



KONZERVATORSKO-RESTAVRATORSKI RADOVI NA PERISTILU

PERISTYLE CONSERVATION-RESTORATION WORKS

Središte i najreprezentativniji dio Dioklecijanove palače – Peristil – odavno je postao srce grada koji se iz nje iznjedrio. Na početku trećega tisućljeća, nakon sedamnaest stoljeća pregradnji, obogaćivanja novim stilovima i značajnim sadržajima vjerskoga i svjetovnog karaktera, ali i nakon mnogobrojnih oštećivanja i kontinuiranog propadanja, došlo je vrijeme obnove koja će vratiti sjaj i dostojanstvo ovom najvrjednijem graditeljskom sklopu i simbolu Splita. Na inicijativu Službe za staru gradsku jezgru Gradskog poglavarstva Splita 2003. godine Hrvatski restauratorski zavod započeo je konzervatorsko-restauratorske radove na Peristilu.

Peristil je, kako danas shvaćamo, složena arhitektonska cjelina kojoj pripadaju građevine oko trga, lukovi na ulazu u antičke trjemove što su se izvorno protezali duž Decumanusa, a u neposrednoj je blizini i predvorje katedrale, nekadašnjeg carskog mauzoleja s peripterom. Na sjeveroistočnoj strani ovu cjelinu zaokružuje kapela sv. Roka, a na sjeverozapadnoj pročelje palače Grisogono, koje je temeljito obnovljeno prije nekoliko godina. Zbog ovako velike zone obuhvata projekt konzervatorsko-restauratorskih radova na Peristilu je podijeljen u nekoliko faza, a svaka od njih odgovara jednom prostornom segmentu: crkvice sv. Roka s lukom antičkog trijema uz Decumanus, sjeverni i južni dio istočne kolonade, Protiron s prolazom prema Vestibulu, južni dio zapadne kolonade s pročeljem palače Skočibučić-Lukaris, sjeverni dio zapadne kolonade s pročeljem palače Grisogono-Cipci, te ostaci luka antičkog trijema u prizemlju palače Grisogono.

Konzervatorsko-restauratorski radovi započeli su na sjevernom dijelu istočne kolonade. Tijekom izvedbe radova ove faze određena je metodologija koja će se primjenjivati na ostatku građevine. Značenje projekta leži u činjenici da u praksi implementira novi, znanstveni pristup restauraciji i konzervaciji umjesto tradicionalnoga zanatskog pristupa.

The centre and the grandest part of Diocletian's Palace, the Peristyle, long ago became the heart of the city that it had engendered. At the beginning of the third millennium, after seventeen centuries of rebuilding and remodelling, of enrichment with new styles and important contents of both religious and secular natures, as well as after extensive damage and lasting deterioration, the time had come for renovation, to restore the glory and dignity to this extremely important architectural assemblage, the pride and symbol of Split. At the initiative of the Agency for the Old City Core of the Split Municipal Authority, in 2003 the Croatian Conservation Institute started its conservation-restoration works on the Peristyle.

The Peristyle, as we understand it today, is a complex architectural unit that consists of the buildings around the square, the arches on the entry into the porticoes of Antiquity that originally stretched along the Decumanus, and, in the immediate vicinity, the forecourt of the cathedral, once the imperial mausoleum with the periptery. On the north east side this unit is rounded off by the Chapel of St Roche and on the north west by the Grisogono Palace elevation, which was thoroughly renovated several years ago. Because of the very large scope of the zone, then, the Peristyle conservation-restoration works project was divided into several phases, each one of them corresponding to a single spatial segment: the Chapel of St Roche, with the arch of the Antique portico along the Decumanus; the northern and southern parts of the eastern colonnade; the Protiron with the passage off to the Vestibule; the southern part of the western colonnade with the façade of the Skočibučić-Lukaris Palace; the northern part of the western colonnade with the elevation of the Grisogono-Cipci Palace; and the remains of the Antique portico on the ground floor of the Grisogono Palace.

The conservation-restoration works started on the northern part of the eastern colonnade. During the execution of works on this phase, a methodology was worked out and would be applied to the remainder of the complex. A particular importance accrues to the project because a new and scientific approach has been adopted to restoration and conservation, replacing the traditional craftsmanly approach.