

# KONZERVATORSKO-RESTAURATORSKI ZAHVAT NA JUŽNOM DIJELU ZAPADNE KOLONADE I PROČELJU PALAČE SKOČIBUČIĆ-LUKARIS

## THE CONSERVATION-RESTORATION OPERATION ON THE SOUTHERN PART OF THE WESTERN COLONNADE AND FAÇADE OF THE SKOČIBUČIĆ-LUKARIS PALACE

Početak kolovoza 2006. podignuta je radna skela u jugozapadnom uglu trga. Načinjena je arhitektonska snimka južnog dijela zapadne kolonade i pročelja palače Skočibučić-Lukaris (Sl. 1), a dobiveni nacrt je služio kao podloga za precizno ucrtavanje oštećenja i onečišćenja (Sl. 2, Sl. 3). Osim grafički, zatečeno stanje je dokumentirano fotografijama i pisanim izvještajima.

Glavni uzroci propadanja kamena Peristila identificirani su tijekom prve faze radova na Peristilu. Njihovo je poznavanje nužno radi ispravnog odabira metoda i materijala koji će se koristiti u zahvatu. Međutim, situacija u jugozapadnom uglu Peristila bila je znatno složenija jer se pored vapnenca i granita na pročelju pojavljuje i žbuka koja je zatečena u prilično lošem stanju.

Na kamenim površinama susrećemo dva osnovna tipa onečišćenja. Crne kore i tamne presvlake, tzv. anorganska onečišćenja, vizualnonagrđuju kameni prikrivaju oštećenja kamena. Sadrže štetne soli koje dodatno ubrzavaju proces propadanja. Na kamenim površinama koje su izložene kiši prisutna su biološka onečišćenja: lišajevi, bakterije, plijesni i mahovina. Prepoznajemo ih kao presvlake crne, zelenkaste, žute ili smeđe boje. Između kamenih blokova nastanjuju se više biljke.

Na dijelovima građevine koji su izloženi kiši površinski sloj kamena je erodiran. Voda prodire između kamenih blokova, ispire vezivo i izbija na drugim mjestima uzrokujući pojavu sulfatnih kora i smanjenje kamene mase. Štetne soli dospijevaju na kamene površine nošene vjetrom s mora ili iz onečišćene atmosfere. Soli uzrokuju velika oštećenja: ljuskanje i praškasto osipanje kamena. U ranijim su zahvatima često korišteni neprikladni materijali. U kamen i sljubnice između kamenih blokova sidrene su željezne poveznice, klinovi, vijci, čavli, a na gornjoj plohi vijenca i nosači električnih instalacija. Neki su pričvršćeni Portland cementom, a neki zaliveni u olovo. Željezo korozijom povećava volumen što uzrokuje raspucavanje kamena.

Brojna strukturna oštećenja kamene građe posljedica su čovjekova destruktivnog djelovanja. Kako bi se prostor prilagodio životnim potrebama stanara, gradilo se i rušilo, a svaka je intervencija sve dublje zadirala u tkivo antičke kolonade. Kapiteli pilastra i prvog stupa su u baroku otučeni radi montaže balkona, a cijela zapadna strana gornjeg dijela kolonade, koja se nalazi u unutrašnjosti palače Skočibučić-Lukaris, natučena je kako bi se za nju mogla prihvatiti žbuka. U 18. ili 19. stoljeću zasječeni su antički lukovi radi ugradnje vrata kroz koja se od tada stupa na balkon drugog kata.

Najvjerojatnije u 19. stoljeću cijelo je pročelje palače Skočibučić-Lukaris ožbukano, kako bi se ujednačio neuredan izgled proistekao iz kombinacije različitih tehnika zidanja nastalih u pojedinim povijesnim razdobljima. Izvorna je žbuka danas tek djelomično sačuvana. Oštećenja na žbuci su u prošlosti bila više puta krpana. Novese žbuke od izvorne razlikuju sastavom (cementne, vapneno-cementne žbuke) i izgledom, odnosno bojom i teksturom.

Žbuke su zatečene u jako lošem stanju. Kod dijelova pročelja koji su izloženi kiši površinski sloj žbuke je ispran. Na dijelovima koji su zaklonjeni od kiše na žbukama su se javila anorganska onečišćenja i kalcitne naslage. Žbuka je na ovim dijelovima zasićena štetnim solima, a bojom se razlikuje od žbuke na ostalim dijelovima zgrade.



At the beginning of August 2006 scaffolding was put up in the south west corner of the square. An architectural drawing of the southern part of the western colonnade and the façade of the Skočibučić-Lukaris Palace (Fig. 1) was made, and the drawing obtained was used as a base for the precise recording of damage and impurities (Fig. 2, Fig. 3). As well as in the drawing, the situation as found was documented with photographs and written reports.

The main causes of the deterioration of the stone of the Peristyle were identified during the first phase of the works. Understanding of them was necessary for correct choice of materials and methods to be used in the operation. However, the situation in the south west corner of the Peristyle was considerably more complex because as well as the limestone and granite on the façade there was also plaster, which was found in a fairly poor condition.

On stone surfaces we encounter two basic types of soiling. Black crust and dark coatings, inorganic soiling, as it is called, visually uglify the stone and cover up any damage to it. They contain deleterious salts that additionally speed up the deterioration process.

On stone surfaces that are exposed to the rain, there is also biologically-based soiling: lichens, bacteria, moulds and mosses. We can recognise these as coats of black, green, yellow or brown. The space between the stone blocks can be colonised by several plants.

On parts of a building exposed to rain, the surface layer of the stone will be eroded. Water penetrates the joints between the stone blocks and washes out the binder and breaks out in other places, leading to the appearance of sulphate crusts and attenuation of the stone mass. Deleterious salts get onto the stone surfaces borne on the wind from the sea or from polluted atmosphere. The salts cause great damage – the flaking and crumbling of the stone.

In earlier operations, inappropriate materials were frequently used. Iron cramps, wedges, screws and nails were anchored in the stone and in the joints between the blocks, and in the upper surface of the cornice there are the supports for electrical wiring. Some are fixed with Portland cement, some of them with molten lead. When it corrodes, iron increases in volume leading to cracking in the stone.

Numerous items of structural damage to the stone material are the consequence of the destructive human behaviour. In order for the space to be adapted to the needs of the dwellers, building and demolition went on, and each intervention made deeper and deeper inroads into the colonnade. The capitals of the pilasters and the first column were knocked off in the Baroque period for the sake of assembling the balcony, and the whole of the western side of the upper part of the colonnade, which is inside the Skočibučić-Lukaris Palace, was deliberately chipped and roughened in order to be able to take the plaster. In the 18th or the 19th century the ancient arches were cut short for the sake of incorporating the door that subsequently provided access to the second-floor balcony.

Most probably in the 19th century, the whole of the façade of the Skočibučić-Lukaris Palace was plastered, so as to unify the untidy appearance that derived from a combination of the various building techniques utilised in the individual periods of history. The original plaster is only partially preserved. Damage to the plaster was patched numerous times in the past. The new plaster differed from the original in both its composition (cement, lime-cement plaster) and appearance, that is, in colour and texture. The plaster was found in very bad condition. In parts of the façade that were exposed to the rain, the surface layer of the plaster had been washed away. On parts of the façade that the rain cannot reach, inorganic dirt and calcite sediments had formed. In these parts, the plaster was saturated with deleterious salts, and differed from the plaster on other parts of the building.