





## **Integrated ESIA Greece Annex 6.4.0 - Supporting Materials Cultural Heritage Baseline**



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# 1 CULTURAL HERITAGE ANNEX

## 1.1 Cultural Heritage Baseline Study Methodology



### 1.1.1 Cultural Heritage Site Types

The types of Cultural Heritage considered in the ESIA Baseline include

- **Archaeological sites** which are defined as areas of ancient or historic human activity, or occupation, often including sub surface resources and which can at times be identified by the presence of surface artefacts or structural remains. These include ancient cist or tumulus graves, ancient settlements, and ceramic scatters.
- **Monuments** which are defined as above ground structures of public interest and/ or historical significance. These include historic churches, bridges, war memorials, and World War I and World War II era military facilities.
- **Sites with Intangible Cultural Heritage (ICH) value** which are defined as sites that reflect the spiritual or cultural lives of modern populations such as roadside shrines and places of worship together with customs, traditions and beliefs that make a people or a region distinctive and socially cohesive. ICH is protected by Greek National Legislation and International Standards.

### 1.1.2 Cultural Heritage Site Importance/Quality Criteria

Assessment of the importance and quality of cultural heritage sites constituted an integral part of the baseline studies for the Impact Assessment of the ESIA. This assessment was defined by the criteria set out in *Table 1-1*.

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**Table 1-1 Cultural Heritage Site Importance/Quality Criteria**

	<i>Low</i>	<i>Moderate</i>	<i>High</i>
Archaeological Site	Limited informational value and/or cultural significance based on content and condition of site.	Moderate informational value and/or cultural significance based on content and condition of site.	High informational value and/or cultural significance based on content and condition of site. Meets criteria as Critical Cultural Heritage <sup>1</sup> or Nonreplicable Cultural Heritage as defined by PS8 <sup>2</sup> .
Monument	Limited visual, commemorative or art historical interest based on architectural style or degree of preservation.	Moderate visual, commemorative or art historical interest based on architectural style or degree of preservation.	High visual, commemorative or art historical interest based architectural style or degree of preservation. Meets criteria as Nonreplicable Cultural Heritage as defined by PS8.
Site with Intangible Cultural Heritage Value (IGH)	Limited cultural or religious significance to site users based on user criteria.	Moderate cultural or religious significance to site users based on user criteria. Meets criteria as Critical Cultural Heritage as defined by PS8.	High cultural or religious significance to site users based on user criteria. Meets criteria as Critical Cultural Heritage as defined by PS8, and is either recognized regionally or nationally as an important symbol of culture and identity, or as a uniquely important site for a particular group (community, ethnic group, minority religious group, etc...)

Source: ERM (2013)



## 1.2 Cultural Heritage Baseline Fieldwork Methodology

Cultural heritage sites were identified through desktop study and research. The desktop study was enriched and validated through meetings and consultation with the competent Authorities. Competent Authorities and the Large Projects Department of the Ministry of Culture<sup>3</sup> were informed and invited to the Field Surveys.

<sup>1</sup>International Finance Corporation (IFC) Performance Standard 8 (PS8) defines Critical Cultural Heritage as one or both of the following: "(i) the internationally recognized heritage of communities who use, or have used within living memory the cultural heritage for long-standing cultural purposes; or (ii) legally protected cultural heritage areas, including those proposed by host governments for such designation.

<sup>2</sup>International Finance Corporation (IFC) Performance Standard 8 (PS8) defines Nonreplicable Cultural Heritage as relating to "social, economic, cultural, environmental, and climatic conditions of past peoples, their evolving ecologies, adaptive strategies, and early forms of environmental management, where the cultural heritage is unique or relatively unique for the period it represents, or (ii) cultural heritage is unique or relatively unique in linking several periods in the same site."

<sup>3</sup>Based on the structure of the Greek Ministry of Culture, Ephorates are the Regional Administrative Authorities of the Ministry of Culture. The area of their jurisdiction is related to the boundaries of the Regional Entities. Their competence refers to all issues related to preservation, protection and promotion of all aspects of archaeological knowledge. Ephorates are further distinguished according to the major cultural periods of Greece, ie Prehistoric and Classical, Byzantine, and Modern. The Large Projects Department is responsible on behalf of the Central Authority of the Ministry of Culture for handling issues related to large private projects in Greece.



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Field Surveys were conducted in selected areas (see *Annex 4.7 – ESIA Greece East Cultural Heritage Baseline Map*), within the 2 km corridor of the TAP Project, in October 2011 (for the West Section) and in November 2012 and February 2013 (for the East Section), following desktop and routing studies. The field survey activities were designed to further the investigation, verification and refinement of cultural heritage sites or Areas of High Archaeological Potential (AHAP) previously identified as a result of desktop study within the 2 km corridor. Consultation with other experts from the competent authorities (Ephorate of Prehistoric and Classical Antiquities – EPCA and Ephorate of Byzantine Antiquities - EBA), with field maps, constituted an integral part of the fieldwork.



The field survey methodology set out to identify specific areas within the 2km corridor that had been identified as areas of High Archaeological Potential during desktop research. For the ESIA fieldwork, a team conducted pedestrian field surveys in selected areas of the 2km corridor, covering a total of 133 cultural heritage sites or areas of High or Low Archaeological Potential. 71 areas were located from KP 0 to KP 359 (East Section) and 62 areas were located from KP 359 to KP 543 (West Section). The team included at least one experienced archaeologist supported by a route expert. Representatives of the competent archaeological authorities attended most site visits. The surveyed areas were identified and recorded by a qualitative assessment of archaeological sensitivity and criteria, according to the TAP Project guidelines, the desktop study and the experience of the archaeologists, both from the ESIA CH team and from the Ephorates of Antiquities (Ephorates of Prehistoric and Classical Antiquities ‘EPCA’ / Ephorates of Byzantine Antiquities ‘EBA’). In most cases, field surveys were performed jointly by the ESIA CH team and the representatives of the competent Ephorates, according to the Ephorates’ availability.

It should be mentioned that due to the on-going design of the Project, modifications of the base case route took place after the field survey expeditions. These areas are from KP 195 to KP 220, and from KP 281 to KP 310. Some of these areas are scheduled to be surveyed at a later date (second half of 2013).

The visited CH sites in the 2km corridor were selected based on 1:100:000 scale map which was provided to the competent authorities, for preliminary identification of possible engagement of the project with known or potential CH sites. In some cases, cultural heritage sites located outside of the base case corridor were also reviewed during the desktop study and inspected during the fieldwork, to assess their exact position in relation to the proposed pipeline route.

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Pedestrian survey commenced upon arrival at each access point. The archaeologists would start at the same point on the alignment and walk over the landscape. ESIA cultural heritage team was responsible for recording of all cultural heritage finds. When evidence of historical or ancient human sites was found, the team would examine the extent of the site. Location and general field conditions were observed at both known sites and new sites identified during the work. The team determined the probable time period(s) of the site, based upon ceramic or architectural style, and complete a detailed field form recording the site specifics. The standard form used during the survey is presented in *Section 1.3 Cultural Heritage Data Recording Forms* of this annex. The team took photos and recorded the extents of each site with a GPS unit. Data points taken in the field with the GPS were transformed to a Geographical Information System (GIS) to allow spatial analysis and mapping.

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### 1.3 Cultural Heritage Data Recording Forms

#### 1.3.1 Daily Survey Record Form

Daily Survey Record # \_\_\_\_

<b>Basic Information</b>	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)
<b>Summary of Field Day</b>	KP Start:	KP Finish:
Description of observations of artifacts, sites, field methods employed, identified areas of high and low archaeological potential, and reason for designations (include KPs of specific observations):		Photos: Y / N? (circle one)
Take photos of representative conditions. Include Site Evaluation Form number as part of the jpg photo label.		Field Day Photos:
<b>Area Descriptions</b>		
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):		Photos: Y / N? (circle one)
Take photos of Area. Include Site Evaluation Form number as part of the jpg photo label.		Area Photos:
Area 2 (Descriptions of areas along route, including delineating KPs, field methods employed (e.g. survey interval), topography, ground cover, and distinguishing characteristics of new Area):		Photos: Y / N? (circle one)
Take photos of Area. Include Site Evaluation Form number as part of the jpg photo label.		Area Photos:

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



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1.3.2 Site Evaluation Form

Site Evaluation Form # \_\_\_\_\_



<b>Basic Information</b>	Personnel Present (name and organization):		
Date:	1)		5)
Name of Investigator:	2)		6)
	3)		7)
Survey Area # (e.g. No.1):	4)		8)
	9)		10)
Name and Brief Description of Site:	Coordinates:	KP:	Site Importance and/or Quality rating:
	N	Centerline Offset (m, left or right):	Estimated Period & Cultural Affiliation of Site:
	E	CH Site Code:	Estimated Dimensions of Site (m):
Source:			
<b>Site Observations</b>			
Description of artifacts, artifact 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.			
<b>Recommendations</b>			
Description of recommendations for mitigation, i.e. (reroute, salvage, signage, further investigation, etc...):			
Take photos of Area. Include Site Evaluation Form number as part of the jpg photo label.			

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

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### 1.3.3 Site Observation Checklist

<p>1) Description of Artifacts: <i>Identify material types and briefly describe</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Ceramic</li> <li>b) Stone</li> <li>c) Metal</li> <li>d) Bone</li> <li>e) Other</li> </ul>
<p>2) Artifact Density: <i>Within a 1x1m square count all artifact density</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Center of Site</li> <li>b) Extent of Site</li> </ul>
<p>3) Surface Structure: <i>Identify structure type and measure roughly size and thickness. Sketch structure on back side of page.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Domestic</li> <li>b) Administrative</li> <li>c) Civil</li> <li>d) Cultural</li> <li>e) Mortuary</li> <li>f) Economic</li> <li>g) Religious/Ritual</li> </ul>
<p>4) Topography: <i>Identify topographic location of site.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Ridge</li> <li>b) Slope (identify relative steepness in percentage)</li> <li>c) Valley</li> <li>d) Field</li> </ul>
<p>5) Ground Cover: <i>Identify ground cover type and percentage of cover.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Agricultural Field</li> <li>b) Olive Grove</li> <li>c) Forest</li> <li>d) Low Brush</li> <li>e) Grass</li> <li>f) Barren</li> </ul> <p style="text-align: right;">*Percent of Cover:*</p> <p style="text-align: center;">* 0%, 10%, 25%, 50 %, 75% 100%*</p>
<p>6) Approximate Age(s): <i>Identify cultural period(s) and briefly explain why.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Paleolithic</li> <li>b) Neolithic</li> <li>c) Chalcolithic</li> <li>d) Bronze Age (Early, Middle, Late)</li> <li>e) Iron Age (“Dark Ages”)</li> <li>f) Archaic</li> <li>g) Classical (5th Century, 4th Century)</li> <li>h) Hellenistic</li> </ul>

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- i) Roman
- j) Byzantium
- k) Venetian
- l) Ottoman
- m) Historic



7) Cultural Affiliation(s): *Identify cultural affiliation(s) and explain why such affiliations were chosen.*

- a) Thracian
- b) Illyrian
- c) Near East
- d) Egyptian?
- e) Mycenaean
- f) Minoan
- g) Classical (Athenian, Corinthian, etc...)
- h) Roman
- i) Byzantium
- j) Venetian
- k) Ottoman
- l) Local
- m) Other...(this will probably be a common choice and so characteristics need to be well documented)

8) Site Size: Measure horizontal and vertical extent of site.

- a) Horizontal diameter N-S
- b) Horizontal diameter E-W
- c) Vertical at highest point

9) Other Observations: *Describe any other kinds of observations*

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#### 1.4 **General Chronology and Cultural Context for Greece with a Focus on the Region of Macedonia and Thrace**



The project area is located in the region of Macedonia and Thrace and occupies the northern part of Greece. From KP 0 to KP 359 (East Section), the study area within the 2 km corridor was divided in the Regional Entities (former Prefectures) of Evros, Rhodopi, Xanthi, Kavala, Serres and Thessaloniki based on the geographical location of the CH areas of interest. From KP 359 to KP 543 (West Section), the study area within the 2 km corridor was divided in sections according to the main natural landscape unit, i.e. Axios Plain, Vermio Mountain slopes, Ptolemaida Basin, Askio Mountain slopes and Kastoria-to-border.

Macedonia occupies the central region of the north Greece. The area of north Greece connects the Greek peninsula with Europe and Asia. It favoured movement of first human settlements from the East, the North or from other areas in the South during substantial cultural changes.

The boundaries of ancient Macedonia did not remain unchanged, but were often enlarged with the expansion of the Macedonian state. Under the Roman, and later on under the Byzantine rule, the boundaries were also different. During Ottoman domination, the name was nearly abolished and the territory was divided. Due to these geographical restrictions, the archaeological investigations for the project occur more or less within the boundaries of the original Macedonian state.

The area of Macedonia is characterized by a combination of various geographical and environmental elements. They include coastal or near coastal areas with Mediterranean climate conditions, extensive fertile areas, crossed by rivers of seasonal or permanent flow and banks, lakes and extensive plateaus. Representative examples are met at the study areas of Assiros at the Regional Entity of Thessaloniki, Amphipolis and Pentapolis at Serres Regional Entity, Filippi at Kavala Regional Entity, Avdira at Xanthi Regional Entity and Maximianoupolis at Komotini (Regional Entity of Rhodope). These areas of archaeological interest, among others, provided substantial information for the understanding of the general cultural context of the study area.

In the extensive geographical region of Macedonia, the changes over the millennia seem to appear in a slower rate, compared to those in the South. Differentiations from one area to the other depended on a series of factors, endogenous or others. The environmental parameters are factors that influence and quite often dictate the function of prehistoric communities, determining

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the intra and inter communal spatial management, in order to preserve their settlements and their territorial development.

In prehistoric Greece, the interaction between agricultural communities with their natural environment, particularly from the seventh millennium and onwards, resulted in transformations of parts of the landscape into settlements, fields and pastures. Other parts of the study area, occasionally with natural vegetation, remained less affected by the interaction between people and natural environment.

Based on various paleobotanic studies, during the Holocene several major or minor vegetation changes occurred in the area of Macedonia. This reveals the heterogeneity of the landscape through the remarkable temporal and spatial variability of the vegetation. Human activities during the Prehistoric Period left its imprint in the landscape without modifying the regional flora until about 4000 years ago.



Archaeological information about Thrace is more limited, compared to Macedonia. Much of it derives from researches and excavations after the middle of the 1980's at the Regional Entities of Rhodopi and of Xanthi and, among others, at the Neolithic settlement of Makri, at the tuba<sup>4</sup> of Paradimi, and at the hills of Ismaros. There Pleistocene terraces have been revealed, with apparent indications of human settlements either organized (settlements) or temporary. A Neolithic presence has also been identified in natural mounds such as the Neolithic tuba of Diomidia.

Several other tombs were investigated at the Regional Entity of Xanthi, during the field survey activities at the areas of Megalo Tympano, Palaio Katramio, Simantra and Sounio. Tubas appear relevant frequently at Rhodopi (at the area between Xanthi and Komotini). Tubas were investigated during the field survey, also, at the areas of Linos, Koptero and Amaxades in the Regional Entity of Komotini, at Nikisiani in the Regional Entity of Kavala and near the village of Dorkada in the Regional Entity of Thessaloniki.

Prehistoric settlements in Thrace have also been verified at open Paleolithic locations with few tools characteristic of the Mousterian Period. Further systematic research of the area of Thrace is necessary to provide further information in the archaeological and cultural context of the area.

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<sup>4</sup>Tuba is a burial mound



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In subsequent periods (mainly Archaic Period) the island of Thasos, a powerful city-state in the north Aegean and an important centre of the Hellenic civilization, had an immense cultural influence in ancient Thrace.

The following table presents a brief Timeline of Greek Prehistory and History, focusing on the region of Macedonia and Thrace. The aim of the Timeline is to provide a wider frame and context for the understanding and evaluation of the Cultural Heritage sites within the corridor of the 2km of the TAP Project. Further information about the Greek Prehistoric and Historic periods would demand a more detailed study and approach, which would be outside the scope of the present ESIA.

**Table 1-2 General Timeline of Greek Prehistory and History with focus in the Region of Macedonia and Thrace**

<b>Period</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Characteristic Traits and Major Events</b>
Palaeolithic Period	250,000 – 10,000 BC	Small mobile Pleistocene (Ice Age) social groups living by a foraging economy; before the domestication of plants and animals.
Mesolithic Period	10,000 – 6,000 BC	Intensive foraging economy relying on more abundant post-Pleistocene resources; use of microlithic stone tool sets; beginning of plant domestication and ceramics.
Neolithic Period	6,000 – 3,000 BC	Emergence of village life dependent on domesticated plants and animals; larger, permanent settlements; earliest permanent architecture; developed crafts; beginnings metallurgy.
Bronze Age (includes Early, Middle and Late Bronze Age)	3,000 – 1,050 BC	Beginnings of social stratification with leadership based on success in combat; use of bronze tools and weapons; warrior-leaders are memorialized with <i>tumuli</i> with grave offerings; long-distance trade plays an important role in society.
Early Iron Age	1,050 – 800 BC	Continuation of same Bronze Age cultural trends; forts on hill tops and other naturally fortified areas are common; development of oral literature such as the <i>Iliad and Odyssey</i> ; use of iron tools and weapons.
Archaic Period	800 – 500 BC	Era of development, trade and prosperity; predominance of the Ionic architectural order.
Classical Period	500 – 323 BC	Development of classical Greek civilization; Persian Wars;; Phillip II; Alexander the Great; expansion of Macedonia and the spread of Greek culture.
Hellenistic Period	323 – 146 BC	Macedonia continues to be a center for political affairs; northern invasions.
Roman Period	146 BC – AD 330	Roman imperial conquest of the region; Pax Romana; construction of Via Egnatia.
Byzantine Period	AD 330 – 1453	Adoption of Christianity by Roman Empire; East-West schism; further fragmentation of empire and rise of localized feudal economies; Slavic invasions.
Ottoman Period(Post Byzantine)	15 <sup>th</sup> century – early 19 <sup>th</sup> century	Control of the Ottoman empire over Macedonia; forced conversion to Islam but Orthodox Christianity remained a strong force; greater European influence; struggle for Greek independence.
Modern Period	Late 19 <sup>th</sup> century –	Balkan wars; liberation achieved in 1912; WWI and WWII;

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<i>Period</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Characteristic Traits and Major Events</i>
	Present	formation of modern Greek national identity.

\* Dates are approximate



#### 1.4.1 Palaeolithic Period (250,000 – 10,000 BC)

The Palaeolithic period is not well documented in Macedonia mainly due to a lack of systematic research conducted thus far. Palaeolithic remains discovered in Macedonia include an early human skull found in the cave of Petralona on the Chalkidiki peninsula in northern Greece. Human remains discovered in Petralona Cave are generally agreed to represent a distinct species of Eurafrian Middle Pleistocene Archaic Homo sapiens, and are believed to represent the earliest human occupation in Greece. These finds support the argument of a human presence in Greece dating back to around 150,000-250,000 years ago. Although Petralona Cave is not located within the study area, the site indicates the potential for human occupation throughout Greece dating back to the Palaeolithic period.

Important paleontological evidence has been found in the Voio at sites in Tsotili, Neapolis, Polyakkos and Chorigos, as well as at Prosilio and Perdikkas in Ptolemaida. Finds included fossils of rare plant and animal species. The presence of lignite deposits in the area between Florina and Kozani dates back to the Upper Miocene phase.

Unique geological formations in the Kozani area at Mikrovaltos, Livadero, and in the Servia Gorge have remained from historical events and are known to be important for the local population.

A recent survey conducted along the Aliakmonas River uncovered evidence of dense accumulations of fossils in the Livakos stream within the Kostarazi area, ranging in date from the lower to upper Paleolithic period, as well as concentrations of lithic artefacts at sites within the Polemistra area near Lake Polyphytos. The latter finds have contributed to the understanding of early prehistory in the region.

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#### 1.4.2 Mesolithic Period (10,000 – 6000 BC)



Mesolithic cultures used a wide variety of production strategies including hunting, fishing, foraging, and limited plant domestication techniques. This diversification of strategies may be adaptations to the changing ecological conditions associated with trends toward a warmer climate, the growth of forests, and diminishing numbers of large game. Characteristic sites which date to this period are hunting and fishing settlements along rivers and on lake shores, where marine resources were abundant. Microliths, smaller, more refined stone tools than those used in the late Palaeolithic period, are the typical in stone tool assemblages of the Mesolithic period. Ceramic technology and the bow and arrow were also developed in this period. Franchthi Cave, in the Argolida in southern Greece, is a Mesolithic site with the earliest evidence of burials found in Greece. No habitation prior to the late 6<sup>th</sup> millennium has been identified in Macedonia, possibly due to insufficient research in this region. Few if any Mesolithic period sites are expected to be found in the Project study area.

#### 1.4.3 Neolithic Period (6000 – 3000 BC)

Systematic study of the Neolithic in Macedonia is quite recent and the archaeological record is still incomplete. Recent studies in the region have made important contributions to our understanding of chronology, origins, social organization and cultural developments within Neolithic Europe. They have confirmed a number of parallel developments in the Balkans and the Near East, beginning in the 7<sup>th</sup> millennium BC. Neolithic settlements range from early Neolithic sites, such as Nea Nikomedia, to late Neolithic sites like Toumba, in Serres. Many of these sites show continued occupation into the Bronze Age in the early 3<sup>rd</sup> millennium. Affinities with the Starcevo culture and later with the Vinca culture are found in the region during the Middle and Late Neolithic, while eastern parts are influenced by cultural groups from Bulgaria.

Climatic conditions similar to those in the present day encouraged animal husbandry and agriculture during this time. This is evident in the diversified agriculture present in the middle of the Late Neolithic period in eastern Macedonia.

Settlements investigated have appeared in the form of low mounds of small or medium size, locally known as *toumbes*, and co-exist with extensive flat-ground settlements. Preferred locations for these *toumbes* include fertile plains and altitudes up to 200 m. Architectural remains

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consist of timber dwellings, rectangular in the early phases, developing into square or oblong with stone or earthen foundations and mud-brick upper structures. Cultural materials of this period includes a variety of pottery wares, including painted ceramics of high quality, human and animal figurines, and a series of minor objects indicative of Neolithic activities such as hunting and fishing tools, various crafts, and jewellery.

Neolithic sites within the Project area include Toumpa of Linos (CH28-E), the officially protected ancient settlements of Diomidia (CH24a-E), Partheni (CH-232) and Dispilio (CH-207) and pottery scatters found in Petria (CH-341) and Variko (CH-234), among others.



#### 1.4.4 Bronze Age Period (3000 – 1050 BC)

##### 1.4.4.1 Early Bronze Age

Existing evidence from the Early Bronze Age indicates continuity with the Neolithic way of life but with innovations of the new era. Small numbers of EBA sites may reflect changes in population and settlement patterns. As mentioned, it is evident that habitation continued at Neolithic sites. Few EBA sites have been found on fortified hills or at lake sides. Simple types of apsidal, free-standing houses and evidence of street systems are found in excavated settlements.

Technology of this age is similar to that of the Neolithic tradition with the occasional use of bronze, an alloy of copper and tin. Pottery shapes include new vessel forms with residual Neolithic characteristics. Deterioration in the quality of decoration is evident in the monochrome local wares that replace the finer Neolithic wares. Influences from neighbouring cultural traditions of the mainland Balkans, central Europe, Asia Minor and southern Greece support the existence of a common culture in the Balkans in the EBA.

There are a few preserved Neolithic and EBA conical figurines and possible cremation burials in the Strymon River Delta area, but these provide little evidence of the EBA belief system. Paleobotanical studies indicate that a mixed economy of foraging and agriculture still prevailed during this age, although farming methods were developing.

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#### 1.4.4.2 Middle Bronze Age

The concept of a Middle Bronze Age as a separate cultural phase due to the introduction of wheel-made pottery is no longer certain today, as there is an uninterrupted transition from Early Bronze Age to the Late Bronze Age in Macedonia. The introduction of Middle Helladic culture from Thessaly could provide an explanation for this.

#### 1.4.4.3 Late Bronze Age

Subtle differences are noted between the Middle Bronze Age and the Late Bronze Age in Macedonia, with the increased Mycenaean influence in northern Greece during the latter period. Permanent Mycenaean presence is documented by the quantity of Mycenaean imports and imitations in the coast and along natural communication routes such as the deltas of Axios and Strymon Rivers. Mycenaean influence is related to wider cultural changes, namely extensive land exploitation, increased animal husbandry, and differentiation in settlement patterns. These changes imply social developments such as hierarchy and organization in lineages. Cultural material of the Late Bronze Age in Macedonia reflects an exchange of influences between mainland Balkans and southern Greece. Thus, the wheel-made, good quality local pottery and the Macedonian matt-painted wares, bear similarities to ceramic traditions in southern Greece while the incised ware of central and eastern Macedonia reflects eastern Balkan traditions. Similarly, burial practices range from inhumation burials in cist-graves of the Epirus and Thessalian traditions, the multiple burials typical in the Aegean, and cremations in the style of the Central European Urnenfeld Culture.

During this age, Neolithic stone technology survived along with the metal industry that produced tools, weapons and jewellery using mainly imported copper. Only limited information is available on religion of this period. The main source of inference being what is considered to be a cult house in Dikili Tash and few schematic female figurines that are characteristic of the Early Bronze Age. Site abandonment and site strata showing evidence of fire and destruction, not yet adequately understood, mark the transition to the from the Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age periods.

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The Bronze Age sites within the Project area include Pentalofos (CH31LT-E), Toumpa Mandilion (CH3L27th-E), Kossinthos' Banks (CH25a-E), Assiros (CH4LT-E), Pella (CH-226) and Variko (CH-234), among others.



#### 1.4.5 Early Iron Age (1050 – 800 BC)

Early Iron Age trends are found to occur as early as the 11th century BC in the coastal and southern parts of Macedonia, but do not occur until the 7th century in the hinterland of western Macedonia. This time suggests a trend of cultural conservatism in Macedonia, that is, the tendency for a culture to maintain traditions and resist change.

The relative isolation of the region in the early phases of the Iron Age gave way to a period of cross-cultural contact involving the northeast Aegean, the northwest coast of Asia Minor and central Europe. The influence of southern Greece became stronger at this time due to the second colonisation in the 8th century. Southern colonies were founded along the coastline and on communication routes, often at earlier Mycenaean sites. Archaeological research provides evidence of habitation continuity from the Late Bronze Age with larger settlements developing at lower elevations near pre-existing sites which now serve as citadels (e.g. Axiochori), or as new sites closer to the old ones (e.g. Assiros). Buildings constructed from stone foundations with timber and mud brick upper structures appear either individually or as parts of larger complexes.

The cemeteries of this period consist of tumuli made from mounds of earth and stones used to cover the remains of family groups. Burials were either cremations or inhumations depending on the norms in different parts of the region. Inhumation was the practice central and western Macedonia, such as Tsaousitsa and Aghios Panteleimon. Cremations were found mostly in the Chalkidiki peninsula (e.g. Torone) and in the mountainous part of central Macedonia (e.g. Kilkis).

Archaeometric research has confirmed early examples of iron metallurgy such as the Vergina sword in Macedonia at the same time as in southern Greece. Bronze jewellery produced in Macedonian workshops was distributed throughout the Balkans. In terms of pottery, local handmade wares began to appear in Macedonia at this time. Forms remained similar to those of the Bronze Age tradition; typical matt painted wares coexisted with newly introduced grooved decoration copied from nearby groups.

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The Iron Age sites in the Project area include the official archaeological site of Lachanas (CH8LT-E), Pentalofos (CH31LT-E), Vathilakkos (CH-235) and the ancient cemetery in Krepeni (CH-279), among others.

#### 1.4.6 The Archaic Period (800 – 500 BC)



The Archaic Period marks the beginning of an era of development and increasing prosperity coinciding with the consolidation of the Macedonian Kingdom. Cemetery investigations at coastal colonies in central and eastern Macedonia (e.g. Thasos) and settlements in the hinterland of western Macedonia confirm this wide-spread increase in wealth. This increasing economic prosperity in the region came from trade with southern Greece and Asia Minor and from the increasing exploitation of local resources, specifically mines and timber. Associated development is evident in the art of the period. Despite the scarcity of sculptural works, which may simply reflect the low degree of research in the area, the predominance of the Ionic architectural order is present in the few preserved sanctuaries along the coastline and large sculptures can be traced to the hinterland.

#### 1.4.7 The Classical Period (500 – 323 BC)

##### 1.4.7.1 The 5th century BC

The Persian Wars played a decisive role in the history of Macedonia as they intensified political and cultural interactions between Macedonia and southern Greece. In addition, the Athenian military presence in northern Greece from the wars resulted in the foundation of Amphipolis in 438 BC, which functioned as an important economic and cultural centre within Macedonia. This was a period of systematic organisation and expansion of the Macedonian State. In the end of the 5th century, the administrative centre was transferred from Aigai to Pella. A network of roads was constructed and many sites were fortified. The boundaries of the official site of Pella lie within the 2 km pipeline corridor and some surface scatters identified along the centreline may be associated with Classical period occupations at the site of Pella.

The Peloponnesian War further contributed to the involvement of Macedonia in the affairs of southern Greece, especially after the battle front extended into northern Greece. Olynthos became an important political and cultural centre of the time in Macedonia. Archaeological



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research shows increased Athenian imports and, consequently, a surge of Athenian artistic influence in Macedonia as well. Parthenon and post-Parthenon sculptural styles coexisted along with Ionic and Cycladic influences. Significant local metallurgy and pottery workshops from this period have also been documented.

#### 1.4.7.2 The 4<sup>th</sup> Century BC

The 4<sup>th</sup> century BC in Macedonia was the time of Philip II, a military and political genius who succeeded in stabilising Macedonian state (by incorporating non-Macedonian natives) and expanding its dominance as far as Byzantium to the East and westwards to the borders of Illyria. His son, Alexander the Great, an important figure in world history, unified the Greek cities in a victorious campaign against the Persian Empire and extended Macedonia's supremacy as far as Egypt and India. His major contribution was the dissemination of Greek culture to Europe, Asia and Africa. Excavations in Macedonian cities (e.g. Pella, Olynthos, and Aiges) confirm a high density and quality levels of cultural resources. The spirit of the era is embodied in the architecture, such as impressive town planning and large-scale construction. Newly introduced structures, such as the palaces in Aigai and Pella and the indigenous vaulted Macedonian tombs, reflect the eastern concept of royal magnificence in the context of central authority. Cultural material in the royal cemeteries at Vergina (ancient Aigai), Pieria and Amphipolis in eastern Macedonia includes ample evidence of wealth, rare objects of display, and exceptional architectural decoration, illustrating that this century was an era of prosperity in Greece. Under the influence of artists from southern Greece that concentrated in the royal court (e.g. the famous sculptor Lyssipos), the arts flourished. Stylistic trends from Attic, Ionian and Cycladic art were assimilated with the indigenous Macedonian tradition. Developments are evident in Late Classical paintings in Macedonia, which formed the basis for subsequent Hellenistic and Roman painting and the art of the mosaic.

Classical period sites within the Project area include Iasmos Fortress (CH7L18th-E), Archaeological Area of Filippii (CH73LK-E), the ancient city of Pella (CH-226), the capital of ancient Macedonia, among others.

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#### 1.4.8 The Hellenistic Period (323 – 146 BC)

In the post-Alexander period, Macedonia became one of the kingdoms of his successors and remained a centre of political affairs in Greece. A number of invasions from the North (Gauls, Illyrians, and Molossians) occurred during this period, punctuated by intervals of peace and internal organizational stability. After a series of military actions with the Romans, culminating in the decisive battle of Pydna in 168 BC, the Macedonian state came under Roman control. The social and political organization of the period has not yet been adequately studied. The transition to realism and naturalism in the Hellenistic artistic production is evident in the few preserved sculptural works in Macedonia. These pieces include funerary steles, considered fine examples of great sculptural work, and the wall paintings in tombs in central Macedonia. Monumental constructions characterized by luxury and innovations in spatial organization are observed in Hellenistic architecture. Pottery production continued at a high standard with a number of workshops located in Pella, Veroia, Amphipolis and in Thessaloniki.

Hellenistic period sites within the Project area include the Archaeological Area of Filippi (CH73LK-E), Thalassia (CH3L31st-E), Amygdaleonas (CH14L17th-E), Tekton (CH12L31st-E), Pella (CH-226) and the settlement at Korissos (CH-136), among others.

#### 1.4.9 The Roman Period (146 BC – AD 330)

After the Roman conquest, Macedonia was initially divided into four separate regions. In 148 BC, all of Macedonia was converted into a Roman province and followed the Roman administrative system. Later the Provincia Macedonia was expanded to include the rest of Greece and part of Illyria. In the late 4th century AD, Macedonia became the Province of Illyricum with Thessaloniki as a capital. Then in the 5th century, it was divided in two parts: Macedonia Prima and Macedonia Saloutaria. Until the era of Caesar Augustus (27 BC), the region suffered from various barbarian raids from the North, an invasion from King Mithridates of Pontus, and the consequences of the first Roman civil war. In the following period, the Pax Romana, Macedonia prospered demographically and economically, further stimulated by the construction of Via Egnatia, a major road artery connecting the eastern provinces to Rome. Old institutions existed contemporaneously with the changes put in place by Augustus. Epigraphic material (mostly stone inscriptions) provides information on “Koina”, the intermediate institutions between Roman administration and local authorities. The introduction of Christianity as early as in 50 AD in

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Thessaloniki, Veroia and Filippi is considered a turning point for subsequent developments in the region.

Roman models of town planning, monumental building complexes and the introduction of new planning techniques were typical of the period, while abundant examples of Roman imperial art appeared all over Macedonia, especially along the route of the ancient Via Egnatia. High quality local pottery production existed during this period, lasting until a wave of Gothic, Herulian, and other barbarian invasions in the 3rd century AD eventually caused extensive destructions to the countryside and urban centres.

Roman period sites within the Project area include the cemetery of Peristerias (CH8L27th-E), settlement remains at Nea Komi (CH13a-E), Karteres (CH12aL16th-E), Pella (CH-226), Ano Grammatiko (CH-80), Korissos (CH-136), Argos Orestikon (CH-225), and Inoi (CH-278), as well as ceramic scatters found around Petria (CH-341) and Militsa (CH-161), among others.

#### 1.4.10 The Byzantine Period (AD 330 – 1453)

With the transfer of the capital of the Roman Empire to Constantinople, Macedonia stood closer to the core of the Roman Empire. The increasing importance of this region was reflected in the construction of a monumental palace and a naval port in Thessaloniki by Constantine the Great. Macedonia at this time consisted of two administrative units, the Thema of Strymon encompassing the eastern part, and the Thema of Thessaloniki including the area from the Pindus Mountains to the Strymonas River. The prosperity of the early centuries of the Byzantine Period is evident in monumental architecture (villas, basilicas and fortifications). This era of prosperity was followed by a period of damaging raids by the Goths and Germanic tribes over the course of the 5<sup>th</sup> century, during which many cities in Macedonia were destroyed. Successive invasions of Arabs, Slavs and German groups between the 6th-8th centuries, coupled with population movement to urban centres, increased the importance of urban areas as economic and cultural centres. Thessaloniki became an important cosmopolitan trade centre between the East and the West. Extensive military actions under the Byzantine emperor, Basil II, took place in Macedonia in the 11<sup>th</sup> century to confront the Bulgarian state that constituted a constant threat for Byzantine territories in the northern Balkans. In late Byzantine times, after the occupation of Constantinople by the Crusaders in 1204, Macedonia briefly became a holding of the Italian Boniface of Montferrat until the reestablishment of the Byzantine control in 1246. In the last

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centuries before the Ottoman conquest of Thessaloniki in 1430, Byzantine rule in Macedonia was unstable due to civil wars and the threat of the Serbs who, under Stephan Dussan, conquered western Macedonia in the 14th century.

In ethnological terms, Macedonia in the Byzantine Period oversaw the integration of populations and individuals within a multi-ethnic Byzantine state under the unifying force of the Greek language and Orthodox Christianity. Slavic settlements together with some individual Bulgarian and Albanian groups were assimilated in the beginning of the 9th century, and a similar Hellenization process was noted during the Serbian conquest.

The medieval economy was based on agriculture. Upper and middle class landowners and craftsmen occupied the fortified urban centres. Servia, Kastoria, Chlerinos (present day Florina), Vodena (Edessa) were the significant citadels settlements of the period.



The period of peace following the conversion of the Slavs to Christianity gave rise to artistic production, particularly ecclesiastic art, including architecture, painting and mosaic decoration. New churches were founded and decorated together with luxury castles, especially in the Late Byzantine Period (Gynaikokastro in Axios, Chrissi Almopias). These developments are a testament to the continuing importance of Macedonia's strategic location. Great artists such as Emmanouel Panselenos, the Astrapas brothers, and G. Kalliergis worked in the region and influenced subsequent artistic traditions. Leading Macedonian scholars included Gregorios Palamas, Thomas Magistros, and Theodoros Kavassilas.

Byzantine sites in the study area include the Justinian Walls and Aqueduct (CH26-E), Anastasioupolis (CH2LR-E), Kalokastro (CH55LS-E), Maximianoupoli (CH35-E), Wall of Kavala (CH4LK-E), an early Christian basilica in the Argos Orestikon area (CH-225), an early Christian burial in Petria (CH-341) as well as a Byzantine settlement in Korissos ( CH-136), among others.

1.4.11 Ottoman Period (15th century – early 19th century)

1.4.11.1 Early Period (15<sup>th</sup> – 16th centuries)

In the early phase of the Ottoman occupation of Macedonia, one administrative and political unit called the Vilaet of Roumeli was formed along with all other European lands of the Empire. Later,

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western Macedonia was subject to the authorities of first Skopje, then Achrid, and then finally Monastiri, while eastern and central Macedonia belonged to separate administrative units with Kavala and Thessaloniki as capitals, respectively.

Christians, Muslims and Jews lived in separate communities, each of them collectively responsible to the state authority. The beginning of the Ottoman rule was a period of disruption, reflected in demographic changes and shifting settlement patterns. Forced conversion to Islam and looting of properties drove a great portion of the population either to seek refuge in mountainous regions or to immigrate to eastern and central Europe. New settlements were founded in secluded areas such as Klissoura and Vlasti, and new urban centres were developed such as Kozani, Siatista and Amyntaio.

The subsequent peace in the 16<sup>th</sup> century together with other factors, such as the relative administrative autonomy given to indigenous communities and the strategic location of new settlements that facilitated the establishment of communication routes with the East and the West, all led to economic growth and cultural developments among the Orthodox Christian population. Agriculture and stock breeding formed the basis of the local economy together with trade, specialized retailing, and manufacture activities that developed in the urban centres. Intellectual movements originated by the Orthodox Church became a unifying factor throughout the period of the Turkish rule. This led to the founding of new educational institutions and places of worship. A number of preserved monuments in the isolated area of Prespes indicate a focus on asceticism, which is a continuation of a Byzantine tradition.

The relatively small number of monuments built during the 15th century (Church of St. Menas in Velvendo, Dormition of Virgin Mary at Torniki, and various churches in Kastoria) expanded significantly in the 16th century. This pattern is exemplified by a number of important monuments, such as: the Church of Agii Theodori of Kastorian workshop in Servia; St. Nikolas in Velvento; Virgin Mary Rassiotissa in Kastoria; and Virgin Mary Porphyra on the islet of Ayios Achilleios in Florina prefecture.

In artistic terms, the Kastorian workshop prevailed in western Macedonia, representing pre-existing Paleologian tradition that had developed a simplistic, conservative character.

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#### 1.4.11.2 Later Ottoman Rule(17<sup>th</sup> century – early 19<sup>th</sup> century)

The written texts of travellers described prosperity in Macedonia during the later phase of the Ottoman occupation. The Turkish conflicts with Austria and Russia in the 18th century intensified European influence within Macedonia, which was further promoted by the movement of traders along the communication routes between Central Europe and Venice and the founding of flourishing Greek communities in Europe. Thessaloniki became a focal economic and trading point for the Eastern Mediterranean. Similar developments are documented in other towns during this period. Other examples during this period are Kozani, Siatista, Kastoria and Koritsa.



A notable intellectual movement appeared in this period, supported by leading Greek scholars and aimed at the enlightenment of the Greek nation. Schools were founded where ancient literature, theology and science were taught, confirming the concerted effort to preserve and strengthen Hellenism in the region. The spread of this intellectual movement led to independence movements in Macedonia in the 18th and the 19th centuries, which also occurred in southern Greece. The movements were suppressed by the Turks and ended in the destruction and the depopulation of many villages in the area. Nevertheless, Macedonian freedom fighters contributed significantly to the Struggle for Independence in 1821 in southern Greece.

The 17th century saw a general rise in artistic production, mainly in religious monumental art, as result of local workshops and individual artists' activity. Numerous monuments in Kastoria provide examples of these artistic trends including the Church of Virgin Mary Porphyra, Agios Achilleios, Aghios Georgios, the latter possibly located in the village Aghios Georghios.

Gradually, artistic production in the Late Ottoman Period became disassociated with the Late Byzantine tradition and adopted various elements from contemporary folk art. Art of this period developed a “broad thematic repertoire, colour variety, highly decorative attitude but a rather linear and static design”. Preserved mansions in the centres, namely Siatista, illustrate important developments in private art.

Typical of the architecture of the period are the basilicas with wooden roofs and/or semicircular apses, dating from the mid 18<sup>th</sup> century.

Ottoman period sites in the study area include the Sougoular settlement in Valtochori (CH-224) and a number of 19th century churches in Agia Anna (CH341-E), Aghios Loukas (CH-206),

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Liparon ( CH-71), Loutrochori (CH-72) and Klissoura (CH-211, CH-214, CH-215, CH-130), among others.

#### 1.4.12 Modern Period (late 19th century – Present)



The history of the region from the late 19th to the middle 20th century is quite complex.

Macedonia was involved in contemporary power politics of the Balkans peninsula and was a battlefield during the major conflicts of the period with evident consequences in its development. The Macedonian struggle contributed to the strength of Greek presence in the region against the Bulgarian hegemony at end of the 19th century. Independent southern Greece was active in Macedonia in its last armed phase, in the years 1904-1908, but the uprising of the Young Turks ended the resistance. Kostarazi, Lechovo, and Vogatsiko in western Macedonia are sites closely related to military activities of the Macedonian struggle.

Liberation from the Ottoman rule was achieved in 1912, during the Balkan Wars, the outcome of widespread armed uprising of the incipient Balkan nations against the Ottoman Empire. The area was partially annexed by Greece and partially by Bulgaria, with the Greek sector expanding in 1913 as a result of renewed warfare, this time among the previously allied Balkan countries.

During the First World War, Eastern Macedonia became a war zone, with Bulgarian, German and Austro-Hungarian armies invading the Greek territory. The front was stabilised with the help of Entente soldiers, mainly British and French. The economy and social cohesion of the area suffered due to ethnic tension and upheavals, which were caused by irredentist efforts of all sides, encompassing the wider region. Western Macedonia became a war zone controlled by the French Army. The economy and social cohesion of the area suffered due to ethnic tension and upheavals caused by renewed separatist efforts of the Romanians of Pindus and of the Albanian speaking Bulgarian and Serbian communities.

In the period between the two World Wars, these issues were settled by international treaties involving an exchange of population. The Muslim population of Macedonia (but not of West Thrace) and part of the Slavic speaking communities departed while Greek refugees from Anatolia and East Thrace entered the region. Amidst the economic decline of the period, these ethnic changes were beneficial for the agricultural sector of Macedonia and Thrace. This period marks

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the beginning of the era of modernization for Greece and consequently for Macedonia and Thrace.

Macedonia and Thrace was also a theatre of battle in World War II and the subsequent armed national resistance and Civil War, having negative consequences that are still evident in the landscape, in population numbers and in the rates of development overall. Bulgarian annexation of the area was followed by the Allied victory which restored the pre-World War II borders in the region.

In the post-war period, Macedonia forms an integral part of Greek nation state. Continuous positive changes in the economy have generated further cultural developments. Nowadays, Macedonia and Thrace is a significant agricultural, educational and transportation centre. About 70 % of the country's supply in electrical energy derives from the lignite fields of Ptolemaida region. During the Yugoslav conflict it provided the only available access route for Greece to the rest of Europe by land. It now features the only intra-EU land border of Greece (with Bulgaria), as well as its only land access to the east, via Turkey. Its role within the wider area is further promoted via the recent construction of the modern Egnatia Highway, as well as the modernisation and expansion of the port facilities in Alexandroupoli and Kavala, and the railway network in the region.

Modern period cultural heritage sites within the Project area include a memorial to the executed in Aghia Fotini (CH-79), WWII mountaintop bunkers and trenches close to the Albanian border (CH-41) and in the Evros Regional Entity (CH333-E), an area used for an annual local festival in the Ano Grammatiko area (CH-80).

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## 1.5 Inventory of Cultural Heritage Resources

**Table 1-3 Cultural Heritage Sites and Areas of High Archaeological Potential within/ in proximity to the Study Area**

<i>Chainage (KP)</i>	<i>CH Site Number</i>	<i>Site Name</i>	<i>Distance to Centreline or Proposed Route (m)</i>	<i>Site Type</i>	<i>Description of Site</i>	<i>Period</i>	<i>Associated Area of High Archaeological Potential? (Y/N)</i>	<i>Site Importance and/ or Quality</i>
<b>Regional Entity of Evros</b>								
3	CH-327-E	Peplos1	252	A	Chance findings recorded in the fields by the river;	Uncertain	unknown	L
3	CH-357-E	Peplos6	243/ 230 from GCS00-B	A	An area with a clump of trees close to Peplos5. Possibly the location of a cultural mound. A stone fragment possibly with a worked surface. Information on ancient tombs in this area;	Uncertain	Y	H
3	CH-356-E	Peplos5	225/ 182 from GCS00-B	A, ICH	A mound covered with bushes within cultivated fields. A depression on top most probably indicates a recently pillaged tomb. Second hole possibly belongs to a military pill box. One cylindric handle in the surrounding fields;	Uncertain	Y	H
5	CH-355-E	Peplos4	942	A	Ancient graves recorded;	Uncertain	Y	H
5	CH-328-E	Peplos3	144	ICH	Fossilized wood remains;	Uncertain	unknown	L
6	CH-373-E	Peplos8	460	A	Burial mound;	Uncertain	unknown	H
6	CH-365-E	Peplos7	469	AHAP	Place name Aspri Petra ( <i>White Stone</i> ). Possible indication of an ancient site.	Uncertain	unknown	L
7	CH-390-E	TavriA	878	A	Cultural mound.	Uncertain	Y	H
9	CH-227-E	Peplos2	906	A	Indications of a cultural mound;	Uncertain	unknown	H
11	CH-350-E	Itea6	19	A	Cist grave excavation on a small rise. Burials were also investigated at the nearby DESFA facilities;	Uncertain	Y	H
13	CH-351-E	Kavisos6	536	AHAP	Location of a quarry in the edge of mound Makrylofos or Doryianni. A coin hoard possibly comes from this area;	Uncertain	Y	M
13	CH-321-E	Itea2	198	A	Cultural mound;	Uncertain	unknown	H
13	CH-352-E	Kavisos-Ardani	378	A	Indications of ancient tombs;	Uncertain	unknown	H
14	CH-79-E	Kavisos9	453	A	Round burial structures with cremations recorded in the area. Also a reference for a wall built with mortar possibly of Byzantine date in the wider area;	Uncertain, possibly Byzantine	Y	H

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14	CH-363-E	Kavisos2	453	A	Iron age settlement. Dry stone wall remains, pottery scatters. Late roman fortification. In the fields at the foothill pottery scatters extending in 5,25ha. In the same area, close to the hill pottery scatter extending approx.1 hadating from the I.A.;	Iron Age,Late roman	Y	H
18	CH-250-E	Kavisos10	992	AHAP	Place name Aspra Chomata ( <i>White Soil</i> area). Possible indication of an ancient site;	Uncertain	unknown	L
20	CH-345-E	Pylaia2	75	AHAP	Kapsala mound. Possibly archaeologically sensitive area;	Uncertain	unknown	M
21	CH-358-E	Pylaia1	131	A	Information on ancient tomb;	Uncertain	unknown	H
22	CH-347-E	PylaiaA	74	A	A cultural mound. On top at least three depressions, possibly indicate pillaged graves;	Uncertain	Y	H
22	CH-346-E	PylaiaC	131	A	A mound close to Pylaia A, B sites. Possibly a cultural mound;	Uncertain	Y	H
22	CH-331-E	PylaiaD	693	A	Low density pottery scatter in an uncultivated field. Sporadic undecorated sherds, roof tiles;	Uncertain	Y	M
22	CH-383-E	PylaiaB	51	A	A cultural mound. Pottery scatters in the surrounding fields;	Uncertain. Possibly prehistoric, classic, hellenistic	Y	H
24	CH-327-E	Pylaia-Pefka	693	A	Pottery scatter;	Uncertain	Y (note1)	H
26	CH-357-E	PefkaA	3	A	Possibly cultural cairn	Uncertain	Y (note1)	L
32	CH-11-E	Aetochorio2	507	A	Chance findings. Early christian spolia;	early christian	unknown	L
32	CH-374-E	Aetochorio1	48	ICH	Unknown chapel (Possibly monastery of Timios Prodromos)	Uncertain	unknown	H
33	CH-348-E	Antheia-Aetochorio1.	113	A	Top of a mound close to DESFA plant. Low density pottery scatters in the surrounding fields;	Uncertain	Y	H
33	CH-349-E	Antheia-Aetochorio2.	195	ICH	Road shrine dedicated to St. George;	Modern	Y	L
41	CH-338-E	Amfiriti6	126	ICH	Chapel of AghiosGeorghios, on a mound with good views of the surroundings. Waterstreamnearby.	Uncertain	Y	H

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41	CH-335-E	Amfitriti3	2	A	Part of an underground stone made vaulted aqueduct excavated during the construction of DESFA pipeline. Possibly related to the pipeline system recorded in Loutros area.	Uncertain, possibly modern	Y	H
41	CH-369-E	Amfitriti7	282	ICH	Unknown chapel;	Uncertain	unknown	H
41	CH-336-E	Amfitriti4	37	ICH	Road shrine dedicated to Virgin Mary (Panagia).	Modern	Y	L
42	CH-18-E	Amfitriti2	625	M, ICH	Church of Profitis Elias;	Possibly post byzantine	unknown	H
42	CH-376-E	AmfitritiA	45/ 5 from GBVS02	A	Sporadic pottery	Uncertain	N	L
43	CH-325-E	Palagia4	532	ICH	Chapel	Possibly modern	unknown	M
43	CH-330-E	Potamos2	636	ICH	Abandoned Potamos settlement;	Possibly pre-modern	unknown	M
43	CH-371-E	Palagia11	786	AHAP	Place name Paliochori (old village).Possible indication of an ancient site;	Uncertain	unknown	L
44	CH-379-E	PalagiaB	>1000	A	Sporadic pottery fragments	Uncertain	Y	L
44	CH-378-E	PalagiaA	>1000	A	Low density pottery scatter.	Uncertain	Y	L
45	CH-370-E	Palagia10	62	ICH	Unknown church;	Uncertain	unknown	H
45	CH-372-E	Palagia9	160	ICH	Church of Agia Triada;	Uncertain	unknown	H
45	CH-341-E	Palagia8(Agia Anna)	604	M, ICH	Church of Aghios Dimitrios dated from 1843. Also site of local 1st of May festival;	19 th century	Y	H
45	CH-340-E	Palagia7	765	M, ICH,	Stone made chapel of Aghios Nikolaos, dated from 1881. Sporadic roof tiles in the surrounding fields;	19 th century	Y	H
46	CH-394-E	Palagia13	3	ICH	Stone paved road close to Ag. Markos chapel leading from Aliko to Iana. Crosses the existing Desfa pipeline.	Uncertain	Y (note1)	H
46	CH-339-E	Palagia6	28	ICH	Chapel of Aghios Markos. Commanding view of the surroundings. In the fields around the church sporadic tiles, possibly related to the old village of Agia Anna; Oral information on older phase of the chapel and on ancient burials nearby.	Modern	Y	H
52	CH-395-E	Sykorachi14	482	A	Indications of burials	Uncertain	unknown	M
54	CH-366-E	Sykorachi8	713	AHAP	Place name Aspropetra (white stone). Possible indication of an ancient site;	Uncertain	unknown	L

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57	CH-334-E	Sykorachi5	25	ICH, AHAP	Fire tower on a wooded mountain top with commanding view of the surroundings and the gulf of Alexandroupolis. Site located within an archaeologically sensitive area on the basis of topography and information on two possible CH sites to the south slope (Piren bounar and Kouz bounar-see CH 359, CH 360) . No visible archaeological indications in the fire tower area during site visit though.	Uncertain	Y	H
59	CH-278-E	Sykorachi2	617	A	Chance findings (marble column, small size fusiform pots) indicating a settlement;	Uncertain	unknown	L
59	CH-333-E	Sykorachi4	30	ICH	Stone made pillbox on a wooded slope constructed in the era of I. Metaxas (WWII).	Modern (second world war)	Y	M
63	CH-388-E	SykorachiA	7	A	Extensive low to medium density pottery scatter.	Uncertain	Y	H
63	CH-389-E	Sykorachib	21	A	Small rise of the ground with a concentration of rocks. Possible indication of a mound	Uncertain	Y	H
64	CH-367-E	Sykorachi9	389	AHAP	Place name Asvestaries( lime pits).Possible indication of ancient site	Uncertain	unknown	L
<b>Regional Entity of Rhodopi</b>								
68	CH-301-E	Chamilo1	140	AHAP	Place name "mandres"(walls) Possible indication of an ancient site	Uncertain	unknown	L
73	CH-309-E	Aetolofos2	>1000	A	Road sign"milliario". Close to this site a stone paved road, locally known as "Egnatia".	Possibly Roman period.1st half of the 3rd century AD	Y	H
78	CH-115-E	Lofario1	956	A	Chance finding. Bronze statuette of Hermes.	Uncertain	unknown	L
83	CH-364-E	Pamforo-Archontika	560	AHAP	Place name Plystario (wash area). Possible indication of ancient site	Uncertain	unknown	L
84	CH-354-E	Pamforo B	29	A	Low density pottery scatter ,stone scatter. A rising of the ground possibly indicates a mound	Uncertain (possibly hellenistic, pre-modern)	Y	H

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84	CH-353-E	Pamforo A	40	A	Low-medium density pottery scatter	Uncertain (possibly hellenistic, pre-modern)	Y	M
86	CH-23LR-E	Amarandos tomb	>1000	A	Prehistoric tomb, southwest of the village Amarantos. Officially recognized archaeological site	Prehistoric	Y	H
87	CH-391-E	ThrylorioA	0	A	Low density pottery scatter	Uncertain	Y	M
88	CH-368-E	Thrylorio2	118	AHAP	Place name Aspropetra (white stone) Possible indication of ancient site	Uncertain	unknown	L
99	CH-11LR-E	Paradimi tomb	>1000	A	Prehistoric tomb, at the area of Paradimi. Officially recognized archaeological site.	Prehistoric	Y	H
99	CH-3L18th-E	Yfantas	1000	A	Prehistoric tomb at the area of Yfantas at Komotini.	Prehistoric	Y	H
104	CH-35-E	Maximianou poli	800	A	Architectural parts and dense pottery were traced around the Byzantine Church and Walls of the officially recognized Archaeological site of Maximianoupoli. Four shreds of the Ottoman Period were also traced in the investigated area.	Byzantine, Ottoman	Y	H
107	CH-4L18th-E	Sostis	770	A	Prehistoric Settlement	Prehistoric	Y	H
108	CH-5L18th-E	Linos	>1000 (note1)	A	Classical sanctuary and Classical-Hellenistic settlement	Classical, Hellenistic	Y	H
108	CH-28-E	Toumpa Linos	200 (note1)	A	Tomb and surface ceramic scatters in high density, of the Neolithic Period and probably of the Hellenistic too. Officially recognized archaeological site.	Neolithic and probably Hellenistic too	Y	H
110	CH-34-E	Galini	0	AHAP	Parts of modern roof tiles in low density were identified during the field survey along the route.	-	Y	L
114	CH- 14LR-E	Galini 2	750	A	Stone architectural parts, indications of a settlement of the Roman Period. Officially recognized archaeological site.	Roman probably	Y	H
115	CH-6L18th-E	Polianthos	>1000	A	Hellenistic fortress and cemetery.	Hellenistic	Y	H
119	CH-7L18th-E	Iasmos Fortress	670	A	Small fortress (Soukistra). Officially recognized archaeological site.	Classical	Y	H

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119	CH-32-E	Soukistra	450	A	The fortress of Soukistra is a fenced archaeological site, officially recognized. The visibility of the site is extremely limited, due to the densed vegetation. Ceramic scatters in medium density. Part of Via Egnatia is also reported at the area of Soukistra.	Classical	Y	H
119	CH-33-E	Koptero 3	0	AHAP	Three ceramic scatters, probably Historic, roof tiles in medium density and a water pumping station (contemporary) were identified during the field survey along the route.	Uncertain but probably Historic	Y	L
120	CH-31-E	Koptero 2	540	AHAP	Two tombs in proximity one to the other with ceramic scatters in low density.	Uncertain	Y	M
121	CH-29-E	Koptero 1 Tomb	500	AHAP	Low tomb near Egnatia Highway with ceramic scatters in low density. Part of a stone, potentially burial stone, was found on the surface of the petit tomb.	Uncertain	Y	L
121	CH-8L18th-E	Tomb of Koptero	430	A	Burial Tomb	Uncertain	Y	H
121	CH-9L18th-E	Via Egnatia-Koptero	>1000	A	Remnants of Via Egnatia	Roman probably	Y	H
123	CH-36-E	Justinian Walls and Aqueduct	0	A	The Justinian Walls and Aqueduct are an extended and officially recognized archaeological site. The site is extended aboveground and underground.	Byzantine	Y	H
125	CH-30-E	Amaxades	105	A	Two tombs, one of bigger and the other of smaller size, located near Egnatia Highway. Stones of small sizes and high density at the surrounding area of the stone and part of a vessel handle (Historic). The proximity of the CH30 site to the officially recognized archaeological area of Amaxades (Prehistoric Tomb) should be further investigated. The area is believed by the Ephorate to include a Prehistoric tomb and a settlement	Uncertain	Y	H
125	CH-30a-E	Amaxades 2	310	A	Prehistoric Settlement	Prehistoric	Y	H

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125	CH-2LR-E	Anastasioupolis - Peritheorion	710	A	Remnants of the Byzantine town of Anastasioupolis - Peritheorion. Officially recognized archaeological site.	Byzantine	Y	H
125	CH-10L18th-E	Amaxades 1	>1000	A	Prehistoric Tomb	Prehistoric	Y	H
<b>Regional Entity of Xanthi</b>								
127	CH-27-E	Sounio	580	AHAP	Two tombs of the Roman Period. Ceramic scatters, probably Historic, stones of medium size and of irregular shape, parts of Modern roof tiles, low density, were found at the area of tomb n. 2. The dating of the two tombs has been connected with the of Via Egnatia at the Imperial Years, according to the Ephorate.	Roman, Historic	Y	M
127	CH-27a-E	Sounio a	590	A	Tomb of Imperial Times	Imperial	Y	H
127	CH-27b-E	Sounio b	500	A	Tomb of Imperial Times	Imperial	Y	H
128	CH-26-E	Simantra	50	AHAP	Tomb with no ceramic scatters traced during the field survey. The dating of the tomb has been connected with the construction of Via Egnatia at the Imperial Years, according to the Ephorate.	Imperial Years (Roman)	Y	M
128	CH-26a-E	Simantra 2	50	A	Installation of Classical Times and burial tomb	Classical	Y	H
130	CH-13LK-E	Polistilo, west of the village	>1000	A	Prehistoric settlement. Officially recognized archaeological area.	Prehistoric	Y	H
136	CH-25-E	Banks of KossinthosRiver	0	AHAP	No visible artifacts at the area. Parts of Modern roof tiles in low density. Graves of the Iron Age and of the Roman Period and a settlement of the Early Bronze Age, had been excavated in the area in the past.	-	Y	M
136	CH-25a-E	Banks of KossinthosRiver 2	50	A	Installation and cemetery of Early Bronze Age, Early Iron Age and Imperial Times	Bronze Age, Iron Age, Imperial Times (Roman)	Y	H
139	CH-23-E	Palaio Katramio 2	458	AHAP	Two tombs with no artifacts at an area where a muslim cemetery is located.	Hellenistic, Historic	Y	H
139	CH-23a-E	Palaio Katramio 2a	559	A	Clusters of 5 tombs of Post-Hellenistic Period	Post-Hellenistic	Y	H

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139	CH-24-E	Diomidia Toumpa	820	A	Neolithic settlement. Officially recognized archaeological area, with a protection zone of 500 m.	Neolithic	Y	H
139	CH-24a-E	Diomidia	>1000	A	Prehistoric settlement. Officially recognized archaeological area with a protection zone of 500m.	Neolithic	Y	H
139	CH-12L31st-E	Tekton	750	A	Settlement of the Hellenistic and Imperial Years.	Hellenistic, Imperial	Y	H
140	CH-11L31st-E	Palaio Katramio 3	711	A	Settlement of the Byzantine and Post-Byzantine Period.	Byzantine	Y	H
141	CH-22-E	Palaio Katramio 1	454	AHAP	Tomb of the Post-Classical Period at the area of a modern muslim cemetery. Ceramic scatters, probably historic, in low density.	Post-Classical, Historic	Y	H
141	CH-22a-E	Palaio Katramio 1a	4508	A	Tomb of Post-Classical Period.	Post-Classical	Y	H
143	CH-8L31st-E	Lefki	872	A	Settlement of the Classical Period and of the Hellenistic Period. The exact location of the site is unknown.	Classical, Hellenistic	Y	H
145	CH-21-E	Vaniano	165	AHAP	Wheel-made pottery scatters in low density	Historic	Y	L
145	CH-21a-E	Vaniano 2	248	A	Installation of Byzantine and Post-Byzantine Times	Byzantine	Y	H
147	CH-20-E	Nea Amisos or Galazia Korifi	20	AHAP	A low hill was visible by a point of Egnatia Highway, with no visible artifacts. Ceramic scatters of the Archaic and the Classical Period of Avdera, as well as architectural parts had been found in past surveys. The connection of the CH-20-E area with the officially recognized Archaeological area of the mound of Galazia Korifi should be further investigated and discussed with the competent Ephorate.	Archaic, Classical	Y	H
147	CH-4L31st-E	Nea Amisos	>1000	A	Installation of Archaic and Classical Times	Archaic, Classical	Y	H

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150	CH-18-E	Poimni 4, Hill of Ephoron	51	AHAP	No artifacts were traced at the area during the field survey, constituting the area of low archaeological potential. According to the Ephorate, a settlement of the Imperial Years and a settlement of the Post-Byzantine period were known to exist in the area. The indications of the field survey did not provide substantial evidence to this direction.	-	Y	L
150	CH-18a-E	Poimni	120	A	Installation of Imperial Times and Settlement of Post-Byzantine Period	Imperial and Post-Byzantine	Y	H
150	CH-19-E	Megalo Tympano	>1000	AHAP	Tomb with no artifact traced during field survey. According to the Ephorate the burial tomb is constructed with materials that include prehistoric ceramic. Two burial tombs are known to exist at the area.	Prehistoric (Iron Age)	Y	L
150	CH-19a-E	Megalo Tympano 2	>1000	A	Two burial tombs	Uncertain	Y	H
150	CH-3L31st-E	Thalassia	340	A	Settlement of Hellenistic and Imperial Times	Hellenistic, Imperial	Y	H
151	CH-17-E	Thalassia 3	357	AHAP	Ceramic scatters in medium density. According to the Ephorate, a Settlement of the Hellenistic and Imperial Years is likely to exist at the area. The indications of the field survey did not provide substantial evidence to this direction.	Historic (and 1 isolated potsherd of the Post-Byzantine period)	Y	M
153	CH-16-E	Kosmiti 2	946	AHAP	Architectural parts made of stone which were transferred there from the ancient Topeiros, according the representative of the Ephorate who attended the field survey.	Roman	Y	M
155	CH-2L31st-E	Kostmiti 4	>1000	A	Architectural remnants	Imperial Years (Roman)	Y	H
156	CH-15-E	Kosmiti 1	811	AHAP	Cermic scatters in low density. The location was approached approximately since the exact location of the site of a Settlement of Post-Byzantine Period was not known.	Historic	Y	L
156	CH-1L31st-E	Kosmiti 3	>1000	A	Installation of Post-Byzantine Times	Post-Byzantine	Y	H

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<b>Regional Entity of Kavala</b>								
154	CH-12-E	Paradeisos	403	A	Ceramic scatters in low density at the perimeter of the hill. Officially recognized archaeological site.	Prehistoric and Newer	Y	H
154	CH-12a-E	Paradeisos - Kilisi Tepe	17	A	Prehistoric settlement.	Prehistoric	Y	H
154	CH-18L17th-E	Dialekto - Eklekto	525	A	Settlement extended within the location 'Aeroporio' and settlement of the Roman period at the areas 'Pigadi' and 'TwoBridges'	Archaic, Classical, Roman	Y	H
158	CH-17L17th-E	Lithochori	427	A	Settlement of the Prehistoric and Historic Times. Building and two cemeteries	Prehistoric and Historic	Y	H
159	CH-16L17th-E	Palios Xerias	>1000	A	Architectural remnants and remnants of a potential small road of Via Egnatia	Roman, Byzantine	Y	H
163	CH-15L17th-E	Pondiada	>1000	A	Location of the Prehistoric and Historic Times at a low hill, and marble architectural parts near agricultural field	Prehistoric and Historic	Y	H
168	CH-11-E	Toumpa	673	A	The site of Toumpa was approached approximately since the exact location was not known. Agricultural area with ceramic scatters in low density. Its connection to the officially recognized archaeological area of Toumpa demands further investigation.	Uncertain	Y	H
168	CH-11a-E	Toumpa Perni	55	A	Settlement of the Prehistoric and Historic Times and cemetery of the Post-Roman and Byzantine Period, discovered during the construction activities of the natural gas pipeline at 2000.	Various	Y	H
168	CH-5L17th-E	Petropigi - Kagia Bounar	>1000	A	1. Surface findings of the Roman Period at the location Kagia Bounar. 2. SW of the Roman location Kagia Bounar a settlement/ fortress. 3. Two metallurgical arcades.	Roman. Classical, Hellenistic	Y	H
170	CH-15LK-E	Petropigi	640	M	Byzantine castle with a protection zone. Outpost of Via Egnatia which is dated at the Post-Byzantine period. Officially recognized archaeological area.	13th-14th century and a phase of 15th century	Y	H
171	CH-10a-E	Pondolivado 2	3	A	Wall, settlement and findings of the Classical and Hellenistic Period(Ancient Pistiros).	Classical,Hellenistic	Y	H

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172	CH-10-E	Pondolivado	387	A	Ongoing excavation of parts of a fortified town of the Archaic Period, according to excavator of the site. Officially recognized archaeological site. Based on the importance of the site, further underground antiquities are likely to be found at the wider area of Pondilivado.	Archaic	Y	H
176	CH-13-E	Nea Komi	354	AHAP	Field with ceramic scatters and roof tiles in moderate density. The connection of the CH13 site to the officially recognized archaeological site of Nea Komi, fortress of the Roman Period, should be further investigated.	Roman and Historic	Y	H
176	CH-13a-E	Nea Komi 2	9	A	Ancient town. Officially recognized archaeological area.	Roman	Y	H
178	CH-14-E	Akontisma, Nea Karvali	342	A	Architectural remnants of an ancient fortified town, located on a hill. Ceramic scatters in high density. Officially recognized archaeological site.	Antiquity. 4th century BC with several structural interventions, among which a recognizable one of the Byzantine Times.	Y	H
178	CH-4LK-E	Wall of Kavala	0	M	Ancient monument. The wall of Kavala is officially recognized with protection zones.	Byzantine, Post-Byzantine	Y	H
179	CH-6L17th-E	Akontisma 4	350	A	1.Mound 1km north-east of the village, ancient Akondisma,2.hill between the village and the zone of phosphate fertilizers.3.two hills 500m north,north-west and 1km north,north-east from the ancient Akondisma	Archaic, Classical,Hellenistic	Y	H
180	CH-13L17th-E	Akontisma 3	>1000	A	Fortified coastal town, near the Phosphate Fertilizing Industry	Archaic, Hellenistic	Y	H

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185	CH-12L17th-E	Chalkero	352	A	Ancient ruins and walls of buildings which are attributed to a sanctuary of Zeus and the ancient quarries. Further two fortresses of the first World War are known at the area. Officially recognized archaeological area.	Antiquity, Contemporary	Y	H
189	CH-20LK-ECH-	Pirovolio-OchiroKokkinochomatos-SitzakDere	>1000	A	Cemetery of the Hellenistic Period at the area of Pirovolio.Settlement of the Byzantine and Post-Byzantine Period at the area of Ochyro Kokkinochomatos. Two towers of the Classical-Hellenistic Period at the area of Sitzak Dere. Officially recognized Archaeological area	Classical-Hellenistic, Byzantine and Post-Byzantine	Y	H
195	CH-7L17th-ECH-	Vasilaki - Amygdaleon as 2	>1000	A	Fortified town at the hills, station of Via Egnatia and the Byzantine village Chlebina, in the fields	Roman, Byzantine	Y	H
195	CH-8L17th-ECH-	Amygdaleon as 3	>1000	A	A.Part of Via Egnatia(plot 269) and settlement of the Roman Period.	Roman	Y	H
195	CH-9L17th-ECH-	Amygdaleon as 4	>1000	M	Part of a marble bridge of Egnatia.	Uncertain	Y	H
196	CH-14L17th-ECH-	Amygdaleon as 5	>1000	A	Buildings of the hellenistic and Roman Period with metallourgy elements. Agricultural field of Odetis Petridi	Hellenistic, Roman	Y	H
198	CH-5-ECH-	Vasilaki, Amygdaleon as	>1000	AHAP	Area located in agricultural fields with ceramic scatters in low density. The area is considered of high archaeological potential, due to past discovery of antiquities there, among which a small Roman settlement is included, probably connected to Via Egnatia and Byzantine village in the fields.	Historic	Y	H

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200	CH-73LK-E	Archaeological Area of Filippii	66	A	1. Ancient town of Filippii, Walls, Acropolis hill, part of the location Kalamitsa at the area of ancient town Antisara, among other antiquities. The north boundary of the 2 km corridor is in proximity to the boundary of the archaeological site of Filippii and of the suggested protection zone A of Dikili Tas. 2. Location Toumpa. Prehistoric settlement. Officially recognized archaeological site.	Prehistoric, Historic	Y	H
202	CH-6-ECH-	Neo Chortokopi	>1000	AHAP	Ridge covered by dense bushes. No artifacts were traced. According to the representative of the Ephorate, cist tombs and a grave of the Hellenistic Period had been found at the area, which is therefore considered as AHAP. At the area north-west of the old village of Chortokopi it is literally referred that a series of rock paintings had been found, as well as the ruins of a Post-Roman fortress and the ruins of a small Early Christian church.	-	Y	H
205	CH-4-ECH-	Antifilippii - Stavros Area	>1000	AHAP	Extended investigated area with ceramic scatters in low density and part of an old pavement probably of the Post-Byzantine period. The area is located in proximity to the officially recognized archaeological sites of Antifilippii and Stavros Mountain.	Uncertain but probably Post-Byzantine	Y	H
205	CH-7-E	Sina, Antifilippii	>1000	AHAP	Low hill with ceramic scatters in high density, which indicate the potential existence of a settlement in the underground. Metallurgical slags are included in the surface findings.	Hellenistic-Roman. The discovery of a sealed handle of a vessel, during the field survey might provide the exact dating of CH7 site.	Y	H
205	CH-3L17th-ECH-	Antifilippii 3	>1000	AHAP	Pottery of the Roman, Post-Roman Period	Roman	Y	H

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207	CH-2L17th-E	Hill of Stavros or Derveni, Antifilippo	>1000	A	Settlement of the Classical-Hellenistic Period and remnants of fortress.	Classical-Hellenistic	Y	H
207	CH-CH-4L17th-E	Akmaria	>1000	A	Pottery of the Roman and later Periods.	Roman	Y	H
210	CH-CH-9-E	Ekklisoudes, Paleochori	>1000	AHAP	Three low hills in proximity one to the other. Pottery scatters, mainly domestic, were identified in high density. The findings indicate the potential existence of an underground settlement, probably, of Roman Period.	Roman	Y	H
210	CH-CH-76LK-E	Paggaio	>1000 (See note 3)	A	Mount of Paggaio. The whole mountain is officially recognized archaeological and historical site.	Prehistoric until Post-Byzantine	Y	H
213	CH-8-E	Tomb of Nikisiani	>1000	A	Tomb of medium size covered by dense bushes. No artifacts were traced at the perimeter of the tomb. Burial tomb of the Early Hellenistic period. The tomb had been excavated in the past. Archaeological site indicated by the competent authority	Early Hellenistic	Y	H
<b>Regional Entity of Serres</b>								
222	CH-1L27th-E	Portes	1000	A	Graves of the Hellenistic Period.	Hellenistic	Y	H
232	CH-34LS-E	Krinida	>1000	M	Old Primary school. Officially recognized monument.	Newer	Y	H
233	CH-50LS-E	Hill of Paleokastr, Nea Zichni, Railway Station of Aggista	>1000	A	Prehistoric settlement and extensive ancient town. Officially recognized archaeological area	Prehistoric	Y	H
233	CH-1L12th-E	Agrepavlis	>1000	A	Settlement of various periods. Officially recognized archaeological area	Byzantine	Y	H
234	CH-52LS-E	Hill at the area of Aggista Station	>1000	A/M	Macedonia tomb and pre-existing settlement of the Bronze Age. 300m south-west potential existence of graves. Officially recognized archaeological area.	Prehistoric and Hellenistic	Y	H

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234	CH-33LS-E	Aggisti	>1000	M	Water system at the area of Aggisti. Officially recognized monument	Newer Monument	Y	H
236	CH-49LS-E	Elafi, Railway Station of Aggista	>1000	A	Prehistoric settlement at the area of Aggista. Officially recognized archaeological area	Prehistoric	Y	H
237	CH-3L27th-E	Toumpa Mandilion	531	A	Location of the Late Bronze Age and ceramic of the Historic Years, in the fields south of the Toumpa.	Bronze Age	Y	H
238	CH-22LS-E	Dimitra, Nea Zichni	>1000	A	Prehistoric Settlement, officially recognized archaeological area	Prehistoric	Y	H
240	CH-19LS-E	Athanato nero, Rachovouna at the area of Mesorachi	2	A	Cemetaries of the Classical Period and the Hellenistic Times. Officially recognized archaeological area.	Classical and Hellenistic Times	Y	H
241	CH-18LS-E	Hill of Agios Georgios at the area of Mesorachi	608	A	Prehistoric settlement and ancient cemetary. Officially recognized archaeological areas.	Prehistoric	Y	H
242	CH-5L27th-E	Serres V1	180	AHAP	Cemetery of Historic Period.	Historic	Y	H
243	CH-6L27th-E	Serres V3	86	AHAP	Deposits	Uncertain	Y	H
243	CH-4L27th-E	Serres V2	230	AHAP	Cemetery of the Hellenistic Period.	Hellenistic	Y	H
244	CH-23LS-E	Hill of Toumpa, Nea Zichni	0	A	Prehistoric settlement. Officially recognized archaeological area	Prehistoric	Y	H
247	CH-7L27th-E	Somatos Rema	739	A	Settlement of the Post-Roman Period, probably farmhouse;	Roman	Y	H
247	CH-16LS-E	Milos, Gazoros	944	M	Watermill at the old highway of Serres - Drama. Officially recognized monument	Newer Monument	Y	M
247	CH-17LS-E	Tholos	668	A	Rural settlement of the Post-Roman Period. Officially recognized Archaeological area, located between Tholos and Nea Zichni.	Post Roman	Y	H

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249	CH-14LS-E	Agios Athanasios, Gazoros	>1000	A	Officially recognized archaeological site	Prehistoric	Y	H
252	CH-15LS-E	Valtouda, Gazoros	>1000	A	Prehistoric Settlement, officially recognized archaeological area	Prehistoric	Y	H
253	CH-1LS-E	Dafnoudi	>1000	A	Prehistoric settlement. Officially recognized archaeological area	Prehistoric	Y	H
256	CH-6LS-E	Toumpa	116	A	Neolithic settlement, officially recognized archaeological area	Prehistoric	Y	H
258	CH-2LS-E	Alonia, Pentapoli	>1000	A	Cemetery of the Post-Roman period with Prehistoric and Hellenistic findings officially recognized archaeological area	Prehistoric, Hellenistic and Roman	Y	H
258	CH-4LS-E	Dexameni, Pentapoli	>1000	A	Prehistoric Settlement, officially recognized archaeological area	Prehistoric	Y	H
258	CH-42LS-E	AgioPneyma	>1000	A/M	1. Prehistoric settlement and remnants of walls, north-west of the village at the cross of Stavros (Hill of Gradiskos).2.Prehistoric settlement at the hill of the Primary School.3.The old Primary School(Monument).Officially recognized archaeological area.	Prehistoric, Newer	Y	H
259	CH-8L27th-E	Peristerias	258	A	Cemetery of the Post-Roman Period-Officially recognized archaeological site.	Roman	Y	H
259	CH-3-E	Peristerias	0	AHAP	Area located on a ridge/ mound of irregular shape with ceramic scatters in low density but probably connected to the officially recognized archaeological site of Alonia/ Peristerias	Uncertain but probably Roman	Y	H
262	CH-56LS-E	Chriso-Fakistra	>1000	A	Prehistoric settlement. Officially recognized archaeological area	Prehistoric	Y	H
265	CH-10LS-E	Neos Skopos	>1000	A	Prehistoric settlement with findings of Classical, Roman and Byzantine Times. Officially recognized archaeological area	Classical, Roman, Byzantine	N	H
288	CH-9L27th-E	Nosokomia 8	>1000	A	Graves of the Roman Period	Roman	Y	H

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288	CH-2-E	Nosokomia 2, between Triada - Zevgolatio area	>1000	AHAP	Agricultural area with ceramic scatters in high density	Uncertain but probably Neolithic and Historic	Y	H
293	CH-53LS-E	Achladohori	995	A	Remnants of a town of the Roman Period and a cemetery, 6km north-east of the village. Officially recognized archaeological area.	Roman	Y	H
295	CH-55LS-E	Kalokastro	351	A	Location 'Assar'. Remnants of a Byzantine Wall and findings of the Classical, Hellenistic and Roman Period. Officially recognized archaeological area.	Byzantine, Classical, Hellenistic, Roman	Y	H
<b>Regional Entity of Thessaloniki</b>								
309	CH-8LT-E	Lachanas Paliokastro Location	198	A	Parts of Fortification Walls and arch of a Church, among other antiquities. Officially recognized archaeological area with a protection zone of 100m. around the hill.	Iron Age until Byzantine Period.	Y	H
319	CH-44-E	Vlachika Kalivia 2	200	AHAP	Area located in fields with no ceramic scatters or other artifacts traced	-	N	L
319	CH-12aL16th-E	Karteres - Vlachika Kalivia 1	184	A	Settlement of the Roman Period	Roman	Y	H
319	CH-12bL16th-E	Karteres-Vlachika Kalivia 2	310	A	Settlement of the Roman Period	Roman	Y	H
320	CH-43-E	Vlachika Kalivia 1	260	AHAP	Agricultural area with ceramic scatters in low density	Unknown but probably Historic	N	M
321	CH-9LT-E	Lefkochori	>1000	A	Settlement on a hill at the location Agios Georgios of Lefkochori. Officially recognized archaeological area.	Bronze Age, Iron Age	Y	H
327	CH-40-E	Dorkada 1	412	A	Tomb with high density of ceramic scatters, partly destroyed	Prehistoric	N	H
329	CH-5LT-E	Examili - Sasakarou Baira	>1000	A	Officially recognized archaeological site with coordinates. Settlement on a tuba on a hill	Late Bronze Age until Historic Times	Y	H

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330	CH-3L9th-E	Examili 3	>1000	A	Archaeological site of the Byzantine times near the village.	Byzantine	Y	H
330	CH-6LT-E	Krithia, Marikou Tapsi or Mpachtse	>1000	A	Officially recognized archaeological site with coordinates. Settlement-tuba of the Late Bronze Age and settlement of the Historic Times	Late Bronze Age - Historic Times	Y	H
332	CH-2LT-E	Koutsolitis Assiros B	>1000	A	Officially recognized archaeological site with coordinates at Assiros. Tomb on a natural fortified hill	Early Iron Age	Y	H
333	CH-3LT-E	Toumpa Lakkou Assiros E	>1000	A	Officially recognized archaeological site with coordinates at Assiros. Settlement on a tuba	Late Bronze Age - Early Iron Age	Y	H
334	CH-1a-E	Assiros 1	>1000	M	Church of the Prophet Elias at the village of Assiros	Unknown but newer	Y	H
334	CH-1b-E	Assiros 1	>1000	M	Cemetery near by the church of Prophet Elias	Unknown but newer	Y	H
334	CH-200-E	Assiros Village	>1000	ICH	Site with Intangible Cultural Heritage to the local construction of a traditional wagon, known as 'karo'. The production of this kind of wagon is attributed to a resident of the village of Assiros, who is considered to be one of the few remaining preserving such a traditional occupation.	Contemporary	Y	H
335	CH-1LT-E	Agia Anna	>1000	A	Officially recognized archaeological site with coordinates at Assiros. Settlement on a bank	Neolithic, Late Bronze Age, Early Iron Age, Roman, Old Christian	Y	H
335	CH-41-E	Assiros 2	680	AHAP	Agricultural area near the tomb of the military camp of Assiros with pottery scatters in medium density	Roman	Y	H
335	CH-42-E	Assiros 3	1000	AHAP	Agricultural area with high density of mainly domestic pottery scatters, textile weight and a metal ring among surface findings	Post-Byzantine probably	Y	H
335	CH-9L16th-E	Assiros - Paleochora	703	AHAP	Neolithic settlement	Neolithic	Y	H

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335	CH-45-E	Assiros 4	676	AHAP	Ceramic scatters in high density and a fountain with structural elements of other periods.	Probably Byzantine	Y	H
336	CH-4LT-E	Toumpa, Assiros A	440	A	Officially recognized archaeological site with coordinates at Assiros. Settlement on a tuba	Late Bronze Age - Early Iron Age	Y	H
342	CH-716th-E	Drymos, Assiros C	487	A	Prehistoric settlement on a bank. Toumpa Drymou. Officially recognized archaeological site.	Prehistoric	Y	H
344	CH-7L9th-E	Temple of Agios Nikolaos	678	M	Church of Saint Nicolas. Area of Kamara.	Uncertain	Y	H
346	CH-5L16th-E	Toumpa of Tserempek, Melissochori	343	A	Toumpa-Prehistoric settlement. Officially recognized archaeological area.	Prehistoric	Y	H
348	CH-46-E	Castle of Oreokastro	>1000	A	Architectural remnants.	Uncertain	Y	H
349	CH-5L9th-E	Agrepavlis	640	A	Rural villa of the Early Christian Times, in the settlement of Paliokastro.	Early Christian	Y	H
349	CH-40LT-E	Paleokastro, Oreokastro	290	M	Officially recognized Monuments. Group of 4 mills.	Byzantine, Post-Byzantine	Y	H
350	CH-6L9th-E	Temple of Agios Athanasios	615	M	Church of Saint Athanasios.	Uncertain	Y	H
354	CH-31LT-E	Archaeological area of Pentalofos near Oreokastro	40	A	Officially recognized archaeological site with protection zones and coordinates: 1. Settlement-tuba and bank, 2. Burial tomb, 3. Settlement-tuba on a bank.	Bronze Age, Iron Age, Archaic Period, Classical Period and Historic Times	Y	H
356	CH-38-E	Thessaloniki 2	50	AHAP	Flat areas of land with ceramic scatters and roof tiles in low density	Newer and probably Contemporary	Y	L
356	CH-39-E	Thessaloniki 3	55	AHAP	Flat areas of land with ceramic scatters and roof tiles in low density	Newer and probably Contemporary	Y	L

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357	CH-37-E	Thessaloniki 1	160	AHAP	Flat areas of land with ceramic scatters and roof tiles in low density	Newer and probably Contemporary	Y	L
357	CH-1L16th-E	Panagia, Nea Ionia.	>1000	A	Settlement of the Historic Years on a bank. Officially recognized archaeological site.	Historic	Y	H
<b>Axios Plain</b>								
365.9	CH-46	Gefira 6	660	A	Potential site at Gefira. Hilly terrain on the road from Gefira to Vathilakos;	Uncertain	Y	H
366.1	CH-1	-	13	A	Low density ceramic scatter of at least 0.2 ha including a large sherd of post-Roman 6th century AD date. Site sits atop a low hill in a flat agricultural plain, which is an ideal place for ancient settlement;	Post-Roman	Y	L
367.0	CH-235	Vathilakos 5	943	A	Designated site, possibly dates to the early Iron Age with continued occupation into historical times in the Toumba and Trapeza areas;	Early Iron Age, Historic	Y	H
373.8	CH-224	Valtochori	853	A	Oikismos Sougoular, from the era of Ottoman rule;	Ottoman	Unknown	H
376.0	CH-232	Partheni 1	788	A	Mound of Partheni or Valtochori. Prehistoric settlement. Designated site. Protection zone is defined 300 m around the mound. The occupation of the site continued into historical times;	Late Neolithic, Historic	Y	H
376.3	CH-52	Nea Chalkidona 3	850	A, M	Mound between Partheni and Chalkidon;	Possibly LN	N	H
384.8	CH-3	-	283	A	Dense ceramic scatter measuring at least 50 m in diameter, including Classical, Hellenistic, Roman, Early Christian and Byzantine sherds. Site located in a freshly ploughed field in the plain, 663 m south of the official protected boundaries of the major archaeological site of Pella;	Classical, Hellenistic, Roman, Early Christian, Byzantine	Y	L

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385.0	CH-226	Pella	803	A	Designated archaeological site of Pella includes periods of Neolithic, Bronze and Iron Age habitation, the Hellenistic city of Pella, the Roman colony, and the Late Roman settlement of Pella;	Neolithic, Bronze Age, Iron Age, Hellenistic, Roman, Late Roman	Y	H
385.2	CH-4	-	95	A	Low density ceramic scatter with a diameter measuring at least 70 m, including sherds of possible Classic or Hellenistic date. Site located in a cotton field in the plain 707 m south of the official protected boundaries of the major archaeological site of Pella;	Greek Classical, Hellenistic	Y	L
385.5	CH-5	-	59	A	Low density ceramic scatter of undecorated sherds. Site located in a cotton field in the plain, 834 m south of the official protected boundaries of the major archaeological site of Pella;	Uncertain, but Pre-Modern	N	L
404.0	CH-206	Aghios Loukas 1	986	M	Church of Aghios Petros and Pavlos (19th century) in the village of Aghios Loukas;	19th century	Unknown	H
408.4	CH-71	Liparon 1	955	M	Church of Aghios Ioannis Prodromos, a small 3-aisled basilica. Mural paintings by Siatista painters group and icons dating from the 19th century. The area is mentioned in historic sources in 1357 and in 1481. Archaeological research revealed a possible earlier, Byzantine phase of the monument or a Byzantine monument close to the present day church. Listed monument;	late 18th century, renovated in the late 19th century	Y	H
417.5 – 418.0	CH-230	Petria 1	68	A	Officially recognized site of Petria, a Prehistoric and Roman settlement;	Prehistoric, Roman	Y	H
417.5	CH-6	-	106	A	Low density ceramic scatter of at least 0.2 ha, including Roman style sherds dating to the 4th-5th centuries AD. The site is located in an apple orchard and is likely part of the larger known site of ancient Petria;	Roman	Y	M

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417.9	CH-7	-	211	A	Dense ceramic scatter of at least 0.5 ha including Roman style sherds. Site was identified by the director of the PellaMuseum. The site is located in a freshly ploughed wheat field and was also identified in an adjacent fig grove to the South. This site is likely part of the larger known site of ancient Petria;	Roman	Y	M
418.0	CH-8	-	116	A	Low density ceramic scatter measuring at least 70 m in diameter, including roof tiles and undecorated sherds. Site located in an agricultural field within the boundaries of the Prehistoric and Roman site of Petria as defined by the Ministry of Culture;	Uncertain, but Pre-Modern	N	L
418.7	CH-9	-	41	A	Low density ceramic scatter including one undecorated cylindrical handle. Site located in a tree plantation with low grass, 496 m west of the boundaries of the Prehistoric and Roman site of Petria as defined by the Ministry of Culture;	Uncertain, but Pre-Modern	N	L
419.4	CH-10	-	33	A	Medium density ceramic scatter measuring ca 44 m in diameter, consisting mainly of roof tile fragments. Site located in a tree plantation with low grass;	Uncertain, but Pre-Modern	N	L
420.3	CH-11	-	138	A	Dense ceramic scatter with a diameter measuring at least 29 m, including glazed and typical incised Post-Byzantine pottery and a quantity of roof tiles. Site located in a freshly ploughed wheat field, 409 m SE of the designated Post-Byzantine Church of Aghios Georghios;	Post-Byzantine	N	M
420.5	CH-12	-	77	A	Dense ceramic scatter with a diameter measuring at least 71 m, including Post-Byzantine pottery and roof tiles. Site located in a freshly ploughed wheat field 325 m SE of the designated Post-Byzantine Church of Aghios Georghios;	Post-Byzantine	Y	M

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420.6	CH-72	Loutrochori 1	354	M	Church of Aghios Georghios. Old church in the cemetery of the village. The church is in a poor state of preservation and the mural paintings are partially preserved. Listed monument;	19th century	Y	H
421	CH-13	-	12	A	Stone architecture in the form of walls and the remains of two houses which seem to be Pre-Modern, perhaps from the Ottoman period. The site is located on top of a low hill with little vegetation cover and descends down into a valley to the East;	Ottoman, Pre-Modern	Y	M
423.5	CH-14	-	17	A	Dense ceramic scatter with a diameter measuring at least 135 m, including roof tiles and sherds of possible Hellenistic date. Sites extends to a vineyard (poor visibility), a ploughed field (good visibility/centre of site) and a tree plantation (isolated sherds).Site located on a terrace on a slope in a rolling terrain ca 530 m NE of the boundaries of the archaeological site of Polla Nera (ancient cemetery) as they were defined by the Ministry of Culture and 1800 m NW of the excavation site within the modern settlement of Polla Nera. The local guard of antiquities, Mr. Dimitroussis pointed roughly the vineyard area as the site of an excavation of a cemetery carried out in the 60's and possibly the area of a chance finding (relief fragment);	Hellenistic	Y	M
424.2-424.8	CH-231	Polla Nera 1	50	A	Polla Nera ancient cemetery in the Paliambela area;	Uncertain	Y	H
<b>Vermio Mountain</b>								
432.0	CH-79	Aghia Fotini 1	542	M, ICH	Church of Aghios Nikolaos, located on a small hill within the village. Contemporary monument to be executed at the foot of the hill;	Uncertain, Modern	Y	H

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436.6	CH-15	-	84	A	Medium density ceramic scatter with a diameter measuring at least 15 m, consisting of a few roof tiles, non-diagnostic pottery and an undecorated cylindrical handle. Site identified 1973 m to the NE of the boundaries of the ancient settlement in Grammatiko area, within the cleared area under an electricity pillar, located on a wooded slope with low grass;	Uncertain, but Pre-Modern	N	L
437.0	CH-80	Ano Grammatiko 1	202	ICH	Recreational area in a forest clearing close to Ano Grammatiko;	Modern	Y	M
438.8	CH-204	Ano Grammatiko 2	592	A	Ancient settlement. Roman pottery scatters are reported at the entrance of the village;	Roman	Y	H
440.8-441.3	CH-210	Kato Grammatiko Fortress 4	300	A	Fortress in Kato Grammatiko, south of Vasilikos Hill. An officially recognized site of an ancient stone fortress with a wall of 1.5 m thickness	Uncertain	Unknown	H
443.1	CH-16	-	6	A	Medium to high density ceramic scatter with a diameter measuring at least 36 m, consisting mainly of non-diagnostic, poorly preserved sherds, a few roof tiles, and a possible Late Roman sherd. Site located in a fruit tree grove in a small valley in a mountainous area which could have favoured past human activity. Site approximately 1800 m SW of the ancient fortress in Kato Grammatiko;	Uncertain, possibly Post-Roman	Y	L
443.1	CH-17	-	17	A	Medium density ceramic scatter consisting of undecorated non-diagnostic sherds, roof tiles, an undecorated handle and one sherd of possible Post-Byzantine date. Site located in a fruit tree grove in a small valley in a mountainous area which could have favoured past human activity. Site approximately 1860 m SW of the ancient fortress in Kato Grammatiko;	Post-Byzantine	Y	L

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443.4	CH-18	-	3	A	Rather low density ceramic scatter consisting of a few roof tiles, a couple of Post-Byzantine sherds and a Late Roman sherd. A rather rectangular rock is visible (possibly used as a field boundary). Site located in a fruit tree grove in a small valley in a mountainous area which could have favoured past human activity;	Late Roman, Post-Byzantine	Y	L
446.0	CH-83	Pirgi 3	690	M	KastroBridge. Stone bridge. The area lies on an important ancient track leading from Eordaia to the Upper Macedonia. Stone-paved pathways reported in the area are possibly part of this track. Listed monument with a surrounding protection zone of 200 m. Close to the village, in fortified settlement area dating from the Hellenistic to Byzantine periods;	Uncertain, possibly Post-Byzantine	Y	H
446.0	CH-19	-	55	A	Poorly preserved remains of stone house measuring no less than 0.01 ha. The structure is believed to be of historic date or recent antiquity. No associated ceramics were found nearby, making dating difficult;	Uncertain, probably Modern	N	L
446.1	CH-20	-	401	A	Well preserved field house made of dry stone. Perhaps a modern field house, but likely an important part of the Modern social landscape;	Uncertain, probably Pre-Modern	Y	L
447.6	CH-84	Pirgi 2	939	M	Sandrinós. Stone made bridge in Pirgi.	Uncertain, probably Modern	N	L
447.8	CH-345	Kominia Lofos	322	A	Neolithic period archaeological site, indicated by the 30th Ephorate	Neolithic	Unknown	H (note1)
448.2	CH-346	Kominia Chorafia	471	A	Neolithic period archaeological site, indicated by the 30th Ephorate	Neolithic	Unknown	H (note1)
450.0	CH-348	Omali Lofos	324	A	Hellenistic period archaeological site, indicated by the 30th Ephorate	Hellenistic	Unknown	H (note1)
450.2	CH-347	Omali Mikros	47	A	Roman and Byzantine period archaeological site, indicated by the 30th Ephorate	Roman, Byzantine	Unknown	H (note1)
455.4	CH-88	-	29	M	Church of Ayios Rafail in Maniaki;	Uncertain	Y	H

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456.2	CH-89	Antigonos 3	521	M	Monastery of Grigorios Palamas. (Coordinates not taken in situ);	Uncertain	Unknown	H
<b>Ptolemaida Basin</b>								
468.7	CH-228	Pentavrisso s 1	606	A	Officially recognized archaeological site;	Uncertain	Unknown	H
469.8	CH-349	Rachi	215	A	Roman and Byzantine period archaeological site, indicated by the 30th Ephorate	Roman, Byzantine	Unknown	H (note1)
470.8	CH-22	-	23	A	Low density ceramic scatter. Ceramic technology suggest dating to sometime during the Classical period, but cannot yet be identified to a specific culture;	Classical	N	L
475.1	CH-115	Mouriki 1	20	ICH	Church of the Assumption;	Possibly Modern	Y	H
484.2	CH-121	Foufas 1	397	ICH	Church of the Assumption and recreational area in the churchyard, located by the road.	Possibly Modern	N	H
485.2	CH-23	-	48	A	Medium density ceramic scatter. Ceramic style and technology suggests possible Bronze Age date, although further investigation should be able to more precisely date this cultural context. Ashlar stone threshold possibly belonging to a house also found nearby along road cutting;	Bronze Age	Y	L
485.8	CH-122	Variko 5 (Drosero)	192	M	Church of Aghia Kiriaki;	Uncertain	N	H
<b>Askion Mountain</b>								
486.5	CH-24	-	4	A	Medium density ceramic scatter of Pre-Modern style located on a flat terraced area 4 m north of centreline measuring 0.06 ha in size. No diagnostic sherds were discovered, making dating difficult;	Uncertain, but Pre-Modern	N	L
486.6	CH-125	Variko 4	188	ICH	Unknown chapel (on the road);	Uncertain	N	H
489.2	CH-234	Variko 2	645	A	A site in Kampos, with Neolithic and Bronze Age pottery;	Neolithic, Bronze Age	Unknown	H

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489.7	CH-129	Variko 3	407	M, ICH	Church of Aghios Athanassios, on a mountainous landscape and recreational area;	Uncertain	Y	H
490.3	CH-25	-	106	A	Two small stone paved surfaces approximately 8m apart, measuring approximately 2.5 x 0.60 m each and they may extend more. Site located in a terraced field close to a water stream in a poor visibility area. Possibly part of a foot path (a faint foot path is discernible) or a feature related to traditional agricultural practices (e.g. a threshing floor);	Uncertain	N	M
490.4	CH-26	-	251	A	Small concentration of rocks measuring approximately 3x1 m. Not clear if the rocks are part of natural formations or the upper part of a buried structure. Located on a terrace with poor visibility due to tall grass;	Uncertain	N	M
491.1	CH-27	-	228	A	Small concentration of rocks. Not clear if the rocks are part of natural formations or the upper part of a buried structure. Located on a slopping field with poor visibility;	Uncertain	N	L
491.7	CH-130	Klissoura 3	997	M	Monastery of the Virgin Mary (Panagia) in Klissoura. There is an unidentified church opposite the monastery;	1813	Y	H
492.5	CH-215	Klissoura 15	584	M	Church of Aghios Anthonios;	1860	Unknown	H
492.7	CH-213	Klissoura 13	610	M	Trinity Chapel;	Uncertain	Y	H
493.1	CH-135	Klissoura 8	950	ICH	Church of Aghia Anastasia-Aghios Nektarios;	Possibly Modern	N	H
493.1	CH-212	Klissoura 6	556	M	Prophet Elias Church;	Possibly late Byzantine	Y	H
493.1	CH-214	Klissoura 14	728	M	Church of Aghios Athanasios;	1847	Unknown	H
493.1	CH-211	Klissoura 7	484	M	Church of Aghios Markos;	1864	Y	H

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497	CH-28	-	68	A	Dense ceramic scatter intersecting centreline of probable Hellenistic date. Current known extents of the site measure about 1 ha. Site is located in freshly ploughed wheat field and visibility is good. Hellenistic black-slipped sherds were found, providing a general date. The extents of this site are not well known and may extend further to north beyond the margins of the ploughed field;	Hellenistic	Y	M
497.6	CH-29	-	38	A	Isolated sherds consisting of a roof tile fragment and an undecorated strap handle and a medium density ceramic scatter consisting of undecorated sherds. Diameter of the surveyed site estimated to be 79 m. Site located in a ploughed agricultural field;	Uncertain, but Pre-Modern	N	L
504.1	CH-30	-	0	A	Medium density ceramic scatter in freshly ploughed wheat field intersecting the centreline. Current known extents of the site measure at about 0.7 ha. Site is located in freshly ploughed wheat field and visibility is good. Pottery may be Roman, but few diagnostic sherds were recovered. The site lies within the larger context of the ancient Korissos crop marks;	Roman	Y	H
504.3	CH-31	-	7	A	Medium density ceramic scatter in freshly ploughed wheat field intersecting the centerline. Current known extents of the site measure at about 0.04 ha. Pottery may be Roman, but few diagnostic sherds were recovered. The site lies within the larger context of the ancient Korissos crop marks;	Roman	Y	H
504.4	CH-32	-	2	A	Medium density ceramic scatter in freshly ploughed wheat field intersecting the centreline. Current known extents of the site measure at about 1.15 ha. Pottery may be Roman, but few diagnostic sherds were recovered. The site lies within the larger context of the ancient Korissos crop marks;	Roman	Y	H

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504.6	CH-136	Korissos 4	821	A	Hellenistic–Byzantine settlement on “Tsakoni” mound, 500 m west of Korissos (Aghios Dionissios) with a commanding view of the area. It is possible that the settlement is located on top of the hill and the cemetery at the foothill. To the east of the hill, a mound, possibly serving as the acropolis of the settlement. Chance finds include Hellenistic through Byzantine period coins, marble architectural fragments and inscriptions;	Hellenistic–Byzantine	Y	H
505	CH-33	-	8	A	Low density ceramic scatter in freshly ploughed wheat field intersecting the centreline. Current known extents of the site measure at about 1.1 ha. Pottery may be Roman, but few diagnostic shards were recovered. The site lies within the larger context of the ancient Korissos crop marks;	Roman	Y	H
<b>Region West of Kastoria to the Border</b>								
508.0	CH-137	Krepeni 4	803	M	Church of Aghios Nikolaos;	Unknown, possibly Post-Byzantine	Y	H
508.0	CH-279	Krepeni 1	770	A	Iron Age cemetery. Bronze statuette found here. Designated site;	Iron Age	Unknown	H
512.1	CH-34	-	62	A	Medium density ceramic scatter of possible Roman date, located on flat agricultural fields next to base of a mountain. The site directly intersects the centreline and thus far has been mapped to about 0.7 ha;	Roman	N	M
512.6	CH-161	Militsa 1	237	A	Surface pottery scatters indicate a Roman settlement in the “Isvor” area, 100 m NW of Militsa. The acropolis of the settlement may be located on the rocky hill to the SE of Isvor;	Roman	Y	H
512.7	CH-162	Militsa 2	571	ICH	Unidentified chapel at the edge of the village and graveyard, close to Militsa 1;	Uncertain	Y	H

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512.7	CH-35	-	27	A	Dense ceramic scatter of possible Roman date located on flat agricultural fields near a permanent water source. The site is located 27 m away from the centreline and is mapped at 0.25 ha, but may extend beyond the freshly ploughed wheat field (which has good visibility) into surrounding areas with poor visibility;	Roman	Y	M
512.8	CH-36	-	21	A	Low density ceramic scatter about 15 m south of the centreline. This site may be related to the nearby site identified to the East but no diagnostic sherds were uncovered. Visibility was poor as the site was in a mature corn field, so its extents and density may actually be greater than what was found in the field;	Uncertain, but Pre-Modern	N	L
517.3	CH-207	Dispilio 1	632	A	In Nisi area, beside the lake of Kastoria, the designated archaeological site of Dispilio, a unique Late Neolithic settlement dating to the sixth millennium BC. There is an ancient wall dating from 412-399 B.C. There is an on-going systematic excavation and restoration program. The area north of the road is a protected zone;	Neolithic	Y	H
519.1	CH-37	-	60	M	A Hellenistic or Roman stone bridge. The dimensions of the bridge are 1 m tall, 2 m wide, and 3 m long. Parts of the bridge are damaged and a small portion of the roof has collapsed in, however, it is generally in good condition. The bridge is known but not recorded in any archaeological database. This was inferred by the presence of a modern tunnel made of cement which butts up against the northern side of the ancient bridge and a portion of the ancient bridge has been mended with cement (although very poorly). This is a highly important cultural feature and should not be disturbed;	Hellenistic or Roman	Y	H

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520	CH-225	Argos Orestikon	912	A	Remains of vaulted tombs of the Roman period (2nd-3rd century) and an Early Christian basilica (4th-5th century), on top of Paravella Hill, NW of Argos;	Roman, Early Christian	Unknown	H
520.4	CH-38	-	13	A	A medium density ceramic scatter of Hellenistic and Roman sherds in freshly ploughed wheat field. Current known extents of the site measure about 0.9 ha. The presence of surface ceramics suggests that there are subsurface archaeological resources present;	Hellenistic, Roman	Y	L
520.4	CH-179	Argos Orestikon 9	618	A	Argos Orestiko. Archaeological site ( <i>Αρχαιολογικό Έργο στη Μακεδονία και Θράκη – Archaeological Works in Macedonia and Thrace 2006</i> ) Unknown structure at a distance in the fields;	Uncertain	Y	H
521.8	CH-180	Argos Orestikon 8	448	A	Archaeological excavation site ( <i>Αρχαιολογικό Έργο στη Μακεδονία και Θράκη – Archaeological Works in Macedonia and Thrace 2008</i> ). During site survey, a mound was visited with a fence on top. A trench surrounding the hill was visible which may belong to the excavation site;	Roman	Y	H
521.9	CH-181	Argos Orestikon 10	617	A	Possibly the site of Argos Orestiko 10, located here on a mound in hilly terrain ( <i>Αρχαιολογικό Έργο στη Μακεδονία και Θράκη – Archaeological Works in Macedonia and Thrace 2006</i> );	Uncertain	Y	H
531.3	CH-39	-	293	A	A cultural mound with a high density ceramic scatter and associated possible burial ground. Current known extents of the cultural mound measure about 1.3 ha. Current known extents of the possible ancient burial ground measure about 0.3 ha. This site has a high potential value and should not be disturbed;	Roman and earlier	Y	H

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532.0	CH-40	-	259	A	Medium density ceramic scatter on top of a low hill in an agricultural field with the place name "Tomb". Current known extents of the site measure about 0.7 ha. This site is likely not a tomb, given that tombs typically do not have associated ceramic scatters, but it may be a local -me that refers to the antiquity of the place;	Possibly Roman	Y	H
535.3	CH-278	Inoi 1	914	A	Remains of a Roman settlement on the naturally fortified Ayios Nikolaos Hill, to the East of the village;	Roman	Y	H
539.3	CH-41	-	827	M, ICH	WWII mountaintop bunkers and trenches facing the Albanian border along with a shrine, a church and two recreational areas. The WWII instalments seem to be important to the people living in the local area.	Historic	Y	H

**Notes**

**Site Types**

A Arcaheological Site

AHAP Area of High Archaeological Potential

ICH Site with Intagible Cultural Heritage

M Monument

**Site Importance**

H High

M Moderate/Medium

L Low

**Cultural Heritage Site Number**

CH Cultutal Heritage

LR Listed in the official Catalogues of Rhodopi Prefecture

LK Listed in the official Catalogues of Kavala Prefecture

LS Listed in the official Catalogues of Serres Prefecture

LT Listed in the official Catalogues of Thessaloniki Regional Entity

L18th Listed by the 18th Ephorate of Komotini (IH' EPCA)

L31st Listed by the 31st Ephorate of Xanthi (LA'EPCA)

L17th Listed in the 17th EPCA official reply

L27th Listed in the 27th EPCA official reply

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	L12th	Listed in the 12th EBA official records						
	L16th	Listed in the 16th EPCA official reply						
	L9th	Listed in the 9th EBA official reply						
	Note1	Denotes that the site was identified by the Ephorates or by other knowledgeable individuals, not assessed with CH importance/quality criteria but assumed to be of High importance						
	Note2	CH28 and CH5L18th are the same. CH5L18th was listed in the official correspondence of 18th EPCA in the provided location but has been ground-truthed and relocated during the jointly performed Field Survey.						
	Note3	The official archaeological site of Paggaiio includes various protection zones of which none is crossed by the project.						

Source: ERM (2011), EXERGIA (2013), ASPROFOS (2013).

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