

**1. World Heritage Property Data**

**1.1 - Name of World Heritage Property**

Painted Churches in the Troodos Region

**1.2 - World Heritage Property Details**

**State(s) Party(ies)**

•Cyprus

**Type of Property**

cultural

**Identification Number**

351bis

**Year of inscription on the World Heritage List**

1985, 2001

**1.3 - Geographic Information Table**

Name	Coordinates (latitude/longitude)	Property (ha)	Buffer zone (ha)	Total (ha)	Inscription year
	0 / 0	?	?	?	
	0 / 0	?	?	?	
Church of Ayios Nikolaos (St. Nicholas) tis Steyis, Kakopetria , Troodos , Cyprus	34.967 / 32.883	2.755	0	2.755	1985
Ayios Ionannis (St. John) Lambadhistis Monastery, Kalopanayiotis , Troodos , Cyprus	34.983 / 32.817	0.195	0	0.195	1985
Church of Panayia (The Virgin) Phorvotissa (Asinou), Nikitart , Troodos , Cyprus	35.033 / 32.967	0.115	0	0.115	1985
Church of Panayia (The Virgin) tou Arakou, Lagoudera , Troodos , Cyprus	34.967 / 33	0.437	0	0.437	1985
Church of Panayia (The Virgin), Moutoullas , Troodos , Cyprus	35 / 32.833	0.035	0	0.035	1985
Church of Archangelos Michael (Archangel Michael), Pedhoulas , Troodos , Cyprus	34.967 / 32.817	0.028	0	0.028	1985
Church of Timios Stavros (Holy Cross), Pelendria , Troodos , Cyprus	34.883 / 32.967	0.053	0	0.053	1985
Church of Panayia (The Virgin) Podhithou, Galata , Troodos , Cyprus	35 / 32.883	0.021	0	0.021	1985
Church of Stavros (Holy Cross) Ayiasmati, Platanistasa , Troodos , Cyprus	34.967 / 33.033	0.018	0	0.018	1985
Church of Ayia Sotira (of the Transfiguration of the Savior) tou Soteros, Palaichori , Troodos , Cyprus	34.92 / 33.096	0.034	0	0.034	2001

Church of Agios Sozomenos, Galata, Galata , Lefkosia (Nicosia) , Troodos , Cyprus	34.997 / 32.898	0	0	0	0
Church of Agios Mamas, Louvaras, Louvaras , Lemesos (Limassol) , Troodos , Cyprus	34.837 / 33.043	0	0	0	0
<b>Total (ha)</b>		<b>3.691</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3.691</b>	

**Comment**

Coordinates for the Churches should be corrected as follows following the above order: a) N34 58 42 E32 53 23 b) N34 59 36 E32 49 50 c) N35 02 50 E32 58 25 d) N34 58 00 E33 00 27 e) N34 59 02 E32 49 28 f) N34 58 07 E32 49 53 g) N34 53 39 E32 58 00 h) N35 00 17 E32 53 49 i) N34 58 48 E33 02 50 j) N34 55 12.8 E33 05 44.9

**1.4 - Map(s)**

Title	Date	Link to source
Kakopetria	20/01/2006	
Kalopanayiotis	20/01/2006	
Nikitari	20/01/2006	
Lagoudera	20/01/2006	
Moutoullas	20/01/2006	
Pelendria	20/01/2006	
Galatea	20/01/2006	
Palaichori	20/01/2006	

**1.5 - Governmental Institution Responsible for the Property**

**Comment**

Department of Antiquities, Cyprus

**1.6 - Property Manager / Coordinator, Local Institution / Agency**

• Marina Solomidou-Leronymidou  
Cyprus  
Curator of Antiquities  
Monuments Sector

**Comment**

Correct name: Marina Solomidou - Ieronymidou Correct title: Acting Director/ Curator of Antiquities

**1.7 - Web Address of the Property (if existing)**

1. [World Heritage Sites of Cyprus](#)

**1.8 - Other designations / Conventions under which the property is protected (if applicable)**

**Comment**

The Hague Convention of 1954 and its two Protocols. The site has been granted Enhanced Protection status in 2010, according to the Second Protocol to the Hague Convention.

## 2. Statement of Outstanding Universal Value

### 2.1 - Statement of Outstanding Universal Value / Statement of Significance

#### Statement of Outstanding Universal Value

##### Brief synthesis

The Troodos mountain region of Cyprus contains one of the largest groups of churches and monasteries of the former Byzantine Empire. The ten monuments included on the World Heritage List, all richly decorated with murals, provide an overview of Byzantine and post-Byzantine painting in Cyprus and bear testimony to the variety of artistic influences affecting Cyprus over a period of 500 years. The structures display elements that were specific to Cyprus and were determined by its geography, history and climate, including steep-pitched wooden roofs with flat hooked tiles, in some cases providing a second roof over Byzantine masonry domes and vaulted forms, while exhibiting Byzantine metropolitan art of the highest quality. The architecture of these churches is unique, confined to the Troodos range and almost certainly of indigenous origin. They range from small churches whose rural architectural style is in stark contrast to their highly refined decoration, to monasteries such as that of St John Lampadistis. They also contain a wealth of dated inscriptions, an uncommon feature in the Eastern Mediterranean during the Middle Ages, which makes them particularly important for recording the chronology of Byzantine painting. Important examples of the 11th century iconography survive in the churches of St. Nicholas of the Roof and Panagia Phorbiotissa of Nikitari. Within Panagia tou Arakou in Lagoudera and St. Nicholas of the Roof are found important wall paintings from the Comnenian era, with the first being of exceptional artistic quality attributed to Constantinopolitan masters. The 13th century, the early period of Latin (western) rule in Cyprus, is well represented in the wall paintings of St. John Lampadistis in Kalopanagiotis and in Panagia in Moutoulla, which reflect the continuing Byzantine tradition and new external influences. The 14th century wall paintings at Panagia Phorbiotissa, Timios Stavros at Pelendri and St. John Lampadistis also display both local and Western influences, and to a certain degree, the revived art of Paleologan Constantinople. In the late 15th century iconography at Timios Stavros Agiasmati and Archangelos Michael, Pedoulas exhibits once again the harmonious combination of Byzantine art with local painting tradition, as well as some elements of Western influence, which are different, however, from the earlier series of St. John Lampadistis that was painted by a refugee from Constantinople. The Venetian rule, which began in 1489 was reflected in the development of the Italo-Byzantine school, and the most sophisticated examples can be found in Panagia Podhithou and the north chapel of St. John Lampadistis, both successful examples of Italian Renaissance art and Byzantine art fusion. Finally, the wall paintings of the Church of the Transfiguration of the Savior in Palaichori form part of the Cretan school of the 16th century.

The ten churches included in the serial inscription are: Ayios Nikolaos tis Stegis (St. Nicholas of the Roof), Kakopetria; Ayios Ioannis (St. John) Lambadhistis Monastery, Kalopanayiotis; Panayia (The Virgin) Phorviotissa (Asinou), Nikitari; Panayia (The Virgin) tou Arakou, Lagoudera; Panayia (The Virgin), Moutoullas; Archangelos Michael (Archangel Michael), Pedhoulas; Timios Stavros (Holy Cross), Pelendria; Panayia (The Virgin) Podhithou, Galata; Stavros (Holy Cross) Ayiasmati, Platanistasa, and the Church of Ayia Sotira (Transfiguration of the Savior), Palaichori. Of the ten churches nine are situated in the District of Nicosia and one,

Timios Stavros (Holy Cross), Pelendria is in the District of Limassol.

**Criterion (ii):** Although the existence of any direct influence cannot be confirmed, very close relationships existed, during the 12th century, between painting in Cyprus and Western Christian art (stylistic relationships in the case of Nikitari paintings; iconographical relationships in the case of the paintings of Lagoudera). Thus, there do exist some answers to the very complex question of ties between the two Christianities. These answers take the form of Cypriot monuments, which precede the constitution of the Frankish Lusignan Kingdom, which was a fundamental link in the chain of East-West artistic exchanges.

**Criterion (iii):** The paintings of the Troodos Region bear an outstanding testimony to the Byzantine civilization at the time of the Comnens, thanks to the Nikitari and Lagoudera ensembles. It should be noted that the former, where the name Alexis Comnene is mentioned in a dedication, was probably executed by artists from Constantinople and the latter was painted at the very time of the fall of Isaac Comnene and the sale of Cyprus to Guy de Lusignan.

**Criterion (iv):** The churches of the Troodos Region are a well conserved example of rural religious architecture during the Byzantine period. The refinement of their décor provides a contrast with their simple structure. The latest post-Byzantine painters alone, with their "rustic" style, are at times in harmony with this vernacular architecture.

##### Integrity

The wholeness or intactness of the site is related to the fact that all ten churches of the property are living monuments and continue to be used as places of worship and for other religious practices, thus preserving their original function. They individually retain their architectural fabric and their rich decoration, which separately form a whole assemblage and together complete a set that exhibit Byzantine and post-Byzantine painting in Cyprus. Their surroundings, which in most cases consist of rural countryside, augment their rural exterior in contrast to their décor. Their good state of preservation is directly related to the actions taken by the state, as conservation works are carried out on a yearly basis to the buildings, the wall paintings and wooden furniture, as well as the surrounding areas of the churches. An issue affecting the site is the increasing number of visitors, which occasionally results in pressure from the local church authorities for new facilities incompatible with the character and value of the monuments. In addition, an increase in criminal activities such as robberies has been observed in the past years, enabled by the rural location. Natural disasters and environmental pressures are also associated with the geography of the site, while development pressures arise occasionally. Measures have been implemented to mitigate these threats.

##### Authenticity

The key elements of the property – the design, materials, execution and function of the churches – retain a high degree of authenticity. The works undertaken for conservation of the structures and the wall paintings are implemented in a manner that respects the original material and its aesthetic value, without compromising the authenticity of the monuments. The religious functions, the environmental, cultural and historical factors that shaped the site are still evident today and through the collective efforts of the Department of Antiquities, the local communities and the church authorities, their preservation is pursued.

##### Protection and management requirements

The management of the site is under the direct supervision of the Curator of Ancient Monuments and the Director of the Department of Antiquities. Cultural and archaeological heritage in Cyprus is protected and managed according to the

provisions of the national legislation, i.e. the Antiquities Law and the International Treaties signed by the Republic of Cyprus. In accordance with the Antiquities Law, Ancient Monuments are categorized as of the First Schedule (governmental ownership) and of the Second Schedule (private ownership). The churches included in the site "Painted Churches of the Troodos Region" are listed as Ancient Monuments of the Second Schedule and their legal owner is the Church of Cyprus. The national legislation, with regard to monuments listed as of the Second Schedule, requires written authorization from the competent authority, i.e. the Department of Antiquities, before any intervention may take place. In this framework, the responsibility for the protection of the churches is shared between the State and the various church authorities. However, the inscription of these monuments on the UNESCO World Heritage List led the State to undertake the management of the site in order to avoid any arbitrary interventions on the monuments. The entire cost of conservation works is now funded by the Department of Antiquities from the annual budget. Furthermore, the Law provides, under Section II article 11, for the establishment of Controlled Areas within the vicinity of the sites. According to article 11, the Director of the Department of Antiquities controls the height and architectural style of any building proposed for erection within the Controlled Area, in order to safeguard the historic and the archaeological character, the amenities and the environment surrounding an Ancient Monument. Such Controlled Areas have been defined for the churches included in the serial property.

The ten churches continue to be used as places of worship and for religious practices. The continuous use of all the churches for religious ceremonies is a decisive factor for delivering social benefits. At the same time, the churches constitute important visitor attractions and are open to the public for no entrance fee. Local people are fully involved in the management of the site as these churches are the property of the local church authorities and the responsibility for making the monuments accessible to visitors is vested in them.

Pressures on the property are being addressed through increased monitoring by the Department of Antiquities and installation of theft and fire alarm systems in the ten churches, together with the creation of Controlled Areas and further expropriation of lands in the vicinity of the churches.

Once finalised and agreed upon, the Management Plan prepared by the Department of Antiquities shall address the conservation, promotion and preservation needs of the serial property, and will aim for the preservation of its unique value for future generations by producing basic guidelines and policies for all the parties involved. The serial property Painted Churches in the Troodos Region was given enhanced protection status by the Committee for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict in November 2010.

## **2.2 - The criteria (2005 revised version) under which the property was inscribed**

(ii)(iii)(iv)

## **2.3 - Attributes expressing the Outstanding Universal Value per criterion**

### **2.4 - If needed, please provide details of why the Statement of Outstanding Universal Value should be revised**

### **2.5 - Comments, conclusions and / or recommendations related to Statement of Outstanding Universal Value**

## **3. Factors Affecting the Property**

### **3.14. Other factor(s)**

#### **3.14.1 - Other factor(s)**

3.15. Factors Summary Table

3.15.1 - Factors summary table

	Name	Impact	Origin
<b>3.1</b>	<b>Buildings and Development</b>		
3.1.5	Interpretative and visitation facilities		
<b>3.5</b>	<b>Biological resource use/modification</b>		
3.5.7	Subsistence wild plant collection		
<b>3.7</b>	<b>Local conditions affecting physical fabric</b>		
3.7.2	Relative humidity		
3.7.6	Water (rain/water table)		
<b>3.8</b>	<b>Social/cultural uses of heritage</b>		
3.8.1	Ritual / spiritual / religious and associative uses		
3.8.2	Society's valuing of heritage		
3.8.6	Impacts of tourism / visitor / recreation		
<b>3.11</b>	<b>Sudden ecological or geological events</b>		
3.11.6	Fire (wildfires)		
<b>3.13</b>	<b>Management and institutional factors</b>		
3.13.3	Management activities		
<b>Legend</b>	Current	Potential	Negative
		Positive	Inside
			Outside

3.16. Assessment of current negative factors

3.16.1 - Assessment of current negative factors

	Spatial scale	Temporal scale	Impact	Management response	Trend
<b>3.7</b>	<b>Local conditions affecting physical fabric</b>				
<b>3.7.2</b>	<b>Relative humidity</b>				
<b>3.7.6</b>	<b>Water (rain/water table)</b>				
<b>3.8</b>	<b>Social/cultural uses of heritage</b>				
<b>3.8.2</b>	<b>Society's valuing of heritage</b>	extensive	frequent	significant	medium capacity
<b>3.8.6</b>	<b>Impacts of tourism / visitor / recreation</b>	localised	frequent	minor	medium capacity

Source: [Periodic Reporting Cycle 1 \(2001-2006\)](#)

Submitted on Thursday, October 27, 2005

• **Question 6.02**

N/A

**Periodic Reporting Cycle 1 (2001-2006) Section 2**Source: [Periodic Reporting Cycle 1 \(2001-2006\)](#)

Submitted on Thursday, October 27, 2005

• **Question 6.02**

N/A

**4.2.2 - Is the legal framework (i.e. legislation and / or regulation) adequate for maintaining the Outstanding Universal Value including conditions of Integrity and / or Authenticity of the property?**

The legal framework for the maintenance of the Outstanding Universal Value including conditions of Authenticity and / or Integrity of the World Heritage property provides **an adequate or better basis** for effective management and protection

**4.2.3 - Is the legal framework (i.e. legislation and / or regulation) adequate in the buffer zone for maintaining the Outstanding Universal Value including conditions of Integrity and / or Authenticity of the property?**

The legal framework for the maintenance of the Outstanding Universal Value including conditions of Authenticity and / or Integrity of the World Heritage property provides **an adequate or better basis** for effective management and protection

**4.2.4 - Is the legal framework (i.e. legislation and / or regulation) adequate in the area surrounding the World Heritage property and buffer zone for maintaining the Outstanding Universal Value including conditions of Integrity and / or Authenticity of the property?**

An **adequate** legal framework exists for the area surrounding the World Heritage property and the buffer zone, but **there are some deficiencies in its implementation** which undermine the maintenance of the Outstanding Universal Value including conditions of Authenticity and / or Integrity of the property

**4.2.5 - Can the legislative framework (i.e. legislation and / or regulation) be enforced?**

There is **acceptable** capacity / resources to enforce legislation and / or regulation in the World Heritage property but some deficiencies remain

**4.2.6 - Comments, conclusions and / or recommendations related to protective measures**

The main improvement of protective measures is the finalization of Controlled Areas for all ten Churches.

**4.3. Management System / Management Plan****4.3.1 - Management System**

No management plan.

No steering group.

The management of the site is under the direct supervision of the Curator of Ancient Monuments and the Director of the Department of Antiquities.

The coordination responsibilities have been added to an existing job, and national authorities are primarily involved with the management of the site. The current management system is considered sufficiently effective.

Periodic Reporting Cycle 1 (2001-2006) Section 2

Source: [Periodic Reporting Cycle 1 \(2001-2006\)](#)

Submitted on Thursday, October 27, 2005

**3.17. Comments, conclusions and / or recommendations related to factors affecting the property****3.17.1 - Comments****4. Protection, Management and Monitoring of the Property****4.1. Boundaries and Buffer Zones****4.1.1 - Buffer zone status**

There is a buffer zone

**4.1.2 - Are the boundaries of the World Heritage property adequate to maintain the property's Outstanding Universal Value?**

The boundaries of the World Heritage property are **adequate** to maintain the property's Outstanding Universal Value

**4.1.3 - Are the buffer zone(s) of the World Heritage property adequate to maintain the property's Outstanding Universal Value?**

The buffer zones of the World Heritage property **do not limit** the ability to maintain the property's Outstanding Universal Value **but they could be improved**

**4.1.4 - Are the boundaries of the World Heritage property known?**

The boundaries of the World Heritage property are known by both the management authority and local residents / communities / landowners.

**4.1.5 - Are the buffer zones of the World Heritage property known?**

The buffer zones of the World Heritage property **are known** by both the management authority and local residents / communities / landowners.

**4.1.6 - Comments, conclusions and / or recommendations related to boundaries and buffer zones of the World Heritage property**

The site has not Buffer Zones per se rather than Controlled Areas which provides to the Department of Antiquities strict control concerning any proposed development project. Only the Church of Panayia at Moutoullas, the Church of Timios Stavros at Pelendria and the Church of Ayia Sotira (Transfiguration of the Savior) at Palaichori have not a controlled area yet, but a process is under way.

**4.2. Protective Measures****4.2.1 - Protective designation (legal, regulatory, contractual, planning, institutional and / or traditional)**

There are no special legislation or administrative arrangements currently in place, but the existing, national protection arrangements (Antiquities Law) are considered highly effective.

A declaration of controlled areas around every monument had been planned for the near future in 2006.

Periodic Reporting Cycle 1 (2001-2006) Section 2

• **Question 5.04** Plans in place to set up a "steering group:  
For the time being the management of the site is under the direct supervision of the Curator of Ancient Monuments and the Director of the Department of Antiquities.

• **Question 5.05**  
Overall management system of the site

- Management by the State Party
- Management under protective legislation

**Periodic Reporting Cycle 1 (2001-2006) Section 2**

Source: [Periodic Reporting Cycle 1 \(2001-2006\)](#)

Submitted on Thursday, October 27, 2005

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**4.3.2 - Management Documents**

**Comment**

No management document are available.

**4.3.3 - How well do the various levels of administration (i.e. national / federal; regional / provincial / state; local / municipal etc.) coordinate in the management of the World Heritage Property ?**

There is coordination between the range of administrative bodies / levels involved in the management of the property **but it could be improved**

**4.3.4 - Is the management system / plan adequate to maintain the property's Outstanding Universal Value ?**

**No management system / plan is currently in place** to maintain the property's Outstanding Universal Value

**4.3.5 - Is the management system being implemented?**

The management system is **only partially** being implemented

**4.3.6 - Is there an annual work / action plan and is it being implemented?**

An annual work / action plan exists and **most or all activities** are being implemented and monitored

**4.3.7 - Please rate the cooperation / relationship with World Heritage property managers / coordinators / staff of the following**

Local communities / residents	Fair
Local / Municipal authorities	Fair
Indigenous peoples	Not applicable
Landowners	Fair
Visitors	Fair
Researchers	Good
Tourism industry	Good
Industry	Not applicable

**4.3.8 - If present, do local communities resident in or near the World Heritage property and / or buffer zone have**

**input in management decisions that maintain the Outstanding Universal Value?**

Local communities **directly contribute** to some decisions relating to management

**4.3.9 - If present, do indigenous peoples resident in or regularly using the World Heritage property and / or buffer zone have input in management decisions that maintain the Outstanding Universal Value?**

**No indigenous peoples** are resident in or regularly using the World Heritage property and / or buffer zone

**4.3.10 - Is there cooperation with industry (i.e. forestry, mining, agriculture, etc.) regarding the management of the World Heritage property, buffer zone and / or area surrounding the World Heritage property and buffer zone?**

There is **little or no contact** with industry regarding the management of the World Heritage property, buffer zone and / or area surrounding the World Heritage property and buffer zone

**4.3.11 - Comments, conclusions and / or recommendations related to human resources, expertise and training**

A more significant role in the management of the site is attributed to the owner of the site which is the Church of Cyprus.

**4.3.12 - Please report any significant changes in the legal status and / or contractual / traditional protective measures and management arrangements for the World Heritage property since inscription or the last Periodic report**

**4.4. Financial and Human Resources**

**4.4.1 - Costs related to conservation, based on the average of last five years (relative percentage of the funding sources)**

Multilateral funding (GEF, World Bank, etc)	0%
International donations (NGO's, foundations, etc)	0%
Governmental (National / Federal)	88%
Governmental (Regional / Provincial / State)	0%
Governmental (Local / Municipal)	0%
In country donations (NGO's, foundations, etc)	12%
Individual visitor charges (e.g. entry, parking, camping fees, etc.)	0%
Commercial operator payments (e.g. filming permit, concessions, etc.)	0%
Other grants	0%

**4.4.2 - International Assistance received from the World Heritage Fund (USD)**

**Comment**

No international assistance was received from the World Heritage Fund.

**4.4.3 - Is the current budget sufficient to manage the World Heritage property effectively?**

The available budget is **sufficient** but further funding would enable more effective management to international best practice standard

**4.4.4 - Are the existing sources of funding secure and likely to remain so?**

The existing sources of funding **are secure** in the medium-term and planning is underway to secure funding in the long-term

**4.4.5 - Does the World Heritage property provide economic benefits to local communities (e.g. income, employment)?**

There is **some flow** of economic benefits to local communities

**4.4.6 - Are available resources such as equipment, facilities and infrastructure sufficient to meet management needs?**

There are **adequate** equipment and facilities

**4.4.7 - Are resources such as equipment, facilities and infrastructure adequately maintained?**

There is **basic** maintenance of equipment and facilities

**4.4.8 - Comments, conclusion, and / or recommendations related to finance and infrastructure**

The responsibility for the protection of the churches is shared between the State and the various church authorities. However, the inscription of the churches in the World Heritage List led the State to undertake the management of the site in order to avoid any arbitrary interventions on the monuments. This policy in consequence relieved the church authorities from the co-financing of conservation works carried out in the churches, which by law is divided between the State and the owner.

**4.4.9 - Distribution of employees involved in managing the World Heritage property (% of total)**

Full-time	100%
Part-time	0%

**4.4.10 - Distribution of employees involved in managing the World Heritage property (% of total)**

Permanent	100%
Seasonal	0%

**4.4.11 - Distribution of employees involved in managing the World Heritage property (% of total)**

Paid	100%
Volunteer	0%

**4.4.12 - Are available human resources adequate to manage the World Heritage property?**

Human resources are **adequate** for management needs

**4.4.13 - Considering the management needs of the World Heritage property, please rate the availability of professionals in the following disciplines**

Research and monitoring	Good
Promotion	Fair
Community outreach	Fair
Interpretation	Good
Education	Fair
Visitor management	Poor
Conservation	Good
Administration	Good

Risk preparedness	Good
Tourism	Good
Enforcement (custodians, police)	Poor

**4.4.14 - Please rate the availability of training opportunities for the management of the World Heritage property in the following disciplines**

Research and monitoring	Medium
Promotion	Medium
Community outreach	Medium
Interpretation	Medium
Education	High
Visitor management	Medium
Conservation	High
Administration	Low
Risk preparedness	Low
Tourism	Low
Enforcement (custodians, police)	Low

**4.4.15 - Do the management and conservation programmes at the World Heritage property help develop local expertise?**

A capacity development plan or programme is in place and **partially implemented**; some technical skills are being transferred to those managing the property locally **but most of the technical work is carried out by external staff**

**4.4.16 - Comments, conclusions and / or recommendations related to human resources, expertise and training**

Concerning 4.4.15 none of the choices is strictly applicable as a capacity development plan or programme is in place and is being implemented gradually. The technical work is carried out by the skilled personnel of the Department of Antiquities and not external staff.

**4.5. Scientific Studies and Research Projects**

**4.5.1 - Is there adequate knowledge (scientific or traditional) about the values of the World Heritage property to support planning, management and decision-making to ensure that Outstanding Universal Value is maintained?**

Knowledge about the values of the World Heritage property is **sufficient**

**4.5.2 - Is there a planned programme of research at the property which is directed towards management needs and / or improving understanding of Outstanding Universal Value?**

There is a **comprehensive, integrated programme of research**, which is relevant to management needs and / or improving understanding of Outstanding Universal Value

**4.5.3 - Are results from research programmes disseminated?**

Research results are **shared widely** with the local, national and international audiences

**4.5.4 - Please provide details (i.e. authors, title, and web link) of papers published about the World Heritage property since the last Periodic Report**

Ieronymidou, M. Papageorgiou A., 2012, Churches of Troodos on the World Heritage List, in World Heritage sites in Cyprus, Cyprus National Committee for UNESCO, Nicosia. Argyrou, C., D. Myrianthefs, 2006, Church of the Holy Cross Of Hayasmati, Nicosia. Myrianthefs, D. 2011, The Church of the Holy Virgin in Moutoullas, Nicosia. Papageorgiou, A., 2008, The Monastery of Saint John Lampadistis in Kalopanayiotis

**4.5.5 - Comments, conclusions and / or recommendations related to scientific studies and research projects**

**4.6. Education, Information and Awareness Building**

**4.6.1 - At how many locations is the World Heritage emblem displayed at the property?**

In one location and easily visible to visitors

**4.6.2 - Please rate the awareness and understanding of the existence and justification for inscription of the World Heritage property amongst the following groups**

Local communities / residents	Average
Local / Municipal authorities within or adjacent to the property	Average
Local Indigenous peoples	Not applicable
Local landowners	Average
Visitors	Excellent
Tourism industry	Excellent
Local businesses and industries	Average

**4.6.3 - Is there a planned education and awareness programme linked to the values and management of the World Heritage property?**

There is a planned education and awareness programme but it only **partly meets the needs** and could be improved

**4.6.4 - What role, if any, has designation as a World Heritage property played with respect to education, information and awareness building activities?**

World Heritage status has been an **important influence** on education, information and awareness building activities

**4.6.5 - How well is the information on Outstanding Universal Value of the property presented and interpreted?**

The Outstanding Universal Value of the property is adequately presented and interpreted **but improvements could be made**

**4.6.6 - Please rate the adequacy for education, information and awareness building of the following visitor facilities and services at the World Heritage property**

Visitor centre	Not needed
Site museum	Not needed
Information booths	Not provided but needed
Guided tours	Adequate
Trails / routes	Adequate
Information materials	Adequate
Transportation facilities	Poor

Other	Not needed
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**4.6.7 - Comments, conclusions and / or recommendations related to education, information and awareness building**

Question 4.6.6. Three of the Churches, Ayios Ioannis Lambadhistis at Kalopanayiotis, Archangelos Michael at Pedoulas and Agia Sotira (Transfiguration of the Savior) at Palaichori have site museums in their vicinity but these are not considered necessary for all Churches.

**4.7. Visitor Management**

**4.7.1 - Please provide the trend in annual visitation for the last five years**

Last year	N/A
Two years ago	N/A
Three years ago	N/A
Four years ago	N/A
Five years ago	N/A

**4.7.2 - What information sources are used to collect trend data on visitor statistics?**

Other
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**4.7.3 - Visitor management documents**

**Comment**

There are no visitor management documents available.

**4.7.4 - Is there an appropriate visitor use management plan (e.g. specific plan) for the World Heritage property which ensures that its Outstanding Universal Value is maintained?**

Visitor use of the World Heritage property is **not being actively managed** despite an identified need

**4.7.5 - Does the tourism industry contribute to improving visitor experiences and maintaining the values of the World Heritage property?**

There is **excellent co-operation** between those responsible for the World Heritage property and the tourism industry to present the Outstanding Universal Value and increase appreciation

**4.7.6 - If fees (i.e. entry charges, permits) are collected, do they contribute to the management of the World Heritage property?**

**No fees are collected**

**4.7.7 - Comments, conclusions and / or recommendations related to visitor use of the World Heritage property**

No visitor statistics are collected since entrance to the Monuments is free and the guardians that open the churches are not obligated to record visitation data. In fact the opening hours which are not regular and the persons responsible for opening and closing the Churches which work on a voluntary basis are the biggest issues visitor access faces.

**4.8. Monitoring**

**4.8.1 - Is there a monitoring programme at the property which is directed towards management needs and / or**

**improving understanding of Outstanding Universal Value?**

There is a **comprehensive, integrated programme** of monitoring, which is relevant to management needs and / or improving understanding of Outstanding Universal Value

**4.8.2 - Are key indicators for measuring the state of conservation used to monitor how the Outstanding Universal Value of the property is maintained?**

Information on the values of the World Heritage property is sufficient to define key indicators, **but this has not been done**

**4.8.3 - Please rate the level of involvement in monitoring of the following groups**

World Heritage managers / coordinators and staff	Excellent
Local / Municipal authorities	Average
Local communities	Average
Researchers	Excellent
NGOs	Excellent
Industry	Not applicable
Local indigenous peoples	Not applicable

**4.8.4 - Has the State Party implemented relevant recommendations arising from the World Heritage Committee?**

**No relevant** Committee recommendations to implement

**4.8.5 - Please provide comments relevant to the implementation of recommendations from the World Heritage Committee**

**4.8.6 - Comments, conclusions and / or recommendations related to monitoring**

**4.9. Identification of Priority Management Needs**

**4.9.1 - Please select the top 6 managements needs for the property (if more than 6 are listed below)**

Please refer to question 5.2

## 5. Summary and Conclusions

### 5.1. Summary - Factors affecting the Property

#### 5.1.1 - Summary - Factors affecting the Property

		World Heritage criteria and attributes affected	Actions	Monitoring	Timeframe	Lead agency (and others involved)	More info / comment
<b>3.8</b>	<b>Social/cultural uses of heritage</b>						
<b>3.8.2</b>	<b>Society's valuing of heritage</b>	No criteria are yet affected.	The pressure of increasing number of visitors leads to demands from local church authorities for facilities incompatible to the character and value of the monuments.	The situation is constantly monitored. The avoidance of arbitrary interventions from the owner was the reason the State undertook full responsibility for the expenses of the monuments.	This is a continuous process.	Department of Antiquities.	New facilities if they are deemed necessary are being constructed in a manner that does not interfere with the attributes of the site.
<b>3.8.6</b>	<b>Impacts of tourism / visitor / recreation</b>	No criteria are yet affected. The impacts of tourism are directly associated with 3.8.2. (i.e the increased number of visitors).	Undertaking of the entire cost for any conservation works or construction of new facilities. Cooperation with other involved members for hiring permanent paid staff to operate the monuments to delete phenomena such as stands for selling products.	The situation is monitored in continuous cooperation with the owner the Church of Cyprus.	By 2015.	Department of Antiquities, Cyprus tourism Organisation, The Church of Cyprus	The custodians working on a voluntary basis in order to create revenue for themselves they quite often set up unauthorized stand for selling various objects to visitors.

### 5.2. Summary - Management Needs

#### 5.2.2 - Summary - Management Needs

<b>4.3 Management System / Management Plan</b>							
		Actions	Timeframe	Lead agency (and others involved)	More info / comment		
<b>4.3.4</b>	<b>No management system / plan is currently in place</b>	Funding through the UNESCO Participation Programme 2012-2013 was attempted but the proposal was for the creation of a Management Plan not accepted. Other funding will be pursued to proceed with the creation of a management plan.	Over the next two years.	Department of Antiquities.	The creation of a Management Plan is one of the main priorities for the site.		
<b>4.3.10</b>	<b>There is little or no contact with industry regarding management</b>	Industrial activity is not present in the areas where the Churches are situated, therefore there is no need for contact with industry.	No timeframe needed.	Department of Antiquities.	If the term industry includes tourism, there is excellent cooperation with the Cyprus Tourism organisation and the Troodos Regional Board of Tourism concerning the promotion of the sites.		
<b>4.7 Visitor Management</b>							
<b>4.7.4</b>	<b>Visitor use of the property is not being actively managed</b>	With the cooperation of the Cyprus Tourism Organisation and the Church of Cyprus efforts have commenced for the employment of full time personnel responsible for the opening of the Monuments. This is expected to assist in visitor management.	By 2015.	Department of Antiquities, Cyprus Tourism Organisation, Church of Cyprus	The new full time personnel will be responsible for keeping statistical data concerning the visitation of the Churches.		
<b>4.8 Monitoring</b>							
<b>4.8.2</b>	<b>Key indicators have not been defined</b>	No written key indicators have been recorded concerning the State of Conservation. This is however continuously monitored and specific work is undertaken, such as air quality and temperature in relation to the wall paintings.	Work is undertaken on a yearly basis to ensure the sound state of conservation of the property.	Department of Antiquities.	The works undertaken for conservation of the structures and the wall paintings are implemented in a manner that respects the original material and its aesthetic value, without compromising the authenticity of the monuments.		

**5.3. Conclusions on the State of Conservation of the Property**

**5.3.1 - Current state of Authenticity**

The authenticity of the World Heritage property has been **preserved**

**5.3.2 - Current state of Integrity**

The integrity of the World Heritage property is **intact**

**5.3.3 - Current state of the World Heritage property's Outstanding Universal Value**

The World Heritage property's Outstanding Universal Value has been **maintained**.

**5.3.4 - Current state of the property's other values**

Other important cultural and / or natural values and the state of conservation of the World Heritage property are **predominantly intact**

**5.4. Additional comments on the State of Conservation of the Property**

**5.4.1 - Comments**

**6. World Heritage Status and Conclusions on Periodic Reporting Exercise**

**6.1 - Please rate the impacts of World Heritage status of the property in relation to the following areas**

Conservation	Very positive
Research and monitoring	Very positive
Management effectiveness	Very positive
Quality of life for local communities and indigenous peoples	Positive
Recognition	Very positive
Education	Positive
Infrastructure development	Positive
Funding for the property	Very positive
International cooperation	Positive
Political support for conservation	Positive
Legal / Policy framework	Positive
Lobbying	Positive
Institutional coordination	Positive
Security	Very positive
Other (please specify)	Not applicable

**6.2 - Comments, conclusions and / or recommendations related to World Heritage status**

**6.3 - Entities involved in the preparation of this Section of the Periodic Report**

Governmental institution responsible for the property
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**6.4 - Was the Periodic Reporting questionnaire easy to use and clearly understandable?**

yes

**6.5 - Please provide suggestions for improvement of the Periodic Reporting questionnaire**

In the multiple choice questions in some cases the answers to be chosen do not directly reflect the situation applicable for each site. More choices should be provided or more flexibility to provide an appropriate answer.

**6.6 - Please rate the level of support for completing the Periodic Report questionnaire from the following entities**

UNESCO	Very good
State Party Representative	Very good
Advisory Body	Very good

**6.7 - How accessible was the information required to complete the Periodic Report?**

**Most** of the required information was accessible

**6.8 - The Periodic Reporting process has improved the understanding of the following**

Managing the property to maintain the Outstanding Universal Value
Monitoring and reporting
Management effectiveness

**6.9 - Please rate the follow-up to conclusions and recommendations from previous Periodic Reporting exercise by the following entities**

UNESCO	Satisfactory
State Party	Satisfactory
Site Managers	Not Applicable
Advisory Bodies	Satisfactory

**6.10 - Summary of actions that will require formal consideration by the World Heritage Committee**

**• Geographic Information Table**

Reason for update: Coordinates for the Churches should be corrected as follows following the above order: a) N34 58 42 E32 53 23 b) N34 59 36 E32 49 50 c) N35 02 50 E32 58 25 d) N34 58 00 E33 00 27 e) N34 59 02 E32 49 28 f) N34 58 07 E32 49 53 g) N34 53 39 E32 58 00 h) N35 00 17 E32 53 49 i) N34 58 48 E33 02 50 j) N34 55 12.8 E33 05 44.9

**6.11 - Comments, conclusions and / or recommendations related to the Assessment of the Periodic Reporting exercise**