

“Protection, promotion, and touristic valorisation of Adriatic maritime heritage”

Priority Axis: Environment and cultural heritage

3.1 – Make natural and cultural heritage a leverage for sustainable and more balanced territorial development

D 4.1.1 – Adapted Interpretation Centres in Malinska, Polo Museale Veneto, Tricase Porto, Rovinj, and Tkon

WP4 – TOURISM INFRASTRUCTURE OF THE COMMON TOURISM PRODUCT
ACT. 4.1 – ADAPTATION OF INTERPRETATION CENTRES

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ADAPTED INTERPRETATION CENTRE IN MALINSKA

Context:

In Malinska - Dubašnica there has always been a deep and unbreakable connection between oak, forest and sea, boats and ports and the interpretation center want to show this connection and convey its importance to its visitors. Therefore, the name of the interpretation center DUBoak [dubōk] is a play on words, a combination of local and English names for oak, and their combined pronunciation gives the word deep, which is associated with the deep sea.

The visual identity of the center follows this thought by connecting the graphic elements of the circle that symbolize the oak, i.e., the rings of the trunk and semicircle as a symbol of the sea and waves. The basic elements of the circle and semicircle contained in the logo form the graphic basis for the elaboration of all the remaining samples and pictograms.

Malinska was famous as one of the largest and most important island ports. It primarily served as an export port, and the main raw material exported was wood and oak. Over time, a special way of growing oaks was developed, where the branches were cut in key places, achieving the appropriate curvature, so after processing, minimal processing was required. Although sailing was traded throughout the Adriatic, the most important was the trade with Venice, and it was the forests of Dubašnica that were of strategic importance for the development of its navy. For many farmers, it was one of the important sources of money. In addition to exporting it, local shipbuilders and caulkers knew how to use their own wood to build boats and ships, and this tradition has survived to this day.

Exterior:

The building of the Center is located in the natural and urban whole of the city, where the new urban plan of the „Riva“ forms the central square of Malinska - the point of contact of the city center, sea and nature.

According to the detailed architectural design, the building of the Center was conceived as a semi-circular oblong shape reminiscent of the shape of a ship or a bay. It consists of one floor of approximately 352.8 m² (gross). The roof of the building is sloping in a way that connects to the Riva terrain and is suitable for planning a green promenade, and the external recessed part is suitable for planning interpretive content in the open. The side walls of the building are in glass.

The center performs the unified functions of an information, visitor, education and interpretation center, with an emphasis on the function of a central place for conveying important themes and stories from the field of maritime heritage for visitors using a multimedia interactive permanent exhibition. The center is a meeting place for locals and visitors to Malinska, whose main function is the interpretation and presentation of heritage

using the medium of permanence exhibitions. At the same time, it is intended to inform visitors and provide services for visitors such as a souvenir shop, cloakroom and toilet. In the space of the Center there is a space for occasional exhibitions and education activities. Part of the Center are the office space of the Sailing Club Malinska and the Sports and Fishing Association

„Lastavica“ together with a meeting room and a toilet for employees. Adequate storage space satisfies the storage functions of sailboats, all the necessary equipment and stock of souvenir products.

Interior:

The Interpretive Center of Maritime Heritage wants to show this unbreakable connection between the sea and the oak, nurturing and preserving the indigenous maritime heritage through the five units into which the interior will be divided.

The first part will be dedicated to the oak forest, with hanging and densely placed ropes like the canopy of trees, the sound of birds chirping and the sound of leaves and the display of vegetation on the floor. In this part you will be able to learn about the oak or oak, myths and legends related to it and the management of oak forests.

After learning about the importance of the forest, there is a section dedicated to learning about the tradition of shipbuilding and model making. Bracera, trabacul, guc and pasara, all of these are boats that are still sailed today, and thanks to their models and the possibility of assembling them independently, you will gain knowledge about their construction. However, the sea has the last word when sailing, its strength and power decided the fate of many sailors, and this is exactly the topic of the next unit. Navigating the sea and its unscrupulousness will evoke VR glasses as well as a display of the reconstruction of the part of the bracera and the sea that "spills" from the wall to the floor. The VR experience includes experiencing the unpredictability and danger of the sea, the strength of the wind and waves, the skill of boarding a boat and sailing on a brace along the Istrian coast to Venice. In addition to experiencing the sea, visitors will be able to learn basic sailing skills, from smoking verts and knots used to sailing rules.

The last part refers to the oak or „ladva“ and the way in which the locals worked it to get a boat. A „ladva“ is a monoxyl boat hollowed out by cutting or burning one or two pieces of trunk. It is as wide as the trunk, which is why it often paddles while standing. It appeared more than 4,000 years ago and was the first vessel in the ship's historical development. It was used all over the world, from America, Austria, Asia to Africa, and lasted on Krk until the Second World War. The entire history, process and technique will be able to be seen in the video animation that will be shown in the central part of the interpretation center. At the very end there will be a souvenir shop where everyone will be able to take with them the memory of Malinska - Dubašnica, but also the opportunity for each visitor to contribute to the preservation and management of oak forests.

Photos of the interior design and installed equipment:









ADAPTED INTERPRETATION CENTRE IN ROVINJ

The Batana interpretation Centre 'Muostra' is part of the much larger ecomuseological concept embracing five interpretation zones; the Centre, the harbour, the old shipyard, the Centre for the promotion of Mediterranean diet and local tavern- Spacio.

The Batana Eco-museum through its varied research programmes based on knowledge, respect for cultural heritage and dialogue, inclusion, innovation, its interdisciplinary approach and use of multimedia evaluates, protects, interprets, recreates, presents and communicates tangible and intangible maritime heritage and actively reinforces the cultural identity and uniqueness of Rovinj. Its main goals are the development and innovation eco-museum principles, applied in the local community for its needs through the promotion of innovative cultural tourism, participatory programmes for strengthening the cultural competency of communities for sustainable development. No less important are the objectives of raising the awareness of the role of the batana boat as an important part of the intercultural dialogue with which Rovinj's community networks are connected to the larger family of traditional vessels and with its related local communities on the Adriatic and Mediterranean and how it actively contributes to international initiatives protecting the maritime heritage and culture of Europe and the world.

Thanks to its participative management, a participative design process was implemented. During 2019 various meetings were held with the members of the NGO managing the Centre preparing the Interpretation Plan and Architecture Concept. The authors are:
dr. sc. Tamara Nikolić Đerić, program manager and museologist
Studio Cuculić, graphic design
A.P. architecture
Studio Revolucija, multimedia

Based on these documents through the ARCA ADRIATICA project the work was continued and included the preparation of the graphic design plan, restoration of objects, preparation of multimedia, preparation of display cases presenting the fishing and maritime tradition of Rovinj. These core activities will be further reported in details.

1. PREPARATION OF THE GRAPHIC DESIGN PLAN

The graphic design plan was prepared by Studio Cuculić and the museologist dr. sc. Nikolić Đerić. It included the preparation of texts in three languages, archival photos and object dimensions in order for the designer to prepare the graphic solutions.

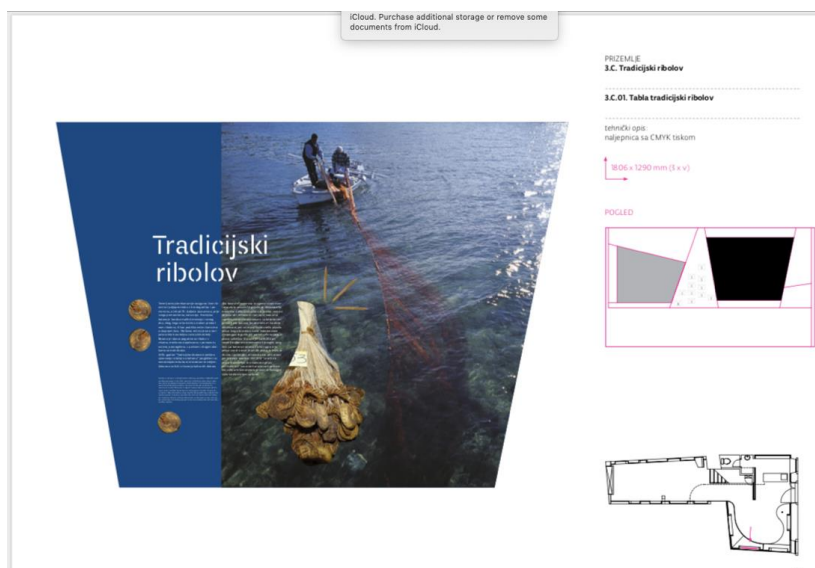
The themes presented are:

- Batana as a traditional boat; including its parts in local language and its typology
- Fishing; including various techniques of fish catching with nets and other instruments
- Sailing and rowing; presenting and concentrating mostly on the vela al terzo traditional sailing
- Boat builders; celebrating the intangible heritage transmitted for generations
- Art; dedicated to all Rovinj's inhabitants who in various poems, songs and literary works interpreted the batana boat.

Along with the graphic solutions for the exhibition, the Project included the solution for the new visual identity and the logo to be set on the building façade.



1.1. Cover of the Design project



1. 2. From the Design project document; Example of the elaboration of one theme

2. OBJECT CONSERVATION

The object conservation process was a joint effort with the Museum of Rovinj whose staff worked on the conservation and documentation of the objects to be presented in the Center and included in the Maritime database. The worked lasted for almost a year. 90 objects were processed and safely returned to the Interpretation centre.



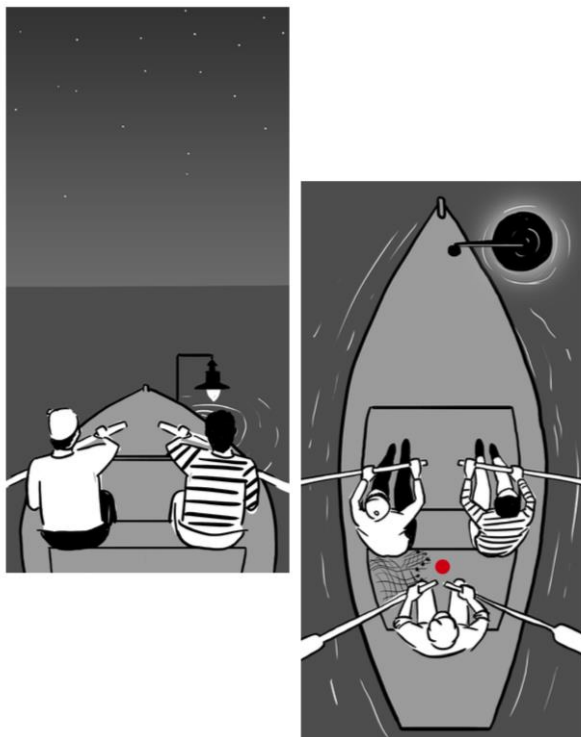
2.1. Selected object from the traditional fishing and boatbuilding collection



2.2. Return of the objects to the Interpretation centre

3. MULTIMEDIA

The Interpretation centre is based on the use of multimedia and the biggest room is totally covered by technological solutions with projections on the wall, floor and ceiling. The idea is an immersive experience of the local maritime heritage. The production of the video content was very demanding and included the participation of local fishermen and other community members. The scenario is based on three stories; fishing starting in the night, orientation with the help of stars and morning re-entering the harbour and debarking of the fish catch with the help of local women which included the presentation of local singing tradition directly connected with fishing.



A1 - Ribolov na mrežu (sazvježđe Gaiola) - Noć

Noć je, mrak (provjeriti jesu li imali kakvo svjetlo osim ferala kada su išli u lov samo s mrežama? Trebat će nam). Vide se dvije osobe, svaka sa svoje strane vesla svoje veslo, a pred njima je osoba koja vesla na dva vesla. Dakle gledatelj je na samoj krci i vidi troje ljudi kako veslaju pred njim. Ako tako što nije moguće radi kadra, onda je dovoljno da se pred njim vidi samo ovo dvoje koji su svako na svojem veslu. Paron ribarima govori nešto kao "stigli smo" ili "evo nas, dok se Gaiola ne pokaže odmarajmo..." (Nac'i adekvatan izraz) Tu je važno da se dočara osjećaj da se brod ljuđa, more...

3.1. The storyboard of the multimedia project



3.2. Filming for the multimedia project



3.3. Filming for the multimedia project

4. DISPLAY - INTERACTIVE CASE

Finally, an interactive display case was produced. It consists of an interactive puzzle which indicates the parts of the batana boat and activates the audio so the visitors can hear the parts in local language. There is a part for visitors to construct their own batana and a screen with three films dedicated to the construction of batana boat and the construction of lug sails. The display case consists also of various objects and nets that can be touched so the visitors can experience the traditional materials used as well as different sizes of the nets.

ADAPTED INTERPRETATION CENTRE IN TRICASE PORTO

Context:

The coastal territory of Tricase, in the extreme Adriatic coast of Apulia Region, south of Italy, has been designated by the CIHEAM Bari - partner n. 6 of Arca Adriatica project - as pilot area for the implementation of the project activities within its competence. The area has also been recognized by Puglia region as “Ecomuseum of regional interest” and its legal and operational headquarters is hosted at the first floor of a historical building called “Casotto”, located in Lungomare Cristoforo Colombo of the port.

Abandoned for many years, in 2006 the “Casotto” was beautifully restored and returned to the Port and the community, thanks to the commitment and dedication of the co-founders of the ecomuseum (City of Tricase, CIHEAM Bari, Magna Grecia Mare Association, Costa Otranto S.M. di Leuca - Bosco di Tricase” Regional Nature Park, University of Salento) and entrusted to the care of the Magna Grecia Mare Association.

In November 2018, a tornado of considerable strength hit the entire coastal area of Tricase causing numerous damages. The fury of the wind struck the Casotto frontally and forcefully, compromised the solidity of the roof slab and tore apart the external fixtures, also damaging the interior. The diligence and passion of Magna Grecia Mare Association, also thanks to the help of the community, were able to restore, temporarily and partially, the functionality of the structure, doubling the floor and the frames. The structure continued, however, to need structural and lasting interventions of replacement and/or restoration to ensure the full return of the Casotto to its original activity, in full safety and with a long-term perspective.

The CIHEAM Bari therefore formally asked the lead partner of the project ARCA ADRIATICA, with an email dated 15/02/2021, to include small infrastructure works in its program of activities within the project, while maintaining the same share of the budget, through a minor budget change in favour of works for the adaptation of the Interpretation Centre of the Tricase Port Museum (ecomuseum), at the “Casotto”. The request specified that the small infrastructural works would consist in the replacement of the floor of the building in order to improve its safety in the long term, according to national safety standards, for providing access to the services of preservation and dissemination of maritime cultural heritage of the Tricase Port Museum that the building houses.

Description of the small-scale infrastructural works:

The action consisted of small infrastructural works that would allow an enhanced public access to the Interpretation Centre and Tricase Ecomuseum head office. Indeed, the building houses crucial services for the understanding, the study, the preservation, and promotion of local maritime heritage: the headquarters of the ecomuseum, The

Permanent Cultural Centre on Sea Ancient Traditions, the Museum of Traditional Boats and the School of Lateen Sailing and Ancient Seamanship, the Media Library of the Sea. Therefore, an improved and safer access to the building and its services would reinforce its function of promoting a living heritage and contrasting its disappearance, in line with Arca Adriatica project's expected outcome.

The works involved the replacement of the existing roof slab with another ex novo of similar workmanship (concrete and brick) but with better performing materials from the mechanical point of view, in accordance with the currently applicable provisions (NTC 2018) referred to in the DECREE 17 January 2018 of the MINISTRY OF INFRASTRUCTURE AND TRANSPORT, bearing:

"Update of the Technical Standards for Construction", without changes in elevations, heights and volumes of the building.

The works have included:

- Disposal of material from demolitions and removals without further slag and various fragments
- Charges for execution of waste analysis
- Propping of structures in general, consisting of uprights, boards, strips, crosses and the like, in place indoors, calculated for the development of the surface concerned
- Supply and installation of mixed-structure floor in reinforced concrete and brick, made with pre-packaged reinforced concrete joists, For spans from 6.01 to 8.00 m
- Supply and installation of mixed-structure floor in reinforced concrete and brick, made with pre-packaged prestressed reinforced concrete joists, for spans from 4.01 to 6.00 m
- Supply and installation of masonry made with squared tuff blocks
- Supply and installation of thermal insulation consisting of slabs of expanded polystyrene
- Supply and installation of cementitious conglomerate screed with characteristic resistance and exposure class in accordance with the requirements of UNI standards in force
- Supply and installation of single-layer waterproofing membrane
- Supply and installation of solar paving in slabs of Cursi or Cavallino stone of the thickness of cm 4
- Supply and installation of crowning levels made of Cursi stone slabs with a thickness of 8 cm and a width of 33 cm
- Supply and installation of premixed plaster, for interior and exterior use.

The "Casotto" is the Centre of Interpretation of the Port Museum of Tricase. It is dedicated to the research, collection, exchange and study of knowledge associated with the sea and the coastal populations. Today it represents a useful and fundamental factor of growth of the coastal territory, its activities and its people. It is the centre of all cultural initiatives, conventions, seminars, courses, studies, workshops. It is a site for spreading the culture of the Mediterranean and sharing knowledge with public institutions, associations, museums and national and international organizations. The small-scale infrastructural works carried out in the framework of Arca Adriatica project have allowed the improvement of a professional and safe venue to host significant cultural services. The building will be available for better access and visit of its resources: the static part of the Museum of traditional boats, including the technical and historic studies of two traditional boats renovated through ARCA ADRIATICA project, the Media library and the database of maritime cultural heritage, financed by the project, the Permanent Cultural Centre on Sea Ancient Traditions, the School of Lateen Sailing and Ancient Seamanship, and the promotional material of Arca Adriatica project.





ADAPTED INTERPRETATION CENTRE IN POLO MUSEALE VENETO

The Venice Interpretation Center was inaugurated the 25 of June 2021 in the Museo Nazionale di Archeologia del Mare in Caorle (Venice), after a long and intensive work carried out by the Arca Adriatica staff of Ca' Foscari University Venice on the contents, the concept, the design, the technical project and the realization of the multimedia station. The location of the Venice Interpretation Center inside the Museum in Caorle, in the big room at the second floor, was possible thanks to a formal agreement and a cooperation between Ca' Foscari University Venice and the same Direzione Regionale Musei Veneto (ex Polo Museale del Veneto), this Museum being part of the Direzione Regionale itself.

Structure:

The multimedia station of the Venice Interpretation Center consists of a four-sided structure, 3,60 x 3,60 m in side, 2,50 m in high, with an internal frame. Two of the sides consist of rigid panels and two of special canvas panels for the rear video projections. The structure was specifically designed in order to reach the maximum of visibility and ease of use of the multimedia products by a wide public, as well as for functional accessibility to technical maintenance. It is in fact designed so that the visitor can walk around it, in order to discover the maritime heritage and nautical tradition of Venice, the lagoon and the surroundings, always with references to the relations between the two coasts of the common sea. The virtual journey is divided in several steps and includes various levels of in-depth knowledge, in order to be appreciated by the wider types of public. The equipment is composed by two rear projection systems, three HR monitors, the tablet reader for the maritime heritage map, the electronic oculus and the controls for the virtual immersive visit inside the gondola history and the old traditional squèro (boatyard) of Tramontin family in Venice.

Contents:

In the first side that the visitor meets entering the museum room, there is the first big rear-projection showing the video-storytelling dedicated to "The Adriatic shipbuilding and the shape of the boats" of Italian and Croatian sides. The realization of the video-storytelling represents the result of a careful and in-depth research work both about the contents and the communication methods. The storytelling shows the typology, the hull ratio and the shipbuilding phases of the most representative traditional boat of the Adriatic: the trabaccolo. There are also screens dedicated to other important Adriatic boat typologies: the gajeta falcusa, the brazzera, the tartana and the paranza. The central part of the document starts from the famous Venice bird's eye view drawn by Jacopo De' Barbari,

where the principal city squèri (boatyards) existing around the year 1500 are highlighted on this ancient and very detailed map. The De' Barbari's drawing is also the thread of the maritime heritage map (see below), because the sheets of historical sites and places of Venice are completed by clipping of this drawing, in order to highlight the position, extension and typology around the 1500 of these still existing sites and places. After this historical presentation, the last part is intended to show the continuity of the boatbuilding tradition through a sequence of old black and white pictures of traditional boatyards. The storytelling format is simple and evocative, while remaining historically precise and well documented, being designed for the maximum of understanding by a very wide public, both by adults and children.

The visitor can also deepen the topic through the monitor located on the right side of the panel, in a rigid strip outside the rear projection area, where an interview to Ugo Pizzarello, well-known scholar in traditional Adriatic shipbuilding and seafaring, is presented. The scholar tells about the differences in hulls shapes of the western and eastern coast of the Adriatic, also regarding the same type of boat employed in both coasts, highlighting the role played by the different marine environment, especially the winds and wave motion. The interview ends with a focus on the peculiar boat typologies of Venice lagoon.

Going to the right, the second side of the station is fully occupied by the big "Map of sites" of maritime heritage of Venice, the lagoon and surroundings. It consists of 57 sites highlighted by symbols on the map and divided into four categories: museums, places of the memory, crafts and associations. It is possible to navigate in augmented reality on the map, via a tablet located in site: the visitor can approach the site-symbol on the map with the tablet on which will appear an Italian/English textual description of the site and related images. For the sites and places dating back to the late Middle Ages a De' Barbari's map clipping is included in the images (see above). The locations are related to each other and the system provides a suggestion to switch to another site related to the previous; otherwise it is possible to move freely and chose different sites.

The sheets texts contain main information on the topographical location, the typology, history and preservation of the site or place, as well as three images of the same (current state photographs, old black and white photographs, old paintings and maps). Each sheet is the result of a careful research work, transferred to a form accessible to the general public. It is possible to find 6 sheets about museums dedicated to the maritime and nautical heritage (as the Museo Storico Navale in Venice and the Museo della Navigazione Fluviale in Battaglia Terme), traditional fishing and environment (as the Museo di Storia Naturale in Venice and the Museo della Laguna Sud in Chioggia); 6 sheets about cultural and sporting associations on traditional seafaring, "al terzo" sail and

“alla veneta” rowing; 14 sheets about traditional squèri (boatyards) in Venice and about craftsmen workshops still working in boatbuilding, oars and typical oarlocks (forcole) building; 31 sheets about places and sites of the maritime heritage, both historical buildings and monuments and places preserving their original purpose in the location, build and name (as for example the “Calle e Corte dei Cordami” – “Pathway and Square of the Ropes” in the Giudecca island, corresponding to the place where ropes for ships were made).

The map allows the visitor to take a virtual journey in the venetian maritime heritage, discovering the possibility for alternative routes among peculiar and selected sites and places, where nautical tradition is still living, as a thematic alternative to the general and mass tourism routes.

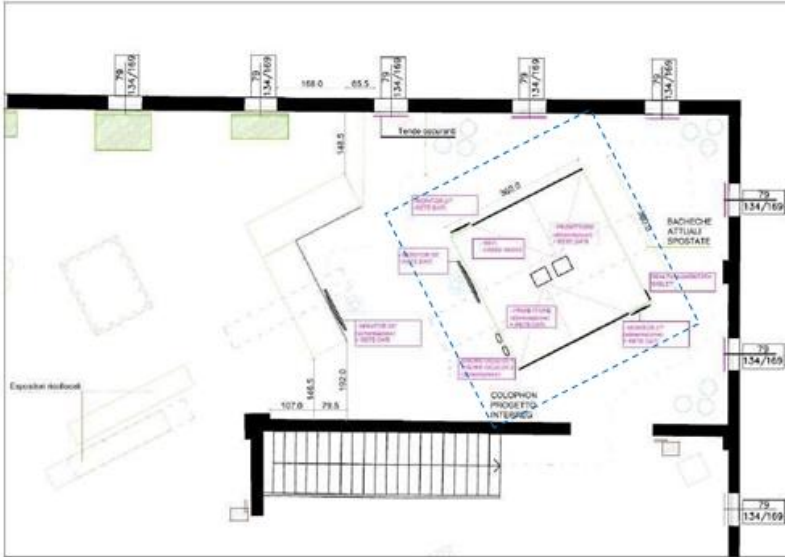
Following the same showing principle of the first side, the third side of the Interpretation Center deals with the big rear projection of the video-storytelling dedicated to “The traditional fishing techniques in the northern Adriatic Sea”, regarding both the Italian and the Croatian shores. Two fishing techniques involving both the Adriatic coasts are showed as historic and socio-economic symbols: the harpoon fishing and the sardine fishing. The first is one of the oldest fishing techniques, well documented by an archaeological and ethnographical point of view, both on the west and the east Adriatic coast. The second one is a gillnets fishing technique always widespread on both coasts. Famous were the fishermen of Komiža (Lissa/Vis island), who starting from the 16th-17th century sailed for fishing to the waters around the Pelagosa/Palagruža island, in the center of the Adriatic. The Istrian fishermen instead used a bait-paste made with Venice lagoon crabs, between the 18th and the first decades of 20th century, and this fact developed a “poor” but important lagoon crabs trade from Venice to Istria. The commercial unit measure in this trade was the “crabs barrel”, whose weight varied over time between 15 and 25 kilograms. The main fish species catch in the Adriatic, both in west and east shores, are illustrated by means of beautiful drawings by Luigi Divari.

On the same side of the station it is possible to learn more about the topic thanks to a monitor showing an interview to Luigi Divari, well-known scholar in traditional fishing of northern Adriatic. He tells us about the fishing of the moeche in Venice lagoon, the small crabs during their moulting phase, a very appreciated prey for the Venetian traditional cuisine. This fishing, once widespread and now very reduced, requires a great skill and execution speed, because the crabs remain shell-less for only a few hours and the fishermen must recognize instantly them among the others, in order to separate the “good crabs”, precisely the moeche.

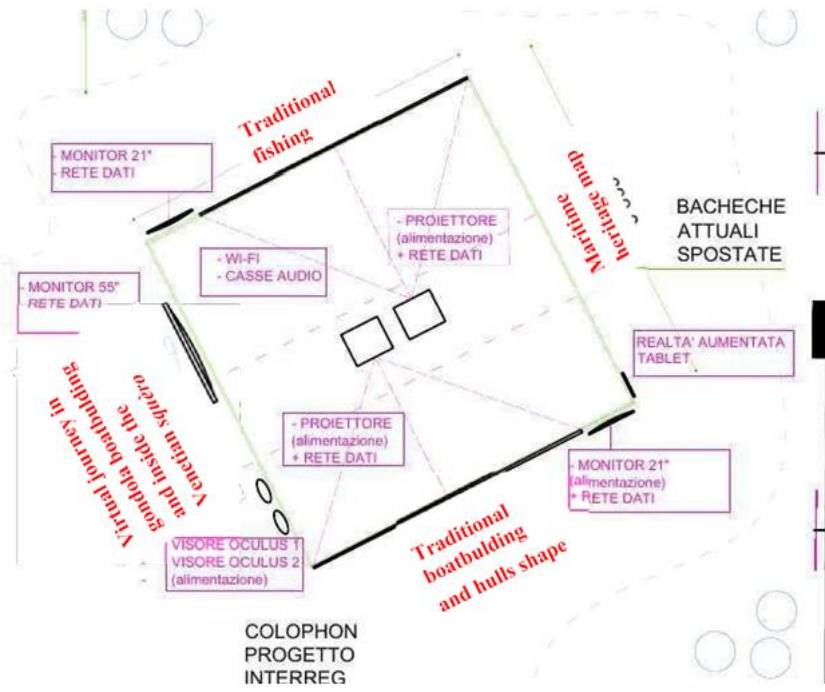
The fourth side is dedicated to the gondola boatbuilding and to a virtual tour inside a traditional squèro (boatyard) in Venice, thanks to an augmented and immersive reality system. The visitor can follow the gondola phases construction through a monitor, which shows the operating system of the *sesto*, the typical frame guide- template, a tool widely used – in different versions – in traditional shipbuilding around the world. The *sesto* is a simple full-sized guide-template, which reproduces the half master-frame of the hull and which contains the reference data necessary to develop the shape of all the frames of the hull, without the need for a predefined project. In fact, the marks made on the *sesto* allow the shipwright to make progressive movements of the guide-template, each of which determines the size and profile of a new frame. Through the same monitor it is also possible to appreciate the interview to Gilberto Penzo, nautical model maker and well-known scholar in traditional Adriatic boatbuilding. Then the visitor can wear the electronic oculus and start its virtual journey through the gondola history and inside a real Venetian squèro. In this way it's possible to retrace the gondola image over the centuries, through the paintings of famous artists, then enter the old Venetian squèro of Tramontin family, who is living in Venice from almost two centuries. The family was in fact originally from the Zoldo Valley, in Cadore mountains, a region rich in wood that over time has given to Venice important shipwrights.



Venice Interpretation Center inauguration day (25/06/2021).



Venice Interpretation Center: the structure project and the visiting area around it.



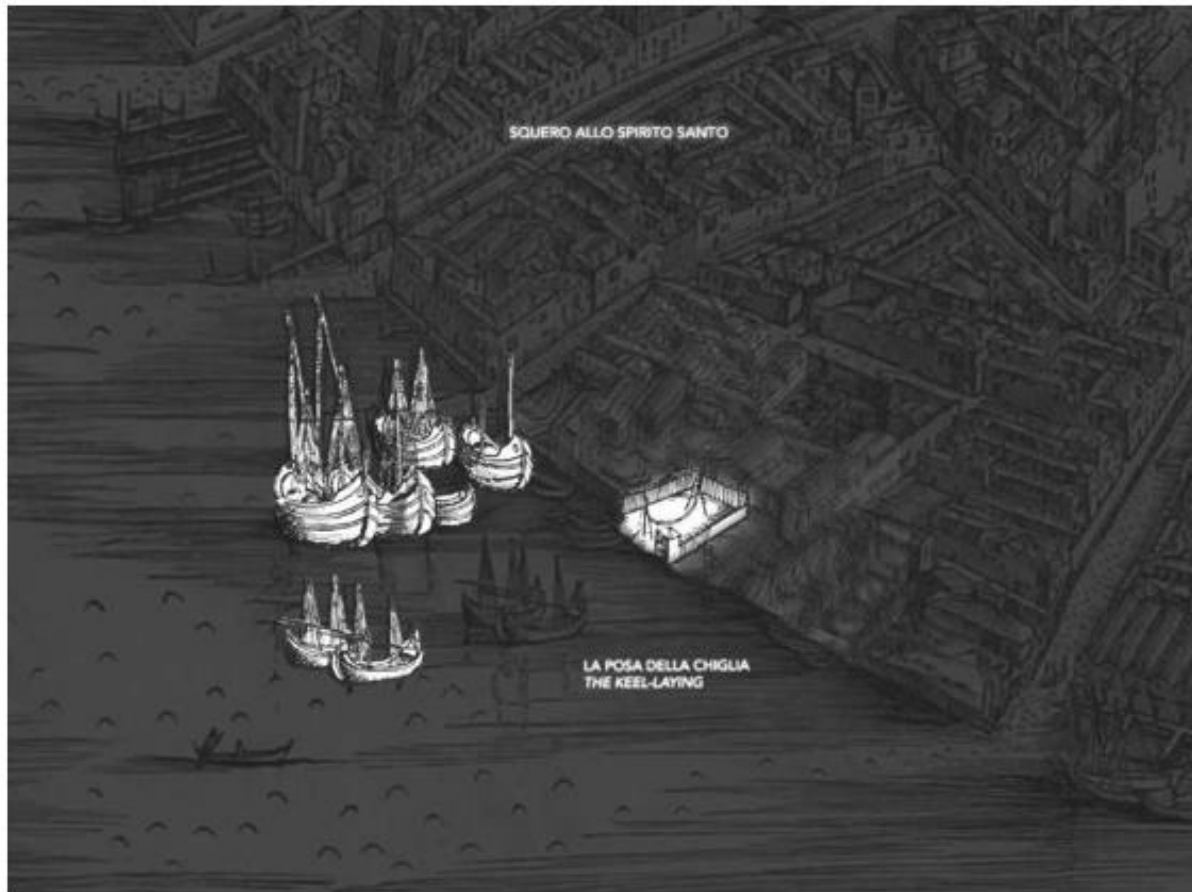
The four thematic sides of the Venice Interpretation Center.



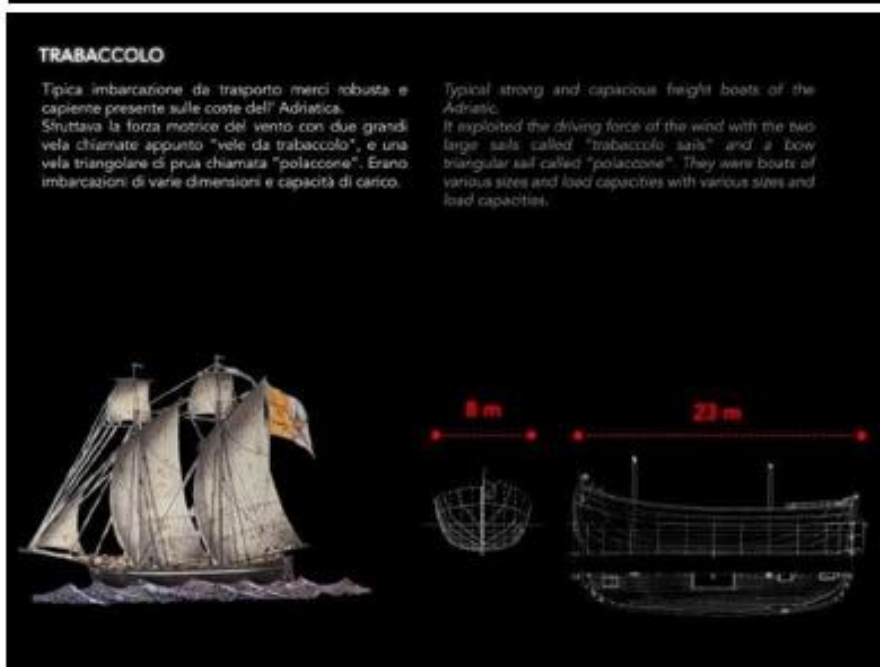
The first side of Venice Interpretation Center (boatbuilding and hulls shapes). The big rear-projection of the storytelling and the monitor with the interview (on the right).



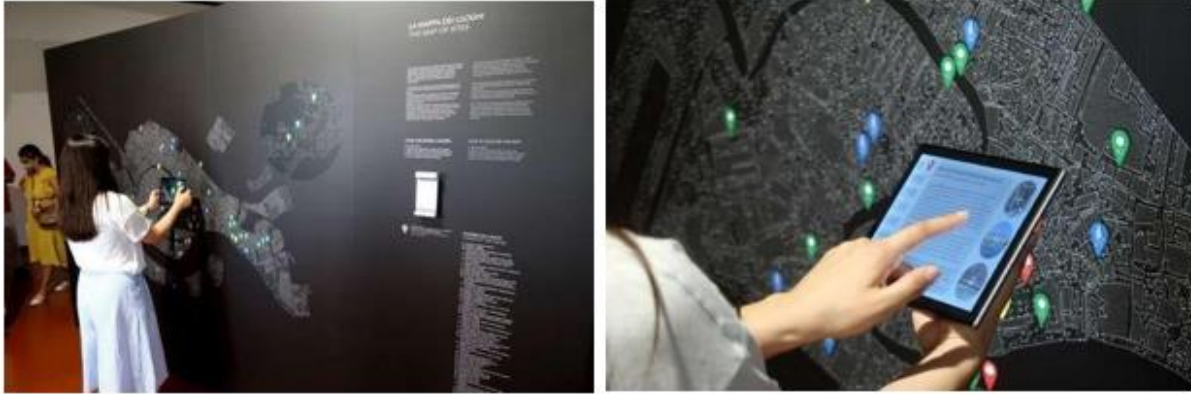
The De' Barbari's Venice Map, 1500, clippings of which were used in the storytelling on traditional boats and in the maritime heritage map sheets.



The *squero* allo Spirito Santo highlighted on the De' Barbari's Venice Map, 1500; snapshot from the video-storytelling part showing traditional Venice boatyards.



Two screens from the storytelling on traditional boats: snapshots from the *paranza* and *trabaccolo* showing.



The maritime heritage sites map and the reading system through the tablet on site.



The third side of the Venice Interpretation Center (traditional fishing). The big rear-projection of the storytelling and the monitor with the interview (on the right).



The fourth side of the Venice Interpretation Center, dedicated to the *gondola* boatbuilding and to the virtual journey inside a traditional *squero*. The red circle highlights the position of the electronic oculus and control devices for the virtual immersive journey in augmented reality.

ADAPTED INTERPRETATION CENTRE IN TKON

Context:

The municipality of Tkon envisioned the accommodation of the Interpretation Center in a building that had been built until then, but not in operation. The building was partially built in 2004 and completed during 2017, for which a building permit was issued and later a building use permit.

The building with completed construction and craft works was a ground floor building with a gallery, which did not have its function in the true sense. The biggest problem that limited any intervention in the space was the high temperatures, which were especially pronounced during the summer seasons due to the glass facade.

However, due to the proximity of the sea and the port and accommodation in the center of Tkon, this facility was an ideal place to accommodate the Interpretation Center for Maritime Heritage, as part of the Arca Adriatica project.



Object before adaptation in the Interpretation Centre, 2018

Description of the small-scale infrastructural works:

The main project plans to adapt the building for landscaping purposes Interpretation Center. All procedures are in accordance with the Ordinance on simple and other buildings and works, and includes the following interventions that do not require construction permit:

- Installation of openings (entrance doors) on the ground floor on the west side for the purpose of connection square space and covered building 2 (green markets),
- The new opening (entrance door 90 cm wide) allows access for people with disability and reduced mobility,
- Addition of sanitary facilities (toilets) for persons with disabilities and reduced mobility, separated from male and female sanitary groups,
- Installation of a tactile guide line in the width of 40 cm, with a groove in the direction of the guide, from new front door to the door of the disabled toilet,
- Positioning of the outdoor heating and cooling unit along the northwestern part of the building,
- Mounting the roof window on the west side of building 1 (interpretation center) dimensions 100x100cm for the purpose of access to the roof for servicing the heating and cooling system located in roofing.



In order for the space to be comfortable and safe to stay in, it was necessary to provide a quality air conditioning and ventilation system.

Heating and cooling installation

A renewable energy supply system (air), an inverter air conditioning system with an air-cooled outdoor unit and a range of indoor air-regulating indoor air-conditioning devices with variable flux flow are provided for heating and cooling the observed building.

The envisaged system enables multiple and direct expansion whereby one external device can be connected to several internal devices. Ecological freon R410a is used as a refrigerant. The amount of refrigerant can be freely regulated according to the load of the internal devices by the inverter-driven compressor in the external device.

Thanks to sophisticated microprocessor technology and the latest achievements in refrigeration technology, this air conditioning system has the following features:

- reliable and economical operation in the mode of heating (winter) and cooling (summer),
- individual room temperature controls,
- selection of the optimal operating mode depending on the requirements,
- flexibility in work,
- optimal electricity consumption depending on the load.

For the ventilation of the space of the observed building, the installation of a system of high-efficiency ventilation devices for the supply of 100% fresh outdoor air with a recuperation system (use of waste air heat) is planned.

Ventilation devices are located in the roof area. The air distribution ducts are made of galvanized round ducts and the water is visible at the roof floor, and the air is distributed using vortex distributors and decorative grilles. Fresh air is taken in and waste is blown out over the roof.

Controlled operation as well as operation control is enabled by a suitable wired remote control. Ventilation of toilets, which do not have the possibility of natural ventilation, is provided by a single-channel ventilation system and exhaust built-in bathroom fans.



In addition to the listed works, the Municipality of Tkon performed works on the replacement of facade glass (2019) and contracted works on the installation of sheet metal work and gluing stone slabs (2021), which were contracted separately, according to the need for the same.

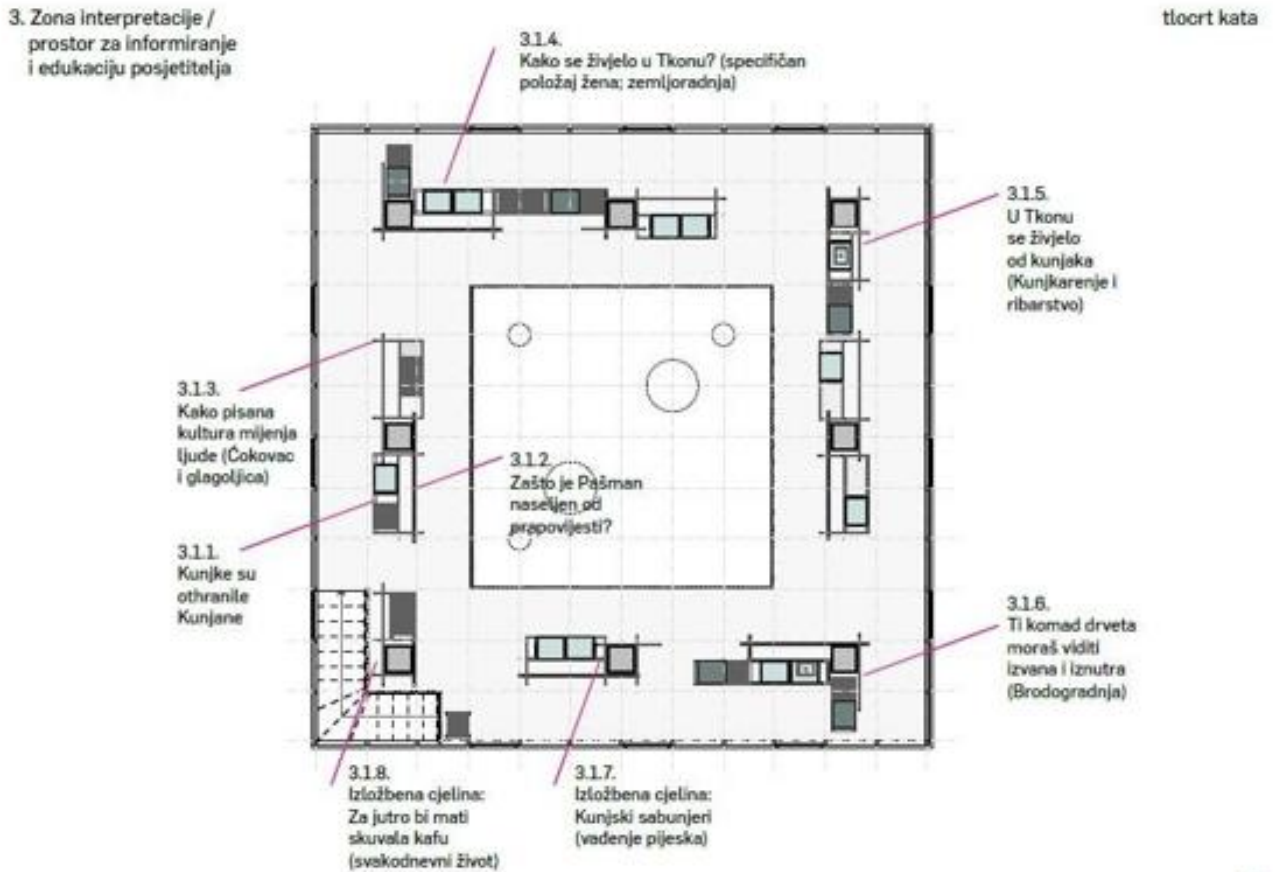


2021.



2019.

Interior design scheme:



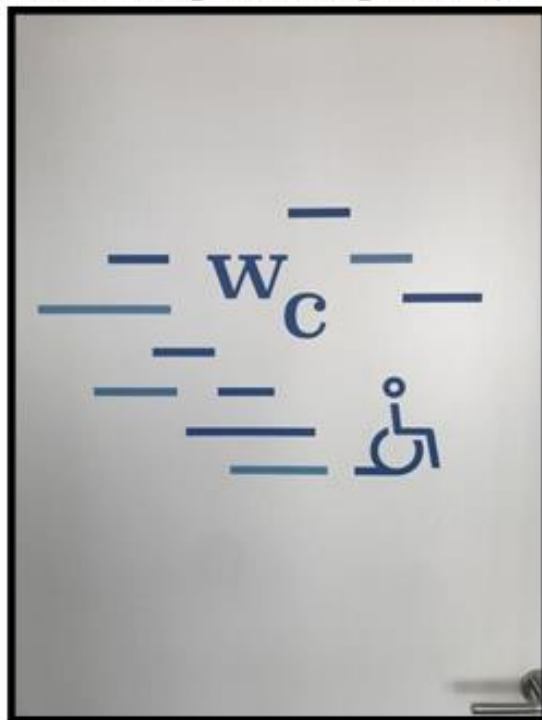
Equipping:

The furnishing of the space started after the completion of construction and craft, i.e., mechanical works, and refers to Carpentry (Drvo Tkon, stolarska radionica).

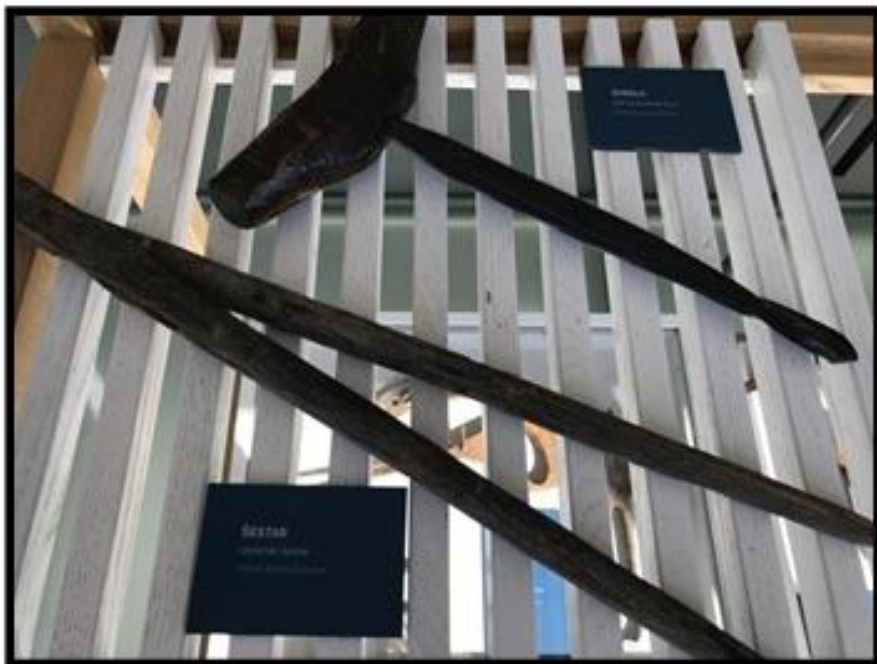




Production of panels, stickers and markings for marking artifacts (IP reklamni studio)



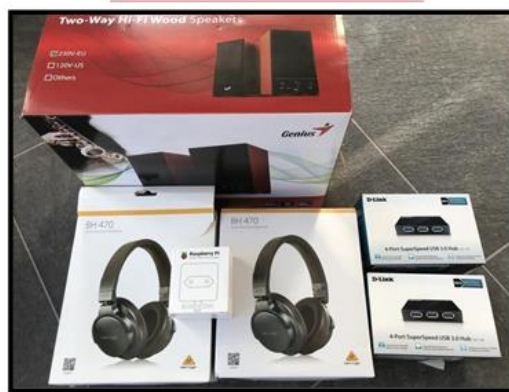




Installation of lighting (EL-Bo, obrt za elektroinstalacije)



Supply of information technology (Global Security)



Renovation of an external exhibition post (boat) (OPG Vojko Bobić)





Creating an advertising totem (IP reklamni studio)



Collection of old objects, artifacts, photographs and stories of the inhabitants of the Municipality of Tkon:

The Municipality of Tkon collected items and photographs and entered into appropriate Loan Agreements with lenders free of charge.

Arranging collected items and artifacts (Sanjin Kunić, interior designer)

Popis prikupljene građe za IC - predmeti	
<p>LEGENDA:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Izložbena cjelina: <u>Kunike su othranile Kunjane</u> ● Izložbena cjelina: <u>Čokovac i glagoljica</u> ● Izložbena cjelina: <u>Žena na Pašmanu</u> ● Izložbena cjelina: <u>Zemljoradnja</u> ● Izložbena cjelina: <u>Ribarstvo i kunikarenje</u> ● Izložbena cjelina: <u>Brodarstvo</u> ● Izložbena cjelina: <u>Sabunjeri - eksploatacija pijeska („vađenje sabuna“)</u> ● Izložbena cjelina: <u>Svakodnevni život</u> 	
1	<div style="display: flex;"> <div style="flex: 1;">  </div> <div style="flex: 2; padding-left: 10px;"> <p>Naziv predmeta: <u>ĆATURICA</u></p> <hr/> <p>Datacija:</p> <hr/> <p>Sadašnji vlasnik: <u>Elvis Zalović</u></p> <hr/> <p>Crtime iz prošlosti (vlasništvo, namjena, priča...):</p> <hr/> <p>Mjere, materijal: <u>Luka Zalović (Maćurlo), v: 25 cm, tekstil, željezo...</u></p> </div> </div>
2	<div style="display: flex;"> <div style="flex: 1;">  </div> <div style="flex: 2; padding-left: 10px;"> <p>Naziv predmeta: <u>CIPI</u> ●</p> <hr/> <p>Datacija:</p> <hr/> <p>Sadašnji vlasnik: <u>Elvis Zalović</u></p> <hr/> <p>Crtime iz prošlosti (vlasništvo, namjena, priča...):</p> </div> </div>

Creating and equipping the space with multimedia:

Multimedia content is divided into 5 units, as follows:

- 1) *Info panel* (contains various routes around Tkon, getting to know the place, culture, maritime heritage and natural beauty of the island)



Ruralno graditeljstvo / Rural construction




Easy 00:15 ↔ 1.96 mi ∅ 7.8 mph ↗ 125 ft ↘ 100 ft

- 2) *Kunjke i kunjkarenje* (contains descriptive parts of the kunjka shell, traditional dishes that can be made from it, nutritional values, habitats, method of catching, traditional tools for catching shellfish...)


Mape

Video materijal (recepti)
 Tekstualni materijali
 kunjke
 Foto materijal


Vatoleke



Maneštrun od kunjak.mov

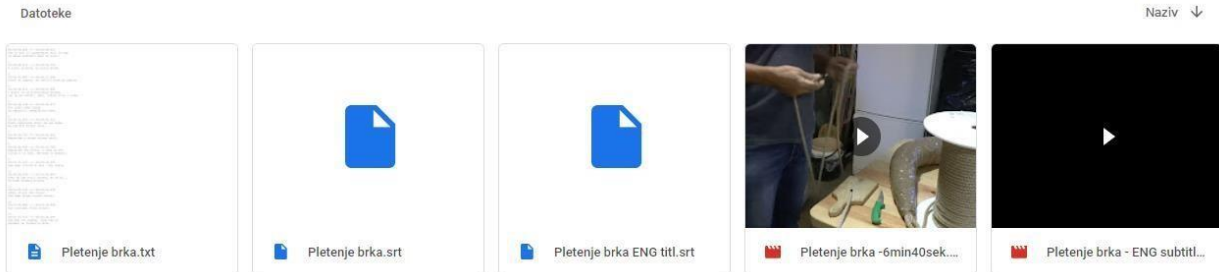


Kunjke na građele.mov

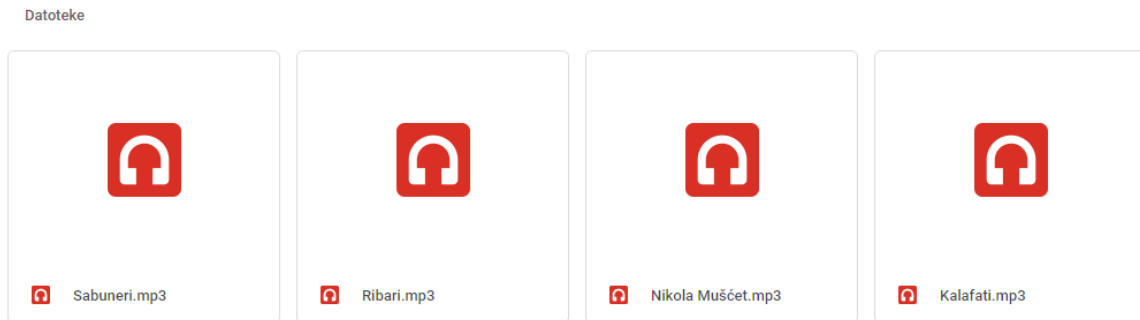


Buzara od kunjak.mov

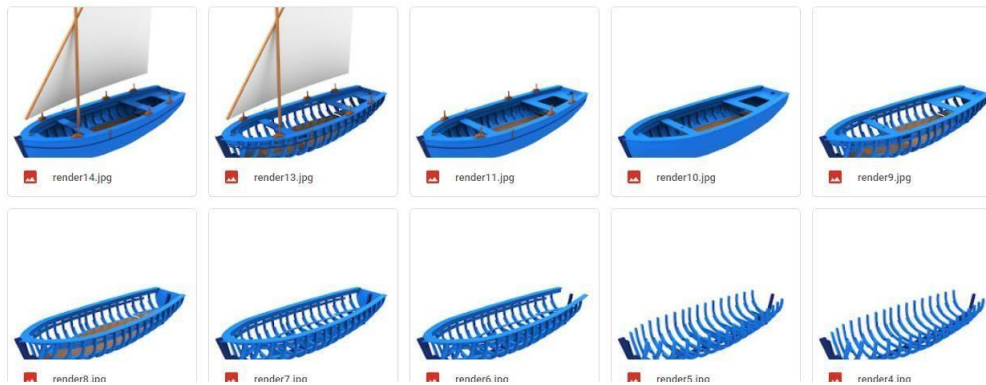
3) *Ship mustache* (shows English translation videos on how to make a ship mustache)

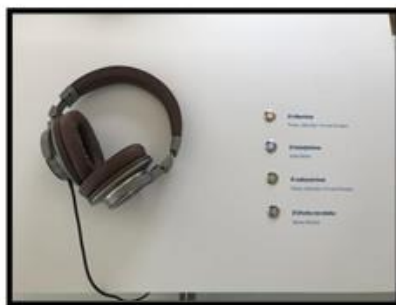


4) *Audio recordings* (contains 4 categories - about grating, caulking, sabuneri and how to live in Tkon)



5) *Shipbuilding* - contains a cross-section and parts of a traditional kayak with pronunciations of ship parts in the dialect





Tkon Interpretation Centre

