

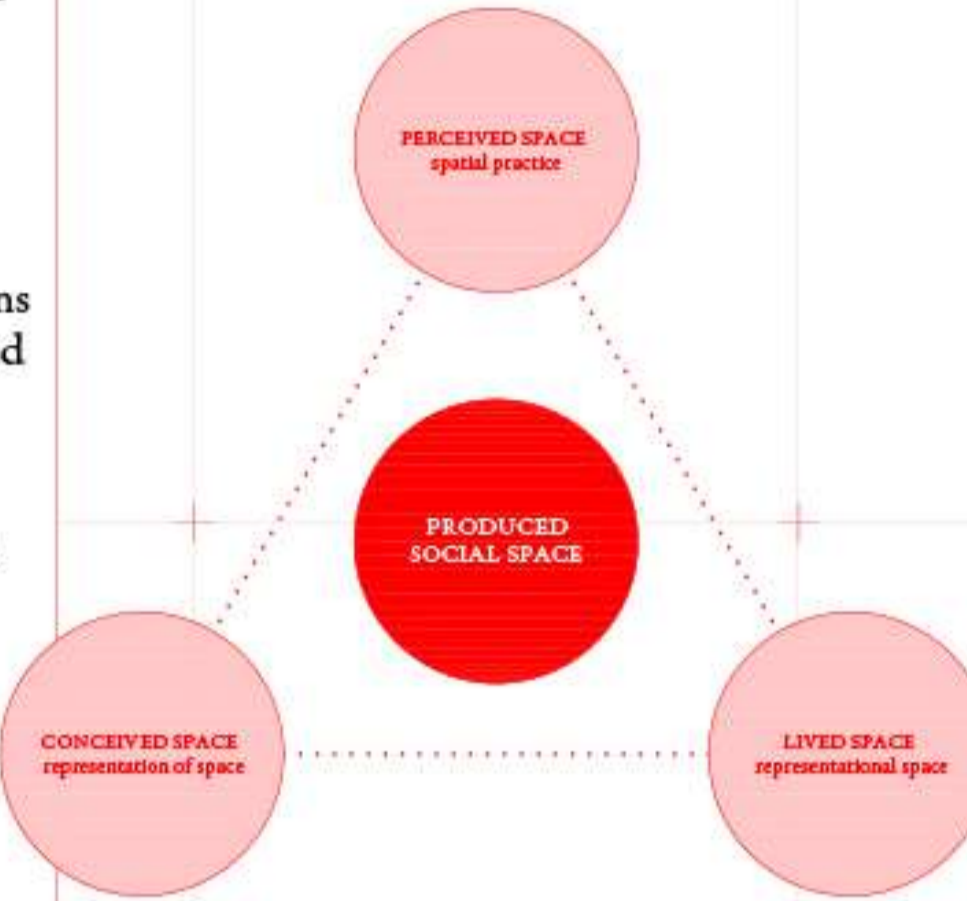
Architectural and Urban Models of Public Programs within the Space Production of the VIII Mediterranean Games in Split (1979)

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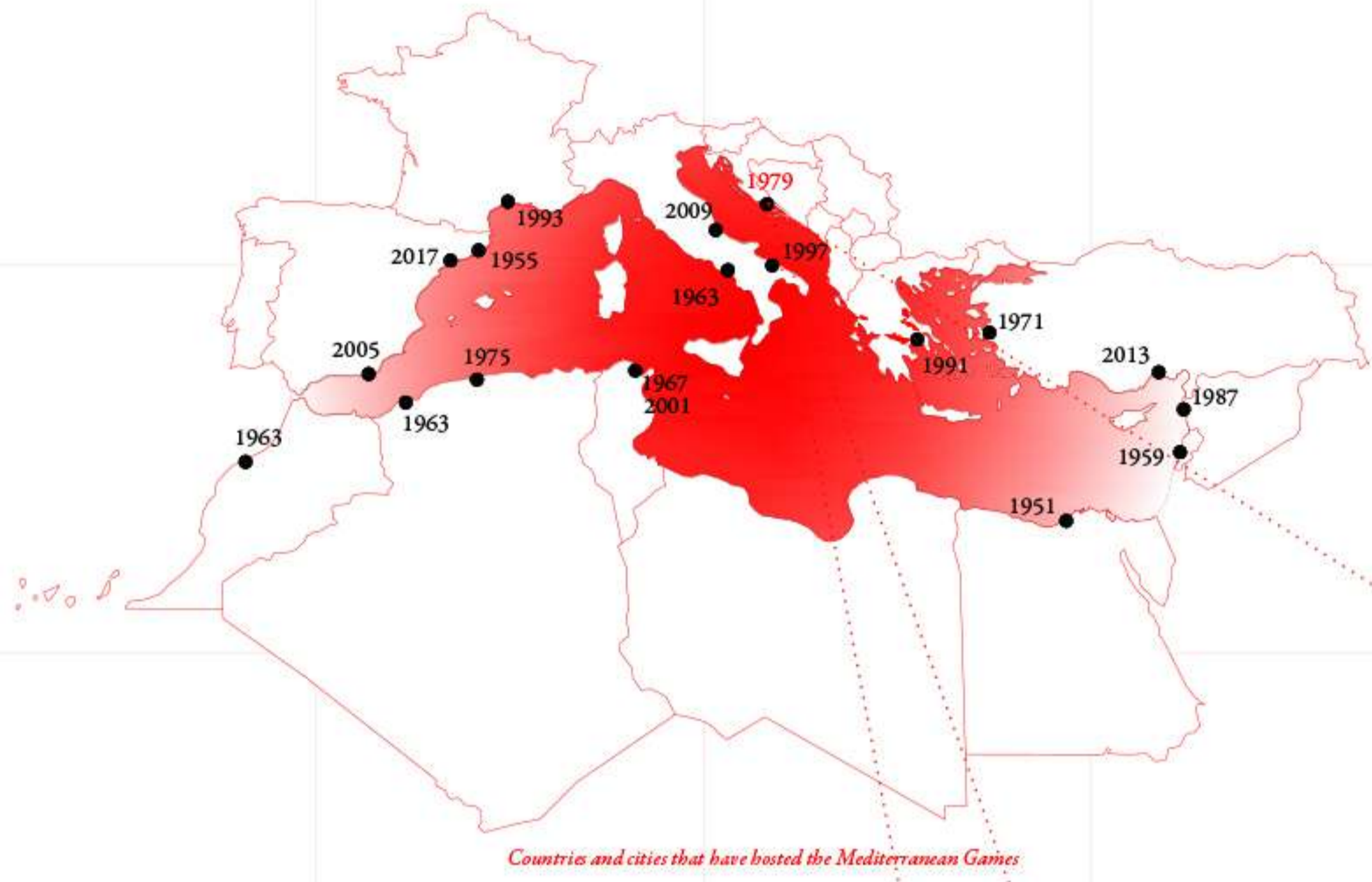
TERMINOLOGY

1. **John Summerson (1957):** a program is the description of the spatial dimensions, spatial relationships, and other physical conditions required for the convenient performance of specific functions, all of which involve a process in time, a rhythmically repetitive pattern that sanctions different relationships than those sanctified by the static, classical tradition.
2. **Reyner Banham (1960):** (scientific) program for architecture would take in all aspects previously left to tradition including topology, the aesthetics of perception, human response (visual, psychological, biological), technologies of the environment.
3. **Bernard Tschumi (1982):** program, in contrast to function, is defined by activities and actions and not by convention; program as the repetition of activities located in spaces and intersected by movement.

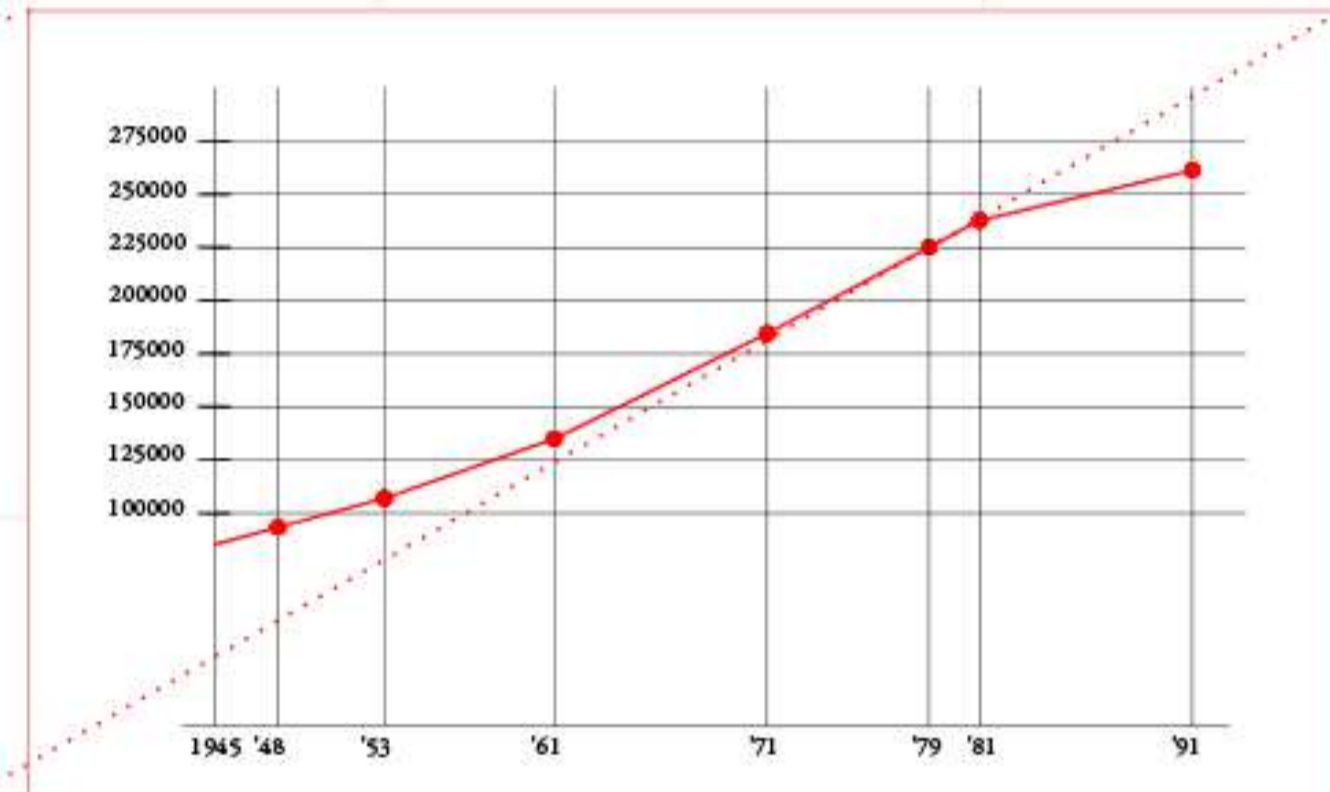


METHODOLOGY

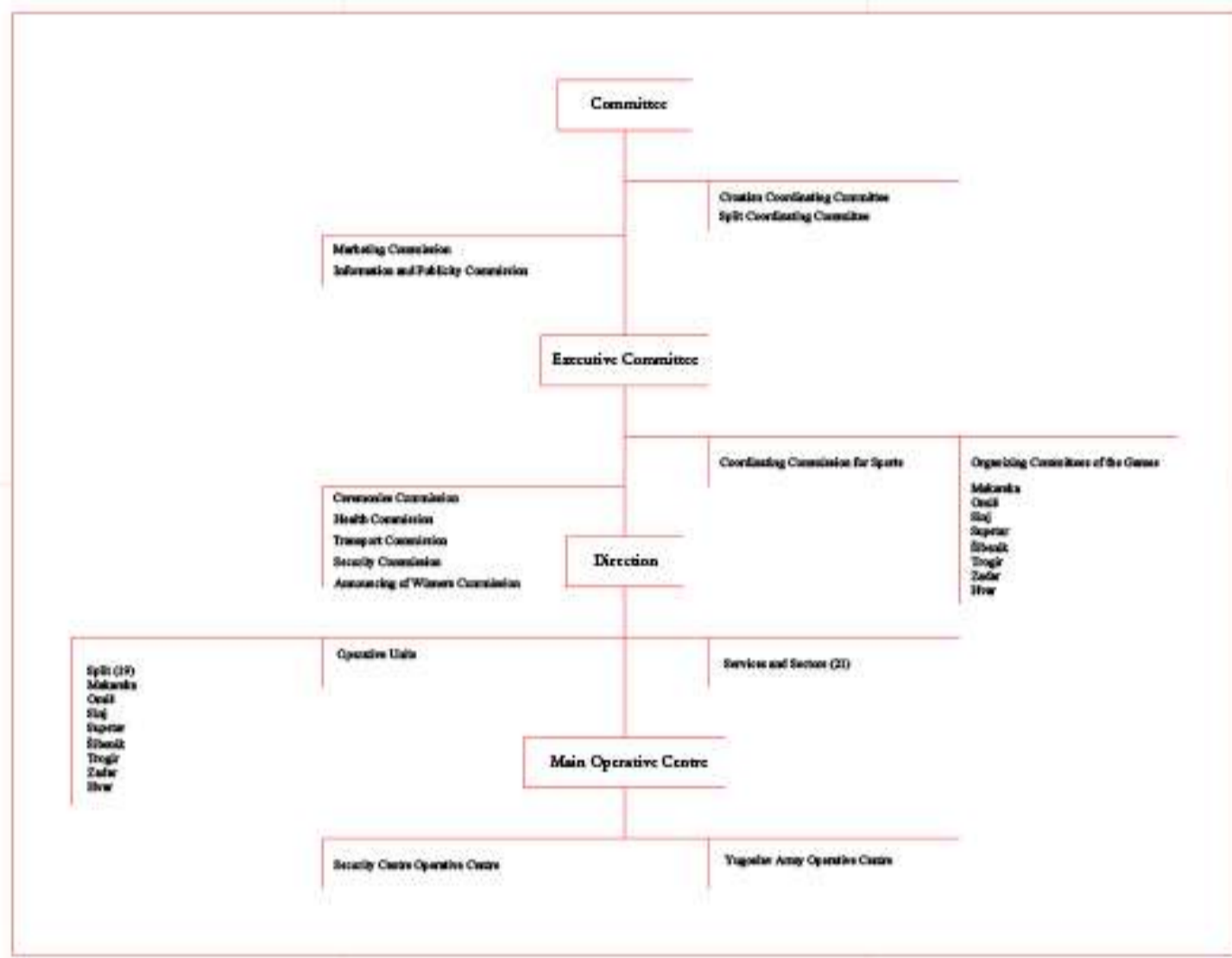
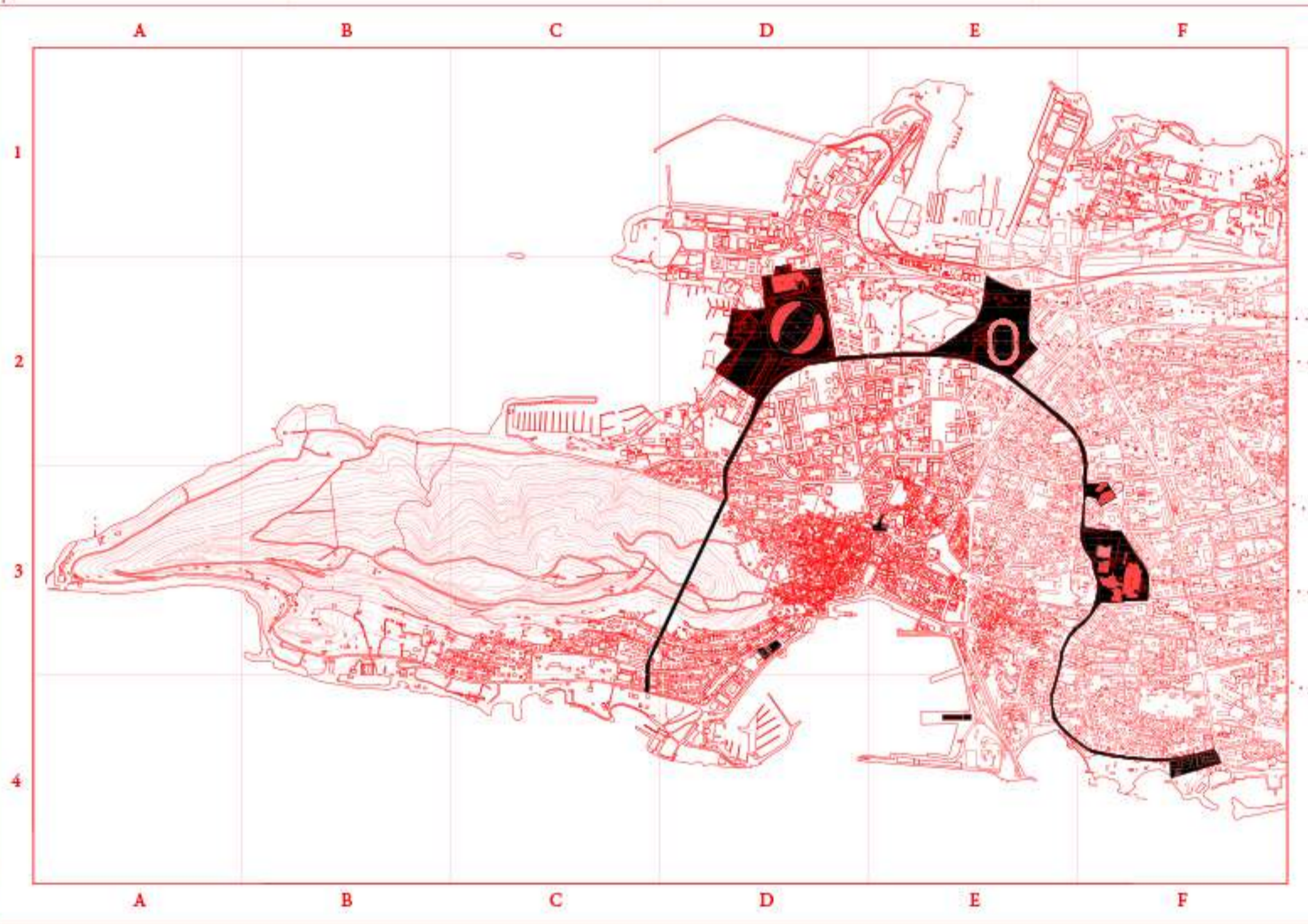
1. logical argumentation
2. historical methods
3. qualitative methods
4. interviews and oral history
5. case study method
6. comparative method
7. DDR (design driven research)



Defining architectural program (since 1957)



RESEARCH PROBLEM



Architectural and urban interventions in the space of the VIII Mediterranean Games in Split and its surroundings

- 1. **Transport and communal infrastructure**
 - 1.1. Maritime passenger terminal (City Port of Split)
 - 1.2. Expansion of the airport and a new passenger terminal for international traffic (Ronis Airport)
 - 1.3. Underlying of the two-track railway, newly constructed railway cut with a built-in station for the planned high-speed urban railway
 - 1.4. Breakthrough of the Marjan Tunnel
 - 1.5. Breakthrough of the ring road (today Šibovka St, Hrvoje Matić St, Sedam Kaitera St.)
 - 1.6. Partial breakthrough of the Buljankina Street (today Vukovarika St.)
 - 1.7. New Split bypass (over 4.7 km long section of the Adriatic Highway)
 - 1.8. Reconstruction of city roads, streets and interchanges, sewerage and water supply
 - 1.9. New waste water collector for catchment areas of the northern parts of the city
- 2. **Recreation and sports facilities**
 - 2.1. Socialist Youth Center (unfinished construction) and R-TV (Radio-Television) Center
 - 2.2. Croatian National Theater (renovation, reconstruction and expansion)
 - 2.3. Shopping Center 'Korala'
 - 2.4. Hotel 'Marjan' (expansion of accommodation capacity, construction of a congress hall)
 - 2.5. Hotel 'Medusa' in Trgaj (expansion of accommodation capacity)
- 3. **Other facilities**
 - 3.1. City Stadium 'Poljud'
 - 3.2. Swimming pool complex 'Poljud'
 - 3.3. Sports Center 'Cipe' (construction of a multi-purpose sports hall, adaptation and extension of the complex of buildings with the existing 'Jugoplastika' basketball hall, construction of small hall for martial arts)
 - 3.4. Stadium 'RNK' (reconstruction and arrangement of the stadium, unfinished construction of the community center)
 - 3.5. Trains Center 'Tratinje Zrnce' (expansion, reconstruction and arrangement)
 - 3.6. Center for shooting sports in Šibovka
 - 3.7. Hall of sports in Trgaj
 - 3.8. Sports center stadium in Čitluk

RESEARCH MATERIAL

THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

BIBLIOGRAPHY

CONTEXT

ARCHIVES

PRIMARY SOURCES

INTERVIEWS

SECONDARY SOURCES

PRIMARY SOURCES

RESEARCH CATALOGS	RESEARCH QUESTIONS	AIMS	HYPOTHESES	CONTRIBUTIONS	BIBLIOGRAPHY
	RQ1: is the architecture of public programs realized on the occasion of MIS '79 innovative?	A1: to explore innovations in the architecture of public programs realized on the occasion of MIS '79.	H1: the architecture of public programs realized on the occasion of MIS '79 is significantly innovative.	C1: collection and systematization of material, the analysis and interpretation of which provides a synthetic insight into the problematized architecture, therefore enabling its further valorization.	B1: Anelli, P. V. (2011) The Possibility of an Abstract Architecture. Cambridge MA: The MIT Press.
	RQ2: how will the innovativeness of the problematized architecture be determined?	A2: to contextualize the problematized architecture within the process of its social production.	H2: the planning, design and implementation of the problematized architecture projects is conditioned by the processes of their social production.	C2: new theoretical and methodological tools for architecture and urban studies based on the transfer of knowledge from other disciplines.	B2: Banham, R. (1971) Los Angeles: The Architecture of Five Ecologies. London: The Penguin Press.
	RQ3: based on which criteria is it possible to compare the problematized architecture with case studies of a wider context?	A3: to establish the criteria on the basis of which the problematized architecture is comparable with other case studies and the applied models are determined.	H3: the problematized architecture is connected by a planned spatial system, forming new city sub-centers and architecture of the city.	C3: established criteria for further research into the architecture of public programs in the context of social production.	B3: Banham, R. (1960) The Architecture of the Twentieth Century and the Machine. London: Architectural Press.
	RQ4: which architectural and urban planning models of public programs were applied in Split on the occasion of MIS '79?	A4: to determine the applied and still applicable architectural and urban models of public programs.	H4: the applied models resulted in places of typological innovation, new urban identity with city-building and generative potentials that go beyond their primary functions.	C4: understanding and possible further application of innovative models in architectural and urban design.	B4: Banham, R. (1971) Los Angeles: The Architecture of Five Ecologies. London: The Penguin Press.