

## The Role and Place of Performing Conservation and Restoration Treatments at World Heritage Sites of Different Eras

Case Study – St. Paul's Church and the Building of the Old Prison in the Old Town of Kotor

### ABSTRACT

The choice of activities, methods of treatment and execution of works at world heritage sites are an indispensable condition for the achievement of survival of specific monuments and monument units. The role of the contractor implies an understanding of the original construction techniques and the implementation of adequate methods and materials in different eras, but also a sense of the value of the preserved remains of the original structures. The introduction of new functions in the historical space and the historical buildings represents a special challenge to preserve the authenticity and integrity of the monument and location as much as possible. This paper will present an overview of activities during the execution of works on selected monuments, world heritage sites in the region and the role of this aspect in the regional connection of conservators. Furthermore, we will present the experiences and results of the conservation restoration and research works on two buildings in Kotor, protected on two grounds as individual cultural assets and as part of the Natural-Cultural-Historical Region of Kotor UNESCO World Heritage Site: St. Paul's Church (1263) – the medieval sacral complex (2014/2015), and the Old Prison building, which represents public architecture from the mid-19th century (2019/2021).

### KEYWORDS

Kotor Old Town, world heritage, St. Paul's Church, Old Prison building

## INTRODUCTION

The conservation and restoration of architectural heritage requires the connection of different fields of art and science, which together influence the selection of methodologies in the fight against all forms of decay and slowing down the process of degradation of architecture from different historical periods. The choice of methods and treatments for the technical protection of cultural assets, especially the assets that belong to the world cultural heritage, requires consideration of historical significance, the degree of damage and degradation, the types of applied and original materials, the static stability of the building, etc., which influence the determination of specific protection measure. Some of the primary aspects that must be taken into account when performing works on cultural assets are the application of criteria for the preservation of historical stratification, determination of the measure and scope of interventions, and the choice of methodological approaches when performing conservation and restoration works. The selection of the contractor for this specific type of work represents an important link in the process and application of modern principles of preservation of cultural assets.

The role of the contractor, which is often understood as technical support for the implementation of conservation projects, implies an adequate interpretation and understanding of the overall structure of the building, original construction techniques and materials. The implementation of adequate methodological procedures, which often differ from each other depending on the time of construction and the era to which a certain cultural property belongs, form a prerequisite for preserving the value of preserved original and found structures.

The contractor with groups of trained craftsmen must be guided by a clear understanding of the value of the monument, structural integrity, future purposes and ultimate goals of the project. Realization of each project on historical buildings is a case in itself. All the planned interventions must respect the integrity and peculiarities of the original solution of the building. The choice of craftsmen who carry out the work implies their ability to understand traditional structures and construction techniques, as well as experience in this type of work. The work is always preceded by a diagnosis of the existing condition, which affects the choice of traditional and the possibility of introducing modern rehabilitation procedures.

Review of the activities during the execution of works at the World Heritage site, through selected Kotor monuments, aims to show the process of research through the execution of works and functional transformation, i.e. the revitalization of two cultural assets that are completely different in terms of history, structure and purpose. Both cases are protected on two grounds – as individual cultural assets and as an integral part of the Natural-Cultural-Historical Region of Kotor, inscribed on the List of World Cultural and Natural Heritage. On the medieval sacral complex with St. Paul's Church (13<sup>th</sup> century), works were carried out during 2014/2015, and on the building of the Old Prison, which represents the public architecture of Kotor from the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century, works were carried out in the period from 2019 to 2021.



Fig 1

Church of St. Paul today

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Both cultural assets are located in the immediate vicinity, at the same historical location. The urban and spatial characteristics of the site form an inseparable part of the buildings, and special attention was focused on reviving the spatial-historical character of the site, which was in a state of extreme neglect and marginalization before the works were carried out. The execution of works and research carried out on both cultural properties and show examples of good practice of connecting conservator experts and carrying out works on a wider regional plan.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, KOTOR  
(II PHASE OF CONSERVATION AND RESTORATION WORKS)

St. Paul's Church is located in the central part of Kotor, northeast of the Church of St. Tryphon.<sup>1</sup> The church was built in 1263 by Pavle Bari, a citizen of Kotor, with his wife Dobra, as evidenced by the preserved founding inscription on the western facade. Pavle and Dobra donated the church and their house, which was located in the immediate vicinity of the church, to the Dominicans from Dubrovnik, and the gift was confirmed by the charter issued on April 8, 1266, by Bishop Marko of Kotor, who is mentioned in the founding inscription.<sup>2</sup> Blessed Osanna came the monastery next to St. Paul's Church, and founded the women's Dominican convent of the 3<sup>rd</sup> order.<sup>3</sup> At that time, in the radical reconstruction of the original church from the 13<sup>th</sup> century, a church was built whose basic appearance (size, vault) has been preserved to this day (fig. 1).

In the 19<sup>th</sup> century, during the French occupation of Kotor (1807–1814), this church was turned into a barrack and warehouse. Since that time, the church has not been used for worship. During the Austrian administration (19<sup>th</sup> century), St. Paul's Church was extensively modified with renovations in the interior and on the facades.<sup>4</sup> Instead of the original windows from the 16<sup>th</sup> century, the church got rectangular openings, and the interior was partitioned with a horizontal ceiling on two levels (ground floor and first floor) as well as numerous partition walls in several separate rooms.<sup>5</sup>

Research carried out after the earthquake in 1979, in cooperation with the Institute for the Protection of Cultural Monuments of Serbia and the Municipal Institute for the Protection of Cultural Monuments in Kotor, showed the position of the western facade and the foundation of the original church from 1263, as well as the original design of the entrance to the church with a vaulted arcosolium over a stone sarcophagus made in stone. Until that time, it was not known that the older church was actually incorporated into the later building, but it was considered that the later building dates back to 1263.

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1 I. Stjepčević, *Katedrala sv. Tripuna u Kotoru*, Split 1938, 59–61.

2 B. Šekularac, *Tragovi prošlosti Crne Gore*, Cetinje 1994, 101–102; T. Koprivica, *Crkva Svetog Pavla u Kotoru*, *Istorijski zapisi* 1–2 (2001) 77–98.

3 N. Luković, *Blažena Ozana Kotorka*, Kotor 1965, 16–18.

4 J. Martinović, *Sto kotorskih dragulja*, Reka Crnojevića 1996, 75.

5 T. Koprivica, *op. cit.* 82–86.

Since 1986, Slobodan Barišić, an architect and conservator, has been in charge of the research of this complex and the development of a project for conservation and restoration works. Changes and additions to this project were made by the architect Barišić in 2010, as research continued on this complex in the period from 2008–2010, which was carried out by the Kotor Regional Institute for the Protection of Cultural Monuments. In accordance with the methodology of work on cultural monuments, it was necessary to review and define their adequate presentation of all new research and findings, through supplementing the project.<sup>6</sup>

The original St. Paul's Church had an east-west orientation, the same as the other Romanesque churches in Kotor – the Church of St. Luke, the Collegiate Church of St. Mary, the Church of St. Anna. A symmetrically placed two-sided staircase led to the entrance portal, under which there is an arcosolium with a sarcophagus in which, it is assumed, the founders Pavle Bari and his wife Dobra were buried. In the lunette of the arcosolium there are the remains of frescoes, created, probably in the last decades of the 13<sup>th</sup> century, with the representation of Deisis, while in the belly of the arch of the arcosolium there is a preserved representation of St. Paul.<sup>7</sup> The later church is oriented along its longer axis in the north-south direction. Its base is rectangular with a semicircular apse to the north and an entrance on the west side. It is divided into three bays by pilasters and transversal ports, above which are cross vaults made of sige. On the side, towards the hill, during the research, the area of the side chapel was discovered, next to which, as the results of the research showed, there were two hermitages. The southern hermitage, with its window facing the interior of the chapel, is thought to have belonged to Blessed Osanna, and the northern one is assumed to have belonged to one of the 8 walled nuns from that time.<sup>8</sup>

Within the conservation project of St. Paul's Church, it was planned to remove all recent constructions in order to establish the original architectural characteristics of this multi-layered building, which represents one of the most important sacred monuments of the city of Kotor. The work on the removal of recent layers was undertaken by the Directorate for Construction and Development of Kotor. In the period of the last quarter of 2008, preparatory works were carried out in the interior of the building and rehabilitation works on the roof and facades were started.<sup>9</sup> It turned out that the complexity of the works on this site required the selection of a reliable contractor, with references in objects of sacred heritage.<sup>10</sup> The continuation of the implementation of the project was entrusted to the company KOTO d.o.o. from Belgrade, which specializes in work on cultural monuments of outstanding importance and monuments of sacred architecture inscribed on the List of World Cultural and

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6 S. Barišić, *Revitalizacija crkve Sv. Pavla u Kotoru*, Moderna konzervacija 2 (2014) 165–171.

7 T. Koprivica, *op. cit.* 87–88.

8 S. Barišić, *op. cit.* 168–169.

9 The works were entrusted to the company "Professional" from Nikšić, which performed the works with some interruptions until the second half of 2013.

10 Reference WHS, <https://koto.rs/objekti-kulturnog-nasledja/> (accessed August 2023).

Natural Heritage. All conservation and restoration works, in accordance with the project documentation, were carried out by this company until the middle of 2014, i.e. until their completion.<sup>11</sup>

The most compelling archaeological finds and the layered architecture of this significant sacred building were presented through the II phase of the implementation of the conservation and restoration works (fig. 2). The primary idea of the presentation was related to the presentation of the lines of the longitudinal walls of the church from the 13<sup>th</sup> century, with a partially preserved original floor and one tomb covered by a fragment of pre-Romanesque pluteus. This corpus was presented in such a way as not to disturb the level of the floor from the 16<sup>th</sup> century, which was also supposed to be accessible and visible, which was achieved by mounting a reduced steel structure on which glass floor plates were laid. The remains of the discovered hermitages and the vault covering them are also presented, completing the picture of the architectural ensemble from the beginning of the 16<sup>th</sup> century, which most likely existed in its original form until the first devastations by the French invaders in 1807.<sup>12</sup>

By carefully analyzing the preserved remains of numerous plasters, distinguishing masonry techniques, identifying stone plastic elements, numerous architectural elements were reconstructed (original facade windows and openings, the portal of the older church, the rosette of the south wall, etc.). The interior of the wall planes together with the vault is plastered with tinted plaster, while the pilasters and supports of the arches are presented in stone. The facades were cleaned with great care and then grouted. All of the above as well as the presentation of preserved parts of the former Dominican monastery adjacent to the southern side of St. Paul's Church were performed in full accordance with the solutions proposed in the project documentation. All planned installations were carried out with great care and fit into the original structure of the building.

New discoveries, the layering of architecture and the memorial significance of St. Paul's Church belong to the highest ranking of Kotor's World Heritage values. The reconstruction and revitalization of the sacral complex of St. Paul's Church represents a synthesis of connections between historical layers, visible and invisible values, past and present embodied in the idea of heritage preservation and communication in the specific urban landscape of Kotor.

In the years after the realization of this project, it is clear that St. Paul's Church is a part of the life of the city, which has been given new life. It represents a unique museum space with a rich lapidarium, and the interior of the church is arranged as a multipurpose hall where concerts, scientific gatherings, and cultural events are held. The revitalization of this cultural monument and significant sacred place marked an important point in the tourist content of the old town of Kotor.<sup>13</sup> However, it is important

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11 Crkva Sv. Pavla, <https://koto.rs/portfolio/crkva-sv-pavla-kotor/> (accessed August 2023).

12 S. Barišić, *op. cit.* 166.

13 Crkva Sv. Pavla, <https://muzejikotor.me/naslovna/crkva-svetog-pavla/> (accessed August 2023).



Fig. 2

Church of St. Paul,  
exterior, during the  
works; arched tomb,  
during works; rose  
window, before and  
after completion of the  
works

(Koto d.o.o)



to point out that when it comes to sacral heritage, the question of the possibility and necessity of returning the original function to St. Paul's Church remains open. The authenticity and complete integrity of such sacral spaces is realized in the first place by returning the original worship function to the sacral space, which remains a possibility for some future times (fig. 3).

#### THE BUILDING OF THE OLD PRISON IN KOTOR

In the central part of the eastern zone of the city of Kotor, under the hill of St. John, in the area between St. Paul's Church, which was discussed and the church of Saint Joseph's Church, was built in the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century. The building of the old prison is located on the former site of a complex of sacred buildings.<sup>14</sup> It is known that in 1827, the Austro-Hungarian authorities had the intention to build the Court and Prison building on this area and on the area of Saint Joseph's Church, and that they requested the expert opinion of the architect Lorenzo Viteleski from Dubrovnik. His expert report, however, remains unknown to this day.<sup>15</sup>

On the stretch where the three-story prison building was built according to the project of the architect Mark Benson,<sup>16</sup> there was a medieval sacred complex with the Church of St. Cross and the convent of the Franciscan nuns, who took care of the education of girls from the bourgeois families of Kotor.<sup>17</sup> Next to the Church of St. Cross, in the older period, there was a hospital for the poor, which was founded in 1372 by the Brotherhood of St. Cross, whose headquarters were located in the church of the same name. Statute of the Brotherhood of St. Cross from 1298 is known based on a copy from the 15<sup>th</sup> century. The Brotherhood of St. Cross (fraternity of flagellants) was a very important religious-humanitarian association whose main role in medieval Kotor was to care for sick, elderly and poor people.<sup>18</sup>

Based on Gironci's plan of Kotor from 1785, it is known what the block of ruined buildings between the Churches of St. Paul and St. Joseph, looked like so that a prison building would be built in their place. On this plan, it is noted that the one-nave Church of St. Cross was oriented in the east-west direction, with a semicircular apse on the east side and a lateral single-leg staircase that led to the entrance to the church, the floor of which was raised in relation to the street to the height of the ground floor. On the ground floor, under the Church of St. Cross, there was the Church of St. Benedict, which was mentioned in 1326 and which was given to the Brotherhood of Shoemakers by the Brotherhood of

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14 J. Martinović, *Sto Kotorskih dragulja*, Rijeka Crnojevića 1995, 157–159.

15 It is necessary to continue the search in the archival sources of Kotor and Dubrovnik where Viteleski performed his duty.

16 N. Luković, *Marko Benson*, Boka 8.

17 Previous archival research has enabled a partial insight into the events related to the creation of the building. The original design of the architect Mark Benson and possible phases of repairs or maintenance of the building could not be reached. An insight into the holdings of the State Archives in Zadar has been achieved, and an address to the archives in Vienna is forthcoming.

18 N. Luković, *Boka Kotorska*, Cetinje 1951, 146, 163, 176, 178.





Fig. 3

Interior of the  
Church of St. Paul,  
after the completion  
of Phase II  
of the works

(Koto d.o.o)

St. Cross in 1603.<sup>19</sup> Next to the Church of St. Cross, towards the north, there was a building with an approximately square base and next to it another building, narrower at the base and parallel to the direction of the street. On the back side of that building, which is known to have served as a Franciscan monastery in the 18<sup>th</sup> century next to the Church of St. Joseph, there was a courtyard that is today overlooked by a Gothic opening in the ground floor of the bell tower of the Church of St. Joseph. On the ground floor of the mentioned monastery stood the church of St. Anthony the Abbot, which was built in 1431 by Marin Druško, a prominent citizen of Kotor. The church was of smaller dimensions, oriented in the east-west direction. On the east side, it had a semicircular apse.<sup>20</sup>

Gironci's plan<sup>21</sup> from 1758 also shows a raised plateau (courtyard) on the eastern side of this complex, surrounded by a high wall. The stone wall, together with the courtyard, still exists today. A significant result for comparative research was provided by the prison building in Dubrovnik, whose conception, judging by the data from L. Vitelleschi's book from 1828, is similar to the prison in Kotor.<sup>22</sup> Archival research of the Bishop's Archive in Kotor also provided significant data on earlier constructions on the north side of the prison building.<sup>23</sup> Archival data from the State Archives in Dubrovnik and Zadar were also obtained. These data related to the period before the construction of the prison (1827, Dubrovnik) as well as minor works in the building and its southern courtyard (1911, Zadar).

#### VALUE AND ITS RECOGNITION IN THE LOCAL / REGIONAL / NATIONAL CONTEXT

The spatial concept and architectural solution of the Prison Building was implemented in the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century, during the Austrian administration in Kotor. The authenticity of its architecture has been preserved to this day and is presented to the greatest extent in the process of restoration and presentation. This building is surrounded by buildings significantly older than the time of its creation. The significantly different character of this building is one of the components of recognition in the wider urban context of the old town of Kotor. With the construction of the originally Austrian court, the sacral row at the foot of the Fortress was destroyed.<sup>24</sup> It carried extremely significant historical, urban, artistic, religious and social values characteristic of the way of life of the Romanesque, Gothic, Renaissance, Baroque and post-Baroque ties in Kotor.

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19 D. Kuštre, *Statut kotorske bratovštine Sv. Križa iz 1298. godine*, Croatica christiana periodica 21 (1997) 137–146.

20 Z. Čubrović, *Rezultati arhitektonskih istraživanja južne fasade i zvonika crkve Sv. Josipa u Kotoru*, Boka 38 (2019) 27–60.

21 Francesco Gironci, captain in the Maltese army, V. S. Vučenović, *Graditeljstvo Kotora*, Kotor 2012, 130, (fig. 64); The most important data on the construction complex that preceded the construction of the prison was provided by this plan from 1785, since it contains data on the older building block on the site of the prison building.

22 L. Vitelleschi, *Povijesne i statističke bilješke o Dubrovačkom okrugu 1828*, Notizie storiche e statistiche del Circolo di Ragusa 1828, Dubrovnik 2002.

23 Z. Čubrović, *op. cit.*

24 S. Vučenović, *op. cit.* 376.

The architecture of the Prison building from the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century represents a peculiarity in the urban fabric of the medieval city, in relation to the nearby ancient institutions and other buildings (the Cathedral, the Bishopric, St. Paul's Church with the preserved remains of the Dominican monastery, St. Joseph's Church with the remains of the Franciscan monastery, the old site, noble palaces). The prison building has memorial values contained in the history of the building structure. It belongs to the period that can be considered the youngest epoch of the history of the city of Kotor, which precisely due to its specific function continuously recorded historical events. These events were reflected in the area of the entire Bay of Kotor in the period from 1850 to 2000.<sup>25</sup>

The prison building still has exceptional memorial potential and distinct but understudied universal values. It is necessary to further search and carry out comprehensive analyzes of buildings in relation to historical events such as the Krivošije uprisings, World War I, the Sailors' Uprising in the Bay of Kotor in 1918, World War II, the time of Imformbiro, the socialist period and, at the very end, the time of the breakup of Yugoslavia, which had contributed to an even clearer understanding of the important historical role and significance of the Prison Building in the urban history of Kotor.<sup>26</sup>

#### FORMER AND NEW USE OF THE FACILITY/SITE

The introduction of a modern function to the historic building, which was designed and built in the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century for the needs of a prison, entailed a number of restrictions based on the requirements of the service for the protection of cultural assets in Kotor. The conservation conditions dictated the preservation of the building's authenticity to the greatest extent, as well as the presentation of its urban, architectural, construction and memorial values. These demands stemmed primarily from the fact that the prison building is protected as a cultural asset on three grounds.

The prison building forms an integral part of the city of Kotor and its history, which, along with the wider area, coastal settlements and the water area, represents a UNESCO World Cultural and Natural Heritage property. This building also represents an individual cultural asset of national importance.<sup>27</sup> The third basis of the prison's protection is a memorial plaque located next to the entrance portal in the main facade. A memorial plaque was placed in honor of the four sailors who were executed as leaders of the Sailors' Uprising in the Bay. They spent their last days in Kotor prison.<sup>28</sup> On the occasion of the 50<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the October Revolution, a memorial plaque was placed on the facade of the prison building, which is also protected as a cultural asset.

25 *Zatvori i logori u Boki Kotorskoj i Bokelji u zatvorima i logorima van Boke 1941-1945*, Proceedings from the scientific conference held in Herceg Novi on December 20 and 21, 1985, (ed.) J. Bojović, Titograd 1987.

26 B. Stuli, *Ustanak mornara u Boki Kotorskoj*, Split 1959; 12 vjekova Bokeljske mornarice, Beograd 1972.

27 The building of the Old Prison in Kotor is an individual cultural asset and was placed under protection by Decision No. 853/4 of October 17, 1985.

28 B. Stuli, *Revolucionarni pokret mornara 1918*, Zagreb 1968.

The decision that the modern purpose of the prison should be in the function of culture (cultural and artistic hub with residences) included the need for maximum preservation of the building's cultural-historical, architectural and memorial values, as well as the requirements for their presentation. The new contemporary purpose provided for the possibility that future visitors and users of its spaces can see and experience the architectural, cultural and memorial values and potentials of the former prison building.<sup>29</sup> The execution of these complex interventions was once again entrusted to the company KOTO d.o.o. from Belgrade.<sup>30</sup>

#### HISTORICAL AND TECHNICAL RESEARCH UNDERTAKEN FOR THE PROJECT

The found condition of the Prison Building reflected the long-term general neglect and the cessation of the need for the function for which the building was built, encouraged work on its study in order to create a fund of data that would represent an adequate starting point for the preparation of project documentation. Studying the corpus of the building by conservation architects, it was observed that it was built as a representative public building of the Austrian period with stone walls, vaults made of precisely carved *šiga* blocks, stone window and door frames, iron bars on the windows and partitions in corridors inside the building, as well as a staircase composed of finely carved stone steps made from a single piece of stone, and landings on arched structures and stone slab floors. The carpentry of the doors and windows is made of larch, and the floors in the corridors and halls, as well as in the courtyard on the eastern side, are made of stone slabs. The shackles on the prison cell doors are made of iron and equipped with original locks.

Technical recording documented all the construction elements of the building with a mezzanine wooden and roof structure, which was preserved with minor repairs until the most recent time, when it was exposed to decay due to leakage. Special attention was paid to the original heating installations of the prison building as well as the water tank system ("bistierna"). Archaeological monitoring and archaeological probes verified the assumption of the existence of the remains of older buildings on the site of the foundation walls of the prison built in the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century. These researches have provided very significant data that can be viewed in parallel with the data that will be obtained during further archival research. used in the report on the restoration and presentation of the prison building in Kotor.<sup>31</sup>

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29 The execution of works on the reconstruction of the prison and the creative hub with residences was carried out according to the conservation conditions of the former Regional Institute for the Protection of Cultural Monuments in Kotor, and according to the project of the architectural bureau "ING Invest" from Podgorica.

30 The building of the Old Prison in Kotor, <https://koto.rs/portfolio/zatvor-u-kotoru/> (accessed September 2023).

31 The expert consultant during the works on the reconstruction of the Prison Building and the conversion of the space into a creative hub was MSc. Zorica Čubrović, an architect-conservator, to whom we would like to thank for all the information and advice for writing this paper.



Fig. 4

Exterior and chapel on the third floor, before and after the works

(Koto d.o.o)

During the performance of the conservation and restoration works, a study of the treatment of the walls in the interior of the building was carried out by the painter-conservator. These investigations provided a corpus of new data, which enabled the identification and restoration of the appearance of the chapel on the 3<sup>rd</sup> floor, as well as the appearance of the painted room (chapel?) on the 2<sup>nd</sup> floor. The restoration of the decorative processing of the details related to the stone frames of the internal openings on all floors of the building was also carried out.<sup>32</sup> During the works, the research carried out increased the value of the Prison building itself. The discovered wall paintings, decorations in the Memorial Room, the rooms below it, decorative ornaments on the entrance, stone portals in certain rooms and cells represented a significant historical-artistic potential that was used and presented.

Furthermore, a representative masonry of vaults was discovered in the corridors along the building, halls as well as in the prison cells, as a document of the architectural skills of building public buildings in the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century. Every element of the architecture was given special attention. Cell doors with metal gratings on the external openings, together with metal gates in the corridors, represent special elements of the interior architecture of the prison. During the implementation of the works, efforts were made to restore them completely and preserve their authenticity (fig. 4, 5).

In the functional sense, the project envisaged the introduction of modern contents. The careful integration of new functions required the reconstruction of the dilapidated mezzanine ceilings, the introduction of installations and vertical communications, without disturbing the values of the original interior organization of the space. The ground floor of the building is organized as an informational and commercial area with a bar, kitchen and toilets, a souvenir shop with a gallery, an info desk with office space for the administration, a toilet and ancillary areas. A transparent elevator connecting all floors vertically was put into operation for a new purpose.

The northern courtyard is designed for the organization of various events, while the southern side provides a direct entrance to the gastro bar. The first floor is intended for the organization of workshops and educational programs, a gallery space for exhibitions, presentations and manifestations of cultural content, a multimedia hall, communications, toilets and other technical and auxiliary spaces necessary for the functioning and maintenance of the facility. On the second floor, there are rooms for group and individual work, space for creative industries, as well as single/double rooms for creative and scientific work. The residence of the participants of cultural and educational events is located on the third floor. In addition to the accommodation capacity, the top floor also has a central hall with accompanying spaces for the maintenance and functioning of the residential part of the complex.

The realization of the introduction of the modern concept of the use of the historical building and its space has shown many advantages, both in the architectural and

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32 Research and conservation-restoration works were carried out by a group of conservator-restorer painters from Belgrade.



Fig. 5

Chapel on the second floor, and interior after the completion of the works

(Koto d.o.o)



cultural-historical aspects.<sup>33</sup> The execution of works on this complex historical location required a lot of attention and coordination of the contracted works with numerous new results brought by research during the execution process, which have improved the architectural significance of the monument, despite the extent of changes in terms of purpose. After nearly two years since the implementation of this important project, the creative hub formed in the former prison building, today forms an inseparable part of the life of the city and a recognizable place on the cultural map of Kotor.

## CONCLUSION

Work on two monuments located in the Old Town of Kotor – the medieval sacral complex with St. Paul's Church (1263) and the Old Prison Building, which represents public architecture (mid-19<sup>th</sup> century), has represented a great challenge to the city of Kotor, with a highly developed school of conservation, but also to the implementers of this capital project that entailed a great responsibility.

The authenticity and integrity of both monuments have been preserved to the greatest extent possible, thanks to the close cooperation of conservators and contractors. The execution of the works was carried out with great respect for the found structures and original construction techniques. Adequate methods, treatments and use of materials were applied to both monuments, which resulted in increasing the value of the preserved remains of the original structures of the monuments, each with its own characteristics. The cooperation and regional connection of experts and contractors shows that the architectural heritage, regardless of the historical period in which it was created, mediates with its material, but also immaterial features, calling for a mission for its own preservation. All the works performed on these monuments were carried out in accordance with the Operational Guidelines of the Convention on World Cultural and Natural Heritage. The inexhaustible resources provided by such a complex and diverse heritage in the same historical urban landscape, especially with the new life that has been breathed into them, awaken memories of an environment and establish images through time, using modern tools that enhance and extend their duration.

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33 The Ministry of Culture of Montenegro has ensured the preparation of technical documentation for the execution of works on the reconstruction of the Prison Building. The execution of the works, entrusted to the company KOTO d.o.o. from Belgrade, was carried out within the framework of the IPA project "Cross-border exchange with the aim of developing culture and creative industries - 3C", the goal of which was to improve cooperation and establish innovative cultural and creative products, based on residential art programs and the formation joint cross-border cooperation networks in Montenegro, Italy and Albania.



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КОТО д.о.о.

## УЛОГА И МЕСТО ИЗВОЂЕЊА КОНЗЕРВАТОРСКО-РЕСТАУРАТОРСКИХ ТРЕТМАНА НА ЛОКАЦИЈАМА СВЕТСКЕ БАШТИНЕ РАЗЛИЧИТИХ ЕПОХА

Студија случаја – црква Светог Павла и зграда Старог затвора у Котору

У примени методолошких поступака приликом конзерваторско-рестаураторских радова на споменицима културе, улога извођача радова неретко се схвата као техничка подршка реализацији конзерваторских пројеката, а подразумева адекватно тумачење и разумевање укупне структуре грађевине, оригиналних техника градње и материјала. Примена одговарајућих методолошких поступака чине предуслов за очување вредности сачуваних оригиналних и затечених структура.

Студијом случаја приказани су радови које је по овим принципима изводило предузеће КОТО током 2014/2015 године на средњовековном сакралном комплексу са црквом Светог Павла (1263. година), и радови који су изведени у периоду од 2019 до 2021. године на згради Старог затвора, која репрезентује јавну архитектуру Котора из средине 19. века. Оба споменика културе се налазе унутар граница предела Котора, добра уписаног на Листу светске баштине 1979. године, на истој историјској локацији.

После изведених радова, цркви Светог Павла удахнут је нови живот. Она представља јединствени музејски простор са богатим лапидаријумом, а унутрашњост цркве уређена је као поливалентна дворана у којој се изводе концерти, научни скупови, културне манифестације. Зграда Старог затвора добила је функцију културно-уметничког хаба са резиденцијама уз максимално очувану културно-историјску, архитектонску и меморијалну вредност објекта.

Аутентичност и интегритет оба споменика сачувана су у највећој могућој мери, захваљујући блиској сарадњи конзерватора и извођача радова. Извођење радова спровођено је са великим уважавањем затечених структура и оригиналних техника градње. На оба споменика примењене су адекватне методе, третмани и употребе материјала, што је резултирало увећање вредности сачуваних остатака оригиналних структура споменика, сваког са својим карактеристикама. Сарадња и регионално повезивање стручњака и извођача радова показује да је архитектонско наслеђе, без обзира у којем је историјском периоду настајало, посредује својим материјалним, али и нематеријалним одликама, позивајући на сповођење мисије за очување. Сви изведени радови на овим споменицима спроведени су у складу са Оперативним смерницама Конвенције о заштити светске културне и природне баштине.