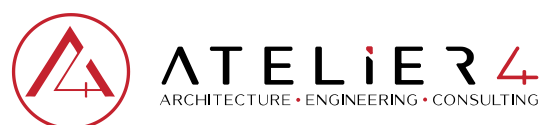




# THE ARCHITECTURAL REPORT HAMMAM, DURRËS



**22644-001\_ALB\_EU4C\_RFP\_01 - "Provision of Consultancy for Design services for EU4CULTURE Project - Support for revitalization of cultural heritage sites and monuments affected by Earthquake in Albania."**

22644-001\_ALB\_EU4C\_RFP\_01 - "Sigurimi i Konsulencës për Shërbimet e Projektimit për Projektin EU4CULTURE - Mbështetje për ringjalljen e vendeve të trashëgimisë kulturore dhe monumenteve të prekura nga Tërmeti në Shqipëri."

---

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

1.	GENERAL .....	2
2.	HISTORIC ANALYSIS.....	4
3.	GEOGRAPHIC LOCATION.....	14
4.	CURRENT CONDITION.....	15
5.	PROPOSAL OF THE RESTORATION INTERVENTIONS .....	26

**22644-001\_ALB\_EU4C\_RFP\_01 - "Provision of Consultancy for Design services for EU4CULTURE Project - Support for revitalization of cultural heritage sites and monuments affected by Earthquake in Albania."**

22644-001\_ALB\_EU4C\_RFP\_01 - "Sigurimi i Konsulencës për Shërbimet e Projektimit për Projektin EU4CULTURE - Mbështetje për ringjalljen e vendeve të trashëgimisë kulturore dhe monumenteve të prekura nga Tërmeti në Shqipëri."

---

## 1. GENERAL

### 1.1 INTRODUCTION

The Hammam of Durrës, one of the most typical objects of the Ottoman civilization in this city, thus it shall be restored. The hammams are the continuation of the Greco-Roman-Byzantine baths and is located in the "A" Archaeological Area of Durrës. With these "baths" (terms - Roman, hamam - Ottoman period) predecessors, they retain many common characteristics, both from a technical and functional point of view, Nevertheless, there are several differences in the methodics of water treatment, varying from one hammam to another. According to Islam, the water that does not flow properly is considered polluted, so there are some criteria to consider it clean, which depend not only on the quality of the water but also on its dynamics. Therefore, the archaeologists proclaim the presence of swimming pools to be extremely rare in the hamams.

According to the archeology specialists' claims, this monument has been fully preserved. In spite of this, it has remained closed to visitors and tourists for a long time, despite the high attraction it has and the constant demand from sightseers to stop by. In the indoor spaces, as well as the objects presented in the outdoor environments, there is an extensive panorama and a wide variety of traditions practiced in the city of Durrës, which elucidate the living manners in Albania as well.

Following the report and the project, there can be an in depth study of the Hammam in a set of affairs, including the architecture, the history, the structure, to manifest and enhance the totality of values that the Hammam of Durrës represents for the generations.

### 1.2 PURPOSE

Durrës has a year-round tourism, as it is favored by the values it carries, as well as by its favorable location. One of the most special and typical objects of the tradition of a dominant era in the history of Albania is the Hammam in the city of Durrës.

The last restoration of the Hammam dates back to the 1980s and for almost two decades attracted the interest of local and foreign visitors, who appreciated the 200-year-old "bath" of the ancient city, located a few hundred meters beyond the "baths" of the roman period. The monument located near the Commercial Street (currently known as the "Epidam" Boulevard) has remained closed during several years. Even the current state of its courtyard is indication of the deteriorations this cultural heritage site of the city has suffered over time.

Based on multiple articles in the local newspapers in Durrës, over the recent years, a private entity carried out several other restoration interventions for the preservation of the medieval hammam of Durrës. However, the agreement with the Institute of Cultural Monuments seems to have been quickly come apart. The bath of the Turkish period is located near the apartment of the famous Durrës family with historical contribution, that of Vokopola.

The project proposal to preserve the values of the building comes as a need to preserve the architectural heritage, especially after the damage from the earthquake of November 2019, which

**22644-001\_ALB\_EU4C\_RFP\_01 - "Provision of Consultancy for Design services for EU4CULTURE Project - Support for revitalization of cultural heritage sites and monuments affected by Earthquake in Albania."**

**22644-001\_ALB\_EU4C\_RFP\_01 - "Sigurimi i Konsulencës për Shërbimet e Projektimit për Projektin EU4CULTURE - Mbështetje për ringjalljen e vendeve të trashëgimisë kulturore dhe monumenteve të prekura nga Tërmeti në Shqipëri."**

---

has highlighted the deteriorations and consequently, the need for the conservation of this hammam.

The proposed interventions will consist of preserving the original features of the building and restoring all key components. A key role in this intervention plays the integration of its original conditions with the necessary and optimal functional conditions to turn the hammam into an inclusive exhibition which unfolds a part of tradition and at the same time adapts to the contemporary standards of a contemporary exhibition space brought back with a modern approach.

### 1.3 METHODOLOGY APPROACH

Since the Hammam is entitled to Cultural Monuments, pursuant to Law 27/2018 "On Cultural Heritage and Museums", the whole project follows the instructions of the Ministry of Culture aimed at providing, protecting and conserving its features.

The methodological approach adopted for the architectural and restoration project and for the various interventions of the structural consolidation of the Monument, takes into account the criterion of minimum interventions, accepted both nationally and internationally (eg ICCROM, ICOMOS).

The first stage is the identification of the deterioration phenomena, proceeding further with the selection of the most appropriate interventions for the conservation.

Regarding the restoration of the surfaces, the main forms of deterioration are being identified, through a survey, detecting and sketching of all forms of chemical-physical deterioration and the selection of the most appropriate interventions to allow their improvement. This should be considered as the priority of the physical, structural and formal restoration of the monument as a prerequisite to improve its functional aspects and connection with the context.

The most common forms of deterioration are closely related to the problem of rising humidity. In general, the main feature of capillary moisture is that it mainly attacks the lower parts of the building, for the most part, from the water present in the underground. Thus, all necessary measures will be provided for the elimination of such matter and the restoration of the damaged elements (or the replacement of those with maximum grade of deterioration).

After the last earthquake, there were identified particular damages of certain parts of the monument, for which, after diagnosing the materials and its structure and conducting careful surveys, the restoration and reconstruction plans are being prepared, while contemplating its original materials and features.

**22644-001\_ALB\_EU4C\_RFP\_01 - "Provision of Consultancy for Design services for EU4CULTURE Project - Support for revitalization of cultural heritage sites and monuments affected by Earthquake in Albania."**

**22644-001\_ALB\_EU4C\_RFP\_01 - "Sigurimi i Konsulencës për Shërbimet e Projektimit për Projektin EU4CULTURE - Mbështetje për ringjalljen e vendeve të trashëgimisë kulturore dhe monumenteve të prekura nga Tërmeti në Shqipëri."**

---

## 2. HISTORIC ANALYSIS

### 2.1 HAMMAM AS A TYPOLOGY

The historians believe the Medieval Spa (Hammam) of Durrës was built during the 15th century based on the observation at the construction technique and different comparative historic reports. Hammams have been part of the urban core for some Albanian cities under the influence of the Ottomans. Among them, there can be mentioned the Hammams in main cities of Albania such as Elbasan, Korçë, Tiranë, etc.

In typical oriental cities, as would have been Durrës under the Ottoman influence, the hammams were built during later expansions adapting to the city. Hammams have formed part of the "vakëf" system, being ruled by the administration of the Islamic Community. However, the hammams still had clear public or semi-public functions.

Evlija Celeb puts them in the line of institutions when he mentions their existence in the recently created urban nucleus. Thus, the Hammams were naturally found near the cities' markets, specifically, near the mosques as essential objects to the ottoman urban schemes. There is no data on when they were first built in Albania by the Ottomans. Nevertheless, based on the data collected so far, the Hammam of Krujë is considered to be the oldest of the hammams we have inherited. There exist discussions about whether its construction dates back to only few years before Skanderbeg took over the castle of Krujë, or immediately after the fall of this castle. The hammams were undoubtedly part of the daily life in the Ottoman period. Not only that, according to various sources, a good "bektashi" (religious person belonging to the "bektashi" religious community) had to make a hammam at least three times a week, which for many hammams, had a combination of schedules between men and women.

From Shkodra, we have obtained data on how on Women's Day in the hamam, white sheets were placed in the alleys surrounding the hammam, so as to warn men to not trespass. This information comes from Eqerem Harxhi, an IMK specialist who, from the year 1965 to the decade of the 80's has carried out several expeditions and restorations in these monuments and has collected quotes from the elders of Shkodra. According to Valter Shtylla, the use of "Tek-hamams" by both men and women could have been performed on different days or at different times of the day, while for "Tek-hamams" in the Bazaar of Elbasan, women could only use it on Thursdays.

In an article of the author Valter Shyta in the magazine "Monuments", it is quoted (based on a manuscript material of H. Bushati "Neighborhoods of Shkodra, toponymy, ethnography, and their history") that it was preserved in those years in the city museum. He mentions that: "The Hammam of Shkodra, was administered by the Directorate of Education of Turkey, and during the years 1892-93, there were carried out several repairs, while in 1919 the city council carried out repairs inside the Hammam. However, the hammam was closed to the public after two years because the expenses could not be afforded." All the same, there happened to be a return of the hamams and this one belongs to the 1970s. Due to touristic reasons and at the increasing interest of the tourists

**22644-001\_ALB\_EU4C\_RFP\_01 - "Provision of Consultancy for Design services for EU4CULTURE Project - Support for revitalization of cultural heritage sites and monuments affected by Earthquake in Albania."**

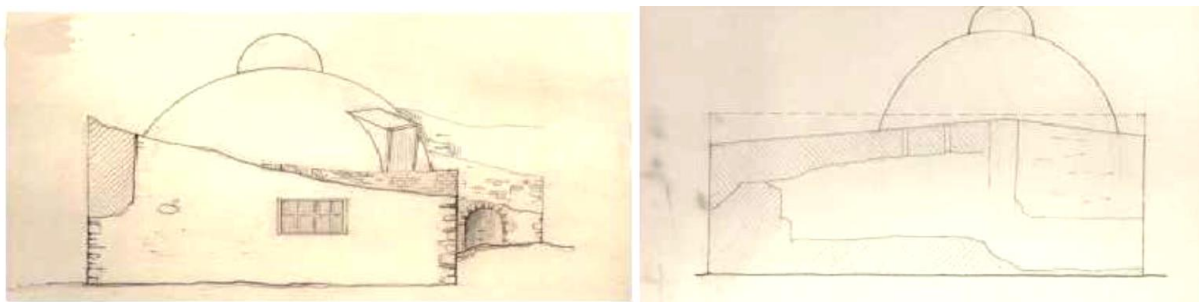
22644-001\_ALB\_EU4C\_RFP\_01 - "Sigurimi i Konsulencës për Shërbimet e Projektimit për Projektin EU4CULTURE - Mbështetje për ringjalljen e vendeve të trashëgimisë kulturore dhe monumenteve të prekura nga Tërmeti në Shqipëri."

in the city of Elbasan, after the restorations carried out in the 1970s, it was agreed to try to put into operation one of the hamams.

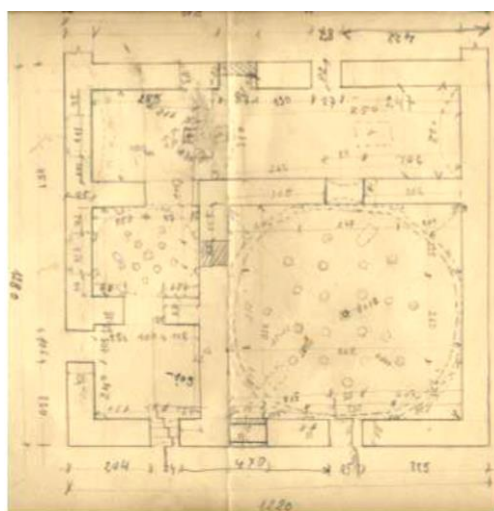
According to Egerem Harxhi, the Pyar Hammam was tried to be brought back into operation. It consumed the fuel of 7 Zis cars for heating and a considerable quantity of wood material, thereby it was concluded that it was not convenient. As a result, that whole idea was dismissed. It is worth mentioning that the hammam of Elbasan was privatised, as well as a part of the hammam in Gjirokastra. In his work "Seyahatname", the Turkish traveler Muahamet Dhi-li Ibn, also known as Evliya Çelebi, he describes various Albanian cities he visited and gives descriptive and quantitative data on a case-by-case basis about their population, architecture, traditions, customs, clothing, professions, etc.

## 2.2 RESTORATION INTERVENTIONS DURING DIFFERENT PERIODS OF TIME

The Durrës Hammam, based on the construction technique and comparative reports, is thought to have been constructed during the XVII century.



*Figure 1. West and North Facades during XVIII century*



*Figure 2. 'The Durrës' Hammam Plan during XVIII century*

At the beginning of the XX century, a two-story volume was added to the old bathroom, accommodating functional spaces for the administration and the dressing rooms. The rather amortized building was destroyed in the 1970s. Work has been carried out on this hamam during

**22644-001\_ALB\_EU4C\_RFP\_01 - "Provision of Consultancy for Design services for EU4CULTURE Project - Support for revitalization of cultural heritage sites and monuments affected by Earthquake in Albania."**

22644-001\_ALB\_EU4C\_RFP\_01 - "Sigurimi i Konsulencës për Shërbimet e Projektimit për Projektin EU4CULTURE - Mbështetje për ringjalljen e vendeve të trashëgimisë kulturore dhe monumenteve të prekura nga Tërmeti në Shqipëri."

the last decade of the last century, through which, from a volumetric point of view it was preserved in its present condition.

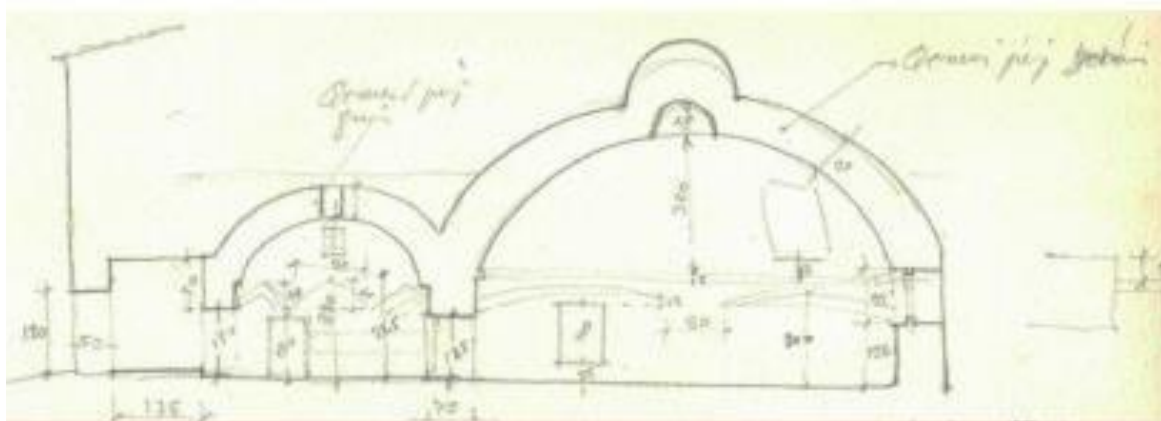


Figure 3. Section of the Hammam, 1985

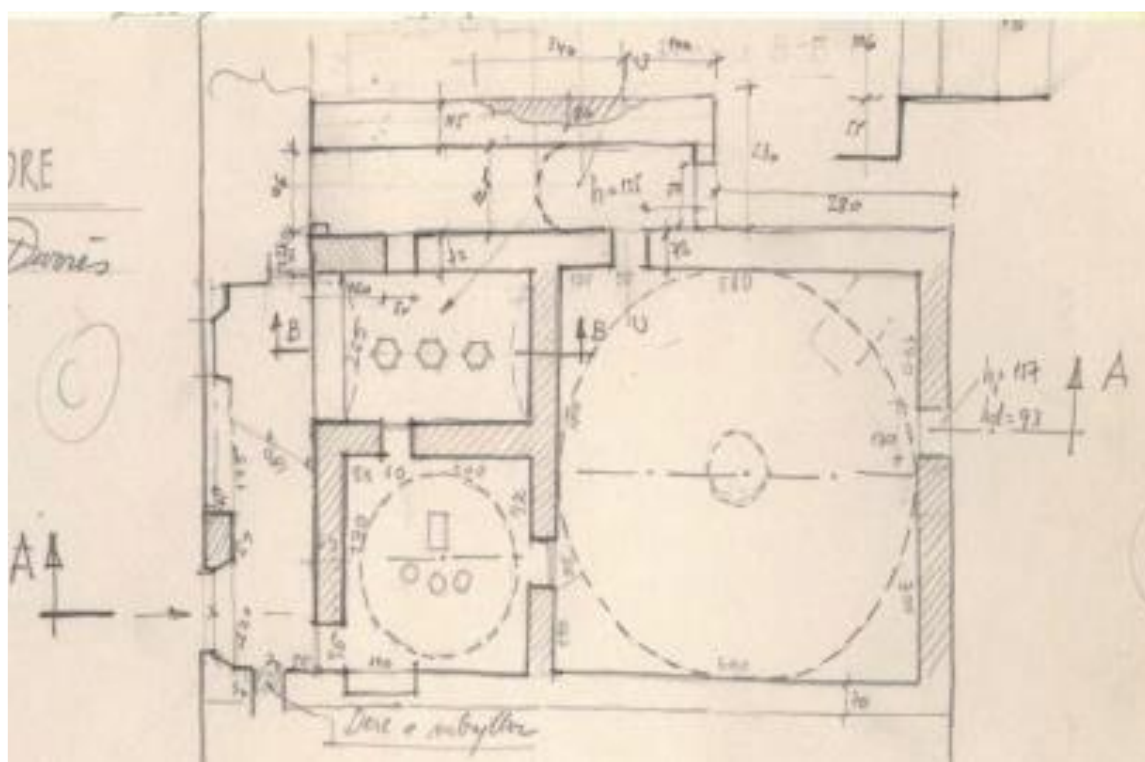


Figure 4. 'The Hammam's Plan, 1985

**22644-001\_ALB\_EU4C\_RFP\_01 - "Provision of Consultancy for Design services for EU4CULTURE Project - Support for revitalization of cultural heritage sites and monuments affected by Earthquake in Albania."**

22644-001\_ALB\_EU4C\_RFP\_01 - "Sigurimi i Konsulencës për Shërbimet e Projektimit për Projektin EU4CULTURE - Mbështetje për ringjalljen e vendeve të trashëgimisë kulturore dhe monumenteve të prekura nga Tërmeti në Shqipëri."

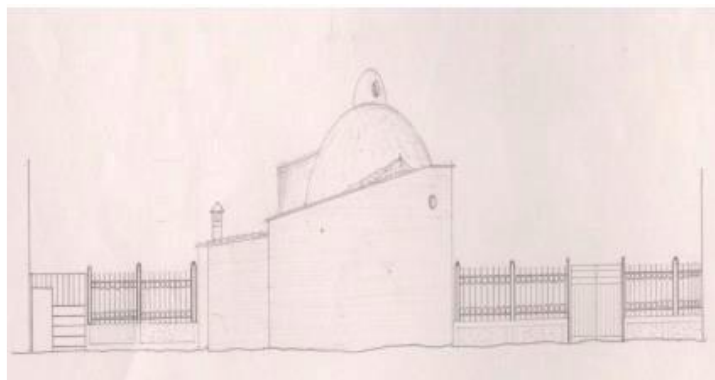


Figure 5. Front view of the Hammam, 1985

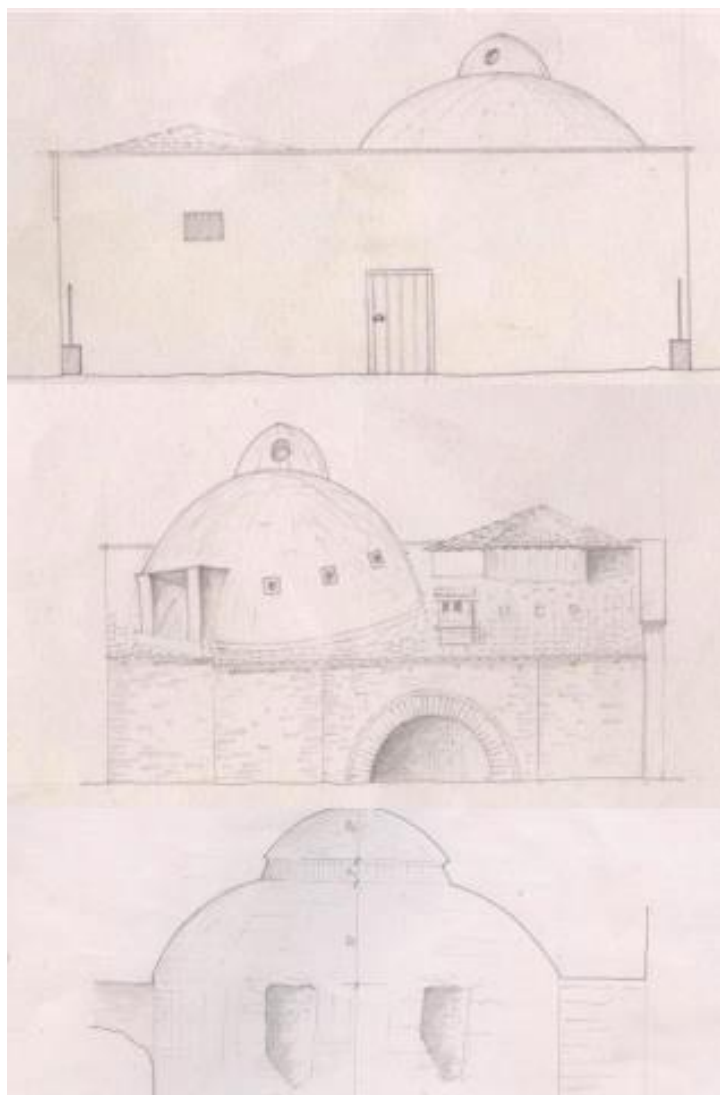


Figure 6. Back and side facades of the Hammam, 1985

22644-001\_ALB\_EU4C\_RFP\_01 - "Provision of Consultancy for Design services for EU4CULTURE Project - Support for revitalization of cultural heritage sites and monuments affected by Earthquake in Albania."

22644-001\_ALB\_EU4C\_RFP\_01 - "Sigurimi i Konsulencës për Shërbimet e Projektimit për Projektin EU4CULTURE - Mbështetje për ringjalljen e vendeve të trashëgimisë kulturore dhe monumenteve të prekura nga Tërmeti në Shqipëri."

## 2.2.1 RESTORATION INTERVENTIONS OF 1983

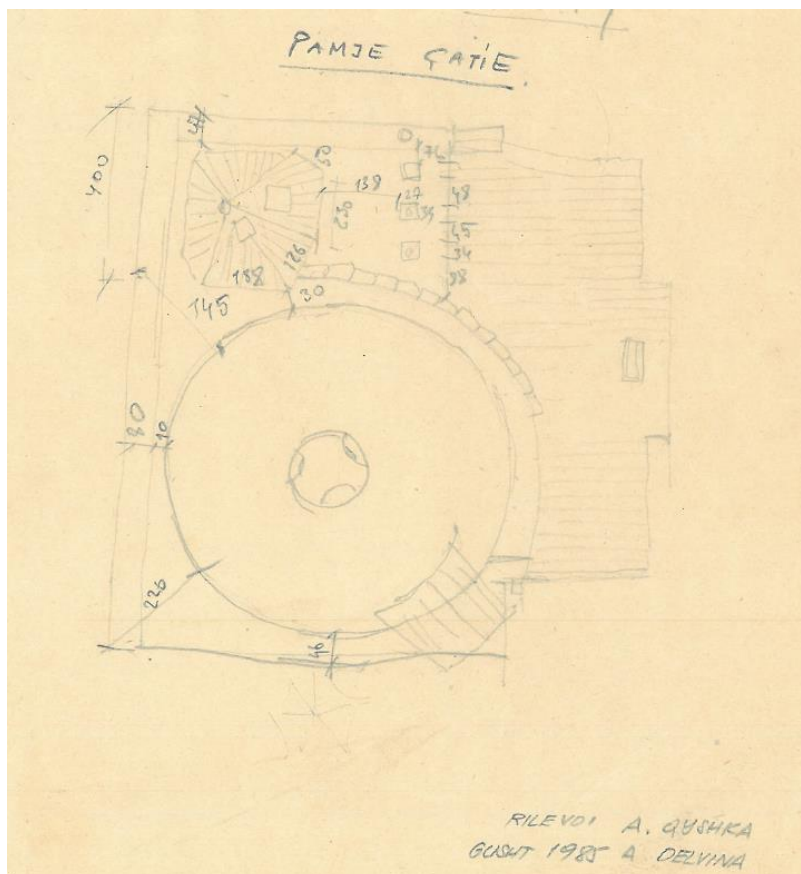


Figure 7. Survey of the condition of the building at 1983

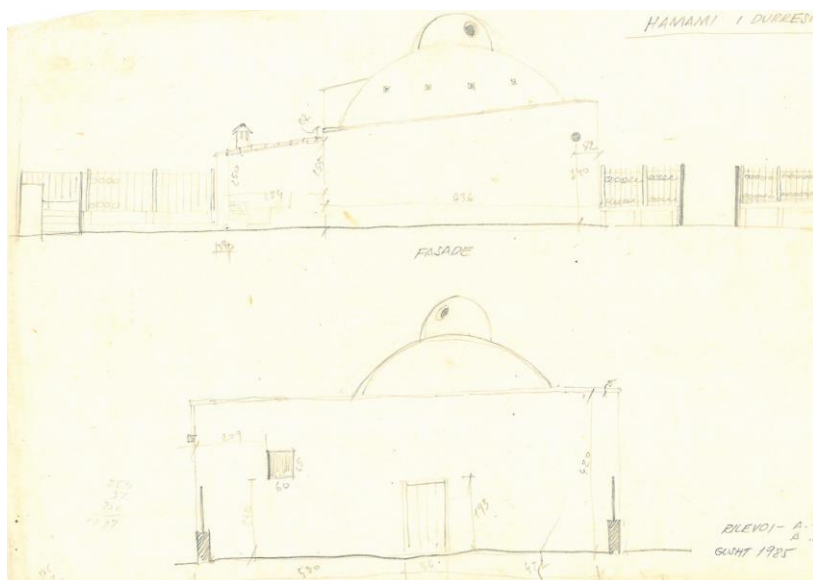


Figure 8. Facade Survey, 1983



**22644-001\_ALB\_EU4C\_RFP\_01 - "Provision of Consultancy for Design services for EU4CULTURE Project - Support for revitalization of cultural heritage sites and monuments affected by Earthquake in Albania."**

22644-001\_ALB\_EU4C\_RFP\_01 - "Sigurimi i Konsulencës për Shërbimet e Projektimit për Projektin EU4CULTURE - Mbështetje për ringjalljen e vendeve të trashëgimisë kulturore dhe monumenteve të prekura nga Tërmeti në Shqipëri."

According to the existing documentation, the works carried out in 1983 consisted of the following principles/actions:

- Cleaning the waste around the facility;
- Late openings were closed with stone walls, such as the openings of two small rooms from the alley, the late window from the school yard and the parts consumed in the front corner of the wall by the school;
- Bitumen surfaces in the roof of the building are covered with tiles with mortar substrate, shelters with stone slab frame in the absence of traces of the original shelter. The dome is preserved as it is with bitumen glaze;
- The fence with iron railings was carried out on a stone wall socket of the surrounding area of the hammam;
- After cleaning, the arch of the kiln at the back of the "stera" was identified and filled with bricks.

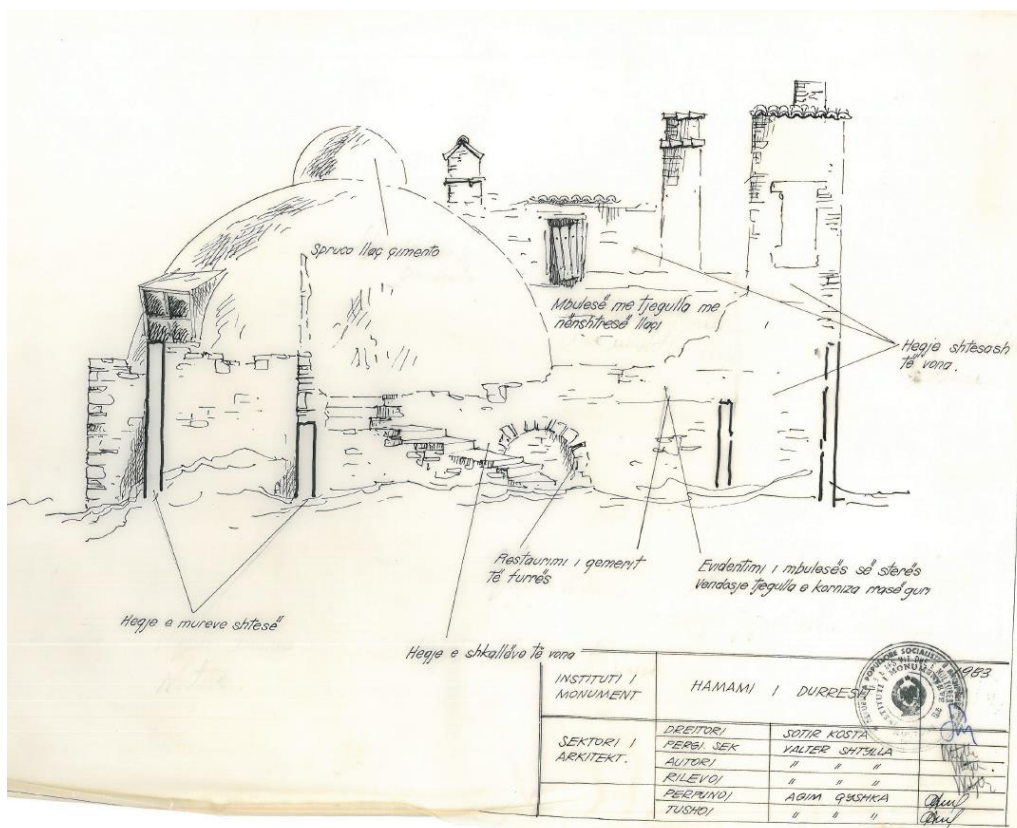


Figure 9. Documentation of time

22644-001\_ALB\_EU4C\_RFP\_01 - "Provision of Consultancy for Design services for EU4CULTURE Project - Support for revitalization of cultural heritage sites and monuments affected by Earthquake in Albania."

22644-001\_ALB\_EU4C\_RFP\_01 - "Sigurimi i Konsulencës për Shërbimet e Projektimit për Projektin EU4CULTURE - Mbështetje për ringjalljen e vendeve të trashëgimisë kulturore dhe monumenteve të prekura nga Tërmeti në Shqipëri."

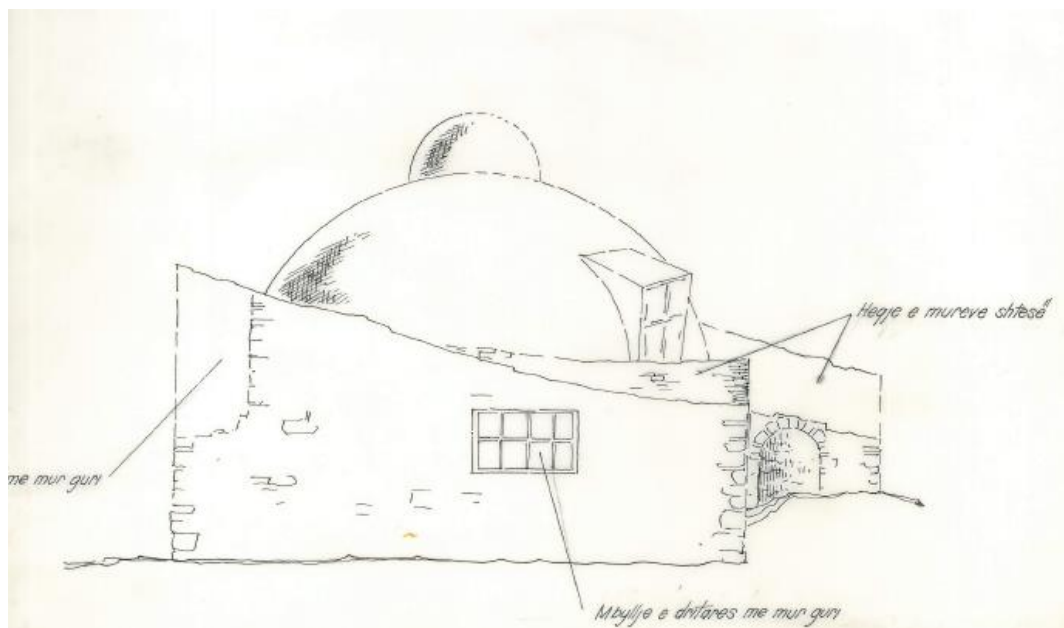


Figure 10. Documentation of the survey, 1983

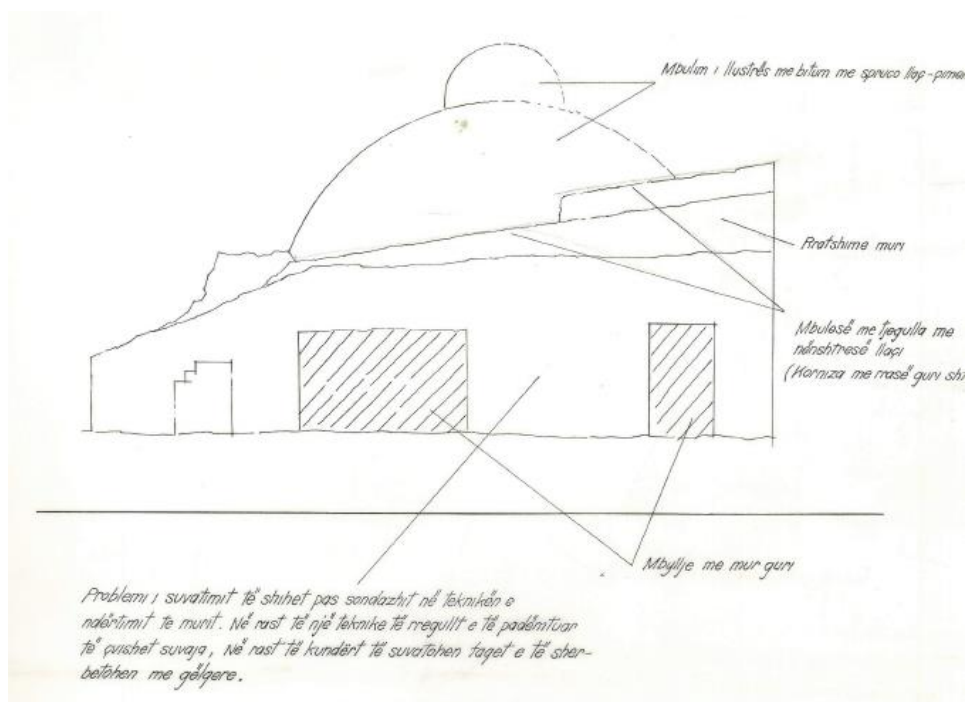
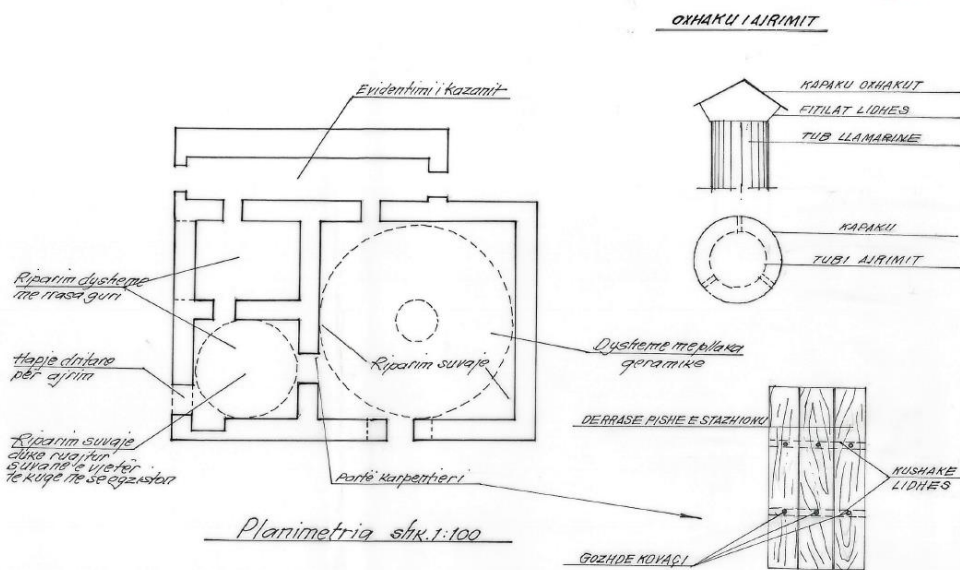


Figure 11. Documentation of the deteriorations, 1983

22644-001\_ALB\_EU4C\_RFP\_01 - "Sigurimi i Konsulencës për Shërbimet e Projektimit për Projektin EU4CULTURE - Mbështetje për ringjalljen e vendeve të trashëgimisë kulturore dhe monumenteve të prekura nga Tërmeti në Shqipëri."

[illegible]

HAMAMI I VJETER I DURRESIT



11

22644-001\_ALB\_EU4C\_RFP\_01 - "Provision of Consultancy for Design services for EU4CULTURE Project - Support for revitalization of cultural heritage sites and monuments affected by Earthquake in Albania."

22644-001\_ALB\_EU4C\_RFP\_01 - "Sigurimi i Konsulencës për Shërbimet e Projektimit për Projektin EU4CULTURE - Mbështetje për ringjalljen e vendeve të trashëgimisë kulturore dhe monumenteve të prekura nga Tërmeti në Shqipëri."

## 2.2.3 RESTORATION INTERVENTIONS OF 2010

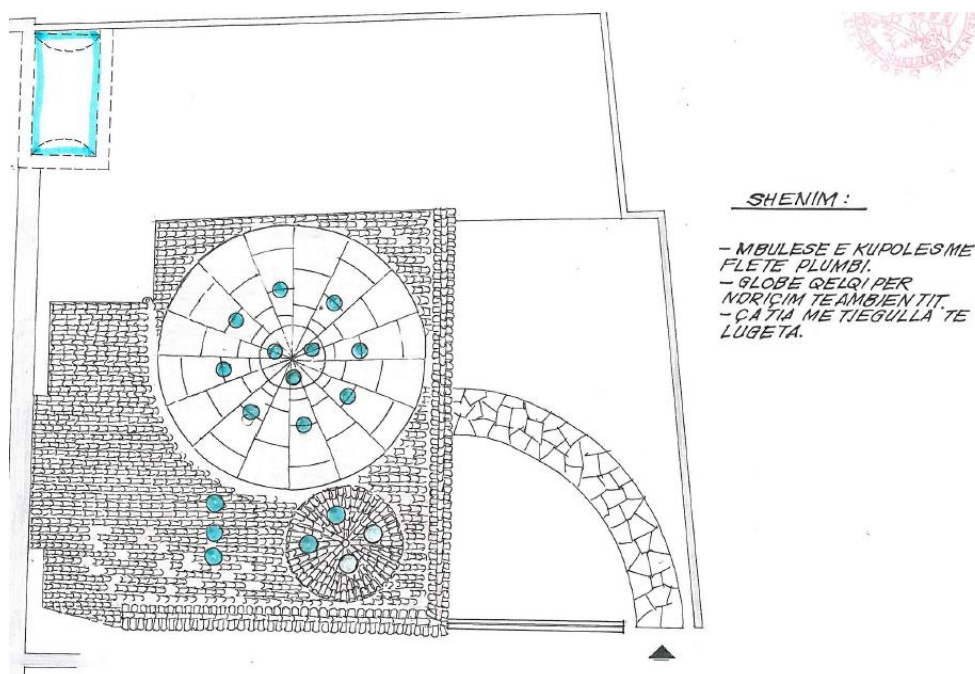


Figure 14. Site Plan. 2010

### HAMAMI I VJETER I DURRESIT

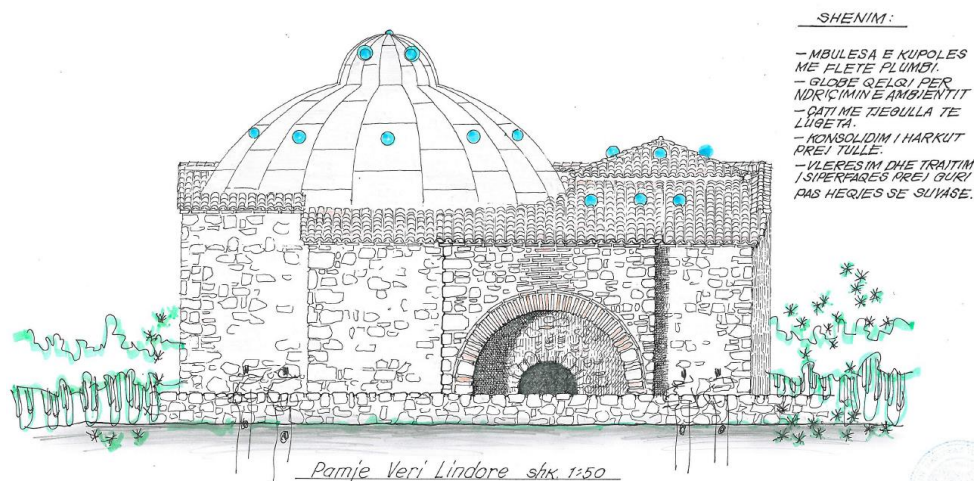
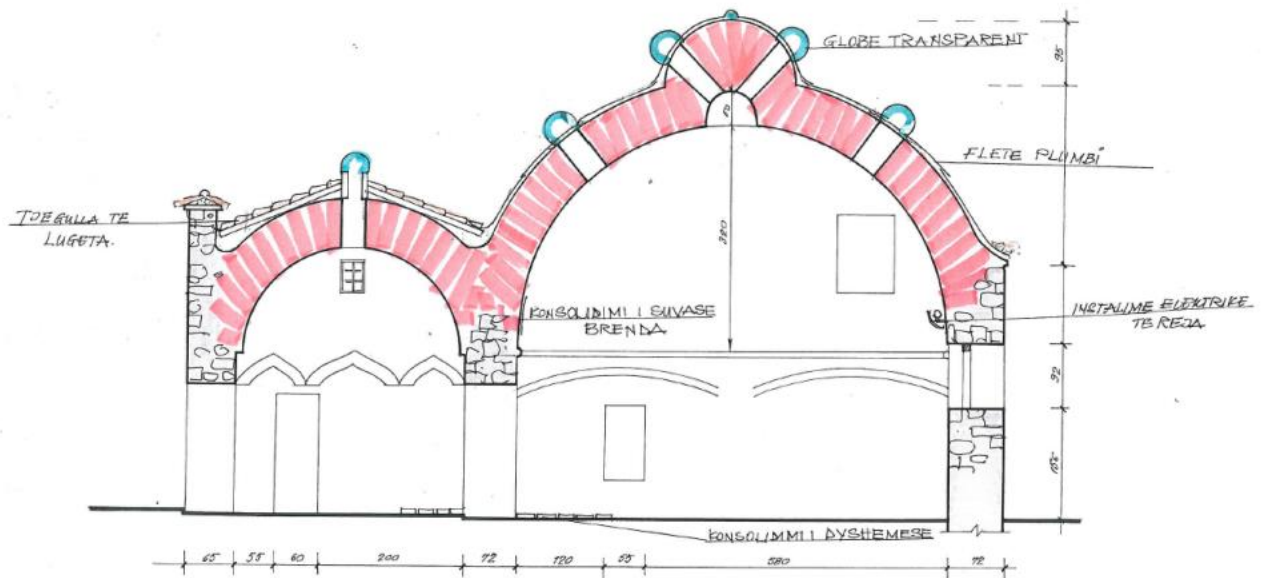


Figure 15. Northeastern Facade. 2010



**22644-001\_ALB\_EU4C\_RFP\_01 - "Provision of Consultancy for Design services for EU4CULTURE Project - Support for revitalization of cultural heritage sites and monuments affected by Earthquake in Albania."**

22644-001\_ALB\_EU4C\_RFP\_01 - "Sigurimi i Konsulencës për Shërbimet e Projektimit për Projektin EU4CULTURE - Mbështetje për ringjalljen e vendeve të trashëgimisë kulturore dhe monumenteve të prekura nga Tërmeti në Shqipëri."



*PRERJE A-A SHK. 1:50*

Figure 16 .Section A-A

The restoration plan of 2010 (although never actually carried out) consisted of the principles listed below:

- The tiled roof should have been repaired and was plastered with a mortar sublayer.
- The holes in the dome should have been filled with thick glass, while the central holes were intended to have been filled with sheet metal chimneys foster natural ventilation effect.
- Repairs of the plastering of the front facade as well as the facade facing the street would have been performed. Depending on its condition, the plaster should have been repaired as needed, even to an extent of 100%.
- In the three interior rooms, the cracked plaster should have been repaired.
- The slab floor of the lukewarm room would have been repaired.
- The hammam floor should have been paved with ceramic tiles.
- There was planned to be placed a large carpenter door dividing the large room from the next one.

**22644-001\_ALB\_EU4C\_RFP\_01 - "Provision of Consultancy for Design services for EU4CULTURE Project - Support for revitalization of cultural heritage sites and monuments affected by Earthquake in Albania."**

**22644-001\_ALB\_EU4C\_RFP\_01 - "Sigurimi i Konsulencës për Shërbimet e Projektimit për Projektin EU4CULTURE - Mbështetje për ringjalljen e vendeve të trashëgimisë kulturore dhe monumenteve të prekura nga Tërmeti në Shqipëri."**

- There should have been placed various lighting brackets in all three areas of the hammam.
- The toilet area of the hammam would have been reconstructed and equipped with necessary sanitary equipment.
- The plasters would have been coated with lime syrup.
- Alleys with stone slabs would have been created in the garden as well as the square between the hammam and the two old dwellings, on the side and from behind.
- The railings surrounding the hammam yard would have been painted with nitro black paint.

### 3. GEOGRAPHIC LOCATION

The Medieval Hammam is a cultural monument of the first category, declared by official decree of the Albanian Ministry of Education and Culture dated 10.06.1973, No.1886. The hammam is located in the Municipality of Durrës, Administrative Unit no.1, along the road known as the "Commercial" Road, with geographical coordinates as follows: 41 ° 18'38.38 "N and 19 ° 26'50.51" E.

The monument building is located 325m far away from the city center by air. In its vicinity, there are many cultural objects of monumental importance such as the house of "Aleksandër Moisiu", the Durrës Castle, the Amphitheater, etc.

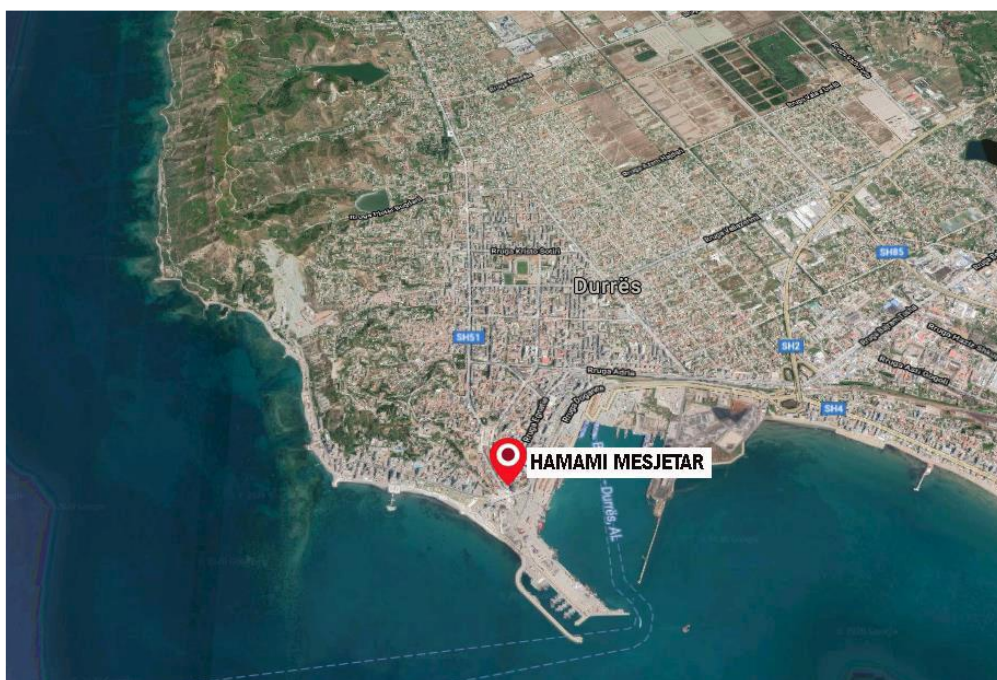


Figure 17. The geographical location of the Hammam in Durrës

**22644-001\_ALB\_EU4C\_RFP\_01 - "Provision of Consultancy for Design services for EU4CULTURE Project - Support for revitalization of cultural heritage sites and monuments affected by Earthquake in Albania."**

22644-001\_ALB\_EU4C\_RFP\_01 - "Sigurimi i Konsulencës për Shërbimet e Projektimit për Projektin EU4CULTURE - Mbështetje për ringjalljen e vendeve të trashëgimisë kulturore dhe monumenteve të prekura nga Tërmeti në Shqipëri."

## 4. CURRENT CONDITION

### 4.1 URBAN SITUATION

The medieval hammam in the center of the city of Durrës has remained intact for a relatively long time. The monument located near the "Commercial" Street (currently known as the boulevard "Epidamn") continues to be closed for several years and its courtyard is evidence of the deterioration of this cultural heritage site of the city.

The hammam was first restored in the early 1980s. For almost two decades, it managed to attract the interest of local and foreign visitors, who appreciated the 200-year-old "bath" of the ancient city, which continues to preserve in its center the archaeological monument of most baths, including those of the Roman period.

The building is located 325m away from the city center by air. In its vicinity, there are many cultural objects such as the apartment of "Aleksandër Moisiu", Durrës Castle, Amphitheater, etc. The hammam is bordered by the Stefan Vokopola Street in the west, of apartment no. 115 and its courtyard north, of Mihal Ekonomi School in the east, and a two-storey apartment in the south.

The hammam is generally surrounded by low buildings of 2-4 floors of residential, commercial and educational character. It is located near the Venetian Tower, forming part of a group of monuments of archaeological and cultural value, which are located along the road "Egnatia". From here, the visitors enter the road Epidamn (with 2 lanes of movement, 2 directions) towards the Hammam, through the perimetral wall. Although the area has a strong archaeological character, subsequent urban interventions have turned it into a commercial touristic area which is losing its identity day by day.

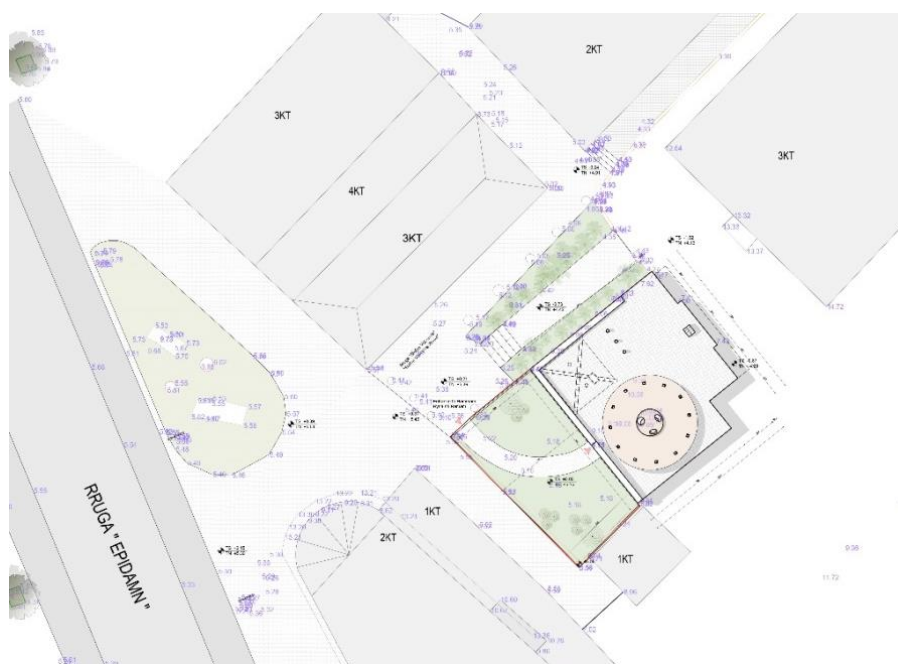


Figure 18: Urban Situation in which the Hammam is located

**22644-001\_ALB\_EU4C\_RFP\_01 - "Provision of Consultancy for Design services for EU4CULTURE Project - Support for revitalization of cultural heritage sites and monuments affected by Earthquake in Albania."**

22644-001\_ALB\_EU4C\_RFP\_01 - "Sigurimi i Konsulencës për Shërbimet e Projektimit për Projektin EU4CULTURE - Mbështetje për ringjalljen e vendeve të trashëgimisë kulturore dhe monumenteve të prekura nga Tërmeti në Shqipëri."

## 4.2 ARCHITECTURAL ANALYSIS OF THE HAMMAM

At the center of the planimetric composition of the hammam there can be found the dressing room, covered by a spherical dome, restored nearly 30 years ago. At a maximum height of 5.8 meters from the floor there are 12 very small squared windows, located concentrically in the middle of the hemisphere. At the top of the dome, there is another hemisphere, with a radius of 70 cm, where three other round windows open, which complement the lighting of the room.

To the right of this room, there are two small bathing areas. The floors of these rooms were heated by smoke or steam, through pipes coming out of the furnace. The latter is located at the back of the lukewarm room. The first reports of medieval baths in our country, such as in Elbasan, Berat or Gjirokastra, were given by the Turkish chronicler Evlija Çelebi in the 17th century.

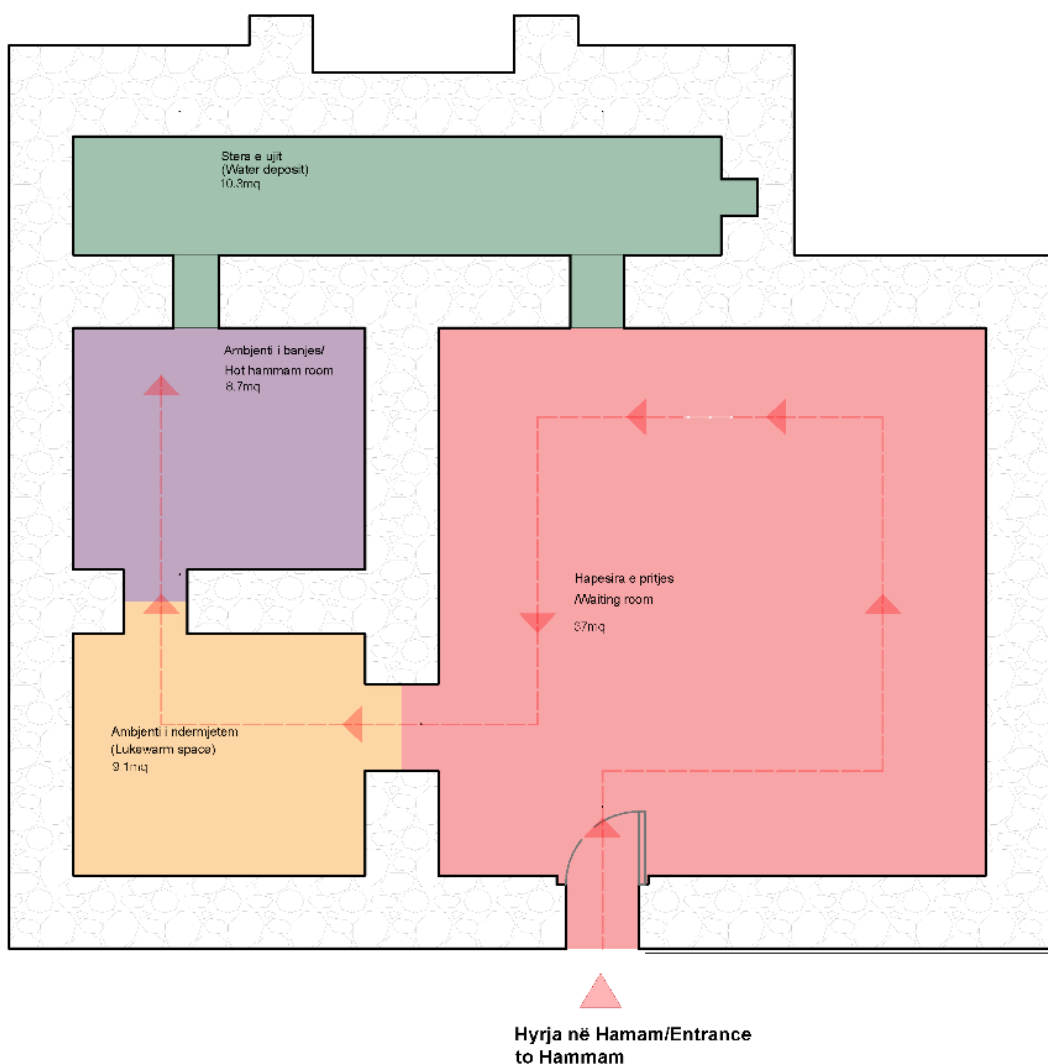


Figura 1. Functional scheme of the Hammam, current situation

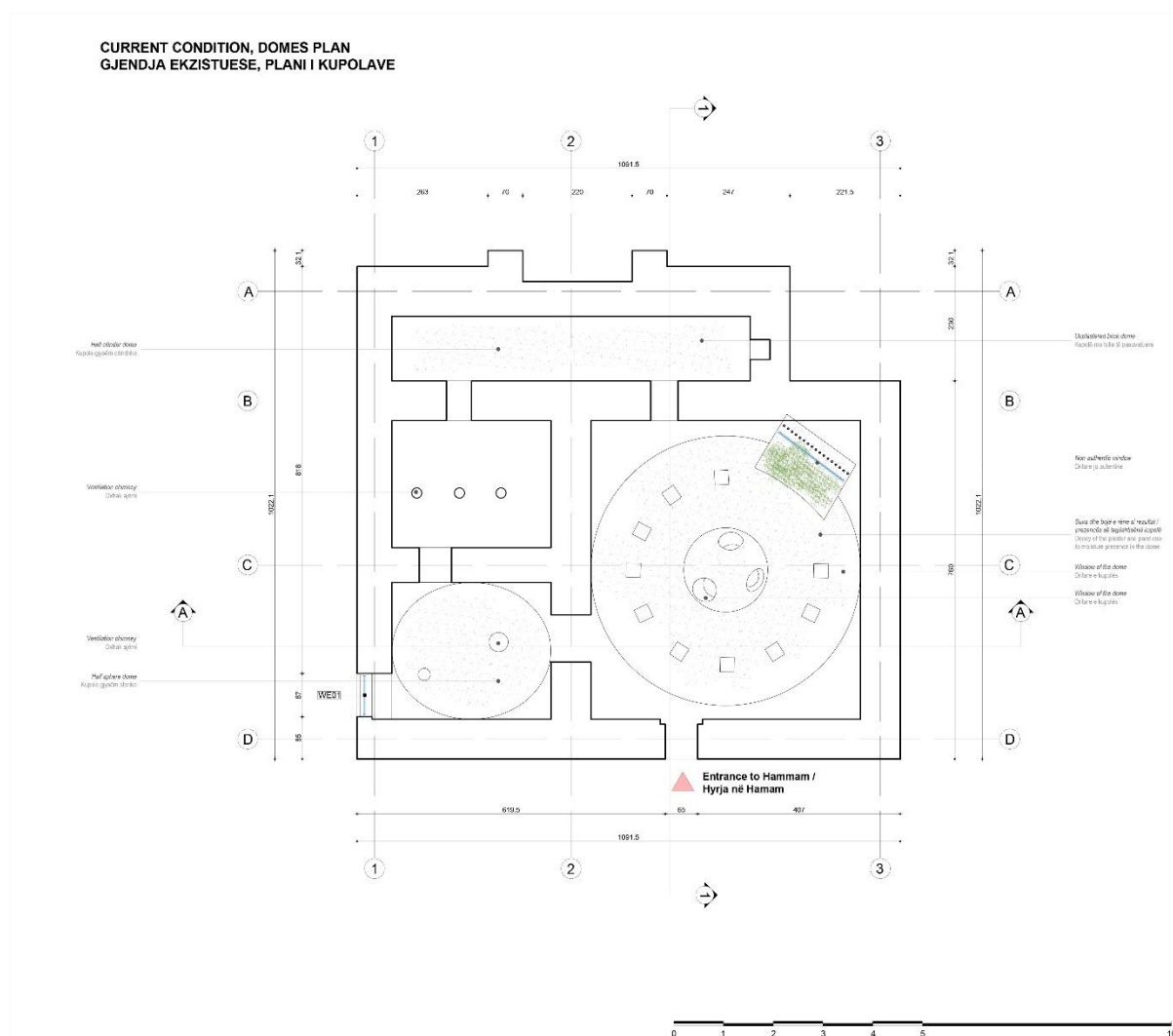
22644-001\_ALB\_EU4C\_RFP\_01 - "Sigurimi i Konsulencës për Shërbimet e Projektimit për Projektin EU4CULTURE - Mbështetje për ringjalljen e vendeve të trashëgimisë kulturore dhe monumenteve të prekura nga Tërmeti në Shqipëri."

Another late 19th century spa survived as a public spa until the mid-1960s, when the Alexander Moisiu Theater was built next to it.

Figure 19: Hammam Plan, Current Condition

**22644-001\_ALB\_EU4C\_RFP\_01 - "Provision of Consultancy for Design services for EU4CULTURE Project - Support for revitalization of cultural heritage sites and monuments affected by Earthquake in Albania."**

**22644-001\_ALB\_EU4C\_RFP\_01 - "Sigurimi i Konsulencës për Shërbimet e Projektimit për Projektin EU4CULTURE - Mbështetje për ringjalljen e vendeve të trashëgimisë kulturore dhe monumenteve të prekura nga Tërmeti në Shqipëri."**



*Figure 20: Domes' Plan, Current Condition*

The spaces inside the Hammam are divided into four areas, which are explained below.

The first room is the reception area, a square room with dimensions 6.00x6.00m, which functions as a welcoming room in which the visitors would change their clothes. There are also visible the equipments with the inventory of the hammam, towels, clogs, etc.

**22644-001\_ALB\_EU4C\_RFP\_01 - "Provision of Consultancy for Design services for EU4CULTURE Project - Support for revitalization of cultural heritage sites and monuments affected by Earthquake in Albania."**

22644-001\_ALB\_EU4C\_RFP\_01 - "Sigurimi i Konsulencës për Shërbimet e Projektimit për Projektin EU4CULTURE - Mbështetje për ringjalljen e vendeve të trashëgimisë kulturore dhe monumenteve të prekura nga Tërmeti në Shqipëri."



*Figure 21. Photo of the entrance environment, existing condition*

The second space is the intermediate/lukewarm room. This space makes the connection with other environments, the hot room and the warm one with the hygienic-sanitary nucleus. The function is not only connecting the interior spaces but there is a sofa on which the "tellaku" washed the customers who were then rinsed in the warm room.

**22644-001\_ALB\_EU4C\_RFP\_01 - "Provision of Consultancy for Design services for EU4CULTURE Project - Support for revitalization of cultural heritage sites and monuments affected by Earthquake in Albania."**

22644-001\_ALB\_EU4C\_RFP\_01 - "Sigurimi i Konsulencës për Shërbimet e Projektimit për Projektin EU4CULTURE - Mbështetje për ringjalljen e vendeve të trashëgimisë kulturore dhe monumenteve të prekura nga Tërmeti në Shqipëri."



Figure 22. Photos of the intermediate environment, current state

The third room is the heated room, which has a direct communication with the water storage room. This room is used for steam baths and massages, which usually has a large dome decorated with small glass windows that create a soft lighting. In the center was a large marble stone, which was heated, where customers lay on it.



Figure 23. Photo of the third room, the heated room, the current situation.

**22644-001\_ALB\_EU4C\_RFP\_01 - "Provision of Consultancy for Design services for EU4CULTURE Project - Support for revitalization of cultural heritage sites and monuments affected by Earthquake in Albania."**

22644-001\_ALB\_EU4C\_RFP\_01 - "Sigurimi i Konsulencës për Shërbimet e Projektimit për Projektin EU4CULTURE - Mbështetje për ringjalljen e vendeve të trashëgimisë kulturore dhe monumenteve të prekura nga Tërmeti në Shqipëri."

The fourth room is the water storage room, the water storage room is at the bottom of the volume and other rooms. The water in the tank is heated by the fire that forms in an alcove below the tank (hearth) and just below the boiler that is placed in the center of the tank. This room has a direct communication with the hot environment through a window which allows the passage of hot steam.



*Figure 24. Photos of the fourth room, water storage room, current condition.*

The existing masonry is found in 2 typologies, divided based on the technique and the time when they were built:

1. Masonry with irregular stones
2. Stone masonry combined with brick

The irregular stone masonry is encountered on the south façade and in some fragments inside, as the other façades are plastered. Stone masonry combined with brick, we encounter both inside and outside the hammam.

**22644-001\_ALB\_EU4C\_RFP\_01 - "Provision of Consultancy for Design services for EU4CULTURE Project - Support for revitalization of cultural heritage sites and monuments affected by Earthquake in Albania."**

22644-001\_ALB\_EU4C\_RFP\_01 - "Sigurimi i Konsulencës për Shërbimet e Projektimit për Projektin EU4CULTURE - Mbështetje për ringjalljen e vendeve të trashëgimisë kulturore dhe monumenteve të prekura nga Tërmeti në Shqipëri."



*Figure 25. Stone masonry combined with brick in the waiting room of the hammam, the current condition*

Actually, the interior walls are presented with interventions over the years, such as plastering or skating. We are also dealing with wheat masonry again but thinner than perimeter walls. The walls are generally plastered in addition to the third and fourth rooms.



*Figure 26. Stone masonry, present in the hammam stere, current condition.*

**22644-001\_ALB\_EU4C\_RFP\_01 - "Provision of Consultancy for Design services for EU4CULTURE Project - Support for revitalization of cultural heritage sites and monuments affected by Earthquake in Albania."**

22644-001\_ALB\_EU4C\_RFP\_01 - "Sigurimi i Konsulencës për Shërbimet e Projektimit për Projektin EU4CULTURE - Mbështetje për ringjalljen e vendeve të trashëgimisë kulturore dhe monumenteve të prekura nga Tërmeti në Shqipëri."

**CURRENT CONDITION, WEST FACADE  
GJENDJA EKZISTUESE, FASADA PERËNDIMORE**

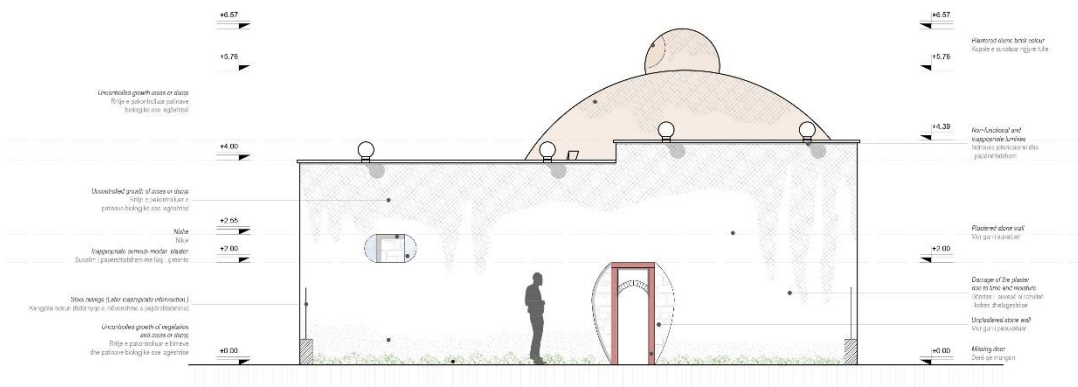


Figure 27. Existing Condition, West Facade

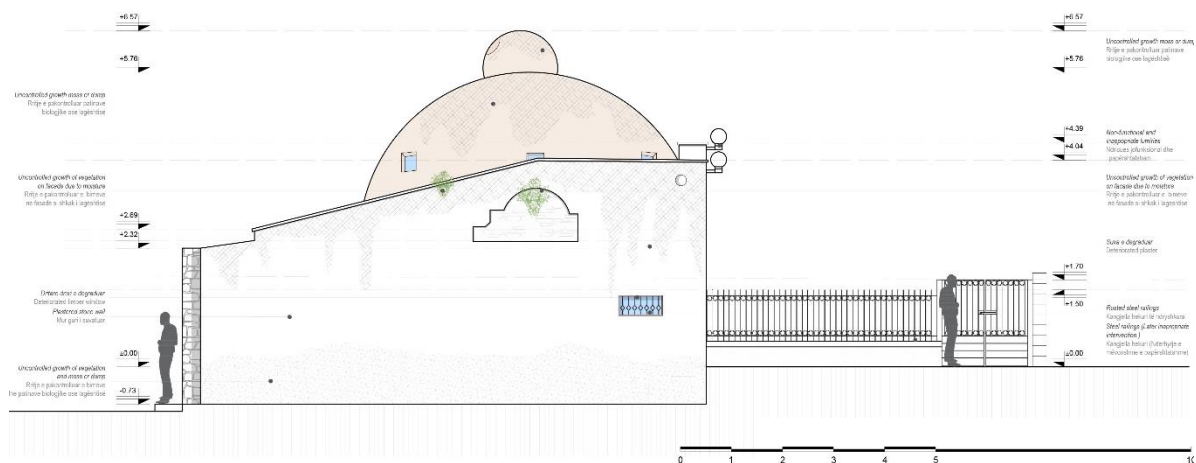


Figure 28. Existing Condition, North Facade

**CURRENT CONDITION, SOUTH FACADE  
GJENDJA EKZISTUESE, FASADA JUGORE**

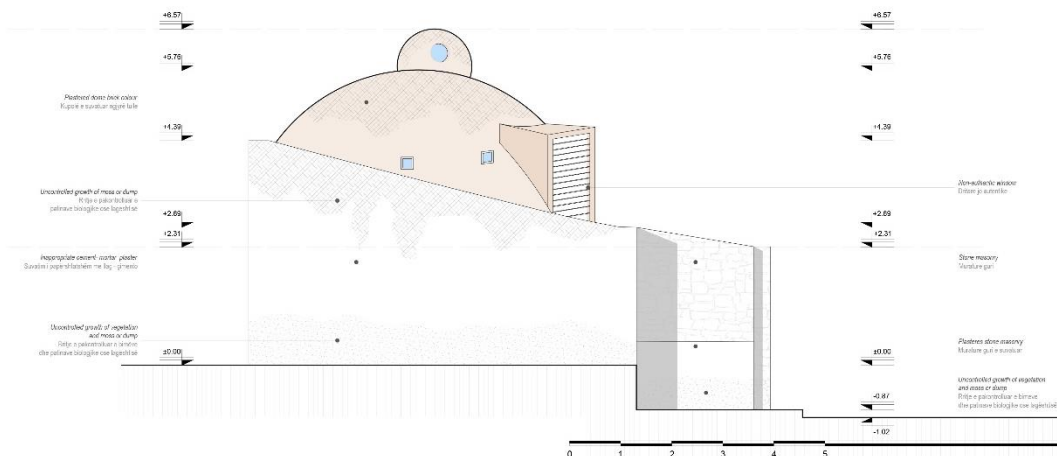


Figure 29. Existing Condition, South Facade

22644-001\_ALB\_EU4C\_RFP\_01 - "Sigurimi i Konsulencës për Shërbimet e Projektimit për Projektin EU4CULTURE - Mbështetje për ringjalljen e vendeve të trashëgimisë kulturore dhe monumenteve të prekura nga Tërmeti në Shqipëri."



### 4.3 ANALYSIS OF THE DETERIORATIONS

- o Mold and moisture : especially in the upper part of the hammam. This is due to the moisture present in almost the entire structure of the hammam. Moisture is present along the walls and in the vicinity of the floors.
- o Cracks in the stone masonry, as a result of its depreciation over time.
- o Moisture problems arising from lack of drainage or improper realization.
- o The growth of vegetation on the walls, windows and in the dome, blocking the view while at the same time damaging the walls. This is due to lack of maintainance for a long time, as well

**22644-001\_ALB\_EU4C\_RFP\_01 - "Provision of Consultancy for Design services for EU4CULTURE Project - Support for revitalization of cultural heritage sites and monuments affected by Earthquake in Albania."**

**22644-001\_ALB\_EU4C\_RFP\_01 - "Sigurimi i Konsulencës për Shërbimet e Projektimit për Projektin EU4CULTURE - Mbështetje për ringjalljen e vendeve të trashëgimisë kulturore dhe monumenteve të prekura nga Tërmeti në Shqipëri."**

---

as the action of vegetation with moisture and other atmospheric agents, resulting in problems for the surfaces of the hammam.

- The metal railings in the windows and the water supply pipes are rusty and have deteriorated over time. Therefore, these elements are in urgent need of revision in order to ensure the optimal operation of the hammam. This as well is mainly due to not being maintained and subsequently, the deteriorations over time.
- Detachment and falling of the plastered finishing layer.
- Lack of windows.
- The building has only one main wooden entrance door. Internal cracks of the door are noticed, which are in the stone masonry and in the vault. In the main door of the hammam and in the part of the domes, deteriorations of the type of detachment and falling of plaster are noticed, as a result of the deterioration in time.
- There is a window in the main dome, in the intermediate environment and a window in the water stere but it is closed from the outside.
- There is a discrepancy between the architectural elements such as the dome window added in later periods, which does not fit the original architecture of the hammam, so its presence there should be discussed. In addition, there are two other windows on the facade, which were later closed with local stones, but also invasive and unintentional interventions. These are located in the intermediate environment (described in the chapter above) and in the water stere.
- In terms of energy, the building is currently without electricity although the electrical system exists and belongs to the period after the '90s. Currently, this system does not work.
- The building has traces of unintentional interventions on the floor, which generally belong to the period after the '90s. The floor in all rooms is degraded, just as the cement layer is degraded and has non-original subsequent additions with unsuitable tiles.
- In the first room (the waiting room), there is plaster masonry, a layer of degraded cement and openings in the floor where the pipes that transmit heat between the rooms (intermediate room and hot room) are distinguished.
- In the intermediate environment there are problems such as: degraded cement layer, plaster masonry and non-original wooden windows in the north façade (as mentioned above, there are subsequent unintentional interventions).
- In the last room, that of the water deposit ("sterë"), the masonry has been left irregular and unplastered.

**22644-001\_ALB\_EU4C\_RFP\_01 - "Provision of Consultancy for Design services for EU4CULTURE Project - Support for revitalization of cultural heritage sites and monuments affected by Earthquake in Albania."**

22644-001\_ALB\_EU4C\_RFP\_01 - "Sigurimi i Konsulencës për Shërbimet e Projektimit për Projektin EU4CULTURE - Mbështetje për ringjalljen e vendeve të trashëgimisë kulturore dhe monumenteve të prekura nga Tërmeti në Shqipëri."



Figure 31. Presence of moisture, mold and vegetation



Figure 32. Entrance door deterioration; Detachment and drop of plaster



Figure 33. Presence of moisture and mold as well as deterioration of plaster on the facade

## 5. PROPOSAL OF THE RESTORATION INTERVENTIONS

### 5.1 ARCHITECTURAL AND STRUCTURAL INTERVENTIONS

- Cleaning all surfaces from amortized plaster and replacing it with new original plaster in the parts where there is plaster according to the stages of construction of the hammam, inside and outside the building and highlighting the existing masonry, where it has actually been plastered at

**22644-001\_ALB\_EU4C\_RFP\_01 - "Provision of Consultancy for Design services for EU4CULTURE Project - Support for revitalization of cultural heritage sites and monuments affected by Earthquake in Albania."**

**22644-001\_ALB\_EU4C\_RFP\_01 - "Sigurimi i Konsulencës për Shërbimet e Projektimit për Projektin EU4CULTURE - Mbështetje për ringjalljen e vendeve të trashëgimisë kulturore dhe monumenteve të prekura nga Tërmeti në Shqipëri."**

---

different times, to promote the traditional approach of restorative intervention and identity restoration.

- First all the degraded mortar will be mechanically cleaned by removing the detached bricks / stones and those that are badly placed. Before restoring the bricks with lime mortar, the structure will be washed with plenty of water.
- The long surfaces of the dome and the roof will be cleaned of vegetation and moss.
- The layers of the dome will be removed from the outside very carefully so as not to damage its supporting structure.
- The damaged layers of the roof will be removed, its restoration will be done and a layer of horosan mortar will be placed, as well as the tiling with the tiles as the original (old photos of the archive)
- Glass globes for lighting and ventilation chimneys will be replaced according to the original model
- Doors and windows will be replaced according to the original model with wooden material.
- The dome window will be removed because it is not original.
- Consolidation and uniformity of the floor will be realized.
- Removing the degraded layer of cement from the floor to highlight the original stone floor.
- Removal of plaster skating of stone masonry, restoring the wall and joints.
- It is important to build a drainage system as a solution for excess moisture present in the hammam.
- The openings in the Living Room floor will be stored, cleaned and highlighted (glazed) in order to bring back images from the past of the hammam.
- The dome will be restored, will be replaced with Shamot insulating mortar according to the original.
- New electrical installations which will be reviewed depending on the new lighting to be selected.
- Exterior courtyard arrangements and exterior arrangement.
- Replacement of metal window railings according to the original model.

**22644-001\_ALB\_EU4C\_RFP\_01 - "Provision of Consultancy for Design services for EU4CULTURE Project - Support for revitalization of cultural heritage sites and monuments affected by Earthquake in Albania."**

22644-001\_ALB\_EU4C\_RFP\_01 - "Sigurimi i Konsulencës për Shërbimet e Projektimit për Projektin EU4CULTURE - Mbështetje për ringjalljen e vendeve të trashëgimisë kulturore dhe monumenteve të prekura nga Tërmeti në Shqipëri."

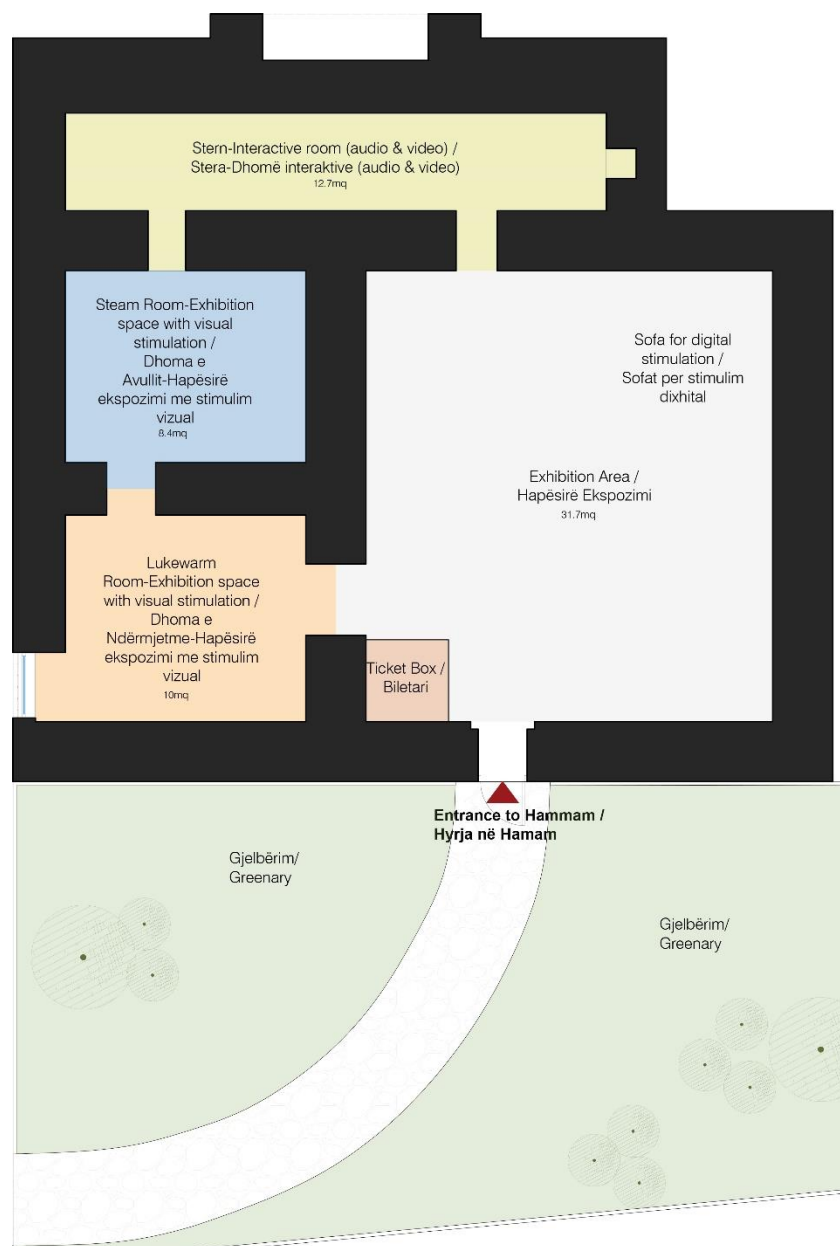


Figure 34: Proposal of the functional scheme

More specifically, interventions are divided depending on the element / space on which they operate, as follows:

- Plaster masonry

- Removal of plaster skating
- Highlighting the stone wall
- Restoration of the stone wall
- Stone wall grouting

**22644-001\_ALB\_EU4C\_RFP\_01 - "Provision of Consultancy for Design services for EU4CULTURE Project - Support for revitalization of cultural heritage sites and monuments affected by Earthquake in Albania."**

22644-001\_ALB\_EU4C\_RFP\_01 - "Sigurimi i Konsulencës për Shërbimet e Projektimit për Projektin EU4CULTURE - Mbështetje për ringjalljen e vendeve të trashëgimisë kulturore dhe monumenteve të prekura nga Tërmeti në Shqipëri."

---

- Degraded cement layer

- Removal of the cement layer
- Highlighting the stone floor
- Painting with natural oils and wax for protection

- Stone floor below the cement layer

- Removal of cement layer, conservation and restoration of existing floor
- of stone, cleaning with water and adding acrylic resin for protection.

- Degraded wooden window

- Replacement with new window according to the model

- Irregular masonry with unplastered stone

- Consolidation of the stone wall by scratching and repairing with plaster chamotte

- Presence of moisture in the dome

- Exterior plastering them with chamotte insulating mortar

- Plastered dome

- Removing the plaster on the dome
- Highlighting the brick dome
- Dome Restoration
- Dome fugging

Plastered trumpets

- Plastering with chamotte (a mass of half a pressed tile, a mass of dough
- lime and about a quarter of white cement
- Removing plaster on trumpets.

-Presence Vegetation

- Cleaning aggressive plants with a metal brush or herbicide

**22644-001\_ALB\_EU4C\_RFP\_01 - "Provision of Consultancy for Design services for EU4CULTURE Project - Support for revitalization of cultural heritage sites and monuments affected by Earthquake in Albania."**

22644-001\_ALB\_EU4C\_RFP\_01 - "Sigurimi i Konsulencës për Shërbimet e Projektimit për Projektin EU4CULTURE - Mbështetje për ringjalljen e vendeve të trashëgimisë kulturore dhe monumenteve të prekura nga Tërmeti në Shqipëri."

Functionally, the former hammam rooms will function as exhibition spaces of the past through exhibitors, leaving furniture reminiscent of the hammam and screens that convey images from the former hammam. For this purpose, audio-visual technological equipment is used to facilitate the access of all visitors to the hammam and the opportunity to be informed on what is of interest. After that, go to the intermediate and heated room, which also display rich imagery.

The waiting room turns into an interactive tea and coffee station, along with exhibitors to bring back the tradition.

The former water stereo is turned into a mini projection room via audio-visual equipment.

**FINAL OUTLOOK PROPOSAL, PLAN OF HAMMAM**  
GJENDJA PËRFUNDIMTARE E PROPOZUAR, PLANI I HAMAMIT

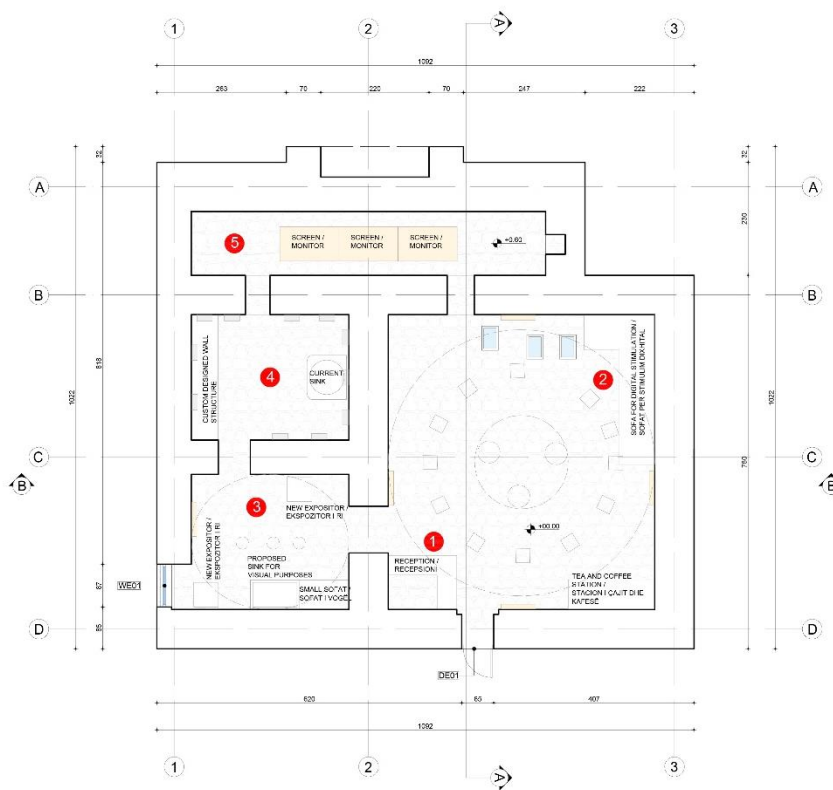
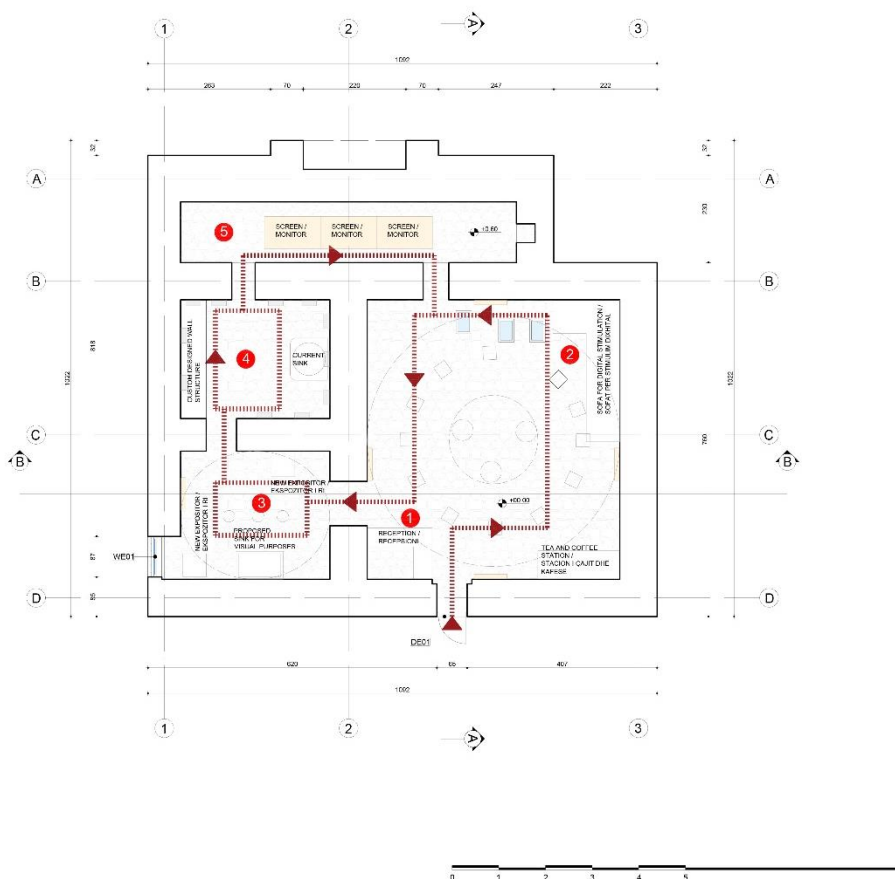


Figure 35: Proposal, Plan of Hammam

22644-001\_ALB\_EU4C\_RFP\_01 - "Sigurimi i Konsulencës për Shërbimet e Projektimit për Projektin EU4CULTURE - Mbështetje për ringjalljen e vendeve të trashëgimisë kulturore dhe monumenteve të prekura nga Tërmeti në Shqipëri."



**22644-001\_ALB\_EU4C\_RFP\_01 - "Provision of Consultancy for Design services for EU4CULTURE Project - Support for revitalization of cultural heritage sites and monuments affected by Earthquake in Albania."**

**22644-001\_ALB\_EU4C\_RFP\_01 - "Sigurimi i Konsulencës për Shërbimet e Projektimit për Projektin EU4CULTURE - Mbështetje për ringjalljen e vendeve të trashëgimisë kulturore dhe monumenteve të prekura nga Tërmeti në Shqipëri."**

FINAL OUTLOOK PROPOSAL, LIGHTING PLAN  
GJENDJA PËRFUNDIMTARE E PROPOZUAR ,PLAN NDRIÇIMI

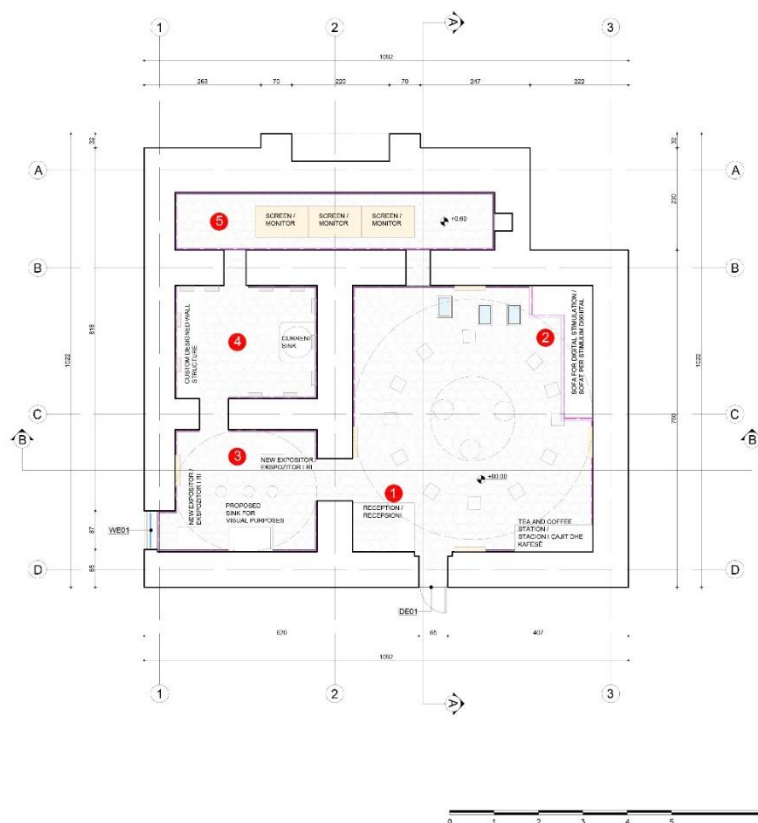
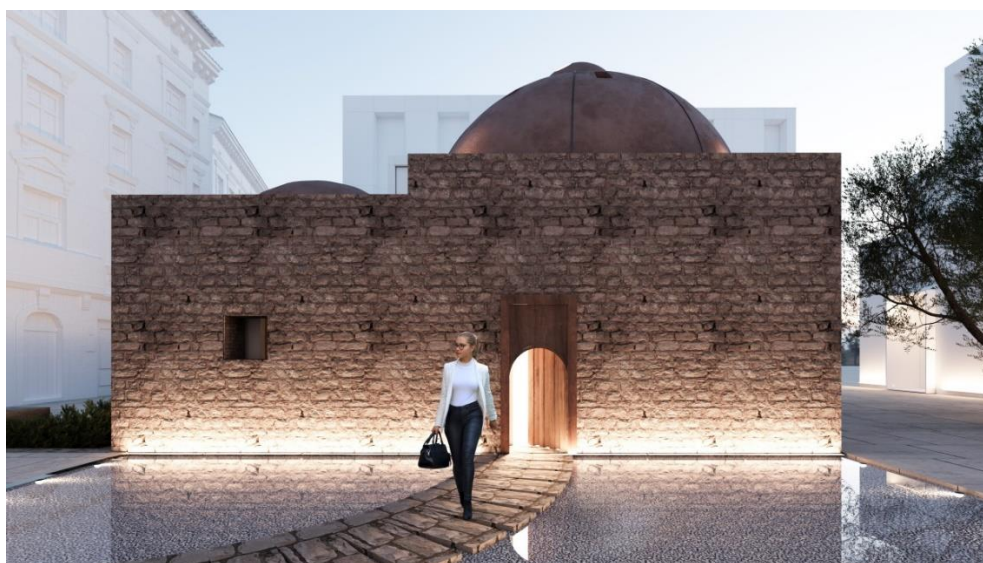


Figure 37: Hammam lighting plan, Proposal

## 5.2 3D VISUALIZATIONS



**22644-001\_ALB\_EU4C\_RFP\_01 - "Provision of Consultancy for Design services for EU4CULTURE Project - Support for revitalization of cultural heritage sites and monuments affected by Earthquake in Albania."**

22644-001\_ALB\_EU4C\_RFP\_01 - "Sigurimi i Konsulencës për Shërbimet e Projektimit për Projektin EU4CULTURE - Mbështetje për ringjalljen e vendeve të trashëgimisë kulturore dhe monumenteve të prekura nga Tërmeti në Shqipëri."

