

Preliminarni rezultati zaščitnih arheoloških raziskav v Osorju (2022–2025)

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Vabljeni predavanje

Povzetek Od oktobra 2022 do maja 2025 so Hrvaški restavratorski zavod, Arheo Kvarner in Stratum izvedli tri kampanje zaščitnih arheoloških raziskav na območju naselja Osor. Raziskave so potekale pred začetkom del na sistemu odvajanja odpadnih voda in kanalizacije znotraj kulturno-zgodovinske celote Osorja. Kot naselje z neprekinjeno poselitvijo od prazgodovine do danes, je svoj vrhunec doseglo v rimskem obdobju. Doslej izvedene arheološke in geofizikalne raziskave so potrdile pomen in večplastnost naselja skozi zgodovino, enako pa velja tudi za raziskave, ki še potekajo. Že preliminarni rezultati izkopavanj, izvedenih na območju Osorja, so potrdili nekatere že znane ugotovitve, hkrati pa prinesli nova spoznanja. Najzgodnejše plasti mesta so dokazane s prazgodovinskimi najdbami ter z železnodobnim grobom s dodatki. Največ najdb z jasno opredeljeno funkcijo izvira iz rimskega obdobja (1.–3. stoletje), med katerimi izstopajo rimska toaleta (latrinum) v jugovzhodnem delu naselja, ostanki objekta z ogrevanimi prostori (hypocaustum) in bazeni, ponovno uporabljenimi v srednjeveškem obdobju, rimski kanalizacijski sistem (cloaca) ter rimski forum. Največje odkritje nedvomno predstavlja najdba še neopredeljenega sakralnega objekta na območju osorskega mestnega trga s pripadajočimi grobovi.

Ključne besede Osor, poselitev, zaščitne raziskave, urbana arheologija, preliminarni rezultati

Preliminary Results of Rescue Archaeological Investigations in Osor (2022–2025)

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Invited Lecture

Abstract From October 2022 to May 2025, the Croatian Conservation Institute, Arheo Kvarner, and Stratum conducted three campaigns of archaeological rescue investigations in the settlement of Osor. The research was undertaken prior to the construction of the wastewater drainage and sewerage system within the cultural-historical complex of Osor. As a settlement with continuous occupation from prehistory to the present, it reached its peak during the Roman period. Previous archaeological and geophysical research has confirmed the significance and stratigraphic complexity of the site over time, which also applies to the ongoing investigations. Preliminary excavation results have confirmed some previously known facts and provided new insights. The earliest layers of the town are evidenced by prehistoric finds and an Iron Age burial with grave goods. The largest number of finds with a clearly defined function date to the Roman period (1st-3rd century), including the remains of a toilet (latrinum) in the south-eastern part of the settlement, a structure with heated rooms (hypocaustum) and pools later reused in the medieval period, the drainage system (cloaca), and the Roman forum. The most significant discovery is the remains of a yet undefined sacral structure on Osor square, accompanied by burials.

Keywords Osor, settlement, rescue archaeology, urban archaeology, preliminary results