



PROBNO ARHEOLOŠKO ISTRAŽIVANJE NA FRANKOPANSKOM TRGU U SENJU

Archaeological trial excavations at Frankopan Square in Senj

Probno arheološko istraživanje u Senju na Frankopanskom trgu (Glavičić 1965: 291–292) provedeno je u dvjema arheološkim kampanjama tijekom 2022. godine u svrhu definiranja arheološkog potencijala ovog prostora. Istraživanje je provedeno na površini od 53,8 m² na trima pozicijama. Sonda 1, veličine 2 x 7 m, smještena je na području Frankopanskog trga ispred Državnog inspektorata. Istraživanje je provedeno do 1,80 m dubine. Unutar sonde 1 pronađeni su odvodni kanali. Najveći kanal širine je 2,30 m i orijentiran je u smjeru I-Z. Kanal je bio nadsvođen bačvastim svodom koji je urušen. Njegovi su bočni zidovi monumentalni te je vjerojatno riječ o glavnom odvodnom kanalu koji je crpio odvodne tokove drugih, manjih kanala. Budući da mu je usmjerenje prema moru, pretpostavljamo da se ulijevao u more. Kanal je ispunjen slojem šute, što se vjerojatno dogodilo u 20. stoljeću u poslijeratnom ure-

Archaeological trial excavations were conducted at Frankopan Square in Senj (Glavičić 1965: 291–292), in two archaeological campaigns in 2022 to determine the likelihood that the site holds archaeological potential. The excavations were conducted in an area of 53.8 m² in three positions. Trench 1, measuring 2 x 7 m, is located in the area of Frankopan Square in front of the State Inspectorate. The excavation was carried out to a depth of 1.80 m. Drainage canals were found inside trench 1. The largest canal is 2.30 m wide and oriented in the E-W direction. The canal was vaulted by a barrel vault that collapsed. Its side walls are monumental, and it is probably the main drainage canal that drained the flows of other, smaller canals. Since it is headed seawards, we assume that it flowed into the sea. The canal was filled with a layer of rubble, probably in the 20th century in the postwar clearance of



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Sonda 1 – pogled na odvodne kanale (foto: V. Glavaš)
Trench 1 – view of drainage canals (photo: V. Glavaš)

denju ruševina Senja stradalog u bombardiranju u 2. svjetskom ratu. Međutim, iako je kanal zapunjen, još uvijek je djelomično u funkciji te crpi dio otpadnih i fekalnih voda te se zbog toga nije moglo iskopavati dublje. To je i razlog zbog čega je strukture moguće datirati samo okvirno u novi vijek.

Sonda 2 otvorena je na području nasuprot gradskoj loži (Ljubović, Martinov 2013), uza zid današnje pekare. Budući da se tijekom otvaranja sonde i uklanjanja betonskih ploča ustanovilo da najveći dio sonde zauzima kanal od kanalizacije, sonda je dodatno proširena prema jugu te je u konačnici njezina površina iznosila 22 m². Istraživanje su na ovom prostoru uvelike ometale instalacije te je iskopavanje provedeno samo do 1,45 m dubine.

Najranija dokumentirana faza na području sonde 2 pripada periodu kasne antike. S kasnoantičkim periodom povezuju se tragovi dviju podnica, segment zida te kulturni sloj s većom količinom kasnoantičke keramike među kojom prevladavaju ulomci amfora. S obzirom na ograničenu površinu istraživanja, nije moguće interpretirati širu sliku ovog objekta koji je u kasnoj antici zasigurno srušen i spaljen što potvrđuje sloj paljevine. Osim toga, kasnoantički je sloj devastiran recentnim ukapanjem cijevi za vodu.

the ruins of Senj, as it was bombed in World War II. However, even though the canal is filled, it is still partially functional and drains some of waste and fecal water, so it was not possible to excavate any deeper. This is also the reason why the structures can only be roughly dated to the post-medieval period.

Trench 2 was opened in the area opposite the city lodge (Ljubović, Martinov 2013), next to the wall of today's bakery. Since during the opening of the trench and the removal of the concrete slabs, it was found that the largest part of the trench was occupied by a sewage channel, the trench was extended further to the south, finally covering an area of 22 m². The investigation in this area was greatly hindered by installations, and excavation was only carried out to a depth of 1.45 m.

The earliest documented phase in the area of trench 2 belongs to Late Antiquity. Traces of two floors, a segment of the wall and a cultural layer with a large amount of late antique pottery, mostly amphora sherds, are associated with the late antique period. Given the limited area of research, it is not possible to interpret the context of this building, which was certainly demolished and burned in Late Antiquity, as evidenced by the soot layer. Fur-

Istočni dio sonde 2 u recentnijem je periodu zahvaćen građevinskim radovima što pokazuje deblji sloj šute koji prekriva starije strukture koje se nalaze na dubini od 1,45 m, koje nije moguće interpretirati jer su prekrivene kompaktnim, zacementiranim slojem šute.

Sonda 3 veličine 8,10 x 2,2 m otvorena je na zapadnom dijelu trga uz zgrade k. č. 699/1 i 700/1. Najveća istražena dubina iznosila je 1,61 m. Budući da je na toj dubini počelo izbijati more, najstariji istraženi sloj je kasnoantički sloj koji sadrži veću količinu kasnoantičke keramike te krupnijih fragmenata životinjskih kostiju (zubi, kljove, vilice, veće kosti). Preliminarna analiza keramike pokazuje da je riječ o sloju koji se za sada može okvirno datirati u 4. stoljeće.

Na taj sloj deponiran je kasnoantički sloj koji sadrži izrazito veliku količinu pokretnog materijala (ulomci amfora, građevinske keramike, kuhinjskog posuđa, afričke *terrae sigillatae*) koji se okvirno može datirati u vremenski period od 4. do 6. stoljeća. Taj sloj presječen je izgradnjom temeljne stope novovjekovnog (?) zida te gradnjom recentnog odvodnog kanala i kabela za struju.

Rezultati probnih istraživanja upućuju na to da oni predjeli Frankopanskog trga koji nisu zahvaće-

thermore, the late antique layer was additionally devastated by recent digging of water pipes.

The eastern part of trench 2 has recently been affected by construction works, leaving a thicker layer of rubble covering older structures located at a depth of 1.45 m, which cannot be interpreted because they are covered by a compact, cemented layer of rubble.

Trench 3, measuring 8.10 x 2.2 m, was opened in the western part of the square next to buildings on cadastral plots 699/1 and 700/1. The greatest investigated depth was 1.61 m. Since the sea began to break out at that depth, the oldest investigated layer is the late antique layer, which contains a large amount of late antique pottery and larger fragments of animal bones (teeth, tusks, jaws, larger bones). A preliminary analysis of the pottery suggests broad dating of the layer to the 4th century.

That layer was overlaid by a late antique layer, which contains exceptionally large quantity of finds (fragments of amphorae, building ceramics, kitchenware, African *terra sigillata*) that can roughly be dated to the period from the 4th to the 6th century. This layer was cut through by the construction of the foundation level of the post-medieval (?) wall and construction of a recent drainage



Sonda 2 – završna situacija (foto: V. Glavaš)
Trench 2 – final situation (photo: V. Glavaš)





Sonda 3 – završna situacija (foto: V. Glavaš)
Trench 3 – final situation (photo: V. Glavaš)

ni recentnim gradnjama i ukopima u 20. stoljeću sadrže bogate kulturne slojeve koji datiraju od kasne antike pa sve do novog vijeka. Kulturni slojevi pojavljuju se na 30-40 cm dubine. Antičke kulturne slojeve, ali i srednjovjekovne i novovjekovne, na Frankopanskom trgu potrebno je očekivati vrlo plitko o čemu treba voditi računa tijekom budućih građevinskih radova.

canal and electricity cable.

The results of trial excavations indicate that those areas of Frankopan Square that were not affected by recent constructions and burials in the 20th century contain rich cultural layers that date from Late Antiquity to the Modern Period. Cultural layers emerge at a depth of 30-40 cm. The Roman-era cultural layers, as well as medieval and modern ones, at Frankopan Square should be expected at very shallow positions, which should be taken into account during future construction works.

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