

TEMPUS
Urban regeneration of the port heritage in the Adriatic Sea

BRIEF PRESENTATION OF THE TUA (TEMPORARY USES ACTIONS)

The "FC Solin" building is located at the shore of the river Jadro which flows into the Adriatic Sea near the port of Solin. The project intervention area of the building—the first floor—is not in use at the moment. After the renovation through the TEMPUS project, it functions as a coworking and community centre for local organisations and institutions, start-up associations and entrepreneurs that need space for their activities, such as conferences, education and cultural events.



This Map has been developed within the TEMPUS Project. TEMPUS - TEMPorary Uses as start-up actions to enhance port (in)tangible heritage (Project n. 10044521) has been co-funded by the INTERREG V A Italy-Croatia CBC Programme 2014 – 2020 - Call for Proposals 2017 Standard. The contents of this map reflect the authors views; the Programme authorities are not liable for any use that may be made of the information contained therein.



MAP LEGEND

	Roman Era (III b.C. - III a.C.)		Museum
	Late Antique Era (IV - VII a.C.)		Prehistoric ruins
	Medieval Era (IV - VII a.C.)		Ancient monuments
	Modern Era (XV - XVIII a.C.)		Archaeological collection
	Contemporary Era (XIX a.C. - Today)		Traditional house
			Church

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE 4 FLUXES fluxes

The history and the development of the port and the city of Solin can be studied through four flows, i.e., fluxes. This way we can gain insight into the origin and development of the community in this area, and its significance and impact on the surrounding area. The four basic concepts—flows or fluxes of goods, technology, people, and culture—give a clear picture of the development of the Salonitan port, the industry and today's city of Solin. The flow of goods, i.e., trade, is important for every port, and the Salonitan port was no different. It is precisely the usability and the geographical position of the Salonitan area that contributed to the development of the ancient metropolis of *Colonia Martia Iulia Salona*. The population of the colony actively participated in the trade and the economy built on a network of sea routes towards Italy and land routes towards the wider Balkan-Pannonian hinterland. Technology-wise, the flux of technology encompasses the modernisation of the port and the arrival of industry, which changed this area permanently. The technological progress of Solin in the 20th century is largely a consequence of the development of its cement plants and quarries. However, technology and trade cannot be discussed without mentioning all the people who have lived in this area from antiquity to the present day, mixing their own customs and culture and forming a heritage. By observing these four flows or fluxes, we ultimately arrive at culture as a kind of quintessence of the lives of the people, the city, its technology and trade.

FLUX OF MATERIALS

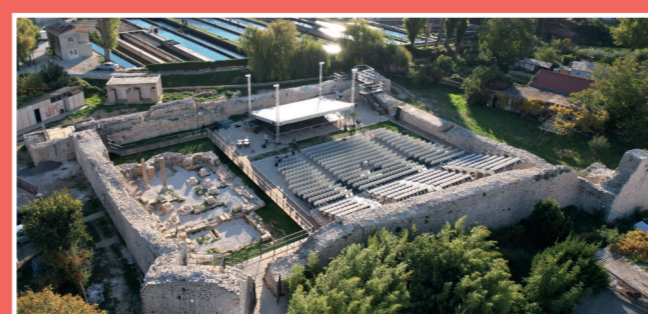
The development of trade connections with the Mediterranean region encouraged the formation of local workshops. Salona became an import-export power that took in and processed a variety of materials and goods from all over the Roman Empire. In the Middle Ages, people traded in agricultural products, and later relied on farming and livestock. Solin was known for its dairy industry and for its numerous mills. The development of industry began with the establishment of the cement plants in the early 20th century. During that period marl was exploited and exported to Italy.



Gašpina Watermill

FLUX OF PEOPLE

This area has been populated from the ancient times and people from different backgrounds mixed. The growth of Salona continued until the 7th century, when the invasion of the Avars and the Slavs led to a change in the population. The indigenous people left the city and fled to the islands and to Diocletian's Palace, while newcomers settled in the area. Their settlements did not develop to the level of a city like Salona, but the area still emerged as one of the most important centres of the new Croatian medieval state. At the beginning of the 20th century, swift industrialisation opened new jobs and attracted new people to Solin.



Gradina Fort

FLUX OF TECHNOLOGIES

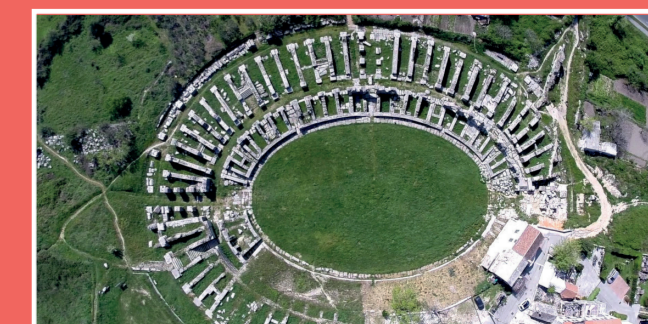
The motor of development and the generator of a whole range of new technologies in the area was the production of cement. The first industrial and port facilities, intended for the storage and the shipment of cement were built in the early 20th century, along with the railway connecting them. The oil industry developed in parallel, which led to the construction of oil tanks for the storage of petroleum products intended for sale, as well the building of a ship dock, pipelines etc. As a result, Solin became the central part of a large industrial pool in the hinterland of Split.



The Mouth of the Jadro River

FLUX OF CULTURES

Ancient Greek culture influenced the indigenous population in the area in various ways, from decorating ceramics techniques to military equipment. The Romans brought urbanism and architecture with some of the famous elements of a Roman city: spas, a forum, a theatre and an amphitheatre. Good connections with the Mediterranean region introduced Christianity to the area, and a strong Christian community developed in Salona. The fact that the area of today's Solin has been continuously inhabited for over two millennia speaks of the uniqueness of this area, its people and their culture.



Amphitheatre in Salona

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE ENTREPRENEURIAL ACTIVITIES

Circumstances that influence the economic activities in Solin are its good traffic position and proximity to the markets of Southeast Europe. The immediate vicinity of the city of Split, the centre of the Split-Dalmatia County, a centre of innovation and the second largest city in Croatia, represents an important development opportunity because its influence transcends its boundaries. The positive impacts of such a strong macroregional centre are primarily evident through the availability of highly educated workforce and the proximity to a large number of higher education institutions. The development of the manufacturing industry as well as trade, as represented by several large and medium-sized enterprises, are the key economic strength of the city of Solin. The business entities in Solin are mostly micro and small enterprises. The structure of the business entities in terms of registered activity shows the concentration of business activity in the sectors of trade, construction, manufacturing, and professional, scientific and technical activities. In all the sectors, the share of micro-entrepreneurs prevails. The creative and cultural entrepreneurial environment was mapped through the TEMPUS project. Most of the mapped

enterprises operate in the field of tourism, multimedia/ICT, and the art sector. With the aim of supporting entrepreneurship in precisely the fields of creativity, culture and tourism, the renewed TUA space will function as a coworking and community centre, focusing on the needs, perspectives, and cooperation of entrepreneurs.



Our Lady's Islet

LOCAL SAYINGS REGARDING THE RIVER

In Solin, the local sayings regarding water mostly concern the river Jadro. Since the ancient times, the river Jadro has been very well known as the source of life, and it represents a crucial factor in the economy of Solin even today. The locals call it "Solinska rika" and "Solinčica". It is also sometimes called "the Croatian Jordan" in honour of its importance in the historic events in the Croatian past the locals are very proud of. Jadro is widely known as a great symbol of the Croats and the Croatian culture.



City Centre

HOW TO TAKE A BOAT TRIP?

Most of the sea activities in Solin take place in Vranjic, on a peninsula near the mouth of the river Jadro. It is easily accessible by boat, and boat excursions are very popular both among the locals and the visitors to Split-Dalmatia County and the nearby Split, which has a rich offer of boat excursions. Visitors who come to the Split-Dalmatia County will satisfy their curiosity in various ways, starting from hospitality, the weather conditions that are often close to ideal for boat trips, to the geographical position, the cultural heritage and the coast which they say is the most beautiful and most interesting in the Mediterranean region.



Vranjic Peninsula

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF NATURA 2000 SITES

Two NATURA 2000 sites are located in Solin and its surrounding area. The Mosor, Kozjak and Trogiriska zagora site represents a xeric rocky area with many cliffs, particularly important for the breeding of birds of prey. Forest habitats are represented by young sub-Mediterranean forests and scrubs. The mountain massifs Kozjak and Mosor were formed by Alpine orogenesis and are characterised by many speleological objects and other karst formations. This area has a complex structure of morphogenetic types of relief and a complex orographic structure that are the result of dynamic geotectonic relations, hydrogeological conditions, climate, and anthropogenic influences. The other NATURA 2000 site in Solin, the Jadro site, includes the upper and the middle flow of the Jadro. It is a typical karst river that springs near Klis and flows through Solin. It is very short (about 4.5 km), with an average flow of 9 m³/s, and it is extremely rich in water. Because it is so isolated, the endemic subspecies of the Adriatic trout, the *Salmothymus obtusirostris salonitana*, a precious, rare, and potentially endangered species, lives in the Jadro. The upper flow of the Jadro river was protected in 1984 as a special ichthyological reserve covering an area of approximately 78,000 m².



BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE CULTURAL HERITAGE (CH) ELEMENTS

The city of Solin cultural heritage (CH) elements were selected based on their connection with the port heritage and their historic value. The individual CH elements involve various ancient monuments, archaeological sites, railway buildings and infrastructure, factories, maritime infrastructure, and cultural and historic centres related to different eras in which these elements of cultural heritage played a particular role in the development of the city of Solin.



INA tanker berth with crane

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE HISTORICAL ERAS: ROMAN ERA, LATE ANTIQUE ERA, MEDIEVAL ERA, MODERN ERA, CONTEMPORARY ERA

ROMAN ERA
Salona developed as a community of Roman citizens who were granted the status of a colony - *Colonia Martia Iulia Salona*. This allowed the city to become the administrative and economic centre of the province of Dalmatia.

LATE ANTIQUE ERA
A particularly significant period in the development of the city was the reign of Emperor Diocletian, who built a magnificent palace near Salona, which he retired to after his abdication in 305 AD. At that time, Salona was a city of about 60,000 inhabitants.

MEDIEVAL ERA
The beginning of the 7th century brought great changes to the Solin basin. The former centre of the Roman province fell in the hands of its new inhabitants, the Slavic tribes. Their settlements in the area did not develop to the level of a city like Salona, but the area still emerged as one of the centres of the new Croatian medieval state. Solin was well known as the royal centre of Croatian culture and several Croatian kings can be associated with it.

MODERN ERA
It was the arrival of the Ottomans in the 16th century

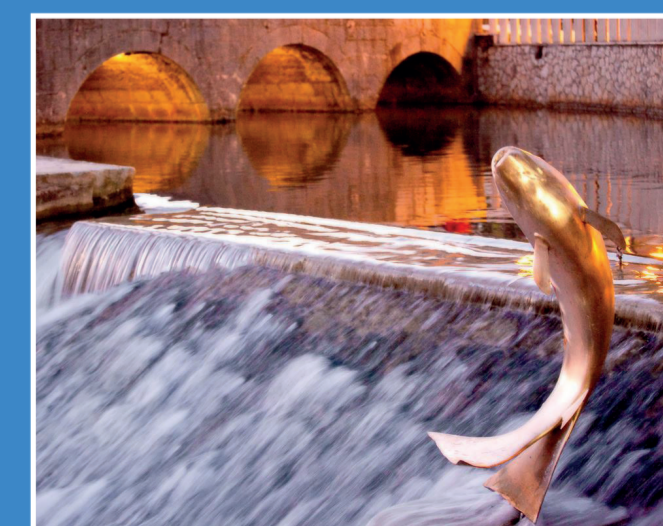
that again brought unrest to the area. The Ottomans plundered and ravaged the fields of Solin, and in 1537, with the death of Petar Kružić, the commander of the defence of Klis, Solin and the Jadro river became the border between the Ottomans and the Venetian Republic. During the 18th century, bandits frequently plundered the area. For that reason, numerous houses were built in the form of fortifications. The people lived of farming, viticulture, and olive growing, as well as livestock. Solin was known for its numerous mills, and the people from the hinterland and the nearby islands came to Solin to mill their grain.

CONTEMPORARY ERA
At the beginning of the 20th century, rich marl deposits were discovered on the slopes of Kozjak mountain. Solin is under the influence of industrialisation: cement plants and oil depots are built; marlstone quarries are dug, and the idyllic landscape is irretrievably destroyed. Until the end of the century, Solin was just the industrial suburbs of Split. After Croatia became an independent state, Solin regained the status of a city. The surrounding villages were integrated into the city and together with Vranjic, Mravince, and Kućine form a unique city of 24,912 inhabitants.

5 MINUTES OF HISTORY WITH RESPECT TO THE WATER

Throughout history, water has been essential for the lives of the inhabitants of Solin. In ancient times, it was the sea that connected Salona, today's Solin, to the Mediterranean economy and transformed helped it transform into a prosperous city. This would not have been possible without the busy Salonitan port. Merchant ships from all over the Mediterranean arrived at the port, bringing the most luxurious items. Then again, as much as the people depended on the sea, they were equally dependent on the Jadro river. The source of Jadro, located near the protected and accessible coast, was an important precondition for the formation and development of Salona, the capital of the Roman province of Dalmatia. Its position on the coast of the Adriatic Sea is characterised by a typical Mediterranean climate pleasant to live in. Salona was founded in a secluded bay, protected from the strong winds and large waves, near a source of quality water. The mouth of the river Jadro was rich in fish, shellfish, and birds. Fruitful coastal plateaus of the Salonitan ager, rich in water and with a favourable climate, provided food, while the nearby forests provided enough wood for all household and construction needs. Thanks to its position, Salona was connected

with the whole of the Mediterranean region, and still had a connection to the hinterland rich in ores, forests, and wildlife nearby. As a result of all these favourable factors, the area of today's Solin has been continuously inhabited since the ancient times.



Monument to the Softmouth Trout (*Salmothymus obtusirostris salonitana*)