

REGIONAL PROGRAMME
FOR CULTURAL AND NATURAL
HERITAGE IN SOUTH-EAST EUROPE

PROGRAMME RÉGIONAL
POUR LE PATRIMOINE CULTUREL
ET NATUREL DU SUD-EST DE L'EUROPE

Integrated Rehabilitation
Project Plan
Survey of the Architectural
and Archaeological Heritage



Plan pour les projets de
réhabilitation intégrée
Évaluation du patrimoine
architectural et archéologique

Preliminary
Technical
Assessment

**THE MONASTERY-MUSEUM
Apollonia**

ALBANIA

FOREWORD

In the framework of the European Commission/Council of Europe Joint Programme on the Integrated Rehabilitation Project Plan/Survey on the Architectural and Archaeological Heritage (IRPP/SAAH), the present Preliminary Technical Assessment (PTA) of the “Consolidated Project” for the “Ljubljana Process – Funding Heritage Rehabilitation in South-East Europe”, was prepared by local experts: Ilir Gjipali, Marin Haxhimihali, Reshat Gega headed by Ms Kozeta Hoxha, IRPP/SAAH Project Co-ordinator.

This assessment was finalised with the assistance of the PTA expert group: Leader Dr. John Bold (United Kingdom); Experts: Mr. Martin Cherry (United Kingdom), Mr. David Johnson (United Kingdom), Mr. Friedrich Lüth (Germany), Mr. Alkis Prepis (Greece).

The Preliminary Technical Assessment (PTA) was adopted by the Ministry of Tourism, Culture, Youth and Sports of the Republic of Albania on 13 February 2009.

1. INTRODUCTORY PAGE



Site map



Church of Saint Mary
Apollonia

Country or Territory	Albania
Name of organisation compiling the information	National Archaeological Park of Apollonia Institute of Archaeology
Contact name	Prof. Dr. Ilir Gjipali
E-mail address	igjipali@yahoo.com
Name and address of building or site	Museum of Apollonia
Inventory reference number(s)	30727
Building/Monument/Site type	Monastery on the Archaeological Site
Main dates	13th-14th century AD
Current use(s)	archaeological monument accessible to the public

2. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY: THE SITE AND ITS MANAGEMENT

The ancient city of Apollonia, which lies 10km from the Albanian coastline, two hours from the capital city of Tirana, is one of the most famous and important classical cities in Albania (late 7th century BC). Today the ancient city lies close to the modern town of Fier and is one of the most visited tourist attractions in Albania (approx. 15,000 visitors in 2006). At the heart of the archaeological site the 14th century Monastery of St. Mary overlooks Apollonia and the sea beyond. In 1958, in order to house the impressive collection of finds that were being excavated at Apollonia, the monastery was converted into a museum. The museum was a major public attraction during communist times but was closed in 1991. During the civil unrest it was looted. Now it remains closed, with the exception of the portico housing the statues. The target of the project is the refurbishment of the Monastery of St. Mary and the renovation of the museum into a modern one. There is however a lack of finance for the necessary maintenance, repairs and restoration works, and until a full feasibility study has been carried out, such works will not be initiated. It is important to secure investments for the Monastery of St. Mary in order to carry out a Study on Restoration/Conservation and Adaptation Plan for re-composition and additional structures in its courtyard, with a view to using it for the purposes of a museum, cultural activities and tourist development.

3. ADMINISTRATIVE INFORMATION

3.1 Responsible Authorities

Ministry of Tourism, Culture, Youth and Sports, National Archaeological Park of Apollonia, Institute of Archaeology

3.2 Building/Site, Name and Address

Monastery of St. Mary, Archaeological Site of Apollonia, Fier, Albania.

3.3 Map reference

40° 44' N, 24° 27' E

3.4 Type of monument

An archaeological site including an associated group of buildings with original remains from various civilisations such as the Illyrian, Greek, Roman, and Medieval periods. The Monastery of St. Mary is composed of the Church and Refectory. There is evidence of archaeological findings of the Prehistoric period which are linked with the Palaeolithic and Mesolithic periods. Excavations over previous years at the tumulus cemetery testify to the existence of prehistoric life which belongs to the Bronze and Iron Ages.

The monastery dates from the 13th/14th centuries AD. The church, built in about 1220, is unique in Albania owing to the unusual configuration of its cruciform shape and was built in part from *spolia* from the ancient theatre. Its ego narthex contains a Doric column drum from the Temple of Shtyllas, currently being used as a well cover, and the remains of a 14th century fresco of great historical importance.

The surrounding monastic complex, defensive wall and bell tower date from various points in the monastery's history, from the 13th to the 20th century. The monks' cells were located on the north and west sides; on the southern side is the bell tower, reconstructed at the beginning of the 20th century; the east side is closed by a defensive wall, and the remainder of the west side contains the refectory and the toilets. The refectory is a long triconch shape and dates from the early years of the 14th century. It boasts some of the most complete medieval frescoes surviving in Albania. The frescoes are in good condition and the renovation of the museum will allow them to be seen by the public for the first time in many years. The entrance to the monastery is by a monumental entrance with a double wooden door also on the west side.

The museum collection is housed in three separate locations within the monastic complex. The bulk of the archaeological finds will be exhibited in six rooms on the first floor of the north and west sides of the monastic complex; the outstanding collection of sculptures is already on display in statuary portico on the east side, backed by the defensive wall; and the refectory contains frescoes, archaeological remains including a mosaic. Fragments of inscriptions, architectural details and other *spolia* are to be seen everywhere in the walls.

ii. History of the museum

Initial plans to open an Archaeological Museum at Apollonia in the 1930s, after many years of excavations directed by Leon Rey, foundered due to the lack of financial support, as did efforts to find a building in which to house the museum in the nearby city of Fier.

Finally, on 8 October 1936, a small selection of the archaeological finds from Apollonia was exhibited in the government building in Vlora where Ismail Qemali had proclaimed the independence of Albania. During the Second World War this museum suffered bombardment and theft.

At the end of the War the excavations, restarted by the Albanian archaeologists H. Ceka and S. Anamali, brought to light more objects and archaeological evidence, creating the conditions for the opening of a new museum at the site itself. This was opened in 1958 in the Monastery of St. Mary and included the archaeological material gathered both before and after the Second World War. Further excavations during 1958-60 (Albanian-Russian co-operation) led to the reorganisation of the exhibition in 1961.

In 1985 the Museum was restructured to reflect the history and the culture of the city throughout its existence. The organisation and the exhibition of the material combined chronological and thematic criteria, illustrating the history of the city and the various aspects of the life of its citizens.

At the beginning of the 1990s the museum was closed for security reasons. As a result of two major thefts and the disturbed political situation the most important moveable objects were removed to safety to the stores in the Institute of Archaeology in Tirana, where they await the reopening of the museum.

The Museum is managed by the National Archaeological Park of Apollonia, (from 2007) protected by the Cultural Heritage Law of 2003 and its following amendments.

3.5 Ownership

The State of Albania.

3.6 Statutory Protection/Constraints

Category of protection: national

It is classified as a "first level" monument. The Site is controlled and managed by the Archaeological Park of Apollonia and the local staff is responsible for daily overseeing of the site.

4. SUMMARY OF CONDITION

4.1 Summary of Physical Condition

Very bad: the lack of any maintenance work is the main reason for the general deterioration of the monument. During the last years the site has been included on the National Heritage List in Danger.

4.2 Condition Risk Assessment

Grade A – High priority. Destruction influenced by climatic, vegetative and human factors.

4.3 Priority for intervention

High priority.

5. EXISTING INFORMATION

5.1 Documentary sources:

The dossier with reports on excavations, studies, analysis, technical and photographic documentation and publications can be found in the archives of the Archaeological Institute of Albania in Tirana and Institute of Monuments in Tirana.

Publications: see *Bibliography*

5.2 Bibliography:

1. S. Anamali , "Data on Illyrian elements in Epidamnus and Apollonia", BSSH, 1956.
2. S. Anamali , "Apolloni and Dyrrachium and their association", SH, Tirana, 1972.
3. H. Ceka, "Apollonia", Tirana, 1958.
4. M. Korkuti, Z. Kamb., "Bibliography of Archaeology and Ancient Albania", Tirana, 1997.
5. N. Ceka, "Illyrium Apollonia ", Tirana 1982
6. P. Cabanes, N.Ceka, "Inscriptions d'Apollonie d'Illyrie, Athens 1997
7. B. Vreka, "Illyrium Apollonia on antic sources", Tirana, 2004
8. A. Mano, "Illyrium Apollonia" Tirana, 2006
9. V. Domo, P. Lenhard, F. Quantin, « Apollonia D'Illyrie, Atlas Archeologique et Historique », 2007
10. P. Cananes, M.Korkuti, N. Ceka, A.Bace, "Archeological Map of Albania" UNESCO, Tirana, 2008

5.3 Fieldwork already conducted

- (1) Archaeological excavation and conservation in the 20th century, and 1958-1960 by Institute of Archaeology,
- (2) Conservation / Restoration work in 1958-60 was carried out on the whole site.
- (3) In 1958, restoration work was realised in the St. Mary Monastery buildings in order to adapt them for museum purposes.
- (4) Since 1991, maintenance activities in whole site and Museum Church have not been systematically planned and realized.
- (6) The condition of the Site and of the Museum Church of St. Mary are as follows: further devastation of the archaeological remains, St Mary Church Museum and Refectory caused by inadequate protection, lack of permanent maintenance and care for the monument, as well as by the aggressive influence of atmospheric occurrences (rain, snow, frost, temperature changes and pollution). The consequences of such conditions are: presence of cracks and fractures in the church structure, jeopardy to the static stability of the bastion and parts of the construction, erosive influence of the plants, inadequate protection of the material which has fallen from the construction, inadequate construction of paths etc.
- (7) No systematic maintenance repairs and documentation for the last 20 years.

5.4 Projects in progress:

No projects in progress.

5.5 Projects already planned:

Not funded

For the time being there are no projects planned for the site.

5.6 Financial estimates already made:

Not applicable

6. SCOPE OF THE PTA**6.1 Extent/Nature of the assessment:**

Time spent: 1 day on site and 3 days for archive and group work in the office.

6.2 Limitations of the study:

No problems

7. THE PTA

7.1 Background

7.1.1 Summary description of the building/site

i. History

Strabo states that Greek colonists from Corinth and Corfu founded Apollonia and recent archaeological evidence indicates a date in the late 7th century BC. Pausanias in the 2nd century AD inferred from his reading of an inscription at Olympia dedicated to the people of Apollonia that the city had been founded by “long-haired Phoebus”, in other words Apollo. This, of course, is not to be taken literally, but refers to the fact that the colonists would have consulted the oracle of Apollo at Delphi before founding their city. The city was built on the hills above the modern village of Pojan, approximately 100 metres above sea-level. The site of the city dominated the mouth of the Aoos river, where its port was located.

The Classical and Hellenistic Period

Apollonia enjoyed the benefit of the exceptionally fertile territory which surrounded it. Herodotus refers to Apollonia’s reputation for prosperity at the time of the Persian Wars in the 5th century BC and tells us that the city’s wealth was based on livestock. Also in the 5th century citizens of Apollonia appear as victors in the Olympic Games, while its military prowess was demonstrated by the destruction in 450 BC of its local rival, Thronion, a victory which was recorded by a votive offering of spoils at Olympia. Apollonia was still sufficiently important in the 4th century BC to be cited by Aristotle in his political writings.

The Roman Period

When Illyria became the battlefield in the conflicts between the Romans and the Macedonians in the 3rd - 2nd centuries BC, the city of Apollonia was treated as a favoured ally by the Romans and in 168 BC fought with the Romans in the victory over Perseus of Macedon at Pydna. During the many Roman campaigns against Macedon, Apollonia was the base of a succession of Roman commanders. It also served as Caesar’s base during his campaign against Pompey in 49-44 BC, but it seems to have suffered little and indeed gained even greater respect in Roman eyes – Cicero refers to Apollonia at this time as “*magna urbs et gravis*”.

Apollonia’s most famous resident was Octavian, who, along with his friend Agrippa, was studying rhetoric and philosophy when he heard the news that his adoptive father, Julius Caesar, had been assassinated in Rome in 44 BC. His departure marked the beginning of his ascent to power and many years of rule as the Emperor Augustus, but also the last record of Apollonia in the literary sources.

However, despite these prestigious Roman associations, Apollonia retained its exclusively Greek character – there is barely a single Latin text among the hundreds of Greek ones dating from the Roman era. As in antiquity the remains of Apollonia today testify to its adherence to the language and cultural traditions of the ancient Greek *polis* at the limits of the Greek world.

Later history

Little is known of the later Roman period at Apollonia, though the city was certainly not abandoned despite the problems of the silting of the river and a devastating earthquake in the 4th century AD, as it is known that Apollonia was the seat of a bishopric in the 5th century AD. In the 13th and 14th centuries Apollonia was at least partially occupied, with pottery and coins from this period recovered from the theatre excavations. The fortified Monastery of St Mary dates from this period.

7.1.2 Summary historic development and evolution of the building or site, from the earliest times until the present day.

Apollonia is one of the biggest cities at the Adriatic area and the most well-known of about 30 other cities with the same name of former times. The city is established at the west part of

Fieri city, on the hill which is 101-103 metres above sea level and has a dominant position over the whole area and between the valleys of the river Aaos (Vjosë) which is linked to the Adriatic Sea. In the first centuries of its existence, Apollonia had close connections with Corinthia and Corfu and played the intermediate role on the trade between Hellenic and Illyrian states. In the 5th century BC it became an economic development centre with many craftsman centres, developing relations with Attica, and later on with Magna Graecia (South Italy). The biggest development of the city was in the 4th to 3rd centuries BC. During this time the city was extended on the west side of the hill and was surrounded with a protecting wall 4 kilometres long enclosing 138 hectares.

Apollonia was built according to a plan which is in accordance with the octagonal system of Hippodamos. It has a straight, main and secondary road system which creates separate quarters. In the centre of the City a portico was built (agora), a theatre, a monumental fountain, gymnasium etc. The agora of Apollonia is distinguished by the development plan and solid architecture. It has two sides and a floor (70.2x10.50). The protective back wall has 17 wall niches, where the statues were positioned. The inner and exterior colonnade of the first floor has octagonal columns. In the 1st to 3rd centuries AD this city had a second period of intensive building, such as the Agonothetes (boule) temple, Odeon, library and several villas decorated with mosaics. At the time of August Apollonia was declared an untouchable Illyrian city and continued to remain an important economic and historic centre. The architecture and other arts, especially sculpture, were developed. This is why Cicero called it "*magna urbs et gravis*".

In the 3rd and 4th centuries the city lost its importance and at the beginning of the medieval era was turned into an Episcopal Centre. The Church of the Monastery of Saint Maria in Apollonia is a unique case of the capital city of this type. It is built close to the surrounding wall of the old city and is surrounded with hostels dating from the end of the 13th century, and with later rebuilding. The dining room (refectory) is one of the highlights of the monastery grounds and complements the church of Saint Mary just opposite from it.

In 1958, the Saint Mary Monastery was transformed into the archaeological museum within the city of Apollonia. This exhibition contains the archaeological material collected before and after the Second World War. New discoveries during the years 1958-60 created possibilities for the reorganisation of the exhibition at the Museum in 1961.

Systematic archaeological research which increased over the years, demanded the reorganisation of the exhibition, allowing for the re-conception of the museum in 1985. Thus, it was made possible to present in a organised manner the archaeology, culture and history of the site from its early beginnings to its decline. The organisation of the museum followed a chronological criteria, by encompassing information on the relations of the site with Illyrians, political organization, trade, wine and drinking, children and woman, culture and education, art, wars, cemeteries composition etc.

Soon after 1991 the site's museum closed due to lack of security, most finds were transferred to the Institute of Archaeology in Tirana, placed in temporary holds. The Archaeological Park of Apollonia, manages the grounds of the former museum. Instead, visitors are advised to visit the church, the porticoes inside the monastery and the archaeological ruins around the area.

7.2 Significance

7.2.1 Summary statement of significance/historical and heritage importance

The ancient Apollonia City is an archaeological site of high cultural, historical and architectural significance with remains dating from the prehistoric to the late medieval period. Its historical values arise from the fact that it was one of the most ancient cities in the region, with a dominant position in very picturesque countryside. As such, the Apollonia site became a symbol of the Albanian Identity.

Nowadays the Apollonia museum with collections from nature to art, from crafts to ethnology, from archaic to religious, from material to spiritual, remains an attractive museum which is waiting for rehabilitation and public use. To reach this, and taking into consideration the bad state of monastery buildings, this project has put into focus the Monastery restoration and its adaptation to an Archaeological Museum with modern interpretation.

The rehabilitation of the site will make possible the information of the regional, national and international audience/visitors to get to know in depth the cultural resources of Apollonia, and turning its museum into the focal point of every visit.

7.2.2	Historical	<i>High</i>
7.2.3	Artistic/Aesthetic	<i>High</i>
7.2.4	Technological	<i>Middle</i>
7.2.5	Religious/Spiritual	<i>High</i>
7.2.6	Symbolic/Identity	<i>High</i>
7.2.7	Scientific/Research	<i>High</i>
7.2.8	Social/Civic	<i>High</i>
7.2.9	Natural	<i>High</i>
7.2.10	Economic	<i>Not applicable</i>
7.2.11	Category of significance:	<i>National Regional Importance</i>

7.3 Vulnerability/Risk assessment.

The site and historic buildings as well as the museum collections are constantly exposed to climatic conditions: humidity, freezing temperatures, heat and abundant vegetation, which by their complexity systematically cause damage. Exposure to damage is conditioned by the lack of funds, inability to maintain, conserve or restore.

7.3.1. Natural threats:

Main risks come from climatic factors (humidity, frost, rain, wind and sun), influencing the shrinking or swelling of the walls. Land erosion is caused due to the unstable soil conditions. Excessive plant growth is causing the stonework to shift. Possible earthquakes represent a hazard, knowing that Albania is one of the regions most potentially exposed to earthquakes in the Europe. Positioning of wall-lamps over the buildings has damaged the structure of the walls.

7.3.2. Development:

An eventual threat might arise from developers wishing to develop the area in the buffer zone.

7.3.3 Tourism:

There is a lack of instructions/signs for the visitor, and no sign showing that the site is protected by law. There is an emerging need for opening of the site and museum for visitors and researchers, but with a proper management plan and restrictions to where people can move. Approach through the route toward the fortress is not adequate. There is a lack of parking space and no area for the exclusive use of handicapped people.

7.3.4. Lack of planning measures:

No conservation repair work has been undertaken due to the lack of any financial support.

7.3.5 The impact of social unrest:

During the 1990-91 social troubles the site has been looted. There is no longer social disorder.

7.3.6 Looting:

In the past some of the Museum collections were taken from the site for private benefit.

7.3.7 Archaeological:

The archaeological excavations have been completed in a systematic approach.

7.3.8 Inappropriate interventions:

The conservation/restoration and adaptation interventions to date could be characterised by old methodology and primitive materials. There are initial proposals for reactivation of the Museum and opening of the entire site for visitors. The new erected construction/building on the archaeological site with its improper scale should be evaluated, and its architectural form should be properly modified.

7.3.9 Lack of maintenance:

There is degrading of the Monastery buildings and other structure remains over the site, which will cause further deterioration to the built fabric.

7.3.10 Lack of administration and legislation:

Low legacy of integrating evaluation plans; lack of awareness of historical and cultural values and lack of emerging plans and targets. There is inadequate support from institutions, as even basic information for the public on reaching the site is absent. All these are negative factors for the realisation and functioning of a future intervention project.

7.3.11 Structural destabilization:

Some material has collapsed in the church building, (damage roof, raining atmospheric and capillary water, etc). No recent attempts to stabilise or renovate the structure.

7.3.12 Ownership and occupation:

The object is a State property and under the care of the Archaeological Park of Apollonia and Apollonia Museum management staff.

7.3.13 Function:

Archaeological Museum, partially (only the portico and the church) is open for visitors.

7.3.14 Resources:

There is lack of finance for maintenance and repairs or restoration works and until a full feasibility study has been carried out this will not be initiated. There is no information as to whether there are adequately skilled workers who can operate effectively on a programme of maintenance, restoration, adaptation or interpretation of the site. The presence of skilled project managers is also still questionable.

With a special fund of the Ministry of Tourism, Culture, Youth and Sports, at the end of 2008 restoration interventions were carried out on the roof of the Monastery, in the area that has served and will serve as the pavilion for the Archaeological Museum.

7.4 Technical condition

The condition of the buildings (the rest of the roof that connects to the portico and the church) are in an advanced state of degradation: roof is damaged as well as walls, access to the site is inappropriate. The whole site should be controlled and conserved, including the adaptation of the Monastery buildings for museum purposes, with specific reference to the different areas to be stabilised and others that could be adapted and/or restored. This can only be done after a feasibility study has been carried out. This should establish the phasing of the development and what areas need to be worked on first.

- (i) Of immediate concern is the stability of the walls on St. Mary Monastery buildings all around the perimeter of the structure, and its roofing and draining system.

7.5 Outline summary of required repairs

The whole site should be initially stabilised with respect to the following:

- 1) Any dangerous structures should be immediately identified and supported either by raking shores or flying timber buttresses.
- 2) The public should have clearly identifiable areas where they will have restricted access.
- 3) There needs to be site security in the form of restricted entry by gated access-only at certain times and some signs show this also indicating the authority in charge.
- 4) Buffer zone should be delineated and inscribed in the cadastre and urban planning documents – the design needs to be agreed.
- 5) Outline feasibility concerning the need for restoration and adaptation works on the St. Mary Monastery building and its transformation into a museum needs to be agreed with an conservation architect and archaeologist.
- 6) Appropriate lighting needs to be agreed.

General description

The Monastery buildings are dilapidated, due to the absence of conservation for many years. The St. Mary Monastery buildings are damaged and the structures are suffering. The deterioration process mainly concerns the walls and artistic interior elements. Humidity and climatic condition in general are the main factors leading to damage. Damage is extensive. Very little conservation, restoration, and partial revitalization works has been undertaken. Consolidation of the wall structure and roofing is a high priority. Foundations are built over the remains of ancient buildings. Widespread cracking has appeared on the outer walls. Water leaking through the roof has significantly damaged the roofing and flooring. Restoration work should stabilise the foundations of the church and the outer walls of the complex. Floors will be reinforced, roofing will be reconstructed. The museum will be totally renovated and adapted to a modern approach for the rich archaeological findings. The project contains a detailed presentation project for the archaeological collection according to thematic topics. The supplementary work proposed will contribute to a better highlighting of the building features of the monastic complex. All these will increase the attractiveness and the interest of the visitors and will raise awareness.

7.6 Conservation policy and proposals (see Plan 2 – Restoration Works: Appendix II).**7.6.1 Broad summary:**

Firstly, the site needs to be rehabilitated and stabilised. Allowance should be made for the restoration/conservation and adaptation of the Monastery buildings for transformation into the museum. Use of the site by the general public is of great importance to its future sustainability and use. Further discussion is required as to whether this will involve remedial work, stabilisation and full restoration of the Monastery buildings, and proper rearrangement of the court yard.

7.6.2 Conservation philosophy:

The site should be treated as an active archaeological area and allowance made for the reopening of the archaeological museum for visitors. It could also be used as both a local and international tourist facility in order to generate wealth for the Albanian region as a whole. There are therefore conflicting requirements for the site and the conservation strategy should take account of this. Interventions during conservation/ restoration and adaptation must be well planned in such a manner as to save the original integrity of the site. The museum collection which belonged to the site must be exposed in the Apollonia Museum in a secure and proper manner.

7.6.3 Level of intervention:

The initial intervention is to stabilise, without adversely affecting the structures of the existing buildings. The buildings may be partially restored and this will be the subject of further discussions. The intervention level must be well planned in such a manner as to present all building phases, according to the existing background (photographic background, sketches, drawings, paintings etc.). In addition security and aesthetics will play key roles in shaping the development of the museum site and its opening for public.

7.6.4 Reconstruction:

Not applicable

7.6.5 Engagement with social activities is of paramount importance such as festivals and open-air activities at certain times of the year. The Apollonia site could develop integrated new cultural uses, according to the recommendations of a feasibility study, such as:

- a museum on the ancient city history, its diachronic importance for the city and the archaeological discoveries in it;
- basic services for the visitors (entry control, informative material, refreshment stand and restaurant). The comparatively new building could be put to use in connection with these activities.

7.6.6 Public access should be arranged in consultation with local community representatives to avoid future conflicts of interest. Today a lot of people often visit the site, as it offers a marvellous view over the area. The engagement of a wider audience will depend on how the site is developed after the consultations above. It is not proposed that

large cultural events (open-air theatre for International Music Festivals etc.) with permanent facilities such as restaurants and hotels should be built on the site or even within visual range as the relationship between the site and the landscape is paramount. The site is an important cultural symbol, dominating the town and the landscape and should be viewed in this wider context.

7.6.7 Broad assessment of priorities:

The first priority must be the protection of the site.

Emergency measures should be taken for the protection of the Monastery Buildings.

- External Repairs – Repair and restoration of the roofs, walls and windows
- Structural stabilisation - Restoration of the original structure
- Internal repairs – The interior artistic elements such as wall paintings should be controlled and consolidated immediately
- Draining around the building – Further damage to the walls, moisture and damage to the façades could be stopped
- Construction of the possible new addition for museum building outside the Monastery grounds, in a proper scale and architectural form with light materials.

7.6.9 Although the site serves culture, tourism and recreation, some material benefits should be expected.

7.7 Finance

This is not binding and is to be more fully assessed at the feasibility stage.

Church building

Description	Cost in €
Study and Plan for conservation/restoration	30.000
Protective Provisory roofing	4.000
Control, consolidation/restoration of structure and repair of the walls and basement	30.000
Restoration or repair of the roof	12.000
Drainage	7.500
Facade	11.000
Consolidation of the interior decorative elements	20.000
Controlling and restoration of the doors and windows	15.000
Interior works for adaptation for a museum	50.000
Heating	10.000
Other works	27.000
Consultants and supervision	20.000
Total	736

Refectory building

Description	Cost in €
Study and Plan for conservation/restoration	30.000
Protective Provisory roofing	4.000
Control, consolidation/restoration of structure and repair of the walls and basement	30.000
Restoration or repair of the roof	12.000
Drainage	7.500
Facade	11.000
Consolidation of the interior decorative elements	20.000
Controlling and restoration of the doors and windows	15.000
Interior works for adaptation for a museum	50.000
Heating	10.000
Other works	27.000
Consultants and supervision	20.000
Total	736

New museum addition building

Description	Cost in €
Design of the Building for the exhibition of museum artefacts	30.000
Realization of the construction and its function (including central A/C system), security cameras, internet connection etc	500.000
Consultants and supervision	20.000
Total	550.000

Refreshing the site /landscape of the ground

Description of works	Amount (€)
Cleaning of the site	4.000
Lighting	7.000
Drainage	4.000
Paths	10.000
Other works	18.000
Design and supervision	15.000
Total	58

Recapitulation of entire works

Church building	0
Refectory building	0
New museum addition building and cleaning the site /landscaping	608.000
Total	1.087.000

Total amount for realization of the above-described phases is estimated today at about **1.087.000 Euros**.

7.7.2 There are various possibilities for attracting investment including tourist revenue and grants from international funds.

7.7.3 Assessment of possibilities for recovering investments.
Not identified

7.7.4 Request was made to different outfits.

7.8 Recommendations

7.8.1 Protection of the site; partial conservation and restoration of those parts most exposed to deterioration.

7.8.2
Rehabilitation of the entire site and restoration and adaptation for work on the Museum Monastery Buildings are highly recommended.

7.8.3 Management:

An important factor regarding the site's management and the conservation, restoration and reorganisation of the Apollonia Museum is: who shall deal with it and how? It is important to include the National Park of Apollonia, Institute of Archaeology of Albania, Institute of Monuments, Ministry of Tourism, Culture, Youth and Sports and Municipal Assembly of Fier in this process. The proposed project for rehabilitation of Apollonia Museum is an immediate need. The importance of the site and its setting suggest that a working group should be set up, consisting of representatives of the cultural heritage, the community and the owner, under the overall control of the Cultural Heritage Authorities. This group should be responsible both for directing the proposals for the site and the management of the completed rehabilitation project.

8. SUPPORTING DOCUMENTATION

Few digital updated colour photos (available on request) incorporated in this document

PTA carried out by

1. Bujar Demjaha
2. Ilir Gjipali
3. Reshat Gega

Sign and date:
February 2009

APPENDIX I

Photographs of structural damage



Damage to walls



Damage to walls (detail)



Damage to walls



Damage to balcony woodwork



Damage to shutters



Damage to roof beams



Water damage to ceiling of museum



Water damage to ceiling of museum (detail)



Damaged floor



Cracks in floor of statuary portico



Cracks in floor of statuary portico (detail)



Damage to walls and roofing in statuary portico

The quality, quantity and variety of finds from Apollonia far surpass those of any other museum collection in Albania. Below is a small sample of these finds.

Photographs of objects by period

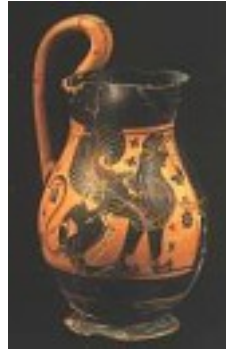
Before 5th century B.C.



Terracotta Athene 6th C BC

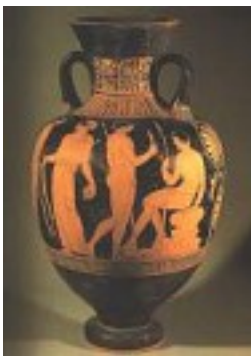


Seated figure 6th C BC



Corinthian Oinochoe 6th C BC

5th – 3rd century



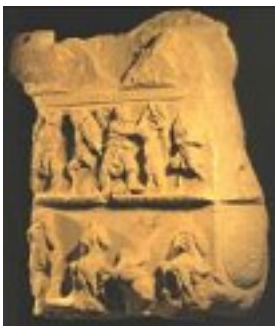
Red figure amphora 5th C BC



Priapus 4th C BC



Theatrical mask 3rd C BC



Amazon stele 3rd C BC



Terracotta child's head 3 C BC



Artemis head 3rd C BC

2nd BC century onwards



Bronze lamp 1st C AD



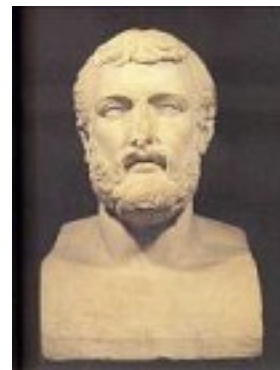
Glass jug 2nd C AD



Lamps with stamps 2nd C AD



Gems 2nd C AD



Philosopher 2nd C AD

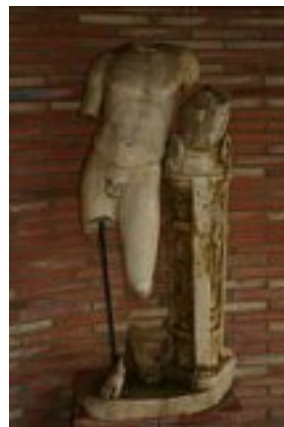
Sculpture from the statuary portico



Hermes 2nd C AD



Athene 2nd C AD



Apollo 2nd C AD

TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION AND
CONSULTANCY PROGRAMME RELATED
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PROGRAMME DE COOPÉRATION
ET D'ASSISTANCE TECHNIQUES RELATIVES
À LA CONSERVATION INTÉGRÉE
DU PATRIMOINE CULTUREL ET NATUREL



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