

Project Design:		BILL OF QUANTITIES HAMMAM DURRËS	PREVENTIV HAMAMI DURRËS				
		SUMMARY	PERMBLEDHJE				
		CONSTRUCTION WORKS	PUNIME NDERTIMI	Lekë/All			-
		MECHANICAL INSTALLATION	INSTALIME MEKANIKE	Lekë/All			-
		ELECTRICAL INSTALLATION	INSTALIME ELEKTRIKE	Lekë/All			-
		TOTAL	SHUMA	Lekë/All			-

Ref to TS	Ref. to Albanian Technical Prices Manual/ Ref. Manualit te Cmimeve	WORK DESCRIPTION	PËRSHKRIMI I PUNIT	UNIT / NJËSIA	ESTIMATED QUANTITIES / SASIA	UNIT PRICE / ÇMIMI	AMOUNT / SHUMA
		SITE CONSTRUCTION	NDËRTIM KANTIERI				
	analyze	Installation of the office container	Vendosje kontenier për personelin	LS	1.0		-
	analyze	Installation of the toilets	Vendosje kontenier WC				
	analyze	Site board	Tabela e objektit				
		Preparation of the construction site (warehouse, temporary contractor office)	Pergatitja e sheshit te ndertimit				
		Identification of a public landfil where waste will be disposed of during and after construction	Identifikimi i vend-depozitimit te mbetjeve te ngurta ku do te depozitohen mbetjet gjate dhe pas ndertimit				
		Guards	Ruajtja e kantierit				
		Installation of Environment and Health and Safety warning signs	Instalimi i sinjalistikes per Mbrojtjen e Mjedisit, Shendetit dhe Sigurise ne Pune				
		Preparation and Instalation of the project information Board (3x3m)	Pergatitja dhe instalimi i tabele informuese te projektit (3x3m)				
		Establishment of an infromation board (2x1.2m), where rules and regulations regarding environment & health and safetyat work	Vendosja e nje tabele informuese (2X1.2m), ku vendosen rregullat dhe rregulloret e mbrojtjes se mjedisit shendetit dhe sigurise ne pune				
		Personal Protection Equipment (PPE) for all staf: (helmets, gloves, boots, etc) and other protective materials	Pajisjet Mbrojtese Personal per te gjithë stafin: helmeta, dorashka, kepuce pune etj.)				
	analyze	Site fencing and safety signs	Rrethimi I kantierit dhe sinjalistika	ml	1,702.0		-
		Sum 01	SHUMA 01	Lekë/All			-
		RESTORATION CONSTRUCTION WORKS	PUNIME RESTAURUESE NDËRTIMI				
		PRELIMINARY WORKS	PUNIME PARAPRAKE				
	R.124/1	Detailed design of the scaffolding structure and Implementation S.P. Metal scaffolding with facade pipes ~ 8m	Projektim I struktures se skelerise dhe F.V. Skele metalike me tubo fasade ~8m	m²	44.0		-
Description		All scaffolding shall be designed and erected in accordance with the relevant standards. Only experienced and competent scaffolding erectors shall carry out erection. The Contractor shall ensure that any necessary modifications to the scaffolding during the course of the works shall be accepted by the scaffolding erector so that scaffolds shall remain suitable for the purpose for which they are intended throughout the works. The signed approval of the scaffolding shall be made visible at each ground level access point to the scaffolding. Working on unapproved scaffolding is strictly forbidden. Care shall be taken that the load of any debris collecting on a scaffold does not exceed the loading for the design. The maximum permissible loading of the scaffolding shall be clearly visible at all ground level access points. All measures necessary shall be taken to prevent debris from being accidentally dislodged from the platform. Steel scaffolding of trestle type, in accordance with local standards and regulations, including the supply of supports, maintenance, assembly, anchorage, dismantling etc. 15 cm toe boards shall be provided on all levels. Weatherproof sheeting or at least protective netting shall be provided on the outside of the scaffolding. PRIOR TO THE WORKS COMMENCING THE CONTRACTOR SHOULD CONSULT THE DESIGN TEAM AND THE UNOPS SUPERVISOR IN ORDER TO DECIDE (on site) WHERE IS THE SCAFFOLDING GOING TO BE ERECTED!					

	analyze	Facade covering piece of plastic with holes for air penetration, printed with the appearance of the facade of the building	Mbulim i fasadave cope plastike me vrima per depertimin e ajrit, e printuar me pamjen e fasades se objektit	m ²	355.0		-
	R.124	Detailed design of the scaffolding structure and Implementation S.P. Metal scaffolding with ceiling pipes ~ 8m	Projektim i strukturese se skelerise dhe F.V. Skele metalike me tubo tavani ~ 8m	m ²	36.0		-
Description		All scaffolding shall be designed and erected in accordance with the relevant standards. Only experienced and competent scaffolding erectors shall carry out erection. The Contractor shall ensure that any necessary modifications to the scaffolding during the course of the works shall be accepted by the scaffolding erector so that scaffolds shall remain suitable for the purpose for which they are intended throughout the works. The signed approval of the scaffolding shall be made visible at each ground level access point to the scaffolding. Working on unapproved scaffolding is strictly forbidden. Care shall be taken that the load of any debris collecting on a scaffold does not exceed the loading for the design. The maximum permissible loading of the scaffolding shall be clearly visible at all ground level access points. All measures necessary shall be taken to prevent debris from being accidentally dislodged from the platform. Steel scaffolding of trestle type, in accordance with local standards and regulations, including the supply of supports, maintenance, assembly, anchorage, dismantling etc. 15 cm toe boards shall be provided on all levels. Weatherproof sheeting or at least protective netting shall be provided on the outside of the scaffolding. PRIOR TO THE WORKS COMMENCING THE CONTRACTOR SHOULD CONSULT THE DESIGN TEAM AND THE UNOPS SUPERVISOR IN ORDER TO DECIDE (on site) WHERE IS THE SCAFFOLDING GOING TO BE ERECTED!					
	R.98/1	Removal of doors and windows	Heqje dyer e dritare	m ²	4.4		-
Description		The existing windows and doors should be removed carefully, using manual tools in order not to create any damage to the authentic masonry					
	R.121/1	Brick wall demolition without cleaning	Prishje mur tulle pa pastrim	m ³	0.35		-
Description		This process will be applied for the removal of the window inappropriately opened on the dome during previous interventions. The brick wall fragment removal should be done using manual tools (including chisels and hammers). The process should be performed carefully in order to avoid transmitting strong vibrations to the dome.					
	analyze	Removal of the mortar layer in the dome	Heqje e shtreses se llaçit ne kupole	m ²	56.5		-
Description		During various interventions in time, the patching of degraded surfaces or damaged joints with cement has started to be applied in historic buildings, which is a material that does not match traditional materials and original construction techniques of the building. They must be removed very carefully to avoid further damage and displacement of the original materials. Execution : A small test area should be selected for removal to determine the difficulty of removing this mortar. Only hand tools should be used and only on the Portland cement mortar – not on the original stone. Care must be taken in these areas as the mortar joints are not large and work must proceed from the centre of the joint using a pointed hand chisel creating a groove up the centre of the joint working upward. This groove can then be expanded inward until the original lime mortar is encountered and outward toward the stone. Chiselling upward in the centre of the joint prevents slips and damages to the original stone. After this initial cut the groove can be expanded. If the mortar breaks away freely without harming the original stone then work may proceed. If the mortar breaks away with large pieces (3-4cm) of original stone, then the work must be stopped and the conservation architect notified. In this case that the mortar cannot be removed then additional instructions will be issued. If the mortar is easy to remove, then work should progress around the area to be consolidated. Areas of urgent consolidation must be addressed first and the Portland cement mortar must be removed from the back and sides of all original stone if that stone is removed. The Portland cement mortar must be removed from an area larger than the consolidation zone in order that the new lime mortar may be ‘blended’ into the surrounding area. This is to prevent obvious visual ‘patches’ of work. Once the mortar is removed the area must be cleaned of loose material and disposed of with water. High pressure water hoses may not be used nor an excessive amount of water.					
	2.426/3	Removal of the concrete layer on the cover	Heqje e shtreses betoni ne mbulese	m ³	2.5		-
Description		The concrete layer should be removed using manual tools (chisel and hammer) in order to avoid transmitting strong vibrations to the cover structure.					
	analyze	Removal of local tile layer	Heqje e shtrese tjegulla vendi	m ²	14.0		-
Description		Each ceramic roof tile should be removed carefully and stored in two different storage areas. The differentiation will be in base of physical conditions of the tiles. While removing the tiles they should be checked if they are in satisfactory good conditions to be reused on the roof. The unbroken and uncracked should be cleaned with brushes and water so to remove any residue that might be attached to it. The broken or cracked tiles can be stored at the waste storage.					
	analyze	Removal of layers on the floor	Heqje e shtresave ne dysHEME	m ²	60.0		-
Description		The layers on the floor should be removed using manual tools only. The process should be very cautious in order not to damage the authentic layers that are underneath. A layers survey and a sample of layers removing should be done under the supervision of the architect from the design team, supervisor from the MoC and the supervisor from UNOPS, in order to understand where to stop removing layers and the methodology of removing them. Only then, the regular process can commence.					
	R.121	Removal of damaged plastering on facades	Heqje e suvatimit te demtuar ne fasada	m ²	160.0		-
Description		The removal of the damaged facade plaster should follow these steps. 1- In presence of the architect from the design team, supervisor from the MoC and the supervisor from UNOPS a survey should be carried on to define the methodology of inspection of the damaged plaster: make light strokes from the center of the damaged area and then expand toward the surface to find the boundary between damaged and non damaged plaster. The damaged plaster due to the light strokes can fall down easily, or be cracked easily or the strokes may have a different sound when there is a void under the plaster layer. 2- inspect if the plaster is authentic or it belongs to some previous restoration intervention. 3- make laboratory analysis of the plaster and get the composition ratio of it. 4- if the plaster belongs to previous interventions and its composition contains cement, it should be all removed using manual tools and being cautious not to cause damage to the authentic layers that might be underneath. 5- if the plaster is authentic (no cement is found in its composition) remove the plaster that is prone to fall or cracks easily from the strokes done on it and the plaster that has voids under the surface. 6- clean the lacunae with brushes and clean water. 7- fill the lacunae with new plaster. The new plaster should have the same composition as the identified authentic one and the thickness of the applied layer should be exactly like the identified authentic one.					
	R.121	Removal of damaged plastering on interior walls	Heqje e suvatimit e demtuar ne muret e brendeshme	m ²	172.0		-
	analyze	Cleaning and restoration of water channels	Pastrim e restaurim i kanaleve të ujit	ml	66.0		-

	analize	Transport of material in an authorized public place up to 45 km	Transport materiali ne vend te autorizuar publik deri 45 km	m ³	46.7		-
		Sum a	SHUMA a	Lekë/All			-
		STRUCTURAL RETROFIT WORKS	PUNIME PERFORCIMI STRUKTURE				
	R.13	Solid brick wall up to 3m, lime mortar 1: 2	Mur me tulla të plota deri 3m, llaç gëlqere 1:2	m3	0.4		-
	Description	"This process will be applied for the closure of the inappropriate window opened in the dome. Mix ingredients in clean mechanical batcher for 5-10 minutes. Mix materials in a clean mechanical batch mixer. Use mortar within 1.5 hours of initial remixing. Discard left-over mortar. Do not remix. The brick need to be full, with dimensions as the one in the dome; Recreate the same measures of brick; the Brick should be baked on the temperatures up to 800C "					
	AN	Injections with seasoned lime mortar 1: 3	Injekttime me llaç gëlqere e stazhionuar 1:3	m3	2.0		-
	Description	Take samples from the inner core of the wall; Only after understanding the segregation of the original mortar, one can define the ratio of the mortar to be used for the injection. For the grouting process the needed steps shall be undertaken: Take samples from the inner core of the wall; Only after understanding the segregation of the original mortar, one can define the ratio of the mortar to be used for the injection. After defining the mortar compound mix and ratio will start the process of grouting This process should be implemented in the following steps: 1. Setting the grouting net. The frequency of the grouting points (net) need to be decided according to the level of deterioration and to the wall thickness. The perforation process of the walls can now start: 2-4 perforation for 1 sqm (positioned like in equilateral triangles net) and the diameters of the perforation holes need to be Ø1.5-2.5 cm. 2. The grouting elastic plastic tubes (Ø 1-2 cm) positioning should be done until the tubes go 25-30 cm deep in the inner side of the masonry and 20 cm at the outer side of the masonry. 3. Washing and wettening of the masonry proces which aims: washing through the grouting tubes in order to remove the dust and the debris' particles created during the perforation process; inspection of the grouting lines; reduction of the absorbtion of the grouting mixture's moisture in order not to reduct the hydration and the fluidity of the grouting mixture. 4. The grouting process using low preassure to the grouting mixture. The mortar mixture of the grouting should be of traditional materials and its final strength should not be higher that the strength of the authentic not deteriorated mortar of the masonry. In order to avoid the formation of the rigid nucleus of mortar within the masonry, the grouting should be done relying on gravity, free fall leakage in one direction only, starting from the lowest level of the injection tubes. 5. Tubes removal and the plastering of the perforation holes.					
	R.172	Stainless Steel Helicoidal Rebars Installation Ø 8 + Accessories	Vendosje shufrash inoksi helikoidal Ø 8 + Aksesore	ml	6.0		-
	Description	Austenitic stainless steel Grade 304 (1.4301) or 316 (1.4401)					
	R.203	Restoration, completion of brick decoration in masonry	Restaurimi, plotesimi i dekoracionit me tulla ne murature	ml	2.5		-
	Description	The brick need to be full, with dimensions as the one found on site; Recreate the same measures of brick and work with profiling; Recreate the same pattern of brick decoration.					
		Sum b	SHUMA b	Leke/All			-
		RESTORATION WORKS ON COVERS	PUNIME RESTAURIMI E MBULESËS				
	R.89 + analize	Horosan mortar additives (with lime porridge, goat hair, straw, brick powder, egg whites) on the dome	Shtese llaçi horosan (me qull gëlqere, lesh dhie, kashte, pluhur tulle, te bardhe veze) mbi kupole	m ²	56.5		-
	Description	"Layer1: 5 Brick dust (the brick to be used should be a full brick baked at up to 800C): 4 NHL3.5 thickness ± 1.5 - 2 cm depending on the layers Layer 2: 5 Brick dust (the brick to be used should be a full brick baked at up to 800C): 3 NHL3.5 thickness ± 1.5 - 2 cm depending on the layers"					
	analize	Cement-free lime chandelier layer	Shtrese lluster gelqere pa çimento	m ²	77.0		-
	Description	The limecrete layer shall be prepared using 2(sand):1(NHL5) ratio. The layer thickness should range from 50-75mm. The limecrete adition should take place in a way that it fills the eventual voids in the base and its flattened smooth on the surface					
	analize	Waterproofing and evaporating membranes	Membrane hidroizoluese dhe avullizoluese	m ²	77.0		-
	analize	Geotextile protective layer	Shtrese mbrojtese Gjeotekstil	m ²	77.0		-
	Description	Geotextile to be a non-woven synthetic polymer with various small holes with a minimum size of .211 mm # 70 with an open surface of 4% and a tensile strength of 100 kg. Be from an ISO 9001: 2008 certified manufacturer and be resistant to ultraviolet degradation and biological, chemical and salt environments.					
	R.52/ an	Old type place tile cover with wooden slats	Mbulese me tjegulla vendi tip i vjeter me listela druri	m ²	77.0		-
	Description	The existing ceramic tiles should be inspected during the dismanteling process in order to select the ones that can be reused. The ones that will need to be added can be found in the old buildings (not cultural monuments) in order to have as many of authentic traditional tiles as possible, or inf this is not possible, the new ones should be produced with the same dimensions and shape as the tiles found on site					
	R.44	Copper discharge tape	Kasetë shkarkimi me bakër	copë	2.0		-
	Description	All the rain water discharges elements (vertical or horizontal gutters and discharge cassettes) should be installed on the monument's structure through the fixating elements which itself will be fixed only on the wall joints with screws. No screws should be fixated on the stones.					
	R.46	Horizontal discharge gutter with copper 33cm	Ulluk shkarkimi horizontal me bakër 33cm	ml	30.0		-

Description		Metal components against corrosion with a 5-year production warrant. Vertical cast iron gutters, galvanized ignition, anchors, partition bolts and clamps. All the rain water discharges elements (vertical or horizontal gutters and discharge cassettes) should be installed on the monument's structure through the fixating elements which itself will be fixed only on the wall joints with screws. No screws should be fixated on the stones.					
	R.45	Vertical copper discharge gutter Ø100	Ulluk shkarkimi vertikal bakër Ø100	ml	6.0		-
Description		Metal components against corrosion with a 5-year production warranty. All the rain water discharges elements (vertical or horizontal gutters and discharge cassettes) should be installed on the monument's structure through the fixating elements which itself will be fixed only on the wall joints with screws. No screws should be fixated on the stones.					
	R.43	Ventilation hoods fitted with copper sheet hoods	Oxhake ajrimi vendosen kapuçe llamarine bakri	m²	3.0		-
	2.375/1	Lighting chimneys glass closure and metal frame	Oxhake ndriçimi mbyllje me xham e kornize metalike	m²	2.0		-
		Sum c	SHUMA c	Leke/All			-
		RESTORATION WORKS ON FAÇADES	PUNIME RESTAURIMI NË FASADË				
		Window closure with stone masonry (northern facade as shown in the drawings)	Mbyllje e dritares ne fasaden veriore (si tregohet ne vizatimet teknike) me murature guri	m³	0.5		
Description		The small fragment of wall should have the same characteristics as the authentic wall: wall thickness, stones (color, shape and dimensions), the building pattern, mortar and plaster.					
	R.89 + analize	Horosan mortar additives (with lime porridge, goat hair, straw, brick powder, egg whites)	Shtese llaçi horosan (me qull gëlqere, lesh dhie, kashte, pluhur tulle, te bardhe veze)	m²	160.0		-
Description		"Layer1: 1NHL 2:1Pozzolane:1 river sand 1.5 - 2 cm depending on layers Layer 2: 1NHL 2:1 river sand 1.5 - 2 cm depending on layers"					
	R.105 +analize	Facade painting with white lime	Lyerje fasade me gelqere te bardhe	m²	160.0		-
	R.103	Restoration of entrance gate	Restaurim i Portes hyrese	m²	1.5		-
Description		To be decided on site if the door is the from some previous restoration interventions and if it is compatible with the building typology, thus worthy to be restored. If yes, to be consulted a wooden restorer					
	R.99 /1+ analize 1	Restoration of wooden window	Restaurim dritare druri	m²	2.40		-
Description		To be decided on site if the window is the from some previous restoration interventions and if it is compatible with the building typology, thus worthy to be restored. If yes, to be consulted a wooden restorer					
	R.Analize	Restoration of decorative metal grills on windows and main gate	Restaurim zgara metalike dekorative ne dritare dhe porten kryesore	m²	0.4		-
Description		To be decided on site if the decorative metal grill is the from some previous restoration interventions and if it is compatible with the building typology, thus worthy to be restored. If yes, to be consulted a metal restorer.					
		Sum d	SHUMA d	Leke/All			-
		RESTORATION ACTIVITIES IN THE INTERNAL SPACES	PUNIME RESTAURUESE NË AMBIJENTET E BRENDSHME				
	R.89 + analize	Horosan mortar additives (with lime porridge, goat hair, straw, brick powder, egg whites) on the dome	Shtese llaçi horosan (me qull gëlqere, lesh dhie, kashte, pluhur tulle, te bardhe veze) mbi kupole	m²	172.0		-
Description		"Layer1: 5 Brick dust (the brick to be used should be a full brick baked at up to 800C): 4 NHL3.5 thickness ± 1.5 - 2 cm depending on the layers Layer 2: 5 Brick dust (the brick to be used should be a full brick baked at up to 800C): 3 NHL3.5 thickness ± 1.5 - 2 cm depending on the layers"					
	analize	Painting of the interior walls with white lime	Lyerje e mureve te brendeshme me gelqere te bardhe	m²	172.0		-
	analize	Cement-free lime chandelier layer	Shtrese lluster gelqere pa çimento	m²	60.0		-
Description		The limecrete layer shall be prepared using 2(sand):1(NHL5) ratio. The layer thickness should range from 50-75mm. The limecrete addition should take place in a way that it fills the eventual voids in the base and its flattened smooth on the surface					
	2.196/b	Waterproofing the floor with a map layer	Hidroizolim i dyshemese me nje shtrese mapej	m²	60.0		-
Description		The limecrete layer shall be prepared using 2(sand):1(NHL5) ratio. The layer thickness should range from 50-75mm. The limecrete addition should take place in a way that it fills the eventual voids in the base and its flattened smooth on the surface					
	analize	Lightened concrete leveling layer t = 4 cm	Shtrese niveluese beton i lehtësuar t = 4 cm	m³	2.4		-
Description		The limecrete layer shall be prepared using 2(sand):1(NHL5) ratio. The layer thickness should range from 50-75mm. The limecrete addition should take place in a way that it fills the eventual voids in the base and its flattened smooth on the surface					
		Restoration of the authentic floor layers that can be discovered after removing the added floor layers in the internal areas of the hamam.	Restaurim i shtreses autentike te dyshemese qe mund te ekspozohet pas heqjes se shtresave aktuale ne dysheme ne ambientet e brendshme.	m²	70		
Description		After the actual floor layers, the floor restoration process should be decided on site after a site consultation with the design team architect, UNOPS supervisor and the MoC supervisor.					

	analize	Layer with wheat slabs t = 4 cm	Shtrese me pllaka guri t=4 cm	m ²	60.0		-
Description		The stone slabs should be placed on the floor over a sand layer and preessed against each other and against the sand layer. No binder should be used.					
	analize	S.I. Tempered glass cover and metal frame on the floor, according to T.D.	F.V. Mbulese me xham te temperuar dhe kornize metalike ne dysHEME, sipas T.V.	m ²	0.6		-
	analize	S.I. Glass lids with metal frames on the walls, according to T.D.	F.V. Kapake xhami me kornize metalike ne mure, sipas T. V.	m ²	1.7		-
	analize	Restoration of existing stone sink	Restaurim i lavamanit ekzistues prej guri	cope	1.0		-
Description		To be consulted a stone artefacts conservator.					
		Sum e	SHUMA e	Leke/All			-
		INSTALLATION OF EXPOSITOR AND EQUIPMENT	VENDOSJE EKSPOZITORE DHE PAJISJE				
	oferte	Reception metal structure lined with wood and Led lighting	Recepshon strukture metalike e veshur me dru dhe ndriçim Led	ml	2.5		-
	oferte	Reception seat with back and arms	Ndenjese recepsioni me shpinore dhe krahe	cope	1.0		-
	oferte	Low furniture h = 74 cm, for tea and coffee	Mobilje e ulet h=74 cm, per çaj dhe kafe	ml	1.8		-
	analize	Seat with metal structure and travertine layer t = 5 cm	Ndenjese me strukture metalike dhe shtrese travertine t=5 cm	ml	4.0		-
	oferte	Installation of Tourist Boards Type A_40 x 120 cm, h=2.1 m (Galvanized metallic construction, covering with corten sheet t=5mm, 2 corten plates t=10mm, print of text, symbols and images).	F.V. Tabela orjentuese turistike Tipi A_40 x 120 cm, h=2.1 meter (realizuar : Konstruksione metalike te galvanizuar; Veshje me flete Korteni t=5 mm; Dy pllaka Korteni t= 10 mm; Printim teks, simbole dhe imazhe)	cope	1.0		-
		Sum f	SHUMA f	Leke/All			-
		Sum 02	SHUMA 02	Lekë/All			-
		WORKS EXTERNAL SYSTEMS	PUNIME SISTEMIME TE JASHTME				
	analize	Removal of enclosed gates	Heqje porte e kangjella te rrethimit	m ²	15.0		-
	2.426	Demolition of brick wall without cleaning	Prishje mur te rrethimit tulle pa pastrim	m ³	2.7		-
	2.426/2	Demolition of fencing wall with concrete blocks	Prishje mur te rrethimit me blloqe betoni	m ³	5.1		-
	2.426/6	Demolition of reinforced concrete in the surrounding walls	Prishje beton arme ne mure rrethuese	m ³	0.4		-
	2.1	Manual Excavation of soil in the territory	Germim dheu me krah ne territor	m ³	27.0		-
	analize	Transport of material in an authorized public place up to 45 km	Transport materiali ne vend te autorizuar publik deri 45 km	m ³	37.0		-
	analize	Primer layer for waterproofing foundations	Shtrese Prajmer per hidroizolimin e themeleve	m ²	17.4		-
	2.197	Perimeter waterproofing of foundations h = 40 cm, with bitumen emulsion and 2 layers of tar	Hidroizolim perimetral i themeleve h= 40 cm,me emulsion bitumi dhe 2 shtrese k katrama	m ²	30.5		-
	analize	Protective layer "Protofon" of waterproofing	Shtrese mbrojtese "Protofon" e hidroizolimit	m ²	17.4		-
	2.258	Gravel layer t = 20cm	Shtrese zhavori t = 20cm	m ³	2.4		-
	2.262/3	Concrete layer C-12/15, t = 10 cm	Shtrese betoni C-12/15, t=10 cm	m ³	1.2		-
	analize	Alley construction with stone slabs	Ndertimi rrugice me pllaka guri	m ²	12.0		-
	analize	S.I. Stone border 15x30 cm	F.V. Bordure guri 15x30 cm	ml	21.7		-
	analize	Green area	Siperfaqe me gjelberim	m ²	56.0		-
		Sum 03	SHUMA 03	Lekë/All			-
		TOTAL	SHUMA	Leke/All			-