

Summer school

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Activity Title	Summer school
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Summary

The activity was carried out in the sites of the involved partners through the implementation of summer school initiatives. A report is provided for each partner involved and the programmes and photos of the activity are annexed to this document.

Delta Po Veneto Park

Educational workshops

On 9th-10th October 2021, Delta Po Veneto Park organized educational workshops for children in order to bring them closer to the world of history and archaeology, providing a different key to participation and visitation. These workshops were realized at the lapidary of the National Archaeological Museum of Adria – one of the pilot sites of the project, hosting numerous ancient stone artefacts.

The first of the two workshops, titled "With your hands in history", was dedicated to the manipulation of clay in order to create a toy like the ones children played with in Etruscan and Roman times; the second workshop was titled "The little archaeologist", where the children simulated an excavation activity. The personnel of the Museum coordinated the activities providing knowledge and expertise to the participants.

The proposed activities proved to be very popular among the participants, that enjoyed the possibility of learning through handicrafts and creative moments. The creation of clay toys and the simulation of an excavation activity made it possible to learn about aspects linked to the daily life of the people who once inhabited the Po Delta area.

In addition, this type of activity attracted children to the museum with their parents, and allowed parents to visit the museum while the children were engaged in the educational workshops.

Kaštela

Organization of summer school, archaeological research and presentation of the Ostrog locality in Kaštel Lukšić

INTRODUCTION

The historical and archaeological heritage essentially corresponds with the cultural and, in relatively modern times, with the economic aspects of the life of the community to which it belongs. The preservation of this heritage affects the preservation and subsequently the raising of the standards of our cultural values, quality of life, and ensures that we continue to use it as an economic resource. This is only possible with in-depth research and conservation-restoration interventions, accompanied with a quality presentation of contents.

In this sense, a summer school activity was organised with the core aim of educating students of archeology in professional work in the field of archaeological research. Students were involved in presentation activities with the aim of gaining insight into their importance and the way they are organized. Archaeological research was divided into a total of 4 workshops that concerned the specifics of the locality and its environment, archaeological survey of the terrain, archaeological excavation with the preparation of precise documentation, and work on the preservation of finds and their storage. The presentation of the locality included the production of a documentary film, the organization of expert guidance on the locality itself, the presentation of archaeological excavations on the local TV station and the training of licensed guides for tourist guidance on the locality.

The location chosen for the project is Ostrog and is located in the central part of Kaštela, in the area of Kaštel Lukšić. It is actually a set of archaeological sites on and at the foot of the Balavan hill in Kozja, which includes the church of St. Lovre with the parish cemetery around it, Balavan hill with its medieval fortress and prehistoric castle, and the Ostrožine toponymy area at the foot of the Balavan cliffs, on its western side. The site was systematically investigated from 2000 to 2013 by the Museum of Croatian Archaeological Monuments - Split under the leadership of Dr. sc. Tonč Burić. In these research campaigns, the church of St. Lovre with the associated cemetery and a large part of the medieval fortress as well as part of the Bronze Age structures on Balavan, while the field survey assumed a multi-layered settlement with continuity from the Bronze Age to the 16th century at the location of Ostrožine. Museum of the City of Kaštela, recently purchased from the City of Kaštela, so part of the settlement complex is permanently protected for the future evaluation of this heritage.

1. WORKSHOPS

1.1 Ways of recognizing an archaeological site

The workshop included a field survey (reconnaissance) of the area that bears the toponyms Balavan, Ostrožine and Krug, which together fall under the Ostrog archaeological complex. The students were presented with a map of that archaeological complex, which was created after a field survey and archaeological research led by Dr. sc. Tonći Burić and on which the results of those investigations were recorded together with some more important natural characteristics of the area. Among the materials for this workshop were satellite images of the terrain, cadastral maps and one map of the Kastelani area from 1745, by A. Barbieri, which indicates some historical positions. The students were presented with the field survey techniques themselves, which include the recognition of archaeological potential with regard to the specificity of the geographical area, the ways of keeping a field diary, collecting and documenting findings, and recording the location with a manual GPS system.

During the realization of the workshop, the students managed to recognize certain locations as potential sites. These locations were then cleared of dense vegetation and designated for archaeological excavation (probe A – E).

1.2 Archaeological excavation and preparation of field documentation

The students were presented with the correct placement of archaeological probes using the Pythagorean method and the correct positioning of the probes within the coordinate system. For the purpose of carrying out geodetic operations, students were presented with the Stonex brand GNSS receiver, model S800 as well as the basics of work in the national coordinate reference system - HTRS 96.

The students were presented with methods of stratigraphic excavation with the use of large and small tools, as well as methods of collecting findings and creating field documentation. Special emphasis was placed on field documentation, which included keeping an archaeological diary, creating photo documentation and

precise recording of layers and findings. The methods of field photo documentation included the production of individual photographs with archaeological aids as well as the methods of taking photographs for the production of photogrammetric documentation, which are then processed in the Metashape Agisoft computer program. Also, the students were presented with ways of managing and recording

drone, but also a whole series of operations that precede the flight itself, such as flight registration,

reservation of the flight zone through the AMC control system and constant communication with the local flight control. The recording of layers and finds was also carried out with a GNSS receiver, but also with the technique of measuring heights with a geodetic level. During the excavation, students were presented with the methods used to create an interpretation of the found archaeological layers, structures and localities in their entirety. Subsequently, students were presented with post-field work on processing documentation in the computer programs Metashape Agisoft, AutoCAD, Photoshop and QGIS.

1.3 Preservation of findings

This workshop presented students with the work on the preservation of finds and sites. After the archaeological excavation, the archaeological layers and structures are covered with geotextile to protect them from vegetation and weather conditions. The probes are also secured so that they are not a hazard to visitors of the locality. In the Museum of the City of Kaštela and the Museum of Croatian Archaeological Monuments - Split, students were presented with methods of proper cleaning of archaeological finds and then preliminary interpretation of the material. The methods were presented to the students for the ceramic findings that dominated the site recognition of diagnostic fragments.

The students also met with museum conservators and were presented with the process of conservation of archaeological findings. Finally, the students also worked on the storage of finds, so in that sense they visited the depots of both museums, and became familiar with a system for documenting stored finds, which refers to primary museum documentation, such as an inventory book. Today, this kind of documentation is created and stored in digital form, so students were presented with work in computer programs M++ and FileMaker.

1.4 Specificities of the archaeological site

This workshop was presented to the students over the duration of the previous three workshops. The workshop began with a lecture by Tončo Burić, Ph.D., about the archaeological excavations at Ostrog and the historical context of the site. In order to understand the specificity of the Ostrog archaeological complex, students also participated in a tour of the Museum of the City of Kaštela and the Museum of Croatian Archaeological Monuments, where they were presented with material mostly from the Kaštela area. Also, the students visited some localities in the Kaštela area (St. Juraj in Radun, St. Nicholas of Podmorje, Kaštel Vitturi in Lukšići and the Archbishop's Palace in Sućurac). During the actual excavation, the students were pointed out to certain geographical specificities of the area, such as the existence of mountain passes, water resources and geological substratum.

2. CONCLUSION

Archaeological research at the Ostrog site, carried out as part of the summer school, indicated a very intensive use of this location in prehistoric times. This mostly refers to the period of the Bronze and Iron Ages, as shown by the abundant ceramic repertoire collected by archaeological excavations. The situation is particularly complex in Probe B, where prehistoric layers were recorded that are probably related to dry wall structures, and which we preliminarily interpreted as agricultural structures. This probe is located in the immediate vicinity of a medieval fort and massive dry-wall structures that date back to the Bronze Age, so the findings in probe B could also be viewed in this context. Prehistoric ceramics, except in probe B, were also recorded in all other probes, i.e. on the eastern slope of the Balavan hill, as well as under the cliffs of the hill, at the location of Ostrožina. Medieval pottery was also found at this location in probes A, C and D, of which a fragment of late medieval glazed pottery, the so-called majolica. It is about imported, fine ceramics that were used specifically for the household, which additionally gives impetus to the existing assumptions that the medieval village of Ostrog, or at least part of it, was located at this location. Students from the University of Zadar participated in this archaeological research for professional development through several workshops. At the first workshop, preparatory work for the archaeological excavation was carried out, which included the presentation of existing knowledge about the site, review of archival materials, survey of the terrain, recording of archaeological potential, collection of finds and cleaning of the site.

The second workshop was related to the archaeological excavation itself, where the students worked on proper placement and positioning of the probes, stratigraphic excavation, use of geodetic aids, and the execution of documentation on the field itself and then processing the documentation in computer programs. At the end of the excavation, a third workshop was organized, which included methods of site protection, cleaning and preservation of finds, and proper storage of finds. During these three workshops, the students learned about the specifics of the locality as well as the Kastela area through expert lectures, visiting museums and nearby localities. Before, during and after the archaeological research, work was also done on the presentation of the archaeological site. In cooperation with the screenwriter and cameraman, a documentary film was made, which included a new visual reconstruction of the medieval fortress, and in cooperation with the local TV station, a report on archaeological research was recorded. Also, for the general public, a visit to the locality with included professional guidance and education for licensed tourist guides with a plan to integrate the Ostrog locality into the cultural and historical tours of the Kastela area were organized.

Cres

The “Summer School of Preservation and Valorization of the Historical Heritage of the Island of Cres” took place from 25th to 29th August 2021 in Moise Palace. It gathered 11 students of history, archaeology, and related sciences from all over Croatia. The four-day program (see programme below in Croatian) included numerous lectures, practical fieldwork, as well as learning to work in QGIS program. Summer school was held in accordance with COVID-19 measures.

In particular, a workshop on the research and valorization of cultural heritage was held on the island of Cres. The plan and program included two days of practical and field work during which the participants had the opportunity to prepare the basis for field work in GIS programs, and by visiting the field and locations relevant to the topic of the workshop. The remaining of the two days were filled with lectures on the topic of local heritage, cultural landscapes and related topics.

The first day of the workshop began with the introduction of the participants, and lectures by Tanja Kremenić on the cultural landscapes of the island of Cres, a historical overview of the Cres-Lošinj archipelago by Mario Zaccarie, and a lecture by Sara Popović on researching cultural landscapes using spatial information tools. The afternoon session was reserved for the introductory session course and practical work in the QGIS platform.

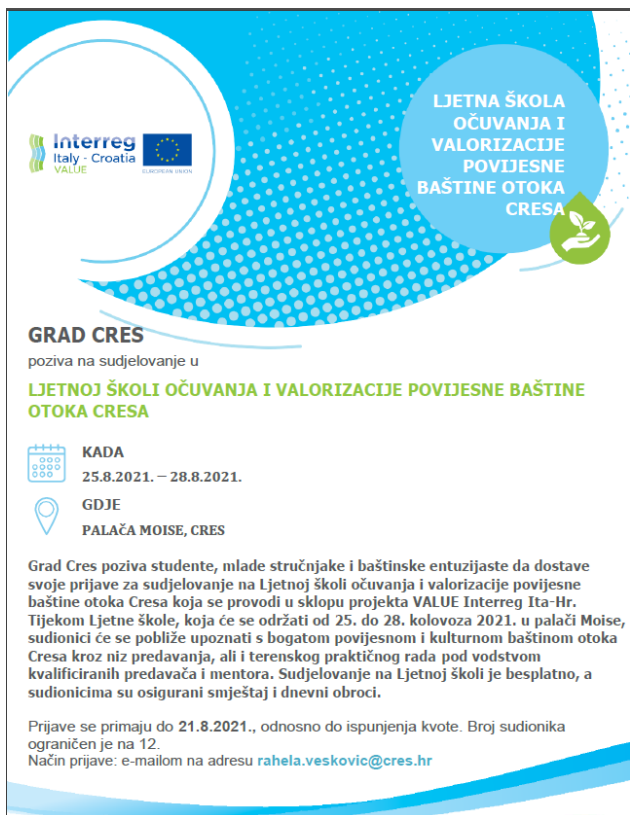
The evening lecture was held by Jasminka Ćus Rukonjić, Archaeologist and longtime director of the museum in Cres on the topic of castles and fortification of the island of Cres.

On the second day, the group visited the terrain of Veli Gračišt, a locality with a long continuity of use where participants searched for and killed locations that they had previously mapped on GIS substrates. The evening lecture was on the topic of traditional animal husbandry on the island of Cres, and it was held by Marina Jurkota Rebrović.

The topic of the third day was the processing of collected data from the field at Vela Gračištu and their input into GIS with concluding considerations about the field itself. After that, Alen Čikada and Grga Frangeš lectured about puddles as water resources, and about traditional water resources architecture of the island of Cres. The lecture for the public was held by Inge Solis, senior curator of the Cres Museum on the theme of the landscape of Cres churches.

The fourth and last day of the workshop involved field visits in the localities of the shepherd's dwellings of Batajna, and the puddles of Pogana and Sitova, and finished with the ascent to the fortress of Ilovica

through the church of St. Jurja. After descending from the castle, a practical construction workshop was held in dry land where the participants built a small demonstration wall with their own hands using the knowledge they acquired in the previous days. The day ended with Filip Šrajer's lecture on typology dry stone landscapes of the eastern Adriatic.



**LJETNA ŠKOLA
OČUVANJA I
VALORIZACIJE
POVIJESNE
BAŠTINE OTOKA
CRESA**

GRAD CRES
poziva na sudjelovanje u
LJETNOJ ŠKOLI OČUVANJA I VALORIZACIJE POVIJESNE BAŠTINE OTOKA CRESA

KADA
25.8.2021. – 28.8.2021.

GDJE
PALAČA MOISE, CRES

Grad Cres poziva studente, mlade stručnjake i baštinske entuzijaste da dostave svoje prijave za sudjelovanje na Ljetnoj školi očuvanja i valorizacije povijesne baštine otoka Cresa koja se provodi u sklopu projekta VALUE Interreg Ita-Hr. Tijekom Ljetne škole, koja će se održati od 25. do 28. kolovoza 2021. u palači Moise, sudionici će se поближе upoznati s bogatom povijesnom i kulturnom baštinom otoka Cresa kroz niz predavanja, ali i terenskog praktičnog rada pod vodstvom kvalificiranih predavača i mentora. Sudjelovanje na Ljetnoj školi je besplatno, a sudionicima su osigurani smještaj i dnevni obroci.

Prijave se primaju do 21.8.2021., odnosno do ispunjenja kvote. Broj sudionika ograničen je na 12.
Način prijave: e-mailom na adresu rahela.veskovic@cres.hr



**LJETNA ŠKOLA
OČUVANJA I
VALORIZACIJE
POVIJESNE
BAŠTINE OTOKA
CRESA**

GRAD CRES
poziva na edukativna predavanja u palači Moise u sklopu
LJETNE ŠKOLE OČUVANJA I VALORIZACIJE POVIJESNE BAŠTINE OTOKA CRESA

RASPORED PREDAVANJA:

Srijeda 25.8.
18:00 *Jasminka Ćus Rukonić – Gradine i fortifikacije otoka Cresa*

Četvrtak 26.8.
18:00 *Marina Jurkota Rebrović – Tradicijsko stočarstvo otoka Cresa*

Petak 27.8.
16:00 *Grga Frangeš – Tradicijska arhitektura otoka Cresa*
17:00 *Alen Ćikada – Lokve: vodni resursi i staništa*
18:00 *Inge Solis – Krajolici creskih crkvice*

Subota 28.8.
18:00 *Filip Šrajer – Tipologija suhozida i suhozidnih krajolika istočnog Jadrana*

Sva predavanja održavaju se u prostoru **palače Moise**, a broj posjetitelja je, zbog epidemioloških mjera, **ograničen**, te se mole svi zainteresirani da se prethodno najave na mail Lucija.polonjio@uni.hr. Predavanja će također biti moguće pogledati i putem prijenosa uživo na službenoj Facebook stranici palače <https://www.facebook.com/moisepalace>.

Interreg Italy - Croatia VALUE logo, European Union flag, and Grad Cres logo.

Europski fond za regionalni razvoj

Korčula

Korčula Town Museum organized the project “Small school of Archaeology” from 08.-23.11.2021. The “school” was organized as a start of education of the local population with emphasis on youth on archaeology and archeological localities on the island. The aim was to raise awareness of the local population of the cultural heritage and possibility of sustainable development, creation of archeological parks, routes and valorization of cultural heritage. Given a low level of knowledge of the archaeology and the fact that only two years ago the museum employed an archeologist, the event was well received. Because of that it was decided that first the local population must be educated and later students from other areas invited. We deemed important that the local population had to be first to be educated therefore contribute to the protection of the cultural heritage.

Therefore, the main participants were the students at the Secondary school, tourist guides and university students. The project manager was Marta Kalebota, custos at Korčula Town Museum.

The Museum also invited a line of experts on the subject:

-dr. sc. Jacqueline Balen, Archaeological museum Zagreb, President of Croatian archaeological society (HAD)

-dr. sc. Hrvoje Potrebica: professor at Department of Archaeology, Zagreb Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences, President of the Centre for historical research Centre, vice-president of HAD.

-dr. sc. Igor Borzić-assistant professor at the Department of Archaeology, University of Zadar, member HAD

-dr. sc. Dinko Radić- Director at Vela Luka Cultural Centre, member HAD

-mag. archaeol. Miroslav Vuković- documentarian at Department of Archaeology, Zagreb Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences, member HAD

-mag. archaeol. Luka Drahtusky Bruketa- doctoral student at the Department of Archaeology, Zagreb Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences

The project consisted of the following activities:

- Workshop in the field – What do archeologist do?
 - o Archaeology vs archaeology on film
 - o Working on the archaeological materials
 - o Working in the field

- Models and use of drones
- Get to know archaeology of your area
 - Working in the field: Lumbarda and Korčula
 - Tower of All saints and House of Marko Polo
- Lecture: Korčula island researches
 - Underwater archaeology
 - In search of Korkyra
 - Pre-history of Korčula
 - How Romans ruled Korčula

Photos of the activity







