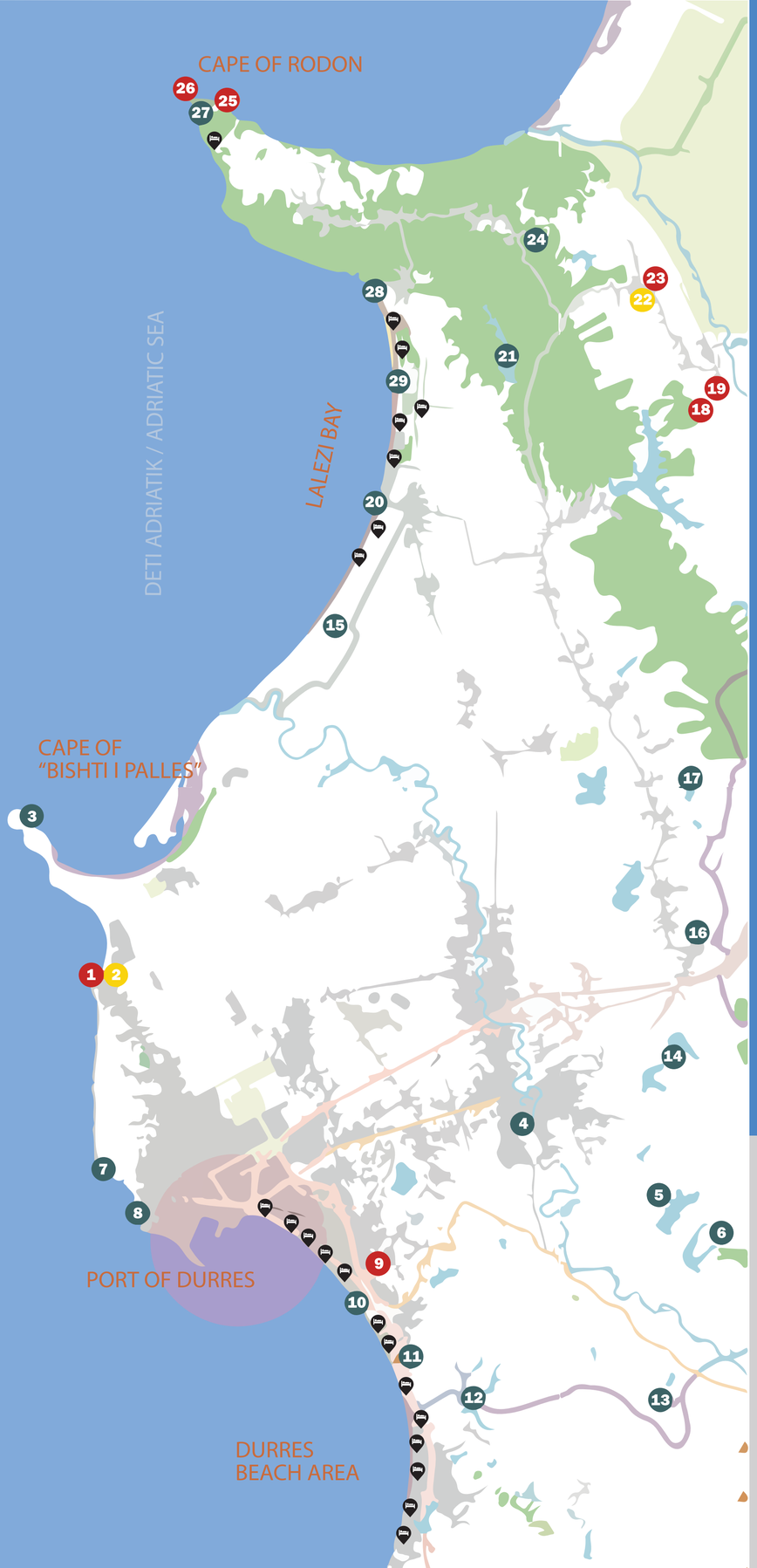


ALL CITY IN ONE ROUTE

Trashëgimi materiale / Material heritage

1. Muri i Portës (Porto Roano) / Gate Wall (Porto Romano)
9. Bazilika Paleokristiane e "Shën Mëhillit" (Arapaj) / Paleo - Christian Basilica of St. Michael (Arapaj)
18. Kulla e "Sulejman Kullës" / "Sulejman Kulla" Tower
19. Bazilika Paleokristiana (Gjuricaj) / Paleo - Christian Basilica (Gjuricaj)
23. Kalaja e Ishmit / Castle of Ishmi
25. Kisha e Shën Ndojit në muzhlin e Skëndërbeut (Kepi Rodonit) / Church of St. Ndoj (Cape Rodon)
26. Kalaja e Skëndërbeut në Kepin e Rodonit / Castle of Skandërbeg on Cape Rodon

Trashëgimi natyrore / Natyral heritage

3. Kepi i Bishtit të Pallës / Cape of "Bishti i Pallës"
4. Cinari i Balliasit / Balliasi Tree
5. Liqeni i Pjezës / Pjezë Lake
6. Liqeni i Hardhishtes / Hardhishte Lake
7. Plazhi i Kallmit / Kallmi Beach
8. Plazhi i Currilave / Currila Beach
10. Plazhi i Durrësit / Durrës Beach
11. Shkëmbi i Kavajës / Kavaja Rock
12. Liqenii Durrësit / Durrës Lake
13. Gështenja e Baxanxhiajt (Pyjet e Baxanxhiajt) / Baxanxhiaj Chestnut (Baxanxhiaj Forests)
14. Liqenet e Shijakut / Shijaku Lakes
15. Parku Natyror Rrushkull / Rrushkull Natural Park
16. Liqeni i Karreçit / Karreçi Lake
17. Liqeni i Gjergjit've / Gjergjit've Lake
20. Plazhi Hamallajt / Hamallaj Beach
21. Liqeni i Gjelbër / Green Lake
24. Pylli i Kolndrekajve (Pyjet e Bizës) / Kolndrekaj Forest (Biza Forest)
27. Kepi dhe faleza e Rodonit / Cape and cliff of Rodon
28. Plazhi i Shën Pjetrit / Saint Peter beach
29. Plazhi i Gjirit të Lalëzit / Lalëz bay beach

Trashëgimi natyrore / Natyral heritage

2. Lapidari i Rezistencës në Porto Romano / Lapidary of Resistance in Porto Romano
22. Dy amanetet e Ibrahim Kodrës / The two wills of Ibrahim Kodra

population inhabitants	over 330.000
coastline	66 km
surface	341.9 km²
number of visitors (annually)	over 800.000
hotels	over 200
heritage monuments	20 cultural
of special interest	15 objects
heritage	20 natural

The Amphitheatre

Durrës Amphitheatre, which is a Roman Amphitheatre, is a unique public monument located in the center of the city. It has an ellipse shape with diameter of 136m and a height of about 20m. It was built in the beginning of 98-117. Once having a capacity of around 20,000 people, it is one the largest Amphitheatre in the Balkan Peninsula, built in the 2nd century BC. It was discovered in late 1966 and has become a popular tourist attraction.





The surrounding walls of Durrës

The city of Durrës since its establishment was defended by surrounding walls built with monolith blocks. The Walls seen today were built by the Byzantine Emperor Anastasi I (491-518). Further interventions were made by the emperor Justinian I (527-565), Charles of Anjou in the 13th century (1272) and Karl Topia, in the 14th century (1350) by performing protective reinforcements. While, under Venetian occupation (1392-1501), have been made interventions with circular towers. The Ottoman occupation, on 13 August 1501, downsized the city to the south-east edge with surrounding walls of 800m, reinforced with towers and battlements.





The Venetian Tower

The circular tower (locally called "The Tower"), was built in the XV Century on a Byzantine Tower. This is evidenced by the presence of blocks from previous fences and architectural fragments of ancient reliefs. The tower has a diameter of 16m and a height of 9m. The tower is equipped with 5 turrets and 3 compartments (alcoves).The perimeter above closes is battlements. The interior is built with bricks to form a dome. A staircase in stone is found within, with steep and narrow steps.



Are you coming to Durrës and looking to get to know it as if it were your home town ?We have thoroughly selected what we personally checked and what we know travelers will love. Welcome to Albania, welcome to Durres.





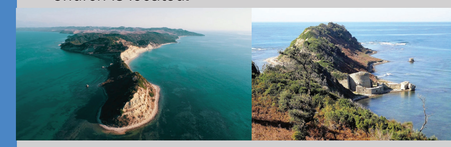
bashkia_durres Bashkia Durres @BashkiaDurres

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Cape of Rodon

The Cape of Rodon is the largest cape in Albania, that lies on the Adriatic Sea in north Durrës. It extends in a triangular shape between Rodon Bay in the north and Lalzi Bay in the south.
Parallel to its shore lie clay hills, which are distinguished by the round shapes that surround the entire cape. Some of them are covered by small forests creating two relaxing colors: the blue of the sea and the green of the shore. This area is important for archaeological research because it includes the entire northern part of the Skanderbeg fortification as well as the northern shore of the valley in which the famous Saint Anthony Church is located.



SKANDERBEG Fortification

The Fortification at Cape of Rodon, known as Skanderbeg's Castle, is built by Skanderbeg around 1460 to defend the country in the rebellion against Ottoman occupation. The castle had a quadrangular design and defensive towers at each of its corners. According to Marin Barleti this castle was razed to the ground by the ottoman in 1467 and was rebuilt by the Venetians 33 years later. Only the central tower, which is 10 meters high, and some parts of the defensive walls of 3.5 meters thick, are still standing.

BASHKIA DURRËS

Touristic Map



Durrës

ancient history, nature, folklore, sea

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