

ROUTE 5

„STRANDZHA - GUARDIAN OF THE NATIONAL REVIVAL SPIRIT AND CULTURE“

DEVELOPMENT OF TOURISM ROUTES COVERING THE ELIGIBLE
TERRITORY OF BULGARIA UNDER JOINT OPERATIONAL
PROGRAMME BLACK SEA BASIN 2014-2020

under Project “Development of Sustainable Cultural Tourism in the Black Sea Basin”, CULTOUR-BSB, reference number: BSB-117, Grant contract ENI No. 100708/05.09.2018 funded under the Joint Operational Programme “Black Sea Basin 2014-2020”.

Activity A.T.2.1 “Development of regional tourism routes in the CULTOUR-BSB countries”

Result D.T2.1.1. “Developed 25 regional tourism routes in the project partner countries”

Beneficiary: Sozopol Municipality, Bulgaria

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1. INTRODUCTION

This tourism route is a part of activity A.T.2.1 “Development of regional tourism routes in the CULTOUR-BSB countries”, deliverable D.T2.1.1. “Developed 25 regional tourism routes in the project partner countries”, part of work package T2 “Development of regional and cross-border tourism routes”, project “Development of Sustainable Cultural Tourism in the Black Sea Basin”, CULTOUR-BSB, reference number: BSB-117. The project is implemented according to the Grant contract from ENI No. 100708/05.09.2018 signed between the Ministry of Regional Development and the public administration acting as Managing Authority (MA) of the Joint Operational Programme “Black Sea Basin 2014-2020” and Sozopol Municipality in its capacity of Lead Beneficiary.

CULTOUR-BSB falls within the scope of Specific Objective 1: Promote business and entrepreneurship within the Black Sea Basin, Priority 1.1: Jointly promote business and entrepreneurship in the tourism and cultural sectors

Project partners

The project consortium includes 6 partners from 5 countries of the Black Sea basin:

- Sozopol Municipality, Bulgaria (Lead Beneficiary),
- Constanta Municipality, Romania (Project Beneficiary 2),
- ECOCENTER for Environmental Protection, Georgia (Project Beneficiary 3),
- Agency of Sustainable Development and European Integration “Lower Danube Euroregion”, Ukraine (Project Beneficiary 4),
- Executive Committee of Izmail City Council, Ukraine (Project Beneficiary 5),
- Düzce Governorship, Turkey (Project Beneficiary 6).

Project overall and specific objectives

The project aims at joint development and promotion of the cross-border business opportunities in the tourism sector with an emphasis on the cultural segment of the market within the Black Sea Basin.

Specific objectives

- Improved cooperation between the countries in the BSB and enhanced exchange of knowledge and communication between all relevant stakeholders in the tourism sector;
- Building stronger cross-border business opportunities in the cultural tourism within the BSB;
- Enhanced attractiveness of tourism sector through small scale investments in the BSB region and through the use of new technologies and interactive tools for promotionGroup of activities;

Activities

- GA M Project management and coordination
- GA T1 Development of joint strategy for cross-border tourism promotion
- GA T2 Development of national and cross-border tourism routes
- GA T3 Development of interactive web-based platform for tourism promotion
- GA I1 Enhance attractiveness of cultural site in Sozopol, Bulgaria
- GA I2 Enhance attractiveness cultural site in Izmail, Ukraine
- GA I3 Enhance attractiveness and promotion of cultural and historical site in Düzce, Turkey
- GA C Communication

Expected results

- Building stronger cross-border business opportunities in the tourism sector in the Black Sea Basin (BSB). Through the implementation of the project activities (conduction of 5 national seminars, development of an Analysis of tourism potential, Joint Strategy for cross-border tourism promotion, creation of 5 national routes per country or total 25, creation of 15 cross-border tourism routes in the Black Sea Region) will be obtained sustainable economic and business growth as well as stimulated business cooperation. The result will have positive impact on building prosperity and competitiveness of the region and higher levels of employment and income in the BSB.
- Development of a sustainable Joint strategy for cross-border tourism promotion that will cover the eligible programme territory of Bulgaria, Romania, Georgia, Ukraine and Turkey.
- Fifteen (15) jointly developed cross-border tourism routes involving 2-5 countries. This result will encourage inter-flows of visitors coming from other regions and countries and will contribute the establishment of the Black Sea region as a cultural destination.
- Conduction of twelve (12) cross border tourism events organised using ENI support.
- Three (3) small scale improvements to cultural and historical sites that will enhance the attractiveness of the cultural and historical sites in Bulgaria, Ukraine and Turkey.

Total project budget: EUR 957 792.24, co-funded by the programme are EUR 881 168.86

- Lead partner Sozopol Municipality, Bulgaria: EUR 237 026.24
- Partner 2 Constanta Municipality, Romania: EUR 118 169.00
- Partner 3 ECOCENTER for Environmental Protection, Georgia: EUR 129

047.00

- Partner 4 Agency of Sustainable Development and European Integration “Lower Danube Euroregion”, Ukraine: EUR 128 520.00
- Partner 5 Executive Committee of Izmail City Council, Ukraine: EUR 141 334.00
- Partner 6 Düzce Governorship, Turkey: EUR 203 696.00

Project target groups are 365 organizations established in Bulgaria, Romania, Georgia, Ukraine and Turkey, including:

- Local public authorities: 25 municipalities and 25 municipal councils,
- Regional public authorities: 25 regional administrations,
- National public authorities: 5 Ministries of Tourism and 5 Ministries of Economy or equal,
- Business support organizations: 25 business support associations in the fields of economy, tourism and environmental protection,
- Stakeholders including NGOs: 70 NGOs in the field of social economy, tourism and environmental protection,
- SMEs: 150 private sector organizations, including tour agencies, tour operators, hotels, restaurants and other services providers in the field of tourism,
- Infrastructure and public services providers: 10 infrastructure and public services providers,
- Others: 30 museums and historical associations.

Activity A.T.2.1 “Development of regional tourism routes in the CULTOUR-BSB countries” aims at creating new opportunities for the business and promotion of additional employment in the tourism sector. The integration of activities and attractions in several united routes shall facilitate the cooperation and encourage the economic growth. The general attractiveness of the Black Sea Basin region shall be enhanced as destination through presenting of new attractions and characteristics of the destinations to its visitors in view of increasing the number of tourist, extending the average duration of their stay and the total expenses.

2. MAIN CHARACTERISTICS OF THE ROUTE



Project funded by
EUROPEAN UNION

Project “Development of Sustainable Cultural Tourism in the Black Sea Basin”
D.T2.1.1. “Development of 25 regional routes in the countries partners under the project”



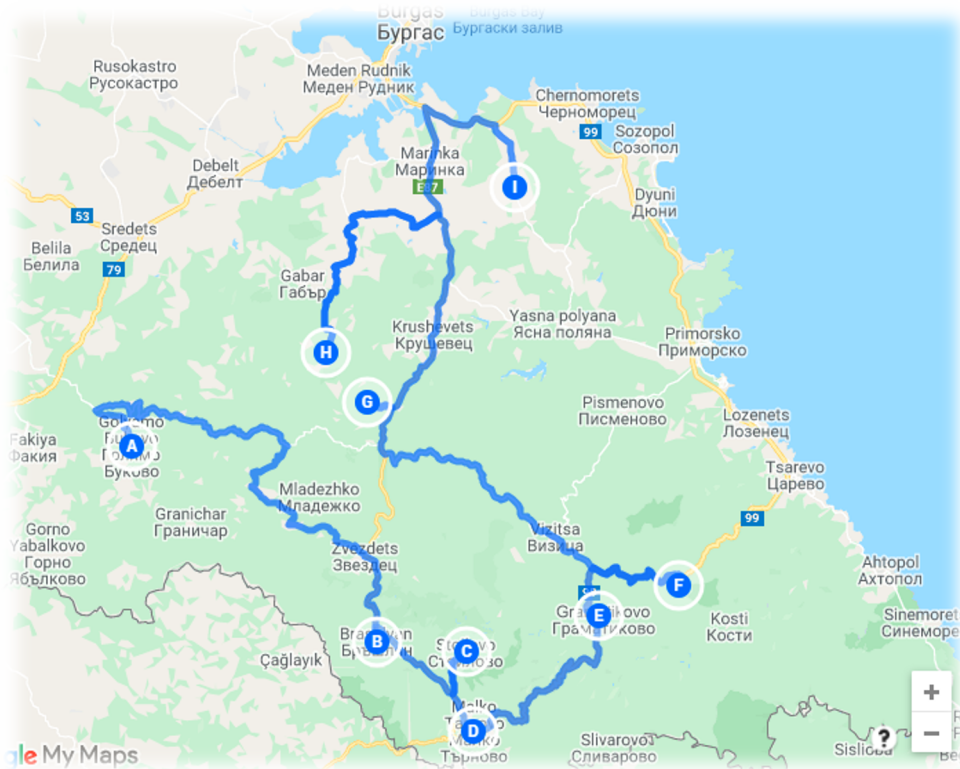
Starting point: village Golyamo Bukovo, Sredets Municipality

End point: village Rossen, Sredets Municipality

Duration: 10 days

Transport accessibility: car, bicycle, public transport

Season: all year round



- A. Strandzha Nature Park
Village Golyamo Bukovo, Sredets Municipality
- B. Architectural reserve village Brashlyan, Malko Tarnovo Municipality
- C. Village Stoilovo, Malko Tarnovo Municipality
- D. Town Malko Tarnovo, Malko Tarnovo Municipality
- E. Village Gramatikovo, Malko Tarnovo Municipality
- F. Village Bulgari, Tsarevo Municipality
- G. Village Indzhe Voyvoda, Sozopol
- H. Village Varshilo, Sozopol
- I. Village Rossen, Sozopol

3. SITES

DAY 1-2



Strandzha Nature Park

Strandzha Nature Park is the largest protected territory in Bulgaria that covers an area of 1161 km². It was proclaimed as protected territory by Order No. RD-350 dated 14.07.2000. It is situated in the southeast part of the country bordering the Republic of Turkey to the south and reaching to the east the Black Sea coastline.

There are five nature reserves on the territory of the park, 14 protected localities and 8 natural landmarks.

This is the only place on the continent, where the typical forests from the end of the Tertiary (about 1.8 million years ago) are preserved. Deciduous forests cover about 80% of the territory of the park. Their average age is higher than the ages of other trees in the country. One can often come across Oriental Sessile Oak trees, Oak trees, Oriental Beech trees, and Tanniniferous Oak trees that are 1.5 - 2.0 m in diameter and over 500 years old in the natural ancient woods.

Strandzha Park is the Bulgarian protected territory with greatest number of vertebrates - 413 species. 600 species of invertebrates have been ascertained. Almost 70 fish species inhabit the coastal waters of the nature park and the freshwater species are 42.

‘Via Pontica’ - the birds’ migration route passes through the coastal areas of Strandzha Park. Every year millions of birds fly through this air corridor swapping their mating places in Northern Europe for the winter shelters in Africa. This makes the park extremely important for the survival of scores of rare and protected bird species. 270 kinds of birds are spotted on the territory of the park. The populations of 50 species are of European importance: White Stork (*Ciconia ciconia*), Black Stork (*Ciconia nigra*), Lesser Spotted Eagle (*Aquila pomarina*), etc.

The rich biological diversity of the park is a result of the geological specifics of Strandzha, its climate, and its unique geographical position - it stands on the crossroad between Europe, the Mediterranean, and Asia. Within territory of just a couple of square kilometres tourists can cross a venerable oak forest, then walk through a typical Mediterranean zone and a wet bay forest to finally reach the seashore. There are several marked eco-trails on the territory of the park.

The villages in Strandzha have preserved their architecture and offer accommodation in small family houses and family hotels. There are camping sites along the Black Sea Coast and the valleys of Veleka and Mladezhka Rivers are preferred spots for tenting.

Two information-visitor centres operate in the town of Malko Tarnovo and Gramatikovo Village. They provide information about tourist routes and accommodation, as well as contact local guides and tourists.

Location		Accessibility	on foot bicycle motor vehicle
Working time	free access	Services	-
Contacts	-	Website	https://www.strandja.bg/
Entry fee	free of charge	Coordinates	N 43.687311 E 28.540236

Monastery ‘St. Life-accepting Source’, village Golyamo Bukovo

Golyamo Bukovo Monastery ‘St. Life-accepting Source’ is the only inhabited monastery in Strandzha Mountain. The monastery was established in the 12th century on the foundations of an ancient sanctuary. It consists of a three-nave basilica and a residential building. The monastery was destroyed and restored in 1873. The holy spring ‘Life-accepting Source’ is situated in the temple altar. The site was proclaimed as cultural monument.

By the summer of 2005 the monastery is fully functioning. New buildings are constructed. The church is icon-painted, as well as the small residential building.

The easiest way to reach village Golyamo Bukovo is to take the turn to village Varovnik on the main road Elhovo-Sredets. There are road signs to the monastery in the village itself.

Location	Village Golyamo Bukovo	Accessibility	on foot bicycle motor vehicle
Working time	free access	Services	-
Contacts	-	Website	-
Entry fee	free of charge	Coordinates	N 42. 10927 E 27. 13505

DAY 3-4

Architectural-historical reserve village Brashlyan

Brashlyan is a village in Southeast Bulgaria, part of Strandzha Nature Park. It is situated at 57 km away from the village Golyamo Bukovo.

Since 1982 the entire village Brashlyan is an architectural and historical

reserve. Typical Strandzha architecture dated from 18-19th century is well preserved. 76 houses were announced as architectural monuments of culture, 9 of them with national significance. It is believed that the oldest house in the village was built in the 17th century.

One of the most remarkable buildings in Brashlyan is Church “St. Dimitar”. It was built at the end of the 17th century on the place of an ancient Thracian sanctuary, which is believed to have been dedicated to the god of wine and fertility Dionysus. Church “St. Dimitar” was dug in the ground and in the past it was surrounded by a high stone wall. A marble altar of Zeus-Dionysus with an inscription in ancient Greek has been built in the pulpit of the church. The church bell is also unique - it was cast in the first half of the 19th century in Yaroslavl, Russia. In 1975 the church was announced as a cultural monument and in 1982 - an architectural monument of national significance.

Interesting for visiting are the discovered in the surroundings of the village dolmens and burial tomb necropolis from the Thracian times, as well as the remains of an antique settlement.

The following landmarks can be visited on the territory of the village Brashlyan:

- *Church “St. Dimitar”* - the spot where at the end of the seventeenth century the church was built used to be the site of a Thracian sanctuary in ancient times. It is believed that it was dedicated to the god of wine and fertility Dionysus, and to Zeus the Thunderer. The church is an example of the local revival religious architecture. In 1975 it was declared a cultural monument, and in 1982 - an architectural monument of national importance. The unique bell from the first half of the nineteenth century, which was cast in the city of Yaroslavl - Russia, can be seen today. The temple was dug in the ground and in the past was surrounded by a wall about 2.50 m high. The entire central interior space is dug in the ground in order to provide more space inside. A marble altar of Zeus-Dionysus with an inscription in ancient Greek has been built in the pulpit of the church.
- *Church school - an architectural and cultural monument.* It is situated next to Church “St. Dimitar”. The school was founded in 1871, after Bulgaria gained ecclesiastical independence.
- *Ethnographic museum* - situated in an 150 years old building which has been preserved in its authentic form both externally and internally - interior design and arrangement of the rooms. From an architectural point of view, it is a two-storeyed house dating from the Revival period, with a ground floor build with stone and a wooden second floor. The museum provides insight into the specific features of life and crafts in the village of Brashlyan from the second half of the nineteenth century to the first half of the twentieth century. In the big room on the second floor there is a typical fireplace, built with stone against the wall (badja). The

ground floor (dam) used to serve as a livestock barn in the past. Today it has been turned into a crafts room, where visitors can see an authentic loom and can try to weave.

- *Museum of the traditional lifestyle and culture of Brashlyan* - devoted to the traditional agriculture of the Revival. Under a purpose built shelter and all around the yard there are exhibits of old agricultural tools used in the past by people in Strandzha. In the indoor part of the museum there is a loom and various artifacts from the life of the residents of Brashlyan which have been donated by the local people. Women from the local association demonstrate the normal activities during the long winter evenings - spinning, knitting, singing and others typical of a women’s get-together. The courtyard of the museum is often too small for the round dances which the tourists dance together with the local women, and for the typical of Strandzha games that they play - “filek”, “narichane”, etc.

- *Balyuvata House* - an architectural and historical monument. It was built in XIX century. The architecture is typical of the houses in Strandzha. The ground floor is made of spalled stone and mud and has two wooden sashes. The second floor is made of wood.

- *St. Panteleymon Chapel* - located 1 km south of Brashlyan. There are many centuries-old trees around it, a shelter with tables, benches and a fireplace.

- *St. Marina Chapel* - located at the eastern end of the village of Brashlyan.

- *St. Petka Chapel* - located about 2 km east of the village of Brashlyan.

Location	Village Brashlyan	Accessibility	on foot bicycle motor vehicle
Working time	free access	Services	-
Contacts	-	Website	-
Entry fee	free of charge	Coordinates	N 42.04609 E 27.42739

DAY 5

Village Stoilovo

Stoilovo is a village in Southeast Bulgaria. It is situated in Malko Tarnovo Municipality, Burgas District. It is in 5 km distance from the main road Malko Tarnovo - Burgas, at 15 km away from village Brashlyan and at 9 km away from town Malko Tarnovo.

The village is located on high ground, a panoramic ridge, above the valleys of the Mechi Dol River and the Veleka River at 300 m above sea level. Beautiful panoramas are revealed from village Stoilov to the Bosna Ridge with the small villages perched on its slopes, to the historical locality ‘Petrova Nlva’ with the ‘Transfiguration’ monument, as well as to the venerable beech forest of ‘Sredoka’ reserve situated on the steep right bank of Mechi Dol River.

It is believed that Stoilovo is one of the oldest settlements in Strandzha. It was founded on this location 250-300 years ago and until that time it was situated at about 5 km away to the west in ‘Yurta’ locality. The main livelihood at that time was sheep-breeding, charcoal-making and basket-making, which is practiced also nowadays.

Cultural and natural landmarks on the territory of village Stoilovo include:

- ‘Dokuzak’ waterfall;
- St. Ilia Church - it houses one of the oldest altar gates (17th century), announced as cultural monument of local importance;
- Old Strandzha houses (18 - 19th century);
- ‘Petrova Niva’ locality;
- Karst precipice ‘Golyamata Vapa’ 125 m deep;
- ‘Sredoka’ reserve is situated near the village.
-

Location	Village Stoilovo	Accessibility	on foot bicycle motor vehicle
Working time	free access	Services	-
Contacts	-	Website	-
Entry fee	free of charge	Coordinates	N 42.03854 E 27.51605

DAY 6

Town Malko Tarnovo

Malko Tarnovo is situated in the heart of Bulgarian Strandzha, in the middle of a valley between the Rezovska River and the Mecha River (Aidere), at 350 m. above the sea level. The town is surrounded by the woody uplands of the mountain; at 5 km away from the town, the highest point in Bulgarian Strandzha is situated -

Golyamo Gradishte Peak (710 m), wherefrom a spacious view opens to the hills of Strandzha and to the Black Sea.

Malko Tarnovo and its surroundings offer exceptionally rich variety of natural riches - venerable forests with registered over 60 century-old trees, numerous springs, whimsical rock formations, numerous caves, etc. in combination with its unique nature, the region is enhancing its attractiveness by the numerous cultural-historical monuments - remains from the Thracian culture (fortresses, sanctuaries, tombs), chapels, churches, old Strandzha houses, etc.

The following landmarks can be visited on the territory of the municipality:

- *Historical museum*

The historical museum in Malko Tarnovo is established in 1983. The museum exhibits are situated in four houses of typical national revival architecture. The museum houses several expositions - Archeology, History, Intangible cultural heritage, Arts and Nature. One of the most interesting attractions in the museum is the telephone booth, where one can hear the sounds of various birds inhabiting the territory of Strandzha Mountain.

- *Ethnographic museum house*

Ethnographic museum house in Malko Tarnovo is a part of the exposition of the History Museum and it presents the lifestyle in Strandzha Nature Park. The house is a cultural monument and it has high architectural value. Here, materials from the everyday life of the Strandzha population from 18th to 19th century are exhibited.

- *Assumption of the Holy Mother church*

The Assumption of the Holy Mother church is situated in the center of town Malko Tarnovo. It was built in 1830. Since that time it was rebuilt three times. Today the church houses over 150 icons. It is the symbol of town Malko Tarnovo because for ages the church is struggling to preserve and establish the Bulgarian nationality, spirituality, customs, literature and culture.

- *Virgin Mary chapel*

The chapel is situated in ‘Tturnogorovo’ locality at about 4 km away to the south of town Malko Tarnovo. It is located on the right bank of the Tturnogorovska River, among the most beautiful localities in the region, favourite spot for relax of the Malko Tarnovo residents and the guest of the town.

- *St. Trinity ‘manastirche’ (chapel)*

St. Trinity ‘manastirche’ is situated in ‘Pryaslopat’ locality at about 2 km away to the south of town Malko Tarnovo. It is located in the villa area of the town, at the northeast foot of Golyamo Gradishte Peak, at 477 m above sea level. Actually, the site is a chapel, but as it is accepted in Strandzha - the chapels are called ‘manastirche’, so that it is famous as the Manastirche.

Location	Town Malko Tarnovo	Accessibility	on foot bicycle motor vehicle
Working time	free access	Services	-
Contacts	-	Website	-
Entry fee	free of charge	Coordinates	N 41.98013 E 27.52254

DAY 7

Village Gramatikovo

Village Gramatikovo is situated in the Strandzha Mountain and within the borders of Strandzha Nature Park. It is at 24 km away from Burgas (via village Vizitsa) and at 25 km away from the municipal center Malko Tarnovo. It is located on a high panoramic ridge above the valley of the Veleka River. Beautiful panoramic views are revealed from here to the Rezovsko Ridge and the Turkish Strandzha. Located to the north are some of the most representative massif woods preserving century-old oak-beech forests.

According to the legend, village Gramatikovo was founded by exiled monks - grammaticians, educated people. It is believed that those monks were from the devastated Sinaitic Monasteries and part of them have founded the village Gramatikovo in Strandzha, and another part settled to the north in the Eastern Balkans and founded another Gramatikovo (today's village Lyulyakovo, Ruen Municipality). This should have happened in the middle of the 14th century, when the Ottoman enslaver devastated the entire region, where many monasteries existed.

The following landmarks can be visited on the territory of the village:

- *Saint Trinity Monastery*

The monastery is one of the most interesting in Strandzha. Situated in ‘Kotvinite’ locality, the monastery was built in 1870 over the entrance of a natural cave. Water is dropping from the walls of the cave and it is believed that it is a holy spring with curative qualities. It is believed that every entry in the cave

sanctifies the sins. At only 60 meters to the northeast of Saint Trinity an 800 years old Strandzha oak (‘lazhnik’) is growing.

- *St. 40 Martyrs Church*

St. 40 Martyrs Church dates from the end of the 18th century and it is a cultural monument. In 1877 it was burned down by the retreating Circassians, after which it was rebuilt. It used to house the largest collection of icons of the icon-painter Stavro Mihaylov from Lozengrad. Every year on the first Saturday and Sunday of August the village fair is celebrated - the day of St. Ilia (old calendar).

Location	Village Gramatikovo	Accessibility	on foot bicycle motor vehicle
Working time	free access	Services	-
Contacts	-	Website	-
Entry fee	free of charge	Coordinates	N 42.06155 E 27.65495

DAY 8

Village Bulgari

Bulgari is a village in Southeast Bulgaria, Tsarevo Municipality, Burgas District, at 17 km away from village Gramatikovo. Village Bulgari is located in the eastern part of Strandzha Mountain and its surroundings are overgrown by thick beech and oak forests. A wonderful view is revealed from the village to the undulating rounded crests of Strandzha.

Village Bulgari is famous for the preserved Nestinar (‘firewalkers’) rituals, the traditional Nestinar games that takes place on June 3, when the Saints Constantine and Helena are celebrated. It is included in the UNESCO Intangible Cultural Heritage List. The region around is remarkable as regards preserved nature and ethnographic traditions.

The oldest Bulgarian reservation “Silkosa” is situated to the east of village Bulgari. “Silkosa” Reserve is the first protected locality in Bulgaria announced by Ordinance No. 8485 dated 29.06.1933 of the Ministry of Agriculture and State-owned Properties as strictly guarded state forest “Gorna Elenitsa - Silkosa” on the territory of the villages Bulgari and Kostin, Tsarevo Municipality, Burgas District, on area of 10 226 decares.

Location	Village Bulgari	Accessibility	on foot bicycle motor vehicle
Working time	free access	Services	-
Contacts	-	Website	-
Entry fee	free of charge	Coordinates	N 42.08776 E 27.72929

DAY 9 - 10

Village Indzhe Voyvoda

Indzhe Voyvoda is a village in Southeast Bulgaria situated in the north upland of Strandzha Mountain. It is situated in Sozopol Municipality, Burgas District, at 44 km away from village Bulgari and at 55 km away from town Sozopol.

The following landmarks can be visited on the territory of village Indzhe Voyvoda:

- Architectural ensemble - a complex of old houses from the 19th century built in the Strandzha architectural style. 62 houses were announced as architectural monuments;
- ‘Lipata’ Cave, 41 meters deep;
- Protected locality ‘Kazakov Vir’ - announced in 2003 in view of protection of rock formations, a karst spring and natural habitats of rare vegetable and animal species.

Location	Village Indzhe Voyvoda	Accessibility	on foot bicycle motor vehicle
Working time	free access	Services	-
Contacts	-	Website	-
Entry fee	free of charge	Coordinates	N 42.22127 E 27.41833

Village Varshilo, Sozopol

Varshilo is a village in the Strandzha Mountain at 44 km away from village Indzhe Voyvoda and at 55 km away from town Sozopol. The main landmarks that can be visited are the protected locality ‘Tyasna Reka’, the waterfall ‘Skakla Voda’, the chapel ‘St. Constantine and Helena’. Also, the Dara Dere River passes

near the village with its beautiful pool ‘Kumben’.

Location	Village Varshilo	Accessibility	on foot bicycle motor vehicle
Working time	free access	Services	-
Contacts	-	Website	-
Entry fee	free of charge	Coordinates	N 42.26006 E 27.37841

Village Rossen, Sozopol

Rossen is a village in Southeast Bulgaria, in Sozopol Municipality, Burgas District. The village is situated on the bank of the Rossenska River, a tributary of the Ropotamo River, in the foot of Rossen Hill, at 45 km away from village Varshilo and at 23 km away from town Sozopol.

The following landmarks can be visited on the territory of village Rossen:

- The only church school in Sozopol Municipality.
- ‘Krimna’ Fortress, called also ‘Krimni’, where in 1328 Tzar Mihail Shishman Assen and the Byzantine Emperor Andronic entered into an alliance treaty.

Location	Village Rossen	Accessibility	on foot bicycle motor vehicle
Working time	free access	Services	-
Contacts	-	Website	-
Entry fee	free of charge	Coordinates	N 42.38567 E 27.56843

SOURCES

Website: Official site of Malko Tarnovo Municipality.
<https://www.malkotarnovo.org/index.html>

Website: Official site of Strandzha Nature Park <https://www.Strandzha.bg/>



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Website: Official site of Tsarevo Municipality. <http://tzarevo.net/>

Website: Register of tourist attractions, Ministry of Tourism, Republic of Bulgaria.
<http://rta.tourism.government.bg/TARegister.aspx>

