



TRANSBORDER TOURIST PATHWAY OF PROJECT “CULINARY NEIGHBORHOOD NETWORK”
POMORIE MUNICIPALITY, BULGARIA, KESAN MUNICIPALITY, TURKEY
Culinary pathway: Pomorie-Nessebar-Aitos-Bourgas-Sozopol-Brashlyan-Kirklareli(Lozengrad)-Kesan-Enos-Saros-Kesan

Culture tourism sphere:	Culinary tourism
Varieties of culinary tourism:	Gastronomical tourism, Wine tourism, Tasting tourism, Gourmet tourism
Ways of carrying out the culinary tourism as:	Research tourism, Study tours, Cultural and educational tourism, Sampling
Type of route	Thematic
Recommended start and end of the route:	Pomorie-Kesan or Kesan-Pomorie

Подробен маршрут с километри и време на пътуване:	
Pomorie - Nessebar	18 km / 24 minutes
Nessebar - Kozichane	33 km / 47 minutes
Kozichane - Goritsa	15 km / 22 minutes



Goritsa - Aitos	37 km / 52 minutes
Aitos – Venets(Karnobat winery)	37 km / 48 minutes
Aitos - Bourgas	30 km / 31 minutes
Bourgas - Sozopol	33 km / 30 minutes
Sozopol – Zvezdec – Ribarnik restaurant	70 km / 68 minutes
Zvezdec - Ribarnik restaurant – Architectural- Ethnographic complex Brashlyan	7 km / 8 minutes
Architectural-Ethnographic complex Brashlyan - Malko Tarnovo	15 km / 18 minutes
Malko Tarnovo – Kirklareli(Lozengrad)	49 km / 47 minutes
Kirklareli(Lozengrad) – Kesan	140 km / 1 hour и 47 minutes
Kesan – Enos (Enes)	51 km / 43 minutes
Kesan – Saros	29 km / 26 minutes
Length of route:	600 km (330+270 km)
Estimated time of travel:	9 hours
Vehicle types:	car / bus, at places Jeep safari
Tourist types:	For groups or individual tourists
Duration:	Two day with one overnight stay three day with two overnight stays four day with three overnight stays five day with four overnight stays



Specifics of culinary tourism:	It is important that the tourist is inclined and not biased towards foreign cuisine.
Specifics of cultural tourism:	Takes more time in order to taste more and different dishes.
Culinary tourism philosophy: Eyes buy! That’s why culinary is turning in art.	Increased mood and adrenaline boost by each and every dish.

Philosophy of the proposed route

The culinary tourism is for people who like culinary arts. Amongst them are exceptional chefs and bakers but mainly people who don’t know how to cook. Thus one part of the guests come to indulge in tasty dishes, others to find new recepies, try new cuisines and others just to have fun.

When longer culinary routes are proposed there are mainly three types of people that enroll in them: gastronomes, hoby chefs and professionals working in the sphere. That’s why when people enroll in those culinary routes they can meet people they have met before.

Essence of the route

Welcome in Pomorie!



Short history: Legend has it that near the tracian town of Mesa 420 years BC a town was founded by the name of Anhialo or Apolonia Pontica like an emporion of the nearby town of Apolonia (now Sozopol) founded by Milet, main town of the greek Carus. That happened in the Great greek colonization. Apolonia Pontica is the first greek town-country that grew fast and by enriching its fruitful soil began to grow different plants using the large salt lakes and the sea shore, which soon made the town a big market on the Black Sea. The town gets the name Pomorie in 1934 and today is a developed sea destination, famous also for its salt mines, local wine, spa complexes and its cultural heritage.





Cultural and historic heritage:

Saint George The Victorious Monastery is built on an ancient tracian town in 2-3 century near a healing spring that could cure all pains. The legend has it that in 17th century the critically ill Selim bei located the spring and was healed by its power. He was so grateful that he built a church there and along with his family accepted Christianity.

The nowadays monastery was built in 1856 on the ruins of the old church. In the monastery are located epitomes of Christian art.

One of them is the icon of Saint Georgewhich was drawn by the pomorian Themistocle Diamanadopolou Zograph. One of the most valuable icons is a bareleph of Saint George.

The symbols is a 20 metre bell tower built 1966.

Museum of salt – In ancient times the salt, that now costs cents, was equal to gold. It was an important part of cooking and its production was limited.

By the Bulgarian coastline there are 18 salt lakes and the area of the Pomorian one is 100 times bigger than the other 17. That's why the museum is built exactly there.

The museum of the salt in Pomorie is one of a kind in Eastern Europe and is a part of the Bulgarian national places to visit. It was founded in 2002 with subsidy of the EU and has a Expo Hall, and the visitors all year round can see how salt is being mined using ancient technology.

Historical museum

The building of the museum is a national monument. It was built during the 1880s and it was a greek school for girls.

The museum has a rich archeological exposition containing specimens from the history of the region and its medieval times and those of Anhiolo. The numismatic exposition contains coins from Anhiolo from roman times, coins from Mesambria, Deultum, Marcianopol. There are also specimens of Bizantium, Bulgarian Ottoman and western-european coins.



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The sanctuary "Stari pomoriiski kashti" is located near the sea shore on the east part of Old Pomorie and represents the architectural types of the houses at the seaside.

The buildings in the sanctuary were built in the 19th century. Typical Pomorian house which the tourist walking nearby can see is a two story house. The first story is made of stone and the second story is made of wood.

The gates of the first floor are wide for easier maneuvering of a transport vehicle because the first floors were used for storing wine and fish.

There is an exposition inn the history museum which shows how local people lived in ancient times.

Thracian Oval Tomb dates form the end of the 3rd century and because of its unique architectural style is a valuable monument of world history. Gold jewelery and expensive cutlery items made of bronze, glass and ceramics were found there.

By an old Thracian tradition, the tomb is covered in a hill of soil and is built of stone.

The tomb is open for visitors all year long.



Restaurant "Lobster":

Working Hours: seasonal, address – Kraibrejna street, Telephone:0896654624

Specialties: Risotto with mussels, Seafood on plate, Sea bass soup, Lamb cutlets

Restaurant "Zeus":

Working hours: all year long, address – 9 Rakovski street,
Telephone:0886228447

Offers: Bulgarian national cuisine, fish and seafood, pizza, spaghetti, barbecue, desserts.

Restaurant "Tsarevets":

Working hours: seasonal, address – 10 Kniaz Boris I street

Offers: Bulgarian national cuisine, typical local seafood specialties.

Restaurant Orpheus:

Working hours: seasonal, address – 25 Kraibrejna street, Telephone:0889312589

Offers: Mediterranean and Italian cuisine, local specialties, seasonal seafood.

Restaurant „24 hours“

Working hours: seasonal, address – 4 Targovska street, Telephone:0884893344

Offers: Western-european and Chinese cuisine, seafood specialties, Italian pizza and homemade desserts.

Restaurant „Paradise“

Working hours: seasonal, address Alexander Konstantinov street, Telephone:
0596/2-2224

Offers: Bulgarian national cuisine, pizza, spaghetti, wines and desserts.



Restaurant Goritsa village

Restaurant “Sultan”

Working hours: seasonal, Telephone – 0896124649

Offers: Indian and Bulgarian cuisine, seafood specialties, barbecue and homemade desserts.

Restaurant Kozichino village – The mill – Kozichono village (Erkec) centre of the village, specialties are barbecue, homemade bread and lemonade.

CULINARY DELIGHTS IN NESSEBAR

Nessebar – UNESCO TOWN

Restaurants in Nessebar:

Restaurant “Chevermeto”

Working hours: 12:00-23:00

Address: Nessebar, south beach

Telephone: 055 444 999

Specialties: Barbecue

Restaurant “Gloria mar”

Working hours: 12:00-23:00

Address: 9 Kraibrejna street, Old Town, Nessebar

Telephone: 089 205 5555

Specialties: Lobsters with potatoes



Restaurant “Kapitanska sreshta”

Working hours: 10:00-24:00

Address: 22 Mena street, Old Town, Nessebar

Telephone: 055 442 124

Specialties: Shrimp with mushrooms and scallions, steaks, seafood specialties, Bulgarian and European cuisine.

Restaurant “Neptune”

Working hours: 10:00-23:00

Address: 1 Neptune street, Nessebar

Telephone: 089 989 6790

Specialties: different seafood specialties, Bulgarian, European, and Mediterranean cuisine.

Restaurant Plakamoto:

Bulgarian and European cuisine



The ancient city Messemvria, artist Vasil Goranov D

CULINARY DELIGHTS IN AYTOS

Ethnographic complex "Genger"

Restaurant "Genger"

Domestic restaurant: Bulgarian cuisine with Saches specialties.

Restaurant Roatstar

Specialized restaurant for rabbit dishes – 6 in total

Restaurant "Rendezvous"

Working hours: 10:00-24:00

Address: Trade Centre , first floor

Telephone: 0878407078

Offers: European cuisine and local specialties and a wide selection of short orders. It has a supply chain and catering services.



Complex "The Nightingale"

Working Hours 10:00-24:00

Address: 79 "Parkova" str.

Telephone: 0892232020

Offers: Traditional Bulgarian cuisine Rhodope cuisine, extensive wine list.

Restaurant „Happy Garden"

Working Hours: 07:00-23:00

Address: 20 "Parkova" str.

Telephone: 0878291777

Offers: Local and Mediterranean cuisine, a variety of seafood and barbecue.
Specialty of the house rabbit stew.

Architectural and historical reserve Ivy has several restored 200 years old houses that offer catering menu typical for the region - Strandzha

Iveta inn offers old Strandzha dishes and specialties, including adventurous jeep safari with degustation of local dishes – Strandzha region

CULINARY DELIGHTS IN LOZENGRAD



Restaurants in Lozengrad

Restaurant „Sarmaşık Cafe”

Working Hours: 08:00-23:00

Address : Yayla neighborhood, Namazga str., Lozengrad, Turkey

Telephone: +90 288 212 08 08

Specialties: Local cuisine Lozengrad

Restaurant “Volkan Et Mangal Kır Lokantası”

Working Hours: 09:00-01:00

Address: Quarter Karakas, 63 Kavakli str.

Telephone: +90 288 214 07 39

Specialties: Lamb kebabs with a special sauce, Turkish cuisine



WELCOME TO KEŞAN

Brief history: In the town of Kesan passes the intercontinental path "Dardanelles" connecting Europe with Asia and the Aegean Sea. The foreigners en route from Bulgaria and Greece to the Mediterranean and Turkey pass through Keshan. The road to Istanbul from the entry of Ipsala also pass through Keshan. It favorable geographic location makes Keshan ideally suited for recreation travelers. The natural resources of the region attract many tourists from Istanbul and Edirne. They come to spend their holidays on the coast extending from the Gulf of Saros. The place is suitable for fishing and attracts fishermen with over 144 species of fish. The bay is very clean and provide appropriate conditions for diving. Korudag forests are natural protected areas and oak and pine trees stretch to the sea. The area is known for its rich flora and fauna. According to research, hundreds of plants and more than 40 species of animals live in the forests of Korudag. Because of its great biodiversity Korudag is the second most important ecosystem of Thrace.





CULTURAL-HISTORICAL HERITAGE:

Keshan has not only natural beauty but also historical and cultural values. Since it is the intersection of many roads there can be found traces of many civilizations. Keshan area plays an important role for centuries as a starting point for mobilizing armies and cultures when traveling from one continent to another.



Study of cultural history made in the region in 2011 reveals that Keshan has a much richer heritage than is known. The region has important historical data and artifacts, attracting cultural tourism. The findings related to the Thracian civilization put Keshan at the forefront of cultural tourism. There are two forest camps, nine holiday camps, eleven natural and archaeological sites. Thirty-seven registered cultural temples from the Ottoman period. The town most significant landmark in terms of spiritual tourism is the Hersekzade Ahmet Pasha Mosque

Hersekzade Ahmet Pasha Mosque was built in the early 16th century by the Ottoman Grand Vizier Ahmet Pasha. The mosque was built of greenish stone with rough joints and has a square shape with dimensions 12x12 meters. It is covered with a lead dome with a diameter of 950 m. Each facade has six rectangular windows. The altar originally had stalactites, later on it was subsequently lined and during the repair the plates were removed in order to restore the altar structure. The dome and facade have hand-carved ornaments in the style of the 19th century. A water tank can be found at the core, also restored during the renovation.

CULINARY DELIGHTS IN KESHAN



Restaurant "Yuzen Et Lokantasi"

Working Hours: 07:00-02:00

Address: Yenimuhadzahir Beldesi, Inyonu Pendulum, Kesan, Edirne, Turkey

Telephone: +90 542 374 69 35

Specialties: Local cuisine (dzhiger Sarma, chicken skewers)

Restaurant "Gyulbash Lokantasa"

Working Hours: 07:00-02:00

Address: Istanbul Yolu Yseri, 2km, Kesan, Edirne, Turkey

Telephone: +90 545 711 56 55

Specialties: Local cuisine (dzhiger Sarma, meatballs, chicken skewers)

Restaurant "Doga Kerr Lokantasa"

Working Hours: 07:00-02:00

Address: Bahchekyoy, Kioi Sokak 1, Kesan, Edirne, Turkey

Telephone: +90 543 801 87 40

Specialties: Local cuisine (dzhiger Sarma, chicken skewers)

Restaurant "Yagmur Lokantasa"

Working Hours: 07:00-02:00

Address: Buyuk Cami Mah. Kundu Dzhaddesi 27/1, Kesan, Edirne, Turkey

Telephone: +90 544 355 38 58

Specialties: Local cuisine (soups, beans, trim kebab, pilav of doom and other local dishes)



Restaurant "Lokantas Hakan"

Working Hours: 07:00-02:00

Address: Buyuk Cami Mah. Ugur Mumcu Dzhaddesi 15 Kesan, Edirne, Turkey

Telephone: +90 542 847 48 44

Specialties: Local cuisine (soups, beans, trim kebab, pilav of doom and other local dishes)

Restaurant "Gaziantep Kebabchi"

Working Hours: 07:00-24:00

Address: Yukara Zaferie Mahallesi Rasim Ergene Dzhaddesi 1C / 1 Keshan, Edirne, Turkey

Telephone: +90 543 639 66 18

Specialties: Local cuisine (lahmacun, Adana kebab, gyros, chicken skewers)

Restaurant "Syozbir Lokantasa"

Working Hours: 07:00-02:00

Address: Yukara Zaferie Mahallesi Rasim Ergene Dzhaddesi 1 Kesan, Edirne, Turkey

Telephone: +90 543 893 20 02

Specialties: Local cuisine (dzhiger Sarma, Chevira lamb)

Restaurant "Again Peynir Helzhadzhasa"

Working Hours: 07:00-22:00

Address: Ashaga Zaferie Anafartalar Dzhaddesi 97 Kesan, Edirne, Turkey

Telephone: +90 542 287 40 75

Specialties: Sweets (Halvah Cheese)

Restaurant "Aktashlar paste"

Working Hours: 07:00-22:00

Address: Mustafa Kemal Pasha Mahallesi Rasim Ergene Dzhaddesi 55 Kesan, Edirne, Turkey



Restaurant "Yildiz Lokantasa"

Working Hours: 07:00-02:00

Address: Bahcekyoy, Kioi Sokak 107 Kesan, Edirne, Turkey

Telephone: +90 543 654 17 22

Specialties: Local cuisine (Chevira of lamb, dzhiger Sarma, meatballs)

Landmarks of Keshan municipality: Enos- (in Turkish Enes) – is a city named after its founder, Aeneas, the legendary hero of the Trojan War, member of the Dardanians tribe who survived the war but then with his ships he travels on the seas until he sees the seven hills and on the most difficult to access he founded the city of Paladin (today Palladium) in the heart of Rome.

Saros – A beautiful bay around which in 1915 during the First World War was fought epic battle between the forces of France, the United States against Turkey.

The tourism in the region depends entirely on the Gulf Soros. Eric lakes, Vakif, Karagol Lagonskite lakes linked to the sea from the northern part of the bay are among the places where birds such as flamingos live during their immigration period. Plenty of edible salts, brought from rivers in the Gulf of Saros, make the species in this region rich. The variety of species, the rich underwater world, crystal clear water and a wide variety of coral reefs attract many diving clubs and underwater photographers.

The bay is suitable for practicing sailing and has the potential to become one of the largest holiday and water sport centers in the world. The most remarkable feature of the Gulf of Saros are the broad beaches.



Recently an underwater museum was built in which figures of battling soldiers of the three armies of the Battle of the Dardanelles, and one of the participants in the battle ship were placed. It is a unique attraction for tourists, especially practicing diving, which is rare in the world. The museum occupies an area 2500 sq. Meters.

Gökçetepe – Its ancient name is Maris. The settlement was inherited from the Genovese and has a castle dating from Byzantine times, situated on a hill that offers a magnificent view to the merger of the forest to the beach. There are forest campings with restaurants, tea garden, toilets and showers ashore. Port İbrice is a real discovery for divers and fishermen. The natural structure is not contaminated and retains its natural character.

Mecidiye

The city has a coastline of nine kilometers. 5 km away is the beach and the remainder of the territory is covered by forests. The beach includes banks of Mechidiey, Celle Struino, Uzankum beaches, bay Derinere, Delimiman bay and fishing port İbrice. The place is suitable for hiking in nature, diving, fishing, hunting and tourism. Guests are accommodated in boarding houses and small motels. The most important resources of the city in terms of ecotourism are the stone houses. They make it suitable for rural tourism.

Erikli

Thanks to its coastline, salt lake and a variety of fish species, quail and diverse aquaculture, the sports activities, both above and below the sea are widespread. Guests are accommodated in boarding houses and small motels. There are two hotel with 86 rooms. The region is also suitable for daily hiking. Here there is also an area for camping. This is ideal for camps where clear sea is woven directly into the dense oak forest.

Çamlıca is a very cultural and historical area. Here can be found traces of the late Roman period, preserved in relatively good conditions despite the years. The most important monument is **Çamlıca Citadel** - the most important structure of the medieval period and the original building can be dated from the late Roman period. Despite the weather, the citadel was in such a state that can serve as an important Attractor of tourism. The citadel is facing directly to Keshanskata citadel and it is associated with all the other fortified and strengthened urban areas.



Mecidiye

The stone mosque in the city center is an impressive building dating from the late Ottoman period. The city is an important center with its cultural and historical artifacts. There is archaeological evidence of the Middle Ages in the vicinity of the port Ibrice. At the citadel in the Italian Gulf near the town there are clearly visible traces of the Roman period and the Middle Ages. Located directly on the beach, the relationship of this altar with the sea is a remarkable example for the Thracian period of religious monuments and areas. On the back on the slopes of the valley, where the citadel is, there are traces of Necropolis, which testifies to the Roman period and the Middle Ages.

Karahisar

Located on a hill behind the village Karahisar, the citadel is one of the most important cultural attractions in the region and has an important place among the citadels in the Keshan region. The fortress occupies a large area on the top of a hill, but most of it is underground. The Citadel is associated with other strongholds in Keshanskiya region and is a very important strategic point.

ACCOMMODATION

In this area there are seven pension and 6 tourist sites (hotels), 2 of which are licensed by the Ministry of Tourism and 4 by the municipality. All of them meet the requirements and service standards, as required by municipal licenses and licenses for tourist sites of the ministries.

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