

TAP

Trans Adriatic Pipeline



ESIA Albania Annex 6.4 – Onshore Cultural Heritage


  <small>Trans Adriatic Pipeline</small>		Page 2 of 25					
		Area Code	Comp. Code	System Code	Disc. Code	Doc.-Type	Ser. No.
Project Title:	Trans Adriatic Pipeline – TAP	AAL00-ERM-641-Y-TAE-1008 Rev.: 02 / at25					
Document Title:	ESIA Albania Annex 6.4 - Onshore Cultural Heritage						

TABLE OF CONTENTS

6.4	Onshore Cultural Heritage	3
6.4.1	Cultural Heritage ESIA Baseline Field Survey Limitations	3
6.4.2	Cultural Heritage Baseline Field Methodology.....	5
6.4.3	TAP ESIA Cultural Heritage Data Recording Forms.....	6
6.4.3.1	Daily Survey Record Form	6
6.4.3.2	Site Evaluation Form.....	7
6.4.4	General Chronology and Cultural Context for Albania.....	8
6.4.5	Inventory of CH Sites and Areas of HAP within the Study Area	13

LIST OF TABLES

Table 6.4-1	Inventory of CH Sites and Areas of HAP.....	13
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LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 6.4-1	Example of Field Conditions with Varying Ground Visibility.....	4
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 		Page 3 of 25					
<small>Trans Adriatic Pipeline</small>		Area Code	Comp. Code	System Code	Disc. Code	Doc- Type	Ser. No.
Project Title:	Trans Adriatic Pipeline – TAP	AAL00-ERM-641-Y-TAE-1008 Rev.: 02 / at25					
Document Title:	ESIA Albania Annex 6.4 - Onshore Cultural Heritage						

6.4 Onshore Cultural Heritage

This Annex should be read in conjunction with *Annex 4.6*.

6.4.1 Cultural Heritage ESIA Baseline Field Survey Limitations

Desktop studies and partial surface reconnaissance (in vehicles and on foot) were used to identify cultural heritage sites within the study area. Some study considerations include the large size of the study area and the difficulties of identifying certain types of cultural heritage. For example, archaeological sites, in comparison to monuments, require particular attention due to the uncertainties associated with locating them and the fact that archaeological investigation is expensive and time consuming. In order to execute a survey of such an extensive area in a relatively short time, key sections of the base case were selected in which the team would devote more focused investigations. Inherent in this standard approach is the limitation that the list of sites identified would not be expected to include all archaeological sites and other cultural heritage features within the study area. This is due to the relatively rapid coverage and the difficulty of recognizing archaeological sites from the surface, since archaeological sites are largely underground and often concealed from view.

Additional specific limitations intrinsic to all pedestrian cultural heritage surveys are:

- Coverage in the field is limited by accessibility (e.g. road access points, fences, difficult terrain, uncooperative land owners etc.);
- Unrepresentative site discovery due to differing visibility of different site types (e.g. archaeological sites vs. monuments, or archaeological sites with and without architectural remains); and
- Frequency of finds based on varying visibility due to differing ground cover (e.g. newly ploughed agricultural fields vs. pasture or forested areas). *Figure 6.4-1* illustrates the disparity in visibility in different field conditions: a field with high grass and a ploughed field.


 		Page 4 of 25					
		Area Code	Comp. Code	System Code	Disc. Code	Doc. Type	Ser. No.
Project Title:	Trans Adriatic Pipeline – TAP	AAL00-ERM-641-Y-TAE-1008 Rev.: 02 / at25					
Document Title:	ESIA Albania Annex 6.4 - Onshore Cultural Heritage						

Figure 6.4-1 Example of Field Conditions with Varying Ground Visibility



Source: ERM field survey (June and August 2011).

Despite these limitations, the cultural heritage baseline survey was conducted by experienced professional archaeologists, who are familiar with local conditions, employing standard archaeological methods.

 		Page 5 of 25					
		Area Code	Comp. Code	System Code	Disc. Code	Doc- Type	Ser. No.
Project Title:	Trans Adriatic Pipeline – TAP	AAL00-ERM-641-Y-TAE-1008 Rev.: 02 / at25					
Document Title:	ESIA Albania Annex 6.4 - Onshore Cultural Heritage						

6.4.2 Cultural Heritage Baseline Field Methodology

Baseline fieldwork was conducted by 2 teams led by 2 professional Albanian archaeologists in and around the study area from June 6-19, 2011. A second survey from August 22-26, 2011, focused on the Eastern Section of the base case route. A third survey examined the cultural heritage corridor around a series of access roads, grid connections, a pipeyard, and the Potom route, from July 16th-29th, 2012. Daily field activities involved driving along the base case corridor and conducting pedestrian reconnaissance at predetermined areas containing known sites or areas of high archaeological potential. The teams established each day's itinerary in advance and navigated with paper maps and in-vehicle GPS to arrive at the chosen corridor access points. Pedestrian survey commenced upon arrival to each access point. Teams travelled in separate cars and either surveyed separately or conducted walk-over reconnaissance of areas together, depending on the needs of the day. Both teams were responsible for recording cultural heritage finds.

When evidence for historic or ancient human sites was found, the team explored the area to define the visible boundaries of the site. Location and general field conditions were observed at both known sites and new sites identified during the work. Once this was achieved, the team evaluated the probable time period(s) of the site, based upon ceramic or architectural evidence, and completed a detailed field form with the specifics of the site. The field forms that were used as a basis for data collection for the survey are presented in section 3 of this annex. The team took photos and recorded the extension of each site with a GPS unit. Data points taken in the field with the GPS were recorded in a Geographical Information System (GIS) to allow for spatial analysis and mapping. Data were reviewed and organized in the evenings, prior to planning the next day's survey.

An additional field trip was carried out from November 15-18, 2011. The primary goals of this trip were to include the Albanian Ministry of Culture, Sports & Tourism in the cultural heritage field investigations and to ground-truth recorded sites. Skënder Bushi, a representative from the Ministry, accompanied the field team for the field visits in November, in which the team confirmed the location of 19 sites previously identified in ESIA studies. No new sites or areas of high archaeological potential were recorded during these site visits.

  <small>Trans Adriatic Pipeline</small>	Page 6 of 25					
	Area Code	Comp. Code	System Code	Disc. Code	Doc. Type	Ser. No.
Project Title: Trans Adriatic Pipeline – TAP Document Title: ESIA Albania Annex 6.4 - Onshore Cultural Heritage	AAL00-ERM-641-Y-TAE-1008 Rev.: 02 / at25					

6.4.3 TAP ESIA Cultural Heritage Data Recording Forms

6.4.3.1 Daily Survey Record Form

TAP ESIA Cultural Heritage Data Recording Form

Daily Survey Record # ____

Basic Information	Personnel Present (name and organization):	
Date:	1) _____	5) _____
Name of Investigator:	2) _____	6) _____
Survey Area # (e.g. No.1):	3) _____	7) _____
	4) _____	8) _____
	9) _____	10) _____
Summary of Field Day	KP Start:	KP Finish:
Description of observations of artefacts, sites, field methods employed, identified areas of high and low archaeological potential, and reason for designations (include KPs of specific observations): Take photos of representative conditions. Include Site Evaluation Form number as part of the jpg photo label.		Photos: Y / N? (circle one)
		Field Day Photos:
Area Descriptions		
Area 1 (Descriptions of areas along route, including delineating KPs, field methods employed (e.g. survey interval), topography, ground cover, and distinguishing characteristics of new Area): Take photos of Area. Include Site Evaluation Form number as part of the jpg photo label.		Photos: Y / N? (circle one)
		Area Photos:
Area 2 (Descriptions of areas along route, including delineating KPs, field methods employed (eg. survey interval), topography, ground cover, and distinguishing characteristics of new Area): Take photos of Area. Include Site Evaluation Form number as part of the jpg photo label.		Photos: Y / N? (circle one)
		Area Photos:

Include additional areas and sketch maps on additional sheets as needed.

 	Page 7 of 25					
	Area Code	Comp. Code	System Code	Disc. Code	Doc. Type	Ser. No.
Project Title: Trans Adriatic Pipeline – TAP Document Title: ESIA Albania Annex 6.4 - Onshore Cultural Heritage	AAL00-ERM-641-Y-TAE-1008 Rev.: 02 / at25					

6.4.3.2 Site Evaluation Form

TAP ESIA Cultural Heritage Data Recording Form

Site Evaluation Form #___

Basic Information	Personnel Present (name and organization):		
Date:	1) _____	5) _____	
Name of Investigator:	2) _____	6) _____	
Survey Area # (e.g. No.1):	3) _____	7) _____	
	4) _____	8) _____	
Name and Brief Description of Site:	Coordinates:	KP:	Site Importance and/or Quality rating:
	N	Centreline Offset (m, left or right):	Estimated Period & Cultural Affiliation of Site:
	E		
Source:	CH Site Code:	Estimated Dimensions of Site (m):	
Site Observations			
Description of artefacts, artefact density, surface structures, topography, ground cover, reasons for estimations of age, size, and cultural affiliation, etc:			Photos Y / N? (circle one)
			Site Photos:
Take photos of Site. Include Site Evaluation Form number as part of the jpg photo label.			
Recommendations			
Description of recommendations for mitigation, i.e. (reroute, salvage, signage, further investigation, etc...):			

Include additional areas and sketch maps on additional sheets as needed.

 		Page 8 of 25					
		Area Code	Comp. Code	System Code	Disc. Code	Doc- Type	Ser. No.
Project Title:	Trans Adriatic Pipeline – TAP	AAL00-ERM-641-Y-TAE-1008 Rev.: 02 / at25					
Document Title:	ESIA Albania Annex 6.4 - Onshore Cultural Heritage						

6.4.4 General Chronology and Cultural Context for Albania

Palaeolithic (200,000 – 8,000 BC). This is an early prehistoric period not yet comprehensively or systematically explored in the country. Recent research, however, in the area of Mallakastër in western Albania has shown that intensive survey can produce substantial amounts of information for late Lower, Middle and Upper Palaeolithic (Galaty 2004). No human skeletal remains have been positively associated with the geological deposits of these periods. These deposits have yielded, however, large collections of stone tools from Acheulean, Levallois, Mousterian, and Gravettian-EpiGravettian stone tool industries.

During the field survey conducted along the base case corridor, no data from these early prehistoric periods was identified. Such remains are difficult to identify in a normal surface reconnaissance of the type conducted for this ESIA.

Mesolithic (8,000 – 6,000 BC). One of the few well-documented Mesolithic sites of the country is Vlusha, in the area of Skrapar, a little over 1 km NW of the base case corridor. For this reason, the area around Vlusha bears a particular importance for the understanding of the transition to the Holocene. Recent surveys in western and southern Albania have provided much larger collections of Mesolithic microlith industries of the type documented at Vlusha. The importance of Vlusha, however, rests on the fact that the microlithic industry there is documented stratigraphically and that the Mesolithic levels are found under the Neolithic layers, in direct contact with them. This unique stratigraphy suggests that the transition to food production occurred locally. The field survey in the hinterland of Apollonia, to the SW of the base case, identified Mesolithic remains on the surface as well.

Neolithic (6,000 – 3,000 BC). The Neolithic is quite extensively documented and researched in Albania. As stated above, it has long been maintained in the Albanian literature that the earliest expressions of the Neolithic in the country are related to the Mesolithic-Neolithic layers of Vlusha. Researchers have maintained, however, (Bejko 1996: 11–30) that the cultural- historical arguments behind this statement did not fit the accepted model for the spread of early farming communities in the region. Recent absolute dates have confirmed that the fertile basin of Korça, in eastern Albania, hosted these early farming communities.

 		Page 9 of 25					
<small>Trans Adriatic Pipeline</small>		Area Code	Comp. Code	System Code	Disc. Code	Doc.-Type	Ser. No.
Project Title:	Trans Adriatic Pipeline – TAP	AAL00-ERM-641-Y-TAE-1008 Rev.: 02 / at25					
Document Title:	ESIA Albania Annex 6.4 - Onshore Cultural Heritage						

Important Neolithic sites have been identified along the base case. The sites of the Korça Basin (Vashtemi, Podgori, Burimas, Dunavec, Proger, Sovjan) illustrate the potential for Neolithic settlement in south-eastern Albania. At least half of these sites are located less than 2 km north of the base case corridor. In the Kolonjë Plateau, the late Neolithic site at Kamnik (approximately 25 km south of the base case) also represents an important cultural development of the period. Situated on a naturally defensible hilltop, this earliest enclosed settlement in Albania appears to have witnessed economic activity that reflects the phenomenon called the Secondary Products Revolution. Vlusha and the cave site at Benja in the Langarica valley are the most important Neolithic sites in the central region surrounding the study area. To the West, outside of the study area, along the Vjosa valley at Cakran, is an important middle Neolithic site partially investigated during the 1970s (Korkuti 1995).

Bronze Age (3,000 – 1,050 BC). The intensive settlement of southern Albania during the Bronze Age is reflected in the large number of later prehistoric sites also identified along the alternative corridors. Sites include several open-air sites, hilltop settlements and many tumuli burials. Of particular relevance to the base case is the dense presence of these cultural features in the Devoll, Korça and Kolonja areas in Eastern Albania. Examples include the sites of Shtika, Butka and Pulaha. By comparison, in western Albania, around the Vjosa valley (from Permet to the Adriatic coast) there are also important remains relating to this period. Sites such as Piskova, Rrapcka and Kelcyra, but also Cakran or Varibop further west, represent not only all phases of the Bronze Age (early through late Bronze Age), but also document the variety of connections that Bronze Age communities had with Mediterranean centres of civilization such as Minoan, Mycenaean and the Adriatic cultural spheres.

Iron Age (1050 – 550 BC). The Iron Age follows the trend already established in the late Bronze Age, where hilltop settlement and tumuli burials become the most visible cultural features on the landscape. Areas rich in Iron Age sites tend to be the same as those rich in Bronze Age sites.

Classical Period (6th c. BC – AD 300). In the last decades of the 5th century BC, the Illyrian culture and the Illyrian state was formed in the western Balkans. The Albanian territory or "Southern Illyria" is related to the political system known as the Illyrian kingdom, bounded to the north by the Acroceraune (Karaburuni) mountains and the Aos (Vjosa) Valley, and to the south by the Gulf of Ambracia. Resources from this period are most likely to occur in the eastern region of the base case.

 		Page 10 of 25					
		Area Code	Comp. Code	System Code	Disc. Code	Doc.-Type	Ser. No.
Project Title:	Trans Adriatic Pipeline – TAP	AAL00-ERM-641-Y-TAE-1008 Rev.: 02 / at25					
Document Title:	ESIA Albania Annex 6.4 - Onshore Cultural Heritage						

The cultural context during the 4th c. BC is that of Illyrian civilization. Elements of Greek culture introduced at this time gave a new cosmopolitan character to the formerly localized Illyrian society. The Greek colonization affected Albania most significantly in the coastal zone of the country. The first colonies, Dyrrachion and Apollonia, were founded in the 7th c. BC and were established by the Greek cities of Corinth and Corcyra. During the first centuries of Greek presence, these colonies maintained a close relationship with their metropolis in Greece proper, as evidenced by the material culture that appears archeologically in Albania. Later in the 4th – 1st c. BC, the Illyrian culture in the Greek colonies manifested in the large number of Illyrian names on coins, and inscriptions in stone and other materials. Starting in the 4th c. BC, imported objects from the Italian Peninsula were mainly from Apulia, and architectural elements and cult activities showed southern Italian influences as well.

Illyrian structures in the form of fortified hill forts are the best known type of sites of this period. The agorai, theatres and stadiums in cities like Byllis, Nikaia, Amantia Antigonea, Phoenike and Butrint, were developed according to the models of other Greek cities of regions such as Dyrrachion and Apollonia.

Starting in 168 BC, the Romans began establishing provinces in Illyria, which became the local centres of influence for Roman civilization. Illyrian cities survived as Roman colonies or as free cities like Scodra (Scutari), Lissos, Byllis, Amantia, and Butrint. Roman architectural models were followed as Roman-style cities, with their standard components of roads, bridges and monuments, were built all over present day Albania.

There are known archaeological sites from Classical times in many regions of Albania: Illyrian hill forts such as Kuqar; fortifications and necropoli such as Gradishta, Peshtanit, and Qesaraka; bridges such as the Poshnje Roman Bridge; way stations in villages along the Via Egnatia such as Zharrez; and finally open air sites such as Marinez.

Late Classical and Medieval Periods (AD 300 – 600). In AD 6th c., the territory of modern Albania was entirely under the control of the Byzantine Empire and was subject to strong Byzantine influence. Many monuments and archaeological finds of that period were discovered in different centres and are a testimony to the economic and cultural development in the territory. For the period of Late Antiquity and the Middle Ages there is archaeological evidence of early Christian basilicas (AD 5th – 6th c.). These early Christian monuments were decorated with mosaics or Christian symbols, such as in the churches of Arapaj (Durrës), Byllis (Fier), Saranda, Mesapliku (Vlora), Antigonea (Gjirokastra) and Lin (Pogradec). Recent research conducted in various regions of Albania, including that of the tombs of Komani (Puka), Bukli (Mirdita), Shurdhahu (Scutari), Lezha, Rehova (Kolonja) and Pískova (Permet), has identified the initial phases of a new emerging local culture, the so-called “culture of Komani,” or the Arber Culture.

 		Page 11 of 25					
		Area Code	Comp. Code	System Code	Disc. Code	Doc.- Type	Ser. No.
Project Title:	Trans Adriatic Pipeline – TAP	AAL00-ERM-641-Y-TAE-1008 Rev.: 02 / at25					
Document Title:	ESIA Albania Annex 6.4 - Onshore Cultural Heritage						

Several of the above-mentioned archaeological sites are located in the central and western regions, including the Piskova tumulus and the open area Roman site in Suka. The traditional village near Vithkuq contains several vernacular and religious structures that date to the Late Medieval period. There are also numerous sites in the eastern region of Albania that date to the Late Roman period, including the open air sites of Miras and Sinica as well as the fortification near Menkulas.

The Modern Period (AD 600 – Present). Since the Medieval period, the territory of Albania has been subject to a number of cultural influences, especially those related to the Byzantine, Ottoman and Austro-Hungarian imperial powers. Subsequently, in the 19th and early 20th centuries, as the power of these last empires (Ottomans and Austro-Hungarians) was waning, Albanian nationalism emerged to define a unifying culture and language for the country. This new identity incorporated aspects of the earlier imperial influences along with many other modernizing trends from Europe and beyond. These influences included Marxist social theory. Traditional folk culture from the above sources and the modern post-Socialist Albanian national culture all have historical and cultural roots in the Project area, and there are physical features of the landscape and architecture that both reflect and support these traditions and their various contemporary manifestations. These include: towns, churches, mosques, tekkes, graves, graveyards and some natural features, all of which need to be considered as having an Intangible Cultural Heritage component and therefore part of the Project’s cultural heritage program.

Historically, the central part of the project area has been less susceptible to foreign invasion than the eastern and western regions, primarily as a result of geophysical factors. The lowlands in the west of Albania, including the coastal plains around the mouths the Vjosa and the Seman-Osun Rivers, have traditionally been more prone to control by the central government and to invasion by colonizing powers. This seems to have been a geographic pattern as far back as the Bronze Age and was certainly the case for the successive Greek, Roman and Ottoman periods.

The central region of Albania is partially Orthodox Christian and shares cultural traits with Greek Orthodox communities within and beyond Albania’s borders. The defensive character of upland regions played a key role in allowing the development of Albanian nationalism away from competing state interests. The town of Frasher, named for the nationalist Frasher brothers, lies within an area known as the “cradle of Albanian nationalism.” Numerous churches and graveyards also reflect and support the traditional patterns of the area. The central regions around the base case are also known for its followers of the Islamic Bektashi faith whose tekkes are used as places of prayer and meditation by this Sufi Islamic order. Tekkes often were built on the site of a Sufi saint’s tomb. These structures are still in use today, and several are included in the Project cultural heritage inventory. Sufism was an alternative to the mainstream Sunni order favoured by the Ottoman leadership.

 		Page 12 of 25					
		Area Code	Comp. Code	System Code	Disc. Code	Doc- Type	Ser. No.
Project Title:	Trans Adriatic Pipeline – TAP	AAL00-ERM-641-Y-TAE-1008 Rev.: 02 / at25					
Document Title:	ESIA Albania Annex 6.4 - Onshore Cultural Heritage						

The western region of the country and of the Project area has always been associated with the controlling central power, whether local Illyrian or foreign Roman or Ottoman. Superior transportation and the presence of major Greek and Roman colonial centres such as Apollonia and Durres make the coastal zone the primary destination for archaeological tourism. In general, the West contrasts with the mountainous regions of Albania in that it is more urban and industrialized, more densely populated, more subject to mechanized farming, and generally less traditional and more modern. Due to the influence of Albania's last imperial occupier, the Ottomans, the area is also traditionally Muslim. Today the population is mostly descended from Muslim ancestors, but is not particularly observant.

The eastern region, like the western region, has a long history of foreign influence, invasion and occupation. In particular, the strategic location of the Kolonje plateau, between the Italian Peninsula and the Bosphoros was attractive to Illyrian, Roman and Ottoman powers. The border point of modern-day Kapshtica also facilitated cross-cultural interaction by functioning as a corridor between eastern Albania and Greek prefectures such as modern-day Florina and Kastoria.


The geographical features of the eastern region, specifically the moderate elevation, regular precipitation and wide valleys, encouraged the establishment of large landholdings, which has shaped the area's social development. The eastern region, specifically the Kolonje district, has played a special role in the country's history, particularly with regard to the development of the Albanian alphabet. Additionally, it has been an important religious center for Orthodox Christians for centuries and is now home to a large Sunni and Bektashi Muslim community as well.

 		Page 13 of 25					
		Area Code	Comp. Code	System Code	Disc. Code	Doc.-Type	Ser. No.
Project Title:	Trans Adriatic Pipeline – TAP	AAL00-ERM-641-Y-TAE-1008					
Document Title:	ESIA Albania Annex 6.4 - Onshore Cultural Heritage	Rev.: 02 / at25					

6.4.5 Inventory of CH Sites and Areas of HAP within the Study Area

Table 6.4-1 Inventory of CH Sites and Areas of HAP

<i>Km Point</i>	<i>Cultural Heritage Site Number</i>	<i>Distance to Centreline or Closest Project Component (m)</i>	<i>Site Type</i>	<i>Description of Site</i>	<i>Period</i>	<i>Associated Area of High Archaeological Potential? (Yes/No)</i>	<i>Site/Area Importance and/or Quality</i>
<i>East</i>							
0.6	CH-310	2	A	Fragment of ceramic (a broad strap handle with a smooth exterior surface)	Undetermined	No	Low
0.6	CH-311	5	A	Small scatter of pottery sherds, probably washed down slope near the Greek border	Late Roman, Medieval	No	Low
0.8	CH-312	187	A	Fragment of brown glazed ceramic	Post-Medieval	Yes	Low
0.8	CH-313	5	A	Scatter of ceramics	Undetermined	Yes	Low
3.0	CH-504	52	A	Artifact Scatter, near the cemetery at Trestenik. The scatter is a limited area to the East of the modern cemetery	Late Roman, Medieval	No	Medium
3.1	CH-315	0	A	Scatter of Late Roman and Modern period artifacts near the cemetery at Trestenik	Late Roman, Post-Medieval, Modern	No	Medium
3.2	CH-316	11	A	Fragments of ceramic from the Post-Medieval and Modern periods	Post Medieval, Modern	No	Low
4.1	CH-319	23	A	Scatter of ceramics of different periods (Iron Age, Roman and Medieval)	Iron Age, Roman, Medieval	No	Medium
4.3	CH-505	43	A	Concentration of pottery, intersection of the Trestenik-Vishocice-Kapshtice roads. Large Area. Terracing	Iron Age, Roman, Medieval	No	High

 		Page 14 of 25					
		Area Code	Comp. Code	System Code	Disc. Code	Doc-Type	Ser. No.
Project Title:	Trans Adriatic Pipeline – TAP					AAL00-ERM-641-Y-TAE-1008	
Document Title:	ESIA Albania Annex 6.4 - Onshore Cultural Heritage					Rev.: 02 / at25	

<i>Km Point</i>	<i>Cultural Heritage Site Number</i>	<i>Distance to Centreline or Closest Project Component (m)</i>	<i>Site Type</i>	<i>Description of Site</i>	<i>Period</i>	<i>Associated Area of High Archaeological Potential? (Yes/No)</i>	<i>Site/Area Importance and/or Quality</i>
4.5	CH-517	127	A	A concentration of pottery representing Iron Age, Roman and Medieval periods	Iron Age, Roman, Medieval	No	Medium
4.5	CH-518	90	A	A concentration of pottery representing Iron Age, Roman and Medieval periods	Iron Age, Roman, Medieval	No	Medium
4.5	CH-519	80	A	A concentration of pottery representing Iron Age, Roman and Medieval periods	Iron Age, Roman, Medieval	No	Medium
4.6	CH-318	200	A	A concentration of pottery representing Iron Age, Roman and Medieval periods	Iron Age, Roman, Medieval	No	High
4.7	CH-320	217	A	Fragments of ceramic in Vishocice village	Iron Age, Roman, Medieval	No	Low
5.3	CH-321	72	A	Fragments of Roman and Medieval ceramic in Vishocice village	Roman, Medieval	No	Medium
6.1	CH-323	3	A	Concentration of Post-Medieval pottery, possibly the remains of a rural building, near Vishocice	Post-Medieval	No	Low
6.9	CH-324	100	A	Concentration of Medieval and Post-Medieval pottery, possibly the remains of a farm house, near Vishocice	Medieval, Post-Medieval	No	Low
6.9	CH-325	104	A	Fragments Medieval and Post-Medieval ceramic in Vishocice village	Roman, Medieval	No	Medium
8.0	CH-326	151	A	Concentration of Medieval and Post-Medieval pottery, probably the remains of a farm house, at Devoll Bridge	Medieval, Post-Medieval	No	Low

 		Page 15 of 25					
		Area Code	Comp. Code	System Code	Disc. Code	Doc. Type	Ser. No.
Project Title:	Trans Adriatic Pipeline – TAP					AAL00-ERM-641-Y-TAE-1008	
Document Title:	ESIA Albania Annex 6.4 - Onshore Cultural Heritage					Rev.: 02 / at25	

<i>Km Point</i>	<i>Cultural Heritage Site Number</i>	<i>Distance to Centreline or Closest Project Component (m)</i>	<i>Site Type</i>	<i>Description of Site</i>	<i>Period</i>	<i>Associated Area of High Archaeological Potential? (Yes/No)</i>	<i>Site/Area Importance and/or Quality</i>
12.8	CH-327	336	A	Concentration of Modern ceramic sherds and tiles, possibly the remains of a former collective farm structure, near Baban	Modern	No	Low
13.4	CH-328	87	A	Small concentration of Modern sherds, the remains of a former collective farm structure, near Ecmenik	Modern	No	Low
14.8	CH-330	533	A	Small concentration of Modern sherds, the remains of a former collective farm structure, near Ecmenik-Vranisht	Modern	No	Low
15.8	CH-332	486	A	Remains of a Roman farm house on raised ground (a large concentration of finds on a terraced high ground) near Vranisht	Roman	No	High
22.5	CH-333	940	A	Burmas Chalcolithic site	Chalcolithic	No	High
24.0	CH-334	162	A	Pottery near Zemblak. Wide area with artifacts on the surface, downwash from Zemblak	Prehistoric, Late Roman	No	Medium
29.8	CH-336	1	A	Concentration of ceramics in a freshly ploughed field in Belorta Village	Undetermined	No	Low
29.9	CH-337	7	A	Fragments of ceramic (possibly from the Medieval period) in Belorta Village	Medieval	No	Low
32.6	CH-338	3	A	Fragment of tile at Malavec	Undetermined	Yes	Low
34.9	CH-339	4	A	Point on the National Road near Vashtemia Prehistoric site	Early and Middle Neolithic	No	High

 		Page 16 of 25					
		Area Code	Comp. Code	System Code	Disc. Code	Doc-Type	Ser. No.
Project Title:	Trans Adriatic Pipeline – TAP					AAL00-ERM-641-Y-TAE-1008	
Document Title:	ESIA Albania Annex 6.4 - Onshore Cultural Heritage					Rev.: 02 / at25	

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36.0	CH-506	3	AHAP	Pipeline crosses the National Road near "Dream House"	Undetermined	Yes	Low
37.3	CH-340	9	A	Fragment of a vessel at Dumrova Field	Undetermined	No	Low
38.7	CH-341	318	M	Bektashi Tekke, a religious structure of an Islamic Sufi order (Tariqat), in Turan Village	Modern	No	Medium
39.8	CH-342	860	ICH	Church of St. Friday at the village of Ravonik	Modern	No	Medium
40.6	CH-343	1	A	Fragments of ceramic between Ravonik and Qatrom Village	Undetermined	No	Low
43.2	CH-344	7	A	Open-air site with a low density of artifacts (small concentration of Modern pottery) near the Qatrom-Polene road	Modern	No	Low
43.5	CH-345	32	A	A single bronze artifact	Undetermined	No	Low
44.3	CH-346	10	A	Sherds worked by water activity (Dunavec River) in the fields between Qatrom and Polene. Downwash erosion	Medieval, Post-Medieval	No	Low
46.3	CH-347	218	A	Scatter of Modern ceramic sherds and tiles, the remains of a former collective farm structure, near Dersnik	Modern	No	Low
46.9	CH-348	160	A	Remains of a former collective farm structure (concentration of Modern tiles) near Dersnik	Modern	No	Low

 		Page 17 of 25					
		Area Code	Comp. Code	System Code	Disc. Code	Doc.-Type	Ser. No.
Project Title:	Trans Adriatic Pipeline – TAP					AAL00-ERM-641-Y-TAE-1008	
Document Title:	ESIA Albania Annex 6.4 - Onshore Cultural Heritage					Rev.: 02 / at25	

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48.4	CH-349	395	ICH	Religious place (a structure with candles) on a high ground near Pulahe. Candles and coins had been left as offerings and were found at the time of visit	Modern	No	Medium
49.5	CH-502	867	A	Prehistoric burial mound	Prehistoric	Yes	High
49.9	CH-351	58	A	Open-air archaeological site in Pulaha	Roman, Medieval	Yes	Medium
50.0	CH-350	47	A	Open-air site with a low density of surface artifacts (concentration of Iron Age, Late Roman and Post-Medieval ceramic sherds) near Pulaha	Iron Age, Roman, Post-Medieval	No	Medium
50.3	CH-352	172	A	Possible Roman site in the agricultural land near Pulaha	Roman	Yes	Medium
<i>Central East</i>							
52.3	CH-194	378	A	Hillfort site of Bellovoda. Enclosed with Iron Age or Late Bronze Age walls.	Iron Age, Late Roman	Yes	High
53.2	CH-356	334	A	Wall with an undetermined function to the West of Bellovode, possibly used for terracing or fortification	Prehistoric, Medieval	No	High
53.4	CH-355	314	A	Ceramic scatter consisting of handles and other fragments	Undetermined	Yes	Low
53.5	CH-354	549	A	Stone structures, possibly the remains of walls	Modern	Yes	Low

 		Page 18 of 25					
		Area Code	Comp. Code	System Code	Disc. Code	Doc.-Type	Ser. No.
Project Title:	Trans Adriatic Pipeline – TAP					AAL00-ERM-641-Y-TAE-1008	
Document Title:	ESIA Albania Annex 6.4 - Onshore Cultural Heritage					Rev.: 02 / at25	

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53.5	CH-300	487	A	Open-air site from the Late Roman and later periods. Probably a Late Roman settlement with structures from an old Medieval village	Late Roman, Medieval	Yes	Medium
53.5	CH-353	577	A	Scatter of ceramics, possibly spanning from the 15th-18th centuries AD	Medieval	Yes	Medium
56.9	CH-503	271	AHAP	Lugin e Osunit, Gjanc (landscape with archaeological potential)	Undetermined	Yes	Medium
57.1	CH-360	382	A	Hill-top site of Leshnje, a small site with fortification walls of the Iron Age and Hellenistic period	Iron Age, Hellenistic	Yes	High
57.9	CH-357	5	A	Low density of artifacts (Concentration of pottery of the Post-Medieval and Modern period) in an open area to the East of Leshnje hill-top site	Post-Medieval, Modern	No	Low
58.4	CH-358	30	A	Low density of artifacts (scatter of ceramics from the Iron Age and 19th-20th centuries AD) in the area between Vithkuq and Leshnje (Makerz)	Iron Age, Modern	Yes	Medium
59.0	CH-359	8	A	Stone structure on the top of the mountain	Modern	No	Low
59.2	CH-361	5	A	Small open-air site with a scatter of Iron Age and Late Roman period artifacts near the Mandirisi area (between Leshnje and Vithkuq)	Iron Age, Late Roman	Yes	High

 		Page 19 of 25					
		Area Code	Comp. Code	System Code	Disc. Code	Doc. Type	Ser. No.
Project Title:	Trans Adriatic Pipeline – TAP					AAL00-ERM-641-Y-TAE-1008	
Document Title:	ESIA Albania Annex 6.4 - Onshore Cultural Heritage					Rev.: 02 / at25	

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62.8	CH-419	20	ICH	St. Michael's cemetery	Modern	No	High
62.8	CH-362	10	M	The Church of St. Mehill, built in 1682, in Vithkuq	Post-Byzantine	No	High
62.8	CH-363	50	M	The Grave of Baptism, in Vithkuq	Post-Byzantine	No	High
68.2	CH-22	19	AHAP	A wide, open area with potential for archaeological features	Undetermined	Yes	Medium
75	CH-520	11	A	Ceramic water pipe fragment	Undetermined	No	Low
75	CH-523	5	A	Ceramic Scatter	Undetermined	No	Low
75	CH-524	12	A	Stone building ruin and possible military complex ruin	Undetermined	No	Medium
75	CH-525	58	A	Marble block	Undetermined	No	Low
75.5	CH-521	6	M	Grave marked by 2 gravestone monument	Modern	No	Medium
75.5	CH-522	3	M	World War II memorial column	Modern	No	Medium
80.3	CH-527	363	M	Lirza Memorial	Modern	No	Medium
83.7	CH-526	850	A	Tekke of Backa hillfort	Iron Age	No	High
83.8	CH-528	15	M	Helmes Village Cemetery	Historic/Modern	No	High
85.1	CH-529	15	A	Stone bridge pier	Undetermined	No	Low
85.1	CH-530	4	A	Stone building ruin	Undetermined	No	Medium
91.6	CH-116	7	AHAP	A flat, open area suitable for settlement, no artefacts	Undetermined	Yes	Medium
91.8	CH-406	21	A	Identified Archaeological/His toric Site	Undetermined	No	Medium
98.0	CH-117	875	A	Osoje open-air site (ceramic scatter)	Undetermined	Yes	Low
Central West							
105.7	CH-126	901	A	Castle of Corovoda	Medieval	Yes	High
109.1	CH-364	35	ICH	Modern cemetery near the village of Orizaj	Modern	No	High
109.8	CH-365	7	A	Scatter of ceramic in the agricultural land in Munushtir village	Undetermined	No	Low

 		Page 20 of 25					
		Area Code	Comp. Code	System Code	Disc. Code	Doc-Type	Ser. No.
Project Title:	Trans Adriatic Pipeline – TAP					AAL00-ERM-641-Y-TAE-1008	
Document Title:	ESIA Albania Annex 6.4 - Onshore Cultural Heritage					Rev.: 02 / at25	

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113.3	CH-366	58	A	Stone structures, possibly a hilltop fortification	Modern	No	Low
113.4	CH-368	12	M	The Memorial of Martyrs of the Second World War	Modern	No	Medium
113.6	CH-367	66	A	Stone structures near Vendresha	Modern	No	Low
116.9	CH-369	0	M	Second Memorial of Martyrs of the Second World War	Modern	No	Medium
120.3	CH-370	172	A	Concentration of ceramic	Late Roman	No	Low
121.3	CH-371	137	M	Concentration of stones, remains of a demolished Mekam (a Bektashi religious cult monument)	Medieval	No	Low
122.0	CH-372	81	A	Ceramic scatter of uncertain date	Undetermined	No	Low
122.9	CH-375	50	A	Ceramic scatter of uncertain date	Undetermined	No	Low
123.1	CH-376	60	A	Concentration of ceramic (terra sigillata), near the Ustie Bridge	Roman	No	Low
124.1	CH-373	18	A	Concentration of stones (probably a tumulus cemetery)	Prehistoric	Yes	Medium
124.8	CH-374	13	A	Farm house and terracing walls of Roman and Post-Ottoman periods	Roman, Post-Ottoman	Yes	High
125.3	CH-377	111	A	Settlement. This site has a large concentration of tiles with black glazed pottery and banded ware	Classical, Hellenistic, Roman	Yes	High
127.9	CH-378	3	A	Remains of cist graves at Bregu i Qishes near Vojake village. Damaged graves on the top of a small hill, probably of the Medieval period	Medieval	Yes	Medium

 		Page 21 of 25					
		Area Code	Comp. Code	System Code	Disc. Code	Doc. Type	Ser. No.
Project Title:	Trans Adriatic Pipeline – TAP					AAL00-ERM-641-Y-TAE-1008 Rev.: 02 / at25	
Document Title:	ESIA Albania Annex 6.4 - Onshore Cultural Heritage						

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128.5	CH-379	127	A	Vojaka castle. Stone blocks surrounding the small hill north of the Vojake village. Remains of structures are visible within the walls	Late Roman, Medieval	Yes	High
131.6	CH-132	76	A	Shën Tod prehistoric open-air site. A concentration of prehistoric pottery over a large area	Iron Age	Yes	High
131.6	CH-381	179	M	Concentration of artefacts near the modern cemetery at Shen Tod	Modern	Yes	Low
131.7	CH-380	213	A	Concentration of ceramic, possibly Roman	Roman	No	Low
133.4	CH-133	196	A	Gradishta e Peshtanit Classical-Hellenistic town	Classical, Hellenistic	Yes	High
133.4	CH-183	237	A	Peshtan Hellenistic hillfort	Hellenistic	Yes	High
133.7	CH-382	30	A	Concentration of tiles to the West of Peshtan site	Late Roman, Modern	Yes	Low
139.1	CH-182	4	ICH	Modern church at Vodice, pipeline crosses road	Modern	No	Low
139.1	CH-135	5	M	Vodicë S Bregu Xhakës Bridge	Modern	No	Low
139.9	CH-383	132	A	Concentration of tiles at Vodice	Late Roman, Modern	No	Low
140.2	CH-181	15	A	Ceramic scatter at Bregu i Xhakes	Undetermined	Yes	Low
140.2	CH-136	0	A	Archaeological finds north of Bregu i Xhakes where pipeline crosses the road	Undetermined	Yes	Medium
142.4	CH-137	4	AHAP	Uznove where pipeline crosses the road near open area suitable for ancient habitation, no artefacts found	Undetermined	Yes	Low

 		Page 22 of 25					
		Area Code	Comp. Code	System Code	Disc. Code	Doc.-Type	Ser. No.
Project Title:	Trans Adriatic Pipeline – TAP					AAL00-ERM-641-Y-TAE-1008	
Document Title:	ESIA Albania Annex 6.4 - Onshore Cultural Heritage					Rev.: 02 / at25	

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143.1	CH-384	72	A	Hellenistic or Roman ceramic scatter	Hellenistic, Roman	Yes	Medium
143.6	CH-385	102	A	Possible Hellenistic or Roman archaeological site	Hellenistic, Roman	Yes	High
144.3	CH-386	3	A	Large concentration of Hellenistic, Roman and Late Roman ceramics	Hellenistic, Roman, Late Roman	Yes	High
144.3	CH-387	37	A	Hellenistic and Roman ceramic scatter (roofing tiles and bricks)	Hellenistic, Roman	Yes	High
145.2	CH-388	25	A	Military area with ceramic scatter from the Late Roman period	Late Roman	Yes	High
145.5	CH-389	11	A	Lithic artefact	Paleolithic	Yes	Medium
145.7	CH-390	37	A	Classic or Hellenistic tiles	Classic, Hellenistic	Yes	High
146	CH-140	920	M	Old bridge of Duhanas	Medieval	No	Medium
146	CH-532	1	A	Fragments of ceramic	Undetermined	No	Low
147.6	CH-141	8	ICH	Place of pilgrimage at Lisi Becit (no longer in use because of damage)	Modern	No	Low
147.9	CH-142	357	A	Ceramic Scatter in the olive grove at Lisi Becit	Undetermined	Yes	Low
148.3	CH-531	10	A	Fragments of ceramic	Medieval	No	Medium
148.5	CH-391	46	A	Medieval pottery	Medieval	No	Medium
149.8	CH-392	247	A	Ceramic scatter in Vrion Village	Roman	No	Medium
150.1	CH-146	40	A	Scatter of 18th century ceramics at the water spring at Vodez	Modern	Yes	Medium
156.9	CH-393	1	A	Fragments of ceramic near Veternik Village	Late Roman	No	Low
157.7	CH-394	73	A	Fragments of Late Roman ceramic	Late Roman	No	Low
164.7	CH-148	145	M	Roman bridge in Poshnje	Roman	Yes	High

 		Page 23 of 25					
		Area Code	Comp. Code	System Code	Disc. Code	Doc.-Type	Ser. No.
Project Title:	Trans Adriatic Pipeline – TAP					AAL00-ERM-641-Y-TAE-1008	
Document Title:	ESIA Albania Annex 6.4 - Onshore Cultural Heritage					Rev.: 02 / at25	

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165.1	CH-395	16	ICH	Socialist period military zone in Rapush.	Modern	No	Medium
165.4	CH-396	114	A	Concentration of finds (small area of surface artifacts, probably washed downslope) near the military base at Poshnje	Late Roman, Modern	Yes	Low
166.9	CH-397	12	A	Open-air site with few finds, but diagnostic of the Hellenistic/Roman period, on high ground near the modern village of Sqepur	Hellenistic, Roman	Yes	Medium
167.0	CH-417	139	ICH	Cemetery near Pobrat	Modern	No	High
167.5	CH-398	102	A	Open-air site with large number of finds on surface, located on the western slopes of a low hill near the track road	Hellenistic, Roman	Yes	High
169.3	CH-399	52	A	Modern tiles. Probably the remains of a former, collective farm structure	Modern	No	Low
169.5	CH-400	73	A	A large, open-air site with many diagnostic artifacts on surface, including black glaze pottery of the Hellenistic period and other artifacts	Classical, Hellenistic, Roman	Yes	High
172.3	CH-401	122	A	Concentration of ceramics and a metallic object	Undetermined	No	Low
West							
174.9	CH-404	1000	A	Fragments of an amphora in Strumi Village	Roman	No	Low
175.8	CH-150	357	M	Church of Strumi (AD 18th century)	Modern	No	Medium
176.1	CH-402	13	A	Fragments of tiles near the Cjapi family's house	Hellenistic	No	Low

 		Page 24 of 25					
		Area Code	Comp. Code	System Code	Disc. Code	Doc.-Type	Ser. No.
Project Title:	Trans Adriatic Pipeline – TAP					AAL00-ERM-641-Y-TAE-1008	
Document Title:	ESIA Albania Annex 6.4 - Onshore Cultural Heritage					Rev.: 02 / at25	

<i>Km Point</i>	<i>Cultural Heritage Site Number</i>	<i>Distance to Centreline or Closest Project Component (m)</i>	<i>Site Type</i>	<i>Description of Site</i>	<i>Period</i>	<i>Associated Area of High Archaeological Potential? (Yes/No)</i>	<i>Site/Area Importance and/or Quality</i>
176.4	CH-403	2	A	Ceramic scatter at Strumi	Roman	No	Low
183.5	CH-405	136	A	Small scatter of finds, a concentration of Modern tiles, near Verri	Modern	No	Low
187.3	CH-154	34	A	Zharrez Roman road station (Roman archaeological site where Via Egnatia passes)	Roman	Yes	High
189.1	CH-158	23	AHAP	Mbrostar site (the Roman Via Egnatia passed through this area. A milestone of the road, with Latin inscriptions, was found some decades ago and ceramic scatters can be found today in the area in different places)	Roman	Yes	High
189.6	CH-191	155	A	Scatter of ceramics (mostly Hellenistic tiles)	Hellenistic	Yes	Low
189.6	CH-193	88	A	Tiles and ceramic scatter	Undetermined	Yes	Low
190.2	CH-408	297	A	Concentration of artifacts	Hellenistic, Roman, Medieval	Yes	Medium
190.6	CH-407	118	A	Concentration of artifacts. Many Classical and Hellenistic period ceramic sherds distributed over a large area	Classical, Hellenistic	Yes	High
190.7	CH-196	199	A	Spread of Hellenistic ceramics and tiles	Hellenistic	Yes	Medium
191.0	CH-195	770	ICH	Old church and cemetery of Petova	Modern	No	Medium
191.0	CH-501	615	A	Possible location of a Hellenistic grave, now in the Fier Museum	Hellenistic	Yes	Low
191.5	CH-410	65	A	Scatter of Late Roman and Medieval ceramics	Late Roman, Medieval	Yes	Medium

 		Page 25 of 25				
		Area Code	Comp. Code	System Code	Disc. Code	Doc.-Type
Project Title:	Trans Adriatic Pipeline – TAP		AAL00-ERM-641-Y-TAE-1008			
Document Title:	ESIA Albania Annex 6.4 - Onshore Cultural Heritage		Rev.: 02 / at25			

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199.1	CH-411	698	ICH	New Church of St. Trinity at Seman Village	Modern	No	Medium
199.1	CH-412	723	M	Memorial for the Local Martyrs of WWII	Modern	No	Medium
199.1	CH-415	10	M	Cultural Military landscape with bunker	Modern (Socialist Period)	No	Low
202.6	CH-413	928	ICH	Old Church St. Trinity and graveyard	Post-Byzantine	Yes	Medium
203.8	CH-533	40	M	Demolished Bunker	Modern	No	Low
208.4	CH-534	220	M	Military Bunker and military landscape	Modern	No	Low
<i>North</i>							
N/A	CH-535	0	A	Scatter of ceramics	Undetermined	No	Medium
N/A	CH-536	0	A	Scatter of Roman ceramics, bricks, and tiles.	Roman	No	High

Source: ERM (2012)

Notes:

Site types: Archaeological Site (A), Monument (M), Site with Intangible Cultural Heritage value (ICH), or Area of High Archaeological Potential (AHAP)

Site Importance/Quality: High (H), Medium (M) or Low (L)

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