

SNo	Name	Location	Date	UNESCO data	Description
1	Monasteries of Haghpat and Sanahin	Villages of Haghpat and Sanahin, Lori Region N40 9 33.516 E44 17 42.504	10th-13th centuries	777; 1996; ii, iv	These two monasteries in the Tumanian region from the period of prosperity during the Kiurikian dynasty (10th to 13th century) were important centres of learning. Sanahin was renowned for its school of illuminators and calligraphers. The two monastic complexes represent the highest flowering of Armenian religious architecture, whose unique style developed from a blending of elements of Byzantine ecclesiastical architecture and the traditional vernacular architecture of the Caucasian region.
2	Cathedral and Churches of Echmiadzin and the Archaeological Site of Zvartnots	Armavir Region N41 5 42 E44 42 37.008		1011; 2000; ii, iii	The cathedral and churches of Echmiatsin and the archaeological remains at Zvartnots graphically illustrate the evolution and development of the Armenian central-domed cross-hall type of church, which exerted a profound influence on architectural and artistic development in the region.
3	Monastery of Geghard and the Upper Azat Valley	Kotayk Region, near the village of Goght N40 9 32.004 E44 47 48.012		960; 2000; ii	The monastery of Geghard contains a number of churches and tombs, most of them cut into the rock, which illustrate the very peak of Armenian medieval architecture. The complex of medieval buildings is set into a landscape of great natural beauty, surrounded by towering cliffs at the entrance to the Azat Valley.

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