

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

IRPP SAAM

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

Prioritised
Intervention
List

KOSOVO*

I R P P S A A H

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KOSOVO*

"All reference to Kosovo, whether to the territory, institutions or populations, in this text shall be understood in full compliance with United Nations Security Council Resolution 1244 and without prejudice to the status of Kosovo"

Document adopted by the
Ministry of Culture, Youth and Sport of Kosovo
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Foreword

The European Commission and the Council of Europe have been collaborating since 2003 on a joint action entitled “Integrated Rehabilitation Project Plan / Survey of the Architectural and Archaeological Heritage” (IRPP/SAAH). This joint action takes place within the *Regional Programme for Cultural and Natural Heritage in South East Europe* (RPSEE) managed by the Council of Europe. Both should be regarded as a contribution of the two organisations towards the stability and development of democratic, peaceful and free civil societies in South-East Europe, while facilitating the region’s compatibility in terms of cultural heritage protection and conservation with European standards and norms.

Following the experimentation phases carried out until 2007, which led to the progressive and still ongoing institutionalisation of the heritage management method elaborated, the IRPP/SAAH has entered into a new phase. The general objectives implemented as part of the new “Ljubljana Process” remain the building of institutional capacity, the promotion of the countries’ development strategies, and the support of public awareness, education and professional training. More specifically, it should also improve the focus of the overall programme by ensuring funding for a significant number of rehabilitation projects and foster the adoption of sustainable public and private funding strategies by the beneficiaries. As a result, this would lead to a coherent incorporation of these sites’ rehabilitation in regional economic development plans.

The Prioritised Intervention List (PIL) in Kosovo is the updated version of the report published in 2004. The first part of the document gives a general description of the situation related to architectural and archaeological heritage, contributing to the understanding of the legal and administrative mechanisms responsible for managing the protection, the conservation and the enhancement of heritage. It highlights the social and economic potential and weaknesses to be taken into account when considering the elaboration of integrated rehabilitation projects. The second part of the document identifies the historic buildings and sites that are of particular significance to European heritage and urgently require conservation and/or restoration, emphasising the central role of the heritage in sustainable revitalisation.

The document was completed in June 2008 by Mr Bujar Demjaha in close co-ordination and consultation with Dr John Bold, IRPP/SAAH project leader, and Mr Martin Cherry. It provides a snapshot of priorities from a specific standpoint, encompassing all the physical – natural, and man-made – sociological, economic, cultural, ethnic and religious elements of heritage and reflects the criteria and the approach of the “Ljubljana Process”. The PIL is the core component of the IRPP/SAAH and its 2008 version is the starting point of the “Ljubljana Process”. It should be regarded as a tangible acknowledgement of the achievement of this groundbreaking project, and of the invaluable contribution made by all participants.

This achievement must now be built on in order to fully capitalise on the results achieved so far in the pursuit of long term sustainable benefits for all participants in the programme. Indeed, by definition, this list is provisional, reflecting a consensus of local, regional and national views at a particular moment in time, which will have to be permanently updated by Kosovo in order to sustain the present dynamic.

Introduction

Kosovo has a diverse society with a number of cultural, religious and ethnic communities. The majority of the population is Kosovo Albanian, with a varied culture and mainly Muslim belief. There is also a Kosovo Serb community belonging to the Orthodox Christian religion. Other communities include Montenegrins, Turks, Bosniaks, Romas, and Ashkalies. All in theory are able to be involved in programmes in the cultural heritage. In practice however this is not so straightforward - it is very difficult to engage experts from one community in projects from another, as the UNESCO report (2004) has noted. Mnemosyne has noted that Serbian experts face difficulty in access to some enclaves and Kosovo Albanians have noted the impossibility of access to Orthodox monuments. In some particular cases even officially authorised persons might have difficulty in gaining access to certain classes of monument, but these are early days on the road to normalisation and the situation with respect to security and movement is improving step by step.

Kosovo has a rich architectural and archaeological heritage: 'the territory is the centre of cultural, sacral and artistic heritage of the highest value, which is not only the testimony of the presence of different religions and civilisations, but also a cross-roads of vital importance between Western and Eastern Europe' . The territory has been inhabited since prehistoric times, with archaeological finds dating back to the Neolithic period, the 6th millennium BC. There are outstanding architectural monuments from the Middle Ages, with 14th century churches and monasteries of international significance; there are magnificent 16th and 17th century mosques and hammams; *kullas* (Albanian tower houses) and *konaks* (Orthodox residences next to monasteries) from the 18th and 19th centuries; a number of historic bridges; as well as an industrial heritage which is only just beginning to be recognised. In summary this represents an 'extraordinary concentration of cultural monuments from prehistoric to modern times' and 'attests to the historic continuity of life in Kosovo and to the artistic creativity of its inhabitants' ('Cultural Heritage in Kosovo', UNESCO 2004).

Much of this rich heritage was damaged or destroyed during the recent conflict and its immediate aftermath. The UNESCO report noted a marked indifference on the part of the different communities towards the cultural heritage of the 'other' in Kosovo. The report noted also that there is an absence of awareness among the citizens of both communities that preserving important cultural monuments should be recognised as a common responsibility. The situation, however, is far less acute than was the case in the 1990s or in the immediate aftermath of the March 2004 events. Since August, 2004 the Reconstruction Implementation Commission (RIC) has benefited from the participation of both Kosovo Serbs and Kosovo Albanians.

The interim administration, UNMIK, established under UN Security Council Resolution 1244 (1999), has overseen the transfer of administrative powers to provisional institutions of self government in all civil areas: the cultural heritage is administered within the Ministry of Culture, Youth and Sports. The UN has played an important role both in facilitating the drafting of the new law for the cultural heritage and in encouraging the development of a cultural strategy for the heritage, both of which objectives were identified in the Council of Europe's *Study on the State of the Cultural Heritage in Kosovo* (2001). The new Cultural Heritage Law (and its related regulations) has provided a catalyst for progress on many fronts but there remains a pressing need to develop strategic conservation planning procedures and guidelines.

Heritage

The archaeological heritage, both movable and immovable dates from the Neolithic period onwards, with evidence from the Copper, Bronze and Iron ages, Roman Antiquity and Early and Late Mediaeval periods. There are examples of important sites from all of these periods, but it is also believed that the major part of Kosovo's archaeology remains to be discovered.

The architectural heritage may be divided into three principal groups: Byzantine/Orthodox monuments; Islamic monuments of the Ottoman period; and vernacular architecture such as *kullas*, *konaks*, bridges, urban centres, markets and so on. In view of the international importance of such Orthodox buildings as the 14th century churches and monasteries at Dečani/Deqan and Gracanica, and the place which they rightly have in publications, there is the risk of overlooking such outstanding Islamic monuments as the 15th century Sultan Mehmet II al-Fatih mosque in Prishtinë/Priština and the early 17th century Sinan Pasha mosque at Prizren, with their associated hammams. Furthermore, in stressing the importance of individual monuments as artefacts of the highest importance, we risk losing sight of the urban context which profoundly affects the monuments and we perhaps risk undervaluing the vernacular buildings which may not be so significant individually, but have a collective importance of great cultural value. The UNESCO report implicitly recognises this in assessing the complex of *kullas* in Deqan/Dečani, now substantially ruined, with some being reconstructed; in evaluating the buildings of the mainly Serb village of Velika Hoca; and in considering the valuable urban vernacular Emin Gjiku ensemble of residence, guest house and service buildings in Prishtinë /Priština. Other important urban ensembles include Qarshia (complexes of shops and craft workshops, with good examples in Gjakovë /Đakovica and Pejë /Peć) and Mahalla (complexes of houses and public buildings). The old cities of Prizren, Mitrovicë/Mitrovica and Deqan/Dečani and the historical zones in Prishtinë/Priština and Janjeva are regarded as especially important urban ensembles. It is important to stress in this context the poorly developed understanding and consequent neglect of industrial archaeology in Kosovo.

This rich heritage is endangered. Destruction through illegal building and inappropriate adaptation is also a major current concern, destroying buildings and their environment. There is also the inevitable decay of buildings through ageing, exacerbated by environmental pollution, which is hastened by the neglect of protection, preservation and restoration. Limited funding, a shortage of professional staff, the absence of heritage management and the lack of a legal infrastructure all contribute to a climate of decline. It is to be hoped that the new Law on Cultural Heritage will be an agent for opportunity as well as restriction. Since one of the concerns in Kosovo is the identification and status of owners of properties, it would be helpful if the law could embrace the benefits of ownership of historic buildings, both economic and cultural, as well as advising owners of their responsibilities.

The development of a strategy for the cultural heritage and the implementation of the new law will improve the situation at the strategic level as well as clarifying the roles and responsibilities of both professionals and owners: those with a direct involvement. The heritage, however, needs to be recognised as a fundamental component in the overall development of Kosovo, with economic and social benefits for all, whether or not they live in an historic building. The attendance at the 2003 Prishtinë/Priština workshop of representatives from the Ministry of Environment and Spatial Planning was a welcome step in the recognition of the need for integrated conservation - the heritage and urban planning should work in association rather than in opposition or in a state of mutual ignorance or disregard. The fundamental role of the heritage as an expression of all the population, in all of its cultural diversity, must be underlined through training, education and popularisation.

Legislation

According to registration carried out up to 1999, there are 426 fully protected architectural monuments in Kosovo, with a further 600 awaiting a final decision. A new inventory process in 2006 helped identify some 2,700 objects. The decision on which of these should be fully protected will probably be the responsibility of the Kosovo Council for the Cultural Heritage which is to be established as per the Law on Cultural Heritage.

The new Law on Cultural Heritage was adopted by the Kosovo Assembly in October 2006 and now corresponds with best European practice. The associated regulations have been drafted with advice from the Council of Europe. The law however, is not an end in itself, but the beginning of a process. It is crucial to the future of the Kosovo heritage that the law is accompanied by an implementation strategy, supported by appropriate institutions and staff, enabling the establishment of a proper protective regime. Planning policy guidance is needed at the professional level and explanatory material made available to the general public, particularly owners of protected buildings and sites who need to be informed of their rights and responsibilities.

Management

The Cultural Heritage Division of the Ministry of Culture, Youth and Sports is responsible for the management of the cultural heritage. The consequent regulation of the built heritage is carried out by the Institute for the Protection of Monuments (IPMs) of Kosovo together with local institutes at Prishtinë/Priština, Prizren, Gjakovë /Đakovica, Gjilan /Gnjilane, Mitrovicë /Mitrovica and Pejë /Peć. These have overall responsibility for the protection and restoration of historic buildings and for permitted development within historic areas, although this responsibility has not always been appropriately discharged in the past as the reconstructions in the market at Gjakovë /Đakovica demonstrate. A parallel structure (the Museum of Kosovo and the Archaeological Institute of Kosovo) deals with the archaeological heritage. All of these institutes are centrally funded with occasional additional funding from international donors. It is believed that co-operation between the institutes is now working better than it was some years ago when regulatory responsibilities sometimes fell into the gap between national and local. There is however still a weakness in the quality of information exchange between the institutes. A number of reviews and sets of recommendations have been produced over the last few years, but decisions still need to be made especially regarding the relationship between the centre (the ministry and the national IPM) and the IPMs located in the regions, as well as (critically) between these bodies and the municipalities. Of equal importance to the clarification of areas of responsibility and lines of communication is the development of the interface between cultural heritage and spatial planning. There was consideration of the built heritage in the Law on Spatial Planning and the involvement of the Ministry of Environment and Spatial Planning in the drafting of the new Law on Cultural Heritage. This bodes well for future collaboration. The involvement of members of that ministry in the October 2003 workshop was a notable step forward.

Cooperation with other relevant ministries is developing. There are proposals for a Working Group between the Ministry of Culture, Youth and Sports (MCYS), the Ministry of Environment and Spatial Planning (MESP) and the Ministry of Trade and Industry (MTI) but these have not yet been implemented. In day to day planning matters there is the possibility within the Law on Spatial Planning of involving historic buildings experts as consultants. It is important that the Ministry of Culture takes an active role in this to ensure that such consultations take place and are shown to be constructive.

The institutes do not monitor the buildings of the Serbian Orthodox religion, which have been outside their areas of responsibility since 1999. These buildings are managed by the Serbian Orthodox Church (SOC). However, with regard to the reconstruction of sites damaged in

March 2004, the Reconstruction Implementation Commission (RIC), Chaired by the Council of Europe and comprising representatives from MCYS, SOC, and the IPMs from Belgrade and Prishtinë/Priština, has been working successfully so far.

The role of the institutes is under consideration in the course of the development of the Cultural Strategy, which in turn is related to the implementation of the new law since it is attempting to prioritise endeavours within the broad cultural heritage. Such prioritising will have a necessary impact on the role and responsibilities of the institutes responsible for managing the cultural heritage. The Strategy is adopted and its importance for the future of the cultural heritage of Kosovo is clear; the need for its development was independently recognised and recommended by both the Council of Europe and UNESCO.

Staff levels in the institutes is low, staff are poorly paid and lack effective training in project management. There is a good deal of staff inertia and lack of initiative. There is an absence of supervisory staff to ensure the proper care of monuments. The staff shortages and other difficulties have a political and historical basis, or bias - the Kosovo Albanians were excluded from management responsibilities before 1999: which prevented them from being able to acquire experience and training in this field. The Serbians in their turn have been excluded since 1999, taking with them a great body of knowledge and expertise. Little has been done to redress this situation during the last ten years.

The huge demands in the field cannot be met by the number of experts available, whether historians or conservators. The years of isolation of Kosovo and the limited material opportunities have proved discouraging to those who might have taken up careers relating to historic buildings or archaeology. There is also a notable absence of workers trained in traditional craft techniques - this has a negative impact on both restorations and new building. For documentation purposes, there is a small number of qualified staff capable of taking on work of identification and assessment. However, experience of rapid recording projects in Kosovo suggests that such staff may be greatly assisted by younger, temporary workers, for example students from the Architecture Departments of the universities of Kosovo. The benefits are two-way: students involved in such programmes benefit enormously from the opportunity of learning the techniques of assessment of historic buildings and sites: they also help to raise the morale of the established staff through their enthusiasm.

Partnerships

Since 2000, especially in the period 2000-2003, there has been productive co-operation between the Institute for the Protection of Monuments of Pristina and the Faculty of Civil Engineering and Architecture at the University of Pristina. This connection was facilitated by the Council of Europe and the former Department of Culture within UNMIK in order to involve students in the inventory programme. There is also an increasing level of co-operation between the local institutes and between the institutes and the Museum of Kosovo on archaeological excavations in Keqekoll and Artane, Novobërdë /Novo brdo.

There have been numerous examples of co-operation with international bodies. In addition to the Council of Europe and NGO Cultural Heritage without Borders, the Turkish government, through DIANET, the University of Ankara and KFOR have also been involved in inventory projects, with some detailed technical appraisal, specifically for buildings from the Ottoman period. The Kosovo International Management Group has carried out damage assessment for the European Commission, evaluating listed and public buildings with costings for repair, issuing the 'Kosovo Damage Assessment' on CD-Rom in April 2000. During the same year the German KFOR brigade made computerised records of monuments in the Prizren region, and Harvard University developed a 'Kosovo Cultural Heritage Strategy', which is available as a database. Norwegian Peoples' Aid and organisations from Denmark, the Netherlands, Sweden and Turkey have also been involved in initiatives relating to the built heritage. With

so much going on, there is a danger that activities may be duplicated unless the Ministry of Culture carries out an audit of achievements and needs.

The donor conference of May 2005 listed 45 monuments in need of restoration and conservation and provided costings, and the UNESCO report was produced following a mission carried out in April 2004. This very substantial document provides an historical description, photographs, condition assessment, recommendations and estimated costs for a significant number of sites: Byzantine/Orthodox architectural monuments - six of 'universal significance' and ten of 'regional significance'; thirteen Islamic architectural monuments; nine vernacular architecture sites, including quite substantial ensembles. The Serbian organisation Mnemosyne, based in Belgrade, has, with Italian financial assistance and the participation of three Italian experts, two of whom were from the Central Institute for Conservation in Rome, also produced a useful book on the cultural and natural heritage of Kosovo. In all, 127 cultural monuments were assessed, including some Islamic as well as Byzantine/Orthodox monuments, although the major emphasis of the publication is on the latter. In assessing priorities, this book will be a useful source but it should be seen in conjunction with the UNESCO report (2004) since it does not cover the whole of the present territory. It is also not easy to gain an idea of relative values of monuments when so many are of 'extraordinary importance'. These caveats notwithstanding, this is a significant piece of work, over 400 pages long, with an accompanying CD. There have also been projects carried out with international partners on works of restoration. The European Agency for Reconstruction financed a project for the restoration of 5 *kullas*, implemented by the Swedish NGO Cultural Heritage without Borders. Work on mosques in Pejë /Peć and Gjakovë /Đakovica was carried out respectively by Intersos and by the Packard Foundation (USA). The restoration of the Emin Giku complex in Prishtinë/Priština has been implemented by the European Agency for Reconstruction in partnership with PSF-France and the Museum of Kosovo.

Such programmes as these are now mainly carried out in association with local institutes. When international interventions began, co-operation was less developed and there was the unfortunate demolition of the library of a mosque in Gjakovë /Đakovica. There is a continuing need for centralisation of knowledge and authority so that the international agencies and the national and local institutes know what is happening and where the responsibilities lie. Such co-ordination, ideally carried out by the Ministry of Culture, will be very necessary as interventions increase, if confusion is to be avoided, proper priorities established, donors encouraged and works monitored. The new Law on Cultural Heritage and accompanying regulations in theory provide a formal structure for control but implementation, strategies and guidelines remain to be developed.

In individual cases, the institutes have considerable influence and are able to control and monitor the disbursement of funds, both national and international. National funding comes largely through the national budget rather than from individuals from whom investments are very rare, although the Council of Europe has recommended financial incentives through a sympathetic taxation regime in order to encourage the proper restoration of privatised buildings. There are also some investments from religious communities and some restoration work has been done in the Serbian enclaves.

Documentation

There is still no complete and comprehensive access to all relevant documentation. The return of archives from Belgrade, together with Museum objects, is regarded as a priority in cultural heritage management. There are, however, still considerable original archival holdings in Kosovo, as well as copies of documentation relating to historic buildings. It is anticipated that architectural and archaeological documentation will be held respectively in the National Institute for Protection and in the Museum, with copies in the Central Archives of

Kosovo. Currently it is thought that documents go into the archives too quickly, beyond the easy reach of professionals, underlining the fact that access to documentation is not yet seen as a public right.

Although there are experts in archives and in monuments, a central database for cultural heritage documentation is needed, with a trained staff for entering and maintaining records. Until the holdings can be regularised and documented, they will continue to be difficult to access, and there is certainly some way to go before documentation is fully in the public domain. There is a substantial historical archive of cadastral material in Turkey.

Documentation on maps is not up to date and land registers are incomplete, a situation which will be problematic in determining ownership rights. However it should be noted that the UN HABITAT agency and the Kosova Cadastral Agency have been engaged on developing cadastral maps which would certainly assist the process of ownership verification at least in urban areas. The state of completion of this project and the availability of its findings is not clear, but potentially it has a critical part to play in the protection of monuments: some have been destroyed in fact because their ownership was not known.

Following the joint Council of Europe and European Commission initiatives in 2000 in which rapid recording projects according to European Core Data Standards were carried out in Prishtinë/Priština, Pejë /Peć and Prizren, the latter reinforced by a travelling exhibition of photographs, work on identification of historic buildings was continued. Five institutes were engaged in field work which included risk and damage assessment. It ought to be possible therefore to develop a potential priority list as soon as all the material is available on the database. Currently (2008) MCYS with CHWB is administering a British-funded programme to put the inventory of over 2,000 sites onto a database with the aim of making it available and training professionals in its use. It is not yet clear how it will be made available to professionals and to the public, and who will be responsible for maintenance and updating. There is no equivalent programme for archaeology: the institute remains to be reformed, with divisions directed from one central institute: after reorganisation, new programmes of identification will be developed.

It should be noted that the Central Inventory of Immovable Cultural Property, held in Belgrade, is not compiled according to the European Core Data Standard, having been begun before its introduction. Work on this inventory is said to be continuing despite the difficulties of access to sites.

Education and Training

Education is perhaps the key to achieving a greater degree of mutual understanding and respect between communities. Although the official institutions and organisations are not yet involved in education in Kosovo, there is an intention within the heritage profession to collaborate with the educational authorities in order to arrange participation in seminars and workshops which will increase understanding of the fundamental importance of the cultural heritage and, it is hoped, help to bridge gaps between ethnic groups. Communication of the benefits and challenges of cultural diversity may also be attempted through exhibitions, publications, brochures and the media. Collaboration with the university sector offers the most fruitful possibilities for increasing the broad understanding of the role of the cultural heritage in society and the environment. Training in heritage management and conservation skills has been carried out by NGOs and international organisations but a more formal national structure remains to be developed.

Impact

The project has yielded multiple results. The biggest have been achieved with listing the monuments/sites of culture heritage in Kosovo according to their priorities. The PIL document has brought up the significance, urgency for intervention, the cost of interventions, etc which are very important for Kosovar institutions, the government and other national and international organizations. Many results can be seen on site - most of the monuments/sites from the list have started the rehabilitation process or it is planned to start very quickly. It is worth mentioning the additional effects of this project: institutional capacity building; standardisation of methodology; treatment of monuments/sites of culture heritage; awareness raising of stakeholders in cultural heritage in Kosovo.

Conclusion

There is a great deal about which we can be positive. The new Law on Cultural Heritage and its accompanying seven Regulations have been developed through workshops. The comprehensive cultural heritage strategy has been accepted. Powers and responsibilities have been devolved from UNMIK to the Ministry of Culture, although institutional reform has not advanced significantly. The inventory of historic buildings has been completed. MCYS with support from the British Embassy and CHwB have started establishing a data base of Cultural Heritage monuments/sites. The Spatial Planning and Education Ministries have started to talk to the Ministry of Culture about matters of mutual concern.

There are still significant problems. Although the law has been updated and the regulations agreed, implementation has not yet had time to bear fruit. Funding shortages, staff shortages and inadequacies, illegal building, inadequacy of the archaeological record, inadequacies in the available documentation and neglect of monuments continue to present major challenges.

The major problem however is political: the difficulty of achieving a meaningful and constructive dialogue between peoples with a shared history and deep divisions. But despite these difficulties we can state that both Kosovo Albanians and Kosovo Serbs recognise the importance of the cultural heritage; both wish to see it celebrated and preserved; both recognise that it is not just their own but something which belongs to all mankind, part of the common heritage of all Europeans.

Consultees

For the full list of original consultees involved, see the 2004 version of this document. For this version, we are indebted to the following:

Kiran Singh, Civil Affairs Officer DCA/UMR/Ministry of Culture, Youth and Sports, Programme Co-ordinator

Burbuqe Deva, Division for Architectural Heritage, Ministry of Culture, Youth and Sports, Co-Programme Co-ordinator

Bujar Demjaha, Faculty of Architecture, Pristina, Architect, Project coordinator.

Revised, July, 2008 by Bujar Demjaha, John Bold and Martin Cherry

Prioritised Intervention List

Summary

The Prioritised Intervention List for Kosovo comprises 26 sites and buildings. In view of the state of completion of the inventory and following the March 2004 events, this is as balanced and comprehensive a list as is possible at this time. As the inventory develops (particularly for archaeology), and as collaboration improves, there will of course be a need for continuing review. Because of the devastation of the Old house in the Great Market in Gjakova this monument has been replaced with another monument in the same town, together with the later Mill of Haxhi Zeka in Peja. The damaged Cavderbasha Atelier and sculpture garden in Prishtinë/Priština has also been added to the list. The Episcopal Residence in Prizren has been completely reconstructed and has been removed from the list.

1. Fortress of Prizren
2. Hammam Mehmed Pasha, Prizren
3. Mosque of Sinan Pasha (Jashar Pasha), Prishtinë/Priština
4. Mosque of Llapi, Prishtinë/Priština
5. Ulpiana-Justiniana Secunda archaeological site, Gracanica,
6. Mosque of Sinan Pasha, Prizren
7. Mosque of Sultan Mehmet Fatih, Prishtinë/Priština
8. Fortress of Gumnishte / Historic Novo Brdo(Novobërdë /Novo brdo)
9. Great Turkish Bath, Prishtinë/Priština
10. Fortress Zveçan /Zvečan
11. Former Hotel Union Building, Prishtinë/Priština
12. Monastery of Dečani, Dečani /Deqan
13. Stone Bridge, Vushtrri/Vučitrn
14. St Peter's Basilica, Stan Tërg/Stari Trg
15. Hammam, Mitrovicë /Mitrovica

sites added following March 2004 events

16. The Church of the Holy Virgin Ljeviska, Bogorodica Ljeviska, Prizren
17. The Monastery of the Holy Healers Cosmas and Damian, Zočište/Zoqishtë
18. The Monastery of St Joanikije at Devič, Srbica/Skënderaj
19. The Monastery of the Holy Trinity, Mušutište /Mushutishtë
20. The Episcopal Church of St. George, Prizren
21. The Church of St. Nicholas, Prishtinë/Priština
22. The Church of St. Saviour, Prizren
23. The Monastery of the Holy Archangels, Prizren

new sites added 2008

24. Old house in Gjakovë /Đakovica
25. Mill of Haxhi Zeka in Pejë /Peć
26. The Agim Cavderbasha Atelier and sculpture garden in Prishtinë/Priština

The list includes a broad range of building types:

- 1 bridge
- 3 forts
- 4 mosques
- 9 Orthodox churches and monastic sites
- 1 Catholic church
- 3 hammams
- 1 old stone urban house

- 1 archaeological site
- 1 20th century urban building.
- 1 Industrial Heritage
- 1 Atelier and sculpture garden

8 of the buildings have been subject to summary condition assessments, with estimated costings for remedial and restoration work supplied. Further information and costings on some of the key sites may be found in the UNESCO report, *Cultural Heritage in Kosovo*, 2004.

The significance of the sites has been assessed as follows:

- regional (14);
- national (8);
- international (3);
- significance not stated (1).

The priority has not been stated in all cases, but 11 are said to be of *high* priority for intervention, 4 *medium* and 5 *low*.

Site Map



The Fortress - Prizren (KO_01)



Territory	Kosovo
Name of organisation compiling the information	Institute for Protection of Cultural Monuments of Prizren
Contact name	Burbuqe Deva
E-mail address	Burbuqe.Deva@ks-gov.net
Name and address of building(s) or site	The Fortress of Prizren
Inventory reference number(s)	
Building type(s)	Monumental ensemble, fortifications
Main date(s)	5 th century BC
Current use(s)	occasionally visited

Significance

The fortress dominating the city of Prizren is one of the most important cultural and historical monuments of the city. Archaeological excavations, although not completed, demonstrate that the Fortress of Prizren is a fruit of a long historic process. Stratifications of constructions date from different historic periods. The first person who has mentioned the fortress was the Prokop of Caesarea in his book "About constructions", in the 6th century AD. Later, the fortress was referred to by Johanez Skylicess in the 11th century AD. The fortress was renovated for the last time in the third decade of the 19th century by the local bourgeois family of Rotllas. The first archaeological research took place in 1969 and remains uncompleted.

According to the archaeologists, the fortress is divided into three parts or cities: the acropolis, the lower city and the southern city. The process of deterioration started in 1912 and continues today. The fortress needs reconstruction if it is to keep the values of cultural and historical heritage and to contribute to the possible development of cultural, recreational and tourist activities.

Categories of significance

Of international importance

Categories of ownership or interest

The ensemble is positioned in a slope from where you can see the entire city. It is very attractive, both for the local population and for tourists who are continuously visiting the town. The fortress is suitable for different cultural manifestations, and could be transformed into a recreational-tourist centre.

Documentation and bibliographic references

Technical documentation, description and photographic record, prepared by the Institute for Protection of Monuments of Prizren over different periods of time, is available, together with bibliographic sources, at the Institute.

Condition

Very bad: the walls are partially destroyed, parts of the ensemble within the walls are decayed and the access to the fortress is very bad.

Risk

Since the object is constantly affected by moisture, the remains of the walls are exposed to the greatest risk of continuous deterioration.

Condition risk

Immediate risk: continuous destruction from moisture and neglect.

Technical assessment and costing

According to the preliminary assessments (approximate) the amount needed for the restoration of the object is 302,000 EUR.

Ownership

The fortress is the property of the Municipal Assembly of Prizren.

Occupation

Occasionally used by visitors.

Management

Management of the object is the responsibility of the Municipal Assembly of Prizren and IPM Prizren.

Summary

The ensemble presents interesting architectural features and works from different historical periods which can be seen in the stratifications of remains. The fortress can be an attractive part of a scheme for the development of recreational and cultural activities, considering its natural environment.

The potential priority level of intervention is *medium*.

Sign. and date

Jusuf Xhibo *ida*
Fikret Tikvesh *ida*
Enver Batiu historian
Prizren
11.03.2004 (revised 08.07.2008)

The Hammam of Gazi Mehmed Pasha – Prizren (KO_02)



Territory	Kosovo
Name of organisation compiling the information	Institute for Protection of Cultural Monuments of Prizren
Contact name	Burbuqe Deva
E-mail address	Burbuqe.Deva@ks-gov.net
Name and address of building(s) or site	The Hammam of Gazi Mehmed Pasha, Prizren, Adem Jashari str.
Inventory reference number(s)	nr.v. 380/54
Building type(s)	public baths
Main date(s)	1563-64
Current use(s)	The monument is partially in use (the entrance) for cultural events, such as exhibitions

Significance

The monument is situated in the centre of the city of Prizren. It is part of the Complex of Gazi Mehmed Pasha, including also the mosque, *turbet* and *madrassa*.

In the vicinity of the *hammam* is situated the Mosque of Emin Pasha, the minaret of the Mosque of Jakub Bey (*Arasta*), the Mosque of Kukli Bey (*Saraqane*) and the *Tekke* (shrine) of the Halveti Sect, close to the most frequented road of the city. Two big cupolas and twenty other small ones cover the roof. The monument is partially covered with local tiles, while one part is clad with a lead sheet.

The *hammam* is made up of two parts: one part is for men and the other one for women. The men's gallery in its centre has a fountain and sofas to drink coffee and tea. The floor is made of stone slabs. The walls and floor are heated. Until 1944 this object served as a bathhouse, and then its use changed. Now it awaits restoration.

The Hammam of Gazi Mehmed combines autochthonous architecture with oriental influence. This monument, together with the baths of Daut Pasha in Skopje and Nysret Bey in Sarajevo, are the most imposing public baths constructed in the Balkans during the period of Ottoman

domination. In 1833, distinguished aristocrats of Prizren, brothers Mahmud and Emin Pasha, restored the monument, restoration which can be seen even today, despite serious damage. Since the object is of high value and under the protection of law, the IPM of Prizren listed it in the Prioritised Intervention List.

Categories of significance

Of regional importance

The Hammam of Gazi Mehmed Pasha expresses the typical and characteristic creation of the oriental-local architecture in the towns of the Balkans. Following restoration, this monument could be included in the development of different cultural activities.

Categories of ownership or interest

Considering the location of the monument in the centre of the town, various activities could be attractive to the wider population, especially cultural or folklore activities.

Documentation and bibliographic references

Technical documentation, description and photographic records were prepared by the Institute for Protection of Monuments of Prizren, over different periods of time, and are available at the Institute.

Condition

Poor: because of water infiltration through the roof, the floor, walls and cupolas are partly damaged.

Risk

Since 75% of the lead in the roof doesn't exist and almost all the glass of cupolas are destroyed, the risk linked to rainfall is high. If urgent intervention on the roof is not undertaken, the cupolas are at risk of collapse.

Condition risk

Immediate risk: except the main cupolas, the condition of the roof is alarming. There are photographic records of the existing condition.

Slow decay: The floor is continuously damaged by moisture and visitors.

Technical assessment and costing

According to the preliminary assessments (approximate), the amount needed for the restoration of the object is 115,000 EUR.

Ownership

The monument is the property of the Islamic Community, while the IPM Prizren is using it on a temporary basis.

Occupation

The monument is partially used (only the entrance) for temporary exhibitions.

Management

The Institute for Protection of Monuments of Prizren is responsible for the management of the monument, in particular during organised visits. The institute is also reviewing the requests for exhibitions.

Summary

The Hammam of Gazi Mehmed Pasha is a monument characterised by the two separate parts - part for men and the other one for women - two attached buildings. Since in this area these monuments have almost disappeared, only an urgent intervention will safeguard it. Since the documentation for the existing condition exists, the first step would consist in the preparation of documentation for restoration and revitalisation of the Hammam of Gazi Mehmed Pasha, including the clear evaluation of costs.

The Turkish government has expressed an interest in contributing funding to this project.

The potential priority level of intervention is *high*.

Sign. and date

Jusuf Xhibo, *ida*
Fikret Tikvesh, *ida*
Enver Batiu, historian
Prizren
11.03.2004 (Revised 08.07.2008)

Jashar Pasha Mosque - Prishtinë/Priština (KO_03)



Territory	Kosovo
Name of organisation compiling the information	Institute for Protection of Monuments of Kosovo
Contact name	Burbuqe Deva
E-mail address	Burbuqe.Deva@ks-gov.net
Name and address of building(s) or site	Jashar Pasha Mosque, Prishtinë/Priština
Inventory reference number(s)	Nr.v. E. K. 02-278/67
Building type(s)	Sacral monument - Mosque
Main date(s)	16 th - 19 th century
Current use(s)	Mosque

Significance

The Sinan Pasha Mosque, situated in the historic centre of the city of Pristina, is an important and valuable part of material cultural heritage in this part of the Balkans from the Ottoman period. This mosque was constructed to hasten the acceptance of Islam among the citizens of Pristina. One of the donors was Jashar Pasha. This monument is one of the oldest in Pristina. The mosque consists of a hall for prayers, *hajāt* (corridor) and a minaret. The mosque is covered with a cupola, supported by four pendentives.

Categories of significance

The Jashar Pasha Mosque in Prishtinë/Priština is an architectural monument typical for old cities. It is a sacral building of "Kosovar style" where the oriental influence is noticed. This mosque, together with the rest of the historic fabric built over centuries, which constitutes the old core of Prishtinë/Priština, can be used for the development of cultural tourism, and generate economic benefit.

Categories of ownership or interest

Considering the particular cultural-historical values of this monument, and the values of its environment in general, this mosque and the historic area in which it is situated, there are opportunities for cultural tourism development.

Documentation

The technical, theoretical and photographic documentation is missing. The enhancement project prepared by the experts of the Institute for Protection of Monuments of Kosovo, Prishtinë/Priština in 2002 is also missing.

Bibliography

F. Drançolli, *Xhamia e Jashar Pashës*, Oferta sukcesi Prishtinë 2003, 34.

Condition

Poor: The condition of the Jashar Pasha Mosque is not good. There are cracks in construction elements and the condition of the stone is not good. The historical environment is degrading.

Risk

If we do not undertake measures needed for the maintenance of the monument, including the conservation and restoration interventions, the mosque will be at risk of further decay.

Condition risk

The Mosque is exposed to gradual decay. The Mosque is situated close to the main street. The constant traffic affects the stability of the monument. Repair measures were carried out without preliminary studies.

Technical assessment and costing

Technical assessments have not been prepared.

Ownership

The Mosque is the property of the Islamic Community of Kosovo.

Occupation

The Mosque is occupied on a daily basis and used for religious ceremonies.

Management

The Islamic Community of Kosovo is responsible for the management of the mosque. With a feasibility study for cultural tourism exploitation and financial support to implement the project, an agreement could be achieved between the Islamic Community of Kosova and the organisation responsible for cultural tourism, assigned by Governmental and local authorities. The Institute for the Protection of the Cultural Monuments of Kosovo, organisation for the protection of the cultural monuments in Kosovo, will provide the expertise and supervise this project.

Summary

Preserved authenticity of this mosque and its historical environment are the main components for a successful pilot project for cultural tourism development. Re-establishment of the link between the mosque and its environment will be the first step in preparing the rehabilitation project.

The potential priority level of intervention is *high*.

Sign. and date

Prof. Dr.sc. Fejaz Drançolli
Prishtinë/Priština, 11.03.2004 (Revised 08.07.2008)

The Mosque of Llapi – Prishtinë/Priština (KO_04)



Territory	Kosovo
Name of organisation compiling the information	Institute for the Protection of Monuments of Kosovo
Contact name	Burbuqe Deva
Name and address of building(s) or site	The Mosque of Llapi, Prishtinë/Priština
E-mail address	Burbuqe.Deva@ks-gov.net
Inventory reference number(s)	Inventory completed in 2000
Building type(s)	Sacral building - Mosque
Main date(s)	1470
Current use(s)	The mosque is not in use

Significance

The Mosque of Llapi, a significant monument from the Ottoman period, is valuable for the material cultural heritage in this part of the Balkans. This mosque was constructed to hasten the acceptance of Islam among the citizens of Prishtinë/Priština. It is one of the oldest monuments of the city. This mosque included a hall for prayers, a *hajati* (corridor) and a minaret. The building was covered with a cupola.

Categories of significance

The Mosque of Llapi is a representative monument of the architecture of the historic centre in Kosovo where an oriental influence is easily distinguishable. The Mosque of Llapi, the main building alone or together with the surrounding old city, can be used to promote cultural tourism development, generating economic benefits.

Categories of ownership or interest

Considering the cultural and historical values of this monument in particular, and the significance of the old town in general, these elements are predisposed for cultural tourism development.

Documentation and bibliographic references

Documentation

The technical, written and photographic documentation is not available. The rehabilitation project prepared by the experts of the Institute for Protection of Monuments of Kosovo, Prishtinë/Priština, in 2000 is missing.

Bibliography

F. Drançolli, *Xhamia e Llapit a Ramadanie*, dok. IMMK, Prishtinë 2003.

Condition

The renovation of the mosque is now close to completion. The monument remains on the PIL because of the need to monitor the quality of the works.

Risk

No longer considered to be at risk.

Ownership

The Mosque is the property of the Islamic Community in Prishtinë/Priština.

Occupation

Due to its condition, the monument is not used.

Management

The Islamic Community in Prishtinë/Priština is responsible for the management of the monument. Through a study, restoration and revitalisation project this monument could be part of a cultural tourism development scheme. With financial support for the implementation of the project, an agreement could be reached between the Islamic Community of Kosovo and the organisation responsible for cultural tourism, assigned by the Government and local authorities. The Institute of the Protection of the Cultural Monuments of Kosovo, organisation responsible for the protection of cultural monuments, will provide the expertise and supervise this project.

Summary

The authenticity of this mosque and its situation in the historic centre of Prishtinë/Priština are the main predispositions for a successful pilot project for the development of cultural tourism. Re-establishment of the link between this monument and its vicinity will be the first step in preparing a project for its revitalisation.

Sign. and date

Prof. Dr.sc. Fejaz Drançolli
Prishtinë/Priština
11.03.2004 (Revised 08.07.2008)

Ulpiana – Justiniana Secunda archaeological site - Gracanica (KO_05)



Territory	Kosovo
Name of organisation compiling the information	Institute for Protection of Monuments & Regional Museum of Prishtinë/Priština
Contact name	Burbuqe Deva
E-mail address	Burbuqe.Deva@ks-gov.net
Name and address of building(s) or site	Ulpiana – Justiniana Secunda, Archaeological Site, Gracanica village, Prishtinë/Priština
Inventory reference number(s)	Pr.21/55
Building type(s)	Archaeological site
Main date(s)	Copper age with continuity up to the 7 th century AC.
Current use(s)	The major part of the site is used for agriculture.

Significance

Ulpiana is situated in the area of the Gracanica village, 9 km southeast from Prishtinë/Priština. It is surrounded with metal mines of metal and farmland. Ulpiana was one of the biggest cities in the ancient province of Dardania, established in the 1st century AC. This site was mentioned for the first time in written annals in the second half of the 2nd century, when it gained the status of a city. In late antiquity it became a bishopric belonging to the Metropolis of Skupi (Skopje). A catastrophic earthquake in 518 destroyed Ulpiana. The Emperor Justinian reconstructed the city walls gave it a new name: Justiniana Secunda.

The ruins of the town, fortified with walls and semicircular towers, occupies a surface of 35.5 hectares. The city, together with a *castum*, suburb, places of worship and a graveyard, occupies a surface of 120 hectares. Archaeological excavations during the period 1953-1995 uncovered stratum of inhabitations and other monuments from the Eneolith (Copper) Age up

to the 7th century AD. The remains of the Northern Portal (1st –4th century), the Northern Memory with a monumental marble sarcophagus (3rd–4th century), a sumptuous palace in the centre of town with remains of hipocaustics and a mosaic floor with bird motifs (4th century), and the Justinian's Basilica (4th century) are particularly valuable. Due to the status of "*cultural monument of first category*", protected by law, experts from the Institute of Monuments & Regional Museum of Pristina prepared a conservation project for the ancient monuments' remains and for archaeological excavations as part of the programme activity for 2003.

Categories of significance

Of national interest.

The Ensemble of Ulpiana - Justiniana Secunda expresses the traditional architectural creation of ancient towns with provincial features, below which there are stratified remains of prehistoric settlements. The ensemble could become of *national and international importance*, if the idea of preparing a project for cultural tourism development was adopted and supported by the local, national and international authorities.

Categories of ownership or interest

Considering the complexity of this ensemble - cultural heritage in a natural setting, the predispositions for cultural tourism development are more than obvious.

Documentation and bibliographic references

Documentation

Technical, written and photo documentation was prepared for conservation and excavation activities by the experts of the Institute of Monuments & Regional Museum of Prishtinë/Priština in 2003 and 2007.

Bibliography

1. Fidanovski, *Pregled rezultata dosadasnjih istrazivanja antickog perioda u SAP Kosovo*, Glasnik Muzeja Kosova XIII – XIV, Prishtinë 1994,
2. *Fjala XXXIV*, Prishtinë 1991
3. H. Mehmetaj, *Historiku i Themelimit të Ulpianës*.

Condition

Very bad: condition of discovered antique remains: walls of the Northern Memory, marble sarcophagus and three other sarcophaguses are damaged because of lack of conservation measures and are in poor conservation state. Objects discovered in 1955, along the 'decumano maximus', the surrounding wall and a worship place are not conserved. The worship place in the western part of the ancient town is not conserved.

Good condition: Walls of ancient monuments of the Northern Portal and Justinian's Basilica are in good condition, but there is a need for interventions due to slippery stones of the walls and damages from the vegetation.

Risk

Risk is linked to the state of conservation.

Technical assessment and costing

According to preliminary assessments (approximate) the amount needed for conservation works is 340,000 EUR.

Ownership

The site is partially in private ownership. The discovered part with its surroundings is in use by the Institute of Monuments & Regional Museum of Prishtinë/Priština, and is a property of the Museum of Kosovo.

Management

The Institute of Monuments & Regional Museum of Pristina is responsible for the management of the ensemble of Ulpiana – Justiniana Secunda. If a contract is to be agreed with the owners of undiscovered parts, the management - following the terms of contract - could be under the responsibility of the Institute of Monuments & Regional Museum of Prishtinë/Priština.

Summary

The authentic preservation and protection of Ulpiana – Justiniana Secunda, as well as its location, are predispositions for a successful Pilot project for cultural tourism development. The consolidation of the remains will be the first step. The next step will be the continuation of archaeological excavations and presentation of discovered monuments.

Sign. and date

Haxhi Mehmetaj
Prishtinë/Priština
12.03.2004. (Revised 08.07.2008)

The Mosque of Sinan Pasha - Prizren (KO_06)



Territory	Kosovo
Name of organisation compiling the information	Institute for Protection of Cultural Monuments of Prizren
Contact name	Burbuqe Deva
E-mail address	Burbuqe.Deva@ks-gov.net
Name and address of building(s) or site	The Mosque of Sinan Pasha, City of Prizren, Square of shadërvanit (fountain)
Inventory reference number(s)	nr.v. 1599/48
Building type(s)	Sacral building - Mosque
Main date(s)	1615
Current use(s)	Mosque

Significance

The mosque of Sinan Pasha is located in the central part of the city of Prizren where it dominates the main square of the town. The mosque was built by Sofi Sinan Pasha in 1024 (1615) in front of the Lumbardhi river. Behind the mosque there is a historical residential quarter with the city fortress.

Near the front there is a stone fountain which gave its name to the entire complex. Other important landmarks such as the stone bridge, the Madrassa, and monuments from various periods in the square of *shatervani* (fountain) form the ensemble.

The mosque was restored in 1906 (1684-85). The building is characterised by a variety of ornaments rich in form and color. The Mosque was in function until the beginning of World War I, when the occupiers of the city transformed it into an armory. During this period the mosque suffered structural damage from the explosion of a bomb and the interior, in particular mural paintings, were substantially damaged. In 1919, the Serbian occupiers pulled down three cupolas of the entrance hall of the mosque. In the period 1913-41, the mosque

served as a store. In 1941, it was given back to the Vakuf (properties of Islam community) and served as a mosque until 1945. In 1969, the monument was repaired. Since the end of the last war, the monument serves as a mosque and is presented as an object of cultural and historical heritage.

The Mosque includes the Madrassa and the library with a rich fund of religious and scientific books in Turkish. The Koran of high value deserves to be mentioned among these books since it was a unique copy brought from Afghanistan and is gold-plated. There is a need for restoration.

The Mosque of Sofi Sinan Pasha is one of the most significant monuments inherited from the period of the Ottoman domination in these territories. The mosque was declared as a monument and was put under law protection in 1948.

Categories of significance

Of international importance

The monument is a typical creation of oriental architecture of the cities in the Balkans.

Categories of ownership or interest

Since the monument is located in the centre of the town, it is attractive for the population, and in particular for the tourists who frequently visit the town.

Documentation and bibliographic references

Technical documentation, description and photo-documentation was prepared by the Institute for Protection of Cultural Monuments of Prizren through different periods of time, together with experts from Turkey. Bibliographic documentation is available at the Institute.

Condition

The roofs of the cupola and minaret have been re-leaded. The mural paintings are being restored.

Gradual decay from moisture is being arrested.

Technical assessment and costing

According to the preliminary assessments (approximate) the amount needed for restoration of the monument is 478,540 EUR.

Ownership

The monument is the property of the Islamic Community.

Occupation

It is used for religious obligations and as a cultural heritage monument for visits.

Management

The management of the object is the responsibility of the Islamic Community and IPM of Prizren.

Summary

The marvellous architecture, the dominant position of the monument in the main square of the town and the presence of historical ensembles in the vicinity call for continual monitoring of the structure.

Sign. and date

Jusuf Xhibo ,*ida*
Fikret Tikvesh ,*ida*
Mr Enver Batiu, historian
Prizren, 11.03.2004. (Revised 08.07.2008)

Sultan Mehmet Fatih Mosque – Prishtinë/Priština (KO_07)



Territory	Kosovo
Name of organisation compiling the information	Institute for Protection of Monuments of Kosovo
Contact name	Burbuge Deva
E-mail address	Burbuge.Deva@ks-gov.net
Name and address of building(s) or site	Sultan Mehmet Fatih Mosque Prishtinë/Priština
Inventory reference number(s)	Nr.v. E. R. 848/53
Building type(s)	Sacral building, Mosque
Main date(s)	1463
Current use(s)	Mosque in use

Significance

The Fatih Mosque, suited in the old core of the city of Prishtinë/Priština, is of importance and value as a testimony of the material cultural heritage from the Ottoman period in this region of the Balkans. This mosque was constructed to hasten the acceptance of Islam among the citizens of Pristina. It was founded by Sultan Mehmet Fatih the Second. This mosque is one of the oldest monuments on the territory of Kosovo.

The mosque includes a hall for prayers, *hajat* (corridor) and a minaret. The mosque is covered by a cupola, supported by four pendentives.

Categories of significance

-

Categories of ownership or interest

The Mosque of Sultan Fatih is a monument representative of the architectural types of old cities of Kosovo, constructed during the Ottoman period. In these historic towns and in the sacral monuments of “Kosovar style” an oriental influence is clearly visible. This mosque together with the rest of the urban ensembles constructed over centuries, constitute the old core of Pristina, and can be also used for the development of cultural tourism, generating material benefit.

Documentation and bibliographic references

Documentation

The technical, written and photographic documentation and the project for enhancement prepared by the experts of the Institute for Protection of Monuments of Kosovo in 2002 are missing.

Bibliography

F. Drançolli; *Xamia e Madhe*, Oferta sukcesi Pristina 2003, 35.

Condition

Poor: the state of conservation of the Sultan Fatih Mosque is poor. There are cracks in construction elements and the stone condition is not good.

Risk

If the necessary consolidation measures are not undertaken, including the restoration of the monument, the mosque will be exposed to further decay.

Condition risk

The Mosque is exposed to gradual decay. It is situated near the main street, and affected by the constant traffic which results in decay. Some measures and repairs were undertaken, but without being first examined and studied. Remedial works are being carried out under the aegis of the government of Turkey, but there has been no historical analysis and no long term programming of works.

Technical assessment and costing

600.000 Euro

Ownership

The mosque is the property of the Islamic Community of Kosovo.

Occupation

The mosque is occupied on a daily basis and used for prayers and religious ceremonies.

Management

The Islamic Community of Kosovo is responsible for the management of the mosque. If a feasibility study for cultural tourism development were prepared and financial support for the implementation of the project granted, an agreement could be reached between the Islamic Community of Kosovo and the organisation responsible for cultural tourism, appointed by Governmental and local authorities. The Institute of the Protection of the Cultural Monuments of Kosovo, an organisation responsible for the protection of the cultural monuments in Kosovo, would provide the expertise and supervise the project.

Summary

The preserved authenticity of this mosque and its vicinity are the main predispositions for a successful pilot project for the development of cultural tourism. Re-creation of the link between the monument and its environment will be the first step in preparing a revitalisation project. It is imperative that the mosque is seen in the context of the surrounding buildings and roads that require a comprehensive traffic management and urban enhancement scheme to preserve the integrity of the ensemble.

The potential priority level of intervention is *high*.

Sign. and date

Prof. Dr.sc. Fejaz Drançolli
Prishtinë/Priština
11.03.2004 (Revised 08.07.2008)

The Fortress of Gumnishte/ Historic Novo Brdo (KO_08)



Artana, qytet mesjetar

Territory	Kosovo
Name of organisation compiling the information	Institute for the Protection of Cultural Monuments and the Prishtinë/Pristina Regional Museum
Contact name	Burbuqe Deva
Name and address of building(s) or site	The Fortress of Gumnishte / Historic Novo Brdo, Artana, Novobërdë /Novo brdo
Inventory reference number(s)	226\ 48
E-mail address	Burbuqe.Deva@ks-qov.net
Building type(s)	Archaeological remains of an antique and mediaeval city
Main date(s)	4 th –3 rd century BC, 14 th -17 th century AD
Current use(s)	The mediaeval fortress is abandoned. It is visited by tourists even though it is not advertised. The site is also being used for pasture.

Significance

Novobërdë /Novo brdo is located approximately 35 km southeast of Pristina, on a high ground 860 -1124 metres above the sea level. Novobrdo, an antique settlement and a medieval city, was established close to silver and gold mines.

The antique settlement is called Gumnishte. Rescue archeological research and surveys, carried out in 1990, documented a fortified dwelling or settlement constructed with dry stone. The fortified part covers a surface of 5.10 Ha. It includes a pre-quarter area of 2 Ha. The

excavations included parts of the surrounding wall and a water well (dimensions 2.40 x 2.40 x 3.80 m). Metal objects, dishes and ceramic fragments of luxurious vases decorated with black figures on red background were found. Judging by the size of the residence, the importance of vases and very large stones used for building construction, the possibility that we are dealing with Ilir city Damastion, where silver coins were produced in the 4th century BC, is not excluded.

The mediaeval city bears the name "Fortress". It is mentioned for the first time in historical sources in 1326 as Nuovomonte. In 1349, silver coins bear the name of grossi di Novabarda. The fortress was known as one of the most important mining cities in south-eastern Europe. Mining was developed by Saxons; trade grew thanks to Dubrovnik's merchants. The population consisted of Albanians, Slavs, Saxons and other nationalities. The city fell under Turkish rule in 1445. After the Austro-Turkish wars in 1689, the city lost its importance and its old-time fame. As the Christian coalition lost the war, the population migrated.

The fortified city consisted of three parts: the upper city (citadela), lower city and pre-quarters. The entire area covers a surface of 50 Ha. The upper city was protected with walls and six tall cylindrical towers. The lower city, apart from surrounding walls, was protected with two towers, on the east and south sides, and a moat on the west side. Pre-quarters, villages, cemeteries and religious buildings extended throughout the entire area.

During the archaeological excavations carried out between 1951 and 2003, important monuments, such as the Good Friday cathedral, Saxon monumental church and two smaller churches, were found.

The site of Novobërdë /Novo brdo, in particular the mediaeval town which preserved its integrity and impressive monumental features, such as defence walls up to 15 m high, the natural environment rich with fauna and flora specimens, presents wide possibilities for tourism development.

Because of its importance, the site is listed as a "cultural monument of the first category" protected by law, experts of the Institute of Monuments and the Prishtinë/Priština regional Museum drafted a project for the preservation of archeological remains as part of the 2003 programme of activity .

Categories of significance

Of outstanding national importance

The antique settlement demonstrates the interlacing of the Hellenic culture with local Ilir culture. The mediaeval city shows the symbiosis of European architectural styles and Ottoman building traditions.

If the idea of drafting a project for cultural tourism development was supported by the local and national authorities, and international institutions, all archeological locations might become of extraordinary national and wider interest.

Categories of ownership or interest

Bearing in mind the natural and cultural significance of the site, the possibility of tourism development is obvious.

Documentation and bibliographic references

Documentation

Technical and written documentation, as well as photographs are prepared by the experts of the Institute for Protection of Cultural Monuments & Prishtinë/Pristina Regional Museum in 2003, in the framework of preservation activities and archaeological excavations.

Bibliography

1. V. Jovanovic, *Novobrdo really silver and golden city*. Belgrade, (Serbian, Latin).
2. H. Mehmetaj, *In Novobërdë/Novobrdo is discovered relics of the Ilir city inhabitance*, Word, Prishtinë/Pristina, September 1990 (Albanian Latin).

Condition

Very bad condition – the antique city, the mediaeval upper city and lower city, where the walls have almost collapsed, the foundations of the Saxon church, structural problems (foundations), stones have slipped so it is hard to notice the church plan. The small church, discovered in 1951: structural foundation problems.

Good condition - the foundation of the Good Friday cathedral and of the church with surrounding walls, discovered and preserved in 2003.

Risk

Risk is related to lack of maintenance and conservation.

Condition risk

Immediate risk of further deterioration, solution found but not implemented.

Management

The management of this archaeological site is the responsibility of the Municipal Assembly in Novobërdë/Novobrdo and the Institute for Protection of Cultural Monuments & Prishtinë/Pristina Regional Museum. If a project and common objectives for the preservation, restoration, archaeological research, the construction of a visitors' centre and a museum were implemented, the Institute for the Protection of Cultural Monuments & Prishtinë/Pristina Regional Museum, besides other national and international institutions would participate in this project and would offer expertise and supervise the project

Summary

The impressive architectural features, such as defence walls of the mediaeval city, the archaeological remains, rich flora and fauna, as well as future plans for the establishment of a visitors' centre, provide preconditions for cultural and natural tourism development. The first step would consist in the consolidation of the city walls.

Sign. and date

Haxhi Mehemtaj
Prishtinë/Pristina
13.03.2004. (No changes required, 08/07/08)

The Great Turkish Baths – Prishtinë/Priština (KO_09)



Territory	Kosovo
Name of the organisation compiling the information	Institute for the Protection of Cultural Monuments & Pristina Regional Museum
Contact name	Burbuqe Deva
E-mail address	Burbuqe.Deva@ks-gov.net
Name and address of building(s) or site	The Great Turkish Baths, Prishtinë/Priština
Inventory reference number(s)	117\ 58
Building type(s)	Turkish Baths
Main date(s)	Second half of the 15 th century
Current use(s)	One part of the Turkish Bath is not being used; other part is occupied by shops managed by the Academy of Science and Arts of Kosovo.

Significance

The Great Turkish Bath is located in the centre of the old town of Prishtinë/Priština, close to the Sultan Mehmet Fatih mosque (15th century), the Small Turkish Baths (18th century), the Clock Tower (second half of the 19th century), and the building of the Academy of Science and Arts of Kosovo (reconstructed urban dwelling of the 19th century).

The Great Turkish Baths were constructed in the second half of the 15th century. It is a one-floor building with 800 m² surface, initially covered with 15 cupolas. The baths were divided in two parts. The western part was reserved for men whilst the eastern part was accessible to women. The building included one entrance in the south part but did not have any windows, as light entered from special holes in the cupola, covered with glass. The interior was decorated with murals. Over the centuries, the Great Baths were transformed, especially on the east and south parts, and inside on the west side. The building is one of the rare examples in Kosovo of the representative Ottoman baths typology. Because of its significance as a cultural monument protected by law, the experts of the Institute for Protection of Cultural

Monuments & Pristina Regional Museum prepared a project proposal for the Pristina Great Turkish Baths, as part of the 2000 activity programme.

Categories of significance

Of regional importance.

The Great Pristina Turkish Baths express a typical creation of the Ottoman architecture. The building could be restored to its original appearance as a city museum where cultural heritage, archaeological and ethnographic artefacts would be presented, if the idea were supported by the local, regional authorities and international organisations.

Categories of ownership or interest

Bearing in mind the locality of the monument and its significance, the possibilities for presentation and use are varied.

Documentation and bibliographic references

Documentation

Technical and written documents, as well as photographs were prepared by the experts of the Institute for Protection of Cultural Monuments & Pristina Regional Museum in 2000.

Bibliography

Sources are included in the study of the existing condition in the Institute for Protection of Cultural Monuments & Pristina Regional Museum, 1984 (Albanian) 1995 (Serbian, Cyrillic).

Condition

Vegetation on the roof that was causing structural failure has been cleared. The lobby is still in very poor structural condition, and the wall paintings in poor repair. Consolidation work has started.

Very bad: cupolas on which trees have germinated and created in that way major cracks through which water infiltrates. Very bad structural condition of the lobby. Bad state of conservation of murals.

Management

Management of the consolidation works is being carried out by Cultural Heritage Without Borders in association with the municipality.

Summary

The restoration of the original appearance of the building, as well as its presentation, are the preconditions for a successful pilot project for heritage preservation and cultural tourism development in the region.

Sign. and date

H.Mehemtaj
Prishtinë/Priština
13.03.2004 (Revised 08.07.2008)

Fortress - Zvečan /Zvečan (KO_11)



Territory	Kosovo
Name of organisation compiling the information	Museum of the City of Mitrovicë /Mitrovica
Contact name	Burbuqe Deva
E-mail address	Burbuqe.Deva@ks-gov.net
Name and address of the building(s) or site	Fortress of Zvečan /Zvečan
Inventory reference number(s)	
Building type(s)	Archaeological remains - fortifications
Main date(s)	11 th -14 th century
Current use(s)	The fortress and the surrounding area are abandoned.

Significance

The Zvečan /Zvečan village is situated approximately 2 km west of Mitrovicë/Mitrovica city, on the Kopaonik mountain range (Monte Argentaria). The village is located close to the Trepça mine, rich in gold, silver, lead and zinc. The fortress was strategically erected on a volcanic hill commanding the valley of the river Ibër.

The fortress is mentioned in historical sources for the first time by the Byzantine chronicler and historian Ana Komnena in 1092 as a Byzantine castle. Archaeological excavations demonstrated that the mediaeval fortress of Zvečan /Zvečan was built on top of remains of an antique fortification dating back to the 4th century AD. In the 11th-14th century, the fortress became one of the most important castles of Northeast Kosovo.

The castle is fortified with stone walls assembled with lime plaster. Inside the wall, the remains of an administrative building and the foundations of a Paleochristian church are visible. Two Christian cemeteries are located outside of the walls. The exact date of the cemeteries is not determined.

Because of its importance, the site is listed as an archaeological site and protected by law. The experts of the Durrës Archeological Museum (Albania) and the Museum of Mitrovicë /Mitrovica City carried out a detailed documentation project of the castle of Zveçan /Zvečan, within the framework of the programme activity of the Museum of Mitrovicë /Mitrovica for 2003.

Categories of significance

Of regional importance.

The integrity of the archeological remains of the Zveçan /Zvečan castle have regional importance. The castle represents a characteristic creation of the late antique period and mediaeval Byzantine architecture.

The fortress could become a complex of special national interest, if the proposal for its cultural development was welcomed and supported by the local and regional authorities and international organisations.

Categories of ownership or interest

Tourism development. Considering the importance of the Zveçan /Zvečan fortress and its status of municipal property, the potential of the site for tourism development are very clear.

Documentation and bibliographic references

Documentation

Technical documentation, written and photo documentation – as part of a survey and archaeological soundings carried out in 2003 by the experts from the Mitrovicë /Mitrovica Museum, the Institute for Protection of Cultural Monuments and the Prishtinë/Priština Regional Museum.

Bibliography

Bibliography on historic data is given in the project for documentation, since the archeological excavations led by archaeologists from the National Museum of Belgrade are not yet published.

Condition

Very bad: severe deterioration of walls surrounding the castle and of archaeological remains within the walls.

Risk

Risk is related to the lack of maintenance.

Condition risk

Immediate risk of deterioration, solution agreed but not implemented.

Management

The Museum of Mitrovicë/Mitrovica city manages the monument. If a project for tourism development were carried out, the Museum of the Mitrovicë/Mitrovica city, as an organisation responsible for the protection of cultural monument in this area, together with the Institute for the Protection of Cultural Monuments and the Prishtinë/Priština Regional Museum, would provide expertise and supervise this project.

Technical evaluation and costing

A technical evaluation has not been carried out until now.

Ownership

Public property: the castle and the surrounding area are owned by the Municipality.

Summary

The protection of the authenticity and integrity of the Zvečan /Zvečan castle is the main precondition for a successful pilot project for cultural tourism development. A survey of the archaeological remains and surrounding monuments would be the first step in the preparation of a rehabilitation project.

Sign. and date

H.Mehmetaj
Prishtinë/Priština
11.03.2004. (Revised 08.07.2008)

Former Hotel Union Building – Prishtinë/Priština (KO_12)



Territory	Kosovo
Name of organisation compiling the information	Ministry of Culture Youth and Sports, Department of Culture, Cultural Heritage Division, Prishtinë/Priština.
Contact name	Burbuqe Deva
E-mail address	Burbuqe.Deva@ks-gov.net
Name and address of building(s) or site	Former Hotel Union Building, Mother Theresa Street, Prishtinë/Priština.
Inventory reference number(s)	57/4, 04.03.93
Building type(s)	Public Building
Main date(s)	1927
Current use(s)	Sold to a new private owner but the building is still not in use. Ancillary attached structures have been demolished.

Significance

The Hotel Union is one of the few examples of the Austro-Hungarian architectural style in Kosovo. The building is “L” shaped with a surface of 500 m² on the ground, and three floors.

Categories of significance

Of regional importance.

It is one of the few examples of the Austro-Hungarian architectural style in Kosovo and the most distinguished one.

Categories of ownership or interest

The building, now privately owned, is located in Mother Teresa Street, in a significant place for urban development of Prishtinë/Priština. The vicinity of the Kosovo theatre, situated across the monument's square, the enclosed pedestrian areas and important streets, increase this dimension. Considering the architecture and location of the building in the town, the predisposition of its development for cultural activities could be exploited.

Documentation and bibliographic references

Institute for the Protection of Monuments - Kosovo.

Condition

Poor: caused by water infiltration, the ceilings and the structure are damaged and at risk of collapse.

The high level of humidity in the walls is due to the presence of ground water in the basement, which causes damage to the walls.

The state of the façades is poor (mainly on the back façades of the building). Parts of the decorations are destroyed and plastering is damaged.

All windows and doors (partly the original stock) are badly damaged.

Electrical installation is in poor state and does not respond to security norms.

Fair: various reconstructions and installations were carried out in the last decades. The roof construction was improved but minor interventions are needed.

Amount of war or associated damage:

No damage.

Risk

The temporary occupation of the building, along with the inadequate use of the space and the poor maintenance of the building are the main risks. Considering the architectural characteristics of the building, its location in the town, the present condition of the building and lack of maintenance, there is an urgent need to undertake restoration of the whole complex before further degradations occur.

Condition Risk

The immediate risk of further rapid deterioration because of the presence of ground water in the basement.

The building is exposed to gradual decay.

Technical assessment and costing

Technical assessment of condition has been carried out in July 2000 by ACM (Bureau Action Civile-Militaire) Prishtinë/Priština – REPFRANCE – infrastructure expertise, upon UNMIK/MCYS request. The cost estimate was about 549,000 EUR for the main restoration works.

In May 2003, Prof. Dipl. Ing. Franz Riedl prepared a report for a feasibility study for the renovation and rehabilitation of the building upon the request of the Ministry of Culture, Youth and Sports. The total cost estimate was 2,327,786 EUR.

Ownership

The building has been occupied by PTK (Post Telecom Kosovo) under a lease from KHT (Kosovo Hotel and Tourism Company) but it is currently disused and boarded-up.

Occupation

Empty and disused.

Management

The management of the building is the responsibility of the owner and the occupant.

Summary

The Ministry of Culture proposes that, given its significance and central location, the building should be dedicated to the creation of a centre to draw together the various artistic groups in the Kosovo arts community, and to provide a gallery that can be used for exhibitions of both local and international works. The rehabilitation of this emblematic building would contribute to revitalise the artistic life in Prishtinë/Priština and to make this space, close to the national theatre, a meeting point for artists. Several steps have been taken to commit this heritage site to the preservation of Kosovo's culture.

The temporary occupation of the building, along with the inadequate use of the space and the poor maintenance of the building are the main risks. Considering the architectural characteristics of the building, its location in the town, the present condition of the building and lack of maintenance, there is an urgent need to undertake restoration of the whole complex before further degradation occurs.

Sign. and date

Mrs. Gjejlane Hoxha
Prishtinë/Priština
(Revised 08.07.2008)

Monastery - Dečani/Deçan (KO_13)



Territory	Kosovo
Name of organisation compiling the information	Ministry of Culture Youth and Sports. Department of Culture/Division of Cultural Heritage,Pristina
Contact name	Reconstruction Implementation Commission (RIC) at CoE Office, Pristina
E-mail address	rickosovo@coe.int
Name and address of building(s) or site	Monastery of Dečani /Deçan
Inventory reference number(s)	
Building type(s)	Monastic complex
Main date(s)	14 th century
Current use(s)	Monastery

Significance

The Monastery of Dečani /Deçan was founded by the Serbian King Stefan Uroš Dečanski (1321/1331).The major building of the Monastery is the church dedicated to the Saviour, built between 1327 and 1335 by a Franciscan friar from Kotor, Vita, as reported on an inscription on the south portal of the church. The building was conceived as a Mausoleum for King Uroš.

The architecture of the church is Romanesque with a few Gothic details. The position of the main dome, elevated on a tall drum, suggests links to the contemporary Byzantine tradition. The church reveals also similarities with architecture of the Adriatic coast. The exterior of the Church is coated with exquisitely executed alternating bands of ashlar, made of different types of marble, one yellowish and the other purplish in colour. The exterior is richly decorated with sculptures, while its interior is ornated with Byzantine frescoes. The church has still its original marble furniture (altar tables, iconostasis screens, royal sarcophagi, royal throne, etc.) in situ, a unique case among Balkan churches of this period. The Monastery complex is surrounded by a tall wall with a massive barrel-vaulted gate. Other monastic buildings are organised peripherally against the outer wall.

Categories of significance

Of international importance (inscribed on the UNESCO World Heritage list in 2004).

Categories of ownership or interest

The Monastery of Dečani/Deçan is among the most important religious sites for the Serbian Orthodox Church although the neighbouring lands are currently inhabited by Kosovo's Albanian population. Furthermore, the site is located at the end of a picturesque valley whose rich biodiversity makes this region ideal for establishing a natural and cultural park with a strong tourism vocation.

Documentation and bibliographic references

UNESCO experts mission report 2004
IPMs

Condition

Very bad: frescoes of the interior of the Church

Poor: guesthouse Leontjev

Poor: stone sculptures decorating the Church building (inside/outside)

Good: general condition of the Monastery site

Amount of war associated damage:

No damage ("survived 1999 virtually unscathed")

Generally speaking, the church is in relatively good state of conservation with minor problems falling into the category of regular maintenance. However, with reference to the frescoes, extensive works are required. Restoration of some stone decoration is also needed.

Risk

Lack of agreement among principal legitimate stakeholders.

Condition Risk

Immediate risk: frescoes

Slow decay: stone decorations

Repair scheme in progress: Guesthouse Leontjev

Good condition: Monastery site

Technical assessment and costing

The costs are estimated at 525,500 EUR for the most immediate needs of protection and preservation.

Ownership

Serbian Orthodox Church

Occupation

Inhabited monastery

Management

The Brotherhood of Dečani, Serbian Orthodox Church is responsible for the management of the monastery. Dečani /Deqan

Summary

The Brotherhood of Dečani (Dečani /Deqan) indicates the restoration of the Guesthouse Leontjef as a priority for the Monastery site. Furthermore, the Brotherhood suggested the preservation of the frescoes inside the Church and the restoration of the guesthouse Leontjev.

Generally speaking, the church is in relatively good state of conservation with minor problems falling into the category of regular maintenance. However, with reference to the frescoes, extensive works are required. Restoration of some stone decoration is also needed.

Sign. and date

Prishtinë/Priština
(Revised 08.07.2008)

The Stone Bridge - Vushtrri/Vučitrn (KO_14)



Territory	Kosovo
Name of organisation compiling the information	Centre for Cultural Inheritance – Mitrovicë/Mitrovica
Contact name	Burbuqe Deva
E-mail address	Burbuqe.Deva@ks-gov.net
Name and address of building(s) or site	The Stone Bridge, Vushtrri/Vučitrn
Inventory reference number(s)	Being processed
Building type(s)	Public infrastructure
Main date(s)	Early mediaeval, Byzantine era, Ottoman period
Current use(s)	The bridge is not in use

Significance

Vushtrri/Vučitrn is spread over the northern part of the Kosovo hollow, 25 km north of Prishtinë/Priština, and 12 km south of Mitrovicë/Mitrovica. It is a transit place since ancient times. A large number of monuments have remained from these times till today. One of them is the old stone bridge, the oldest existing stone bridge in Kosovo.

The bridge is constructed on the Sitnica River, northwest from the city and near historic buildings dating from the 15th century, such as the Turkish baths, the Mosque of Gazi Ali Beut and the core of the ancient city. The bridge was probably constructed in the early mediaeval Byzantine era, when the first five arches were built. Four remaining arches date from a later period. The river flow changed and today the bridge stands on dry ground. The present dimensions of the bridge are 135 m long and 10.50 m wide. The majority of the openings are dipped in the ground.

As a monument of Byzantine and Ottoman architectural style, the stone bridge is protected by law.

Categories of significance

Of regional importance.

This monument, together with other historic environmental components close to it from the Byzantine and Ottoman era, that compose the core of the ancient city of Vushtrri/Vučitrn, will be used for cultural tourism development that would generate economic benefits.

Categories of ownership or interest

Based on the values of this monument and its historic environment, the Stone Bridge together with other monuments in old core of the city, are preconditions for tourist development.

Documentation

The technical documentation is missing. There is no bibliography on this monument.

Condition

Very bad: the bridge is decaying due to time and human factors. As mentioned above, many arches are completely dipped in the ground and the condition of the underground part is not known. Many stones are removed from the side shield on the upper side of the bridge.

Poor condition of arches above the ground and of upper part of the bridge.

Fairly good: the structure is stable.

Risk

If protection, preservation and restoration measures are not undertaken, we will face further destruction of the bridge.

The risk for the condition:

The bridge is exposed to gradual deterioration which accentuates over the years. Risk of immediate damage or loss of the material: no solution agreed.

Slow deterioration: no solution agreed.

Technical evaluation and cost

Technical evaluation is not yet prepared. Following approximate evaluations, estimated cost for preserving and restoring the monument amounts to 217,000 EUR.

Ownership

The Bridge is the property of the Municipal Assembly of Vushtrri/Vučitrn.

Current use(s)

The Bridge is not in use.

Management

The object is managed by the Municipal Assembly of Vushtrri/Vučitrn. UNESCO has expressed interest in the consolidation of the bridge.

Summary

Considering, on one hand, the architectural value of the Byzantine and Ottoman style of stone bridges with several arches, as well as the historical value, and on the other, the high level risk of destruction, we think that main preconditions exist for undertaking a successful project for the protection of the old Stone Bridge in Vushtrri/Vučitrn.

The level of the priority for intervening is *high*.

Sign. and date

Mr. Sc. Bektesh Vidishiqi
Mitrovicë /Mitrovica
15.03.2004 (Revised 08.07.2008)

St. Peter's Basilica - Stan Tërg/Stari Trg (KO_15)



Territory	Kosovo
Name of organisation compiling the information	Museum of the City Mitrovicë/Mitrovica
Contact name	Burbuge Deva
E-mail address	Burbuge.Deva@ks-gov.net
Name and address of building(s) or site	St. Peter's Basilica, Stan Tërg/Stari Trg
Inventory reference number(s)	
Building type(s)	Archaeological remains, sacral building
Main date(s)	13 th -16 th century
Current use(s)	

Significance

St. Peter's Basilica is known in Kosovo as the Saxon's Church or the Latin Church. The remains of the church are located in the mining colony in Stan Tërg, 9 km east of Mitrovicë/Mitrovica city, on the edge of the Albanik mountain (Monte Argentarium), close to the Trepça mine known for the exploitation of zinc, lead, gold and silver. The church was constructed by Saxon colons in Kosovo who, in the medieval period, were specialized in mining and metal extraction. The basilica was constructed in the 13th century and used till the 16th century.

St. Peter's Church, a three nave basilica, is of particular interest because of its gothic architectural style and construction techniques, as well as for the Byzantine mural paintings, which decorate the interior.

Currently, the church is in a state of ruin. Only the foundations in the western part remain, together with the east apse which is partially preserved up to the roof level. Inside the apse, fragments of murals can be seen.

Categories of significance

Of regional importance.

St. Peter's Basilica in Stan Tërg/Stari Trg represents a creation of gothic architecture decorated with Byzantine style murals. The monument could become of national interest, if a cultural tourist development project were supported by local and regional authorities, as well as international organisations.

Categories of ownership or interest

Of national interest.

The possibility for developing cultural tourism are more than clear.

Documentation and bibliographic references

Documentation

Because of its value – archaeological monument protected by law – professionals from the Museum of the city in Mitrovicë/Mitrovica prepared a documentation project for St. Peter's Basilica in Stan Tërg, as part of the programme activity of the Museum in Mitrovicë/Mitrovica during 2003.

Technical documentation, written and photo documentation – as part of a survey and archeological soundings carried out in 2003 by experts from the Mitrovica Museum, the Institute for Protection of Cultural Monuments and the Prishtinë/Priština Regional Museum.

Bibliography

The bibliography consists mainly of historic data gathered for the documentation project.

Condition

Very bad: the condition of the apse, the mural paintings and the foundations is very bad.

Risk

The risk is related to lack of maintenance.

Condition risk

Immediate risk: risk of further deterioration, solution not agreed.

The central apse is at risk of collapse together with its internal murals. A state of conservation assessment was prepared 40 years ago and was sent to Belgrade after the war in 1999. 40 years ago, preservation activities were carried out on the central apse by restoration experts. The foundations of the basilica are exposed to gradual decay.

Technical evaluation and costing

A precise technical evaluation has not been prepared.

Ownership

St. Peter's Basilica is public property.

Current use(s)

The basilica and the surrounding area are not in use.

Management

The management of St. Peter's basilica is the responsibility of the Museum of the City in Mitrovicë/Mitrovica. If a study for the development of cultural tourism were to be prepared, the Museum of Mitrovicë/Mitrovica, organisation responsible for the protection of cultural monuments in this territory, together with the Institute for Protecting Cultural Monuments of Kosovo, would provide expertise and supervise this project.

Summary

St. Peter's Basilica in Stan Tërg/Stari Trg represents a creation of gothic architecture decorated with Byzantine style murals. The monument could become of national interest, if a cultural tourism development project were supported by local and regional authorities, as well as international organisations.

The possibility of reconstruction of the basilica complex of the St. Peter is the main precondition for a successful pilot project to develop cultural tourism, for which the drafting of a detailed project is needed.

Risk of further deterioration, solution not agreed.

Sign. and date

H.Mehmetaj
Prishtinë/Priština
11.03.2004 (Revised 08.07.2008)

Hamмам - Mitrovicë /Mitrovica (KO_16)



Territory	Kosovo
Name of organisation compiling the information	Centre for Cultural Heritage, Mitrovicë /Mitrovica
Contact name	Mr.sc.Bektesh Vidishiqi Xhejlane Hoxha, arch. Burbuqe Deva
E-mail address	Burbuqe.Deva@ks-gov.net
Name and address of building(s) or site	Hamмам, Mitrovicë /Mitrovica
Inventory reference number(s)	Being processed
Building type(s)	Public building, Hamмам
Main date(s)	17 th century
Current use(s)	Archaeological and ethnological Museum

Significance

The hammam is situated in the core of the old city, in the vicinity of other historic monuments which constitute the centre of the town, such as the Old Mosque with Maddrasa, the Tower Clock, Han and the Old Bazaar. Mitrovicë /Mitrovica is situated in the northern part of Kosovo, at an altitude of 508-510m. Four rivers flow through Mitrovicë /Mitrovica: Ibri, Sitnica, Lushta and Trepca rivers.

The monument belongs to the Ottoman period and is constructed in oriental style, characteristic for buildings, such as public baths, of the 18th century. By the end of the 19th century a right-angled annex 15m long and 10m wide was added. The Old Hamмам is constituted of the entrance part (the hall), the central part and four side alcoves. The *hammam* is 14m long and the 10m wide. The building was constructed with large stones, and the width of walls is 80cm. The coronet around the roof is made with three rows of bricks, put

in a diagonal position. The roof and cupolas (in total nine; eight small and one big, the central one) are covered with tiles and lead-iron-sheets.

The interior decoration is made up of a marble Console and fountains. The floor is made from big marble square slabs (of milk-white colour). The monument represents special architectural value of oriental architecture of thermal baths, and is protected by law.

Categories of significance

Of regional importance.

It expresses an architectural creation of oriental style, typical of a Turkish public bathhouse – *hammam*, from the Ottoman period. This object presents suitable conditions to be used as a regional museum (archaeological and ethnological), and together with other parts in its vicinity, constructed over centuries, which constitute the old core of Mitrovicë /Mitrovica, will contribute to the cultural tourism development, generating material benefit.

Categories of ownership or interest

Considering the values of this object and the cultural-historical environment, the *hammam* and the old core in its vicinity are predisposed to cultural tourism development.

Documentation and bibliographic references

Partial technical theoretic and photographic documentation and one project for partial repair, prepared by the experts of the Institute for Protection of Monuments of Kosovo, Prishtinë/Priština 2002. No bibliography.

Condition

Technical condition of the Hammam is very bad. During rainfall severe flooding up to 50cm takes place, jeopardizing the structure. Also the roof of the Hammam is heavily damaged. As a consequence of atmospheric precipitation, the water penetrates in many places and endangers the construction of the roof, which is almost completely destroyed.

Poor condition of the interior in general and of the exterior in part. Penetration of water from the around and from the roof has damaged the interior walls and the floor.

Fair volume – structure of the object. As a consequence of bombings during the war – the walls have suffered cracks in several parts.

Risk

If we do not take the necessary water-protection measures, we will face the further alarming deterioration of the *hammam*.

Condition risk

Immediate risk of rapid decay or loss of material. No solution agreed.

The *hammam* is exposed to gradual, but severe decay, which affects its stability.

Technical assessment and costing

No detailed technical assessment. According to partial preliminary evaluations, the costing for the sanitation is around 226,000 €.

Ownership

The *hammam* is the property of the Municipal Assembly (the object was nationalised in 1959).

Occupation

The *hammam* is used as a regional museum.

Management

Management of the monument is the responsibility of the Municipal Assembly – Mitrovicë /Mitrovica.

Summary

Considering the special cultural value of the Mitrovicë /Mitrovica *hammam* as an important example of a Turkish public bath and despite the high level risk of destruction of this object, we think that there is considerable potential for restoration.

The potential priority level of intervention is *high*.

Sign. and date

Mr. sc. Bektesh Vidishiqi
Mitrovicë /Mitrovica,
15.03.2004 (Revised 08.07.2008)

Church of the Holy Virgin of Ljeviska/ Bogorodica Ljeviska – Prizren (KO_17)



Territory	Kosovo
Name of the organisation compiling the information	Institute for the Protection of Cultural Monuments of Prizren Republic institute for Protection of Monuments, "Mnemosine" Center for Protection of Natural and Cultural Heritage
Contact Name	Reconstruction Implementation Commission (RIC) at CoE Office, Prishtinë/Priština
Email address	rickosovo@coe.int
Name and address of building(s) or site	Church of The Holy Virgin Ljeviska / Bogorodica Ljeviska, Prizren
Inventory reference number(s)	sk 1369 / n.v.352/48
Building type	Historical architectural monument, Orthodox Church
Main date(s)	1306/1307
Current use(s)	Used to be in regular use and accessible to organised and scheduled visiting tours (until 17 March 2004).

Significance

Inscribed on the UNESCO world heritage list in 2007, the Church of the Holy Virgin of Ljeviska is the oldest church of the mediaeval town of Prizren. Also known as St. Premtja, Bogorodica Ljevishka, Xhuma Xhamia, Xhamia Atik and Fet-hije.

An earlier, Byzantine basilica existed on this site, founded on remains of an even older Early Christian church. Documentation attributed to the Archbishopric of Ohrid, establishes that Prizren was once the seat of the bishopric and it is well known that Prizren became one of the most important towns in mediaeval Serbia, and one of the capitals of the Empire in the 14th century. The importance of Prizren diminished after the fall of the Empire. It was occupied by the Turkish army in 1455. At some point before 1756, the church became a mosque with a minaret on its belfry and the 14th century frescoes were covered with mortar.

In 1912, the site became a Christian church again, and the minaret was removed.

Research and restoration works

Important data about the history of Prizren and the church of the Holy Virgin of Ljeviška were recorded by travel-writers and researchers of Serbian history in the 19th century. Scientific research was carried out by Miloje Vasić in the 20th century, Slobodan Nenadović, undertaken between 1950 and 1953 and at the same time, paintings conservators Milan Lađević and Zdenka and Branislav Živković discovered the frescoes in the interior of the church.

The church is built in the Byzantine technique with alternating courses of brick and stone, organized in patterned bond. Various geometric shapes can be seen on the facades. Dogtooth cornices, terracotta elements and inscriptions made in relief, with toned mortar fillings between the letters belong to the same style of decoration. An inscription on the south transverse arch in the exonarthex, reveals that the remodelling of the church was entrusted to the masters Nicholas and Astrapas in the 14th century begun by Bishop Damjan and continued by Bishop Sava III. Both of them are mentioned together with King Milutin, in the inscription on the outer wall of the altar apse.

The interior of the church was covered was once completely covered in frescoes - 2000 m² is preserved but after the events of March 2004 some areas are extremely fragile and in need of rescue repairs and conservation. The earliest frescoes date from the 13th century and reflect the Comnene style. The remainder are 14th century. Almost a third of the entire fresco decoration dating from the time of King Milutin, were uncovered during the conservation campaign between 1950 and 1953. The exquisite quality of paintings and their extraordinary iconography reflect the best monumental painting of the 13th century and those created by the court workshops in the 14th century.

Categories of significance

Of outstanding international importance

Categories of ownership or interest

One of the most important and highly respected Christian temples in the Kosovo region. Widely known as a church of extraordinary artistic value.

Documentation and bibliographic references

Technical documentation, description and photographic records were prepared by the Institute for Protection of Monuments of Pristina, over different periods of time. The documentation is available at the Institute. Assessment reports on the existing situation have been prepared by UNESCO and by the Council of Europe / European Commission.

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5. Spomenička baština Kosova i Metohije, Beograd 1999, 97-98.

Condition

Good: Structural condition is good. Works initiated by the Reconstruction Implementation Commission include: roof cover replaced 2006/2007, brick work cleaned, stone replaced where necessary, joints and cracks repaired, some damaged internal wall surfaces repaired.

The wall paintings are still in bad condition, partially covered with soot.

Risk

Theft and vandalism remains the immediate risk.

Condition risk

Risk from ground humidity - lack of drainage system around the Church building.
Wall paintings in varying degrees of deterioration.

Technical assessment and costing

Technical assessments carried out by Council of Europe in May and June 2004 after March 2004 events. Cost of wall paintings conservation to be evaluated by specialists.

Ownership

Serbian Orthodox Church

Occupation

The Church was in regular use until the events of March 2004.

Management

The Serbian Orthodox Church, Diocese of Raska and Prizren.

Summary

High priority. Inscribed on the UNESCO world heritage list in 2007, it is a major historical and religious monument and Orthodox Church in Prizren. The wall paintings have been particularly endangered by fire.

Sign. and date

Jusuf Xhibo, ida
Fikret Tikvesh, ida
Mr Enver Batiu, historian

Prizren, 11.03.2004 (Revised by RIC, July 2008)

**The Monastery of the Holy Healers Cosmas and Damian, Zočište, Orahovac/
Zoqishtë, Rahovec (KO_18)**



Territory	Kosovo
Name of organisation compiling the information	Republic institute for Protection of Monuments
Contact name	
Email address	info@yuheritage.int
Name and address of building(s) or site	The Monastery of the Holy Healers Cosmas and Damian, Zočište/Zoqishtë, Municipality of Orahovac/ Rahovec, Diocese of Raska and Prizren
Inventory reference number(s)	protected 19554
Building type(s)	Historical monument, church, orthodox.
Main date(s)	13 th century; remodelled in the 16 th century
Current use(s)	not in use since 1999

Significance

The church dedicated to Holy Doctors Cosmas and Damian is situated in the centre of the old Serbian graveyard and has been completely re-built. Its earliest tombstones dated back to the 16th and 17th centuries. The church was probably originally dedicated to St Nicholas. It is a small rectangular, single-naved building, with a longitudinal barrel vault built of dressed stone bound with lime mortar, and stone-slate roofing. The church has an eastern apse semicircular both inside and outside. Two small niches, prothesis and diaconicon, can be seen in the eastern wall, flanking the altar table. The facades are not coated with mortar.

Before 1999, only fragments remained of the 16th century fresco decoration. On the south wall, near the sanctuary, a representation of St Nicholas, the bust of St Paraskeve, and figures of two Holy Warriors have been preserved, while on the west wall, the figures of St Sava and St Simeon Nemanja can be seen. On the north wall of the sanctuary The Vision of St Peter of Alexandria was depicted. A fragment of the fresco representing one of the officiating archbishops from the Service of the Archbishops is preserved on the south wall of the sanctuary. The eastern wall of the sanctuary, shows the figure of the Archangel Gabriel

from the Annunciation. A figure of an archdeacon was preserved in the niche of the prothesis. In the second zone, sanctuary walls show remains of the scenes from the Feast cycle.

The church underwent conservation treatment in 1966/1967, when the stone-slate roofing was repaired. Since the reconstruction the church has been used as funeral chapel, which is indicated by the church furnishing consisting of a table supporting a coffin and benches for those "attending" the deceased.

The church has been re-built recently and up-to-date information of this religious site should be sought directly from the Serbian Orthodox Church.

Categories of significance

Outstanding national interest

Categories of ownership or interest

One of the most important cult places for Serbian and orthodox settlements in the Metohija region.

Documentation and bibliographic references

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2. P. Pajkić, Seoske crkve u dolini Belog Drima , Starine Kosova i Metohije I, Priština 1961, 172.
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7. M. Šuput, Spomenici srpskog crkvenog graditeljstva XVI-XVII veka, Beograd 1991, 220.

Documentation

- Institute for the Protection of Cultural Monuments of Serbia - Belgrade
- Serbian Academy of Arts and Sciences, Board for Kosovo and Metohija

Condition

The Church building is completely reconstructed over existing and consolidated foundations. Original building material from the destroyed Church has been used for reconstruction.

Risk

-

Condition risk

No risk

Technical assessment and costings

-

Ownership

Serbian Orthodox Church,

Occupation

The Monastery was active until 1999 when it was mined and levelled to the ground. Since the reconstruction of the konak, the monks have returned to the site.

Management

The Serbian Orthodox Church, Diocese of Raska and Prizren.

Summary

The Monastery is a major historical and religious monument.

Sign and date

May 2004
(Updated July 2008)

The Monastery of St Joanikije - Devič (KO_19)



Territory	Kosovo
Name of organisation compiling the information	Republic institute for Protection of Monuments, Prishtinë/Priština "Mnemosine" - Centre for Protection of Natural and Cultural Heritage
Contact name	Reconstruction Implementation Commission (RIC) at CoE Office, Prishtinë/Priština
Email address	rickosovo@coe.int
Name and address of building(s) or site	The Monastery of St Joanikije at Devič
Inventory reference number(s)	SK 1413
Building type(s)	Historical monument, Orthodox Church
Main date(s)	1434
Current use(s)	not in service since 17 March 2004

Significance

The monastery of Devič, with the church dedicated to the Presentation of the Virgin in the Temple, is situated about 5km to the south of Skënderaj /Srbica. Its present appearance is the result of numerous remodellings, destructions and rebuildings in the course of its five century long history.

The first donor of the monastery was holy hermit Joanikije of Devič, born in the 15th century. The foundation of the monastery has been attributed to despot Đurađ Branković, who, according to tradition, erected the church in 1434, as a votive for the healing of his virgin daughter hence the name «Devič». Despot Grgur, despot Đurađ's son, donated a bell to the monastery in 1458. A 19th century fresco cycle representing standing figures of the holy

members of the Branković family has been preserved in the chapel. The monastery was destroyed by the Turks at the end of the 15th century. It was restored in the time of Patriarch Makarije Sokolović, as is witnessed by a fresco inscription from 1587. During a restoration campaign oil paintings from 1863 were strapped, removed from the wall and mounted on the walls in the old church's nave and the narthex. The Royal Doors are the only remains of the old iconostasis. Their design, woodcarving and icons indicate that they must have been made in the second half of the 16th century. The other parts of the present iconostasis were made in 1974.

The church has been destroyed, rebuilt and remodelled several times in its history. Each time the same type of material was used - dressed stone and lime mortar, which makes precise dating impossible.

The earliest building in the complex is the church. A parekklesion and a small chapel, square in plan, with relics of Holy Joanikije were subsequently attached to its north side. The church is single-naved, rectangular in plan, barrel-vaulted, with three niches acting as a sanctuary. The apse, containing the altar, is semicircular inside and three-sided in the exterior. It has a window contemporary to the construction of the church, which is the only original aperture. After the renewal of the Patriarchate of Peć the church was restored and painted. The church and parekklesion got their fresco decoration on that occasion. Fragments of these frescoes are preserved in the church's sanctuary and above Joanikije's coffin. The monastery was famous for the cult of St Joanikije, a hermit and healer, and the activities of its scriptorium in the 16th and 17th centuries.

During the World Wars the monastery was exposed to plunders and destructions. The marble coffin of Holy Joanikije was broken with picks, while the convent buildings were destroyed. In the period between the two World Wars valuable manuscripts from the period between the 13th and 16th centuries were removed. At the beginning of the World War II, the church was destroyed, the iconostasis was burnt down and Hegumen Damaskin Bošković killed. The partly ruined chapel and a part of the church were the only parts of the monastery complex, which survived these destructions. Church bells were taken away.

Rebuilding of the monastery began in 1947. Frescoes underwent cleaning and conservation treatment in 1966. Oil mural paintings made in one of the restoration campaigns after 1863 were dislocated. In recent war operations the monastery was ravaged once again. The slab covering the coffin of Holy Joanikije was broken, while the icons and mural paintings were desecrated.

Categories of Significance

Outstanding national importance.

Categories of ownership or interest

One of the most important monasteries in region of Metohija

Documentation and bibliographic references

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Documentation

Institute for the Protection of Cultural Monuments of Serbia - Belgrade

Regional Institute for the Protection of Cultural Monuments – Pristina - MNEMOSYNE Centre

Condition

Good - The Church was re-roofed and protected from the weather shortly after the March 2004 riots. Interior was re-plastered in those areas without wall paintings. Internally and externally the Church building is in good condition. The wall paintings are still in bad condition, partially covered with soot.

The old and central konaks have been re-built by the RIC in 2007 and 2008.

Risk

High risk considered to the deterioration of the wall paintings

Technical assessment and costings

Costings for wall paintings conservation and reproduction of a new iconostasis to be prepared by specialists.

Ownership

Serbian Orthodox Church

Occupation

The Church was in regular use until 17 March 2004 when it was evacuated and demolished.

Management

Serbian Orthodox Church, Diocese of Raska and Prizren is responsible

Summary

The Monastery site has undergone many restoration phases, most recently by the Reconstruction Implementation Commission in 2006-2008 but is still considered a major historical and religious monument, particularly with respect to its historically valuable wall paintings which still remain a high priority for conservation.

Sign and date

May 2004
(Updated July 2008)

The Church of the Virgin Hodegetria - Mušutište /Mushutishtë (KO_21)



Territory	Kosovo
Name of organisation compiling the information	Republic institute for Protection of Monuments, "Mnemosine" – Centre for Protection of Natural and Cultural Monuments
Contact name	
Email address	office@yuheritage.com
Name and address of building(s) or site	The Church of the Virgin Hodegetria, Musutiste, Municipality of Suharekë /Suva reka, Diocese of Raska and Prizren
Inventory reference number(s)	SK 1414
Building type(s)	Historical monument, Orthodox Church
Main date(s)	1315
Current use(s)	in service (until 1999)

Significance

The church was built in 1315 by order of the great treasurer (kaznac) Jovan Dragoslav, as his family endowment. It was constructed on cross-in-square scheme, with a dome supported by free-standing pillars. The altar apse was semicircular both inside and outside. The facade, in accordance with the building style of king Milutin's times, had regular, decorative stone and brick bond, bound with lime mortar; supported by archivolts and pilasters. In the period between the restoration works in the second half of the 19th century and the conservation campaign of the 1920s, the facades of the church were coated by mortar. The removal of the mortar coat uncovered patterned brickwork (slim bricks) in the archivolts above the apertures and in the tympan of the walled in biforine windows.

The fragments of mural decoration, painted between 1316 and 1320, were preserved in the sanctuary and in the north-western corner of the church. Although few scenes were preserved, styles of two painters could be distinguished - the expressive, in the altar, and the

sophisticated, in the nave. Icons of the Sovereign Row depicting Christ and the Holy Virgin, painted in 1603, could be seen in the church

Categories of Significance

Outstanding national importance.

Categories of ownership or interest

One of the most important cult places for Serbian and orthodox settlements in the Metohija region.

Documentation and bibliographic references

Bibliography

1. S. Nenadović, Beleške sa puta po Kosmetu , Muzeji 7, Beograd 1952, 168-179.
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3. M. Ivanović, Crkveni spomenici XIII-XX veka, Zadužbine Kosova, Prizren-Beograd 1987, 488-490.
4. I. Đorjević, Zidno slikarstvo srpske vlastele u doba Nemanjića, Beograd 1994, 131.

Documentation

Institute for the Protection of Cultural Monuments - Prizren

Condition

Destroyed (but may be a candidate for reconstruction)

Risk

-

Condition risk

Immediate risk of further rapid deterioration or loss of fabric; no solution agreed

Technical assessment and costings

-

Ownership

Serbian Orthodox Church

Occupation

The Monastery was active until 1999 when it was mined and levelled to the ground.

Management

Serbian Orthodox Church, Diocese of Raska and Prizren.

Summary

High priority. A major historical and religious monument.

Sign and date

May 2004

The Episcopal Church of St. George - Prizren (KO_22)



Territory	Kosovo
Name of organisation compiling the information	Republic institute for Protection of Monuments, "Mnemosine" – Centre for Protection of Natural and Cultural Heritage.
Contact name	Reconstruction Implementation Commission at CoE Office, Prishtinë/Priština
Email address	rickosovo@coe.int
Name and address of building(s) or site	The Episcopal Residence of St. George Diocese of Raska and Prizren
Inventory reference number(s)	recognised heritage
Building type(s)	Historical monument, Orthodox Church
Main date(s)	1856-1887
Current use(s)	in service (until 17 March 2004)

Significance

The Episcopal Church of St George, seat of the episcopate of the Diocese of Raska and Prizren, was constructed and decorated in the period between 1856 and 1887. Its final completion was marked by the construction of a bell tower in 1905.

After World War I, the baroque iconostasis dating back to 1720 was transferred to the Cathedral from the Serbian Orthodox Church of St. Apostles Peter and Paul in Szentendre, Hungary.

The icon of the Virgin Hodegetria from the 14th century, which used to belong to the iconostasis of the Holy Virgin of Ljeviska, as well as an extremely valuable collection of manuscripts is kept in the church.

Categories of Significance

Of national importance.

Categories of ownership or interest

Very important for the Serbian Orthodox Church. It is the Chair of the Diocese. The Episcopate's most important church.

Documentation and bibliographic references

-

Condition

Good: Structural condition of the Church building is good, roof structure, dome, vaults and belfry have been completely reconstructed by the Reconstruction Implementation Commission in 2007. Internal wall surfaces are re-plastered. Stone façade wall surfaces cleaned. Internal decorative works for the Church and marble flooring are still in progress.

The Episcopal Residence has been reconstructed by the European Agency for Reconstruction – completed June 2008.

Risk

Medium risk

Condition risk

No risk to the church site, the adjacent chapel, Old Church of St George / Runovic contains 17th century historic wall paintings which are at risk from deterioration, and humidity.

Technical assessment and costings

Initially prepared by the Council of Europe in May and June 2004 through which the RIC based its programme of reconstruction activities.

Ownership

Serbian Orthodox Church

Occupation

The Church was in regular use until 17 March 2004 when it was evacuated and demolished. Its reconstruction marks the opportunity for it to be functional once more.

Management

Serbian Orthodox Church, Diocese of Raska and Prizren.

Summary

High Priority - a major historical and religious monument and Orthodox Church in Prizren,

Sign and date

May 2004.
(Updated July 2008)

The Church of St. Nicholas - Prishtinë/Priština (KO_23)



Territory	Kosovo
Name of organisation compiling the information	Republic institute for Protection of Monuments, "Mnemosine" – Centre for Protection of Natural and Cultural Heritage.
Contact name	Reconstruction Implementation Commission at CoE Office, Prishtinë/Priština
Email address	rickosovo@coe.int
Name and address of building(s) or site	The Church of st. Nicholas, Prishtine / Pristina, District of Prishtinë/Priština, Diocese of Raska and Prizren,
Inventory reference number(s)	recognized heritage
Building type(s)	Historical monument, Orthodox Church
Main date(s)	1830
Current use(s)	in service (until 17 March 2004)

Significance

This single-nave building was erected in 1830, on the foundations of an older church. The interior is divided by columns into three bays. A gallery with a pulpit is placed above the western side. The altar space is separated from the nave by a high, richly carved iconostasis from 1840, a work of the Frčkovski brothers - the second generation of wood carvers from Debar. The facade decoration consists of a profiled architrave and two stone slabs with rosettes above the main portal, as well as a painted stucco frame around the southern entrance. The greatest part of the wall paintings were created in 1902, a work of the painter Avram Dobranac. The exonarthex on the west and south side was added in 1906, and in 1990 a dome and an apse to the baptistery were built. An old Orthodox cemetery is located to the north of the church.

Categories of Significance

Of regional importance.

Categories of ownership or interest

After the devastation of the orthodox heritage in 1999, this was the only Orthodox Church in use in Prishtinë/Priština. After 17 March 2004, no Orthodox Churches in Pristina remained in use.

Documentation and bibliographic references

Reconstruction Implementation Commission reference point.

Risk

Fragile wall paintings remain in a precarious state for conservation.

Condition

Good: Work completed by the Reconstruction Implementation Commission in 2006-2008. The roof structure and domes of the church building are completely reconstructed on existing consolidated perimeter walls, lead roof is replaced, internal wall surfaces are re-plastered in those areas without wall paintings and the floor is paved with new marble slabs.

Risk

No risk – the site is protected by police.

Condition risk

The building is endangered by humidity. The remaining wall paintings are in a perilous state of decay almost beyond rescue.

Technical assessment and costings

Specialist assessment required for the construction of a new iconostasis (the original iconostasis was a priceless work of art, carved in the 19th century). Specialist costings required for the conservation of the wall paintings.

Ownership

Serbian Orthodox Church

Occupation

The Church was active until 17 March 2004 when it was evacuated, looted, substantially demolished and burned. With its recent reconstruction there is an opportunity for it to be functional once more.

Management

Serbian Orthodox Church, Diocese of Raska and Prizren.

Summary

Medium priority – minimal repairs remain necessary to the Church buildings. Wall paintings remain in a perilous condition. Iconostasis design and carving required.

Sign and date

May 2004 - (Revised 17.07.08)

The Church of St. Saviour - Prizren (KO_24)



Territory	Kosovo
Name of organisation compiling the information	Republic institute for Protection of Monuments, "Mnemosine" – Centre for Protection of Natural and Cultural Heritage.
Contact name	Reconstruction Implementation Commission at CoE Office, Prishtinë/Priština
Email address	rickosovo@coe.int
Name and address of building(s) or site	The Church of St. Saviour, Municipality of Prizren, Diocese of Raska and Prizren
Inventory reference number(s):	SK 1401 (1948-1990)
Building type(s)	Historical monument, Orthodox Church, surrounded by historical urban zone Podkaljaja.
Main date(s)	1330-1348
Current use(s)	

Significance

This small mediaeval church in Podkaljaja surrounded by a historical urban area of Prizren was traditionally settled by Serbs. The whole zone was terribly damaged on 17 March 2004.

The church of St Saviour in Prizren is the endowment of nobleman Mladen Vladojević, a contemporary of Emperor Dušan, and his parents. It was built around 1330. In 1348, it was granted to the monastery of Holy Archangels.

The church was built on an atrophied Greek-cross scheme. The apse is three-sided. The pattern on its facades was formed by an alternation of stone, brick and bands of mortar. Terracotta elements on the dome and around the windows, blind archivolt and semicircular window arches contribute to the same decoration scheme. The oldest frescoes in the church, and those in the sanctuary, date back to 1330. These frescoes are inferior in quality to the later ones, and they were probably made by a painter belonging to the workshop engaged in the church of St Nicholas - Tutić'. Subsequent phases date back to the years before 1348.

A part of the original fresco decoration is covered with a new fresco layer. This group of painters worked on small-scale scenes, which show satisfactory workmanship, probably a result of training in some local workshop.

The Holy Virgin Parekklesa and Christ painted in the narthex are posterior to 1348. The great part of the fresco decorations is completely destroyed. Damage can be seen everywhere. In the 19th century the church caught fire, which affected the original colour scheme and produced additional damage. The church was used by the Tzintzar community of Prizren, which in 1836 undertook the construction of a big stone church planned to enclose the church of St Saviour within its northern bay. The project was given up, but the walls remained, acting as a high fence around the churchyard. The conservation and restoration of the architecture of the church was undertaken in the period between 1953 and 1963. The frescoes underwent conservation treatment, too, but the latest campaign was interrupted by the war.

Categories of Significance

Of outstanding national interest

Categories of ownership or interest

One of the most important cult places for Serbian and orthodox settlement in Metohija region.

Documentation and bibliographic references

Bibliography

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3. R. Timotijević, Crkva sv. Spasa u Prizrenu , Starine Kosova VI-VII, Priština 1972-1973, 65-78 + 6 illustrations in the appendix
4. M. Ivanović, Crkveni spomenici XIII-XX veka , Zadužbine Kosova , Prizren-Beograd 1987, 505-506.
5. I. Đorđević, Zidno slikarstvo srpske vlastele u doba Nemanjića, Beograd 1994, 138-157.

Documentation

- Institute for the Protection of Cultural Monuments - Prizren
- Serbian Academy of Arts and Sciences Board for Kosovo and Metohija

Condition

Roof repaired in 2005 by the Reconstruction Implementation Commission.

Risk

-

Condition risk

Immediate risk due to humidity levels perpetuating further rapid deterioration or loss of wall paintings. Site expected to be financed from UNESCO donors conference.

Technical assessment and costings

Council of Europe Assessment Reports – May and June 2004
(AT04 171 rev. and AT04 245 rev.)

Ownership

Serbian Orthodox Church

Occupation

KFOR use the site for security surveillance of the town of Prizren below.

Management

Serbian Orthodox Church, Diocese of Raska and Prizren.

Summary

High priority – a major historical and religious monument and Orthodox Church in Prizren,

Sign and date

May 2004 (Revised July 2008)

The Monastery of the Holy Archangels - Prizren (KO_25)



Territory	Kosovo
Name of organisation compiling the information	Republic institute for Protection of Monuments, "Mnemosine" – Centre for Protection of Natural and Cultural Heritage.
Contact name	Reconstruction Implementation Commission at CoE Office, Prishtinë/Priština
Email address	rickosovo@coe.int
Name and address of building(s) or site	The Monastery of the Holy Archangels, Prizren, District of Prizren, Diocese of Raska and Prizren
Inventory reference number(s)	SK 1366
Building type(s)	Historical monument, Orthodox Church
Main date(s)	1343-1352
Current use(s)	in service (until 17 March 2004)

Significance

The Monastery of Holy Archangels is situated in the gorge of the river Bistrica, 3km from Prizren, by the road connecting Prizren and Tetovo, which in the Middle Ages provided communication between Prizren and Sredacka and Sirinicka zupa.

The monastery was built upon remains of an earlier sacral object, in the period between 1343 and 1352. It is the endowment of king Dušan (Emperor from 1346). The emperor provided his endowment with a very high rank in the Serbian church hierarchy, as well as with large estates including meadows, vineyards and woods, with 93 villages, with peasants and artisans, with a mine and many other privileges. Exact construction dates are not known. It is believed that the preliminary arrangements were made as early as 1343, during king Dušan's visit to Prizren. The construction of the monastery might have been completed by 1349, when, according to the sources, lead for the roof was obtained. The works in the church, however, were finished as late as 1352. The monastery complex, originally consisted of two churches and large convents.

Fortified and well protected, the Monastery of the Holy Archangels hosted the refugees from Prizren in 1372, but it could not protect its estates. Many of them seem to have been lost as

early as the second decade of the 15th century. The life and activity within its walls lasted only one century.

After the sacking of Prizren in 1455, the monastery was demolished. There is no doubt that in 1542 nobody lived in the monastery, since certain laymen inscribed their names on the walls of the main church at that time. The katholikon and convents were pulled down between 1542 and 1615, and by order of Sinan-pasha, the material with which the church had been built was used for the construction of Sinan-pasha's mosque erected in Prizren. The remains of the churches and convents were subsequently covered with a deposit carried by water from the slopes of the hill. No traces of the monastery could be seen, and only the tradition that people from the nearby villages gathered twice a year on the feasts of the Archangels Michael and Gabriel, saved it from sinking into complete oblivion.

Archaeological excavations were begun in 1927 by Radoslav Grujić, and the monastery complex was also excavated in the 1970s by Professor Slobodan Nenadović. The revitalising of the monastery and re-establishing the brotherhood was realised in the 1990s.

Categories of Significance

Of outstanding national importance.

Categories of ownership or interest

Historical and religious monument of particular national importance. Historical research of the remains was particularly important from the scientific point of view. Also extremely important rehabilitation and restoration were, after nearly 60 years of renovation, particularly important for Serbian Orthodox Church and local Orthodox settlement.

Documentation and bibliographic references

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Condition

(in accordance with documentation available after the devastation of 17 March 2004)

Roof more than 30% damage, with significant damage to walls, but can be repaired.

Risk

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Condition risk

Immediate risk of further rapid deterioration or loss of fabric; no solution agreed

Technical assessment and costings

Council of Europe Assessment Reports – May and June 2004
(AT04 171 rev. and AT04 245 rev.)

Ownership

Serbian Orthodox Church

Occupation

The Monastery was active until 17 March 2004 when it was evacuated and the konak demolished. In 2005, a new konak and small chapel was re-built by the Church on the site of the old workshop building. Monks have returned to the site.

The site is protected by KFOR.

Management

Serbian Orthodox Church, Diocese of Raska and Prizren.

Summary

High Priority - a major historical and religious monument and Orthodox Church in Prizren. Badly damaged in the violence of March 17th.

Sign and date

May 2004 (Revised July 2008)

Old house - Gjakovë /Đakovica (KO_26)



Territory	Kosovo
Name of organisation compiling the information	Institute for Protection of Cultural Monuments Gjakovë /Đakovica
Contact name	Burbuqe Deva
E-mail address	Burbuqe.Deva@ks-gov.net
Name and address of building(s) or site	Old House (Ali Vokshi) – Great Market, Gjakovë /Đakovica
Inventory reference number(s)	
Building type(s)	Traditional old house
Main date(s)	XVIII century
Current use(s)	Out of use.

Significance

The Old House in Gjakova ("Kulla e Ali Vokshit"), located in the historic zone of the town, has multiple artistic and historic significance. As two storeys building surrounded by courtyard it belongs to the traditional residential house, built in XVIII century. The exterior of the building is harmonious and modest, finished in red brick with a brick cornice. The upper floor is distinguished by hand-carved wooden decoration.

Categories of significance

Of regional importance.

In terms of typological, architectural, construction and decorative works it represents a good example of traditional urban residential architecture. The building preserves its original fabric.

Categories of ownership or interest

Private, offered to IPM Gjakovë /Đakovica for further use with condition to present history of monument and family Vokshi to the visitors.

Documentation and bibliographic references

Documentation

Technical and written documents, as well as photographs were prepared by the experts of the IPM Gjakova

Bibliography

Aerial photography made in 2004.

Photos of the building and several photo architectural details from the period: 1980-2005.

Condition

Very bad. Currently the building is in a state of disrepair, classified as a site in danger with an almost collapsed interior and deteriorating facades. The original roof survives in bad condition.

Management

The future management of the building carried out by the Institute for the Protection Monuments - Gjakovë /Đakovica, respecting that the proper team experts and owner will realize carefully conservation of the site.

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Summary

The architectural features of the Old House Vokshi – Great Market in Gjakovë /Đakovica should be conserved and reuse as a guest house in appropriate manner. The proposed project for preservation, restoration and adaptation is urgently needed.

Sign. and date

Osman Gojani
Gjejlane Hoxha
Edi Shukriu
Gjakovë /Đakovica, 08.07.2008

Complex of Haxhi Zeka Mill - Peja (KO_27)



Country or Territory	Kosovo
Name of organisation compiling the information	Ministry of Culture, Youth and Sports
Contact name	Burbuqe Deva
E-mail address	Burbuqe.Deva@ks-gov.net
Name and address of building or site	Complex Haxhi Zeka Mill, Pejë /Peć
Inventory reference number(s)	Listed site nr. 01-98/81 IKMM
Building type	Architectural Ensemble
Main dates	XIX century
Current use(s)	Out of use

Significance

The Haxhi Zeka Mill ensemble is the most significant survivor of the region's industrial heritage. Today the Mill and Granary are all that remains of the huge industrial complex of 19th century Pejë /Peć. The buildings combine Austro-Hungarian and vernacular elements. They were formerly connected by a bridge. The site is of exceptional industrial, architectural, historical and cultural significance. It is listed but currently out of use and classified as a *Site in danger*.

Categories of significance

The Complex has high historical and technological regional importance

Categories of ownership or interest

The complex is owned by Pejë /Peć Municipality. The restored part is used by Institute for Protection of Monuments as a museum.

Documentation and bibliographic references

Documentation

Register of listed monuments of Kosova. There is no description of the construction or its architectural character.

Drawings

Cadastre plots 1931, 1950, 1980, 1992, 2004, 2007.

Maps and architectural records – condition survey reports of the building available for the period 2003 - 2004.

Restoration plan 2004.

Photography

2004: Aerial photography.

Photos of the building and several architectural details, from the period: 1950, 1994, 2004-2005.

Condition

The complex comprises the Mill and Granary, which are the only remaining structures of the huge industrial complex of the 19th century. The Mill has been recently restored and is in good condition.

Very bad: The Granary is structurally unstable. Its original roof is missing and the upper parts of the walls have been damaged. Doors and windows are degraded and internal features have been severely damaged.

Risk

The risk of total collapse of the granary results from lack of funds even for urgent protection measures.

Condition risk

Immediate risk for further rapid deterioration.

Technical assessment and costing

The cost of the reconstruction and restoration of the museum is estimated at 400.000€.

Ownership

Pejë /Peć Municipality

Occupation

The mill is being developed as an ethnographical museum; the granary is out of use.

Management

Institute for Protection of Monuments, Pejë /Peć

Summary

The Complex Haxhi Zeka Mill has become a symbol for the city and its protection and revitalisation would have an extraordinary catalytic impact on the rehabilitation of the area. Its location, close to the bus station and close to the centre of the town is expected to generate income through its use as as restaurant, bakery and industrial museum

The monument has special architectural, historical, commercial, cultural and social value for the city and the region. The Mill and Granary buildings are of exceptional industrial and architectural interest.

Signed and dated

01.06.2008

The Cavderbasha Atelier and Sculpture Garden - Prishtinë/Priština (KO_28)



Country or Territory	Kosovo
Name of organisation compiling the information	Ministry of Culture, Youth and Sports
Contact name	Burbuqe Deva
E-mail address	Burbuqe.Deva@ks-gov.net
Name and address of building or site	Cavderbasha atelier and sculpture collection Cagllavice, Prishtinë/Priština
Inventory reference number(s)	
Building type	Atelier and sculpture garden
Main dates	1982
Current use(s)	Out of use

Significance

Agim Cavderbasha was the most significant and pioneering Kosovar sculptor of the later twentieth century. The exhibits at Cagllavica form the largest single collection of his works surviving anywhere. They are mostly in stone, clay and metal. Among them are a very few objects in wood, the bulk having been destroyed in March, 2004 when the building was burnt out. Since 1995, the atelier has been designated as a public open gallery. The collection has been maintained by the artist's family since his death in 1999. The setting has been somewhat compromised by the building of a new family house in the garden.

The collection is located in Cagllavica, 5 km from Prishtinë/Priština. For the time being the building is out of use and remains vulnerable.

Categories of significance

Of outstanding national importance.

Categories of ownership or interest

In 1995, Cavderbasha, with the support of the Academy of Science and Arts in Kosovo, declared his atelier an open gallery, thus giving art lovers the opportunity to visit and study it. Following his death in 1999, his heirs, the Cavderbasha Family, have continued to maintain the open gallery.

Documentation and bibliographic references

Documentation

The building has been on the provisional MCYS list since 2004 as being a significant monument of culture in Kosovo. Design plans for reconstruction are held by the family.

Bibliography:

Brochure of CHwB for Internaional Cultural Heritage Days 2007
Project Proposal for the restoration and reconstruction of the Open Gallery Complex-Museum of academic sculptor Agim Cavderbasha

Links: <http://www.chwb.org/kosovo/english/newschurches.htm>
<http://www.rickosovo.org/web/td/RIC%20AR%202005-eng.pdf>
http://www.cavdarbasha.org/index_eng.htm

Condition

Very bad: The disastrous fire of 2004 has made the structure unstable. It has since received a temporary roof.

Risk

The risk of total collapse of the building is connected with lack of funds even for urgent protection intervention.

Condition risk

Immediate risk of further rapid deterioration.

Technical assessment and costing

The cost of the reconstruction and phased restoration of the museum is estimated at 300.000 EUR.

Ownership

Private, offered for non-profitable public use.

Occupation

Out of use

Management

“Agim Cavderbasha” Foundation

Summary

The Cavderbasha atelier and sculpture garden is one of most important monuments from Kosovo's recent past. The atelier's rhythmic brick decoration on the facade, created by the artist, is particularly distinctive. But it is the collection itself that gives the site its national importance.

Signed and dated

01.06.2008

TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION AND
CONSULTANCY PROGRAMME RELATED
TO THE INTEGRATED CONSERVATION
OF THE CULTURAL AND NATURAL HERITAGE

PROGRAMME DE COOPÉRATION
ET D'ASSISTANCE TECHNIQUES RELATIVES
À LA CONSERVATION INTÉGRÉE
DU PATRIMOINE CULTUREL ET NATUREL



CONTACTS

European Commission

Directorate-General for Education and Culture
http://ec.europa.eu/culture/index_en.htm

Directorate-General for Employment
http://ec.europa.eu/employment/index_en.htm

Council of Europe

Directorate of Culture and Cultural and Natural
Heritage (DGPH), Regional Co-operation Division
<http://www.coe.int/heritage>

Commission européenne

Direction générale de l'éducation et de la culture
http://ec.europa.eu/culture/index_fr.htm

Direction générale de l'emploi
http://ec.europa.eu/employment/index_fr.htm

Conseil de l'Europe

Direction de la Culture et du Patrimoine culturel et
naturel (DGPH), Division de la Coopération régionale
<http://www.coe.int/patrimoine>

