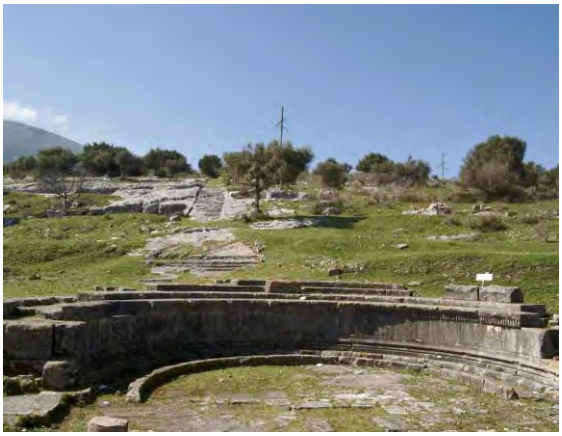
Appendix 2: Primary cultural characteristics / assets detail of Vlora County

	Description of the primary cultural attraction	Photo of the cultural attraction
Vlora Municipality		
1.	Remains of Vlora Castle (Bizantine - IV - VI - A.D.) GPS: 40.470446, 19.490449 The ruins of castle are a historic monument in Vlora town. They are located in the centre of the town, at the garden behind the Independence Monument. The fortification system belongs to the IV century and reinforced later on VI-VII centuries. The surrounding wall circled a fortified settlement of the type Kastrum. The ruin of the wall in evidence is long 54 m and 3.3 m wide. The outer part of the wall is well preserved while the inner side is damaged. It is accessible right from the garden. An interpretation table offers information in English to the tourists. It has the status of Cultural Monument.	
2.	Lead Mosque and Muradie Mosque (XV-XVI - A.D.) GPS: 40.469178, 19.490952 The Muradiye mosque constitutes an architecturally accomplished work of art and represents one of the most important Ottoman architecture examples in Vlora. It was designed by the most famous architect of the Ottoman Empire during 16th century, the Albanian origin, Mimar Sinani. The dome and triangular shoulders are covered with tiles, typical of the early phase of Ottoman architecture. It distinguishes for the harmonious spread of windows and the mixture of stone with the red brick, while the minaret is built with carved stones with a balcony skilfully designed; it was built on 1557. It is located in the city centre with access from the main boulevard heading towards the Flag Square.	
3.	Monument of Independence (Modern – XIX) GPS: 40.47069, 19.49073 The Independence Monument is located at the centre of the Flag Square in Vlora town. It commemorates the fight of Albanian people for independence, which was won on November 28, 1912. The monument is 17 m high and rises over a multi stairs platform with view over the square. The monument is dated on November 28, 1972.	

4.	Memorial tomb of Ismail Qemali in Vlora (Modern – XIX) GPS: 40.47137, 19.49037 This monument is built in memory of the first Albanian Prime Minister and is situated near the centre of Vlora town at the little park behind the Monument of Independence.	
5.	The Historic Museum and the Seat of Government of Ismail Qemali (Modern – XIX) GPS: 40.472472, 19.490885 The museum is located in the city centre at a very unusual building; it served as the Seat of first Albanian Government headed by Ismail Qemali (1912). This museum boasts a plethora of archaeological, historic objects and relics from the medieval, renaissance and modern periods. It is located at the town centre.	
6.	Ethnographic Museum in Vlora (Modern – XIX) GPS: 40.472194, 19.491589 The Museum is hosted at one of the oldest buildings in the town of Vlora, build in the middle of XIX century. The building in itself conserves architectural values of traditional house of Vlora town. It is two-three storeys with roof in tails. One can find here objects with ethnographic values of 16-19 centuries as well as working objects in metals, wood, stone, and the characteristic local household equipment.	
7.	Independence Museum in Vlora (Modern – XIX) GPS: 40.452080, 19.485380 Independence Museum is located in the historic building of the 19th century that has served as the Residence of the Provisional Government of Vlora in 1912-13.	

8.	<u>The buildings of monumental road "Justin Goddard"</u> (Local tradition – XVII – XVIII) GPS: 40.471492, 19.491921 This construction was a historical and engineering feat for its time. The architecture of the buildings bordering this roadway is typical. The buildings are assembled of white stones with gray stripes, mostly two and three storeys high. The windows are dressed with a Persian sun shutter stile and the roofs are covered in Spanish tiles.	
9.	Dwelling of Eqerem Bej Vlora (Modern – XIX) GPS: 40.469839, 19.490999 This building was built at the beginning of XIX century; it belongs to the well-known family Vlora. It is of two storeys and built with stone walls with lime mortar.	
10.	<u>Remains of Kanina Castle</u> in Kanina village (Prehistoric/Ottoman - V - B.C / VI-XVI - A.D.) GPS: 40.444011, 19.521476 Kanina castle was built on the site of an prehistoric settlement, inhabited since the 7th or 6th century B.C. and fortified since the 2nd half of the 4th century B.C. It was rebuilt by Emperor Justinian in the 5th century B.C. and it was reconstructed later in the IX, XI, XII, XV, XVIII centuries. it is situated on the hill about 380 meters above sea level, at the side of the Shushica Mountain, with an amazing view over the bay of Vlora. Actually, only a few traces of the historical fortress are left, of which a fragment of tower. No interpretation there in place. It is located near Kanina village and is accessible from the road Vlore-Kanina passing by.	
11.	Tekke of Kanina (Ottoman) GPS: 40.440246, 19.520377 Tekke of Kanina is settled at the centre of Madhaj quarter in Kanina village. It is built on 1411 from Sinan Pasha. It is easily reached from the road	

12.	Triport Castle & black wall (Classic - IV - B.C.) GPS: 40.501893, 19.411156 According to archaeological findings the ancient town was developed from century IV BC till century III AD. Triporti was a fortified town developed on a plain terrain with the acropolis on the hill nearby. The wall was built from the beginning at the sea level. The antic walls of Triporti castle and two towers today are underwater at a height of 2m. They can easily be seen, what demonstrates the picture from Google, too.	
13.	Church of St. Mary Monastery of 14th Century in Zvernec (Byzantine - XVII - XVIII - A.D.) GPS: 40.517565, 19.402917 Saint Mary's Monastery is built on eastern edge of the small island of Zvernec, at the Narta lagoon. Saint Mary's Church is built in Byzantine style according to the model of Marmiro's church and is well preserved. Numerous icons and artistic treasures are conserved in the church. The area is reached through a local asphalted road coming from Vlora and a wooden bridge is linking the land with the island where the church is located.	
14.	Archaelogical site of the ancient Orik in Pashaliman (Classical age - IV - B.C / II - A.D.) GPS: 40.320301, 19.426734 The ancient city of Orik is settled on the Paleokastra hill and was a noteworthy residential area in the 5th century B.C.. Among the findings is the Fontana, a public space decorated at the form of the amphitheatre, what was believed to be so till recently. An inner port was located within the lagoon which during the V century B.C. became an important port and an important Adriatic military base for Romans. Its remains are now visible under the waters. In 45 B.C. it was the battlefield between Pompeus and Cesar. During the Ottoman invasion, it was called Pasha Liman. It is accessible by road from the military base gate and some interpretation is offered in site.	
15.	Church of Marmiro in Dukat (Byzantine - XVIII - A.D.) GPS: 40.304100, 19.446800 The Paleochristian church of Marmiroi rises on a small hill northeast of Orikumi village with the peninsula of Karaburun in the south and the plain of Dukat behind it. The cylindrical tambour is preserved at its entrance. The technical construction of this church is fascinating and it shows common elements with the architectural features of construction belonging to the period before the Turkish invasion, from the V century up to the XV. It is called "mother" of the Zvernec church as served as a model. There is no access trail to the church. It can be reached through a local dirty road passing by from the direction Orikumi town.	

16.	Ancient graffiti at Grama bay (Karaburun) (Classic - IV - B.C.) GPS: 40.216415, 19.473225 Ships and vessels used to anchor there since antiquity. The coastal shoreline along the Grama Bay area has cultural heritage sites of significant value including: sculpted frescoes from early Christian period, inscriptions from Hellenistic period, and the Gama Bay ancient quarries and inscriptions dating more than 2000 years. This can be considered as the richest "rocky diary" in the Mediterranean. These inscriptions refer to sailors praying and thanks, as well as the known names of the time as Mark Antony and Byzantine emperor Manuel II Palaiologos (I century AD). Grama bay is also the home of two church caves.	
17.	Castle of Gjon Bocari in Tragjas village (Ottoman - XVI - XVII - A.D.) GPS: 40.311396, 19.502505 The castle is located on the hill called "Gjembe" near the village of New Tragjas. It overlooks the plain of Dukat up to the bay of Vlora, by controlling the coast and roads that head toward the Pass of Llogara and this of Saint George. It is thought that the castle was built between the XVI-XVII century. It is dominated by two towers facing both the west and east angles for protection. It has only one entrance on the north-western side. The walls are 5.5m high and 1.25m wide. It can be reached through a dirty road and after that on foot through a trail. No maintenance on the site.	
18.	Ruins of the Old Tragjas village (Local tradition - XVIII-XIX - A.D.) GPS: 40.299572, 19.525087 Old Tragjasi is located on a crescent shaped hill in the south of New Tragjasi village. Tragjasi is the second oldest settlement in the area and was probably founded as a result of the destruction of Ancient Orikum. Its ruins of Old Tragjs are dated back at the beginning of XIX century. The village was a large one, with around 250 houses. The fabric of the village was quite dense. During WWII the village was bombed and burned three times. The devastation was so complete that the entire village has been deserted since. The ruins are half hour walk away from the New Tragjas village through a dirty road.	
19.	Tower of Dervish Aliu in Dukat (Ottoman – XVIII-XIX) GPS: 40.251485, 19.568312 This large construction block of rare dwelling, called the towers of Dervish Aliu, a known warrior in the rural uprisings of Laberia in the year 1847, is located on a dominating territory in the centre of the upper quarter of the Old Dukati. It constitutes a unique example of ancient constructions still preserved in the region of Laberia. The tower is accessible by road. There is no maintenance.	
Municipality of Selenica		

20.	Castle in Mavrova village (Classical age - V - B.C.(Olimpias) GPS: 40.410870, 19.593342 The remains of the surrounding walls of the antique city of Olympia are the testimony of its existence. They are made of large square and trapezoidal stones. The town's beginnings are of VI-V century B.C. In the IV-III century B.C the town reached the total development and constructed a new fortification. At the same period they brought to light their coin with the name of the community (229-168). The antique city of Olympia is settled at 285m above sea level, about 40 km in east of Vlora town. It is accessible by a not paved road going around the hill on the south-east side. There is no maintenance on the site.	
21.	Amantia Archaelogical site near Plloçë village (Classical age - V - B.C.) GPS: 40.380472, 19.707151 The ancient city of Amantia covers an archaeological area situated near the village of Ploça some 32 km away from Vlora town. In the territory of Amantia are found traces of Acropolis, Necropolis with monumental tombs, the surrounding walls and the inside gate of the castle. Besides the Acropolis, surrounding walls and the inside city gates, are found traces of the stadium build in the III-II century and the Aphrodite temple, etc. The site is accessible by car through a two way asphalted new road. It is well maintained and there are interpretation tables on site, a ticket kiosk and a site guide serving to tourists.	
22.	Cave in Velca village (Prehistoric - VI - B.C.) GPS: 40.323707, 19.677767 This cave is a prehistoric settlement. It represents the biggest inhabited natural cave during the prehistoric period in the area. The culture discovered there is referred to ceramic findings which are decorated with inscribed pictures. The findings in Velca cave belongs to the late neolith and Eneolith period around century IV B.C.	
23.	Bridge in Brataj (Mediaeval - XVIII - A.D.) GPS: 40.266908, 19.671803 The Brati bridge is settled over the Shushica River at the outskirts of the village linking both banks of the river. The main archway of the bridge has a span of 14m and it has used very naturally a big massive stone by using it as a shoulder to sustain one of the pylons. It is thought to be built on XVIII century. It can be reached immediately down to the river in the opposite side of the village of Brataj.	

24.	The written cave in Lepenica Prehistoric GPS: 40.310770, 19.622500 These prehistoric paintings there are on the rock ceiling of an opened cave at around 800m above sea level on the slope of the Lepenica mountain. The painting is composed by 19 anthropomorphic images and 8 geometric images, all of them painted on the flat ceiling of the cave. It is thought the painting belongs to the late Neolithic and Eneolithic period around century III B.C. From the local population it is referred as the "written cave" and it can be reached by around a 2 hours walk from the village down the mountain. The paintings are damaged recently.	
25.	Castle of Vranisht (Hore) (Ottoman - XVI-XVII - A.D.) GPS: The castle of Vranisht is known in the area as „Hora of Vranisht". It is built on a plain terrain and its layout has a pentagonal shape. It used to be as a garrison to strategically control important route of hinterland of Vlora. Referring to the construction technique it belongs to the early phase of ottoman invasion. The most probable time of the castle is the period of Sultan Suleiman campaign in 1537. Dimensions of the castle of Vranisht are 48 × 40 m. Southern wall of the castle is well preserved, which from the outside reaches the height of 1.5 m. Castle of Vranisht is mostly ruined.	
26.	Bridge of Frenku in Gjorm village (Mediaeval - XVIII - A.D.) GPS: The bridge is situated some hundreds meters before arriving in Gjorm village, between Lepenica and Gjorm villages, near Shashica River. Its building characteristic is unique because of the shape of the arch of the bridge, almost two straight lines that join to the key of arch. The bridge is 14m long and 3.3m wide. It is thought the bridge is built during the XVIII century.	
27.	Aqueduct of Vranisht (Modern - XIX - A.D.) GPS: 40.222886, 19.720678 The aqueduct of Vranisht is built in the period of Ali Pashë Tepelena (beginning of XIX century) and it distinguishes for constructive values of an aqueduct built by local masters. During the flooding of 2009 a part of it is destroyed.	

28.	The stone monument "Stone with the Sky" near Vranisht (Prehistoric) GPS: 40.196398, 19.699060 Near the village of Vranisht stands a prehistoric megalith of bronze age consisting of two vertical stones and a horizontal on in shape of the letter **π** Greek.	
29.	Church St. Of Nikolas at Armen (Byzantine - XVI - A.D.) GPS: 40.534357, 19.593256 The church of St. Nicolas referring to the typology and the construction technique represents a case of a primitive architectural treatment. It represents a typical example in Albania. Its layout is rectangular with an absida at the eastern side and has a cylindrical tambur over the stone vault. In its walls are used even fragments of capitals. The researchers think it belongs to the sect of pavlicans from Armenia. They think that based on the primitive shape it is built around XI century.	
30.	Castle of Ceria, in Brataj (Ottoman - IV - B.C.) GPS: 40.265203, 19.679562 Cerja Castle is located right next to the upper stream of river Shushica next to the point where the two branches of River Shushica (Kuçi and Smokthina streams) meet in Vlora region. The castle has a rectangular shape surrounded by walls on three sides except the southern slope which was left without fortification. The entire wall is a single hand isodomic rectangular masonry construction and height of the row about 0.60m. and 3.30m wide. According to the techniques of surrounding walls the Castle of Cerja is dated on the end of IV century-first half of III century B.C.. The Castle of Cerja is preserved as a ruin.	
Municipality of Himara		
30.	The "White Roads" of Palasa plain Classical age GPS: 40.167225, 19.586179 It is thought it was here the Caesar's landing site in Roman civil wars and known as "White Roads" called by Caesar when he saw the place from the sea after the sea storm. His army landed in this place and after passing over the trail in the Pass of Llogara headed down and towards Durres where he defeated the Pompey army. This is the delta of Palasa stream. It is about 1000m long and 800-900m wide.	

31.	**The of St. Mary church monastery in Dhermi** (Byzantine – century XIII-XIV) GPS: 40.152962, 19.642505 One of 31 churches of Dhermi, the church is part of the old monastery built on the highest rocky crest of Dhermi. It was painted in 1576 and it constitutes the building left from the monastery. This church is notable for the portrait of St. Kozma, on 24 August 1779. The church comprises two distinct parts: as the church hall and the hat in the east. The hat constitutes an old construction is covered with a circular cupola. The walls are flat and end with frieze. They are built with stones and bricks placed between them and limestone mortar. The church is accessed through a pedestrian path reconstructed recently.	
32.	Church of St. Ipapandia in Dhermi (Byzantine - century XVIII - A.D.) GPS: 40.146233, 19.635344 The church is built at the lower part of the village very close to the beach and can be reached via a secondary road. It is a typical mid-14th century church of the Albanian coast, with a large, semi-circular shaped atrium, which is divided by the narthex. The narthex features two entrances and a stone iconostas, the screen or wall dividing the sanctuary from the nave in traditional Orthodox and Catholic churches. Another interesting characteristic of the church is the high, elegant bell tower erected on the western facade. The inner side of the church is decorated with pictures which are worked in two phases; the first phase dates on March 12, 1751.	
33.	Church of St. Spiridhoni at Vuno (Byzantine - century XVIII - A.D.) GPS: 40.138059, 19.695130 The monastery of St. Spiridhoni is positioned in the southwestern part of the village, near St. Mehilli church. It was built in 1777 and painted in 1784. The church is notable for its mural paintings, inscriptions and icons. The church is a basilica, with the vestibule, narthex, naos and the place of altar. There is a high tower bell near it with two dugouts built at the same time with the church. A cypress has grown on the tower bell.	
34.	Church St. Mehillit at Vuno (Byzantine - century XIV - A.D.) GPS: 40.137850, 19.695125 The church it is settled on a terrace at the lower part of the village. It is covered with a wooden roof and doesn't have a ceiling. It is built with stones and its outside walls are flattened with limestone mortar. The only decorative elements of the church are the corner stone blocks, the door and window frames elaborated with hewn stone and the apse with a serrated stone frame. Its inner side is painted in 1783. It is relatively well preserved and can be accessed easily from a secondary road.	

35.	Church of St. Mary Mesodhia in Vuno (Byzantine - century XVIII - A.D.) GPS: 40.139830, 19.696729 The church of St. Mary Mesodhi is a single nave rectangular church positioned on a slope in the southeast of Vunoi. It comprises the naos and the place of the altar separated by a stone iconostas with three entrances. It has a door in the western side covered with a full arch; it has no windows. The walls are constructed with stone and limestone mortar and the hewn corner stones end with a frame formed by lines of stone slabs. Inscriptions on the walls show that the mural painting is realized in 1783. The church is well preserved and can be visited within a short walk from the coastal road.	
36.	Castle and the Ancient village of Old Himara (Prehistoric/Ottoman, Century IV- B.C. / XV-XVI-A.D.) GPS: 40.118910,19.732626 The castle of Himare if found on the highest hill of the village. The foundations of the castle are Hellenistic (around 4th century BC). The walls are constructed with finely hewn blocks of stone and being erected over abysses has made Himara a well protected place. The construction techniques show the fortified character of Himara in the Antiquity and Medieval period. The oldest part of Upper Himara, a traditional village, is located within the walls of the castle where the majority of the traditional houses are concentrated. Today the surrounding walls of the castle and the majority of the buildings are in ruins.	
37.	Church of St. Maria of Athali at Himara (Byzantine - century XVII - A.D.) GPS: 40.115613, 19.771591 The monastery positioned on the slope of the Athali's mountain over Himara down the road towards the Pilur, is at a ruined stage. The church positioned in the northern side was rebuilt in 1795; it is a Basilica. In this church is found the painting with the inscription on the stage of Ava Sisoi, in front of the grave of Alexander the Great. The research has shown that the mural painting continued in the ceiling, too. The bell is found above the freeze on the western wall. The church has a regular wall structure with corners and frames built and elaborated with hewn stones. The two gutter roof is covered with tiles.	
38.	Church of St. Sergji & Baku at Himara (Byzantine - century XVII - A.D.) GPS: 40.117502, 19.731599 The church used to be the centre of the diocesan of Himara, around the year 1019 when it was annexed to the Head Diocese of Ohri. It was built on the highest point in the north of the castle of Himara. There are traces of some periods of reconstruction on its walls and it comprises the narthex, naos and the place of the altar separated from them by a stone iconostas. The old walls were built with stones of different dimensions. Considering the construction techniques and historical documents it is concluded that the church belonged to the early XI century.	

39.	The Castle of Ali Pasha in Porto Palermo (Ottoman - century XVII - XIX - A.D.) GPS: 40.062182, 19.790890 The castle of Porto Palermo is an amazing and graceful work of art built according to the best architectural, aesthetic and military traditions of the it was built. It was built by Ali Pashe Tepelena on 1804 over the ruins of the monastery of St. Nicolas. Its walls are 20m high. It has the form of a triangle with observatory towers to control the route of the coast and from the top of the castle the view of the Porto Palermo Bay was on the palm of the hand. The castle is at a very good condition but not managed properly. It can be very easily visited from the coastal road by a divide which links it with the castle.	
40.	Qeparo Castle at Old Qeparo (Prehistoric, century V - B.C.) GPS: 40.081172, 19.823212 Among the most important prehistoric sites in the Albanian territory, Karos is 450m above sea level and dates to 1200-1000 BC in the late Bronze Age. The Karos settlement played an important role on the coast from the 12th -5th centuries BC in its role as a fortified and militarized centre. After the 6th century AD, the settlement became a farming and agricultural centre. It can be reached only by hiking from Old Qeparo.	
41.	Church of St. Demetrius Qeparo (Byzantine - century XVIII - A.D.) GPS: 40.057971, 19.822751 The church is positioned on a square in the lower quarter of Qeparo and was built in 1760. It shares the same features as the other churches of the coast. The church presents a special solution for covering the central part and reaching the proper level for the base of the dome through some curved lines. The place of the naos is higher than the level of the naos and they are separated by a wooden iconostas. The only decorative elements are the ends of the walls with serrated frames. In the western side, over the frieze of the wall there is a dugout and a bell. It is reached easily from the main road of the village.	
42.	The Vlashaj's tower (Kulla) in Old Qeparo GPS: 40.072208, 19.825087 This tower was built by Ali Pashë Tepelena at the beginning of XIX century around the years 1810. The tower is composed in three storeys. The building distinguishes for a careful work, stone frames with motifs characteristic arcades and windows with stone frame. It is reached by a walking path from the northern part of the village.	

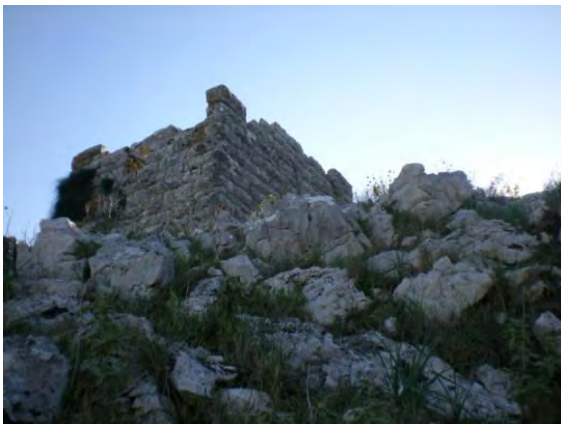
43.	Castle of Borsh at Sopoti Hill (Ottoman - IV - B.C.) GPS: 40.069692, 19.856697 Sopoti citadel known as the Borsh Castle is located on top of Sopoti hill north of Borsh about 500 m above sea level. It was built on the 4th century B.C., by Epirote-Illyrian tribes. The castle was heavily damaged during the barbarian invasions of the 5th and 6th centuries A.D., rebuilt in the Middle Ages and it went under an overall restoration by Ottomans on the 18th century, while the last reconstruction in 1908. The castle has an irregular form that suits to the rocky territory. The castle is reached through a recently restored walking path.	
44.	Church of St. Mary of Krimarova monastery in Piqeras (Byzantine - XIV - A.D.) GPS: 40.020961, 19.895143 The monastery is situated on a hilltop of Piqeras village. This church is built in 1672, as a scripture on the naos's door demonstrates. The church is situated in the middle of the monastery with inns at the northern and western side; it comprises the two-floor narthex, the naos and the altar. A door connects the narthex and the naos. The central nave is wider and higher and cylindrical vaults cover it. The side naves are covered by cylindrical vaults headed towards the central nave. The bell of the monastery church dates back to 1744. It can be reached by a walking trail over the upper side village.	
Municipality of Lukova		
45.	Saint Mary of Krorzi'S Monastery (Byzantine XIII AD) GPS: 39.935698, 19.939278 Monastery of Krorez is situated on a hill, near the coast. The floor plan resembles a cross with a cupola and is similar to other Byzantine churches found in the area. The roof of the church is covered with stone slabs and the church itself dates to the post Byzantine period, with frescoes painted in 1672. It has a unique volume with the naos inside the structure that is divided from the altar by an iconostas, plastered in the wall. The bell is found above the freeze on the western wall. Under the cupola there is a rosette with a six-edged star. It is difficult to be reached, only from the bay of Kakome or by sea.	
46.	Saint Mary of Kakome's Monastery (Byzantine XIII AD) GPS: 39.931214, 19.949804 The monastery of Kakome is a fortified monastery, comprised of residential buildings situated in the two corners of the courtyard, and the church dedicated to Saint Mary in the centre. It is constructed in the XIV century. The church belongs to the group of churches with three absidas. The nave is cross-shaped and the church has a dome-shaped roof. The nave is preceded by an arched narthex, at the front of which is a bell tower. The frescoes of the church were produced by a painter named Michal, according to a 1672 inscription inside the church. It is located in the Bay of Kakome; it is reached through a paved road.	

47.	Ancient wall's remains Hundecovë, (Classical - IV - B.C.) GPS 39.977328, 19.939561 3km from Lukova on the road towards Saranda there is the place called “Qafa e Pazarit”, near the road on the left side there are the ruins of three ancient walls in terraces parallel to each other. The construction dates back to the century IV-III BC.	
Saranda Municipality		
48.	Onhezmi Castle remains in Saranda (Classical - II/IV) GPS: 39.874501, 20.006929 The castle has come to our days half destroyed, but with its constructive elements, such as towers, entries and parts of almost ruined walls. Today’s centre of Saranda lies in the same place where the castle has existed. The castle formed an irregular pentagon. The extremity was in the northern side and the seaside has served as the base. The perimeter of the castle has a general length of 850 meters with a surface of 4.5 hectares. The walls of the northern side are kept up to the height of 6.50 meters, while the other fragments are to the height of 1.50 meters. It is very easily visited from the centre of the town.	
49.	Castle of Lekuresi in Saranda (Ottoman - XVIII/XIX) GPS: 39.866051, 20.026140 Castle of Lekures is a fortification built by the Ottomans on the second half of XVI century to the end of XVII century. The castle is positioned on a high hill at southeast of Saranda, near the ruins of the village Lekures, abandoned a century ago. The castle is nearly square plan with two round towers located in the northwest and southeast corner and a rectangular tower in the western wall. The southeast corner tower is preserved in a relatively good condition. It has an internal diameter of 8 m and 2 m thick walls. A restaurant is built within the territory of the castle. The outside terrace is a magnificent point of view. The castle is easily reached by car through a paved road.	
50.	Monastery and Church remains of 40 Saints in Saranda (Classical – VI) GPS: 39.872678, 20.022009 The monastery is settled out at the top of the hill that dominates over Saranda town at the eastern side. It belongs to the late antiquity period on VI AD century. It constitutes a rectangular structure of 43m per 23m, its inner area is organised at an unusual shape of an equally divided seven apsidal neph. An important part of the church, well preserved, is the “kripta” which represents one of the most interested and enigmatic area of the monastery. There are some frescoes of Byzantine time, water cisterns and graves. During the II WW bombings a part of monastery is destroyed. It is visited by a road coming from “Qafe Gjashta”.	

51.	Mosaic at the Archaeological Museum in Saranda (Classical - VI - A.D.) GPS: 39.874220, 20.008848 The mosaic is dated of the late antiquity; it has dimensions of 12.8 m x 11 m. It was discovered on 1968. It is built with small coloured stones and limestone plaster. The mosaic state is generally well maintained.	
52.	Synagogue and Paleochristian basilica in Saranda (V-VI BC) GPS: 39.874501, 20.006929 In the centre of Saranda there is situated a three-angled synagogue-basilica. There is evidence of the existence of two construction phases, one in the IV century B.C. and the other one probably during the rule of emperor Justinian, in the middle of VI B.C. According to the mosaic it firstly served as a Jewish synagogue until the last quarter of the IV century. At a second phase, the synagogue turned into a church. This can be seen to some cuts on the mosaics and replacement of simple geometric motives on them, an inscription added later and a cross drew nearby. It is very easily visited from the centre of the town.	
53.	Roman Cisterna in Saranda GPS: 39.873412, 20.005914 The roman cistern there is on the ground floor of Hotel Republica, some 30m at the north entrance gate of Onhezmi castle. It is very easily reached by the road.	
54.	Archeological site of Buthrotos (Butrinti) (Classical age - VIII/VII/III B.C.) GPS: 39.743938, 20.019108 First archaeological evidences date back between the 10th and the 8th century B.C, although there is earlier evidence of settlement in the 12th century B.C. Greeks, Romans, Byzantines, Angeuins, Venetians and Ottomans have all left their mark. Inside the site, on the upper part of the acropolis, is located the Venetian castle which contains the archaeological museum. At the lower part there are monuments as the basilica, amphitheatre, baptistery, triconch palace, roman forum, wells, the gateway to Butrinti, etc. The site is part of UNESCO list of World Heritage Sites from 1992. It is accessible through e paved road.	

55.	Monastery of St. George in Dema, Ksamil (Byzantine – XIII) GPS: 39.810894, 20.009317 The monastery in Dema is settled at the top of the hill which stands between the Butrinti lake and the Ionian sea. Its inner composition is reflected at the outside spatial volumes that distinguish for the pyramidal organisation. The walls of the church are made of stones and lime mortar and the church is thought to have been built by late XVII century; it is reconstructed recently. It is unique because of its dome. The altar is divided from the naos from a wooden iconostas that ends on the ground. There are two small naves on its side. It is accessed through the road Saranda-Butrint.	
56.	Ancient Wall in Dema, Ksamil (Sarande) (Classical - IV - B.C.) GPS: The wall in Dema is situated near the Monastery of St. George and used to block the coastal road coming from Onhezmi (Saranda today) and it is unique for its kind. The ancient wall has been 850m long, 7m wide and ended at the edge of the Ionian sea with a height of 5.6m. The researchers date it back on V AD century. Actually, there are some traces of the wall. It is better maintained near the Ionian sea.	
57.	Ancient Temple in Metoq (Classical - V - A.D.) GPS: 39.882586, 20.045465??? The ancient temple is situated on the right side of the road Saranda-Delvina at one of the hills of Metoq village. On the place there are visible the ruins of the Temple built with big stone blocks very well hewn. The stone blocks are placed without mortar, but very well interlocked. The stone blocks are 0.9m wide and 1.3m high. The temple is of size 10x10m. It is easily reached from the road.	
	Konispol Municipality	
58.	Castle of Ali Pasha in Vrina (Ottoman - XVII/XVIII) GPS: 39.742597, 20.019433 The castle is located at the eastern bank of Vivari canal, in front of ancient town of Butrinti. Its layout has a triangular shape and it is well preserved. There are discovered five periods of building which have determine the today view. The periods of building are easily distinguished from each other from the construction technique, the functionality and other data. The first period of construction goes from the end of XIII century till the end of XIV century. The last one is this of XIX century. It is easily accessed by road or by passing the canal with the raft that makes the transport from one side of canal to the other.	

59.	Castle of Ali Pasha in Vivar (Butrinto) (Ottoman - XVII/XVIII) GPS: 39.741650, 19.992666 The castle is located in the southern bank of Vivari canal where it joins the sea. It was built by Ali Pashe Tepelena around the years 1807-1808, to stop the landing of the French army of Korfu. It has many fortified elements of that time as the windows for cannons, etc. The castle has and inner fortification system, too. Two of the towers on the sea side are of round shape while the two others on the back side are rectangular. The main gate is on the back side. It can be visited by boat from Vivary canal.	
60.	Castle ruins in Kalivo (Classical IV-V B.C.) GPS: Castle of Kalivo is located at Butrint lakeside, between the Butrinti and Bufi lakes. The castle of Kalivo perched on a hill not too high and is protected by a 800 m long wall that surrounds the upper part of the hill, of an area of 17 hectares. Stone blocks have a length that varies from 0.60-1.80 m and height 0.40 to 1.00 m. The walls are preserved to a maximum of 4 m height. The castle of Kalivo dates back to the iron age in VI - V century BC.	
61.	Remains of the aqueduct of Butrinti in Xare (Classical - II/III) GPS: 39.741924, 20.032983 The aquaduct of Xarra is estimated as one of the biggest engineering and architectonic enterprises of Roman Impier in the territories of Illyria and Epirus. There are traces of the plinths with remains of the aqueduct foots alongside the Vrina field (ancient Kestrina). Its direction is SE-NW. The water came from the water storage built at the northern part of Xarra hill which collected the water from surrounding water sources. Today the aqueduct is very badly damaged and only four foots and six plinths have remained.	
62.	Castle ruins of Mallathre near Mursi village (Classical - IV - B.C.) GPS: 39.698738, 20.105015 The ruins of fort are situated near Mursi at the left side of the road Vrine-Konispol, 1.5km south the Mursi's lake, over a hill. The fort use to control the trade route from Butrinti to Ambriaki. It is accessed from the road through the slope of the hill.	

63.	Remains of Castle at Cuka of Ajtoi in Ciflik (Classical - V/VI - B.C. / XVII - A.D.) GPS: 39.682083, 20.120075 The castle rises on an ellipsoidal hill, using the natural protection of the terrain. It has existed as an ancient town and medieval castle. It controlled the road coming from Epidamn – Aulonë – Buthrot – Ambraki, as well the Vrina (Kestrina) plain ensuring so protection for Butrinti town. The castle has been used from Antiquity (Century IV-III BC) till in Century IV AD. Generally, the walls are 3.5m wide. The characteristic of the fortification is the mixing of polygonal and trapezoidal stone blocks on doing the walls. Today there are only ruins. The only way to reach the ruins is hiking on the hill using the natural paths.	
64.	Remains of the Church in Ciflik (Byzantine - XV - A.D.) GPS : 39.689455, 20.107242 The remains of the church are situated to the west side of village Ciflik and Cuka of Ajtoi. It is a basilica. Its building technique based on the construction of walls with stones, bricks and pieces of tiles is similar with this used on the construction of Berati churches and in general with those in Arta (in Greece). Based on these data the church is dated back in the end of century XIII. It can be reached through a dirty agriculture route.	
65.	Castle in Mile Mt. (Mile road) near Vagalat village (Classical - V - B.C.) GPS: 39.728243, 20.122520 The castle is settled on a peak of Mile mountain at the rightside of the road Sarande-Konispol, the place called Bogazi Gorge. The castle is a tower of 9.5 x 6.65 and a wall 26m long and 3.50m-4.50m wide is joit to the tower to the western side. The wall is built in big stone blocks of 1.20 x 0.35 x 0.50 m; 1.60 x 0.45 x 0.50 m. The tower is 9.5m x 6.65m and built with the same big stones. Referring to the position it is thought it served as a viewpoint over Bogazi Gorge and the road that passed there. The castle is dated back around century III AD. It is not easy to reach the castle; only by mountaineering.	
66.	Cave of St. Marina, in Mile Mountain. (Middleage - XII-XIII - A.D.) GPS: 39.725730, 20.125878 The cave is situated on the south-eastern side of the Mile Mountain, near its peak. It is a natural rocky cave with 10 x 5 m dimensions and a height of 10 to 12 m. The flat grouted surface of the rock has religious icons on it but the latter are now severely damaged. A painting depicting “Three-faced Christ” which is unique in Albania and rare in its kind is found on the western face of the rock. The painting is thought to belong to XII century. The cave is reached not easily.	

67.	Church of St. Atanasios in Sopik (Byzantine - XVII - A.D.) GPS: 39.781234, 20.109929 The church is built in the cemetery at one of the hills of Sopoti village. As it appears today the church seems to be as a building of the XVII century, but it is thought it is built over the basement of an earlier building. Its walls are built with stone and lime mortar. Its wooden roof is covered with stone slabs. while the roof are used wooden boards covered with slate. Floor paved with Church of Saint Atanas Sopik is pronounced church dome in the centre, with the roof of the Naos with stone archway and into the narthex roof is wood construction. It is easily accessed from the village road.	
68.	Quarry in Konispol (Classical – IV) GPS: 39.692367, 20.120277 This is the first of its kind in Albania. It is located at the south westerner edge of the hill called by locals “Brezi i Shkallës”. It is thought this quarry is used for building the settlement Cuka of Ajtoi, as well as the Malathrea castle and Butrinti. This monument are dated back in century IV-III BC, the same time as this of the quarry. It is easily accessed from the road on the right side before entering to Shkalla village.	
Delvina Municipality		
69.	Ruins of Castle in Delvina (Ottoman - XVII/XIX) GPS: 39.946835, 20.091205 The ruins of the castle are situated at a strategic point in Delvina town by dominating the entrance to the Vrina plain from Gjirokastra region through Muzina Pass. The castle rises on hill and with its territory there ruins of some buildings. Based on the historic data and its initial building construction technique, the castle of Delvina has its beginning at XI_XII centuries and its definitive shape has arrived at XIII-XIV centuries. From its ruins is almost nothing left. The ruins are easily accessed from the road through a dirty path.	
70.	Mosque of St. George Alex in Rusan, Delvine (Ottoman - XVI - A.D.) GPS: 39.951829, 20.076094 This mosque is in the centre of Rusan village. It comprises the portico, hall of prayers and minaret. A wooden roof covers the portico at the northern portion and a stone arcade limits it. The arcade consists of three arches on the northern side and two at the other sides. The hall is domed and five windows at the corners let the light in. The cubic part of the hall of prayers is distinguishable from the outside because of a cornice. The minaret is low and all made of stones. It is thought that the mosque of Gjin Aleksi dates back to late XVI century of early XVII century. It is well preserved and easily to be accessed from the road.	

71.	Construction ensemble of Rusan GPS: 39.953928, 20.074860 The ensemble rises on a smooth ground. Its careful construction to detail demonstrates the economic power of the owner for the time. The dwelling is a family construction and includes inside all the vital functions of that period. From the architectonic aspect, in the first place comes the southern side, where one can highlight the frontal parts of the two wings of the dwelling. The ensemble has been built on 1858. The present situation represents a very damaged construction left without care. It can be reached immediately from the centre of the village.	
72.	Church of St. Mary Monastery Kameno in Kakodhiq, Delvina GPS: 39.963225, 20.119065 The monastery is located 2 km. in the east of Delvina and has been rebuilt in 1580. The monastery seems to be built on 630 and being reconstructed on the year 1032. The church has an absida, covered with a double-water roof. The church is composed by the naos, narthex, the altar and a vestibule. It belongs to the type of churches with a cupola and a cross. It distinguishes for the decorative treatment of drums, absidas, frames and working of the walls, windows and doors. The church is at a good condition. The monastery can be accessed by a dirty road from Delvina town.	
73.	Bridge in Tatzat (1) (Ottoman – XVIII) GPS: 40.029556, 19.937295 The bridge is built over the Tatzati's River, near its sources, under the rocky slope over which is settled the village of Tatzati. The bridge has only one archway of 9m. It has no maintenance. It can be easily visited.	
74.	Bridge Jezir in Tatzat (2) (Ottoman – XVIII) GPS: 40.027939, 19.938715 The bridge is situated 200m below the Tatzati's bridge, direction south. Its archway is 8.8m with a height of 3.2m. It is built during the period of Alia Pasha Tepelena. The bridge is at a good condition, but not any more in use.	

75.	Bridge of Cina in Tatzat (3) (Ottoman – XVIII) GPS: 40.015724, 19.955199 The bridge is situated between the village of Tatzat and this of Kalasa. Its archway is 8m, height 2.5m and 1.80m wide. It is at good condition; situated near the road can be easily visited.	
76.	Bridge Jezir in Kalasa (4) (Ottoman – XVII) GPS: The bridge Jezir is situated in the centre of the village Kalasa. It used to link two quarters of the village, quarter „Qender“ and the quarter „Fshatari“. It is 35m long with an archway of 12m and 2.40m wide. This bridge is build during the period of Ali Pashe Tepelena. It is still in use by locals for transportation made by horse.	
77.	Bridge of Kalasa (5) (Ottoman – XVII) GPS: 40.012590, 19.957771 The bridge is 20 m long and it has an arch with a span of 9 m. The 0.40 m thick vault has a cornice of stone slabs above. The pavement of the deck is 2.70 and it has no parapet. The bridge is at a good condition but with no maintenance; it can be easily visited at site. A mill is situated near the bridge at the entrance of Kalasa village, near the river. Next to the bridge is built recently a concrete bridge for everyday transport use.	
78.	Church of St. Atanas in Pece (Byzantine - XVI - A.D.) GPS: 39.936919, 20.178411 The church is situated within the territory of the cemetery of Pecë village. It is a small church and was built and painted on 1525. It it without windows, with a wooden roof covered with stone slabs. The walls are made in stone with lime mortar. The outside appearance is very poor and missing any decorative architectural element. It is easily accessed through the road.	

79.	Cave (Panagia church) in Kostar (Middleage - XII - A.D.) GPS: 39.925906, 20.110255 The church-cave is situated in the northern side of the village Kostar. It is built close to the mountainside. The church is built at the end of XVIII century. It is easily reached by the road.	
80.	Remains of the village in Kamenice (Local tradition - XV-XVI - A.D.) GPS: 39.979160, 20.043139 The village of Kamenica was settled on two hills joined by a pass, some 5km in north of Delvina. The site is situated in north-east of Palavli village, on the right side of the road heading towards Vergo village. Kamenica is mentioned in the Osman records of the year 1431-32 with 262 dwellings. The village had seven churches of XIII-XIV centuries. The ruins have the same damage scale what is thought the village was abandoned at the same time, which could have been between the end of XVI century - beginning of XVII century. The site can be reached through a walking path going down the hill on the southern side.	
81.	Church and monastery of the St. Trinity in Kardhikaq (Byzantine - XIV - XV - A.D.) GPS: 39.954243, 20.157296 The monastery is situated on a hill which stands strategically over Kardhikaq village. The post byzantine church of Saint Trinity is thought was built at the end of XVI century. Its nave and narthex are semi ruined. It can be reached through a hiking trail from the village of Kardhikaq.	
Livadhja Municipality		
82.	Archeological site of Foeniche (Finiq) (Classical age - V - B.C.) GPS: 39.913889, 20.059805 The ancient city of Phoenice was built in the 5th-4th centuries B.C. on the hill extending from north to south near Finiqi village, some 9km in the east of Saranda. Later in the II century B.C. it belonged to Chaonia and became the capital of Epirus state. Polibi has defined Phoinike as the richest, the most fortified and powerful centre of Epirus. The site is rich in findings from the Classical to the Byzantine period. In the time of its great development, around the III century B.C. its territory was surrounded by high and strong walls nearly 5m long, enclosing a surface of 66ha. It is reached by a new paved road.	

83.	Church of St Nicolas Monastery in Mesopotam (Byzantine – XI) GPS: 39.906000, 20.100321 The Monastery of Saint Nicolas in Mesopotam is a beautiful monument located in the village of Mesopotam, not far from Saranda. The main characteristic of the monastery is its distinctive defence features. The fortified wall surrounding the monastery includes rectangular towers. The monastery is thought to have been built in 1224 or 1225. Its double apse makes it unique in its genre. It is a Byzantine church, reconstructed two times in the years 1793 and 1843. It is quite accessible thanks to its location about 600m near the national road linking Saranda with Gjirokastra.	
84.	Ali Pasha Castle in Mahala (Ottoman - XVIII/XIX) GPS: 39.760995, 20.198790 The castle is situated on a hill near the road Grave – Karroq dominating the view on Pavlla River. The castle has four towers in each corner. The walls are at a good condition in many sections at their maximal height, about 3.5m. The technique of construction and other elements dates the castle of Mahala back on the year 1787, as a construction made by Ali Pashe Tepelena. It can be accessed by walking from the road on the slope of the hill.	
85.	Church of St. Maria in Maliçan (Byzantine - XIV - XV - A.D.) GPS: The church is situated in Malcan village in Dhiver. The church consists of the old church and a narthex built later on the western side. Naos is presented at a cross-shape with dome. The sides of the cross are covered with barrel vaulted giving to the interior of the church a longitudinal sense. The drum is much decorated and it has 12 niches and windows covered with brick arches. Duke based on the typology and the drum decoration similar to that of Byzantine churches, it is thought it was built between the end of the XVI century and the beginning of the XVII century. It is built in stone and plastered with thin lime mortar.	
86.	Church of St Nicolas in Dhiver (Byzantine – XV) GPS: 39.831145, 20.181299 The monastery is situated at the slope of the mountain south-east of Dhiver village next to the cemetery. The church was painted in the year 1736 but it has been built earlier. It consists of the naos and the three-apsida narthex in the western side. The walls end with a frame of slightly profiled stone. The narthex has two doors in the northern side and two windows in the southern side. In the complex, the church is developed and looks wonderful. It can be accessed through a dirty road at a junction some 600m south the village, or through a walking path from the upper road in the south-east of the village.	

87.	Church of St. Mary's Monastery of Mavrodhiver, Dhiver (Byzantine - XIV - XVI - A.D.) GPS: 39.851770, 20.164994 The church is situated some 3km over the village Dhiver. It is built at the end of XVI century. The church is of basilica type. The walls are built in stone of regular shape with lime mortar. While the windows are small with arches of bricks. Its characteristics are the stacks in longitudinal walls and connected between them with bows in the transversal direction. The church is painted on 1604 from Michal and Costantin from Gramozi village. The church is not at good conditions.	
88.	Cave (church) of St. Giorge in Dhiver (Middleage - XII - A.D.) GPS: The cave church is situated in the north of the village Dhiver close at the mountainside. It is built in XVII-XVIII centuries. Naos is of basilica type.	
89.	Bridge in Upper Leshnice (Ottoman – XVI) GPS: 39.849257, 20.281021 It is a typical small village bridge, next to the church of St. George, next to the village road. It is 10m long and 2.6m height over the water level. It is composed by a circular arch and a window at the left side. It has an interesting constructive solution and architectonic shape. It is well preserved.	
90.	Bridge in Lower Leshnice (Ottoman – XVIII) GPS: This bridge over the river at Lower Leshnive is made of only one arch of 6m space. It is long 13m and 4.5m high from water level. The bridge is in good condition and still in use. It is dated back on XIX century.	

91.	Church and Monastery of St. Atanasios in Upper Leshnice (Byzantine - XVII - A.D.) GPS: The church is a basilica type built in XVIII century, on 1711. The outside walls of the church end up with a stone serrated cornice. It distinguishes for its octahedral drum volume and this of the three side apse. They do make the richest architectonic decoration. The painting is at good condition. The walls are built in stone of regular shape. The earthquake of 12.05.2014 has caused serious damages to the church risking its constructive stability.	
92.	Church of St. Giorge in Upper Leshnice (Byzantine - XVI - A.D.) GPS: 39.849241, 20.280871 The church has a very poor architectonic treatment both inside and outside and very simple composition. The inside frescoes is dated back on the year 1525. It has a wooden roof covered with stone slabs. An old and simple wooden iconostas divides the altar area from the absida. The church is situated at the entrance of the village, near its bridge. It is easily accessed.	
93.	Water wells in Dhrovian XVII GPS: At the Lower and the Upper Dhrovian there some old water wells at the shape of cisterns. They are built when the old dwellings began to erise. They date between the beginning of XIX century till at the beginning of XX century. The oldist one there at the Upper Dhrovian, dated back on 1843, while in the Lower Dhrovian it dates on 1876.	
94.	Bridge over Theologo river in Cerkovice village (Ottoman – XIX) GPS: 39.822685, 20.213538 The bridge of Cerkovica shows interest from the constructive and architectonic aspect. It is dated at the beginning of XIX century. The bridge is long 37m and a height of 5.6m from water level. The bridge is in good condition and it is easily accessed. Its big arch has a radius of 4m and the small arch a radius of 3.5m. It dates back to XIX century.	