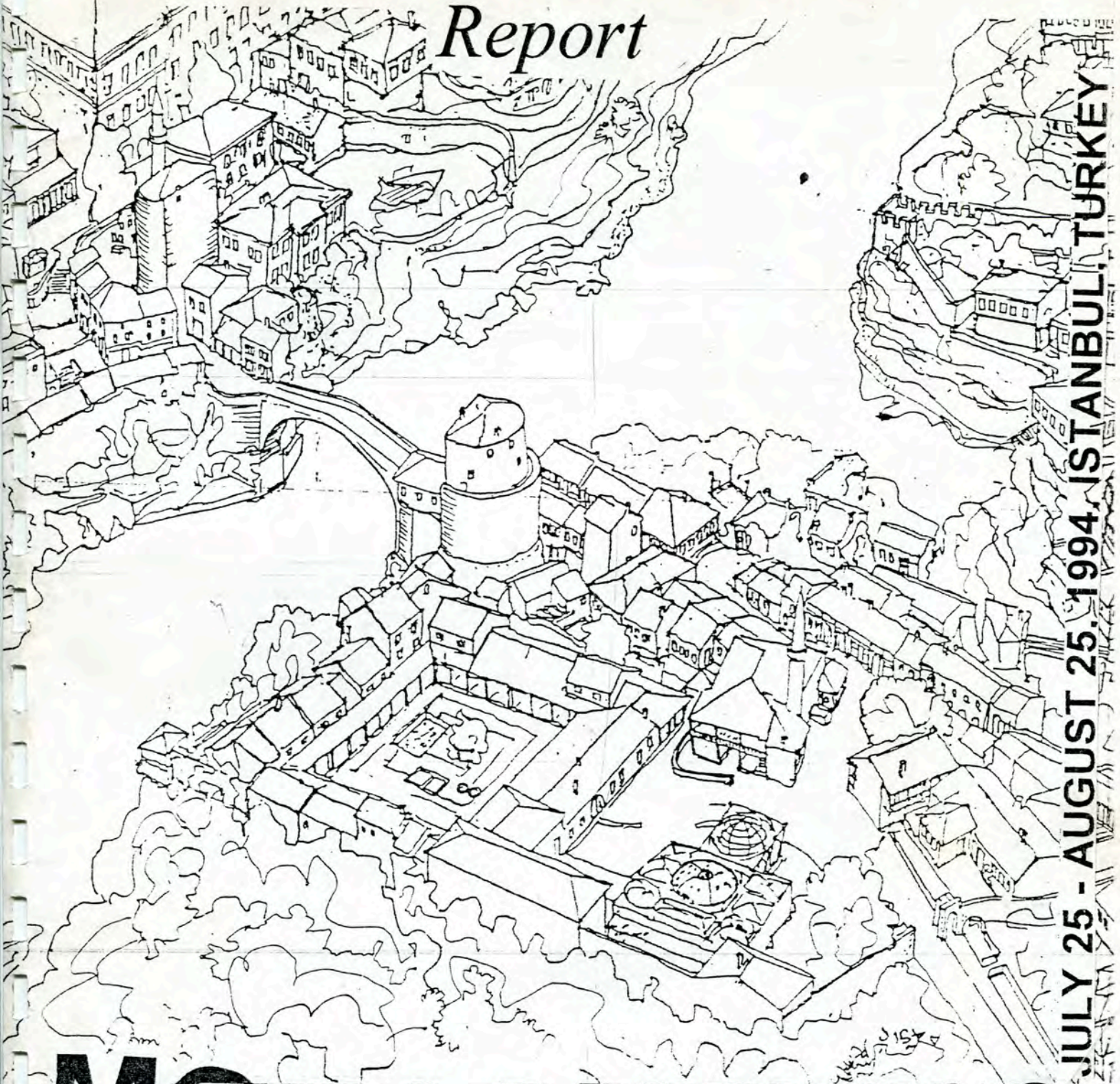


Mostar 2004 Pilot Workshop

Report



JULY 25 - AUGUST 25, 1994. ISTANBUL, TURKEY

MOSTAR 2004

A PILOT PROJECT FOR THE REBUILDING OF MULTICULTURAL BOSNIA AND HERCEGOVINA

Organized by: Research Centre for Islamic History, Art and Culture (IRCICA) and International Commission for the Preservation of Islamic Cultural Heritage

Sponsored by: Research Centre for Islamic History, Art and Culture (IRCICA), UNESCO, the Aga Khan Program for Islamic Architecture at Harvard U. and MIT, the Aga Khan Trust for Culture, the Aga Khan Award for Architecture, İstanbul Büyük Şehir Belediyesi, Society of Architectural Historian, World Monuments Fund, Yıldız Technical University

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Introduction

The following report is the result of a four week workshop: *Mostar 2004: A Pilot Project for the Rebuilding of Multi-cultural Bosnia Hercegovina*. This project stems from the collaborative efforts of an international group of architectural professionals, educators, historians, and students, focussing on strategies for the rebuilding of the old town of Mostar.

The result provides a basic framework from which specific strategies can be developed and eventually implemented. This framework has been useful in establishing a direction for future work, in identifying issues and sites of concern, and in gathering, preparing, and presenting relevant, legible information.

Section titles in this report correspond to the working groups which generated the ideas through specific sites and themes of concern. It is apparent that there is an overlap between various aspects of reconstruction, be it economics, construction, environment, education, or public space, that point to the interrelation between them. Dealing with issues categorically the working groups were able to harness individual strengths, and push ideas further. These ideas, however, were discussed, elaborated, and criticized through weekly presentations.

The order by which the work is presented here is the order by which the ideas evolved.

TIME

The primary goal of the timeline is to present as clearly as possible the relationships between the buildings and urban fabric of Mostar and their historical context. The secondary goal would be to outline a system into which all future information pertaining to this issue can be placed. This means establishing a system of categorizing information that will be compatible with the future computer information network. Any number of systems could be suggested. This is just one:

Chapters will be based on historical periods affecting Mostar and will be assigned by Roman Numeral:

- I. Ancient Period
- II. Medieval Period (to 1462)
- III. Ottoman Period (1463-1877)
- IV. Austro-Hungarian Period (1878-1917)
- V. Yugoslav Monarchy (1918-1945)
- VI. Federal Yugoslavia (1943-1991)
- VII. War (1991-present)
- VIII. Post War Reconstruction (?-2004)

In each chapter will be:

1. A general (period) history of the Balkans.
2. An urban growth map and situational description of Mostar within its larger context.
3. A listing of building examples under five categories:
 - a. Religious Structures
 - b. Civic Structures
 - c. Residential Structures
 - d. Commercial Structures
 - e. Industrial Structures
4. A computer map locating all listed buildings in each chapter separately.
--the numbering system will be as follows:

Period Index. Building category. Specific Example.

For example, the Stari Most is identified by the code: III.b.1., which translates to: Ottoman Period. Civic Structure. Stari Most

5. A collection of images in each Building category for each period showing:
 1. a computer map of the immediate surroundings for each building.
 2. a photograph of the building.
 3. plans.
 4. sections.

Perhaps some alternate system will eventually be developed to collect material under the theme of Time. Other groups will attempt to analyze the city and make proposals using any number of different approaches. But this is clear: to understand how the city came to its current form over time is essential to the programming of its future.

I.

The Balkans:

Ancient Period

The name Balkan, a Turkish word meaning mountain, has been applied to the easternmost of the three great southern peninsulas of Europe. Although the exact geographical boundaries of the peninsula are difficult to assign since it blends gradually into the European mainland, the Balkans are most commonly taken to mean the territory of the modern states of Greece, Albania, Bulgaria, Romania, and the states which constituted the former Republic of Yugoslavia: Slovenia, Croatia, Bosnia and Hercegovina, Serbia, Montenegro, and Macedonia.

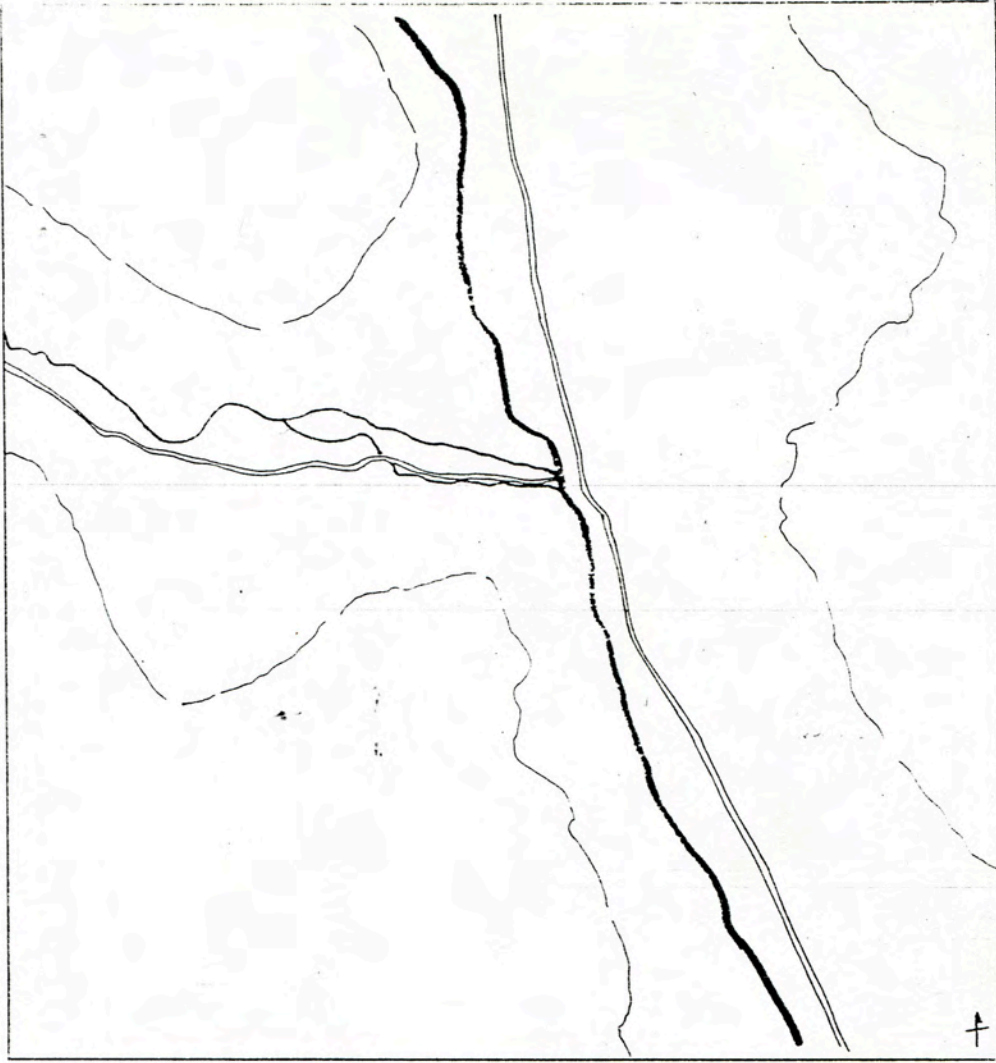
THE ANCIENT PERIOD

When the Roman general and future emperor Tiberius conquered and subjugating the territories of the Balkan peninsula that had been occupied by the southern Illyrians and the Thracians since the first millennium BC - Dalmatia, Iapodes, and Liburnia - he united them as a single political entity, the province of Illyricum. Not long thereafter, in 29 BC, the rest of the Balkans fell under Roman rule: the area between the Danube and the Balkan mountains became the Roman province of Moesia, while the southernmost regions were incorporated into the province of Thrace.

Roman administration brought about the urbanization of the region. The roads that were built by the Romans as the major trade routes between the newly-founded cities formed an network of great strategic importance which connected such centers as Sirmium (Srem), Singidunum (Belgrade),

and Viminacium, in the north, Stobi and Scupi (Skopje), in the south, Šardica (Sofia), Naissus, Viminacium, in the east, and Salona (Solun, near Split) and Sirmium in the west. Although the romanization of the Balkan lands and of the indigenous population was carried out with the greatest efficiency, Roman the cultural policy of Rome was becoming increasingly decentralized, so that by the end of the third century AD one of the capitals of the empire was Sirmium. Balkan centers were now coming into the focus of high level patronage and official art production - in Dalmatia, Pannonia, and in Moesia.

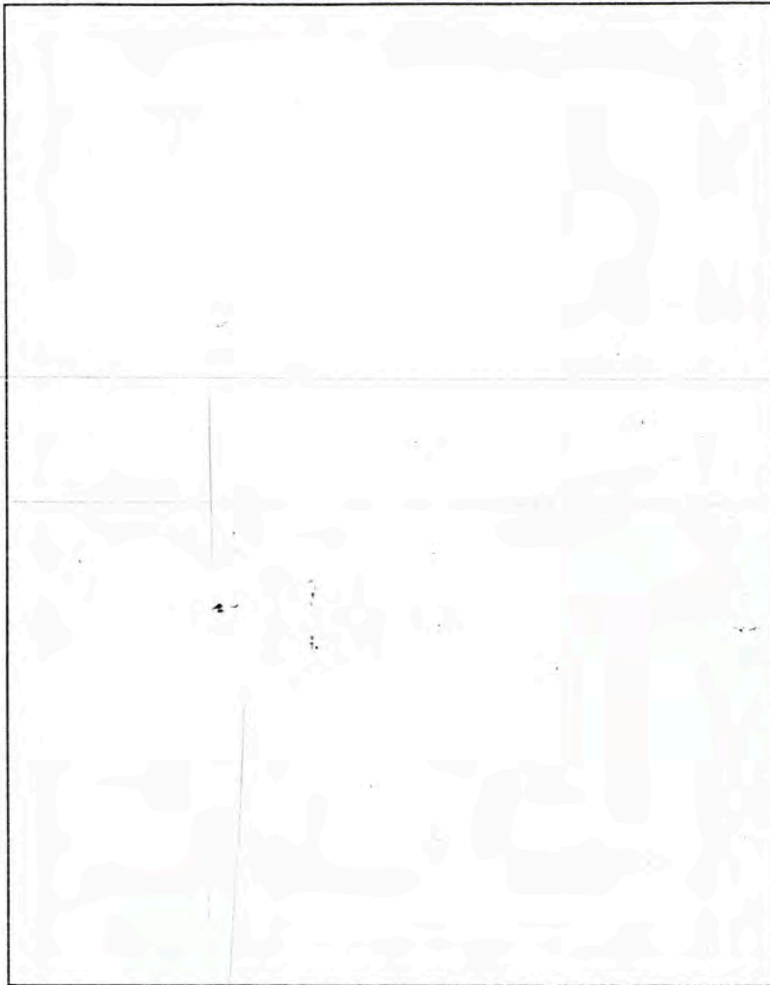
When Constantine the Great moved the capital of the Roman Empire to Constantinople in 330 the border between the Eastern and Western empires was drawn across the middle of the peninsula. Soon however the east was divided into two parts. Thrace became part of the prefecture of the Orient and the rest of the peninsula became the prefecture of Illyricum. The ailing empire, torn apart by internal strife, was dealt a final blow by devastating barbarian conquests. First the Goths came in the third century. They were followed by the Huns, by the Bulgarians in the fifth century, and by the Avars in the late sixth. Finally, the Slavs, an Indo-European people, descended into the Balkans from their homeland in the north of the Carpathian mountains.



I.

Mostar:

•
Ancient Period



II.

The Balkans:

Medieval Period

(to 1462)

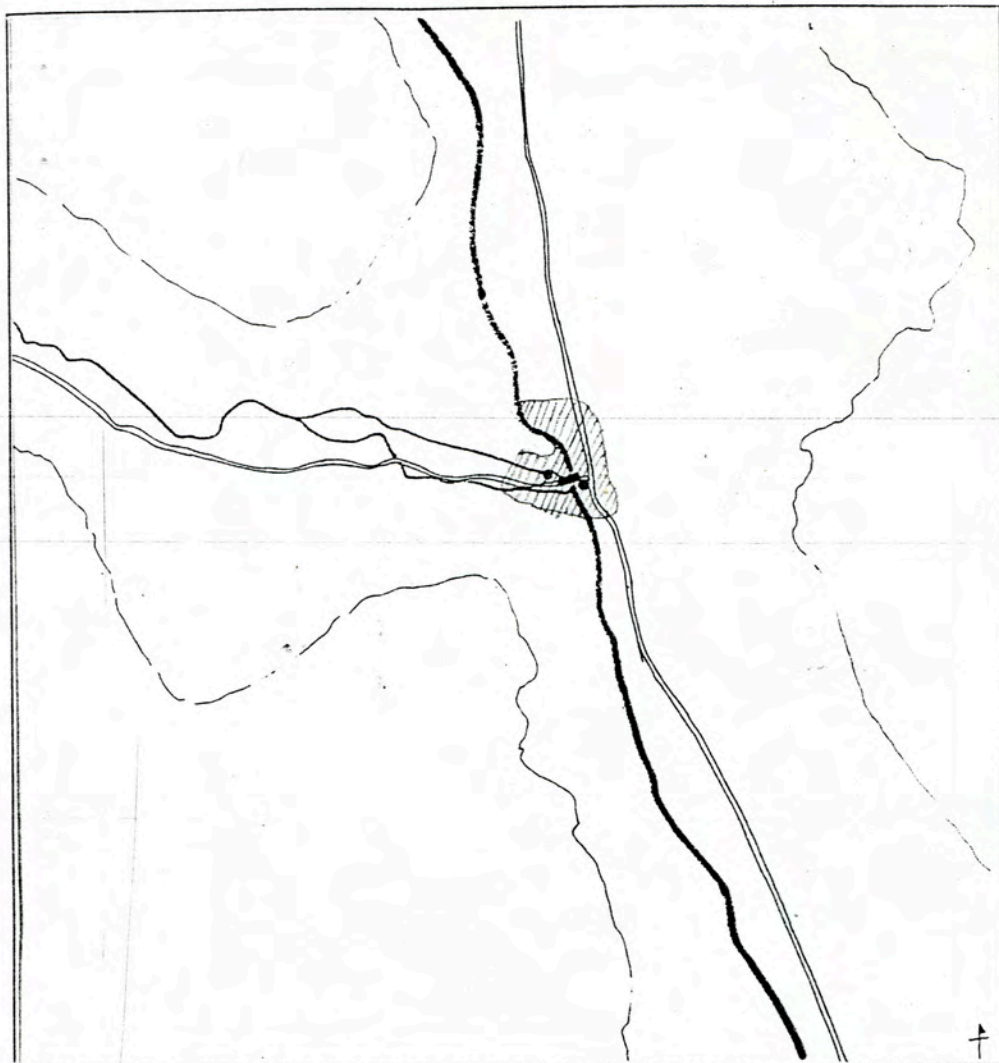
THE MEDIEVAL PERIOD

After the disintegration of the Western Roman Empire in the late fifth century, the Balkans came under the sway of Constantinople, the capital of the Eastern Empire - Byzantium. Originally limited to plundering, the expeditions by Slavic and Avar tribes into the Balkan hinterland and toward the Dalmatian coast by the early sixth century resulted in the occupation of almost the entire peninsula and the creation of permanent Slavic settlements. Byzantine control of the region was completely disrupted. In the attempt to suppress the Slavic and Avar incursions, Emperor Heraclius invited two of the most powerful Slavic tribes, the Serbs and the Croats, to settle in the northwest Balkans.

One of the most significant goals of the Byzantines was the acculturation of the new settlers and their conversion to Christianity. Greek-Byzantine cultural and political domination of the Balkans was challenged by the Frankish Empire. This resulted in the Western cultural domination of Croatia and Dalmatia and the strong Greek cultural impact on the rest of the peninsula. Despite attempts to counter Frankish influence by establishing stronger ties with Byzantine coastal cities, the Dalmatian Croats like their Pannonian brethren were eventually drawn into the cultural and political sphere of the Holy Roman Empire. Zdeslav, the last pro-Byzantine ruler of Croatia, was overthrown in 879 by the Frankish vassal Branimir. In 925 Tomislav, a Dalmatian noble,

received the royal crown from Rome. This marked the establishment of the Kingdom of Croatia. Under the Pacta Coventa of 1102, drawn up after the assassination of Zvonimir, the last native Croatian king, an agreement was reached that the king of Hungary was at the same time king of Croatia and was represented there by a viceroy (ban). Still, local Croatian traditions and culture remained intact. The Dalmatian cities under Croatian control retained their special privileges and the countryside was ruled by the local aristocracy (zupani) who formed a royal council and even national assemblies which were called to settle important domestic matters.

The other Slavic tribe that inhabited the Balkans at that time were the Serbs, who were drawn into the Greek cultural sphere at the same time when the Croats came under the sway of Latin Christianity. In the mid-ninth century the grand zupan Vlastimir united several Serbian tribes. The next important event was the creation of the state of Zeta (modern Montenegro) under Prince Stephen Vojislav around 1036, and as a kingdom under Constantine Bodin in 1077. After Bodin's death the country was tormented by civil war and the center of gravity was shifted into neighboring Raska. Around 1165 Stephen Nemanja assumed the throne as grand zupan and founded a dynasty that was to rule more than two centuries. His two sons, Stephen and Sava, were responsible for the establishment of the medieval Serbian state. Stephen II received the royal crown from Rome, while Sava managed to form an independent arch bishopric. The medieval history of Serbia was marked by internal political strife and civil wars but also by the constant expansion of the state at the expense of the declining Greek empire. In the fourteenth century the Serbian king and later emperor 'of the Serbs and Greeks, Bulgars and Albanians' Stephen Dusan established an empire extending from the Danube to the Gulf of Corinth and from the Adriatic to the Aegean. This empire, although administered by an efficient civil service and comprehensive legal code, was short-lived. After his death in 1355 Dusan's realm disintegrated into several smaller principalities. Disunity among the Balkan Christian princes paved the path for the incursion of Islam and its principal bearer - the growing Ottoman state. In the following century one by one the Greek and Slavic principalities in the Balkans fell into Turkish vassalage. By 1463 Bosnia, the last Christian stronghold in the northern Balkans, had been conquered by the Ottoman Turks. The Hungarian encroachment on Croatia was extended to Bosnia already in the twelfth century.



II.

Mostar:

Medieval Period

(to 1462)



III.

The Balkans:

Ottoman Period

(1463-1877)

THE OTTOMAN PERIOD

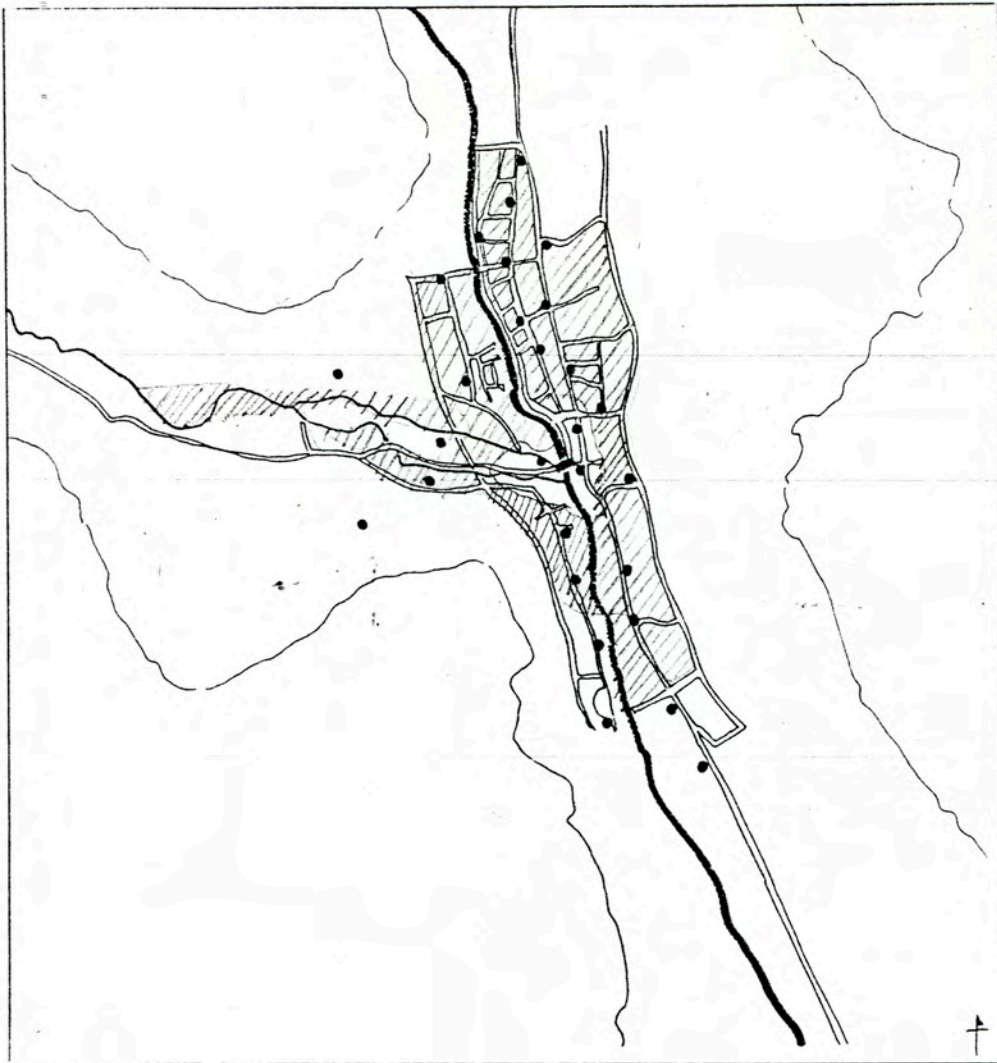
Despite vigorous efforts by the Slavic Christian rulers and their Western allies to curb the advance of the Ottomans into the Balkans, the process of the subjugation of the peninsula to Ottoman rule was irresistible. The disunited Christian armies suffered devastating military defeats - at Marica in 1371, Kosovo in 1389, Nicopolis in 1396. One by one all the major Christian strongholds were overrun by the conquering armies. But it was the fall of Constantinople in 1453 that secured the Ottoman position in Europe and allowed the formation of a powerful Islamic state that was to play an important role in the coming centuries. By the mid-fourteenth century the Turks held most of Serbia, Bosnia, Bulgaria, and Greece. However, it was with Suleyman the Magnificent in the first half of the sixteenth century that the Ottoman Empire reached its height in power. Although this sultan managed to extend his dominion deep into the heart of Europe, his failure to take Vienna after a long siege in 1529 once and for all set the limits of Turkish westward expansion. The extent of the Ottoman state in the Balkans as established in the 1500s remained virtually unchanged for over four centuries.

The Ottoman state was run by a highly centralized administrative system based in Constantinople. The Balkan lands which now formed part of the region of Rumelia were administered by state officials whose principal task was to collect taxes used for the maintenance of the military and the

expensive administrative system. Despite the inequality between Muslims and Christians, and the conspicuously subordinate position of the latter, there existed a reasonable level of toleration for the Christian faith. Forced conversions into Islam were few, but on the other hand, there do not seem to have been any mass conversions among the Christian population either. The only exception would have been the islamization of the people in Bosnia and in Albania.

The failure of the second siege of Vienna in 1683 marked the reversal of political fortunes of the empire. Although much of its territories remained intact and a relatively stable political frontier with Austria was maintained well into the nineteenth century, the declining Ottoman state was henceforth threatened by the surrounding European powers, especially Austria and Russia. Foreign political debacle was followed by internal strife. The deterioration of central authority in the eighteenth century, the collapse of the administrative apparatus, and the corruption of all aspects of political life had as a consequence the rise of lawlessness. Terror by local Muslim officials, who were increasingly becoming independent from the central authorities in Constantinople, disrupted the relative ethnic and religious toleration that had characterized the first centuries of Ottoman rule in the Balkans.

The process of the internal decomposition of the Ottoman Empire and the decay of Ottoman feudalism was irreversible. Austrian and Russian advances against the Ottoman-held territories in the Balkans was readily supported by the local Christian population. The popular movements and revolts against Turkish rule that characterized the political scene of the Balkans during the entire nineteenth century were kindled to a great extent by the spirit of French revolutionary ideology. It was precisely the ideas of the growing bourgeois classes that ignited the Serbian revolution and the Greek revolution in the first decades of the century. Ideals of national emancipation which spread among the Christian population of the Balkans resulted in the creation of independent or autonomous national states in which the Ottoman social and economic structure was completely dissolved. The growing European nationalism of the mid-nineteenth century which furthered the national programs of the Slavic peoples under Turkish rule affected also those living under the Habsburgs, so that in 1868 the kingdom of Croatia was given some autonomy within the newly-established Austro-Hungarian monarchy. Apart from the internal breakup it was in the continuing wars with the Habsburgs and the Russians that the Ottoman domain was further diminished. Thus after the Berlin Congress of 1878 Bosnia and Hercegovina although they remained in title Ottoman provinces were assigned to the Austro-Hungarian Empire.



III.

Mostar:

Ottoman Period

(1463-1877)

III. Ottoman Period

a. Religious structures

1. Cejvan Cehajina
3. Koski Mehmed Pasina Mosque
4. Mesdzid
9. Nasuh Aga Mosque
11. Hadu-Kurtoua Mosque
12. Nezir-Aga Mosque

b. Civic structures

1. Stari Most
2. Karaddozbeg Medresa
3. Cejvan-Beg Hamam
11. Koski Mehmed Pasha Medresa

ç. Residential structures

1. Muslibegouica House
3. Biscuica House
4. Muminagica cosak

d. Commercial structures

e. Industrial structures

1. Water Mill

III.a. Ottoman Period--Religious structures

computer map

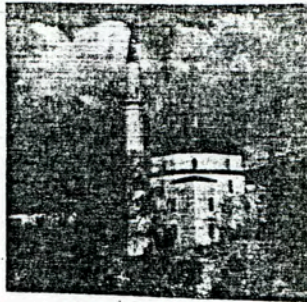


plans

section

1. Cejvan Cehajina

computer map

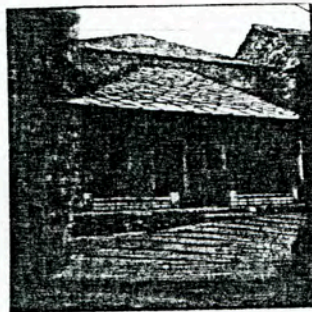


plans

section

3. Koski Mehmed Pasina Mosque

computer map



plans

section

4. Mesdzid

computer map

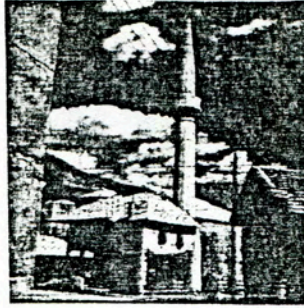
photograph

plans

section

9. Nasuh Aga Mosque

computer map



plans

section

11. Hadu-Kurtoua Mosque

computer map

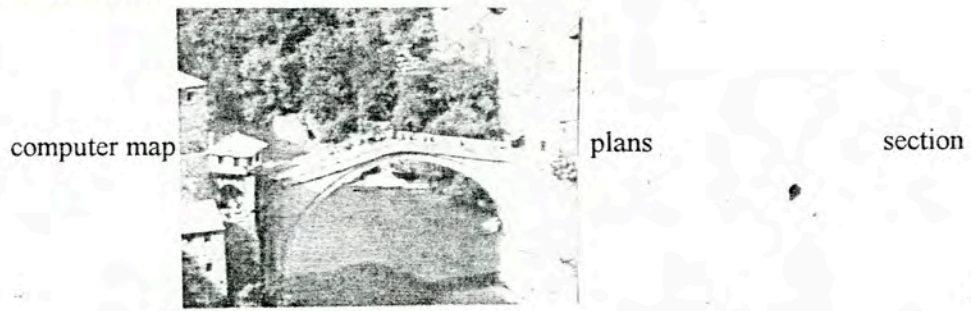


plans

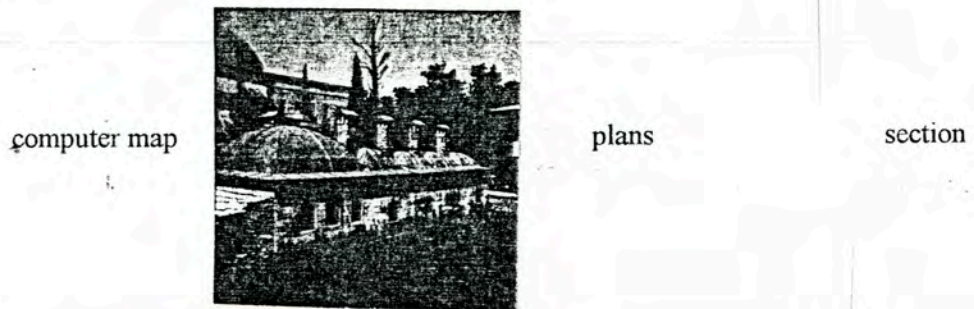
section

12. Nezir-Aga Mosque

III.b. Ottoman Period--Civic Structures



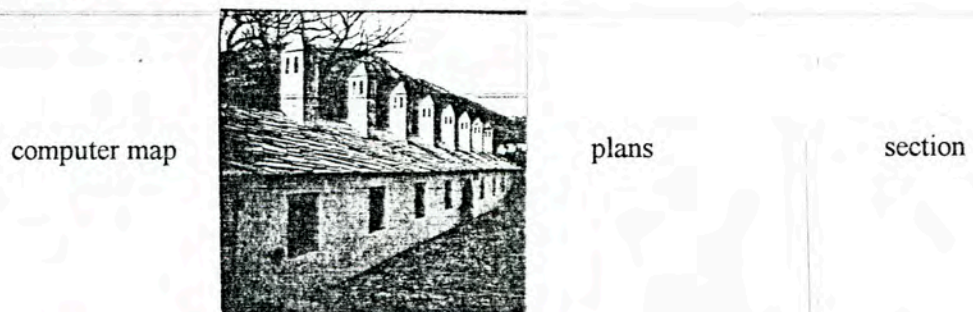
1. Stari Most



2. Karaddozbeg Medresa



3. Cejvan-Beg Hamam



11. Koski Mehmed Pasha Medresa

III.c. Ottoman Period--Residential Structures

computer map



plans

section

1. Muslibegouica House

computer map



plans

section

3. Biscuica House

computer map



plans

section

4. Muminagica cosak

III.e. Ottoman Period--Industrial Structures

computer map

photograph

plans

section

1. Water Mill



IV.

The Balkans:

Austro-Hungarian Period

(1878-1917)

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN PERIOD

The Eastern Question evolved in the twentieth century into a tangle of conflicting military, political, and economic interests between the major European powers. The Balkan peninsula thereby became the focus of the increasingly complicated international political developments, determined primarily by the degeneration of the Ottoman state and the growing influence of the Western powers in the Balkans. Social and economic reform underlay the call for unity of the Southern Slav peoples in the Balkans - the Croats and Slovenes who were dissatisfied with their position in the Austro-Hungarian Empire, the Macedonians who were still under the Turks, and the Serbs in their recently established national state. The revolt of the Young Turks led by Mustafa Kemal - Ataturk in 1908 against the corrupt regime was used by the Austrians to annex Bosnia and Hercegovina which they had administered since 1878. The international crisis that evolved from this incident foreshadowed the tragic events that were to mark the following decade. Serbia, Greece, Bulgaria, and Montenegro joined into an anti-Turkish alliance and in 1912-13 vanquished the Turkish army. This military victory finally drove the Ottomans out of Europe. The nationalistic policies of the Balkan states were directed not only against the imperialist ambitions of the Austro-Hungarian Empire which maintained a strong foothold on the peninsula, but also against each other. Unresolved national problems caused severe disputes, even erupting into a war

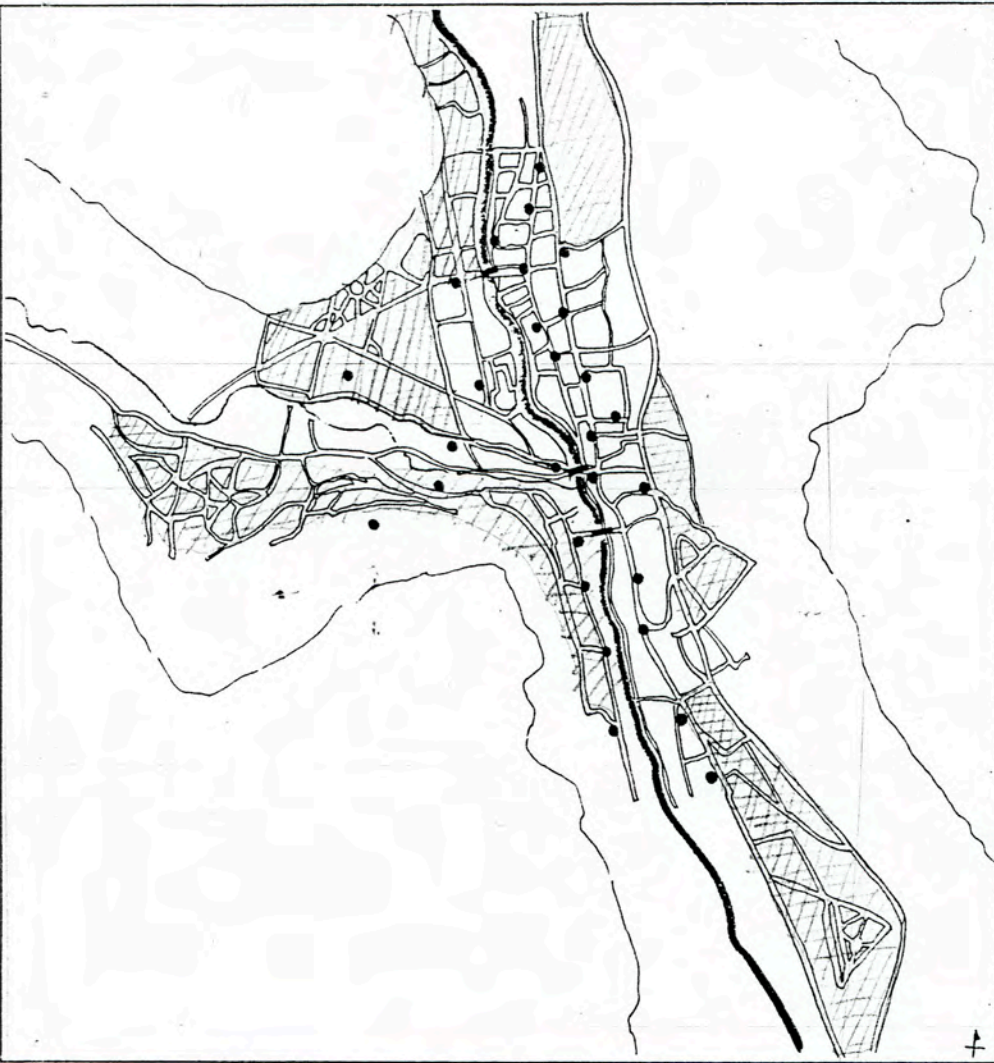
between the former allies - Serbia and Greece against Bulgaria. It was the tension between Austria-Hungary and Serbia initiated by the annexation of Bosnia and Hercegovina in 1908 and by the Habsburgs' attempts to suppress the Pan-Slavic and pro-Yugoslav sentiment that prevailed among the Croats, Slovenes and Serbs, that constituted the greatest threat to European stability.

IV.

Mostar:

Austro-Hungarian Period

(1878-1917)





V.

The Balkans:

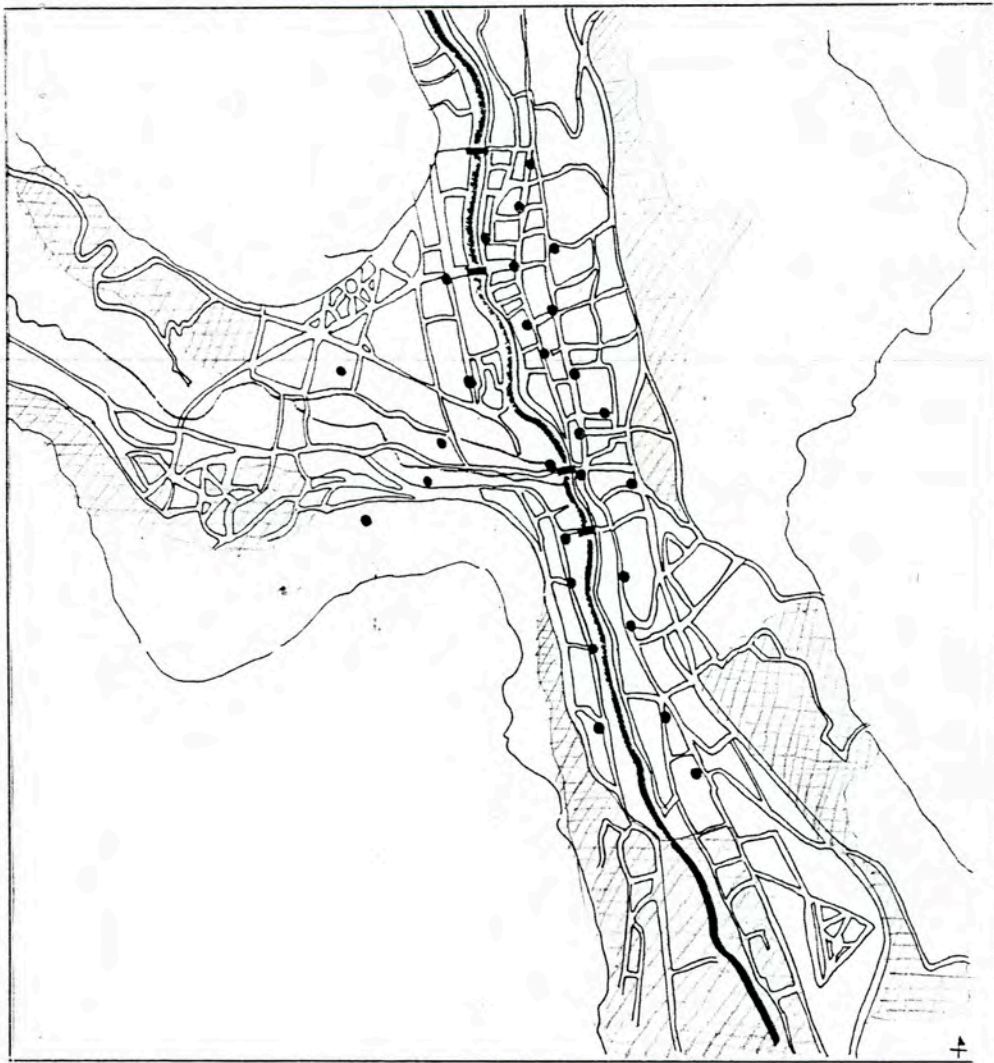
Yugoslav Monarchy

(1918-1945)

THE YUGOSLAV MONARCHY

Confronted with the rising nationalism among its Slavic population whose liberal intelligentsia almost universally accepted the Pan-Slavic ideal the Habsburg state saw in Serbia the greatest threat to its survival. Its declaration of war against Serbia after the assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand in Sarajevo on June 28 1914, promptly divided Europe into two alliances. On the one side there were France, Great Britain, and Russia, or the Triple Entente, which supported Serbia, and on the other were the Central Powers - Germany and Austria-Hungary. Conflicting political interests and unsettled national problems rallied the different Balkan states into the two opposite camps. Thus Turkey and Bulgaria joined the Axis powers while Greece and eventually Romania entered the Entente. The most complex national problem in the region, the relation of Serbia to other South Slavic people living in the Habsburg state, was resolved by a treaty signed in Corfu in 1917 and supported by a congress held in Rome in the following year, that the Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes should form a single state after the dissolution of the Habsburg Empire. The formation of the Kingdom of the South Slavs (Yugoslavia) was a victory for the Pan-Slavic idea. A national council meeting in Zagreb in 1918 proclaimed the independence of a Yugoslav state on the ruins of the Empire and opted for union with Serbia. On December 1, the Serbian monarch formally proclaimed the formation of the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes which was joined by the small principality of Montenegro. Unfortunately, despite the enthusiasm for the idea

in Croatia after the liberation from Austrian oppression, many questions between the two largest national groups, the Serbs and the Croats, on the political organization of the new state, remained unsettled and were to become a major source of dispute in the following decades.



V.

Mostar:

Yugoslav Monarchy

(1918-1945)

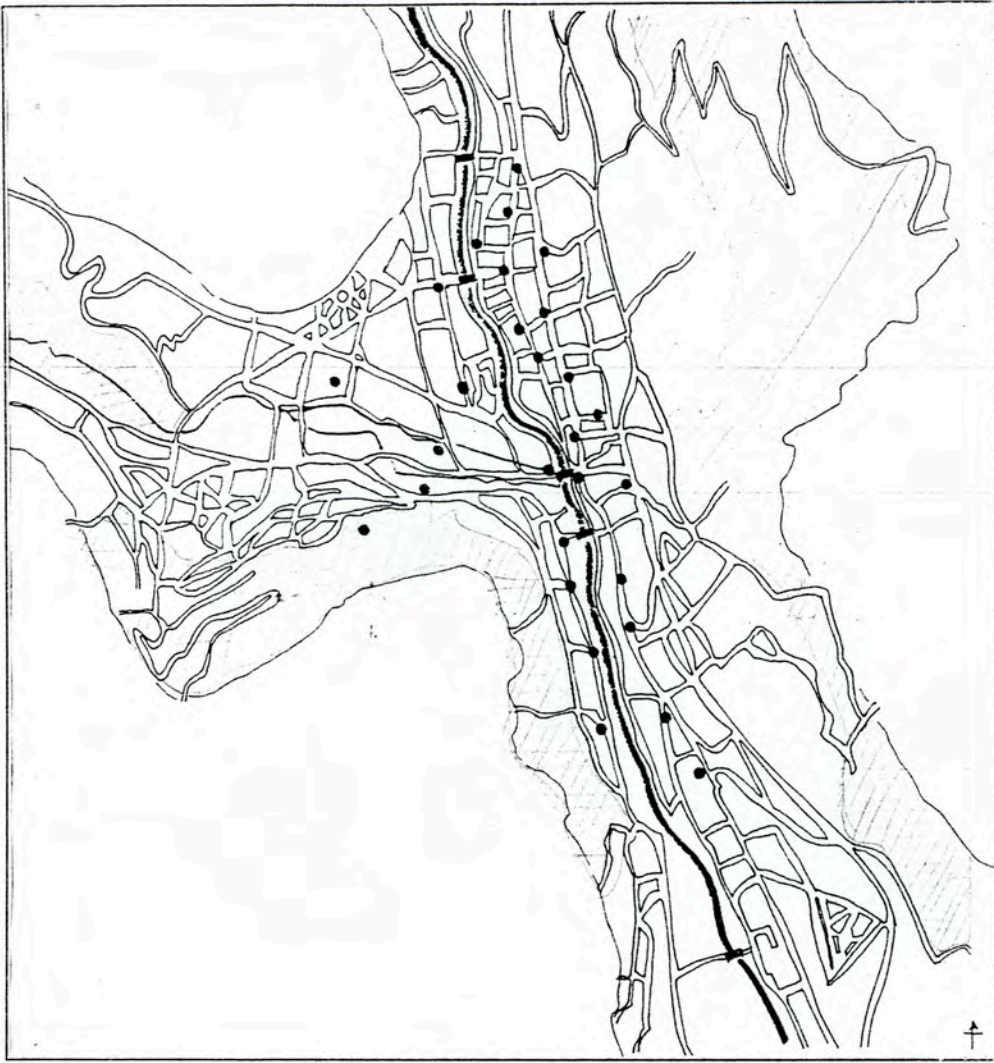


VI.

The Balkans:

Federal Yugoslavia

(1943-1991)



VI.

Mostar:

Federal Yugoslavia

(1943-1991)

SPACE
(Architectural and Urban Design) Group Report

Aim and objectives:

The aims of the 'space group' were to understand the city in its general context, i.e. to understand its image and its main elements, and to identify the possible intervention areas, i.e. the areas for rebuilding, redevelopment and conservation, with the main objective of preserving the multicultural values of Mostar. These two aims will set the front scene for the future proposals of the identified intervention areas.

Method:

In order to reach the aims, the group set up the following steps:

- i definition of urban design goals;
- ii definition of urban images;
- iii selection of places of interventions;
- iv proposals of interventions.

Then the group was divided into four sub-groups to be able to analyze the urban structure in detail. The following lines will present the criteria investigated and analyzed by each group.

Group One (G1) analyzed the details of Amir Pasic's Proposal (1992): two maps were produced through analysis. The first one shows the urban structure and the existing buildings before the war. Amir's proposal suggests that these buildings in the old core of Mostar will be reconstructed most of them with their original functions. The second map shows the new buildings introduced to the city of Mostar by Amir Pasic for the future. However his design proposals were made before the war started in Bosnia-Herzegovina. Considering the war and post-war physical, social, cultural, economic and psychological conditions, his proposals will be analyzed and synthesized through this workshop.

Group Two (G2) dealt with the city plan and perimeters: at the end of their analysis three maps were drawn. The Street Pattern map describes the formation of the city streets in direct connection with the two rivers, the Neretva and the Radobolja. The city core - Old Mostar - developed at the intersection of the two rivers. The roads shown in solid brown run parallel to the Neretva river, approximately north-south. The roads shown as two brown lines run parallel to the Radobolja river. Roads developed in exception to this rule are shown in pink. The second map, the Topographic Plan of the Mostar old town, is approximated, based on specific elevation points. The formation of Old Mostar in a valley at the intersection of the two rivers is in conformity with the topography. The last map G2 produced shows the Vehicular and Pedestrian Circulation pattern in the old town of Mostar and adjacent vicinity. Three types of traffic pattern are analyzed: vehicular, pedestrian, and the path along Neretva River. Basically, the core of old town is a pedestrian area, surrounded by the two main streets of Mostar. This map also analyzes the relationship of vehicular/pedestrian streets with green areas. Finally, the transition points where people leave the vehicular streets and move to pedestrian areas - thus enter the old town - are marked.

Group Three (G3) basically aimed to develop some analytical maps which would serve as working drawings to understand the city, to make it more legible and then to propose some possible sites of intervention which should be the focus of further discussion and development. How to understand a city depends on the criteria chosen to view it. In the first map entitled 'the image of the town', categories which are based on Kevin Lynch's book (*The Image of the City*) are accepted as tools to read the city. The main landmarks - the buildings that are physically dominant and orienting objects in the environment, the main public pedestrian paths and nodes (which not only show where the public paths intersect to make an urban space, but also which are sometimes problematic due to the intersection of vehicular and pedestrian traffic) are identified in this map. Apart from these three categories, districts (*mahalas*) of the town are also marked with their edges and district mosques, to emphasize the development of mahalas which form the residential areas with their own mosques, as is typical in an Ottoman town and to show that the same rules apply in Old Mostar. In the second map, named 'Typology', several building types - houses, churches, synagogue, hans, bazaar, shops, mosques, hamam, clock tower - are marked. Some plans and analytical drawings which demonstrate the development plan types through time and some images belonging to several building types were also attached to the map, to give more information about the buildings, i.e. to give a sense of the images which are otherwise only defined in abstract plan blocks. By presenting the distribution of public buildings on the site, this map also shows the main public area separated from the housing lots, i.e. the differentiation of monumental public buildings and residential houses. In the third and the fourth maps, the morphology of open spaces are presented. While the fourth map demonstrates all the open spaces to make the image of the urban tissue clear, the third one omits semi-private and private courtyards just to display the open public spaces. In both maps, green areas and urban spaces are differentiated. The group G3 proposed also possible sites of intervention and the problematic nodes in Mostar for further discussion and development in a fifth sketch, which is studied further and improved together with the other sub-groups of the SPACE GROUP as the final - common -discussion and conclusion map.

Finally, **Group Four (G4)** analyzed the institutional strategy for Mostar in the idea that rebuilding Mostar's educational institutions can play a critical part in the physical and economic revitalization of the town. They presented a number of maps showing the understood plan goals as well as areas of opportunities for urban and architectural and problematic areas. The group started this investigation by looking at a series of institutions in the old town building upon both the morphology of the town (pre-war) as well as adjacent public spaces and key civic and religious buildings. The emphasis is on internationally renowned institutions relying on local expertise. Possible programs discussed were Mostar International School and Mostar International Art and Design School (which includes Mostar Music School, International Restoration School and Mostar Art School). Significant axes connecting prominent institutional buildings were also explained in order to place these buildings within the entire context of Mostar and to provide a further framework for looking at individual buildings. This Group also indicated the necessity for addressing all design problem in three dimensional form and showed an example of this with a proposal Streetscape Elevation.

Results and proposals:

The SPACE GROUP, after a group discussion, developed a final overlay to show the sub-groups' selection of the most important areas for study, the opportunities and concerns:

- The connection of both the Orthodox Church and the Franciscan Monastery to the old town commercial area and to one another, and also the crossing of major vehicular streets on both sites to get access to the mahalas, have been identified as (some of) the major problems. Since the Catholic Church Complex and the Orthodox Church Complex were two of the major monuments of multi-cultural Mostar. The idea of connecting the Franciscan Monastery to the Orthodox Church Complex through a major pathway (passing along the Old Bridge) represents the idea of creating a bridge between different cultures to keep the multi-cultural identity of Mostar.
- Inclusion of the Synagogue into the planned pedestrian axes as a representative monument of another culture which lived in Mostar.
- The "symbolic" border or edge between the southwestern mahala and the road and steep mountain terrain (urban/rural edge) has been identified as a significant problem and intervention area, since this border plays a physical and psychological role which can cut off and divide people.
- The crossing points between the old town on the east side of the Neretva river and the area east of the main north bound in-town street are major problematic nodes to be considered as they could form the main public spaces.
- Typical mahala fabric on both sides of the Neretva River should be considered for future designs: first, there will be a need to repair the war ruins and to form housing for the new population; second, without careful consideration of the former traditional mahala structure, and without keeping the scale and details of the mahalas and the houses in particular, the major monuments of Mostar might be lost in the urban fabric.
- Reconstruction of the area west of Neretva, the green space along the old terrain is also significant since that open space occupies a large area in the Old Town center.
- The hotel and its addition: the hotel was an example of modern architecture which did not quite fit the urban scale and traditional architecture of Mostar. The question of "if it should be rebuilt in case of complete destruction" or "a new design proposal should be made for a new hotel" has been raised through the analysis process. (The architect of the Hotel Ruza actually suggested during this workshop that a complete new design should be proposed by the new generation.)
- New institutional strategies should be developed for the re-built city of Mostar, such as a new university or music school or restoration school, which could help reformation of the community as well as introducing a new image and reputation of the city to the world.

At the end of the analysis of the Mostar old town district, the SPACE GROUP suggests, as a next step, that the workshop proceeds by developing design and/or conservation proposals for each of these identified problematic areas in Mostar.

MOSTAR 2004 : ECONOMIC ASPECTS

prepared by Noman Ahmed

A - INTRODUCTION

Among the various specific heads related to the Mostar 2004 pilot exercise , economic and financial aspects constitute the pivotal importance. The success of this attempt entirely depends upon the appropriate flow of funding for the various components of the project at the initial stage in order to fill the vacuum of the requisite threshold capital that shall enable the overall process take off from the baseline.

Procurement of the funding and its subsequent utilisation can be successfully achieved if a basic functional mechanism is created to institutionalise these rather diverse efforts. The process of networking shall extend the web of contacts to various interested organisations which shall formulate the starting point of this exercise.

In this study, emphasis has been laid upon outlining the prime structure of Mostar's economy in general while establishing the foci wherein direct input of the exercise shall be needed. The domain is left open for developing the various ideas and subsequently refining them into the form of specific proposals to acquire seed capital from concerned institutions.

B - KEY COMPONENTS OF THE ECONOMY

The following key components shall formulate the empirical structure of the economy in congruence with the central organisational principle of the Bosnian state ;

1. Flow of capital
2. Labour force
3. Enterprises

A brief mention of each is narrated here under :

1. Flow of capital :

1.1. Income

The main income heads shall be ;

1.1.1. Revenue;

* *Property taxes/rates*, imposed on all forms of movable and immovable property

* *Octroi* , that is the municipal tax imposed on all the goods entering in the city

* *Utility taxes*, on all the urban basic services provided by the municipality such as electricity, gas ,
water supply,sewerage, telecommunication etc

* *Conservancy taxes* , that is levied for providing disaster management services like fire fighting etc

* *Special Purpose Taxes*, imposed on special categories for special purposes

* *Shares in the Federal /Regional Taxes*, may be determined according to the political setting of this particular head

1.1.2. State grants and subsidies

* *Provisional*, depending upon the nature and magnitude of the project for which they are sanctioned

* *Permanent*, on specific programmes/projects that may have primary significance from the state's standpoint for example municipal health care programme

1.1.3 Foreign components

* *Foreign direct investments* , these shall be associated with special projects pertinent to the investment interest of the foreign agencies involved in different developmental works, for example
highway development projects or telecom projects etc

* *Grants in aid*; this encompass the flow of capital filtering in as grants in various respects such as
relief grants etc with no payback liability

* *Grants in loan*; they may comprise of soft loans and normal loans obtained from various donor
agencies

1.2. Expenditure :

It can be studied in two major heads

1.2.1. Non developmental expenditure; it encompasses the routine administrative expenditure such as operation and maintenance costs of the ongoing projects, salaries, overheads, debt servicing or payment of interests etc

1.2.2. Developmental expenditure;it shall entail the following:

* *Urban basic services*; expenditures on projects related to the development of basic infra structure

- * *Housing and community development* ; projects and finance support systems related to the provision of housing and community development
- * *Health , education and secondary services*; expenditures and investments on the provision of such welfare services
- * *Municipal enterprises*; investments in the municipally initiated enterprises in different sectors
- * *Rehabilitation, restoration and redevelopment*; all the investments focused on different projects in the above mentioned heads

2. Categories of Labour Force

The following dominant categories of labour force may emerge in the post war scenario:

- 2.1. Service sector ; all the various types of administrative cadres as well as the the professionals
- 2.2. Corporate sector ; personnel related to business, trading and manufacturing in the broad sense of the term
- 2.3. Skilled proletariat ; the workforce bearing any kind of technical or educational skill
- 2.4. Unskilled Proletariat ; the neo urban dwellers migrating from the hinterland
- 2.5 Marginal labour force ; the labour force involved in various kinds of informal activities supprting the formal enterprises

3. Enterprises

The following kinds of enterprises may emerge :

- 3.1 Communes ; based on the precedents, enterprises organised on socialist principles especially agriculture related
- 3.2. Municipal enterprises ; they shall be initiated by the various organs of the municipal setting in different sectors
- 3.3. Broad based industrial enterprises ; the emerging industrialists may initiate in new directions for setting up industrial and manufacturing enterprises in a wide open range
- 3.4. Corporate trading enterprises ; they shall encompass an even broader array of business and commerce related activities

C. ESTABLISHING THE FOCI

As mentioned earlier, the following foci shall be established to initiate a broad based exercise enveloping the Mostar 2004 project. These foci are outlined as under :

- Post war rehabilitation of urban communities ; this implies to the generation of a well directioned process of rehabilitating the war torn communities of the urban areas of Bosnia Herzegovina in general and Mostar in particular. The case of Mostar may be taken as a demonstration of the mending work for the urban communities that have existed in a semi annihilated texture.
- Reconstruction and restoration of the historic quarters of Mostar ; under the specific framework of the methodology devised for Mostar 2004, the reconstruction and restoration of the historic quarters shall be undertaken. Needless to mention that the historic quarters of Mostar were synonymous of the worth replicating project of Stari Grad at one end while contained one of the finest examples of mediaval, Ottoman and classical architecture on the other. The exercise shall also address the socio cultural and financial issues that constitute the integral spine of the process of reconstruction in any context and condition.
- Devising a framework under which restoration can be used as an economic tool for rehabilitation ; this factor addresses the economic viability of the overall reconstruction exercise as well as the utilisation of the restoration process in enhancing the economic activity in Mostar in different forms. Ways and means shall be sought to interlace restoration with the generation of employment opportunities for the people, sustenance of a basic economic activity connected to restoration and creating incentives for investment in the restoration by assuring a lucrative rate of return.

Although redevelopment of war torn historic districts shall formulate a broad undertaking in itself, it is expected that after crossing the threshold phase, many activities may originate supporting the overall financial mechanism. They include the initiation of local arts/crafts in some form, generation of international interest as well as the attraction of local real estate developers. Besides the trust of the community will also be restored after this base line process takes of the ground. Thus the much desired multi cultural milieu may return as a resultant of this exercise.

How restoration can be made economically viable in the post war period

This remains one of the primate concerns of the entire exercise. Some ideas have been generated in the course of exercise which are as follows :

- + Distributing the prospective investments on monuments onto the overall restoration process :

It is assumed that the specific monuments such as the Stari Most , Koski Mehmet Pasha Cami and the Orthodox Church will have a greater chance of getting funding for reconstruction compared to the surrounding urban tissues. Therefore a financial mechanism need be devised that can ascertain the spillover of the various monuments on the neighbourhoods in a structured manner. One of the

methods could be to tie up proportionally the funds of some of the monuments with the surrounding houses. Though an absolute reconstruction of the houses and private property may not appear realistic however this threshold funding is likely to initiate a process which shall be taken care of by the residents themselves at any moment in the future. Many other ways can be also be considered for this purpose according to the conditions of the post war scenario.

+ Developing sisterhood relationships with similar cities of the world :

Many cities of the world have underwent the trauma of war that left them completely or partially destroyed. Several of them have undertaken remarkable reconstruction exercises that resurrected them in physical and social terms. Vivid examples in this respect include Hiroshima and Nagasaki in Japan, Dresden and Berlin in Germany, Rotterdam in the Netherlands and Warsaw in Poland. Possibilities may be explored to develop sisterhood ties with them that may ensure the extension of their post war restoration experience under the broad umbrella of mutual goodwill and cooperation. At any point in the future, options may be discovered to seek financial support in the restoration exercise in some form.

+ Campaigning in the Muslim World :

During the course of war it was discovered that many countries of the Islamic world were very concerned about the tragedies of damage and atrocities. However due to specific political situation pertinent to their respective contexts they were not able to extend sufficient help towards the Bosnian cause. Therefore efforts may be made to motivate these countries, especially from the Middle East and the Gulf, to help in the rebuilding process in some possible form.

+ Capitalising on the media interest :

The issue of Bosnian devastation has been duly covered by the media from different standpoints. Thus the people and the institutions around the globe are generally aware of the extent of damage. In this respect, the cause of reconstruction / restoration may be extended to various institutions on the basis of a pre conceived plan to seek their support.

+ Discovering and subsequently contacting local philanthropists

It has been a proven precedent in the Stari Grad project that the local philanthropists came forward and helped in the process of conservation. Though the situation in the post war time may be entirely different however their interest can be gradually revived after initiating the projects that were initially supported by them. This may prove as chain process and subsequently a practical source of encouragement for others to join the exercise.

+ Long range tax incentives especially for the local investors

To instil the interest of the local investors on various commercial lines the authorities should be advised to permeate tax incentives preferably on long term basis in the rehabilitation/restoration process.

CONCLUSION

Although the organisational and functional nature of the framework is difficult to be determined at this stage, it may be beneficial to initiate an interim process in this direction which may be remoulded apropos desirable track. In the report on information and networking, a board of directors has been proposed. This board shall enlay the guiding principles for managing the funds and expenditures. Actual execution tasks may be handled by a working committee that will be empowered to undertake day to day decisions about the ongoing process.

A multi purpose funding pool should be established to gather all the spread out finances plus the shares received from the incoming capital for the monuments and similar heads. To further strengthen this pool, special activities may be planned. These activities may include fairs, walks, marathons, sporting events, festivals and several kinds of cultural extravaganzas. The regional contact persons, outlined in the information excerpt, may be actively involved towards the coordination of these projects.

Rebuilding Mostar: An Economic Overview

prepared by Azim S. Manji

Introduction:

The post-war problematic necessitates the need for a strong economic base for the rebuilding of lives. Although there may be relief efforts and war reparation damages as well as other sources of funds which may help to initiate the long-term rebuilding process, such safety-net measures are not capable of ensuring the sustained and long-term benefits required for a population emerging from a war. If a country such as Bosnia--or any country for that matter--is to ensure that its economic infrastructure is to be eventually self-sustaining, there must necessarily be some form of active policy to ensure the eventual perpetuation of a healthy economy.

Political Framework:

In order to develop an approach to attempt to solve some of the economic problems of financing the rebuilding of the devastation incurred by war, and to propose an approach to deliver long-term and sustained economic benefits to the people of Bosnia in general, and Mostar specifically, there must be some thought on the socio-political context which these policies operate within.

First of all, it would be futile and meaningless to suggest any significant form of external aid--whether it be grant or loan--if there is no enabling economic environment. It would not seem likely that international aid organizations would be ready to invest large sums of cash in an area that does not have a politically stable government in the first place, and an economic system that rewards entrepreneurship and commercial activity in the second.

The framework that follows therefore assumes that the rebuilding of a multicultural Bosnia-Herzegovina operates within a market-based economic structure under a multi-party democracy. (It is understood that there may be a lean in either the left or the right--but that the general attitude towards a market-based open economy exists)

Furthermore, it supposes that there will be a shift in power from the state and national level to the local or municipal level. In this way, the economic region of Mostar is more accountable for its economic future than the central state. The decentralization of power also asserts that local government is able to implement and deliver policies more attuned to local needs than central government. The plan below therefore asserts that there be a devolution in power to local authorities if there are any long-term and sustained economic gains to be realized by all segments of society.

Philosophical Approach:

The underlying philosophical approach in the rebuilding of this fragile post-war economy suggests that the role of government should be that of an enabler rather than that of a provider. By concentrating its efforts on issues related to the management of economic development, both within the city and Bosnia-Herzegovina at large, the government can better navigate the economy such that the rebuilding of both the physical and socio-political infrastructure is fluid. This would

further create the 'enabling environment' necessary for investors to be attracted to the area, thereby adding momentum to the economic reconstruction of a multicultural Bosnia-Herzegovina

Mostar Economic Region

Although the context of the workshop deals with the old stone town of Mostar, it is impossible to delineate the economic region of Mostar from the old stone town or the greater Mostar area itself. The stone town imports goods from beyond its physical boundaries and creates goods and services for consumption outside its boundaries. It would therefore be unintelligible to deal with the area of the old stone town in isolation since the old town is in a dynamic equilibrium with the greater Mostar area and the Mostar bioregion.

To illustrate this dynamic, it may be useful to look at the example of Toronto. The city covers an area of about 4000 Km². Like many other North American cities, it has a central business core and other productive sectors including retail and commercial centers, industrial areas, shipyards and a port, trainyards and an airport. It has many residential pockets and is surrounded by plenty of farmland. If the growth of the city were reliant on only what occurs within its productive areas alone, the city would not have grown to a size of 2.5 million. The growth of Toronto was reliant on the ability of its surrounding areas to produce enough food for it. Therefore, the immediate resources were its limiting factors. Today, the situation is such that Toronto is able to import from abroad. Its airports, deep water port facilities, and trainyard ensure this. Technological innovations have enabled communications to take place in a fraction of a second, allowing it to react and respond to other centers across Canada and around the world. Therefore the city of Toronto has an economic region that is as large as the world because there are no restrictions on its ability to react with forces beyond its metropolitan area.

A similar relationship exists for Mostar. In certain cases, it produces manufactured goods for global consumption. In other cases, it is a consumer of agricultural products produced as far away as over 100 Km. It is therefore useless to discuss policy measures that deal specifically with the case of the old town without looking at the case of Bosnia-Herzegovina, the Mostar bioregion, and greater Mostar in general.

Three Point Plan:

The rebuilding of a productive Mostar for the year 2004 requires, quite simply, the inclusion of the following three points. These are the fundamentals of a three point plan which would be included in the new productive base for Mostar under the new Bosnian economic system.

- decrease debt/increase cashflow
- ensure basic needs
- promote trade

Elements Of The Plan:

The above elements of the new economic order would be approached at two levels, namely the internal and the external. Furthermore, this approach would occur over two periods, the long term and short term. These have been outlined in the sections below:

Levels Of Approach: Internal:

In order for the people of the Mostar region to start to attempt to rebuild their lives-both their buildings and their society-there needs to be a local benefit of the economic activity. It would be useless for the state and the centralized power structures to concentrate on large scale economic activity which fattens government coffers and then re-distribute these monies amongst the local population. This trickle-down theory of deriving economic benefit from large scale to small scale which was quite popular in the 1970s and 1980s has proved quite ineffective in distributing an equitable share of the derived benefits to all levels of society. The approach rather is to stimulate local and small scale economic activity which would serve to recirculate the economic benefits in a series of closed circular groups within regions, where each of the regions would overlap over and over again spreading (in theory) across all settlements of the country. That is to say that; money generated locally would be spent locally-whether on locally produced goods and services or, in the longer term, on local taxes. This would further serve to strengthen the capacity of local industries, goods and services. Of course this would require the education of the population into recognizing the benefits of local consumption versus imported commodities. There are many grave dangers in the consumption of a vast amount of imported goods; most of which dealing with the lack of benefits to the local economy (and therefore the domestic population), and the dependence on a foreign currency rather than a domestic one.

Levels Of Approach: External:

Even though there should be a concerted emphasis on discouraging the consumption of goods from abroad, it is necessary to maintain a trade surplus in order to have a positive balance of payments account in the national ledger. Goods and services produced for consumption abroad are highly desirable since they provide the national banks with the hard currency required to service the debt incurred by foreign banks on loans for the rebuilding process. Once the cycle of debt-repayment (or servicing) has been interrupted, the country could possibly enter into a vicious cycle of renegotiating loans which are even harder to carry.

Maintaining Equilibrium:

The equilibrium of internal-external benefit is maximised therefore where there are policies of import substitution and export promotion coupled with an effort to decrease the dependence of foreign currency while stimulating small-scale, local, and capable industry and other commercial activity.

Short-Term Period:

The immediate needs of the people must be met through some form of quick-start programmes to recirculate the revenues received through war reparations, international grants and loans, and other sources of financing. This means that there must be some effort at both of the levels described above to maximise the utility from these funds. If this efforts fall short of maximising the required benefits, then the money has been not entirely effective in the rebuilding process for which it was originally intended. For example, if the government were to allocate a set amount to the rebuilding of houses, it could provide financial incentives for local producers, manufacturers and distributors of lumber (in the form of an extended tax-free period, coupled with no interest loans, coupled with

grants to rebuild devastated buildings for example) to conduct their businesses, thus employing a locally available and idle skilled labour force. On one hand, this labour force would receive wages from these operations, and on the other they themselves would be utilising the services of their employer for rebuilding their own houses. The rebuilding of individual houses could participate in a voucher programme, for example, whereby the evaluation of war damage on individual dwellings would be assessed and receive the appropriate compensation in the form of vouchers which would be redeemable for local goods and services.

Long-Term Period:

Long-term benefits would be stimulated through the formulation of local development banks which would increase the capacity of local and international sources to become component actors in the productivity equation. These efforts could be compounded by other programmes and activities which would effectively serve to generate other self-help and capacity building measures to introduce Bosnia-Herzegovina in general, and Mostar specifically to the world stage.

This is not to say that long-term economic efforts should be directed strictly to the International market. On the contrary, as mentioned earlier, one of the most effective methods to assure self-reliance is to produce goods whereby the propensity for consumption of imported goods is low.

In either case, there is a need to catalyse both large-scale industrial operations as well as small scale efforts which have the potential for contributing to the economic productivity of Mostar. This would include everything from the rebuilding and re-tooling of the Aluminium operation to the retooling of the aircraft and avionics facility to a more appropriate industry to the stimulation of the local agricultural forces (both large scale and small scale) to the formal and informal actors involved in the markets and bazaars as well as those involved in activities such as refuse collection and recycling.

Methodology:

Although it would be quite difficult to devise specific programmes and policies related to the reconstruction of Mostar, it would be useful to devise a general framework which would be flexible enough to accommodate the conditions of the town once they are better understood. Outlined below are a general series of areas which would require the specific attention of the above approaches; they are in no way unqualified or panaceaic, but rather they attempt to outline areas for investigation and productive and desirable interventions.

Stage I: Organisation

There is a need for the establishment of a local development bank. The bank (or banks as the case may be) would be largely responsible for the administrative and managerial operations of the rebuilding process as they pertain to economic development. They would establish and administer all aspects of financial matters including establishing loan programmes for industry and commerce, provide tax free status to new and existing desirable ventures, teach and offer education programmes on management and commercial relations, organise loan programmes, devising locally

desirable incentive programmes to enter into the market arena and to raise and secure capital for the purposes of economic development.

These funds would be channeled from several sources mentioned in the preceding capital section.

Stage II: Capital

(a) funding

Out of the monies collected through grants, loans, war reparations and other means, two distinct budgets would be devised:

- programme/project
- administration/management

(i) programme/project

Sources for the funding of individual programmes and projects would come from the following sources.

- International Governments: in the form of relief grants and loans in aid.
- Non-Governmental Organisations: in the form of relief aid and management resources as well as specific project funding.
- Municipal Bonds: which would be traded on financial markets to secure capital for rebuilding as a leverage measure to receive lower interests on loans from foreign governments and other development banks.
- Federal Savings Bonds: issued to private individuals by the government of Bosnia-Herzegovina to promote self investment as well as investment from abroad as a means to utilise the principal of the certificate while only requiring the payment of interest until certificate maturity.
- War Reparation Damages: payable by the official aggressor, in this case the government of Serbia.
- Financial Leverage Instruments: whereby reserve-rich foreign governments deposit a substantial sum of money into a trust account which could be accessed by the government of Bosnia-Herzegovina for the establishment of an international line of credit and to obtain lower-interest, longer-term loans.
- Transfer Payments: where the national government distributes the national wealth (or, in this case the national budget for reparation) to the outlying municipalities responsible for collectively governing the regions.
- Venture Capital: whereby private and international investors are attracted to the economic climate and the potential for profit-making activity in the region.
- Taxation: as a longer-term means of perpetuating the economic benefits and to establish a healthier, better housed and educated, well provided for labour force and population.
- Private Funding: in the form of donation and loans and donations by private individuals and other interests outside the profit motivated realm who are compelled to the cause of rebuilding the town or country.
- Other Foundations and Organisations: such as non-partisan bodies who fell compelled by the cause of rebuilding-such as; sister cities and other cities who have managed to rebuild after the atrocities of war, i.e.: Hiroshima, Japan and the likes.

(ii) administration/management

Sources for the funding of the administration and management of rebuilding would come from the following sources.

- the Bosnian Government: who would serve to support and organise local efforts and secondary sources of funding
- the EC and other UN-like organisations: who would provide administrative and managerial staff as well as the accompanying budgets required to drive the rebuilding process.
- Fund Raising and Special Marketing Efforts: much like the efforts of the WWF and the saving of tropical Amazonian Rainforest where patrons were offered the opportunity to buy unexercisable acres of rainforest as a measure to protect and save them.

Essentially, the method whereby the money would be channeled to development would be as follows:

In the case of monuments, for example, where highly visible donors would want to receive notoriety for their contributions, a system may be devised where there may be a minimum reserve established on the cost of restoring the monument itself. Donors would then bid against each other for the funding of the rebuilding, thereby increasing the aid towards that particular monument--all of which would be greater than the reserve price. The marginal aid received above and beyond the cost of rebuilding the monument would be then channeled towards the general upgrading of the area.

Another approach would be to convince prospective donors of the reality of the ineffectiveness of the upgrading of monuments as single units that stand apart from their context. This process would necessitate that the individual donors contribute more than the cost of rebuilding the monument on it's own since there would be other costs associated with the rebuilding of the structure, for example, service roads, neighborhood housing, infrastructure to service the monument et cetera. This would appear (in graphic terms) as a hub and spoke approach to development; where the monument would form the hub (or the focal point of reconstruction) and it's surrounding vicinity as a spoke (as the co-product of monument reconstruction) rather than just develop monuments in isolation. This is shown on the diagram on the following page.

Both of these approaches are just suggested ways for the local municipality to work jointly with donors and financiers to provide a net desirable benefit to entire areas rather than just single monuments that dot the Mostar landscape.

(b) policy

In order to maximise the amount of local benefits from the reconstruction of Mostar, there needs to be a framework for the various actors to work within. Some model guidelines have been suggested below:

(i) markets

- There should be an inclusion of commodity agreements in work projects. These would ensure the stabilisation of processes and markets so that real costs would not rise above and beyond earning potential or income.
- There should be an overall access to markets, and foreign relief efforts should not impose exclusionary policies. This access should be especially open to markets of industrial countries; since only through this method would individuals be able to exchange goods and services for themselves while paying/servicing foreign debt.

- There should be a means whereby a capacity-building framework is created in an effort to increase the production of previous (or newly formed) industries such as: Aluminium, Food and Agriculture, Energy, Limestone, Bauxite and Slate.

(ii) funding

- The level and type of funding should be process oriented rather than project oriented so that the benefits can be derived across and through all segments of society rather than just media centred 'hardware' objects which have mass appeal.
- The funding should also be a grass-roots, from the ground up approach which may or may not have mass-appeal, but touches all segments of society-namely those that are least able to provide for themselves.
- There should be an equal partnership through information-sharing, training and the building of international networks.

(iii) hub and spoke

The aforementioned hub-and-spoke relationship (if deemed effective and practical based on post-war circumstances) should pay particular attention to:

Materials: to ensure the use of locally produced, grown, quarried, and processed materials and all the economic and cultural spin-off benefits associated with them.

Local versus Donor Benefits: should be examined so that a mutually beneficent relationship exists.

Labour and Craftsmanship: would also be evaluated to adhere to the redevelopment reconstruction design philosophy, and, in the event of local craftsmen being involved, be as an authentic reflection on the people as possible.

Recognition: should be consistent with the design philosophy and cultural values (both past and present) of all three main cultural groups.

Integrity: of reconstruction necessitates the formulation of criteria whereby there would be an evaluation of structures and an accompanying decision on whether the monument is to be rebuilt, left as a ruin or anastylised.

Time: is of consideration to the extent that the benefits of rebuilding should not appear as a surge on the local economy and then disappear overnight as soon as construction on individual monuments have expired. There should be an effort to schedule redevelopment such that projects are finished within a reasonable time-period, incorporating the above considerations, with a commitment for completion by the funding body.

Financial Commitments: are necessary so that projects aren't left half-finished and therefore, quite possibly, more disruptive than the condition in which they were found after the war.

Stage III: Programme

The principal focus of the programme would be an emphasis on goods and services. This entails three distinct parts; namely

- Agriculture
- Construction
- cooperatives

(i) Agriculture

Recognising that there is very little farmland in the old town of Mostar itself, it has been previously asserted that there can be no separation of the old town from greater Mostar from the Mostar bioregion from the economic region. Agriculture plays a crucial role in the economic productive base of the city and, in the opinion of this report, will continue to do so after the war.

There are two fundamental components of the agriculture programme as it pertains to the economic reconstruction of Mostar.

- needs based
- market based

The needs based approach suggests high levels of intervention by the government to supplement and assist farmers with the production of agricultural commodities which are not economically profitable to produce without instruments such as grants and subsidies. On the other hand, the market based approach allows agricultural workers and producers to provide their goods at market equilibrium according to the laws of supply and demand.

The allocation of certain resources would facilitate the levels of economic productivity as it relates to the agricultural sector. There would be a definite need for the local and national government to have a dialogue on the determination of certain enabling measures. There would be a need for the establishment of a machinery pool of implements such as threshers, combines, aerial foggers, irrigation equipment and other costly equipment to be offered to farmers since they would not have the means to buy these items individually. There would also be a need for start up programmes and loans, as well as the provision of certain start-up stocks of seed, semen, pesticides, insecticides and fertilisers. Also necessary would be start up stocks for livestock production of goats, sheep, dairy and beef cattle as well as poultry ranches and fish farms. Coupled with this, educational programmes to foster a relationship with marketing boards and the development bank could share technical and information resources and assist farmers in growing crops in which they may have little experience. This network may also disseminate government policy on what crops are receiving subsidies (and would therefore be encouraged in the short-run) while suggesting long-term crops for cash. Some short term crops have been identified as follows:

- fruits: grapes, tomatoes, apricots, apples, cherries, kiwi fruit, and apricots
- vegetables: cucumbers, legumes, and potatoes
- milk and related dairy products
- fish
- poultry and eggs
- livestock: beef and mutton

Long-term crops suggested are as follows:

- ginger
- ginseng
- grapes
- olives
- cardamom
- cherries
- lychees
- cigar tobacco
- hemp
- horticultural tree and plant species

(ii) Construction

By far the largest contributor the economy would be the construction sector. This section has been divided as follows:

a) Physical Infrastructure:

There would be spin-off effects through the development of large-scale infrastructure such as water, sanitary and wastewater, sanitation, sewage, telecommunications, electricity and hydro, which would be financed and supported by the international community using (when possible) domestic labour and materials, paying domestic wages.

b) Social Infrastructure

The same consideration would have to be paid to areas such as schools and hospitals, emergency relief centres and social halls.

c) Housing

Rubble Clearance and the building of new homes, apartments and other dwellings would provide a positive effect on the urban economy.

d) Small Scale Industry

As previously suggested, locally available materials would be distributed on a needs-assessment rather than market based assessment in the form of a voucher system. This would convey desirable benefits to those who are most in need of help. This would also appear in programmes as a form of government-based system to provide incentives for rebuilding using local materials handled by small businesses.

e) Large Scale Industry

There is an urgent need to obtain the benefits of revitalizing certain sectors of the economy to replace pre-war activities such as the Aluminium factory, the Hotel and HydroElectric industry with other such industry after a needs assessment and cost-benefit analysis has been conducted.

(iii) CoOperatives

The establishment of a local capacity-building network to enable the pooled use of labour, machinery and materials would be an integral part not only of the programmatic element but of the entire rebuilding process at large. This effort will require a high degree of managerial expertise so that there will be a maximisation of time and money.

Information systems

Introduction

In relation to the spelled out objectives of Mostar 2004 pilot workshop, information and networking are essential components. Addressing these issues from a practical standpoint, overall success depends upon the nature of postwar political settlements which have yet to emerge. We can anticipate two general outcomes. From an optimistic standpoint, if the postwar situation is fertile for the sustenance of an overall multicultural Bosnia Herzegovina, then the emphasis will be laid upon devising a methodology for reconstruction/rehabilitation/restoration of historic cities in general within which Mostar may function as an important case study. If, on the other hand, the poticial outcome of the war is detrimental to the promotion of a multicultural paradigm for the country, emphasis will be laid exclusively on Mostar so that the professed aims of the program do not fly in the face of policial mandates.

Primary Elements

This proposal establishes four primary elements for the successful development of an information network:

- a well defined agenda

This will depend largely on the post-war political scenario in Bosnia Herzegovina and will be adjusted accordingly. The agenda may be consolidated into a simple mission statement or manifesto as the project progresses.

- methodology, guidelines, and policy

The establishment of internal standards for production and presentation, content and format; these aim at achieving consistency among many participants in many nations.

Methods

Routes must be articulated for receiving and subsequently responding to information requests. Initially, the sphere of action will center around the prescribed resource persons and institutions that are part of the pilot efforts. Thereafter, as and when the capacity of the setup grows, the network will be gradually widened. Stress will be laid upon the accumulation of first hand information by extending the network to the level of local inhabitants and institutions. All of these connections must be carefully structured, and the structure must be communicated effectively to all potential users.

Guidelines

Where project activities interface with the public, it is recommended that consistent guidelines for content and format be developed. This will insure that a unified image results from the collective endeavors of the participants. The following activities may require this type of advance planning:

Future Mostar 2004 workshops should be organized around topics or sites which are predetermined and which allow participants to conduct research in advance. Funding channels and expenses should be determined in advance. Feedback from prior workshop participants should be collected and used for future planning. Leadership roles during workshop sessions should be established in a clear and fair manner.

Publications resulting from the workshop should share a visually consistent appearance and should be strictly fact-based. Reports should discuss only those projects or aims which have been completed; objectives and unrealized plans should be mentioned only briefly. A series of fact sheets corresponding to various facets of the project should be developed in this style so that specific questions can be addressed directly.

A logo and letterhead design should be developed for all project-related mailings. When possible, correspondence should be handled by a central contact person so that efficiency may be assured.

Publicity offers should be weighed carefully according to established standards; not all forms of public recognition can be considered equally beneficial. It is critical for a consistent 'institutional' image to emerge from media exposure so that the public perceives the project as a coherent whole instead of the product of a handful of prominent personalities. This means that the project should come to be identified with an international, multidisciplinary cooperative, not the isolated visions of its founders. Information released to the public should rest on facts and finished projects, not speculation. All statements of a political nature should be avoided. Affiliations with particular governments or religious organizations should be downplayed. A professional, results-oriented approach should be emphasized at all levels of interface with the public.

Publicity should be confined to three general categories:

News/documentary coverage:

reports limited to current activities related to the project, carried by independent journalists or the newsletters of sponsoring institutions; feature story coverage should be accepted from major publications and broadcasters only; timing is important--stories should correspond to the completion of important project aims

Professional publications:

project-specific reports for periodicals in the fields related to architecture and planning

Promotion of the organizational image:

posters, clothing, children's balloons, and stickers bearing the project logo will build recognition of the program's principles and objectives; other strong, simple graphics could be employed so that strong positive associations with the project are formed without language.

Policy

Policies must be devised for the negotiating of support with concerned agencies. It is imperative that the impartiality and freedom of site-based decisionmaking is not lost in any agreement. Effort should be made to obtain unconditional financial support to the maximum extent possible.

- international resource network

This should grow in exponential fashion; our short-term network will incorporate workshop participants as points of contact, and later broader networks of other professionals, advisors, and non-professional Bosnians will result from the education and publicity campaigns.

Short-term

When the workshop participants return home, maintaining a system for exchanging ideas throughout the upcoming year will be critical. The system must be able to convey information in different media quickly across continents. The system must be responsive to outside requests for facts about Mostar, specific sites, individuals in the network, and the project itself. A centralized data base is proposed to address these needs, coupled with support personnel assigned to special tasks. These tasks include special assistance with:

publicity

handling primary contact with the media and the development of press packages for general distribution

research

conducting library investigations, on-site surveys, and interviews; responding to specific information requests as they arise during the year

CAD

converting hand-drawn documents to computer-based files for further manipulation and widescale distribution; while participants are strongly encouraged to do all original work in a CAD format, many do not have access to this technology

Internet

coordinating the internal mailings, announcements, and transfer of studio results through the international electronic network linking major universities and research centers; participants will send information to the contact person at this hub, who will insure that it is properly routed to all interested parties--these links can be considered the lifeblood of the participants' network

A key contact person must be chosen at the outset of all these endeavors, engaged on a full-time basis, to coordinate and maintain a brisk follow-up to all network tasks. All the general correspondence, queries, and updates should be handled by this individual, working closely with the project director. A participant resource persons list, including the contact information for all students, faculty members, lecturers, officials, and associated staff should be prepared prior to the close of the summer workshop. The key contact person will maintain this list, which will be the basic reference tool for handling requests and inquiries in the coming year. I

In addition to the resource personnel, the key resource person will develop and distribute basic information sheets in anticipation of frequently encountered questions. Drawing on the large amounts of baseline information which have already been compiled, these files may now be consolidated and the retrieval process streamlined.

Long-term

The short-term network needs are oriented around the current workshop participants and the members of related studios around the world. It is anticipated that this network will soon expand to include professionals in many disciplines and other individuals connected to project work as it extends beyond design and planning.

A board of advisors should be chosen in the earliest stages of active project development in order to guide plans for growth, funding, and international cooperation. Leaders in the fields of business, education, engineering, law, sociology, finance, political science, non-profit management, and the humanities might be solicited.

Community leaders in and around Mostar should also be encouraged to offer their expertise at every possible stage of project development; a mutual familiarity and sense of good will should be actively cultivated which must not be limited to the academic sphere.

In accordance with the funding objective outlined for this project, constant efforts should be made to seek financial support from various prospective donor agencies, corporations, and organizations. Preliminary contacts should be established by communicating the nature, scope, and parameters of the project in an authoritative and appealing manner. To this end, projects will be bundled into packages which can be conveniently understood, appreciated, funded, and designed. Examples of desirable corporate funding might include firms well known for their contributions to humanitarian projects in the form of technical support, such as IBM, Apple Corporation, AT&T, Motorola, and Intel--all of whom might be receptive to the project aims and willing to donate much needed computer hardware. Other semi-corporate organizations, such as the Olympic Committee, might lend moral and institutional support based on Bosnia's recent involvement with the winter Olympic games in Sarajevo.

- information system

 Computers will be used to gather, integrate, and cross-reference project documents; they will support multiple archives in both digital and non-digital formats. Procedures will be developed for receiving and disseminating information to participants routinely and at a minimum operating cost. Hardware and software needs, with budgets, must be assessed.

The project's database will be organized according to an index of topics and sites. The specific nature of this index will be determined by the relational database software which is selected. In any case, digitized records will be maintained for all available photos, drawings, texts, audio records, and subordinate tab field data sets. All files will be linked to several associational pathways at once, allowing for a maximum flexibility and ease in retrieval. The following basic budget for a central file-sharing workstation is proposed:

(in thousands of dollars)

hardware

filesharing microprocessor	25
monitor	1
laser printer	3
plotter	10
scanner	5
DAT backup drive	3
CD drive (reading/writing)	8
modem	.5

total **55.5**

software

system	.5
relational database	5
file conversion	.5
photo manipulation	.5
video manipulation	1
text manipulation	.5
word processor	.5
Internet	.5
output formatting & fonts	.5

total **9.5**

grand total **65**

Archival records will be maintained in several locations in both digital and non-digital formats. The information system should be administered from one location, while serving many users by transferring files through the Internet. The database will be developed by a constituent institution and later turned over to the permanent home of the project, presumably Mostar, after an interim period of 1-2 years.

Formatting guidelines related to submissions of studio work will be established, including file types, preferred platforms and applications, file transfer protocols, and output specifications. These guidelines will be included in the project bundles distributed to participating firms and universities.

Conclusion

The success of this information system, which included the global network of project participants, supporters, and sponsors, relies on three major factors:

1. policies and guidelines which shape incoming and outgoing information effectively, upheld by all participants uniformly;
2. swift development of an integrated database, managed from a centralized location and accessible in various formats by all working participants;
3. support of participants as network contacts.

If these needs are met before major project work is underway, a flexible and responsive system will be enabled, capable of assisting with numerous project goals related to design, education, and communication. The body of information, if properly conceived, will evolve with the changing shape of Mostar towards its completed restoration in 2004.

Information Systems and Networking

Education

Recommended is a series of curriculum packages, or kits, designed to teach the benefits of preserving cultural heritage to students in Bosnia-Herzegovina at all levels: kindergarten through graduate school. This will be an educational pilot program related to preserving cultural heritage using Mostar's old city as a case study. It is hoped that similar curricula might be developed in a regionally specific way in many other countries. These packages will be devised with the consultation of experts and veteran educators in the region. The program will center around the study of the city, the development of historic area, and their special treatment in war and peace.

Each kit will be designed with the needs and interests of a specific aptitude level in mind. Each will include the tools, information, documents, and schedules needed to conduct a complete course, although teachers will be encouraged to integrate the material in whatever way is most appropriate to their classroom. The curriculum design should be flexible, responsive to various styles of learning, and ideologically neutral.

The following suggestions correspond to the six proposed educational packages:

- kindergarten level
- primary level
- secondary level
- university level
- graduate level
- general public

First to be developed will be the graduate level curriculum under the auspices of the international restoration institute to be organized by Dr. Pasic. Kindergarten education will next, expanding naturally towards the secondary and university levels. Public education will be developed and implemented separately and should begin immediately.

Kindergarten package

(ages 4-6)

approach:

introduction of information through an entertaining narrative framework; focusing on the traditional Bosnian medieval city, themes and facts are introduced as characters and simple plots are developed; stories might integrate folkloric elements and characters which are familiar to children of this age; emphasis on interactive projects and independent exploration

lesson content:

physical structure, economy, and social organization of a medieval town, how the Old Bridge was built, how people interact with their environment, Bosnian cultural tolerance and integration

materials:

lesson plans, videos and animated short films, film strips, lego blocks, modelling clay, illustrated storybooks, multimedia computer storytelling and games, picture puzzles

Primary level package

(ages 6-13)

approach:

narrative structure maintained with emphasis on reading and writing skills; engagement with students should employ mental, artistic, and social abilities

lesson content:

curriculum focus should expand from discussion of one typical town unit to an examination of Bosnian history and culture in general; documented historic facts should be drawn out of the narrative--these might include segments related to major events, inventions, art, and social upheaval; writing and reading exercises should be descriptive in nature and require retention of detail

materials:

well-developed reader and workbook for writing; picture books of sites of cultural and historic interest in Bosnia; strong audio-visual components

Secondary level package

(ages 14-18)

approach:

bringing stories and characters together into a coherent historic narrative; students will be asked to evaluate and criticize the narrative as a portion of a larger history; comparisons will be drawn with other heritage sites worldwide; students should be asked to consider the "why" and "how" of cultural development and destruction in Bosnia; material could be collapsed into existing history courses

lesson content:

narrative approach is dropped at this stage; documentary presentations will form the framework of the courses which could be integrated into existing history and social studies curricula; research into special topics will be expected of the students; the study of cultural heritage will incorporate introductory art historical survey and analysis of Bosnia's traditional architecture, craft, and decorative arts; music and literature of the region may also be explored

materials:

slides, video, maps, and critical texts; news periodicals and special primary documents related to the wartime politics and economy of Bosnia

University level package

(for art history, history, architecture, and planning students)

approach:

analysis of politics, economic, and history from a global perspective; emphasis on the problems of preserving cultural heritage in general; investigation of the rise of nationalism and its consequences; curricula should be pursued through elective seminars with an intensive research orientation and through studio charettes incorporated into existing courses

lesson content:

comparison of world heritage sites; study of Yugoslav war and Mostar as case study of impact of politics on cultural heritage

materials:

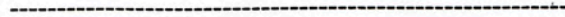
full documentation of Mostar pre- and post-war; related historical and journalistic texts

Graduate level package

(for architecture, preservation, and planning degree programs)

approach:

on-site survey, reseach, and formal analysis; integration of preservation theory into site-specific solutions for historic Bosnian cities damaged by the war; investigation of international assistance, funding, project support and marketing, etc.



Public outreach package

approach:

lectures, exhibitions, broadcasts, collection of feedback from Bosnians: use of working drawings and physical models of Mostar to inform residents of progress and intentions; journalistic and scholarly publicity for project: emphasis on rebuilding process culminating in the festivities surrounding the bridge in September of 2004

The City Core

The core of the Old City is loosely defined by the old city wall and includes the historic commercial center of Mostar. The City Core is formed of various components which include shops, warehouses, water mills, an open market, as well as residential areas and several monuments. Within the commercial structure of the bazaar there are defined subdivisions: the Old Bridge (Stari Most) area at the center, Prijecka and the Tabhana located on the West Bank, and Mala Tepa and Kujundziluk on the East Bank. These subdivisions contain a number of related monuments. Monuments in the City Core area include the Old Bridge itself and the Cejvan Cehajina Mosque (a museum before the war). On the east bank, the Tabhana area contains the Tabacica Mosque and Hamam. On the west bank the Koski Mehmed Pasina Mosque Complex forms the boundary of the commercial zone developed during the Ottoman period. The residential areas in the City Core contain the House of the Kapetanovina (the gate keeper) and a cemetery, a historic bridge over the Radabolja and some historically significant houses.

The area also includes the old city walls with their Tabja and towers. The extant remains of the walls of Mostar which are visible today were constructed during the 17th and 18th centuries of the Ottoman period, probably following the line of some earlier medieval fortification walls. The wall provided a further addition to the fortifications which defended the Old Bridge. Perhaps because of its thinness and low height the wall does not seem to have exerted much influence on the development of the town in later centuries. It appears to have had more of a defining affect by delimiting the core of the Old Town rather than restricting its growth in any way.

The City Core is at the heart of Mostar's Old Town and forms its central axis, with the Old Bridge as its focal point. It plays an important role as the connector between various monuments and institutions on the two banks of the Neretva that currently exist or are proposed by our plans for the rebuilding of Mostar.

Our proposal for treatment of the City Core focuses primarily on the bazaar area, and advises the continuation of its role as the center of social and economic activity in Mostar. Historically this area has held attraction for diverse user groups, including craftsmen, residents and tourists. We propose that the utility of the area for the residents of Mostar be especially stressed. The economic importance of tourism to the bazaar area during the pre-war period is not denied, but the proposed activities, especially during the initial phases of rebuilding, are consciously directed toward satisfying the immediate needs and desires of the residents of Mostar. When, and if, tourism begins to again play an important role in the economy of Mostar, the recommendations provide an element of flexibility that will make such an evolution possible.

There are three basic commercial building types in the bazaar area of the Old Town. The first is the shop or *ducan*, a single storey structure built in continuous rows, covered by a common roof, and often separated by thin, wooden partitions. The shopfronts of these structures are often closed by a *capenak*, a horizontal double door which is opened in the daytime to expose the shop interior to the street. A second building type is the storehouse, or *magaza*, which is a massive structure of two or three storeys in height with thick stone or brick walls and windows protected by iron gratings and shutters. The doors are also made of iron and the floors are either composed of densely lined beams or a stone vault. A transitory form between these two types is a one-storey shop with a storehouse attached behind it. In all of these structures the eaves are low and roofs are clad with slate.

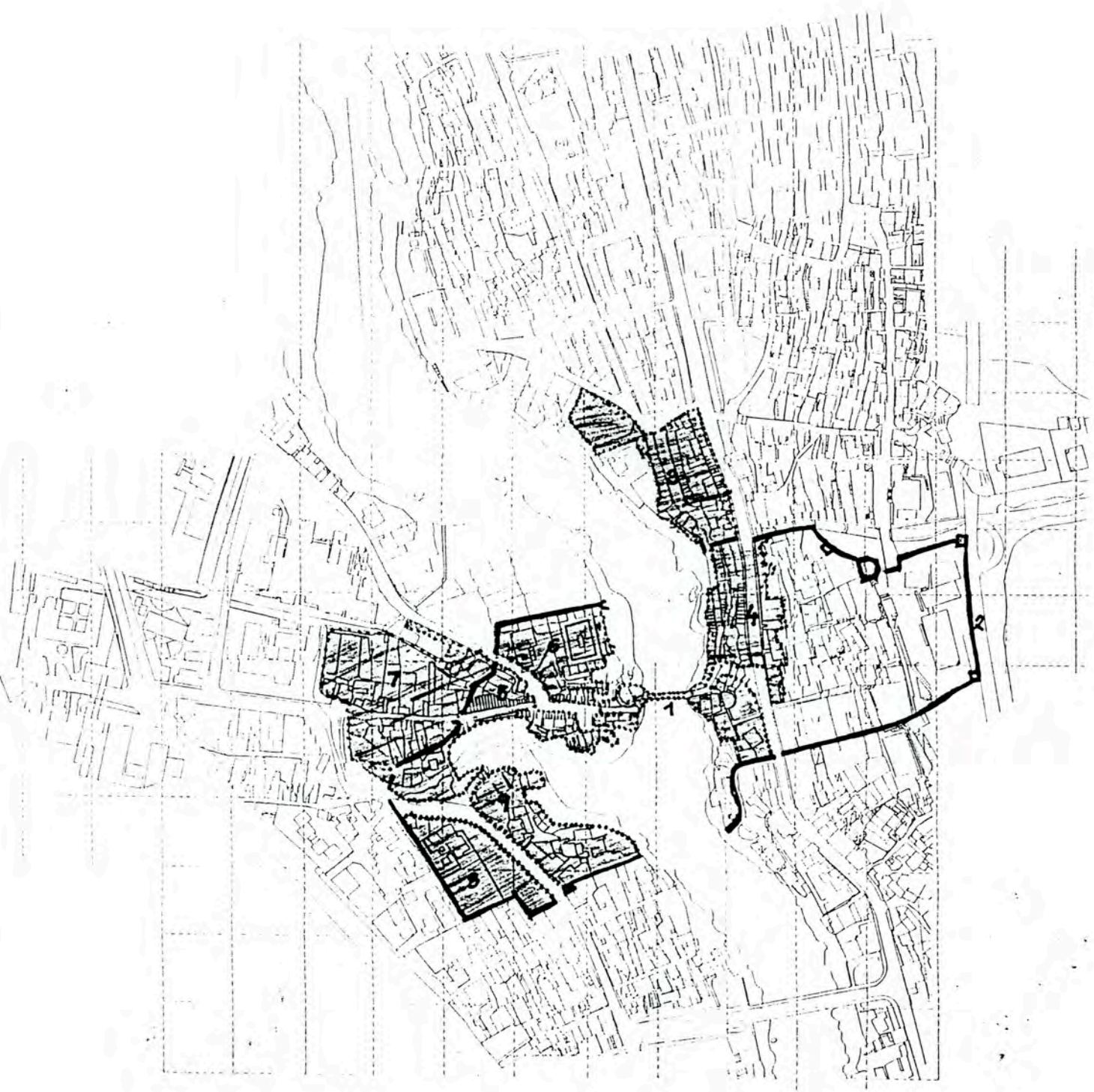
Watermills are common in Bosnia-Herzegovina on all accessible rivers. Their architectural composition is very similar to other small business structures, and the building materials vary according to the climate. The house types and the characteristics of the monuments are to be analyzed by other groups.

The strategy for rebuilding which we are proposing for the first phase of this study is as follows: The historic role of the City Core is to be restored by encouraging the immediate rebuilding of commercial buildings in the bazaar and the revival of small scale production within the area as well as the regeneration of its character as the social center of Mostar. This process will be instructed by a series of guidelines designed to ensure that the traditional appearance of the City Core is maintained without exact reconstruction. Guidelines will control physical characteristics such as scale and density, facade proportions and organization, color, texture, materials, the functional flexibility of the structures, the pedestrian quality of the area and street elements such as landscaping, furniture and lighting.

At the same time the continuity of traditional uses is to be encouraged. These uses should initially focus on the needs of the current residents and hence should include shops such as bakeries, small markets, cafes and pharmacies, as well as spaces for construction-related craftspeople such as ironmongers, locksmiths and woodworkers. The regeneration of touristic trades such as textiles (hand-weaving), coppersmithing, kilim and carpet weaving and more additional cafes and restaurants should be considered in later phases of rebuilding. The functional flexibility inherent in the design of the traditional commercial spaces will help allow these transitions naturally to occur.

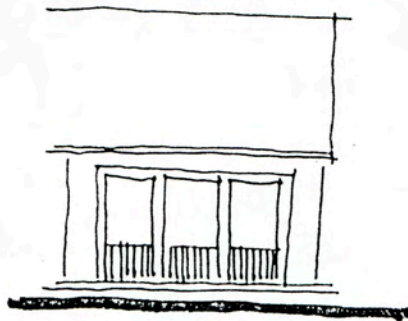
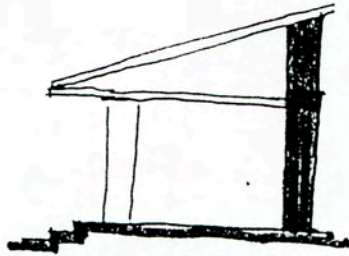
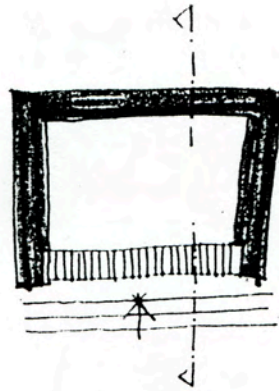
One of the proposed means for implementation focuses on a contemporary simulation of the original activity which formed this area. Approximately 150 of the earliest original commercial buildings in the bazaar area were built through the patronage of three individuals during the construction of the Old Bridge during the 16th century. A similar income of large donations designed to fund the rebuilding of each of the monuments and the surrounding commercial structures should be solicited.

An alternative proposal may be the reformulation of a union of business owners, similar to the historic guild system, designed to help business owners to gradually rebuild the structures on a co-operative basis, using seed money provided by various donors. Such a system could also help to promote trade and tourism in later phases of rebuilding.

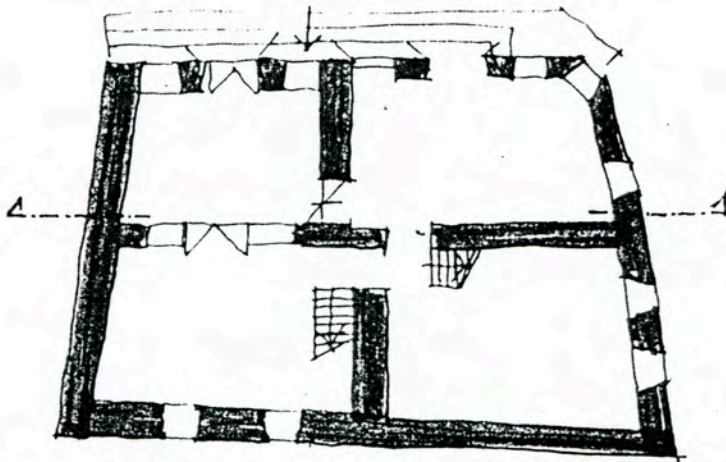
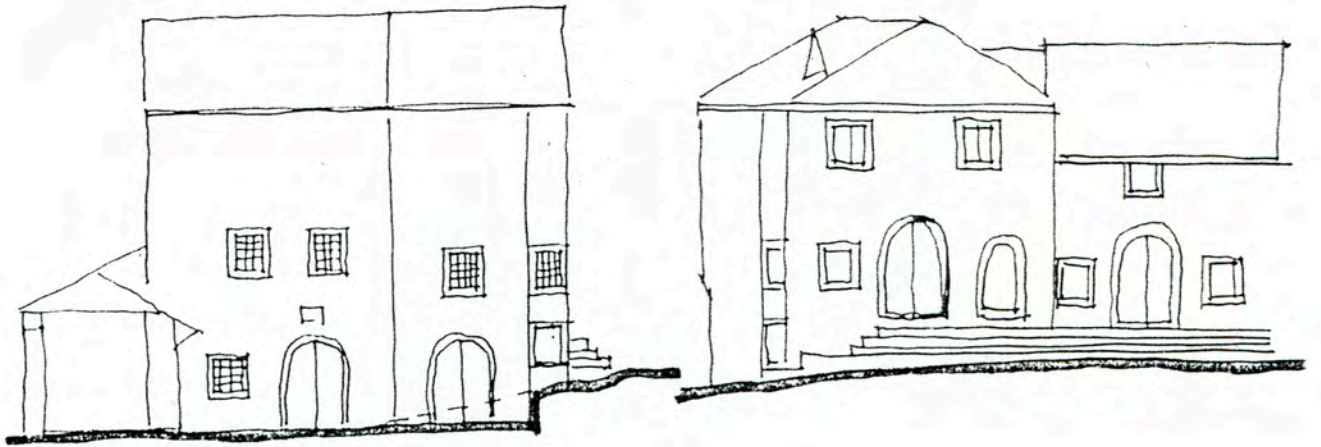


THE CITY CORE

- 1. The Old Bridge Complex
- 2. The City Wall
- 3. Mala Tapa (commercial)
- 4. Kujundziluk (commercial)
- 5. Prijecka Carsija (commercial)
- 6. Tabhana (commercial)
- 7. Semovac I (commercial)
- 8. Kapetanovina (residential)
- 9. Spile (residential)

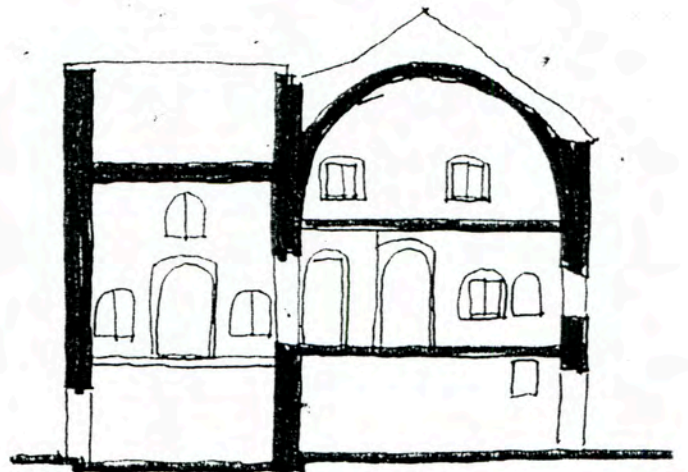


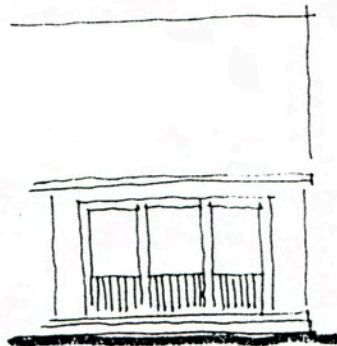
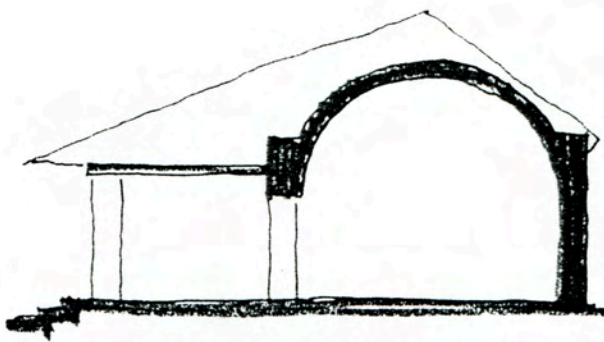
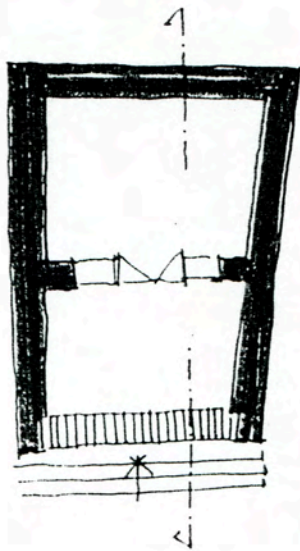
COMMERCIAL BUILDING
TYPE 1: shop/ducan



0 1 2 3 4 M.

COMMERCIAL BUILDING
TYPE 2: storehouse/magaza





COMMERCIAL BUILDING
TYPE 3: shop + storeroom

Religious Complexes

Overview

Religious complexes in Mostar are symbolic of centuries of integrated coexistence of multi-cultural and multi-ethnic communities. During the recent war, Mostar became a site for outbursts of social tensions among ethnic groups, each still pursuing its own interests after gaining independence from former Yugoslavia. Owing to their social importance religious structures were successively attacked and damaged. Particularly, mosques were one of the predominant targets in the war for cultural hegemony. Disputes over land, people, and cultures have devastated the historical city. More than any other city, Mostar bore emblematic and visual witness to the depth and longevity of Islamic presence in Bosnia and Hercegovina.

From its foundation until the 17th Century, Muslims constituted the dominant population. From the beginning of the 18th Century, the number of Christians, Catholics and Orthodox, increased greatly. Though small in number, Jews also became an important part of the society. Each group created its own religious complexes often fascinatingly incorporating architectural designs of other religions. Islamic influences could often be seen in Christian architecture and vice versa. The Greek Orthodox Church complex dominates the eastern hill overlooking the Old City. The Franciscan monastery is located at the opposite end of a major cross axis cutting through the old town and across the Old Bridge. The Neretva River has historically been a political border between the two religions.

"Rebuilding" of these areas centered on complexes of different religions will be the aim of our group. The work of our group will consist of 1) collecting available information on each monument/complex, 2) structuring methodologies for their preservation, 3) presenting proposals for the restoration of representative complexes, and 4) establishing an organization to assist in "Rebuilding" Mostar. The success of this process will be critical in establishing stable foundations for the revitalization of this multi-cultural community. Through these measures, this program for restoration of monuments intends not only to bring life back to the city but also to provide a preservation model which could be applied to other numerous war-devastated areas throughout the country and the world.

1. Research

First, a format for accumulating data was created. Items listed include information on the buildings' history, surrounding areas, construction, and existing conditions. Groups of structures will be dealt with as complexes including periphery buildings on the same or adjacent properties belonging to the same congregation. Medresas and fountains, for instance, are often located together with mosques. Schools are grouped, at times, with churches. In addition to these, architectural drawings and photographs taken before, during, and after the War will be attached. Past restorations and proposals will be included where available. In the first phase, 13 architecturally and culturally significant monuments within the Old City will be studied. In the course of following phases of the Mostar 2004 Workshop, the area could eventually be expanded to include all religious complexes of the whole city and create an inventory for future projects.

2. Preservation of Monuments

Religious complexes in the Old City will be preserved as monuments of multi-culturism and as monuments of war. We do not recommend that the rebuilding process completely eradicate damages to monuments incurred during the War. These scars will become new elements of history of each structure. How this issue will be addressed will be derived from careful analysis of each monument.

2.1 Criteria for Preservation

Preservation does not necessarily mean creating exact replicas of the original structure. Various aspects of each structure such as post-war conditions, the significance of its location in the urban fabric, and change in population of the supporting community will be studied. The basic concepts on preservation will follow widely-accepted documents such as the Venice Charter of 1964. An example of items included are those concerning consideration of contexts and traditional settings and validity of adopting new technology in restoration. The use of a monumental structure may be altered as long as it remains "socially useful."

The first step in preservation would be to carry out a thorough conditions survey involving architectural conservators, structural engineers, and historians. Depending on the extent of damage, various options for preservation are available. If a structure was slightly damaged (ex. a broken minaret or a collapsed roof), it can be restored back to its original state using historically accurate materials and construction methods. If it was badly damaged (ex. collapsed floors and gutted interiors), it could be extensively restored, provided that it is structurally sound, back to its original condition or reconstructed using remaining elements in the new structure. If the structure was razed to the ground, new construction would need to be considered. Designs proposed should be based in past heritage while incorporating current and future needs expressing contemporary or historical architectural imagery through representation and reinterpretation of the original structure.

Regardless of conditions of the remaining fabric, there are cases where total reconstruction would be the most effective approach for economic reasons. Funding for some monuments, whose symbolic image have become well known as icons of Bosnia and Hercegovina, would be much more obtainable if facsimiles were to be reconstructed. Each case must be considered carefully and handled individually.

2.2 Preservation and Continuation of Communities

Because close to half of the population of Mostar has already changed since the outbreak of the War, a substantial change in the composition of its ethnic neighborhoods can be expected after the War. The religious functions of some complexes may no longer accommodate demands of the new community. A structure may need to service a group of different religious beliefs. Or, it may need to be converted for a completely different use. In any case, it is crucial that any complex maintains its architectural and cultural integrity and that it remains a "monument" in the area to which the whole community could relate as being a necessary element of their lives. Continued use by the people is an essential factor in keeping a work of architecture alive. Therefore, public participation in decision making and accessibility of education in restoration techniques will be vital to successfully restructure neighborhoods. (One of the proposals will deal with this aspect.)

Religious complexes originally developed as the nuclei of new communities. The mosques designated surrounding residential areas. They provided socio-religious, educational, and political functions. In our proposal, for rehabilitation of surrounding neighborhoods together with monuments, communal facilities in the area will be grouped together with the central monument. When a sum of money is allowed for restoration of a monument, a portion of it would be used for

rehabilitation of its urban fabric which includes such items as open spaces, hamams (bath houses), and fountains. This system would prevent preservation from occurring in spots and would be effective in a balanced regeneration of neighborhoods.

In addition to being cores of communities, these monuments belong to a larger area with their own characters involving people and structures of surrounding communities. If these groups of monuments and periphery facilities could be given a distinctive communal function as a group (educational, cultural, commercial etc.), it could be advantageous in attracting funding from organizations with possible interests in the field.

After a structure has been rebuilt through initial restoration programs, it needs to be looked after continuously for its well-being. In the case of religious structures, it would generally be the responsibility of the congregation. A functioning religious structure is best looked after by the organization and the community. Originally, public facilities were endowed and maintained by the monarch or his family or by the wealthy through *vakuf* which is a charitable religious foundation of urban life. The idea of including long-term financial support system at the time of obtaining money for rebuilding would revive a similar system and could possibly be established with concerned organizations.

3. Proposals for Restoration of Religious Structures

Presently, there are too many uncertainties regarding the conditions surrounding the structures to make any definite decisions for preservation of these structures. The outcome of the fighting is not yet clear. The total population nor the religious make-up can be predicted. Land ownership would need to be solved. Therefore, these proposals are open to changes and of course, deep respect must be paid to the religious organizations and their congregation for approval of any changes or interventions which would occur on their sacred properties.

Restoration possibilities for six different religious complexes of four varying religions (3 mosques, 2 churches, and 1 synagogue) of the Old City will be studied. It is not possible to address any specific sites for any particular project at the moment due to conditions mentioned above, we hope that ideas could be built upon them as soon as there is a chance of obtaining accurate information on the new postwar community. In addition to proposals for physical structures, we would like to propose the establishment of an institution which would assist Mostar citizens in rebuilding procedures. Through the execution of these proposals, the social systems of the area would be reorganized and living conditions would be improved. Such structures as roads, open spaces, and commercial areas which are influential to the dynamics of the city would need to be integrated in the planning process for restoration.

When considering preservation of architectural fabric, the two main aspects, form and function, would need to be considered. Methodology for preservation would greatly differ according to the handling of these factors for preservation.

		Function	
		same as original	different
Form	close to original	A	B
	different	C	D

3.1. Restoration A , B

If the restored structure is intended to maintain its original appearance, efforts need to be made to follow traditional construction methods using appropriate materials. Techniques in architectural conservation would be used for analysis. Existing documents can greatly help in determination of prewar conditions. However, depending on availability of materials, craftsmanship, and money, it may be difficult to follow these rules strictly. Bringing back the functions of these monuments to communities must be given priority. In such cases, one must make sure that the restoration process does not decrease the historical value of the existing structure. It may be preferable if restoration could be accomplished in phases whereby fundamental restoration could be executed in the early stages and additional work could be added later when improvements in working conditions could be expected.

3.2. Adaptive reuse B

Due to changes in population of the community, a religious structure may not be required for its original purpose. Then, a new use for the structure could be introduced into the restored structure to make full use of the monument. This idea can be applied to the main structure of the complex as well as to periphery buildings. To accommodate new functions, changes in interior plans or additions to the exterior may be necessary. Either way, characteristics of the original structure should be kept intact as much as possible. Some ideas for reuse are temporary shelter until permanent homes could be assigned, community center, or city library.

3.3. Intervention C, D

When a monument has experienced destruction to the extent of being razed to rubble, rather than creating a replica of the original structure, a contemporary structure reinterpreting the former structure could be newly designed. Proportions and scale to fit its context would be the main concern. Remnants of the original structure can be incorporated into the new design. These proposals would be put through a public hearing to reflect opinions of the community. One way of promoting international interests in rebuilding of Mostar as well as notifying the world of destruction of architecture in Bosnia and Hercegovina would be to hold an international competition involving professionals from beyond country borders.

4. Proposal for Center for Rebuilding of Mostar

An institution to induce community participation in rebuilding of Mostar is proposed. This will be housed in a monument or located on a site adjacent to a monument. This would be the first place one would visit to obtain information on all aspects of Mostar whether that person is a citizen of the city, a visitor, or an academician. The organization would consist of assistance and research divisions. There also would be a space provided for making any municipal or commercial proposals for rebuilding open to discussion. Educational programs on such topics as cultural heritage of the area or practical training courses on building conservation for various age groups and professions would be offered regularly.

This center will be the headquarters for the "Mostar 2004" Workshop where all documents would be filed systematically to be accessible to the public. It will act as the central station to send information regarding the workshop and restoration progress of the city to all areas around the globe.

a. Assistance division

Professionals (architects, engineers, planners, building code professionals, etc.) would offer advice to those seeking information on restoring their homes and stores. Advice on financing would also be available. Consulting by professionals at this center could be realized, for instance, by making a certain amount of time available to the organization obligatory for those who utilize the center for their benefit such as research.

b. Research division

This division would include archives, library, and exhibition space. All facilities would be open to the public. The archive would be responsible for compiling a computerized database as well as files for storage of hard copies of documents for structures in the city. The library would house a collection of writings and visual material specializing in the city of Mostar, regional architecture, and local history. Some items on display would include a model of the city depicting post-war conditions of the city as well as new long term restoration proposals. The exhibition space would be programmed to be effective in raising social awareness on built environments including that of Mostar. This center could become a model case for city rebuilding programs and would be applicable to other cities across the country and the world.

In this decade, the city of Mostar was turned into a focus in the fight for control of power, land, and people in the former Republic of Yugoslavia. Mostar ironically became a battlefield targeted for its multi-cultural identity. The rebuilding of these structures should be executed with the greatest care and sensitivity to present this historical city integrating contemporary ideas with its cultural heritage as the jewel of Bosnia and Hercegovina for the coming century.

Public Space

The group "City Core" is comprised of Monuments, Institutions, Mahalas, and Public Space. Public Space is the most thematic of the four categories since public space is inclusive in Monuments, Institutions, and to a smaller degree Mahalas. Because of the thematic nature of public space and the potential for overlap with the other four groups it became necessary to define public space as specifically as possible. We chose to define and thus describe public space graphically by adopting the guidelines of Giambattista Nolli, the 18th century cartographer. This allowed for a bold and graphic means to convey information quickly.

The Public Space map serves two purposes. It provides documentation of the city fabric previous to the war and because it is derived from a city parcel map it does not include any Mostar design proposals since the mid 1980's. Secondly, as a base map it provides a departure point from which to interpret and understand the flow of the public life within Mostar. One can begin to interpret axial conditions, intersections of streets both pedestrian and vehicular, the scale of the city related to its' functions and districts, the correlation of open space to building program, and the general formation of the city itself which can be connected to a time line analysis.



The map labeled public space (above) basically shows Private Space as black and Public Space as the white of the paper. The distinctions between private and public space are further delineated by the following guidelines. The majority of Mahalas are private and shown as black. The edges are defined by perimeter walls and fences. Private yards and courtyards are shown as black. Areas which are not shown as black within the Mahala are the larger streets and the mosque complex. The mosques are shown in floor plan with courtyards due to their public nature. Hans and Hamams within the Mahala on the other hand are not shown as public space due to private

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ownership. Monuments and Institutions both include larger public spaces. The buildings for the most part are shown in black with open public space defined in white. The exterior portion of the market and bazaar are white. The roads both pedestrian and vehicular that are not within a Mahala are left white. Parking lots are white. The rivers Neretva and Radobolja are left white with stipled edges. An interesting feature of Nolli Maps is the rendering of of large open spaces which may be privately owned but are visually accessible to the public and not perceived as private. An example of this in Mostar is the Bascine Garden area.





Using the Nollis Map as a base we have indicated pedestrian use of streets and potential links to important monuments and institutions (above). Some of these proposed pedestrian links are along existing vehicular roads and could be reviewed in more detail in future workshops. Additional proposals (*) include: parking at the university, implementation of a cascading waterway along the path to the Orthodox Church, stronger pedestrian links to the childrens theater, public theater, and northern most mosque.



The second investigation using the Nollis Map as a departure point describes open green space, open urban space and points of proposals within the urban fabric and along the water front. Proposals include: additional green space in the vicinity of the Orthodox Church, revitalization of the park adjacent to the Public Theater, implementation of program into courtyard spaces along the commercial strip, conversion of the Bascine Gardens, development of green park space along the Radobolja River and waterfront development as indicated along the Neretva River.

MAHALAS

The mahalas of Mostar were the traditional neighborhoods of the Ottoman State. As these neighborhoods grew communities evolved with their own complex of facilities for daily life. Each of these complexes had buildings and functions in common including a public water source - *cesma*, a public bath - *hamam*, a school - *medresa*, and shops - *ducani*, as well as a mosque which gave the mahala its name. The inhabitants of the mahalas were predominantly Muslim and represented all economic levels. The first mahala in Mostar was in the vicinity of the old bridge where the provincial governor Sinan-Pasa built a mosque in 1474.

Before the war the mahalas of Mostar had changed from their original state. Time and growth shifted the scale and nature of the neighborhood. The once relatively homogenous Muslim population had expanded to include Catholics, Jews and Orthodox, and this diversity meant the individual mosque complexes were no longer the focus of all social life and services for the community. Some mosque complexes were destroyed, others took on new functions and simultaneously the boundaries of mahalas, which had always been loose, blended and dissolved. Within the old town the names remain as terms for general areas but instead of many individual mahalas, the whole of the old town can be seen as one community.

Characteristics

Despite this evolution much of the housing and the significant role of the house in the life of people in Mostar has remained in tact consequently many of the historical characteristics within these neighborhoods or mahalas have remained. Mahalas are based on the scale of the pedestrian and their shape relates to the organic nature of their growth. Houses are built on narrow winding pedestrian paths in a horizontal nature that tends to blend into the surrounding topography. They are constructed primarily of local materials, crude stone rubble, lime plaster and wood with stone slates or clay tiles as roof cladding. These primarily two story structures are shielded from the street on the ground floor by a thick wall which encloses a courtyard and garden. The second floor is more permeable with exposed wood, walls perforated with windows, and rooms which project outward to the street, expanding the space of the house and the potential for views. Interiors are based on a simple rectilinear plan and are often void of obvious functions instead cabinets and seats are built into walls and tables and bedding are pulled out as needed. These multipurpose individual rooms are connected to each other through a central hall which acts as a shared space for gathering. Craftsmanship plays a significant role in each layer and details like ornately carved wooden ceilings attest to the hands of the builders.

Aims in redevelopment

Concentrating on the old town we tried to establish our aims in rebuilding and determine loose guidelines and systems that could help realize our aims. One of the most important was the issue of **multiculturalism** which we believe should be maintained and encouraged at least to the degree that it existed before the war with opportunity for even greater diversity. We were also concerned that redevelopment not be ideologically or physically just facade treatment. Our subsequent **No Disneyland** aim was to include no entrance fee or Colonial Williamsburg treatment. Instead we hoped that redevelopment would focus on **rebuilding communities**.

This issue of community and defining a community became a topic of debate for our group and should be considered carefully in future discussions as we believe it marks the difference between rebuilding individual houses and restoring people's lives.

Some members of our group wanted to restore the sense of the individual mahalas as a means of reinstating the smaller scale community. This smaller community would be more personal thus better able to handle the very individual needs of people returning to Mostar. Simultaneously the historical nature of this community organization would reinstall a pride in self and heritage and sense of belonging to an area that would encourage restoration of valuable historical features of the old city.

Other members of our group supported the larger scale evolution and blending that was occurring before the war and saw potential for it to occur at an even greater level. Thus just as the smaller mahalas of the 1500 had blended into the larger community of the old city so to should the redevelopment of Mostar old city take into consideration blending with areas outside its boundaries. This larger scale blending would encourage a broader diversity and a less insular character for the old city. The necessity for smaller organization and community support groups especially during stages of rebuilding and for maintenance purposes was still recognized but their form was not to be defined in terms of mahalas.

What to rebuild of Past

Our proposal for rebuilding is intended to encourage a desire on the part of the residents to reestablish the general character of the old town without limiting growth or potentials for improvement by exact replication of the past. Elements and characteristics of the mahalas which should be preserved include scale, density, facade proportions and organization, use of local materials and construction methods, pedestrian paths, and percentages of gardens and courtyard space.

This could be achieved through a system of loose design guidelines as well as the establishment of systems/ organizations which would encourage this redevelopment. We propose systems and organizations that would build communities--not just houses. The nature of these communities could take many forms and could easily overlap; they need not be limited to the boundaries of the mahalas. An example is the international non-profit organization *Habitat for Humanity*. Without any government funds and a staff primarily of volunteers, this organization builds houses for homeless and low income people through a system of donations and sweat equity. Under this system the residents to be must contribute a certain number of hours on their own home as well as an equivalent amount of time on another dwelling.

The aims of each of the organizations or systems to be established should be clearly stated and their methods of development should take into consideration all stages from initial investments, to material sources, to workforces, and finally maintenance.

To absorb the financial burden of historical rebuilding tax incentives could be granted. Similarly grants and loans could be established for specific projects which may change the program of the spaces but would maintain the mahala's character and through their new functions encourage diversity and growth. The flexible quality of space in the traditional houses of Mostar easily lends itself to new programmatic insertions. Chosen carefully, these new programs, such as pensions and bed and breakfasts in large and small complexes or cafes in unused courtyards, would simultaneously educate, reinforce appreciation of the historical type, and encourage maintenance.

To encourage use of traditional or local building materials and construction methods sweat equity or barter systems could be established. Loans and grants could also be set up as incentives which would pay the material difference between structures and architecture.

With regard to the workforce we encourage organizations such as voluntary "work camps" (a Finnish Work Camp was performing restoration work in Safranbolu early this August) and possible intern programs at local preservation schools as well as a *Habitat for Humanity* type of organization. These types of workforces would not only reduce cost but also provide a means of education.

If the focus of the established systems is rebuilding from within it can be assumed that maintenance will be a more natural development than if the redevelopment proceeds as a dictatorial outside force. Education will also play a significant role in long term maintenance. To encourage this we propose historical and international summer festivals. Larger in scale than the bridge jumping of the past these could include activities all over the old city and could be timed in conjunction with other activities such as the work camps.

The greatest burden in redevelopment of the old town's mahalas is financial. Once sources are found, however, care must be taken in its dispersal. Examples of the past can provide useful insight to guide the process but a clear understanding and constant reexamination of the long term aims and intentions must be present. It is relatively easy to rebuild houses our greatest concern is that efforts are made to rebuild the community and not only restore people's lives but provide them with a future.

Scale

When asked what is most important to preserve in Mostar Old Town, Zlatko Ugljen (designer of the hotel Ruza in the Old Town, Aga Khan Award) answered: the scale is most important... you must preserve the scale. But what is the scale to be considered? At what level can we focus our attention to ensure that both buildings and the scale of the city are rebuilt?

To consider reconstruction at the scale of the whole Old Town as a unit is a difficult proposition... How do we coordinate reconstruction in an area as large and varied as this? Even at the scale of the mahala, you have a large variety of conditions and individual, or sometimes unclear property owners. Is it possible to coordinate on this scale? On the other hand, to focus on the individual structure or building complex will restore buildings, but does not necessitate the reconstruction of the urban fabric. Surely, most would consider any kind of spot reconstruction undesirable.

At what intermediate scale can we consider the restoration of both the individual structures and the urban fabric?

Three maps follow:

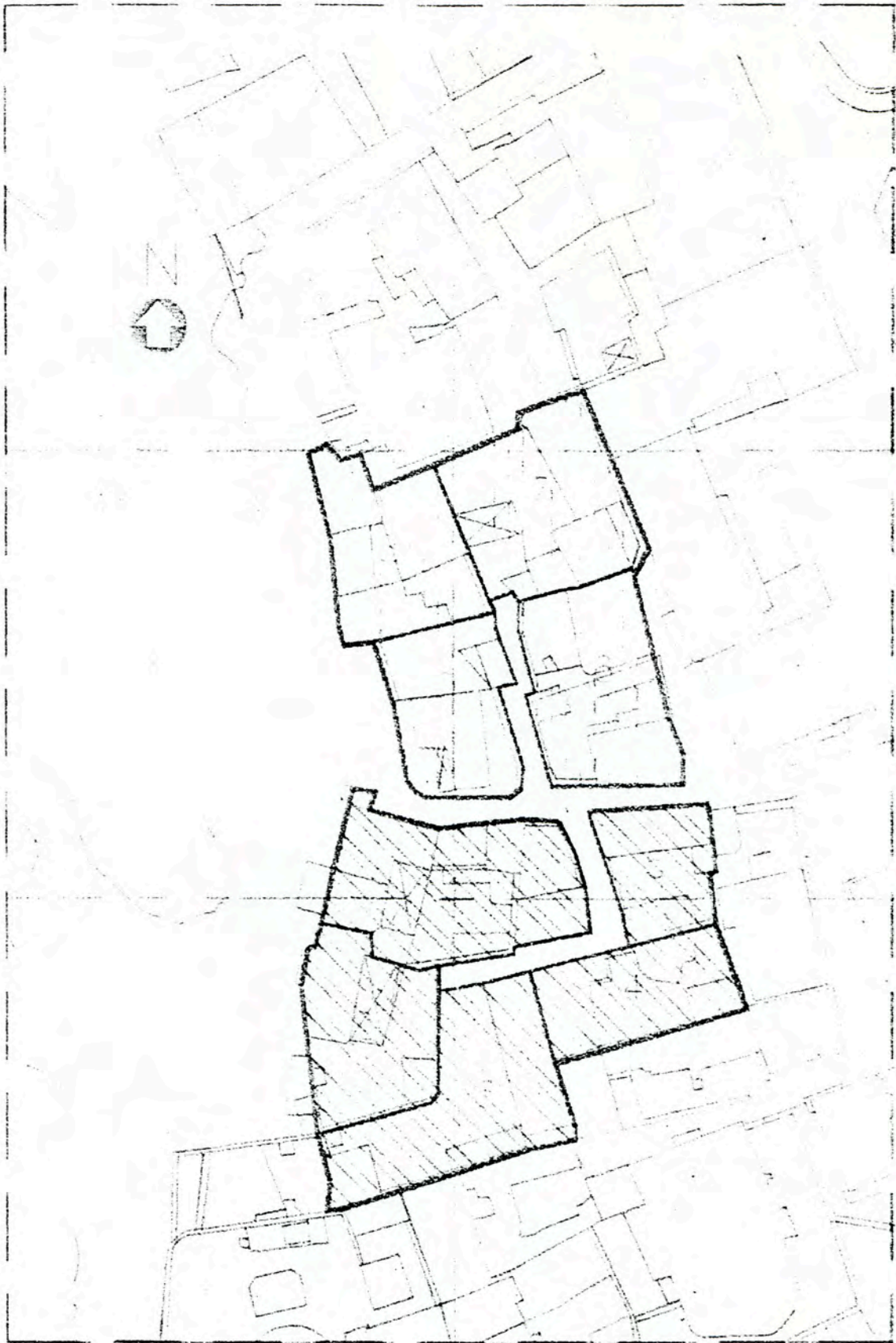
Map A shows two residential groupings unified around a shared alley. If these property owners can work together under a shared architectural agenda, the character of these two alleys can be restored along with the individual house complexes. But in this map, the street that runs between is left out of consideration.

Map B shows a different grouping, with the center houses grouped around the shared street, but perhaps the alleys are left to develop as they will. Both, however, attempt to find a unit at intermediate scale, and this is necessary to make cooperation and planning practical.

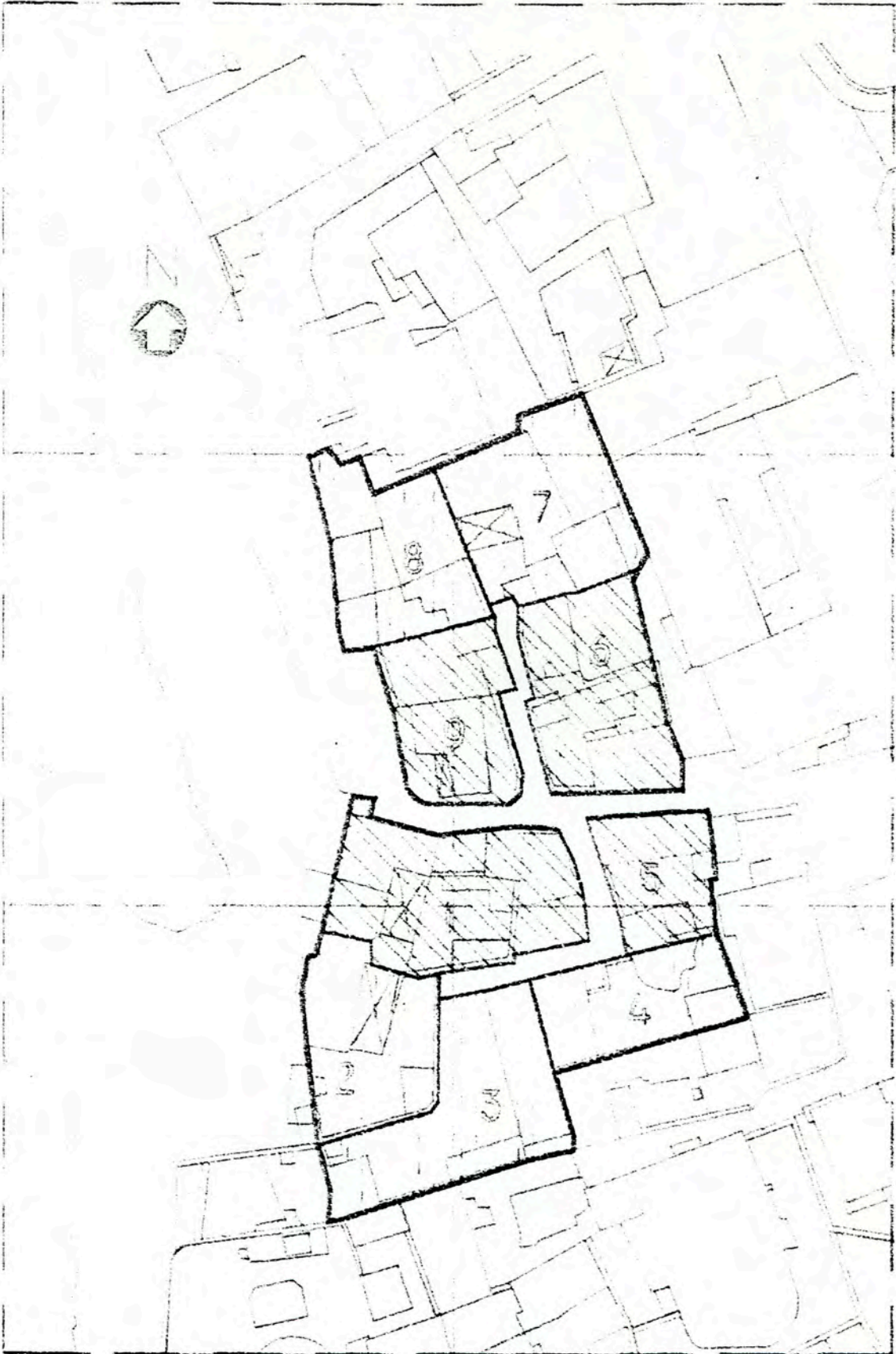
Map C begins to show a more complex situation. Groups are formed around shared function (commercial vs. residential) and access (alley vs. street or interior vs exterior condition)

What other criteria can we use to find this intermediate scale? Maps could be developed showing types of building construction or dates of construction, etc.. And what do the maps look like once these systems are extended to cover the whole city? What happens when different systems are collaged or superimposed and evaluated on a more site-specific basis?

Hopefully, these questions will produce further mapping diagrams, whether they are based on spatial, economic, social, or other ideas. The most important idea, however, is to find that scale at which it is practical to organize cooperation so that both individual and urban scale are preserved. And in reality, reconstruction must proceed with attention focused at all scales.



HOUSES GROUPED AROUND SHARED ALLEY.






B

HOUSES GROUPED AROUND SHARED STREET.



C

 RESIDENTIAL  COMMERCIAL  OTHER

HOUSES GROUPED AROUND SHARED FUNCTION AND ACCESS.

Educational Institutions=== Strategy for Mostar

Group Members

Esther Charlesworth
Mark Lancaster
Amea Smith
Alp Sunalp

The main focus of this group centered around a discussion of the possible implications of developing educational institutions within the city of Mostar during the post-war period. Two main issues considered were the economic impact, both short and long term, and the possibilities of developing Mostar as both an educational and cultural center for the region.

Economic possibilities seemed relatively certain. Both rehabilitation of existing structures and creation of new constructions would bring a need for workers and raw materials in the immediate post-war period. Over the long term, establishment of private educational institutions would provide a constant influx of students and educators creating a market for specialized services such as student housing and educational support facilities. Educational institutions would also provide possibilities for cultural events that could, in turn, afford economic opportunities.

In regards to specific possibilities of development as an educational and cultural center, several possibilities were explored. The group chose to first discuss possible educational prototypes that could be implemented in Mostar. Possibilities discussed included- a Post-Graduate Restoration and Architectural Design School, an International Art School (which could contain a Film, Photography, Painting, Printmaking, Sculpture, and Textile Schools), a Music School, and a private, bi-lingual Primary and Secondary School. Each of which will be outlined further in the attached briefs.

Under the umbrella of possible educational developments, several intervention strategies were discussed. Issues that became of primary importance to the group were- the question of support services for the institutions, development of institutions within the existing city fabric and possible cultural and sporting events that could grow from the installation of the institutions.

Given time limitations, the group decided to proceed by developing a competition format brief that could be used as a model for possible design competitions concerning the question of educational institutions. Without more detailed site information and a post-war evaluation of existing building stock, setting up specific designs or guidelines seemed an unrealistic task. Determining a framework and a brief for an International Design Competition open to both students and practitioners became the focus. Comparative models for this competition are both the IBA Housing Competition set up by Josef Kleihues in Berlin during the 1980s and the recent Master Planning Competition for Beirut.

Compound of Hotel Konak

Project n.28

Arda Inceoglu

The building block is between Ulica M. Tita, the creek along Ulica Konak, the Metropolit Palace and the residential side street. The existing buildings on the site date from the Austrian-Hungarian period. The Neo-classical building, the Konak, facing the main street, was being used as offices prior to the war. At the street level there were shops. The buildings are demolished partially, however their facades and structures are still intact.

The project aims to reconstruct those buildings with the addition of some new structures and convert them into a high quality city hotel. The hotel will contain three types of accomodation:

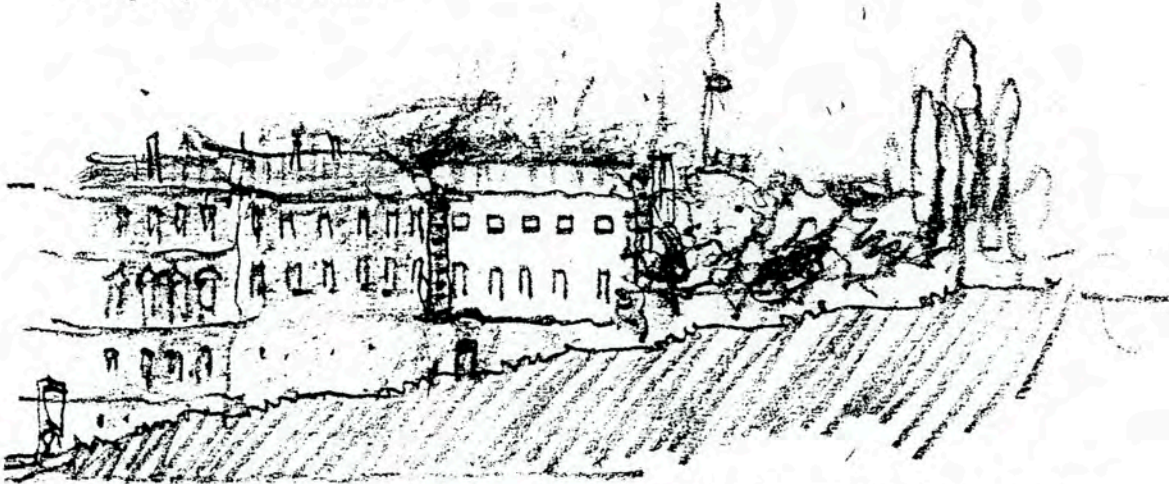
luxury suits

rooms

seperate houses

Different parts of the hotel will have separate circulation, the houses will have access both from within the hotel and directly from the street.

Principles for Hotel Konak:



New building at Ulica Konak will keep the height and levels of adjoining building.

New building enhances the vista

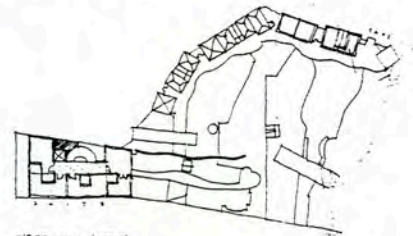
Transition zone allowed between old-new building



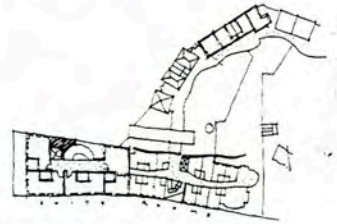
House structures revive the street character



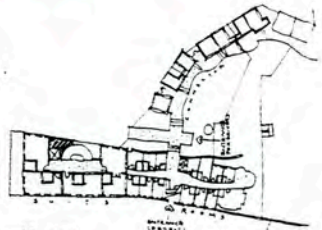
H O T E L K O N A K



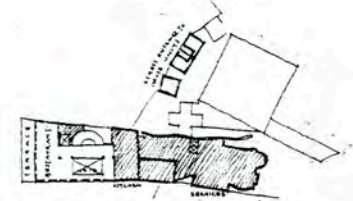
+10.50 LEVEL (ATTIC)



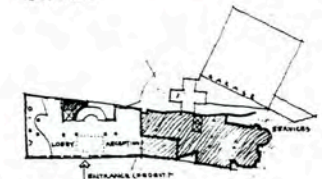
+12.00 LEVEL



+8.50 LEVEL
ENTRANCE (PRESENT)



+5.00 LEVEL

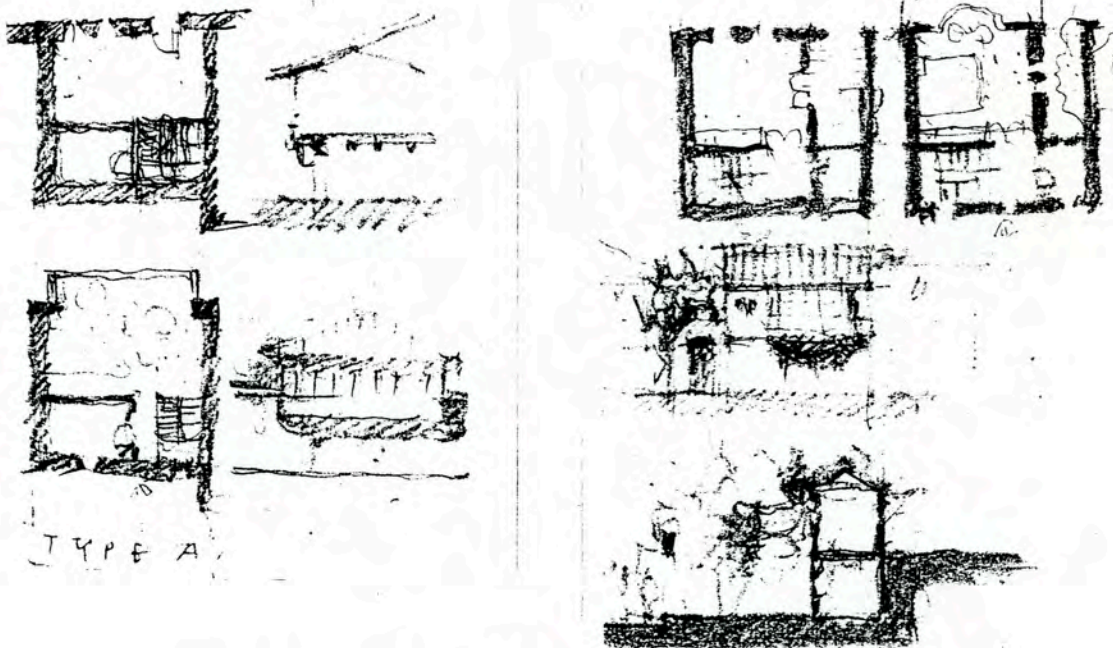


+2.50 LEVEL
LOBBY, RECEPTION, RESTAURANT (PRESENT)



0.00 LEVEL
CORRIDOR, CATERING, RESTAURANT





Layout of houses allows for flexible use through phases

Principles for new buildings:

Keeping the scale of the existing urban fabric
 Keeping the relationship to street and urban fabric
 Keeping the existing density

Continuation of existing character involving:

- street
- walls
- vista

Various architectural language possibilities

Conversion of old buildings through phases:

- 1 accommodation for urgent needs
- 2 new use

Principles for restoration:

No Change

- Building heights
- Levels of buildings (floor heights)
- Original details
- Proportions & openings of the facade (except cases of previous intervention)
- Basic materials & texture & color

Change

- Use/function - except monuments
- Interior arrangements/setup
- Spatial characteristics of the interior (except for monuments & special cases)
- Deteriorated & missing parts on the facade (with indication of change through texture, etc)

Border area

Overview

The debate over the post war reconstruction of Mostar has brought forward a complex set of issues that stem from the fundamental concern about what ideological framework might be employed in a city whose political, historical and socio-economic structure has been changed by the brutal reality of the war. The complexities of this project challenge many conservation and preservation theories developed over the last fifty years. Rebuilding the past through conservation of historically significant monuments within Mostar may recreate the spatial identity and character of the city yet such a position brings to fore the fundamental question: which Mostar should be rebuilt? That is, which period(s) of the city's built history will be reiterated, and why? To rebuild without acknowledging all the historical layers which contributed to the character of the city may compound the ethnic tensions which contribute to the present war. Rather than make choices about which past to preserve, the question may be rephrased to ask what shared values among Mostar's inhabitants enabled the city to be utilized as a space wherein 'communitas' and 'civitas' were the characteristics of urban life?

Underlying the preservation debate is a tension between the memory of the past and the memory of the present. Rebuilding the spatial identity of Mostar through the reconstruction of its urban fabric does little to acknowledge the present war and its effect on the landscape of the city. Nor does it acknowledge that war cuts across all ages, ethnicities, gender, and racial boundaries becoming the common denominator in the experience of the people of Mostar in particular and Bosnia in general, effectively changing lives in a fundamental way. The present war has already changed the spatial environs of Mostar. The ethnic tension surrounding the war has physically manifested itself as a border represented by the perimeter highway of Mostar along which Muslim and Croatian communities once lived together and are now divided. This border as a physical and political boundary is the springboard from which issues of post-war reconstruction may be addressed while becoming the site for the future development of Mostar.

The border acts as a boundary that directs movement across it. The movement of individuals, goods, and ideas across borders emphasize its permeability. Ironically, borders are also control points, and in some cases barriers within which freedom and control are regulated. Borders are also edges, forming a periphery where exchange, interaction and meeting between countries and communities occur. Further, the border acts as a framing device which defines a place and a context for the communities living within its boundaries. In recognizing the border, we not only acknowledge it as an outcome of the present war, but as a means by which connection and exchange may occur, effectively bringing communities closer together.

Definition of border

This group has addressed three aspects of the border zone running north-south which separates Mostar's Old City from the newer Austro-Hungarian sector on its west side. It is seen to function as a physical, political, and military dividing line.

As a physical entity, the 4-lane "Bulevar Narodne Revolucne" defines the border in space. The road follows the course of the Neretva River and the base of Hum mountain where it impinges upon the urban fabric. This road gives the border its linear shape.

As a political entity, the border divides warring parties in the town, corresponding roughly to the majority ethnic groups residing there. In part, the current political border reflects traditional neighborhood boundaries and in part it has resulted from inter-city migrations dictated by war-time tensions. In addition, numerous immigrants have arrived since the dispersal of terrorized native inhabitants, altering the town's prewar demographic profile. The boulevard which is the focus of this investigation is recognized as one of the most prominent borders to emerge from the political turmoil in the region.

As a military entity, the border functions as a battlefield. East-west movement across it is restricted and presumably dangerous. The base of Hum mountain, which rises steeply on its west side, forms a natural barricade. Gun placements on the Hum plateau allowed for the steady, devastating artillery barrage which fell upon the historic city core, plainly visible across the military border from the plateau.

The following design proposals use the conceptual ideas discussed above as a starting point for possible spatial interventions in Mostar that would create spaces where connections between people are encouraged and maintained. Rather than being non-functional symbolic spatial gestures, each proposal aims to create spaces that would be utilized by the inhabitants of Mostar.

Key Map

Border sites of potential interest for future restoration or design projects are marked on this key map. Many have not been addressed in this preliminary proposal, but deserve attention in the master plan. Not all of our suggestions for linear and transverse border treatments are site-specific, though one intersection was investigated as a major pedestrian crossing linking the old bridge corridor with the previously isolated Fransiscan monastery. Marked sites correspond to assigned project numbers. Brief descriptions and diagrams follow.

Marked projects and sites:

- 1 Bulevar Narodne Revolucne
- 2 The Unity Square
- 3 Gymnasium
- 4 Krankasse
- 5 The Mikacica House
- 6 Socreal Dwelling Houses
- 7 Contemporary Dwelling Houses
- 8 Semovac II neighborhood
- 9 The Hum Plateau development
- 10 Pedestrian crossing
- 11 linear treatments--*not site specific*
- 12 transverse treatments--*not site specific*
- 13 Fransiscan Monastery



OLD TOWN MOSTAR

Proposal brief for projects 2-8

Existing historic structures along the boulevard

Research is incomplete. Further study of these historic sites is recommended for any planning proposal in this area.

- 2: *the Unity Square*
Date of construction: 1900-1980
Pre-war use: public space, pedestrian
Post-war condition: ?
recommendations for restoration or adaptation: ?
- 3: *Gymnasium*
Date of construction: 1903
Style: Moorish
Pre-war use: school
Post-war condition: destroyed
recommendations for restoration or adaptation: ?
- 4: *Krankasse*
Date of construction: 1930
Style: European moderne
Pre-war use: specialists' medical center
Post-war condition: destroyed
recommendations for restoration or adaptation: ?
- 5: *the Mikacica House*
Date of construction: 1908
Style: Jugendstil
Pre-war use: residential
Post-war condition: destroyed
recommendations for restoration or adaptation: ?
- 6: *Socialist Realism dwelling houses*
Date of construction: 1948-65
Style: socialist modern
Pre-war use: residential
Post-war condition: damaged
recommendations for restoration or adaptation: ?
- 7: *contemporary dwelling houses*
Date of construction: 1975-85
Style: modern
Pre-war use: residential
Post-war condition: damaged
recommendations for restoration or adaptation: ?

8: *Semovac II neighborhood*
Date of construction: 1985
Pre-war condition: good
Post-war condition: damaged
recommendations for restoration or adaptation: ?

Proposal Brief for project 9

Hum mountain plateau development

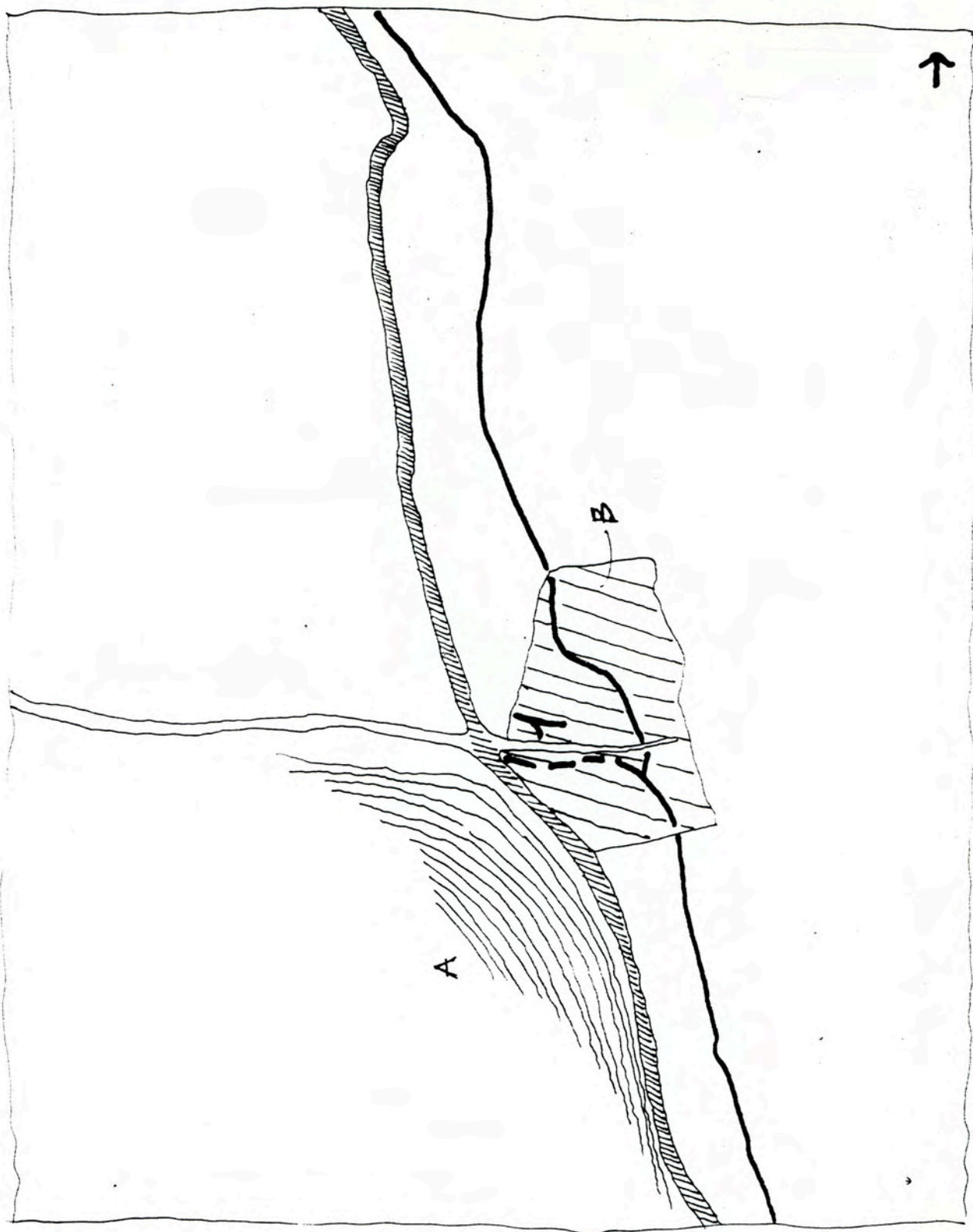
Due to the significance of the gun placements here in the course of the war, the site has been considered worthy of special design treatment.

The plateau area might be converted to a garden or recreation zone with elements which allude to wartime destruction. Visual relationships with structures in the old town might be underscored. Since pedestrian paths to the plateau will be strenuous to climb, the site should be treated as a destination with a discrete purpose and meaning. Visual elements might be incorporated which draw attention to the site from below.

It has been suggested that light might be employed here as a marking or tracing device: a camera obscura might be constructed for daytime viewing of the city core as it was seen from the gun placements, or light might be reflected onto the structures of the city themselves. It is recommended that a low-impact and non-static solution be developed for the problem of how to remember the wartime events taking place on the Hum plateau.

necessary documents:

site plan
topological map
section including Hum mountain
compass coordinates of major historic structures in old town calculated from plateau
photos of site
records of artillery strikes by date, time, and target
native flora and fauna data



Design Brief for project 10

A pedestrian crossing

The proposed site for an urban square occurs at the intersection of the 'Bulevar Narodne Revolucne' running north-south and 'Gupca Onescukova' leading into the old city. The aim of the design intervention is to create a connection, a link between the Franciscan monastery, now isolated on the west side of the border and the old city through a pedestrian path. To encourage pedestrian traffic while creating an urban pocket for people to gather in, it has been suggested that the main highway be buried underground. The tunnel at its entrance, interior and exit should be sensitively designed incorporating the metaphor for the present war, while above ground, fountains, pedestrian paths, cafes and restaurants would stimulate urban life and create a relationship between the old city and the periphery of Mostar.

necessary documentation:

traffic volume

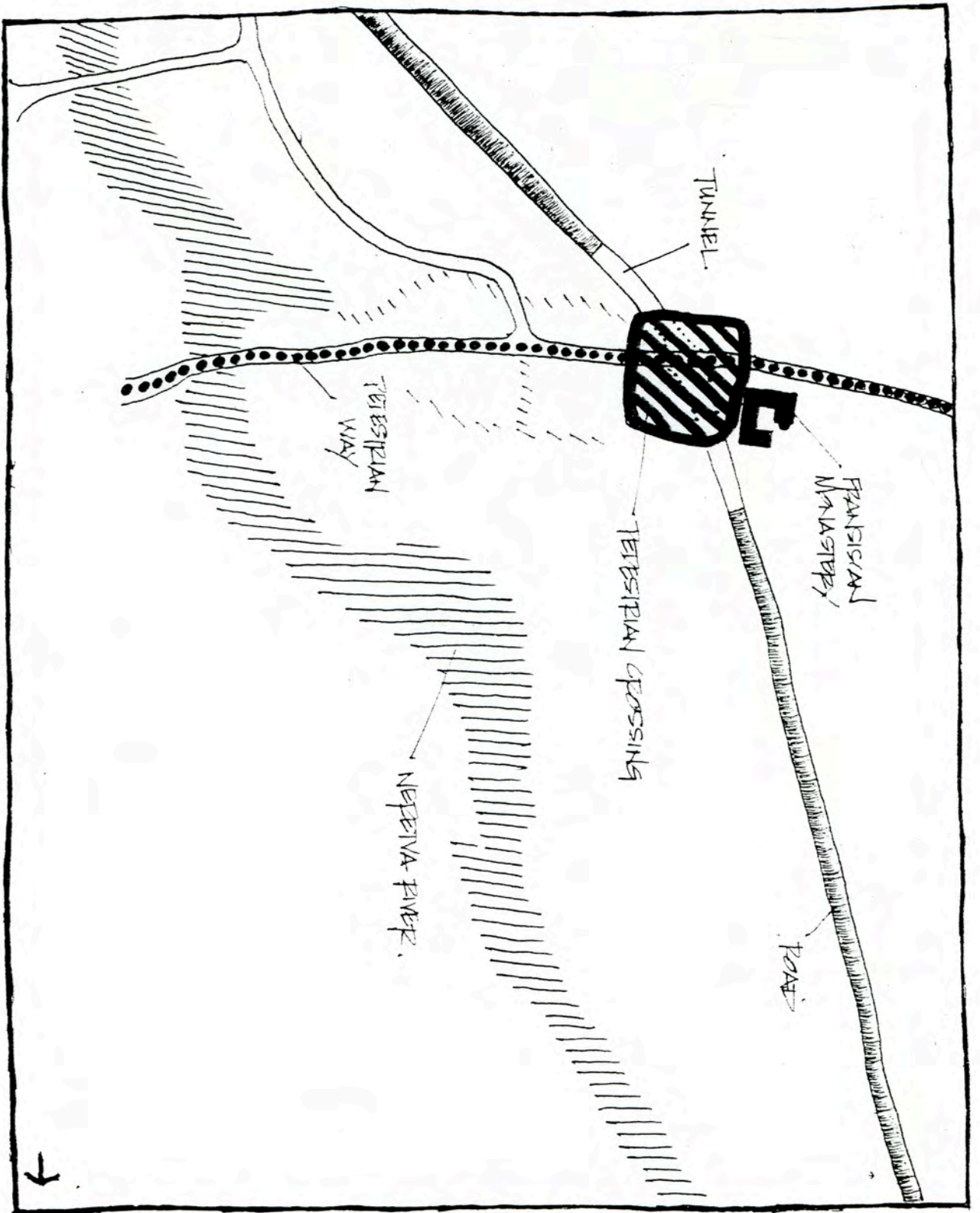
feasibility study on the regulation of the river Radoblja which runs underneath present

site photos

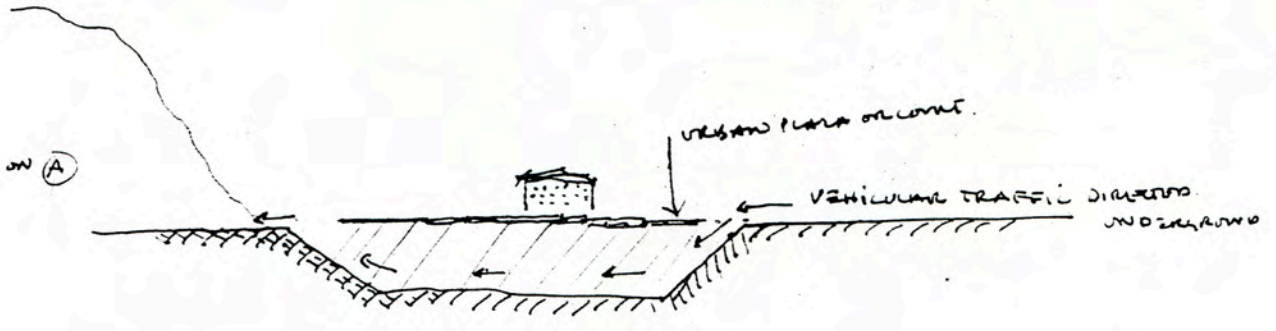
section of street, water channels, and structural foundations

soil analysis

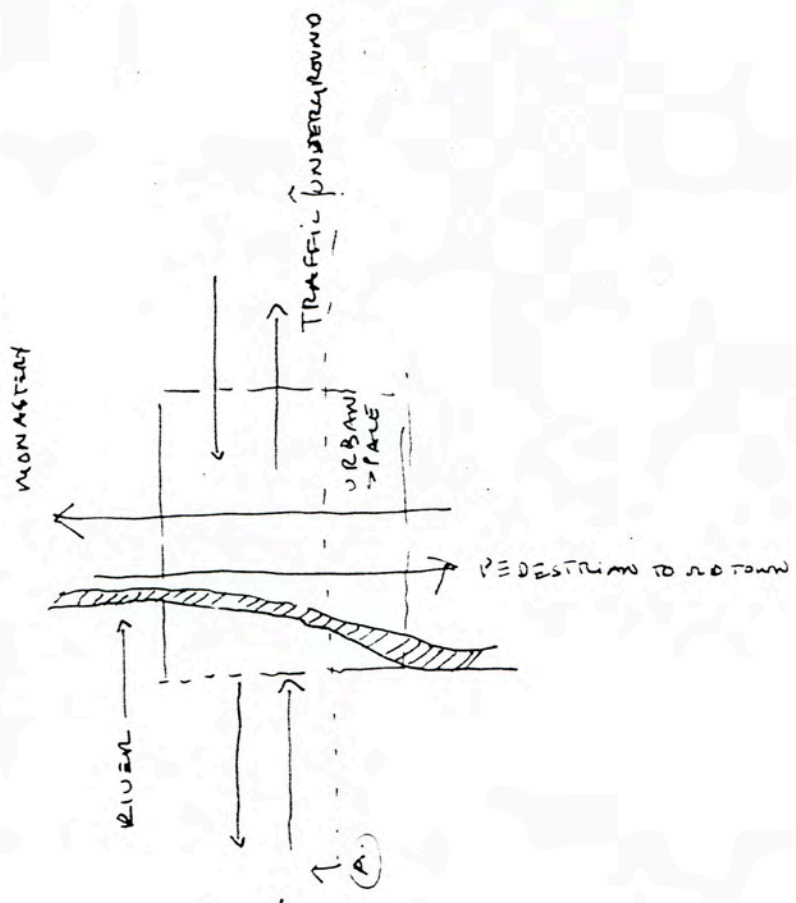
cost of tunnel



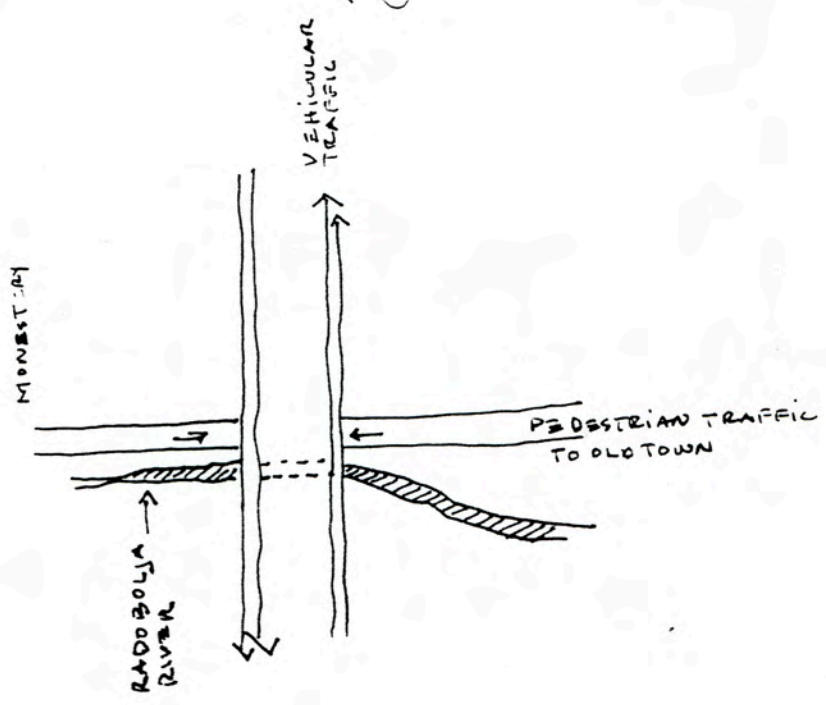
SECTION (A)



PROPOSED INTERVENTION



EXISTING CONDITION



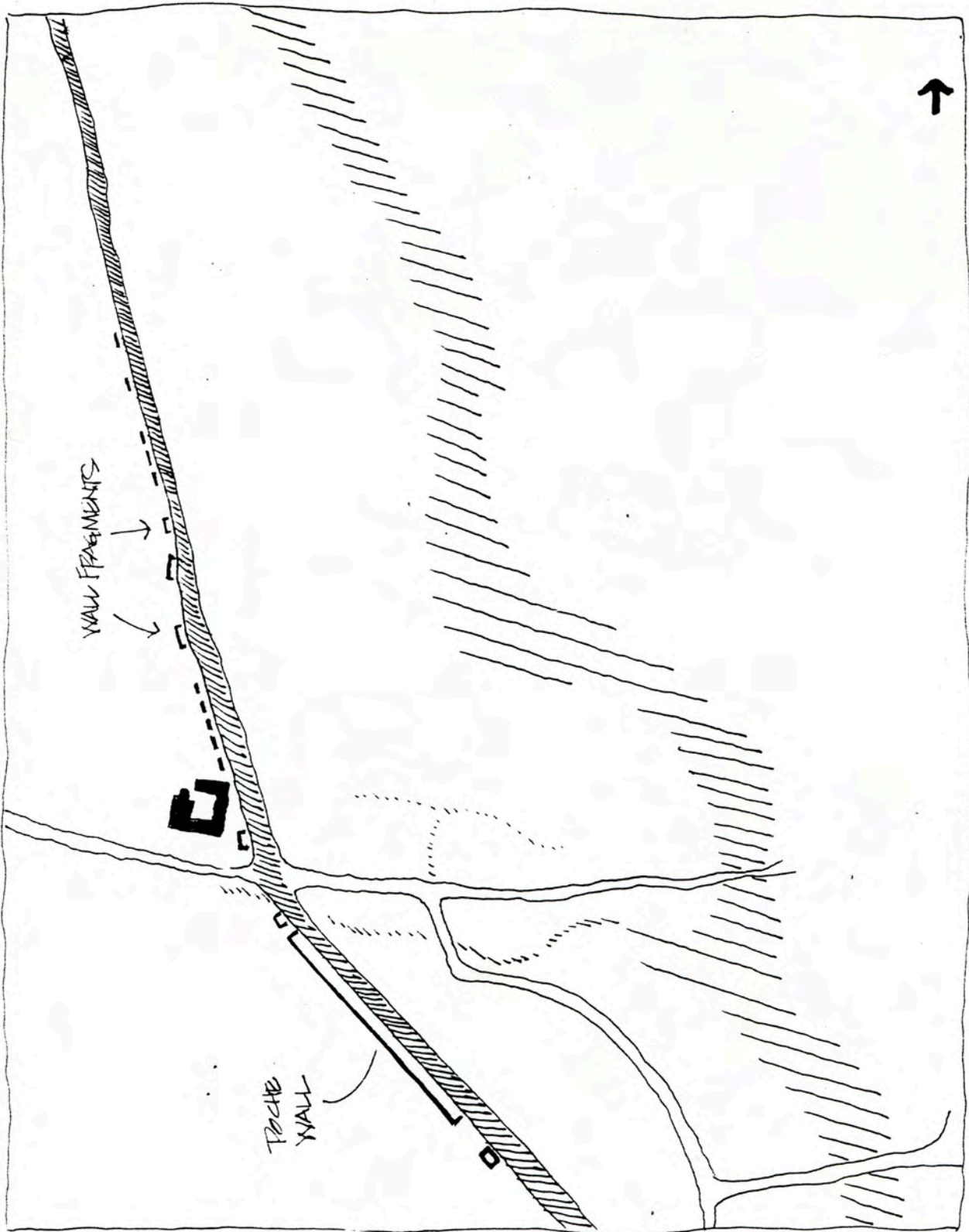
Design Brief for project 11

Linear Treatments: The macro scale

The highway as the physical representation of the border becomes a site for design intervention. The proposed treatment includes the design of a wall which makes a direct visual reference to the border. The wall may be hard edged at some points while fading into softer edges incorporating trees and other landscaping along the periphery of the highway as it moves further from Mostar. The wall may tell the story of the war through a series of images or frames experienced by vehicular traffic. Fragments of the wall may be used to visually slow traffic down, effectively cutting the highway down from a four lane to a two lane road.

necessary documentation:

site plan of existing buildings on the edges of the highway
section across Hum Hill showing edge conditions
area map
aerial photograph of metropolitan region



Design brief for project 12

Transverse treatments: commercial stitches

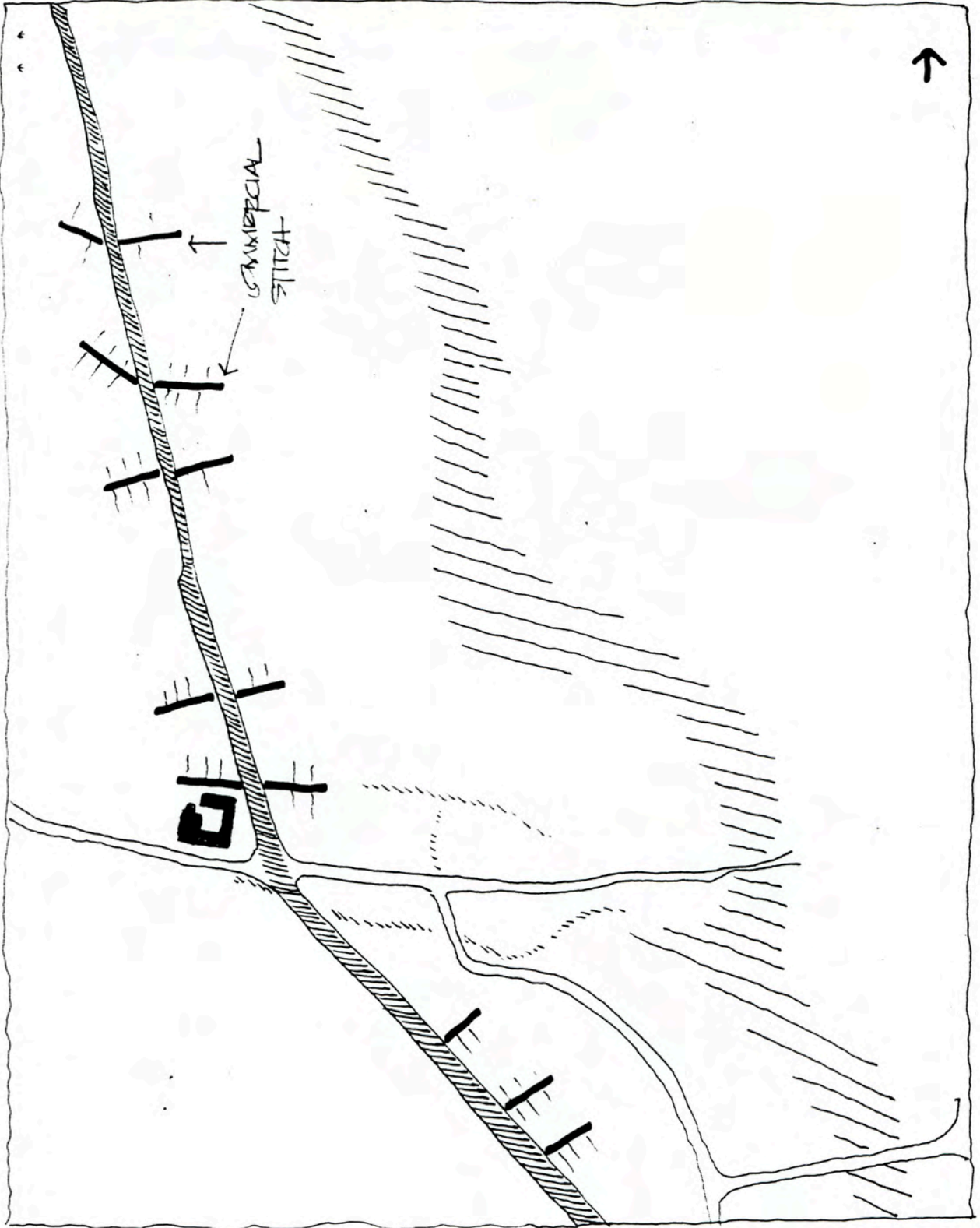
As the highway cuts the city in two, the aim of this proposal is to create a series of transversal commercial zones to bind the edges created by the border. It is recommended that existing structures, made dormant by the tensions along the border, are revived through redesign and adaptive reuse where necessary.

The commercial stitches could be conceived as a series of structures connected through similar use and design treatment: canopies, signage, and street furniture. In visual and functional terms an expression of continuity will be evident passing from one side of the border to the other.

The stitches may grow to become patches which eventually sew the fabric on each side of the road together.

necessary documentation:

types of trade and commercial activity that existed prior to the war
existing structures survey documentation and photos
land use map
vehicular circulation
area map



natural environment

introduction:

The town of Mostar is situated within a mountain valley along the Neretva river. It is one of the most arid places in the former Yugoslavia, with an annual precipitation of 14.14 cm and an average July temperature of 26.9 C. The population of Mostar before the war was approximately 136 000 people. The healthy sustenance of both human, plant and animal life coupled with the economic opportunities in the area justify the rationale for a sensible and sensitive treatment of the Mostar valley environment.

The agricultural economic situation in pre-war Mostar was quite complex, involving various factors:

If the pre-war Mostar region was facing similar conditions to the rest of former Yugoslavia, it can be assumed that the majority of agricultural land and livestock (approximately 80-90%) were owned privately by peasant farmers. It is possible, however, that the majority of cultivable land in the mountainous Mostar region was government owned and farmed. Peasant farmers were permitted to own a maximum of only 10 hectares of land per family; consequently it was not feasible for them to make significant investments/efforts to increase their crop yield. Part of the problem, therefore, involved this fragmentation of holdings, the inadequate structure of agricultural production, an increase in total demand, including exports, and the constant price increase of agricultural products.

The question, therefore, was how to increase production using modern techniques, thus increasing the earning capacity of private peasants and encouraging the younger people to remain on the land, thus decreasing emigration into urban centres which are not capable of providing sufficient employment (In 1975, over one-third of private farms in Yugoslavia could not produce marketable surpluses and produce economically thus providing their owners with a decent standard of living. About 40-50% of those living on farms had earnings from non-farm activities.)

Government policy thus encouraged cooperation between individual farmers and the socialist sector. This included participation in agricultural cooperatives, as well as additional financial support and tax exemption to those farmers involved in such associations.

The agricultural economic situation of post-war Mostar will be compounded with even more complexity: During the war, there has been an influx of rural dwellers into Mostar. After the war, it is possible that many of these people will desire to establish themselves in or around Mostar. This will raise issues of distribution or re-distribution of land between previous owners, new immigrants, and the new government.

The immediate post-war condition may be that of scarcity of food, possibly bordering upon famine. Such conditions, therefore, may demand an initial period of large-scale (highly mechanized?) production.

philosophical framework:

In order to develop a working foundation upon which to build the principles of an environmentally sensible development plan for the reconstruction of a multi cultural Bosnia-Herzegovina, it is necessary to develop a philosophical framework. Since the town of Mostar (and its surrounding settlements) were originally conceived around the Neretva river, the Neretva river can be thought of as the lifeline of the region. Essentially, if it weren't for the river itself, the town would probably never have existed, since much of the productive base of the region is derived from the river and its bounties.

Consequently, if there is to be any form of sustained growth of the town, it would be necessary to maintain the safety and purity of the river. From a purely philosophical standpoint this can be said because the river

acts as the artery of the town, providing for it the very necessities of life including fresh water, fish and other food, and energy harnessed by water wheels and hydro-electric generators. (This has been expanded in the section which deals with the economic aspects of post-war reconstruction.)

existing conditions:

The existing conditions of the Mostar Valley dictate that there are a certain number of limiting as well as enhancing qualities as they pertain to the environment.

The principal industries before the war were

i) *Metalworking and machine building industry:*

- employed approximately 5000 to 6000 people
- was based on military needs, thus producing helicopters, jet airplanes, and parts for Boeing
- it should be noted that the military school and industry moved to Serbia before the war

ii) *Aluminum industry:*

- aluminum plant located south of Mostar along Neretva river
- employed approximately 5000 to 6000 people
- mining of bauxite from nearby mines
- aluminum plant powered by hydro-electric power generated at a series of dams located upstream (north) from Mostar, on the Neretva river. The first of these dams, known as the Mostar dam, is located 5km upstream (north) of Mostar

iii) *Agriculture:*

- employed approximately 15500 people, from production of raw goods to final products
- products include wine (vineyards are located to the north of Mostar), vegetables (i.e. tomatoes), fruit (nectarines, mandarin oranges grown south of Mostar)
- agricultural land is located outside the town of Mostar

iv) *Tourism*

Agriculture:

Fisheries:

Worth noting is that *fish* are abundant along the coast of former Yugoslavia and in its rivers and lakes. In fact, a part of the Mostar dam project is also used as a fish farm.

Livestock:

The *livestock* industry (i.e. sheep, cattle) is not strong in the Mostar town itself, yet, since the people's main source of dietary protein is derived from meats, there is a regional prominence of livestock and poultry ranches.

Natural Resources:

Electricity:

The *electricity* for Mostar is provided by a series of hydro-electric dams, including the Jablanica dam, located approximately 70 km north of Mostar.

Forestry:

Forestry related industries, such as lumber production, pulp and paper, or furniture making are not strong in the Mostar region, although there is a small local factory south of Mostar that builds doors, windows.

Stone:

There is also a stone quarry, located 30 to 50km north of Mostar. There is enough of a reserve of stone in the Mostar environs to sustain a healthy quarried stone operation for (at least) the next 20 years under pre-war operating terms and conditions.

Water:

First of all, the area is prolific in alluvial soil deposits. Associated with this is the rocky limestone terrain often associated with alluvial deposits. This means that, as far as the Neretva River is concerned, there is a certain amount of self-purification through the rocky bottom of the river. As waste settles it is filtered through the limestone bed before merging with the clay sub-soil.

There are two wells which serve as the source of Mostar's potable water supply, namely the Studenac and Rodobolja wells.

Sanitation:

Mostar, had used three methods of waste disposal in the past (open dumping, dumping and sanitary landfill) and should now employ a cost-effective approach to sanitary landfill.

At last evaluation, before the war, both the domestic and industrial waste of Mostar was dumped, untreated, into the Neretva River. This means that both storm and wastewater systems were open ended, and no treatment process was used by the town to assure the safe and ecological treatment of these wastes before entering the water cycle.

the desirability of environmental policy :

The goal of the environmental legislation and related policies, programmes and processes (in the form of the re-development charter and the proposed design) suggest that there is an urgent need to sustain and protect existing systems for environmental quality while developing a system to broaden the carrying capacity of the town.

There are therefore several urgent priorities which should be addressed on this front if the town is to be revived as a magnet for increased productivity. These are:

- environmental management and regulation
- water use and treatment
- agriculture and related industry
- sanitation
- other areas

The two most important points in considering the effectiveness of policy, programme and process regarding the natural and built environment are the level of financial commitment and the political and managerial will to see the programmes through to realisation. This means that there needs to be a stable political and economic climate in Bosnia.

policy and design proposals:

environmental management:

Of crucial importance to the revival of Mostar is in the success (or failure-for that matter) of its environmental policy and legislation practice. Although no proposed policy measure is suggested here, some guidelines to consider are:

- That the policy be development-friendly and not oppose the natural growth of industry, technology and commerce.

- That the policy safeguard scarce and non-renewable resources and manage these resources to provide for the present generation without imposing constraints on future generations.
- That the policy not allow stresses upon the environment which cannot be absorbed. That is; the policy pay particular attention to the environmental loads and carrying capacities of the area under it's reach.

water:

The most crucial area for attention in the overall environmental policy framework is the treatment of water and the related resources. If the town is to be revived at all, it is necessary to start with the primary vein which was responsible for the a priori functions of the town.

The present system for treatment of water falls dramatically short of being able to sustain a population of Mostar's size. If the town is to be made attractive to inhabitants and commercial activity, it must capitalise on it's reputation offered to it by the Neretva. This entails a clean method of treating water.

The treatment process would be a three-phase closed-system. The three standard designed components would be:

- 1.- biological treatment: to decrease the bacterial load of the water to within acceptable levels
- 2.- chemical treatment: to remove toxic levels of lead, sulfates and sulfites, nitrites, nitrates and other harmful elemental and compound chemicals to within levels acceptable for human consumption
- 3.- filtration treatment: to remove levels of sediment and particulate that would render the water clear and desirable for human consumption.

There is a need to re-lay the conductive infrastructure of the town. The best time for this would be at the outset of post- war reconstruction. This would, hopefully, minimize the level of disruption to the rest of the construction in the following month. The infrastructure used to conduct wastewater, stormwater and fresh water could be laid quite cost-effectively in lines that either run parallel to the Neretva or in high-grade pipe that lie in the Neretva itself. These can then be treated at the proposed treatment facility and subsequently re-service the town and surrounding area. This has been shown in the third diagram.

Stormwater could be channeled first to a series of wetland areas where plant species could be planted to absorb impurities and provide a habitat for desirable insect and bird species to function within the devastated ecosystem. The clean water then could be channeled back into the Neretva. The insect species could help to control pest levels in nearby agricultural plots-especially in the old town.

Finally, the mineral-rich sources of natural drinking water from the two local wells -- the Studenac and the Radobolja -- as well as from the existing underground water reservoir, could provide a commercially viable enterprise for the capitalisation on natural resources. It has been determined that these wells could sustain a growing population and export activities for at least the next 50 years.

agriculture:

The primary resources required for agricultural activity to occur are water and soil. The quality of water has been assured through sensible policies outlined in the previous section. The availability would be reliant on the provision of an irrigation system. Depending on the location of individual farm plots, channel irrigation could be constructed which would be served from either the Radobolja or the Neretva rivers. Soil quality would be maintained through education efforts which incorporate:

- agroforestry
- crop rotation
- minimisation of chemical soil enhancement additives, commercial fertilisers, herbicides and pesticides
- natural methods of pest control where cross-pollination and biodiversity are encouraged
- the maximisation of farming of indigenous crop species

- mulching of planting areas with partially decaying organic plant and animal waste to promote humus formation, prevent erosion and provide soil nutrients for plant uptake
- practices that protect soil quality and decrease the threat of erosion, especially during winter
- growth of crops that are suitable to the natural soil and climate conditions of the region

Some suggested plant species have been identified in the economic section of the redevelopment plan. Other noteworthy species include:

- pomegranate
- cardamom
- ginseng
- ornamental landscape plant and tree species
- high grade cigar tobacco
- apiaries for the production of honey

Consideration for the raising of livestock species would require similar attention, capitalising on the economic development efforts of the development bank. Some of these include:

- the distribution of high-grade semen for sheep, cattle and goats
- the establishment of seed pools
- start up loans for the development of an agricultural industry
- education and awareness programmes outlining the benefits and methods of raising livestock

Opportunities exist for the farming of a number of highly desirable fish species within close proximity to the delta of the Rodobolja and Neretva rivers. This would require a parallel channel to the river with minimal environmental repercussions. The fish farm, when combined with the re-planting of the river area and limestone bed would also serve to re-oxygenate the rivers, thereby raising the carrying capacity of it-especially if aquatic plant species could be added to metabolise the excess wastes currently existing as sediment.

sanitation:

There is an immediate need to reconstruct the sanitary systems that treat household and industrial solid waste. Liquid waste will be treated in the above manner as discussed in the proposal of the section 'Water'.

Due to the cultural implications related with using recycled products and the consumer attitudes associated with these attitudes, coupled with the relative non-scarcity of glass, plastic and paper, there had been no efforts before the war to recycle. The development of a recycling system in Mostar would increase the level of both formal and informal economic activity in the city and would rather decrease the stress on landfill and associated resources involved in the treatment of household and industrial waste.

Future sanitary landfill operations would be developed in the area proposed in map 3. The system for sanitary landfill would be a closed system with a low hydraulic conductivity (as proposed by Dr.Zeljko Zovko of Mostar) where a covering layer of organic material and waste would be used coupled with a metered hydrolytic measuring device used to maintain a consistent impermeability of sub-layers. Furthermore, there is a need to recover and evaluate the existing impact of previous landfill operations so as to render them environmentally inert and safe. This is particularly true of two sites noted in map 2; specifically the surface coal mine and the Uborak operation.

The implementation of sound sanitation policies would not overburden the municipality or private enterprise with bureaucratic hurdles. In fact, there needs to be opportunity for the informal sector to get involved in the recycling process and the formal sector to specialise in collection and operation of transfer stations and recycling depots. Safeguarding the environment also provides the long-term ability for industry and commercial activity to be perpetuated through ensuring a safe and healthy population,

protection of scarce and non-renewable resources and the management of land, air and water systems that affect all forms of life.

other areas:

The Aluminum industry in Mostar has been destroyed during the war. Considering that a skilled labour force exists, it may be feasible to retool the factory for a related industry (i.e. machine building, metalworking) provided that there is the need for such a market, and it is possible to obtain sufficient foreign investment.

The primary natural resource of the Mostar region is its labour force. Coupled with the availability of other natural resources as discussed above, there exist many opportunities for the redevelopment of Mostar into a successful Multicultural and Multi-ethnic community. This should not, however occur to the detriment of the environment. The sensible and sensitive treatment of the environment and the economic productivity are closely linked. There need not be a compromise between the two but rather a collaborative effort whereby both systems work in unison to attain mutually desirable ends.

conclusion:

In considering the information provided above, there are several important considerations for the discussion of environment and economy as they pertain to the future of Mostar. These have been outlined below:

- The exploration and development of more cost-effective agricultural endeavours. For example, mountainous areas pastures, or forests.
- The employment of appropriate agricultural methods that permit the land to replenish itself and do not contaminate the soil and groundwater (ex: avoiding chemical fertilizer and pesticides).
- The possible development of a local building industry, utilizing stone from the nearby quarry, lumber from local or regional forests, and local building expertise.
- The development of a stronger local fish industry, possibly in Mostar itself, at the junction of the Neretva and Radobolja rivers.
- The combining of water purification through treatment plants, stormwater wetland areas for the safeguarding of a natural habitat and other practices that safeguard the groundwater and wells that will feed the springs for the marketing of mineral water.
- The addition of high-demand market crops.
- The involvement of the formal and informal sector in the collection and treatment of waste and recyclables.
- The incorporation of fish farming (and associated fish species) and indigenous landscape and aquatic plant species as a means of assuring a healthy river system.
- An education and awareness system with a particular emphasis on air, water and household pollution.

Through the above cross-cutting approaches, Mostar can attempt to move to an economic and environmental model for Bosnia-Herzegovinian post war redevelopment.

MOSTAR 2004



EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS
INTERNATIONAL DESIGN COMPETITION



BOSNIA-HERCEGOVINA IN THE BALKAN CONTEXT



MOSTAR, BOSNIA-HERCEGOVINA

STATEMENT OF INTENT

This is an international design competition open to both students and practitioners. The chosen site is the town of Mostar. In any post-war period there is an opportunity to rebuild and revitalize a town destroyed by war. In such a situation, key questions arise. All applicants must carefully consider within their schemes the ramifications of war, of rebuilding of old constructs, and intervention of new.

This competition's focus upon future educational institutions for Mostar stems from a belief that education and multi-culturalism are critical determinants in the rebuilding of this city. The aim is to both suggest new educational programs for Mostar as well as capitalizing upon schools that existed in pre-war Mostar. The aim of these institutions is to make them internationally recognized schools, drawing local and international talent together, as well as relying on local skills to provide instruction and practical hands on expertise. To deal more specifically with the complex needs of these buildings, as well as how they will fit into both the past and future contexts of Mostar, there are three suggested categories for further analyses and design of these educational institutions. Namely- building typologies, development of new uses within the existing fabric, and educational support services.

BUILDING TYPOLOGIES: looking at the reuse or reconstruction of specific buildings that existed in Mostar prior to the war. included within this brief is documentation pertaining to these buildings.

EXISTING FABRIC: this requires a careful analyses of the existing city fabric as well as careful consideration of new interventions.

EDUCATIONAL SUPPORT SERVICES: this relies less on predetermining the uses of individual buildings, but rather on the allocation of certain support services necessary to the successful running of the institutions. within their submissions, applicants should recommend possible areas for future uses by support services as well as specific uses. i.e. student housing, libraries, administration, shops and cafes...

PROJECT OUTLINE

Within this competition, there are three possibilities from which an applicant may choose. Described below are the program guidelines for two suggested institutions. Applicants may choose to pursue either one of the programs or all two. Within final design submissions, it must be clear which of the options was chosen.

PROGRAM ONE: Bi-Lingual High School

The model for this school is based upon the St. Joseph's College in Istanbul. Students can enter at either a primary or secondary level. Primary level students are between the ages of 7 and 12 years. During the primary years, students would be taught their classes in the Bosnian language, but would also learn the chosen foreign language of the school. In the case of the St. Joseph's model, that language is French. Students at the secondary level are 13-17 years of age. At the secondary level, students have classes in both Bosnian and French and are also encouraged at this point to begin studying a third language of their choosing. Students at this level are also exposed to a wide range of cultures through the teaching of 'non-traditional' subjects such as foreign literatures and histories. The objective of the school is to give Bosnian students a greater exposure to foreign cultures.

SPACE REQUIREMENTS:

The building(s) should accommodate the following student population:

Primary School- 30 students per year = 150 students

Secondary School- 60 students per year = 360 students

Program Guidelines:

6 classrooms for use by the primary years

15 classrooms for use by the secondary years

2 director's offices- 1 for the Bosnian director, 1 for the (French) director -as well as appropriate facilities for support staff

Theatre for 80 people

Auditorium/gymnasium for 375

Dining Facilities to include: 1 cafeteria, 1 kitchen, 1 storage/refrigeration facility, 2 dining rooms (primary =75 students, secondary = 180 students)

Dormitory to house 200 students at between 2 and 4 per room students should be separated by sex as well as by level of schooling (primary versus secondary)

Library and necessary storage spaces for equipment

Physics/Chemistry Laboratories

Computer Facilities

Outdoor spaces to include- playing field(s) and student commons

2 Director's houses

1-2 large offices to accommodate 60 faculty members

2 small conference rooms (10-15 persons per room)

Designer determined number of bathrooms, mechanical rooms, etc...

Designer suggested additions to existing program.

PROGRAM TWO: Post-Graduate Restoration and Architectural Design School

The intent is to establish a program offering Masters and PhD Degrees in both restoration and design. The spatial requirements for this portion of the competition are loose offering the designers the opportunity to design the program of the school as well as the program's spaces.

SPACE REQUIREMENTS

Restoration School- 20 Masters and 5 PhD students per year = 65 total

1 director and staff

4 full time professors, 3 administrative staff

studio and research facilities

Architectural Design School- 40 Masters and 10 PhD = 130 total

1 director and staff

7 full time professors, 5 administrative staff

studio and research facilities

Library

1 Large Conference Room

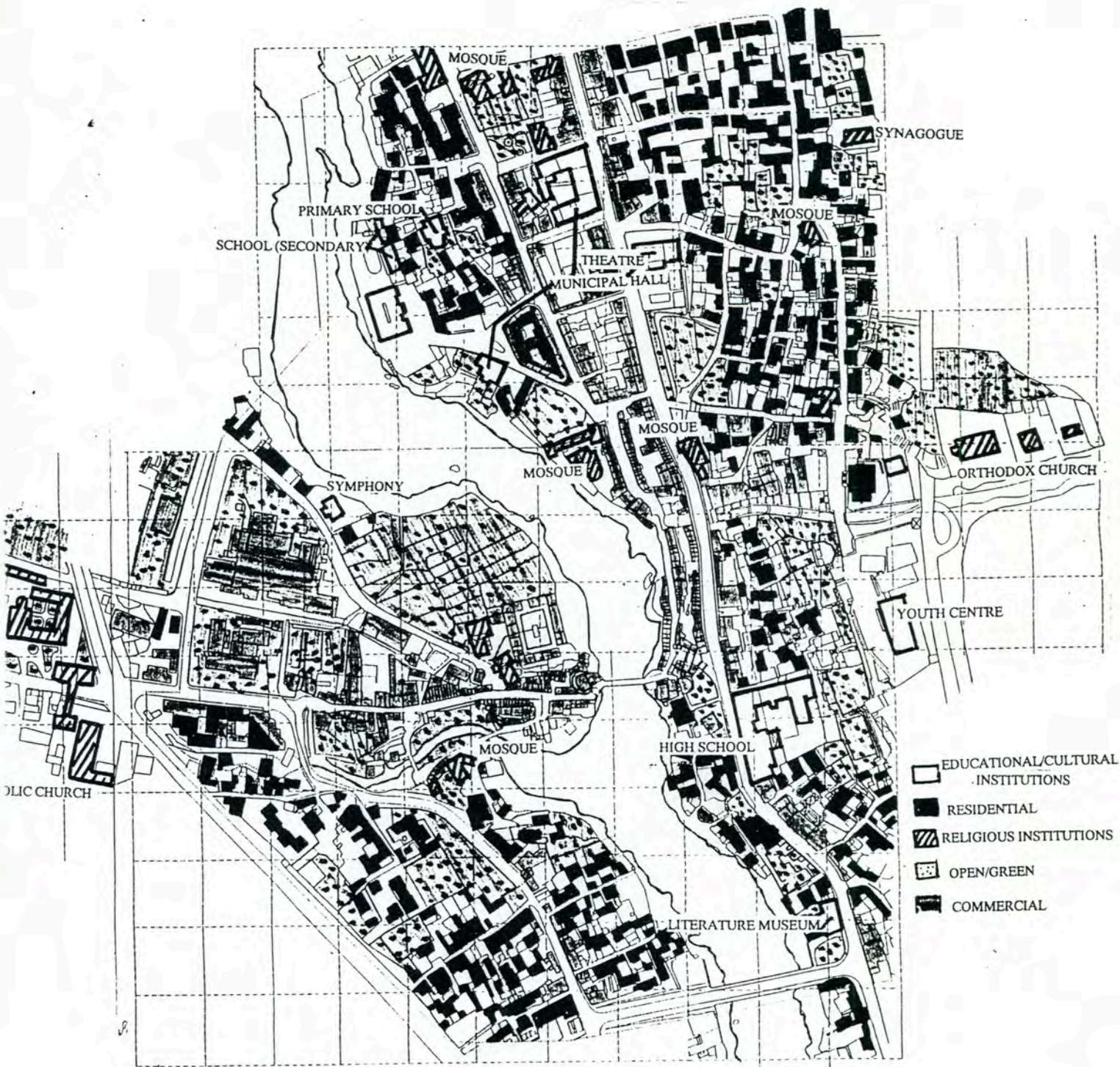
2 Small Conference Rooms

Large Gallery/Pin-Up Space

Auditorium/Theatre/Large Classroom Space

Additional Academic Spaces to be determined by designer

Support Facilities to be determined by designer -- Examples could include student housing, dining facilities, student commons, etc..



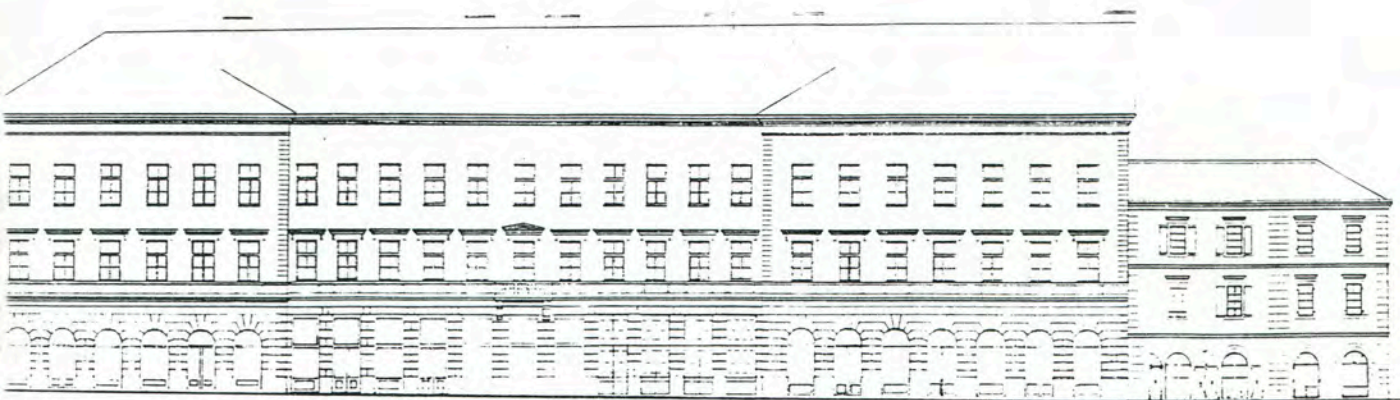
MOSTAR: LAND USE



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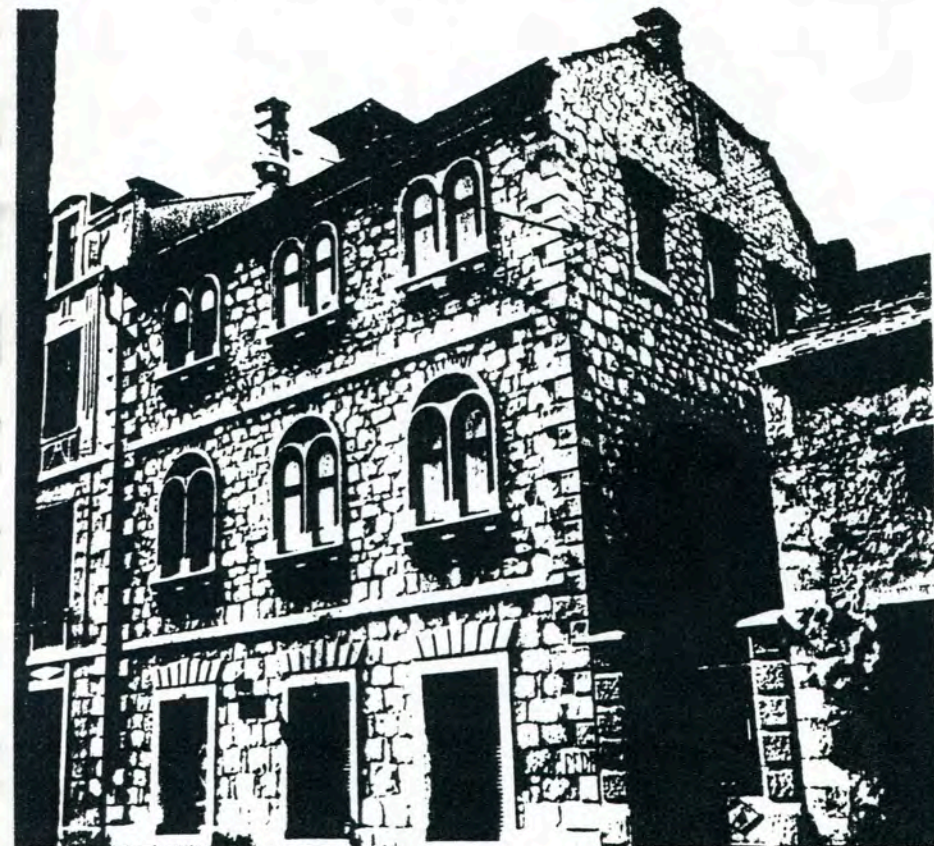
POSSIBLE AREAS FOR INTERVENTION

Additional appropriate documentation should include scaled plans, sections, and elevations of all buildings that must be kept as part of the design. Also included should be context photos and regional information on Mostar. We have included what example information we could find, but if a competition such as this is to be run, more specific information is necessary.

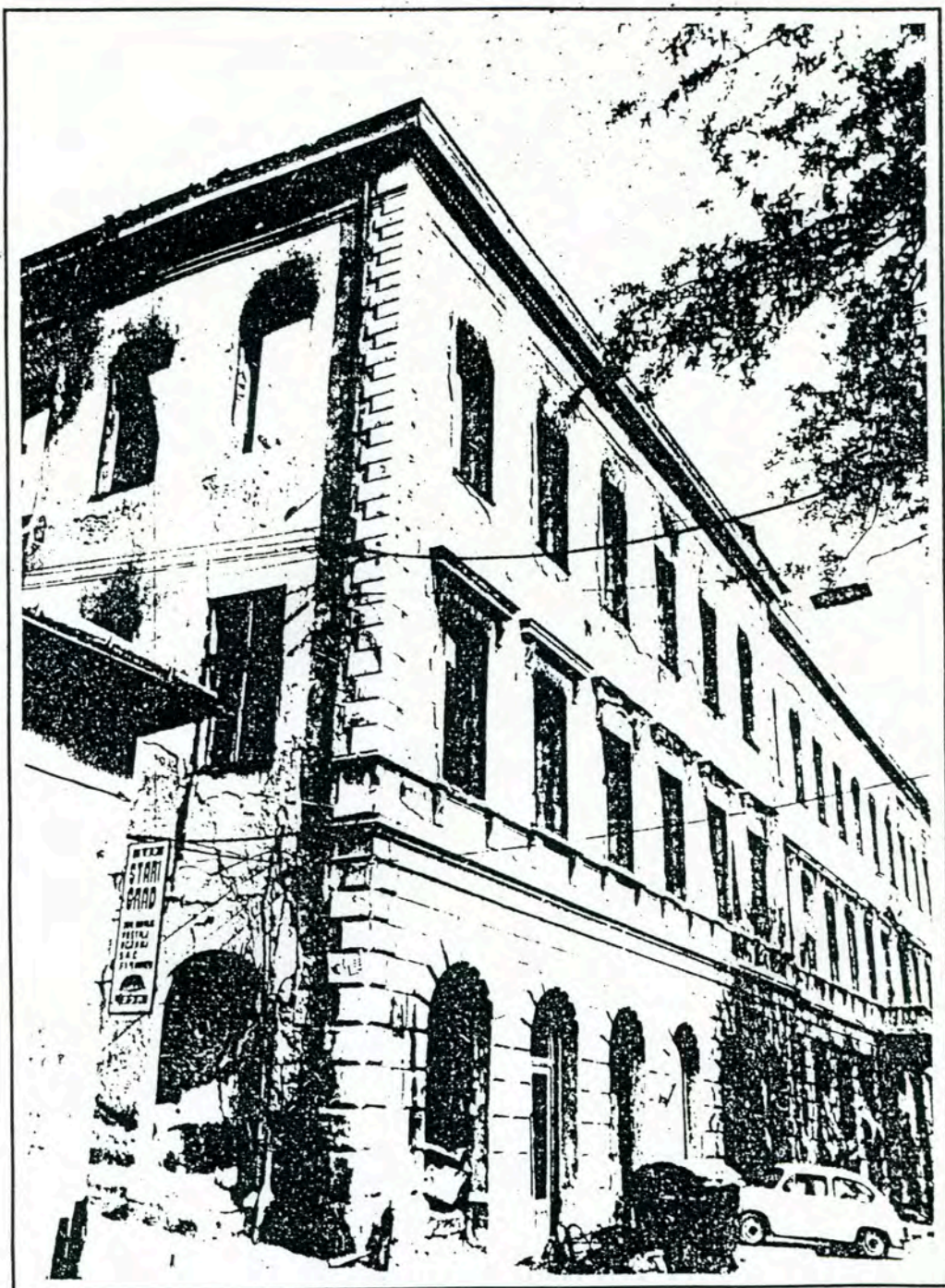


ULICA MARŠALA TITA E 2

ELEVATION OF TEXTILE SCHOOL



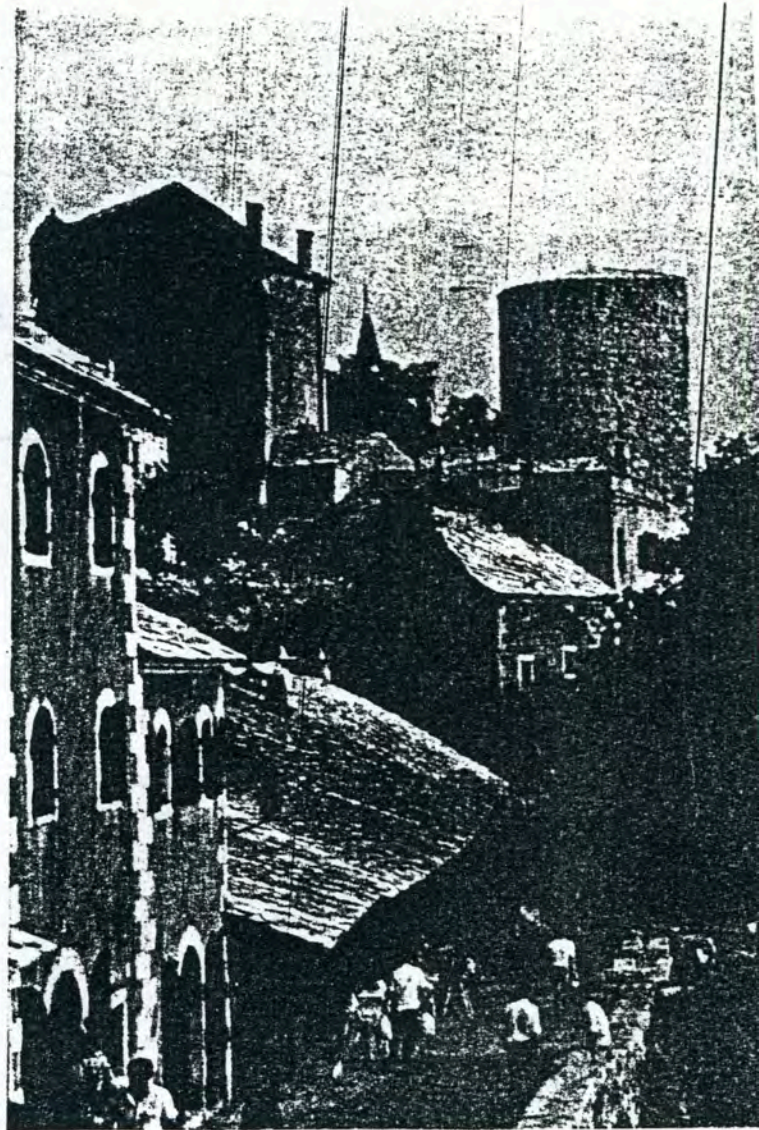
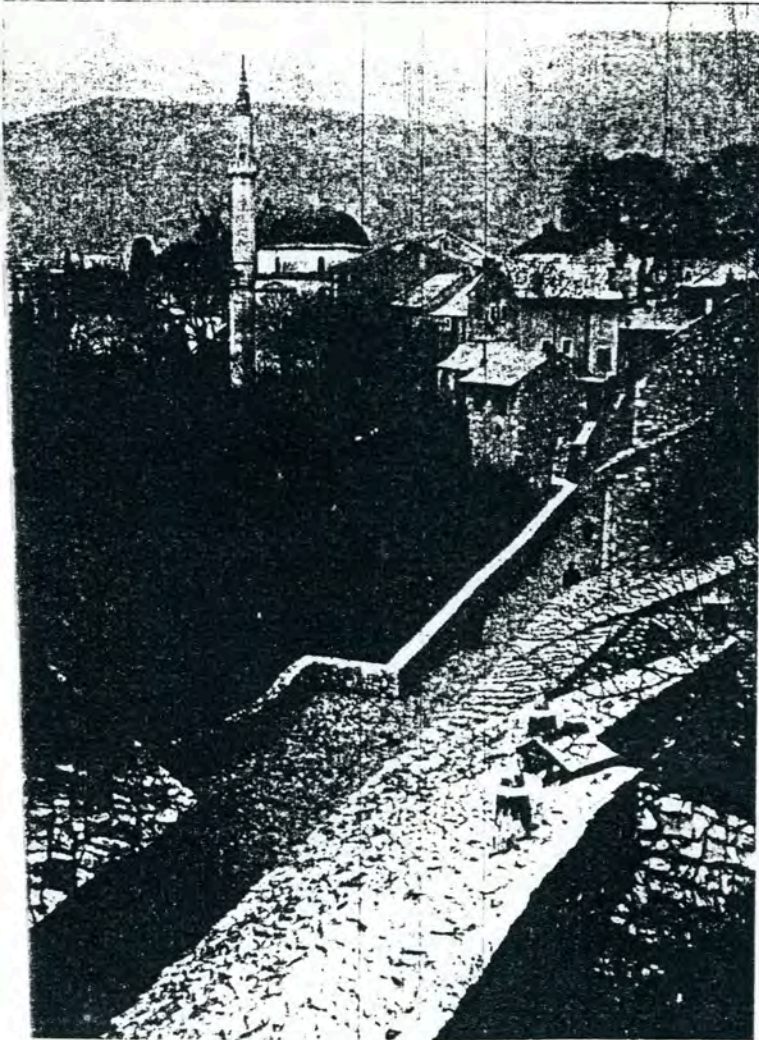
LITERATURE MUSEUM



*SECONDARY TEXTILE SCHOOL BUILDING
(FORMERLY GIRL'S ADVANCED SCHOOL)*



*SECONDARY TEXTILE SCHOOL BUILDING
(FORMERLY GIRL'S ADVANCED SCHOOL)*



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THE GIRLS' HIGH SCHOOL BUILDING
SCHOOL BUILDING

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