





**INTEGRATED REHABILITATION PROJECT PLAN /  
SURVEY OF THE ARCHITECTURAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL HERITAGE  
(IRPP/SAAH)**

**Regional Programme  
for Cultural and Natural Heritage  
in South East Europe  
2003 - 2006**

**PRELIMINARY TECHNICAL ASSESSMENT  
OF THE ARCHITECTURAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL  
HERITAGE IN SOUTH EAST EUROPE**

Document adopted by  
The Ministry of Culture, Youth and Sports - Kosovo/UNMIK  
on 31 July 2006

**ULPIANA  
(ANCIENT SETTLEMENT)  
Pristina  
Kosovo/UNMIK**



## FOREWORD

In the framework of the European Commission/Council of Europe Joint Programme on the Integrated Rehabilitation Project Plan /Survey on the Architectural and Archaeological Heritage (IRPP/SAAH), the present Preliminary Technical Assessment (PTA) was prepared by local expert: Edi Shukriu headed by Mr Bujar Demjaha IRPP/SAAH Project Coordinator, in cooperation with the PTA expert group: Leader Dr. John Bold (United Kingdom); Experts: Ms. Emma Carmichael (United Kingdom), Mr. Giorgio Gianighian (Italy), Mr. Andreas Heymowski (Sweden), Mr. David Johnson (United Kingdom), Mr. Pedro Ponce de Leon (Spain), Mr. Alkis Prepis (Greece).

The Preliminary Technical Assessment (PTA) was adopted by the Ministry of Culture, Youth and Sports – Kosovo/UNMIK on 31 July 2006.



## 1. Introductory page



Site Map



View of Ulpiana and Early Christian Basilica

<b>1.1 Country or Territory:</b>	Kosovo
<b>1.2 Name of organisation compiling the information:</b>	University of Pristina, Department of History
<b>1.3 Contact name:</b>	Edi Shukriu, PhD, archaeologist
<b>1.4 Email address:</b>	edishu2@yahoo.com
<b>1.5 Name and address of building or site:</b>	Ulpiana, Gračanica
<b>1.6 Inventory reference number(s):</b>	v.E.K.21/55
<b>1.7 Building/Monument/Site type:</b>	Archaeological site
<b>1.8 Main dates:</b>	I - VI centuries
<b>1.9 Current use:</b>	Agricultural work

## 2. Executive Summary: the site and its management

The archaeological site Ulpiana, later Iustiniana Secunda (*Gradina*), is the foremost Roman Period and Early Byzantine settlement in Kosovo and in the wider region (I-VII centuries). Belonging to ancient Dardania and placed near the important via Lissus – Naissus, it became one of the main cities of the Roman province Moesia Superior (Roman province of Dardania). The city flourished during the Roman and Early Byzantine Period, being an important political, economical and cultural centre. During the Early Christian period Ulpiana became a significant religious centre. Florus and Laurus, the two Early Christian martyrs, were martyred in Ulpiana (II century). Ulpiana is located near a rich mining area, on a spacious plain, south-east of the capital city of Pristina, near Gračanica. The ancient city has its beginnings in the settlement of the pre-Roman period and it includes the necropolis of urns (XI-IX c. B.C). In the II century the city became a *municipium* and it continued to develop through the Early Byzantine Period. Being destroyed by attacks of the northern tribes and an earthquake (518), Emperor Justinian the Great rebuilt it and renamed it Iustiniana Secunda. The Ulpiana archaeological complex is composed of: 1) Fortress/Castrum 2) City, 3) Northern Necropolis, 4) Western Necropolis, 5) Southern Necropolis 6) Tumulus *Arat e Cerkezit* (*Čerkesko Polje*) and 7) Tumulus *Cernica*. The extent of the archaeological site (more than 35 ha) is only partly excavated (2%). Archaeological excavations started in 1954 and periodically continued till 1997. The site holds extraordinary cultural heritage values, comprising a number of important phases from different periods that increases its archaeological, architectural, historical and economical importance.

It is important to secure investments for the Ulpiana site in order to carry out archaeological research, preservation and restoration, with a view to using it for multi-dimensional purposes. Ulpiana / Iustiniana Secunda is significantly damaged. The excavated walls, buildings and the Northern Necropolis are semi-destroyed, as a result of climatic conditions, water, humidity and inappropriate human interventions. Conservation works undertaken in the past are also damaged. It is a high priority to remove all vegetation, to divert outwards the flow of the water and restore parts under continuing risk. There is, however, a lack of finance for the necessary archaeological excavations, maintenance, repairs and restoration works and, until a full feasibility study has been carried out, such works will not be initiated.

Ulpiana / Iustiniana Secunda occupies an imposing position within the picturesque surroundings of the low mountains to the East (mining area) and the marvellous horizon toward Kosovo fields. Archaeological research, as well as the discovery of an amphitheatre and other important buildings, gives it great potential for being used for heritage education and mutual respect of local people, cultural activities, recreation, and tourist economy development. It might also house the Archaeological and Heritage International School of Ulpiana, as well as the Ulpiana Museum. Ulpiana can be a central part of the Ulpiana Integrated Cultural Ensemble (UICE) composed of: 1) Ulpiana / Iustiniana Secunda, 2) Monastery of Gračanica, 3) Fortress of Veletin, 4) Neolithic site Gladnica, 5) Kišnica Mining Museum and 6) Kišnica Mining Gallery.

### **3. Administrative information**

#### **3.1 Responsible Authorities**

- The Kosovo Institute for Protection of Cultural Monuments is responsible for providing protection and conservation works.
- The Ministry of Culture, Youth and Sports is responsible for funding the conservation work.

#### **3.2 Site, Name and Address**

Name: Ulpiana, archaeological site  
Address: *Gradina*, Gračanica, Pristina, Kosovo.

#### **3.3 Map reference**

x - 42° 70', y - 21° 14'

#### **3.4 Type of monument**

Archaeological ensemble consisting of the following architectural and archaeological components: 1) Fortress / Castrum with basilica and Roman thermals to the northern gate, 2) two luxurious buildings with floor mosaics, 3) Northern necropolis with three buildings, 4) Western necropolis, 5) Southern necropolis, 6) Tumulus *Fusha e Cerkezit* (*Čerkesko Polje*), 7) Tumulus *Ćernica*.

#### **3.5 Ownership**

Mainly private property. The Kosovo Institute for Protection of Cultural Monuments owns the part to the northern city gate.

### 3.6 Statutory Protection/Constraints

#### **Category of protection: national**

Ulpiana was granted national archaeological site status in 1955, under Resolution No. v.E.K.21/55, which provides a level of Protection category – 1. Official permission for undertaking any interventions in the immediate or in the wider area of the site is required from the Kosovo Institute for Protection of Cultural Monuments. The local IPCM is also responsible for the daily overseeing of the site. There is a proposal to put it under UN protection.

## 4. Summary of condition

### 4.1 Summary of Physical Condition

Northern City Wall with Towers: very bad

Basilica: very bad

Western City Wall: very bad

Buildings with mosaics: very bad

Northern necropolis: very bad

Western necropolis: very bad

The lack of any maintenance work is the main reason for the general deterioration of the site. There is a proposal that the monument should be included on the World Heritage List in Danger.

### 4.2 Condition Risk Assessment

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

### 4.3 Priority for intervention

High priority.

## 5. Existing information

### 5.1 Documentary sources:

Some reports, project analysis, technical and photographic documentation and publications before the year 1970 can be found in the archives of the Museum of Kosovo (excavations by Emil Čerškov) and the local Institute for Protection of Monuments (IPM - Pristina).

Archaeological excavations and conservation works during 1981-1999 were supervised by the Republic of Serbia Institute for Protection of Cultural Monuments (Belgrade). Complete documentation of these periods is available only in Belgrade.

### 5.2 Bibliography:

The general bibliography on the site of Ulpiana deals with the history of the site and the archaeological excavations such as:

1. Ljuba Popović - Emil Čerškov, *Ulpiana, prethodni izveštaj o arheoloskim istraživanjima u 1954 do 1956 godine*, Glasnik Muzeja Kosova i Metohije I, Pristina, 1956, 319-326
2. Emil Čerškov - Ljuba Popović, *Ulpiana, prethodni izveštaj o arheološkim istraživanjima u 1957 GOD.*, Glasnik Muzeja Kosova i Metohije II, Priština, 1957, 321-325;

3. Emil Čerškov - Ljuba Popović, *Ulpiana, kratak izveštaj o arheološkim istraživanjima u 1958 g.*, Glasnik Muzeja Kosova i Metohije III, Priština, 1958, 275-279;
4. Emil Čerškov - Ljuba Popović, *Ulpiana, kratak izveštaj o arheološkim istraživanjima u 1959 g.*, Glasnik Muzeja Kosova i Metohije IV, Priština, 1959/60, 371-379;
5. Emil Čerškov, *Rimljani na Kosovu i Metohiji*, Arheološko Društvo Jugoslavije, Beograd, 1969;
6. *Tabula Imperii Romani*, Union Academique Internationale, Ljubljana, 1976, 129;
7. Gordana Cvetković-Tomašević, *Ulpiana – arheološka iskopavanja u središtu i južnom delu antičkog grada*, Saopštenja XV, Beograd, 1983, 80-81, fig. 16-17;
8. Maja Parović-Pešikan, *Ulpiana, S. Gračanica, Priština – antičko naselje*, Arheološki Pregled 24, Savez Arheoloških Društava Jugoslavije, Beograd-Ljubljana, 1985, 82-87;
9. Maja Parović-Pešikan, *Gračanica – Ulpiana*, Arheološki Pregled 25, Savez Arheoloških Društava Jugoslavije, Beograd-Ljubljana, 1985, 97-98;
10. Dragoslav Srejić, *Grob ugledne Tračanke iz Ulpiane*, Starinar XXXVII, Beograd, 1986, 179-187 etc.
11. Gordana Cvetković-Tomašević, *Etude comparative des sites archeologiques a Heraklea Lynkestis, Ulpiana et Singidunum/Beograd constitues de plusieurs couches superposes*, Saopštenja XIX, Beograd, 1987, 13-20;
12. Maja Parović-Pešikan, *Neka zapažanja o urbanom razvoju Ulpijane – Ispitivanje ulica, Lychnid*, Ohrid, 1989, 117-132;
13. Slobodan Fidanovski, *Ulpiana, Arheološko Blago Kosova i Metohije*, Srpska Akademija Nauka i Umetnosti, Beograd, 1999, 595;
14. Edi Shukriu, *Ancient Kosova*, Museum of Kosova, Prishtina, 2004, 107-109;

### 5.3 Fieldwork already conducted:

- 1954-1960: Preliminary archaeological excavations and conservation works - Northern walls with towers, basilica, northern necropolis (E. Čerškov and Lj. Popovic).
- 1981-1987: Excavations and conservation works: between northern gate and basilica; the two luxurious buildings with floor mosaics to the northern part (M. Parović-Pešikan; G. Cvetković-Tomašević, S. Fidanovski)
- 1984: Tumulus *Arat e Cerkezit* (D. Srejić)
- 1987: Tumulus *Cernica* (E. Shukriu and students of the University of Pristina)
- 2005: Campus of the High School – cleaning (K. Ljuci)

No systematic documentation.

### 5.4 Projects in progress:

2006: Archaeological excavations by the Summer School of Pristina University (supported by the French Foreign Ministry)

### 5.5 Projects already planned:

2006 and the following years: Archaeological excavations by the Summer School of Pristina University. The course will provide theoretical and practical knowledge related to contemporary archaeological investigations. Preliminary excavations are planned near to the western gate and the western necropolis.

### 5.6 Financial estimates already made:

The financial estimates specified at 7.7.1.

## 6. Scope of the PTA

### 6.1 Extent/Nature of the assessment:

Prof. Edi Shukriu, PhD, Archaeologist, University of Pristina  
 Prof. Alkiviades Prepis, PhD, Architect, Greece, CoE expert.

Time spent: 1 day on site and 4 days for archive and work in the office.

### 6.2 Limitations of the study:

Extent and unexcavated part of the site. The access is difficult to the particular architectural sections, due to the prolific vegetation and water. Lack of documentation: the complete documentation is in Serbia, which complicates further excavation works in Ulpiana. Lack of widely accepted and well defined cost estimates for excavation and conservation work.

## 7. The PTA

### 7.1 Background

#### 7.1.1 Summary description of the site

The ancient city of Ulpiana / Iustiniana Secunda, located near a mining area, is situated in a mostly flat territory, on the southern side of the Gračanica River near Gračanica, about 7 km south-east of Pristina. The archaeological excavations have revealed Roman buildings and Early Christian walls and buildings. Building materials used are stone and marble from the vicinity and brick. Ulpiana / Iustiniana Secunda complex is composed by: 1. Fortresse/Castrum, 2. City, 3. Northern Necropolis, 4) Western Necropolis, 5) Southern Necropolis 6) Tumulus *Arat e Cerkezit* (*Čerkesko Polje*) and 7) Tumulus *Cernica*. It is only partly excavated (2%): Archaeological excavations started in 1954 and periodically continued till 1997. The excavations have been carried out at the beginning by the Museum of Kosovo and later by the Republic of Serbia Institute for Protection of Cultural Monuments (Belgrade) and the Archaeological Institute in Belgrade.

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

Ulpiana / Iustiniana Secunda was developed from the I to VII centuries. It holds the levels of the pre-Roman settlement and the necropolis of urns (XI-IX centuries B.C.). Built close to a reach mining area and near to the crossroad via *Lissus – Naissus* and via to *Scupi*, it was one of the main Roman and Early Byzantine period cities in the region. It became a *municipium* in the II century. In 380 it was visited by Emperor Theodosius, and Marcellinus described it as *urbs splendidissima* (IV century). Ulpiana became a significant religious centre in the Early Christian period and an important episcopate. The Acts of the Synod held at Serdica in 343 speak of the bishop Macedonius from Ulpiana. The two Early Christian martyrs Florus and Laurus were martyred here (II century).

Starting from the middle of the IV century, Ulpiana was attacked by northern tribes and then again by the middle of the V century (Huns and Gets). In 472 it was occupied and destroyed by Theodoric, the son of the Gets king, and his 3,000 soldiers. The city was destroyed also in 518 by an earthquake. Ulpiana was rebuilt by Emperor Justinian the Great and renamed by him as Iustiniana Secunda. The life in Ulpiana / Iustiniana Secunda ended in the VII century, signified by the early coins of the Byzantine Emperor Heracleios.

## 7.2 Significance

### 7.2.1 Summary statement of significance/historical and heritage importance

Ulpiana / Iustiniana Secunda is an archaeological site with very high cultural, historical, architectural and tourism economy significance. There is cultural stratification since the prehistoric period extending to the Roman and Early Byzantine period. There is no doubt that the site is of international importance. Despite this rare wealth, the real values of Ulpiana archaeological site have never been totally displayed because of a state of permanent crisis and disorder. Ulpiana's values will increase after systematic archaeological excavation, conservation, and restoration of the existing buildings.

<b>7.2.2 Historical</b>	High
<b>7.2.3 Artistic/Aesthetic</b>	Medium
<b>7.2.4 Technological</b>	Low
<b>7.2.5 Religious/Spiritual</b>	High
<b>7.2.6 Symbolic/Identity</b>	High
<b>7.2.7 Scientific/Research</b>	High
<b>7.2.8 Social/Civic</b>	High
<b>7.2.9 Natural</b>	High
<b>7.2.10 Economic</b>	High
<b>7.2.11 Category of significance:</b>	National and international importance

### 7.3 Vulnerability/Risk assessment:

Directly or indirectly the site is threatened by the following:

- The influence of the climate on the decay of the structure, deformation and partial destruction of the remains - is an emerging problem;
- Lack of finance for maintenance and repairs;
- Lack of finance for archaeological excavations;
- Inadequate and insufficient protective measures, taken in the past, make the site appear unattractive for visitors;
- Insufficient administrative measures, lack of institutional financial support;
- Inexistence of tourist infrastructure, no appropriate signage, no directed paths, no archaeological museum, insufficient buildings for the personnel involved. Poor maintenance, prolific vegetation and overflow (lack of financial support);
- Lack of permanent custodian to prevent uncontrolled movement;
- The mosaics found have been conserved and covered (not possible to see them).

#### 7.3.1 Natural threats:

Main risks arise from agricultural work and climatic factors. Excessive plant growth is causing the stonework to shift. Another apparent risk is the illegitimate search (by locals and internationals) for artefacts and trade. Human activity leads to the removal of stone material.

#### 7.3.2 Development:

An eventual threat might arise from owners wishing to build on their properties on the site.

**7.3.3 Tourism:**

There is a lack of instructions/signs for the visitor, and no sign showing that the site is under law protection. There is an emerging need for restrictions as to where people can move on the site. No maintenance on site. Approach to the site is not adequate. Lack of parking lots and no area for the exclusive use of handicapped persons.

**7.3.4 Lack of planning measures:**

Conservation work has not been undertaken for a long period. The site is not secured, while new archaeological excavations are planned.

**7.3.5 The impact of social unrest:**

There is no longer social disorder.

**7.3.6 Looting:**

In the past, stones were taken from Ulpiana (for the Monastery of Gračanica, and private and public buildings).

**7.3.7 Archaeological:**

There was harmless institutional archaeological digging by sporadic, not systematically planned and totally realised archaeological excavations.

**7.3.8 Inappropriate interventions:**

No.

**7.3.9 Lack of maintenance:**

Total lack of maintenance. The excessive agricultural work, as well as vegetation spread over many areas, is damaging the site.

**7.3.10 Lack of administration and legislation:**

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

**7.3.11 Structural destabilisation:**

Some material has collapsed in certain areas (damage on the northern gate and northern defence walls, northern necropolis etc). No recent attempts to stabilise or reconstruct areas of the site.

**7.3.12 Ownership and occupation:**

The site is property of many private owners and, partly, of the Kosovo Institute for Protection of Cultural Monuments and Museum of Kosovo. The site is under the care of the Institute for Protection of Monuments of Pristina Municipality.

**7.3.13 Function:**

The site has never been used otherwise except for agricultural cultivating.

**7.3.14 Resources:**

There is a lack of finance for maintenance and repairs or restoration works and until a full feasibility study has been carried out this will not be initiated. There is no information for adequately skilled workers who could operate effectively on a restoration programme.

The presence of skilled project managers is also still questionable.

**7.4 Technical condition**

The condition of the objects is pretty bad: walls, buildings and the northern necropolis are badly damaged, while access to the site is inappropriate. The whole site should be conserved, with special reference made to the different areas that need to be stabilised, excavated, rebuilt or restored. This can only be affected after a feasibility study has been carried out. This should establish the phasing of the site development and what areas need to be worked on first.

- Archaeological excavations: A full feasibility study on Ulpiana is an urgent priority. In the interest of conservation work on the aforementioned areas, archaeological excavations are necessary.
- The Northern part of the City Wall with gate and two towers are preserved in different heights (up to 3 m). This part stands in an east-west direction, being built of stone. Ashlars from older Roman buildings are embedded as building material. Considering the current condition, the deterioration effects of the atmospheric influence and especially the overflow, there is a great possibility that this will experience further damage. Priority intervention: drainage and reinforcement of the wall fabric.
- The thermal baths and several buildings form the special complex near to the northern gate. Even though conservation works were done, they remain in a very bad condition including an overflow. Priority intervention: drainage and reinforcement of the building fabric.
- The Basilica belongs to the Early Christian period, erected on the floor mosaic of an earlier building. Stones from the previous period are used in its structure, like the Roman period inscription placed to the main entrance. Priority intervention: cleaning, reinforcement of the building fabric and further excavations.
- The Northern necropolis is composed of three buildings built in stone. The Memorial building holds a huge marble sarcophagus and parts of the floor mosaic with the preserved traces of the votive inscription. The other two buildings also have stone sarcophaguses. The necropolis is damaged and the whole site suffers from overflows. Priority intervention: drainage, replacement of moved stones of the sarcophaguses and reinforcement of the wall fabric of the buildings.
- The excavated building to the northern part of Ulpiana is a luxurious one and it holds the floor mosaic. Priority intervention: further excavations and reinforcement of the wall fabric.
- The excavated building to the southern part of Ulpiana is a luxurious one and it holds a panel with representations of birds and a cook (made of multicoloured stone, glass and few gilded cubes), as well as other geometric ornamentation. Priority intervention: further excavations and reinforcement of the wall fabric.
- Western parts of the City Wall with gate are found due to preliminary excavations. Priority intervention: further excavations and reinforcement of the building fabric.
- The Western necropolis should be excavated.
- The Southern necropolis should be excavated.
- Tumulus *Cernica* was partly excavated and it belongs to the Roman period. The last part of the tumulus should be excavated – it is supposed to have a luxury grave, similar to the tumulus excavated previously at the *Arat e Çerkezit* site.

- Surrounding/Environment: Accessing paths and platforms (wooden bridges) for safe sightseeing and movement of visitors. Signing and illumination of all exposed / uncovered buildings.

### **7.5 Outline summary of required repairs**

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

- All structures in danger to be immediately identified and supported either by raking shores or flying timber buttresses.
- Clearly identifiable areas for the public, with restricted access - some have already been shown.
- Site security in the form of restricted entry by gated access - only at certain times; signage to show this and the Authority in charge.
- Clean the site of garbage - all stone material to be kept on site and stored appropriately.
- Edge protection and handrails provided along stonewalls top – the design needs to be agreed.
- Outline feasibility concerning excavation on site to be agreed with archaeologists.
- A study for appropriate lighting.

### **7.6 Conservation policy and proposals**

#### **7.6.1 Summary of the vision for the site and its sustainability**

Conservation work and archaeological excavations will bring new information and a deserving presentation of the Ulpiana site. This will create a more favourable environment and will offer more attractive contents for the presentation of the site to tourists, which will help raise funds for its further maintenance.

#### **7.6.2 Conservation philosophy:**

The site should be treated as an active archaeological ensemble and allowance made for future excavations. It could also be used as both a local and international tourist facility in order to generate wealth for the Kosovo region as a whole. There are therefore somehow conflicting requirements for the site and the conservation strategy should take account of this. Interventions during conservation and restoration must be well planned in such a manner as to save the original integrity of the site.

#### **7.6.3 Level of intervention:**

The initial intervention is to stabilise, without adversely affecting the fabric of the existing buildings. The site may be partially reconstructed but this should be a subject of further discussions. The intervention level must be well planned in such a manner as to present all building phases, according to the existing background (photographic background, sketches, drawings, paintings etc.). In addition, security and aesthetics will play key roles in shaping the development of the site, as will systematic archaeological intervention. New proposals for revitalisation should take into consideration the need to incorporate and highlight data, which will come to light through the systematic works of excavation, cleaning, consolidation and conservation of the archaeological site.

#### 7.6.4 Reconstruction:

Some partial reconstructions could be carried out, but the integrity of the site must not be harmed. In open vacant spaces some new buildings could be constructed, such as tourist cultural objects, but always remembering the importance and custody of the originality of the monument. Also, reconstruction adaptations for a Visitors Centre: a small exhibit area, a café or a restaurant could be an effective use of part of the site.

#### 7.6.5 Opportunities for social uses and sustainable development

Ulpiana is a part of the cultural identification of Pristina, Kosovo and the wider region. That is the context the monument should be considered in. It can become an attractive tourist destination and a setting for numerous first-rate cultural events. The preserved and newly discovered zones of the site will recover their original function. The advantages for the public use and sustainability of the site will be manifested in increased tourist visits and in an enriched variety of cultural events that enable new employment.

Ulpiana might house **A) The Archaeological and Heritage International School of Ulpiana**, with participation of professionals and students from Europe and the World; **B) The Ulpiana Museum** which could be the central part of **C) Ulpiana's Integrated Cultural Ensemble** composed of: 1) Ulpiana / Iustiniana Secunda, 2) Monastery of Gračanica, 3) Fortress of Veletin, 4) Neolithic site Glladnica, 5) Ulpiana Museum, 6) Kishinca Mining Museum and 7) Mining Gallery near Kishnica.

#### 7.6.6 Public access

Public access should be arranged in consultation with local community representatives to avoid conflicts of interest. The engagement of a wider audience will depend on how the site is developed after the consultations above. Ulpiana is an important cultural symbol and should be viewed in this wider context. At each stage of interventions there should be research and evaluation as to how to proceed.

#### 7.6.7 Broad assessment of priorities:

1. Protection of the site.
2. Feasibility study of the site.
3. General cleaning of the site:
  - Removal all surface-carried earth.
  - Removal of trees and plants from inside areas and from the walls.
  - Drainage / removal of water.
4. Consolidation / repair / conservation work for maintenance of the excavated constructions. Works to interior and exterior repairs generally could proceed in parallel with systematic archaeological work to determine the origins of the site and its development. Investigation should be used to inform any alterations to the fabric or new interventions that might be planned. Signalisation of the site by using appropriate (metallic) panels.
5. Reconstruction of certain buildings or parts of the site, appointed by a feasibility study as well as the very carefully designed additions for the new uses to be decided:
  - Restoration or partial reconstruction of the Northern gate, so that it constitutes a continuous, protected place for visiting.

- Various historical phases of the site to be highlighted (prehistoric, Roman, Byzantine).
  - Partial rehabilitation with new uses.
6. Ensuring the accessibility to the fortress:
    - Conservation of the main path, the small paths for the walkers, accessibility for handicapped people as well as the regional earth-road, for catering materials by car, with a special-designed lighting:
      - Lighting for the internal area
      - Lighting accommodation areas (accessibility).
  7. Although the site can serve culture, tourism and recreation, some material benefits should be expected.

## 7.7 Finance

It is estimated that the project could be realised in several phases:

- Further elaboration and addition to the existing technical documentation;
- Systematic archaeological researches;
- Protection of the remains of the City Walls and buildings (sanitation, conservation, reconstruction, rehabilitation etc);
- Rehabilitation and reconstruction of the infrastructure;
- Elaboration of projects to enhance the monument.

### 7.7.1 Estimated costs:

- Archaeological excavations: 100 000 €;
- Conservation, restoration and proprietary issues: 400 000 €;
- Revitalisation: 300 000 €.

Total amount for the realisation of the above-described phases is estimated today at about **800 000 Euros**.

### 7.7.2 Assessment of possibilities for attracting investments

There are various possibilities for attracting investment including tourist revenue and grants from the World Monument Fund and UNESCO. The University of Pristina and the Kosovo Institute for Protection of Cultural Monuments is to be approached.

### 7.7.3 Assessment of possibilities for recovering investments:

Some estimates for conservation and excavations have been prepared, but the whole documentation is in Serbia. A new assessment should be carried out in line with modern practices and evaluations.

### 7.7.4 Have you already tried to raise funds for this site or monument?

Request was made to different outfits, especially after the 1999 war:

- 2002 / 2003: for cleaning and protection of the site (Institute for Protection of Monuments of Pristina Municipality).
- 2003: Italian Government donated 25.000 € to clean up the site (it was not realised due to the inefficiency of the institutions).
- 2003: For partial cleaning of the area around Basilica (by High School Campus).
- 2006: For archaeological excavations by the Summer School of Pristina University (covered with 12.000 € by France Foreign Ministry).

**Recommendations:**

- Protection of the site; emerging partial conservation and restoration of the parts most exposed to demolition;
- Clean the terrain;
- Detailed survey of the site (geodesic and architectural);
- Evaluation of the level of damage and the risk level over different parts of the site, accompanied by the static inspection of the stability and sustainability of the constructions;
- Archaeological researches;
- Conservations, restoration and the revitalisation of the object.

**7.8. Management:**

Archaeological researches, conservation, restoration and revitalisation work. Of extraordinary importance is the factor regarding the responsibility for the site's management: It is important in this process to include the following institutions: University of Pristina; Museum of Kosovo; Kosovo Institute for Protection of Cultural Monuments; Institute of Archaeology; Institute for Protection of Monuments of Pristina Municipality; Ministry of Culture, Youth and Sports; Ministry of Education, Science and Technology; and Municipal Assembly of Pristina.

**8. Supporting Documentation**

Digital updated colour photos and plans (available on request and at Kosovo Cadastral Agency)

**9. Feasibility Studies**

A feasibility study for each building ensemble individually, as well as for the whole archaeological site, should be prepared. The aim of this proposal is to bring Ulpiana archaeological site in to an operational/functional state and to protect it from further irreparable deterioration. The work could be carried out through a number of phases. Most urgent is the conservation of the Northern City Wall, followed by archaeological excavation; the final phase of this work is the conservation and re-conservation of the other listed buildings. The designing of the study should include: archaeologists, architects, structural engineer, specialists on conservation etc.

**Recommendations for designing the feasibility study:**

- Additional analyses of the wall fabric to determine their precise current condition; consulting experts to select the building materials and techniques, and conservation procedure;
- Taking into consideration equipment such as scaffolding, compressor, etc;
- Preparing complete technical documentation;
- Preparing detailed plan for realisation of conservation and archaeological works;
- Preparing detailed estimation of the time required for the realisation of the whole project.

**PTA carried out by:**

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