

industriale e d'arti mestieri (Škola za obrt i zanate). Istraživanjima 2021. i 2022. godine utvrđeno je kako su graditelji Tehničke škole iskoristili netom porušeni bedem za temeljenje pročelja zgrade prateći njegov pravac pružanja. Na osnovi spoznaja dobivenih tadašnjim istraživanjem pretpostavljen je i daljnji pravac pružanja spojnog bedema. Istraživanjima u 2024. godini ova je pretpostavka potvrđena.

U razdoblju od 29. listopada do 11. studenoga 2024. godine pristupilo se iskapanju dviju sondažnih jama na trima pozicijama izvan postojeće zgrade radionica i unutar nje. Dvije sondažne jame, sondažna jama 1 (SJ 1, unutar zgrade) i sondažna jama 2 (SJ 2 – dvije pozicije, unutar zgrade i izvan nje) iskopane su strojno uz arheološki nadzor. Nakon strojnog iskopa ostatci su spojnog bedema ručno arheološki očišćeni i dokumentirani. Pozicije iskopa izabrane su u dogovoru s investitorom i po nalogu djelatnika Konzervatorskog ureda u Zadru Ministarstva kulture i medija Republike Hrvatske.

POZICIJA 1

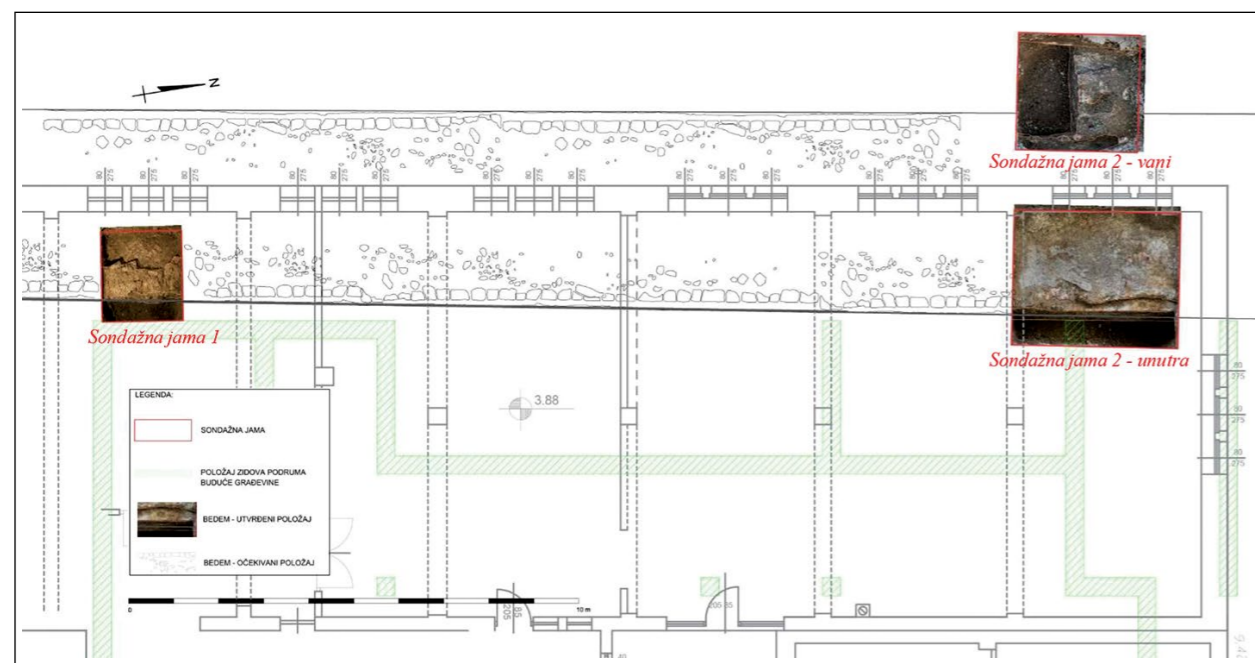
Sondažna jama 1 (SJ 1) pozicionirana je u prostoriji lijevo od ulaza u sklopu radionica, oko 5 m sjevernije od iskopa bedema iz 2021. godine (danas ispod zgrade trafostanice). Sondažna jama 1 je dimenzija 2 x 2 m. Ostatci bedema evidentirani

e d'arti mestieri (School of Crafts and Trades), be built on it. Research in 2021 and 2022 determined that the constructors of the Technical School used recently demolished rampart to found the building's facade, following the direction of the rampart. Based on the findings from the research at the time, further direction of the connecting rampart was assumed. Research in 2024 confirmed this assumption.

In the period from 29 October to 11 November 2024, excavation of two trial pits was carried out at three positions outside and inside the existing workshop building. The two trial pits, trial pit 1 (SJ 1, inside the building) and trial pit 2 (SJ 2 – two positions, inside and outside the building) were excavated mechanically under archaeological supervision. After the mechanical excavation, the remains of the connecting rampart were manually cleaned and documented archaeologically. The excavation positions were selected in agreement with the investor and on the instructions of the employees of the Conservation Office in Zadar of the Ministry of Culture and Media of the Republic of Croatia.

POSITION 1

Trial pit 1 (SJ 1) is located in a room to the left of the entrance within the workshops, about 5 m north of the 2021 excavation of the ramparts (today under the substation building). Trial pit 1 measures 2 x 2 m. The remains of the ramparts were recorded



Tlocrt – ortofoto 2024. (izradila: M. Šimičić na geodetskoj podlozi koju je izradila STRUKTURA – PROJEKT d.o.o.)
Ground plan – orthophoto, 2024 (made by M. Šimičić, based on the geodetic base made by STRUKTURA – PROJEKT d.o.o.)



3D model sondažne jame 1 (izrada: M. Šimičić)
3D model of trial pit 1 (made by M. Šimičić)

su u iskopu na 36 cm dubine (3,49 m n. v.). Bedem zauzima zapadni dio sonde u širini od 1,66 m. Iskop u istočnom dijelu sonde je dubok 1,40 m (odnosno 2,54 m n. v.). Vanjsko lice bedema, odnosno pravilno kamenje, uglavnom nedostaje (sekundarna upotreba) te je vidljiva samo ispunjena bedema.

POZICIJA 2

Unutarnji dio sondažne jame 2 (SJ 2) pozicioniran je u samome sjevernom kutu zgrade, uz zapadni zid zgrade. Dimenzija je 3 x 3,7 m. Ostatci

in the excavation at a depth of 36 cm (3.49 m above sea level). The rampart occupies the western part of the trial pit with a width of 1.66 m. The excavation in the eastern part of the pit is 1.40 m deep (or 2.54 m above sea level). The outer face of the ramparts that is finely dressed stones, is mostly missing (secondary use) and only the rampart filling is visible.

POSITION 2

The inner part of trial pit 2 (SJ 2) is positioned in the very northern corner of the building, along its western wall. Its dimensions are 3 x 3.7 m. The remains



3D model unutrašnjeg dijela sondažne jame 2 (izrada: M. Šimičić)
3D model of the inner part of trial pit 2 (made by M. Šimičić)

bedema evidentirani su u iskopu na dubini od 31 cm u zapadnom dijelu sonde (na 3,56 m n. v.). Bedem se proteže cijelom sondom u širini od 2,30 m. Zapadni je dio sonde kopan do 1,56 m u dubinu (2,30 m n. v.). U iskopu se jasno vidi vanjsko lice bedema napravljeno od pravilnog kamenja. Širina bedema raste dubinom odnosno bedem ima pokos.

POZICIJA 3

Vanjski dio sondažne jame 2 (SJ 2) pozicioniran je s vanjske strane pored sjevernog kuta zgrade, uz zapadni zid fasade i nastavak je iskopa sondažne jame 2 iz unutrašnjeg dijela zgrade. Dimenzije vanjskog iskopa sondažne jame 2 su 2,4 m x 2,9 m. Kako su uz zapadnu fasadu zgrade postavljene vodovodne cijevi, a u neposrednoj se blizini nalaze

of the rampart were recorded in the excavation at a depth of 31 cm in the western part of the trial pit (at 3.56 m above sea level). The rampart extends along the entire trial pit in a width of 2.30 m. The western part of the trial pit was dug to a depth of 1.56 m (2.30 m above sea level). The outer face of the rampart, made of finely dressed stones, is clearly visible in the excavation. The width of the rampart increases with depth, i.e. the rampart has an escarp (slope).

POSITION 3

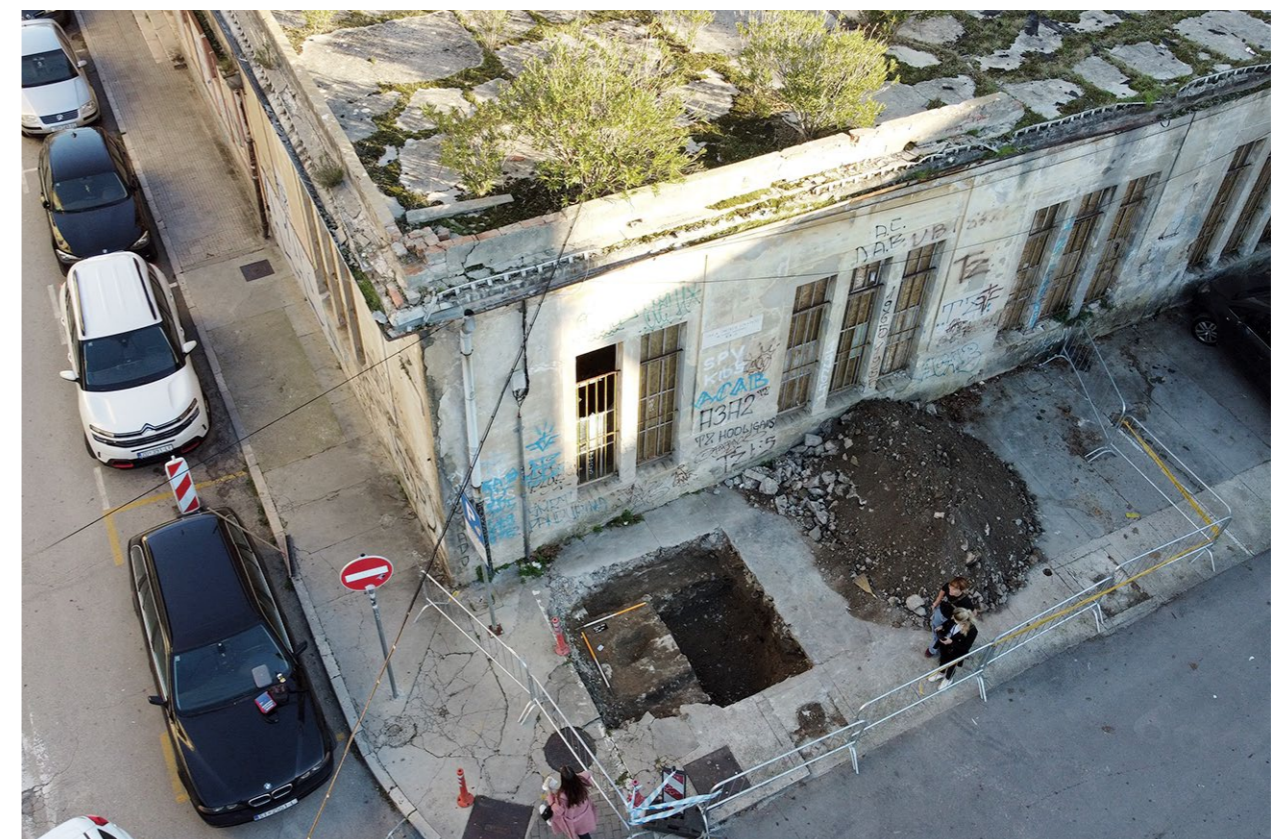
The outer part of trial pit 2 (SJ 2) is positioned on the outside next to the northern corner of the building, along the western wall of the facade and is a continuation of the excavation of trial pit 2 from the interior of the building. The dimensions of the outer excavation of trial pit 2 are 2.4 m x 2.9 m. As water



šahtovi (različitih instalacija; struja, voda, telefon) iskop vanjskog dijela sondažne jame 2 pozicioniran je na užem prostoru od prostora unutar zgrade. Zbog kratkoga vremenskog roka, u ovoj fazi nije bilo moguće iskopati prostor uz sjevernu fasadu jer bi na taj način bila prekinuta pješačka komunikacija prema moru. Za takav zahvat potrebna je izrada posebne regulacije prometa što je u zadanom vremenu bilo neizvedivo. Unutarnje lice bedema evidentirano je u iskopu na dubini od 58 cm u istočnom dijelu sonde (3,81 m n. v.). Bedem se proteže cijelom sondom u širini od 30 cm. U sjevernom dijelu sonde nalazi se zid okomito postavljen na bedem. Prema ranijim istraživanjima pretpostavljamo kako je riječ o kontraforu bedema. Ostatci kontrafora nalaze se na dubini od 30 cm (3,80 m n. v.) i dokumentiran je u širini od 1,57 m (što nije njegova puna širina). Širina se kontrafora, prema ranijim istraživanjima, kreće se od 1,43 m do 2,03 m. Iskop nije bilo moguće širiti prema sjeveru zbog pozicije šahtova. Južni dio sonde je iskopan do dubine od 1,30 m (3,20 m n. v.). U iskopu se vidi unutarnje lice bedema i bočna (južna) strana kontrafora. Kontrafor i bedem su organski povezani.

Arheološke sonde iskopane 2024. godine po-

pipes are installed along the western facade of the building, and there are manholes (for various installations; electricity, water, telephone) in the immediate vicinity, the excavation of the outer part of trial pit 2 is positioned in a narrower area than the space inside the building. Due to the short time frame, it was not possible to excavate the area along the northern facade at this stage because this would have interrupted pedestrian communication towards the sea. Such an intervention requires the creation of special traffic regulations, which was not feasible in the given time. The inner face of the rampart was recorded in the excavation at a depth of 58 cm in the eastern part of the trial pit (3.81 m above sea level). The rampart extends along the entire trial pit in a width of 30 cm. In the northern part of the trial pit is a wall placed vertically on the rampart. According to earlier research, we assume that it is a rampart buttress. The remains of the buttress are at a depth of 30 cm (3.80 m above sea level) and it is documented in a width of 1.57 m (which is not its full width). The width of the buttress, according to earlier research, ranges from 1.43 m to 2.03 m. It was not possible to expand the excavation to the north due to the position of the manholes. The southern part of the trial pit was excavated to a depth of 1.30 m (3.20 m above sea level). The ex-



Pozicija 3, vanjski dio sondažne jame 2 nakon istraživanja (foto: N. Ćuk)
Position 3, outer part of trial pit 2 after the excavation (photo: N. Ćuk)



..... Pozicija 1, sondažna jama 1 za vrijeme istraživanja (foto: N. Ćuk)
 Position 1, trial pit 1 during excavation (photo: N. Ćuk)



..... Pozicija 2, unutrašnji dio sondažne jame 2 za vrijeme istraživanja (foto: M. Šimičić)
 Position 2, inner part of trial pit 1 during the excavation (photo: M. Šimičić)

tvrdile su pretpostavku o poziciji odnosno pravcu pružanja spojnog bedema. Ova informacija važna je izvođačima građevinskih radova kao bi se bolje pripremili za izvođenje projekta *Citadela Nova – rekonstrukcija i dogradnja radioničkog dijela stare Tehničke škole* koji je izradio arhitektonski studio Marina projekt 2020, a još je u procesu osiguravanja financijskih sredstava potrebnih za realizaciju. Ova arheološka istraživanja, koja prethode građevinskim radovima, omogućila su kvalitetnije planiranje i bolje organiziranje budućih građevinskih radova. Ovakvim slijedom događaja arheologija ima iznimno pozitivnu ulogu u građevinskom pothvatu, a nikako nije kočnica realizaciji projekta, za što je najčešće, potpuno neopravdano, najlakše okriviti arheologe.

cavation revealed the inner face of the rampart and the lateral (southern) side of the buttress. Buttress and rampart are organically connected.

Archaeological trial pits excavated in 2024 confirmed the assumption about the position or direction of the connecting rampart. This information is important for construction contractors in order to better prepare for the implementation of the *Citadela Nova project - reconstruction and extension of the workshop part of the old Technical School*, which was designed by the architectural studio Marina Projekt 2020, and is still in the process of securing the financial resources necessary for its implementation. These archaeological investigations, which precede the construction works, have enabled better planning and better organization of future construction works. In this sequence of events, archaeology plays an extremely positive role in the construction project, and is by no means an obstacle to the implementation of the project, for which archaeologists are most often blamed, with no sound argument.

LITERATURA / REFERENCES

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