

# Painted Churches in the Troodos Region

## 1. World Heritage Property Data

### 1.1 - Name of World Heritage property










Painted Churches in the Troodos Region

### 1.2 - World Heritage property details

### 1.3 - Geographic information table

Name	Coordinates	Property (ha)	Buffer zone (ha)	Total (ha)	Inscription year
	0 / 0	?	?	?	
	0 / 0	?	?	?	
Church of Ayios Nikolaos (St. Nicholas) tis Steyis	34.967 / 32.883	2.755	0	2.755	1985
Ayios Ionannis (St. John) Lambadhistis Monastery	34.983 / 32.817	0.195	0	0.195	1985
Church of Panayia (The Virgin) Phorviotissa (Asinou)	35.033 / 32.967	0.115	0	0.115	1985
Church of Panayia (The Virgin) tou Arakou	34.967 / 33	0.437	0	0.437	1985
Church of Panayia (The Virgin)	35 / 32.833	0.035	0	0.035	1985
Church of Archangelos Michael (Archangel Michael)	34.967 / 32.817	0.028	0	0.028	1985
Church of Timios Stavros (Holy Cross)	34.883 / 32.967	0.053	0	0.053	1985
Church of Panayia (The Virgin) Podhithou	35 / 32.883	0.021	0	0.021	1985
Church of Stavros (Holy Cross) Ayiasmati	34.967 / 33.033	0.018	0	0.018	1985
Church of Ayia Sotira (of the Transfiguration of the Savior) tou Soterios	34.92 / 33.096	0.034	0	0.034	2001
<b>Total (ha)</b>		<b>3.691</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3.691</b>	

### 1.4 - Map(s)

Title	Date	Link to source
Kakopetria	2006	
Kalopanayiotis	2006	
Nikitari	2006	
Lagoudera	2006	
Moutoulas	2006	
Pelendria	2006	
Galatea	2006	
Platanistasa	2006	
Pedoulas	2006	
Palaichori	2006	

### Comment

Please correct Title "Galatea" to "Galata"

### 1.5 - Web and Social Media data of the property (if applicable)

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

## 2. Other Conventions/Programmes under which the World Heritage property is protected (if applicable)

**2.1 - Records indicate that your World Heritage property (in whole or in part) is designated and/or protected under the Conventions/programmes shown in the prefilled table below. Please check and amend as necessary.**

		The World Heritage property (in whole or in part) <u>is</u> designated and/or protected under this convention/programme	The World Heritage property (in whole or in part) <u>is not</u> designated and/or protected under this convention/programme
2.1.1	<b>International Register of Cultural Property under Special Protection</b> (1954 Hague Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict)		×
2.1.2	<b>List of Cultural Property under Enhanced Protection</b> (Second Protocol to the 1954 Hague Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict)	×	
2.1.3	<b>The List of Wetlands of International Importance (The Ramsar List)</b> (Convention on Wetlands of International Importance (Ramsar Convention))		×
2.1.4	<b>World Network of Biosphere Reserves</b> Man and the Biosphere (MAB) Programme		×
2.1.5	<b>Global Geoparks Network</b> UNESCO Global Geoparks	×	

## 2.2 - Please provide comments on 2.1 if necessary

All ten Churches listed within the site Painted Churches in the Troodos Region are within the area covered by the Troodos UNESCO Global Geopark

## 2.3 - Do your national authorities intend to request the granting of Enhanced Protection (if relevant) under the Second Protocol to the 1954 Hague Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict for the World Heritage property in the next three years?

Not applicable

## 2.4 - Do your national authorities intend to designate whole or part of the World Heritage property for inclusion in the List of Wetlands of International Importance (The Ramsar List), if relevant, in the next three years?

No

## 2.5 - Do your national authorities intend to designate whole or part of the World Heritage property as a Man and Biosphere Reserve (if relevant) in the next three years?

No

## 2.6 - Do your national authorities intend to apply for whole or part of World Heritage property to be designated as a UNESCO Global Geopark (if relevant) in the next three years?

Not applicable

## 2.7 - Please indicate the level of cooperation at property level between designations under different Conventions/Programmes

<b>2.7.1</b>	<b>1954 Hague Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict</b>	
2.7.1	There is <b>no contact</b> with the Focal Point(s) of this designation/programme.	
2.7.2	The World Heritage Site Manager <b>occasionally</b> communicates with the Focal Point(s) of this designation/programme.	
2.7.3	The World Heritage Site Manager <b>regularly</b> communicates with the Focal Point(s) of this designation/programme.	
2.7.4	The World Heritage Site Manager <b>also manages</b> this designation/programme.	×
<b>2.7.2</b>	<b>Second Protocol to the 1954 Hague Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict</b>	
2.7.1	There is <b>no contact</b> with the Focal Point(s) of this designation/programme.	
2.7.2	The World Heritage Site Manager <b>occasionally</b> communicates with the Focal Point(s) of this designation/programme.	
2.7.3	The World Heritage Site Manager <b>regularly</b> communicates with the Focal Point(s) of this designation/programme.	
2.7.4	The World Heritage Site Manager <b>also manages</b> this designation/programme.	×
<b>2.7.3</b>	<b>Convention on Wetlands of International Importance (Ramsar Convention)</b>	
2.7.1	There is <b>no contact</b> with the Focal Point(s) of this designation/programme.	×
2.7.2	The World Heritage Site Manager <b>occasionally</b> communicates with the Focal Point(s) of this designation/programme.	
2.7.3	The World Heritage Site Manager <b>regularly</b> communicates with the Focal Point(s) of this designation/programme.	
2.7.4	The World Heritage Site Manager <b>also manages</b> this designation/programme.	
<b>2.7.4</b>	<b>Man and the Biosphere (MAB) Programme</b>	

2.7.1	There is <b>no contact</b> with the Focal Point(s) of this designation/programme.	✕
2.7.2	The World Heritage Site Manager <b>occasionally</b> communicates with the Focal Point(s) of this designation/programme.	
2.7.3	The World Heritage Site Manager <b>regularly</b> communicates with the Focal Point(s) of this designation/programme.	
2.7.4	The World Heritage Site Manager <b>also manages</b> this designation/programme.	
<b>2.7.5</b>	<b>UNESCO Global Geoparks</b>	
2.7.1	There is <b>no contact</b> with the Focal Point(s) of this designation/programme.	
2.7.2	The World Heritage Site Manager <b>occasionally</b> communicates with the Focal Point(s) of this designation/programme.	
2.7.3	The World Heritage Site Manager <b>regularly</b> communicates with the Focal Point(s) of this designation/programme.	✕
2.7.4	The World Heritage Site Manager <b>also manages</b> this designation/programme.	

## 2.8 - Please add any further comments on cooperation with the other designation(s)/programme(s)

In 2022 a Memorandum of Understanding was signed between the Department of Antiquities (responsible authority for the WHS), the Geological Survey Department (responsible authority for the Troodos Global Geopark) and the Troodos Development Company (a non-profit organization for the development and promotion of the Troodos local communities) aiming to streamline cooperation on a range of issues relevant to the fields of geology, mining and cultural heritage and implement various activities

## 2.9 - Are you aware of any elements associated with the World Heritage property that have been inscribed on the Representative List of the Intangible Cultural Heritage?

Yes

## 2.10 - Please list any elements associated with the World Heritage property inscribed under the Convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage of which you are aware

Byzantine chant inscribed in 2019 (14.COM) on the Representative List of the Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity, is inextricably linked with spiritual life and religious worship. The ten churches included on the WHL are functioning churches where religious worship is regularly exercised.

## 2.11 - Are you aware of any documentary heritage listed under the Memory of the World Programme associated with the World Heritage property?

No

## 2.12 - Please list any documentary heritage associated with the World Heritage property listed under the Memory of the World Programme of which you are aware.

# 3. Statement of Outstanding Universal Value

## 3.1 - Statement of Outstanding Universal Value for the property as adopted by the World Heritage Committee

### 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, Kalopanagiotis; Panayia (The Virgin) Phorvotissa (Asinou), Nikitari; Panayia (The Virgin) tou Arakou, Lagoudhera; 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 Lagoudhera). 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 Comnenes, 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.

### 3.2 - Please list the key attributes of Outstanding Universal Value of your property and give an assessment of their condition. As a guideline, it is suggested to focus on approximately five key attributes (no more than 15 overall).

	Brief identification of attribute	Preserved	Compromised	Seriously compromised	Lost
3.2.1	Living monuments preserving their original function	✗			
3.2.2	Reflection of a range of socioeconomic realities past and present (small rural churches to highly-refined monasteries)	✗			
3.2.3	Well conserved example of rural religious architecture during the Byzantine period	✗			
3.2.4	Wall paintings testify to the variety of artistic influences affecting Cyprus over a 500 year period	✗			
3.2.5	Church structures display elements that were specific to Cyprus and determined by its geography, history and climate	✗			
3.2.6					
3.2.7					
3.2.8					
3.2.9					
3.2.10					
3.2.11					

3.2.12					
3.2.13					
3.2.14					
3.2.15					

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

Attributes include tangible and intangible features: form and design, materials, use and function, traditions, location and setting

## 4. Factors Affecting the Property

### 4.1. Buildings and Development

#### 4.1.1 - Housing

Previous answer Cycle 2 (30/07/2014):

- Not relevant

Relevant	✕ Not relevant
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#### 4.1.2 - Commercial development

Previous answer Cycle 2 (30/07/2014):

- Not relevant

Relevant	✕ Not relevant
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#### 4.1.3 - Industrial areas

Previous answer Cycle 2 (30/07/2014):

- Not relevant

Relevant	✕ Not relevant
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#### 4.1.4 - Major visitor accommodation and associated infrastructure

Previous answer Cycle 2 (30/07/2014):

- Not relevant










Relevant	✕ Not relevant
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#### 4.1.5 - Interpretative and visitation facilities

Previous answer Cycle 2 (30/07/2014):

- Relevant, Positive, Potential, Inside

✕ Relevant	Not relevant
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	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	 Current	 Potential	 Inside	 Outside	 Decreasing	 Stable	 Increasing
 Positive ✕		✕	✕	✕		→	
 Negative							

#### 4.1.6 - Please comment as necessary on how the factors selected as relevant in 4.1 are affecting the property either negatively or positively

Visitor interpretive facilities properly incorporated within the wider setting of Troodos is considered positive towards promotion and awareness raising on the site, its values and its protection

### 4.2. Transportation Infrastructure

#### 4.2.1 - Ground transport infrastructure

Previous answer Cycle 2 (30/07/2014):

- Not relevant

Relevant	✕ Not relevant
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#### 4.2.2 - Underground transport infrastructure

Previous answer Cycle 2 (30/07/2014):

- Not relevant

Relevant	✕ Not relevant
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#### 4.2.3 - Air transport infrastructure

Previous answer Cycle 2 (30/07/2014):

- Not relevant

Relevant

✕ Not relevant

#### 4.2.4 - Marine transport infrastructure

Previous answer Cycle 2 (30/07/2014):

- Not relevant

Relevant

✕ Not relevant

#### 4.2.5 - Effects arising from use of transportation infrastructure

Previous answer Cycle 2 (30/07/2014):

- Not relevant

Relevant

✕ Not relevant

#### 4.2.6 - Please comment as necessary on how the factors selected as relevant in 4.2 are affecting the property either negatively or positively

### 4.3. Services Infrastructures

#### 4.3.1 - Water infrastructure

Previous answer Cycle 2 (30/07/2014):

- Not relevant

Relevant

✕ Not relevant










#### 4.3.2 - Renewable energy facilities

Previous answer Cycle 2 (30/07/2014):

- Not relevant

✕ Relevant

Not relevant

	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	 Current	 Potential	 Inside	 Outside	 Decreasing	 Stable	 Increasing
 Positive							
 Negative ✕		✕		✕		→	

#### 4.3.3 - Non-renewable energy facilities

Previous answer Cycle 2 (30/07/2014):

- Not relevant

Relevant

✕ Not relevant

#### 4.3.4 - Localised utilities

Previous answer Cycle 2 (30/07/2014):

- Not relevant

Relevant

✕ Not relevant

#### 4.3.5 - Major linear utilities

Previous answer Cycle 2 (30/07/2014):

- Not relevant

Relevant

✕ Not relevant

#### 4.3.6 - Please comment as necessary on how the factors selected as relevant in 4.3 are affecting the property either negatively or positively

Renewable energy facilities such as large solar parks are becoming increasingly common in Cyprus. Troodos is not yet an area for which such developments have been proposed. A policy making paper is being prepared in collaboration with the Department of Town Planning and Housing and other Departments (Environment, Geological, Wildlife etc) to define areas that renewable energy facilities can be implemented where cultural and natural assets will not be affected.

### 4.4. Pollution

#### 4.4.1 - Pollution of marine waters

Previous answer Cycle 2 (30/07/2014):

- Not relevant

Relevant

✕ Not relevant

#### 4.4.2 - Ground water pollution

Previous answer Cycle 2 (30/07/2014):

- Not relevant

Relevant

✕ Not relevant

#### 4.4.3 - Surface water pollution

Previous answer Cycle 2 (30/07/2014):

- Not relevant

Relevant

✕ Not relevant

#### 4.4.4 - Air pollution

Previous answer Cycle 2 (30/07/2014):

- Not relevant

Relevant

✕ Not relevant

#### 4.4.5 - Solid waste

Previous answer Cycle 2 (30/07/2014):

- Not relevant

Relevant

✕ Not relevant

#### 4.4.6 - Input of excess energy

Previous answer Cycle 2 (30/07/2014):

- Not relevant

Relevant

✕ Not relevant

#### 4.4.7 - Please comment as necessary on how the factors selected as relevant in 4.4 are affecting the property either negatively or positively

#### 4.5. Biological resource use/modification

##### 4.5.1 - Fishing/collecting aquatic resources

Previous answer Cycle 2 (30/07/2014):

- Not relevant

Relevant

✕ Not relevant

##### 4.5.2 - Aquaculture

Previous answer Cycle 2 (30/07/2014):

- Not relevant

Relevant

✕ Not relevant

##### 4.5.3 - Land conversion

Previous answer Cycle 2 (30/07/2014):

- Not relevant

Relevant

✕ Not relevant

##### 4.5.4 - Livestock farming/Grazing of domesticated animals

Previous answer Cycle 2 (30/07/2014):

- Not relevant

Relevant

✕ Not relevant

##### 4.5.5 - Crop production

Previous answer Cycle 2 (30/07/2014):

- Not relevant

Relevant

✕ Not relevant

##### 4.5.6 - Commercial wild plant collection

Previous answer Cycle 2 (30/07/2014):

- Not relevant










Relevant	✕ Not relevant
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#### 4.5.7 - Subsistence wild plant collection

Previous answer Cycle 2 (30/07/2014):

- Relevant, Positive, Current, Outside

✕ Relevant	Not relevant
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	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	 Current	 Potential	 Inside	 Outside	 Decreasing	 Stable	 Increasing
 Positive ✕	✕			✕		→	
 Negative							

#### 4.5.8 - Commercial hunting

Previous answer Cycle 2 (30/07/2014):

- Not relevant

Relevant	✕ Not relevant
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#### 4.5.9 - Subsistence hunting

Previous answer Cycle 2 (30/07/2014):

- Not relevant

Relevant	✕ Not relevant
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#### 4.5.10 - Forestry/Wood production

Previous answer Cycle 2 (30/07/2014):

- Not relevant

Relevant	✕ Not relevant
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#### 4.5.11 - Please comment as necessary on how the factors selected as relevant in 4.5 are affecting the property either negatively or positively

### 4.6. Physical resource extraction

#### 4.6.1 - Mining

Previous answer Cycle 2 (30/07/2014):

- Not relevant

Relevant	✕ Not relevant
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#### 4.6.2 - Quarrying

Previous answer Cycle 2 (30/07/2014):

- Not relevant

Relevant	✕ Not relevant
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#### 4.6.3 - Oil and gas

Previous answer Cycle 2 (30/07/2014):

- Not relevant

Relevant	✕ Not relevant
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#### 4.6.4 - Water (extraction)

Previous answer Cycle 2 (30/07/2014):

- Not relevant

Relevant	✕ Not relevant
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#### 4.6.5 - Please comment as necessary on how the factors selected as relevant in 4.6 are affecting the property either negatively or positively

### 4.7. Local conditions affecting physical fabric

#### 4.7.1 - Wind

Previous answer Cycle 2 (30/07/2014):

- Not relevant



Relevant	✕ Not relevant
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#### 4.7.2 - Relative humidity

Previous answer Cycle 2 (30/07/2014):

- Relevant, Negative, Current, Potential, Inside

✕ Relevant	Not relevant						
	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	 Current	 Potential	 Inside	 Outside	 Decreasing	 Stable	 Increasing
 Positive							
 Negative ✕	✕	✕	✕			→	

#### 4.7.3 - Temperature

Previous answer Cycle 2 (30/07/2014):

- Not relevant

✕ Relevant	Not relevant						
	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	 Current	 Potential	 Inside	 Outside	 Decreasing	 Stable	 Increasing
 Positive							
 Negative ✕	✕	✕	✕				↗

#### 4.7.4 - Radiation/Light

Previous answer Cycle 2 (30/07/2014):

- Not relevant

Relevant	✕ Not relevant
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#### 4.7.5 - Dust

Previous answer Cycle 2 (30/07/2014):

- Not relevant

Relevant	✕ Not relevant
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#### 4.7.6 - Water (rain/water table)

Previous answer Cycle 2 (30/07/2014):

- Relevant, Negative, Current, Inside

✕ Relevant	Not relevant						
	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	 Current	 Potential	 Inside	 Outside	 Decreasing	 Stable	 Increasing
 Positive							
 Negative ✕	✕		✕			→	

#### 4.7.7 - Pests

Previous answer Cycle 2 (30/07/2014):

- Not relevant

Relevant	✕ Not relevant
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#### 4.7.8 - Micro-organisms

Previous answer Cycle 2 (30/07/2014):

- Not relevant

Relevant	✕ Not relevant
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#### 4.7.9 - Please comment as necessary on how the factors selected as relevant in 4.7 are affecting the property either negatively or positively

### 4.8. Social/Cultural uses of heritage

#### 4.8.1 - Ritual/Spiritual/Religious and associative uses

Previous answer Cycle 2 (30/07/2014):

- Relevant, Positive, Current, Inside

✕ Relevant				Not relevant			
	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	 Current	 Potential	 Inside	 Outside	 Decreasing	 Stable	 Increasing
 Positive ✕	✕		✕			→	
 Negative							

#### 4.8.2 - Society's valuing of heritage

Previous answer Cycle 2 (30/07/2014):

- Relevant, Negative, Current, Inside

Relevant	✕ Not relevant
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#### 4.8.3 - Indigenous hunting, gathering and collecting

Previous answer Cycle 2 (30/07/2014):

- Not relevant

Relevant	✕ Not relevant
----------	----------------

#### 4.8.4 - Changes in traditional ways of life and knowledge system

Previous answer Cycle 2 (30/07/2014):

- Not relevant

Relevant	✕ Not relevant
----------	----------------

#### 4.8.5 - Identity, social cohesion, changes in local population and community

Previous answer Cycle 2 (30/07/2014):

- Not relevant

Relevant	✕ Not relevant
----------	----------------

#### 4.8.6 - Impacts of tourism/Visitation/Recreation

Previous answer Cycle 2 (30/07/2014):

- Relevant, Negative, Current, Inside

✕ Relevant				Not relevant			
	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	 Current	 Potential	 Inside	 Outside	 Decreasing	 Stable	 Increasing
 Positive ✕	✕		✕			→	
 Negative ✕		✕	✕	✕			↗

4.8.7 - Please comment as necessary on how the factors selected as relevant in 4.8 are affecting the property either negatively or positively

#### 4.9. Other human activities

##### 4.9.1 - Illegal activities

Previous answer Cycle 2 (30/07/2014):

- Not relevant

Relevant	✕ Not relevant
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##### 4.9.2 - Deliberate destruction of heritage

Previous answer Cycle 2 (30/07/2014):

- Not relevant

Relevant	✕ Not relevant
----------	----------------

##### 4.9.3 - Military training

Previous answer Cycle 2 (30/07/2014):

- Not relevant

Relevant	✕ Not relevant
----------	----------------

#### 4.9.4 - War

Previous answer Cycle 2 (30/07/2014):

- Not relevant

Relevant

✕ Not relevant

#### 4.9.5 - Terrorism

Previous answer Cycle 2 (30/07/2014):

- Not relevant

Relevant

✕ Not relevant

#### 4.9.6 - Civil unrest

Previous answer Cycle 2 (30/07/2014):

- Not relevant

Relevant

✕ Not relevant

#### 4.9.7 - Please comment as necessary on how the factors selected as relevant in 4.9 are affecting the property either negatively or positively

#### 4.10. Climate change and severe weather events

##### 4.10.1 - Storms

Previous answer Cycle 2 (30/07/2014):

- Not relevant

Relevant

✕ Not relevant

##### 4.10.2 - Flooding

Previous answer Cycle 2 (30/07/2014):

- Not relevant

Relevant

✕ Not relevant











##### 4.10.3 - Drought

Previous answer Cycle 2 (30/07/2014):

- Not relevant

✕ Relevant

Not relevant

	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	 Current	 Potential	 Inside	 Outside	 Decreasing	 Stable	 Increasing
 Positive							
 Negative ✕		✕	Negative ✕	✕			

##### 4.10.4 - Desertification

Previous answer Cycle 2 (30/07/2014):

- Not relevant

Relevant

✕ Not relevant

##### 4.10.5 - Changes to oceanic waters

Previous answer Cycle 2 (30/07/2014):

- Not relevant

Relevant

✕ Not relevant








##### 4.10.6 - Temperature change

Previous answer Cycle 2 (30/07/2014):

- Not relevant

✕ Relevant

Not relevant

	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	 Current	 Potential	 Inside	 Outside	 Decreasing	 Stable	 Increasing
 Positive							

Negative							
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#### 4.10.7 - Other climate change impacts

Previous answer Cycle 2 (30/07/2014):

- Not relevant

Relevant	Not relevant
----------	--------------

#### 4.10.8 - Please comment as necessary on how the factors selected as relevant in 4.10 are affecting the property either negatively or positively

Rising temperatures and drought, even though not directly experienced in Troodos mountainous areas, are present all over Cyprus as a consequence of climate change.

#### 4.11. Sudden ecological or geological events

##### 4.11.1 - Volcanic eruption

Previous answer Cycle 2 (30/07/2014):

- Not relevant

Relevant	Not relevant
----------	--------------

##### 4.11.2 - Earthquake

Previous answer Cycle 2 (30/07/2014):

- Not relevant

Relevant	Not relevant
----------	--------------

##### 4.11.3 - Tsunami/Tidal wave

Previous answer Cycle 2 (30/07/2014):

- Not relevant

Relevant	Not relevant
----------	--------------

##### 4.11.4 - Avalanche/Landslide

Previous answer Cycle 2 (30/07/2014):

- Not relevant

Relevant	Not relevant
----------	--------------

##### 4.11.5 - Erosion and siltation/Deposition

Previous answer Cycle 2 (30/07/2014):

- Not relevant

Relevant	Not relevant
----------	--------------

##### 4.11.6 - Fire (wildfire)

Previous answer Cycle 2 (30/07/2014):

- Relevant, Negative, Potential, Inside

Relevant				Not relevant			
	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	Current	Potential	Inside	Outside	Decreasing	Stable	Increasing
Positive							
Negative							

#### 4.11.7 - Please comment as necessary on how the factors selected as relevant in 4.11 are affecting the property either negatively or positively

Even though Cyprus is situated in a seismically active region this activity is mainly exhibited in central south western areas and not in the Troodos region.

#### 4.12. Invasive/alien species or hyper-abundant species

##### 4.12.1 - Translocated species

Previous answer Cycle 2 (30/07/2014):

- Not relevant

Relevant	Not relevant
----------	--------------

#### 4.12.2 - Invasive/Alien terrestrial species

Previous answer Cycle 2 (30/07/2014):

- Not relevant

Relevant	✕ Not relevant
----------	----------------

#### 4.12.3 - Invasive/Alien freshwater species

Previous answer Cycle 2 (30/07/2014):

- Not relevant

Relevant	✕ Not relevant
----------	----------------

#### 4.12.4 - Invasive/Alien marine species

Previous answer Cycle 2 (30/07/2014):

- Not relevant

Relevant	✕ Not relevant
----------	----------------

#### 4.12.5 - Hyper-abundant species

Previous answer Cycle 2 (30/07/2014):

- Not relevant

Relevant	✕ Not relevant
----------	----------------

#### 4.12.6 - Modified genetic material

Previous answer Cycle 2 (30/07/2014):

- Not relevant

Relevant	✕ Not relevant
----------	----------------

**4.12.7 - Please comment as necessary on how the factors selected as relevant in 4.12 are affecting the property either negatively or positively**

#### 4.13. Management and institutional factors

##### 4.13.1 - Management system/Management plan

✕ Relevant	Not relevant
------------	--------------

	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	🔴 Current	🟡 Potential	🟢 Inside	🟢 Outside	📉 Decreasing	➡ Stable	📈 Increasing
🟢 Positive ✕	✕		✕	✕		➡	
🔴 Negative							

##### 4.13.2 - Legal framework

✕ Relevant	Not relevant
------------	--------------

	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	🔴 Current	🟡 Potential	🟢 Inside	🟢 Outside	📉 Decreasing	➡ Stable	📈 Increasing
🟢 Positive ✕	✕		✕	✕		➡	
🔴 Negative							

##### 4.13.3 - Governance

✕ Relevant	Not relevant
------------	--------------

	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	🔴 Current	🟡 Potential	🟢 Inside	🟢 Outside	📉 Decreasing	➡ Stable	📈 Increasing
🟢 Positive ✕	✕		✕	✕		➡	
🔴 Negative							

##### 4.13.4 - Management activities

Previous answer Cycle 2 (30/07/2014):

- Relevant, Positive, Current, Inside

✕ Relevant				Not relevant			
	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	 Current	 Potential	 Inside	 Outside	 Decreasing	 Stable	 Increasing
 Positive ✕	✕		✕				
 Negative							

#### 4.13.5 - Financial resources

✕ Relevant				Not relevant			
	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	 Current	 Potential	 Inside	 Outside	 Decreasing	 Stable	 Increasing
 Positive ✕	✕		✕				
 Negative							

#### 4.13.6 - Human resources

✕ Relevant				Not relevant			
	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	 Current	 Potential	 Inside	 Outside	 Decreasing	 Stable	 Increasing
 Positive							
 Negative ✕	✕		✕				

#### 4.13.7 - Low impact research/monitoring activities

Previous answer Cycle 2 (30/07/2014):

- Not relevant

✕ Relevant				Not relevant			
	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	 Current	 Potential	 Inside	 Outside	 Decreasing	 Stable	 Increasing
 Positive ✕	✕		✕				
 Negative							

#### 4.13.8 - High impact research/monitoring activities

Previous answer Cycle 2 (30/07/2014):

- Not relevant

✕ Relevant				Not relevant			
	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	 Current	 Potential	 Inside	 Outside	 Decreasing	 Stable	 Increasing
 Positive ✕	✕		✕				
 Negative							

#### 4.13.9 - Please comment as necessary on how the factors selected as relevant in 4.13 are affecting the property either negatively or positively

Even though no visitor data are kept, because there is no ticket issued for the Churches, a visitor survey was conducted within the framework of the Management Study prepared for the site, exhibiting interesting results. Sampling using destructive techniques in 4.13.8 refers to sampling for dendrochronology occasionally destructive and very conservatively taken.

#### 4.14. Other factor(s)

##### 4.14.1 - Other factor(s)

#### 4.15. Factors Summary Table

##### 4.15.1 - Factors Summary Table

Name	Impact	Origin	Trend
4.1 Buildings and Development			

4.1.5 Interpretative and visitation facilities						
4.3 Services Infrastructures						
4.3.2 Renewable energy facilities						
4.5 Biological resource use/modification						
4.5.7 Subsistence wild plant collection						
4.7 Local conditions affecting physical fabric						
4.7.2 Relative humidity						
4.7.3 Temperature						
4.7.6 Water (rain/water table)						
4.8 Social/Cultural uses of heritage						
4.8.1 Ritual/Spiritual/Religious and associative uses						
4.8.6 Impacts of tourism/Visitation/Recreation						
4.10 Climate change and severe weather events						
4.10.3 Drought						
4.10.6 Temperature change						
4.11 Sudden ecological or geological events						
4.11.6 Fire (wildfire)						
4.13 Management and institutional factors						
4.13.1 Management system/Management plan						
4.13.2 Legal framework						
4.13.3 Governance						
4.13.4 Management activities						
4.13.5 Financial resources						
4.13.6 Human resources						
4.13.7 Low impact research/monitoring activities						

4.13.8 High impact research/monitoring activities										
Legend	Current	Potential	Negative	Positive	Inside		Outside			

## 4.16. Assessment of current and potential positive and negative factors

### 4.16.1 - Assessment of current and potential negative and positive factors

#### 4.1 Buildings and Development

Name	Impact	Origin	Trend
4.1.5 Interpretative and visitation facilities	⊕	📍	→

Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Restricted
<input type="checkbox"/>	Localised
<input type="checkbox"/>	Extensive
<input type="checkbox"/>	Widespread
Temporal scale - Occurrence of the impact	
<input type="checkbox"/>	One off or rare
<input type="checkbox"/>	Intermittent or sporadic
<input type="checkbox"/>	Frequent
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	On-going
Impact - Impact on the attributes	
<input type="checkbox"/>	Insignificant
<input type="checkbox"/>	Minor
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Significant
<input type="checkbox"/>	Major
Management response - Capacity of management to respond	
<input type="checkbox"/>	High capacity
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Medium capacity
<input type="checkbox"/>	Low capacity
<input type="checkbox"/>	No capacity and / or resources
Trend - Development over the last 6 years	
<input type="checkbox"/>	Decreasing
<input type="checkbox"/>	Static
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Increasing

## 4.3 Services Infrastructures

Name	Impact	Origin	Trend
4.3.2 Renewable energy facilities			
	⊖	📍	→

Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor
---



✕	Restricted
	Localised
	Extensive
	Widespread
<b>Temporal scale - Occurrence of the impact</b>	
✕	One off or rare
	Intermittent or sporadic
	Frequent
	On-going
<b>Impact - Impact on the attributes</b>	
	Insignificant
✕	Minor
	Significant
	Major
<b>Management response - Capacity of management to respond</b>	
✕	High capacity
	Medium capacity
	Low capacity
	No capacity and / or resources
<b>Trend - Development over the last 6 years</b>	
	Decreasing
✕	Static
	Increasing



## 4.5 Biological resource use/modification

Name	Impact			Origin	Trend
4.5.7 Subsistence wild plant collection					

<b>Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor</b>	
	Restricted
✕	Localised
	Extensive
	Widespread
<b>Temporal scale - Occurrence of the impact</b>	
	One off or rare
	Intermittent or sporadic
✕	Frequent
	On-going
<b>Impact - Impact on the attributes</b>	
✕	Insignificant
	Minor
	Significant

	Major
<b>Management response - Capacity of management to respond</b>	
✕	High capacity
	Medium capacity
	Low capacity
	No capacity and / or resources
<b>Trend - Development over the last 6 years</b>	
	Decreasing
✕	Static
	Increasing

#### 4.7 Local conditions affecting physical fabric

Name	Impact	Origin	Trend
4.7.2 Relative humidity			
	    		

<b>Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor</b>			
	Restricted		
	Localised		
✕	Extensive		
	Widespread		
<b>Temporal scale - Occurrence of the impact</b>			
	One off or rare		
	Intermittent or sporadic		
	Frequent		
✕	On-going		
<b>Impact - Impact on the attributes</b>			
	Insignificant		
✕	Minor		
	Significant		
	Major		
<b>Management response - Capacity of management to respond</b>			
✕	High capacity		
	Medium capacity		
	Low capacity		
	No capacity and / or resources		
<b>Trend - Development over the last 6 years</b>			
	Decreasing		
✕	Static		
	Increasing		

Name	Impact	Origin	Trend
4.7.3 Temperature			



<b>Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor</b>							
	Restricted						
	Localised						
✕	Extensive						
	Widespread						
<b>Temporal scale - Occurrence of the impact</b>							
	One off or rare						
	Intermittent or sporadic						
✕	Frequent						
	On-going						
<b>Impact - Impact on the attributes</b>							
	Insignificant						
✕	Minor						
	Significant						
	Major						
<b>Management response - Capacity of management to respond</b>							
✕	High capacity						
	Medium capacity						
	Low capacity						
	No capacity and / or resources						
<b>Trend - Development over the last 6 years</b>							
	Decreasing						
	Static						
✕	Increasing						

Name	Impact			Origin		Trend
4.7.6 Water (rain/water table)						

<b>Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor</b>	
	Restricted
	Localised
✕	Extensive
	Widespread
<b>Temporal scale - Occurrence of the impact</b>	
	One off or rare
	Intermittent or sporadic
✕	Frequent
	On-going
<b>Impact - Impact on the attributes</b>	
	Insignificant
✕	Minor

	Significant
	Major
<b>Management response - Capacity of management to respond</b>	
✕	High capacity
	Medium capacity
	Low capacity
	No capacity and / or resources
<b>Trend - Development over the last 6 years</b>	
	Decreasing
	Static
✕	Increasing

#### 4.8 Social/Cultural uses of heritage

Name	Impact	Origin	Trend
4.8.1 Ritual/Spiritual/Religious and associative uses	 		

<b>Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor</b>			
	Restricted		
	Localised		
	Extensive		
✕	Widespread		
<b>Temporal scale - Occurrence of the impact</b>			
	One off or rare		
	Intermittent or sporadic		
	Frequent		
✕	On-going		
<b>Impact - Impact on the attributes</b>			
	Insignificant		
	Minor		
	Significant		
✕	Major		
<b>Management response - Capacity of management to respond</b>			
✕	High capacity		
	Medium capacity		
	Low capacity		
	No capacity and / or resources		
<b>Trend - Development over the last 6 years</b>			
	Decreasing		
✕	Static		
	Increasing		







Name	Impact	Origin	Trend
------	--------	--------	-------

4.8.6 Impacts of tourism/Visitation/Recreation							
<b>Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor</b>							
	Restricted						
	Localised						
	Extensive						
	Widespread						
<b>Temporal scale - Occurrence of the impact</b>							
	One off or rare						
	Intermittent or sporadic						
	Frequent						
	On-going						
<b>Impact - Impact on the attributes</b>							
	Insignificant						
	Minor						
	Significant						
	Major						
<b>Management response - Capacity of management to respond</b>							
	High capacity						
	Medium capacity						
	Low capacity						
	No capacity and / or resources						
<b>Trend - Development over the last 6 years</b>							
	Decreasing						
	Static						
	Increasing						

## 4.10 Climate change and severe weather events

Name	Impact	Origin	Trend
4.10.3 Drought			
<b>Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor</b>			
	Restricted		
	Localised		
	Extensive		
	Widespread		
<b>Temporal scale - Occurrence of the impact</b>			
	One off or rare		
	Intermittent or sporadic		
	Frequent		
	On-going		

Impact - Impact on the attributes	
	Insignificant
✕	Minor
	Significant
	Major
Management response - Capacity of management to respond	
✕	High capacity
	Medium capacity
	Low capacity
	No capacity and / or resources
Trend - Development over the last 6 years	
	Decreasing
	Static
✕	Increasing

Name	Impact			Origin		Trend
4.10.6 Temperature change						
						

Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor	
	Restricted
	Localised
✕	Extensive
	Widespread
Temporal scale - Occurrence of the impact	
	One off or rare
	Intermittent or sporadic
	Frequent
✕	On-going
Impact - Impact on the attributes	
	Insignificant
✕	Minor
	Significant
	Major
Management response - Capacity of management to respond	
✕	High capacity
	Medium capacity
	Low capacity
	No capacity and / or resources
Trend - Development over the last 6 years	
	Decreasing
	Static
✕	Increasing




#### 4.11 Sudden ecological or geological events

Name		Impact			Origin		Trend
4.11.6 Fire (wildfire)							
<b>Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor</b>							
	Restricted						
	Localised						
	Extensive						
	Widespread						
<b>Temporal scale - Occurrence of the impact</b>							
	One off or rare						
	Intermittent or sporadic						
	Frequent						
	On-going						
<b>Impact - Impact on the attributes</b>							
	Insignificant						
	Minor						
	Significant						
	Major						
<b>Management response - Capacity of management to respond</b>							
	High capacity						
	Medium capacity						
	Low capacity						
	No capacity and / or resources						
<b>Trend - Development over the last 6 years</b>							
	Decreasing						
	Static						
	Increasing						

#### 4.13 Management and institutional factors

Name		Impact			Origin		Trend
4.13.1 Management system/Management plan							
<b>Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor</b>							
	Restricted						
	Localised						
	Extensive						
	Widespread						
<b>Temporal scale - Occurrence of the impact</b>							
	One off or rare						






	Intermittent or sporadic
	Frequent
✕	On-going
<b>Impact - Impact on the attributes</b>	
	Insignificant
	Minor
✕	Significant
	Major
<b>Management response - Capacity of management to respond</b>	
	High capacity
✕	Medium capacity
	Low capacity
	No capacity and / or resources
<b>Trend - Development over the last 6 years</b>	
	Decreasing
✕	Static
	Increasing

Name	Impact			Origin		Trend
4.13.2 Legal framework						

<b>Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor</b>	
	Restricted
	Localised
	Extensive
✕	Widespread
<b>Temporal scale - Occurrence of the impact</b>	
	One off or rare
	Intermittent or sporadic
	Frequent
✕	On-going
<b>Impact - Impact on the attributes</b>	
	Insignificant
	Minor
✕	Significant
	Major
<b>Management response - Capacity of management to respond</b>	
✕	High capacity
	Medium capacity
	Low capacity
	No capacity and / or resources
<b>Trend - Development over the last 6 years</b>	



	Decreasing
	Static
✕	Increasing

Name	Impact	Origin	Trend
4.13.3 Governance	 	 	

#### Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor

	Restricted
	Localised
✕	Extensive
	Widespread

#### Temporal scale - Occurrence of the impact

	One off or rare
	Intermittent or sporadic
	Frequent
✕	On-going

#### Impact - Impact on the attributes






	Insignificant
	Minor
✕	Significant
	Major

#### Management response - Capacity of management to respond

	High capacity
✕	Medium capacity
	Low capacity
	No capacity and / or resources

#### Trend - Development over the last 6 years

	Decreasing
	Static
✕	Increasing

Name	Impact	Origin	Trend
4.13.4 Management activities	 	 	





#### Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor

	Restricted
	Localised
	Extensive
✕	Widespread

#### Temporal scale - Occurrence of the impact



	One off or rare
--	-----------------

	Intermittent or sporadic
	Frequent
✕	On-going
Impact - Impact on the attributes	
	Insignificant
	Minor
✕	Significant
	Major
Management response - Capacity of management to respond	
	High capacity
✕	Medium capacity
	Low capacity
	No capacity and / or resources
Trend - Development over the last 6 years	
	Decreasing
	Static
✕	Increasing

Name	Impact			Origin		Trend
4.13.5 Financial resources						

Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor	
	Restricted
	Localised
✕	Extensive
	Widespread
Temporal scale - Occurrence of the impact	
	One off or rare
	Intermittent or sporadic
	Frequent
✕	On-going
Impact - Impact on the attributes	
	Insignificant
	Minor
✕	Significant
	Major
Management response - Capacity of management to respond	
	High capacity
✕	Medium capacity
	Low capacity
	No capacity and / or resources
Trend - Development over the last 6 years	

	Decreasing
✕	Static
	Increasing

Name	Impact	Origin	Trend
4.13.6 Human resources			
	 		

#### Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor

	Restricted
	Localised
✕	Extensive
	Widespread

#### Temporal scale - Occurrence of the impact

	One off or rare
	Intermittent or sporadic
	Frequent
✕	On-going

#### Impact - Impact on the attributes





	Insignificant
✕	Minor
	Significant
	Major

#### Management response - Capacity of management to respond

	High capacity
✕	Medium capacity
	Low capacity
	No capacity and / or resources

#### Trend - Development over the last 6 years

	Decreasing
✕	Static
	Increasing

Name	Impact	Origin	Trend
4.13.7 Low impact research/monitoring activities	 		




#### Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor

	Restricted
	Localised
	Extensive
✕	Widespread

#### Temporal scale - Occurrence of the impact

	One off or rare
--	-----------------

	Intermittent or sporadic
	Frequent
✕	On-going
Impact - Impact on the attributes	
	Insignificant
	Minor
✕	Significant
	Major
Management response - Capacity of management to respond	
✕	High capacity
	Medium capacity
	Low capacity
	No capacity and / or resources
Trend - Development over the last 6 years	
	Decreasing
	Static
✕	Increasing

Name	Impact			Origin		Trend
4.13.8 High impact research/monitoring activities						

Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor	
✕	Restricted
	Localised
	Extensive
	Widespread
Temporal scale - Occurrence of the impact	
✕	One off or rare
	Intermittent or sporadic
	Frequent
	On-going
Impact - Impact on the attributes	
	Insignificant
	Minor
✕	Significant
	Major
Management response - Capacity of management to respond	
✕	High capacity
	Medium capacity
	Low capacity
	No capacity and / or resources
Trend - Development over the last 6 years	

	Decreasing
×	Static
	Increasing

#### 4.17. Serial inscriptions (national or transnational)

##### 4.17.1 - If your property is a serial inscription (national or transnational) please identify which components of the property are impacted by each factor

National serial inscription. Each of the ten Churches is located in a distinctive geomorphological setting of the mountain of Troodos (e.g. villages, valleys, forests etc); however, their morphological similarities and fabric within the rural context of Troodos make them susceptible to similar threats and impacts of prevailing conditions.

#### 4.18. Prediction of the state of conservation at next cycle of Periodic Reporting.

##### 4.18.1 - Please predict what the state of conservation of each attribute will be approximately 6 years from now (at the time of the next cycle of Periodic Reporting)

	Attribute	Preserved	Compromised	Seriously compromised	Lost
4.18.1.1	Living monuments preserving their original function	×			
4.18.1.2	Reflection of a range of socioeconomic realities past and present (small rural churches to highly-refined monasteries)	×			
4.18.1.3	Well conserved example of rural religious architecture during the Byzantine period	×			
4.18.1.4	Wall paintings testify to the variety of artistic influences affecting Cyprus over a 500 year period	×			
4.18.1.5	Church structures display elements that were specific to Cyprus and determined by its geography, history and climate	×			

### 5. Protection and Management of the Property

#### 5.1. Boundaries and Buffer Zones

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

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

##### 5.1.2 - Are the boundaries of the World Heritage property known and recognised?

The boundaries **are known by both** the management authority and local communities/landowners

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

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

##### 5.1.4 - Are the boundaries of the buffer zones known and recognised?

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

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

The site has Controlled Areas which provide 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 at Palaichori have no Controlled Area at the time being, but control is still exercised on development around the monuments as proposals are forwarded by the Dpt of Town Planning and Housing. Controlled Areas are promoted for all Churches.

#### 5.2. Protective Measures

##### 5.2.1 - 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.

Source: Nomination file; Periodic Reporting Cycle I

#### Comment

The entire site is protected under the Antiquities Law of 1931, Chapter 31, as amended in 1964, 1973, 1995, 1996, 2005, 2006, 2012, 2014 and 2017. In accordance with the Antiquities Law, in the Republic of Cyprus, Ancient Monuments are officially listed as such by the Council of Ministers upon the Recommendation of the Director of the Department of Antiquities, of the Vice Ministry of Culture. They are categorized and inventoried as of the First Schedule (governmental ownership), Second Schedule (private ownership) and as Controlled Areas with the relevant provisions for their protection and management according to the Republics Laws and International and European Conventions. More specifically, according to the provisions of Part II, article 8 of the Antiquities Law, the Director of the Department of Antiquities has the power to reject or modify a project concerning the development of any plot listed as a monument of the Second Schedule. The national legislation requires written authorization from the competent authority, i.e. the Department of Antiquities, before any intervention takes place. Severe penalties are prescribed for breaches of the legislation. In case of rejection of a project compensation is provided to the owner through mandatory expropriation. Furthermore, the Law provides, under Part II, article 11, for the establishment of the so-called Controlled Areas within the vicinity around the sites. Under these circumstances all development projects within, or in close proximity of the areas are under strict governmental control. According to the provisions of the specific section of the Antiquities Law, the Director of the Department controls the height and architectural style of any building proposed for erection within the controlled area, in order to

safeguard the historic and archaeological character, the amenities and the environment surrounding an Ancient Monument. Seven of the ten Churches have listed Controlled Areas thus far (see above) Ecclesiastical property in Cyprus is considered private ownership and all Churches, including the ten painted Churches, are listed Monuments of the Second Schedule. The inscription of these monuments in the World Heritage List of UNESCO led the State to undertake the complete financing of conservation works carried out in the churches to ensure protection and conservation. This is included in the provisions of the annual budget which is voted by the Parliament and is in force as a national legislation. This policy relieved the church authorities from co-financing of works, as is the case in all other ecclesiastical monuments where responsible church authorities contribute 50% of the cost.

**5.2.2 - Please list any legislation and other measures (regulatory -including spatial planning- contractual, institutional or traditional) not included in 5.2.1 and indicate the category**

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

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

**5.2.4 - 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?**

An **adequate legal framework** in the buffer zone for maintaining the Outstanding Universal Value including conditions of Authenticity and/or Integrity of the World Heritage property exists **but there are some deficiencies in implementation**

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

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

**5.2.6 - Can the legal 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 of enforcement remain

**5.2.7 - Please provide a short summary of how the legislation, including spatial planning and other regulation, works in practice**

Seven of the ten Churches have a listed Controlled Area providing legal control over all development projects forwarded by the Department of Town Planning and Housing. The same practice applies in the case of the three Churches with not a formally listed Controlled Area since there is a formal policy exercised by the Department of Town Planning and Housing, whereby all development within the vicinity of listed Monuments is forwarded for control to the Dpt of Antiquities.

**5.2.8 - Comments, conclusions and/or recommendations about the information related to the measures taken to protect the World Heritage property**

The legal framework is adequate for protection but its enforcement may occasionally be limited due to different ownership. The Dept. of Antiquities promotes a partnership plan to increase effectiveness of protection through related decisions.

**5.3. Management System/Management Plan**

**5.3.1 - Please check the box which most closely match the character of the governance and management system of the property**

Other

If 'Other', please specify

The governance system is a mix of public management at a national level and private ownership/management

**5.3.2 - Management System: Please indicate which of the various management tools listed below are used to help protect the property.**

A statutory Management Plan or zoning plan for the property.

Other forms of statutory or non-statutory plans (e.g. strategic plans)

Traditional ways of management recognised by local communities and other specific groups

Governance mechanisms that foster and respect traditional practices, knowledge and uses of the property

Agreed 'Memorandums of Understanding' between different managing institutions, groups or others, including documents agreed with local communities for management

Mechanisms to promote equal participation among and within groups, including different levels of authority, local communities, indigenous people, women and men, and other specific groups

A code of practice developed by local communities or other groups

An integrated management plan combining World Heritage and any other designations

A management plan

An annual work plan or business plan

A disaster, climate or conflict risk management plan

**5.3.3 - Please give a brief description of the management system currently in place at your property**

The Church of Cyprus and its local representation in the form of Bishopricks and Church committees has both ownership and day to day management responsibilities of these religious buildings while also representing continuity in their original purpose as places of worship. The Department of Antiquities commitment to protecting, studying and conserving Cyprus' heritage ensures the good state of preservation of the churches.

**5.3.4 - Management Documents**

**Comment**

A Management Study has been compiled in 2017 but has not yet been submitted to the World Heritage Centre.

### 5.3.5 - Has any use been made of the 2011 Recommendation on the Historic Urban Landscape in developing policies and best practices for the protection of this property?

The 2011 Recommendation on the Historic Urban Landscape is **not relevant** to this property

### 5.3.6 - If the Historic Urban Landscape Recommendation has been used at this property, please describe briefly what has been done.

### 5.3.7 - Has any use been made of the Policy Document on the Impacts of Climate Change on World Heritage Properties at the property?

**Some use** has been made of the World Heritage Policy for Climate Change

### 5.3.8 - If the Climate Change policy has been used, please briefly describe what has been done along with any research on the impacts of Climate Change on the property:

The policy is being used by conducting systematic condition assessments and conserving all attributes, including the shell, the internal decorative and other elements, and the natural surroundings. Risks assessments are being produced also by the use of satellite data. Temperature and humidity monitors have been placed in the churches to assess their impact, while emphasis is put on the use of traditional building methods in preservation processes. Fire protection systems are installed.

### 5.3.9 - Has any use been made of the Strategy for Reducing Risks from Disasters at World Heritage Properties at the property ?

**Some use** has been made of the Strategy for Reducing Risks from Disasters at World Heritage Properties

### 5.3.10 - If the Strategy for Reducing Risks from Disasters at World Heritage Properties has been used, please briefly describe what has been done

Strategy for reducing risks includes the installment of fire protection systems in collaboration with the Fire Service, as well as the inclusion of the churches in the emergency plans of the Forestry Dept. Risk assessments are conducted for earthquake risks and landslides in collaboration with the Geol. Survey Dept. and meteorological data are monitored. Systematic clearing of vegetation for reducing fire risks and prevention measures are being taken(eg for rain, humidity). 3D documentation.

### 5.3.11 - Rate the coordination between the various levels of administration (i.e. national/federal; regional/provincial/state; local/municipal etc.) involved in the management of the World Heritage property

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

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

The management system/plan is **only partially adequate** to maintain the property's Outstanding Universal Value

### 5.3.13 - Is the management system being implemented?

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

### 5.3.14 - Is there an annual work/action plan and is it being implemented?

An annual work/action plan **exists** and **all of its activities** are being implemented and monitored

### 5.3.15 - Does the management system include formal mechanisms and procedures that ensure participation and contribution of the following groups, living within or near the World Heritage property and/or buffer zone in management decisions that maintain the Outstanding Universal Value of the property?

		Not applicable	No mechanisms for participation	Some participation	Direct participation	Transformative participation in all relevant decision processes
5.3.15.1	Local communities			✗		
5.3.15.2	Local authorities				✗	
5.3.15.3	Landowners in the property and the buffer zone				✗	
5.3.15.4	Indigenous peoples	✗				
5.3.15.5	Women			✗		
5.3.15.6	Other specific groups			✗		
	If you selected, 'Other specific groups' please specify	people with disabilities				

### 5.3.16 - Please rate the cooperation/relationship between the World Heritage property managers/coordinators/staff and the following groups

		Not applicable	Non-existent	Poor	Fair	Good
5.3.16.1	Local communities					✗
5.3.16.2	Local/Municipal authorities					✗
5.3.16.3	Indigenous peoples	✗				

5.3.16.4	Landowners					×
5.3.16.5	Women					×
5.3.16.6	Youth/Children					×
5.3.16.7	Researchers					×
5.3.16.8	Local Visitors/Tourists					×
5.3.16.9	National/International tourists					×
5.3.16.10	Tourism Industry					×
5.3.16.11	Local businesses and industries				×	
5.3.16.12	NGOs					×
5.3.16.13	Other specific groups					×
	If you selected 'Other specific groups', please specify	people with disabilities				

**5.3.17 - Please rate the extent to which the management system of your property contributes towards achieving the objectives of the World Heritage Committee's Policy for the Integration of a Sustainable Development Perspective into the Processes of the *World Heritage Convention***

		Not applicable	No contribution	Limited	Significant	Full achievement
5.3.17.1	The management system of the property contributes to gender equality				×	
5.3.17.2	The management system of the property provides ecosystem services/benefits to the local community (e.g. fresh air, water, food, medicinal plants)				×	
5.3.17.3	The management system of the property contributes to social inclusion and equity, improving opportunities for all, irrespective of age, sex, disability, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status				×	
5.3.17.4	The management system of the property integrates a human rights-based approach					×
5.3.17.5	The management system of the property contributes to fostering inclusive local economic development, and to enhancing livelihood				×	
5.3.17.6	The management system of the property contributes to conflict prevention, including respect for cultural diversity within and around the World Heritage property					×

**5.3.18 - Please provide further details on the ratings of the management system given in the table above**

The WH property is living heritage with religious values and as such it promotes human rights and inclusion. The preservation of the surroundings adds to the increase of natural assets; these monuments comprise attractions in rural areas, adding significantly to the economic and social sustainability of the communities.

**5.3.19 - Comments, conclusions and/or recommendations related to the management system/plan**

A management plan for this WH property is produced and is gradually being implemented, also depending on the Church of Cyprus which is the legal owner; a participatory approach is being promoted. A mechanism for addressing risks is now created also including systematic documentation of all attributes to facilitate restoration in case of natural disaster.

## 6. Financial and Human Resources

### 6.1. Funding

**6.1.1 - If your funding sources do not exactly fit those shown, put the relevant amounts against the funding type that most closely represents your situation, and use the comment box below to provide more details.**

		Project costs	Running costs
6.1.1.1	Multilateral funding (GEF, World Bank, etc.)	%	%
6.1.1.2	Bilateral international funding	%	%
6.1.1.3	World Heritage Fund (International Assistance)	%	%
6.1.1.4	Contribution from other conventions and programmes	%	%
6.1.1.5	International donations (NGOs, foundations, etc.)	%	%
6.1.1.6	Governmental (national/federal)	100 %	100 %
6.1.1.7	Governmental (regional/provincial/state)	%	%
6.1.1.8	Governmental (local/municipal)	%	%
6.1.1.9	In-country donations (NGOs, foundations, etc.)	%	%
6.1.1.10	Individual visitor charges (e.g. entry, toilets, parking, camping fees, etc.)	%	%



6.1.1.11	Commercial activities (e.g. merchandising and catering, filming permit, concessions, etc.)	%	%
6.1.1.12	Other	%	%
		Total 100 %	Total 100 %

#### 6.1.2 - Please comment here on any other aspects of funding sources not covered in the table above

The source of funding for the site is by majority 100% by the national government with provisions included in the annual governmental budget. There are the occasional in country donations by Foundations (e.g The Leventis Foundation) by these are not on a regular basis, nor do they involve large sums.

#### 6.1.3 - Is the current budget sufficient to manage the World Heritage property effectively?

The available **budget is acceptable** but **could be further improved** to fully meet the management needs

#### 6.1.4 - Are the existing sources of funding secure and likely to remain so?

The existing sources of funding are **secure over both the medium- and long-term**

#### 6.1.5 - Comments, conclusion, and/or recommendations related to finance and infrastructure

Even though the Churches are privately owned by the Church of Cyprus, WH status has allowed the State to undertake funding concerning the conservation, protection and structural safety of the Monuments ensuring the continuation of available funding. Funding is adequate for preservation needs, but if increased it will allow more adequate human resources thus also meeting everyday needs.

#### 6.1.6 - Estimate the distribution of men and women involved in the management, conservation, interpretation of the World Heritage properties and the extent to which they are drawn from local communities.

		From local communities %	From elsewhere %
6.1.6.1	Men	60 %	80 %
6.1.6.2	Women	40 %	20 %
		Total 100 %	Total 100 %

#### 6.1.7 - Are available human resources adequate to manage the World Heritage property?

Human resources **partly meet** the management needs of the World Heritage property

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

Conservation	Good
Environmental sustainability	Fair
Community participation and inclusion	Fair
Risk preparedness	Good
Capacity development and education	Fair
Administration	Good
Research and monitoring	Good
Awareness raising and public information/communication	Fair
Marketing and promotion	Fair
Interpretation	Good
Visitor management/tourism	Fair
Enforcement (custodians, police)	Poor

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

Conservation	Good
Environmental sustainability	Fair
Community participation and inclusion	Fair
Risk preparedness	Fair
Capacity development and education	Fair
Administration	Good
Research and monitoring	Good
Awareness raising and public information/communication	Fair
Marketing and promotion	Fair

Interpretation	Fair
Visitor management/tourism	Fair
Enforcement (custodians, police)	Fair

#### 6.1.10 - Has any use been made of the World Heritage Strategy for Capacity Building at the property?

Some use has been made of the World Heritage Strategy for Capacity Building

#### 6.1.11 - If the World Heritage Strategy for Capacity Building has been used, please briefly describe what has been done.

Capacity building involves the establishment of specialized conservation teams for masonry, wall paintings and woodcarvings respectively. The condition observations by the Church and local communities strengthens and encourages capacity building. Capacity building for the natural settings is achieved in collaboration with other Departments.

#### 6.1.12 - Are there site-specific capacity building plans or programmes that develop local expertise and that contribute to the transfer of skills for the conservation and management of the World Heritage property?

A site-based capacity building plan or programme is in place and fully implemented; all technical skills are being transferred to those managing the property locally

#### 6.1.13 - Comments, conclusions and/or recommendations related to human resources, expertise and training

A Capacity building plan takes place in the WH property, while it also involves training programmes mainly involving conservation of masonry, wallpaintings and woodcarvings. Technical works are conducted by the staff of the Department of Antiquities, which manages the WH property. This enables the transfer of technical skills and traditional building knowledge.

### 7. Scientific Studies and Research Projects

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

Knowledge about the values and attributes of the World Heritage property is adequate

#### 7.2 - 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

#### 7.3 - Are results from research programmes publicly available and disseminated?

Research results are shared widely with active outreach to local communities and national and international audiences

#### 7.4 - Comments, conclusions and/or recommendations related to scientific studies and research projects

Scientific studies widely focus on the ten churches of the site, mostly having to do with the work of local and international students. The Department of Antiquities in collaboration with the Cyprus institute has recently put forward two main scientific research projects entitled "Invisible Heritage Analysis and Technology" and "Tracing History and Environment with Tree Rings in Cyprus". The relative links are: <http://ihat.cyi.ac.cy/>, <http://tree.cyi.ac.cy/>

### 8. Education, Information and Awareness Building

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

Local communities	Good
Local/municipal authorities	Good
Indigenous peoples	Not applicable
Landowners	Good
Women	Good
Youth/children	Fair
Researchers	Good
Local visitors	Good
National/international tourists	Good
Tourism industry	Good
Local businesses and industries	Good
NGOs	Good
Other specific groups	Not applicable
If you selected 'Other specific groups', please describe	

## 8.2 - Does the property have a heritage education programme(s) for children and/or youth, that can contribute to a better understanding of heritage, promote diversity and foster intercultural dialogue?

There is a planned education and awareness programme for children and/or youth **but it only partly meets the needs**

## 8.3 - Who are the target audiences for education and awareness programmes at your property?

Local communities
Local/municipal authorities
Landowners
Women
Youth/children
Researchers
Local Visitors
National/international tourists
Tourism industry
Local businesses and industries
NGOs
Other specific groups

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

Visitor centre	Not provided but needed
Site museum	Fair
Information booths	Fair
Guided tours	Good
Trails/routes	Good
Printed information materials	Fair
Online (website, social media, etc.)	Good
Transportation facilities	Poor
Other	Good
If 'Other' is selected, please specify	TV documentaries

## 8.5 - Comments, conclusions and/or recommendations related to education, information and awareness building

Three of the Churches, Ayios Ioannis Lambadhistis at Kalopanagiotis, Archangelos Michael at Pedoulas and Agia Sotira (Tranfiguration of the Savior) at Palaichori have site museums in their vicinity but these are not considered necessary for all Churches. An information point for the WH property is to be promoted in the Visitor Centre of the Geopark; A visitor center covering all ten Churches and their context is also being planned by the Department of Antiquities.

## 9. Visitor Management

### 9.1 - Please provide estimated annual visitor numbers (including national and international visitors) since the last Periodic Report

N/A / N/A / N/A / N/A / N/A /
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### 9.2 - What information sources are used to collect visitor statistics?

Other
N/A

### 9.3 - What is the average length stay of a visitor to the World Heritage property?

One to three hours

### 9.4 - Please provide the source of information

No visitor statistics are collected since entrance to the Churches is free and the guardians that allow access to the churches are not obligated to record visitation data. A study conducted in 2016 yielded interesting results such as total number of visitors within a 5 month period (38,217 visitors), the most visited Church (Kakopetria) and the less visited (Palaichori) one, the fact that the Churches are the fourth most visited heritage site in CY and that the majority of visitors are locals.

### 9.5 - What is the approximate average daily visitor expenditure? (Please provide an estimated monetary figure in USD)

Not known / Not known / Not known / Not applicable / Not known / Not known /
--

## 9.6 - Please provide the source of information

### 9.7 - Does the management system/plan for the World Heritage property include a strategy with an action plan to manage visitors, tourism activity and its derived economic, socio-cultural and environmental impacts?

There **is a strategy** to manage visitors, tourism activity and its derived impacts on the World Heritage property but it is **not implemented**

### 9.8 - Please provide any comments relating to the answer provided above in question 9.7

The management plan for the WH property focuses on visitation issues and suggestions for a visitors' strategy but the different ownership of the property imposes the need for all stakeholders involved to strengthen cooperation for implementation.

### 9.9 - Is visitor use effectively managed to maintain the Outstanding Universal Value of the property?

Visitor use of the World Heritage property is managed but **improvements could be made**

### 9.10 - Is the effectiveness of tourism management regularly monitored?

Yes, using a different system

#### If a different system, please specify

Tourism trends are assessed based on communication with tourist agencies

### 9.11 - How does the tourism industry cooperate with the site management to improve visitor experiences and maintain the Outstanding Universal Value of the World Heritage property?

There **is limited cooperation** between those responsible for the World Heritage property and the tourism industry **to present the Outstanding Universal Value and increase appreciation**

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

The presentation and interpretation of the Outstanding Universal Value of the property **is acceptable but improvements could be made**

### 9.13 - At how many locations is the World Heritage emblem displayed at the property?

In **many locations** and **easily visible** to visitors

### 9.14 - How does visitor/tourism revenue (e.g. entry charges, permits) contribute to the management of the World Heritage property?

**No fees** are collected

### 9.15 - Are there locally driven sustainable tourism initiatives?

Yes

#### If 'Yes', please specify

There are rural tourism initiatives focusing on broader local traditions (e.g. agrotourism) or rural sports and hiking

### 9.16 - Are the benefits of tourism shared with local communities?

Yes

#### If 'Yes', please specify

There are financial benefits but these must be further developed through stakeholder synergies

### 9.17 - Comments, conclusions and/or recommendations related to visitation/tourism/public use of the World Heritage property

Visitation in this WH property involves pilgrims and tourists. As living heritage owned by the Church the visitation management on behalf of the Dept of Antiquities presents limitations but communication with the owner and other stakeholders aims at dealing effectively with related issues.

## 10. Monitoring

### 10.1 - Is there a monitoring programme at the property directed towards management needs and/or towards improving the understanding of the Outstanding Universal Value?

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

### 10.2 - Is necessary information available in order to define key indicators for measuring the state of conservation and are they used in monitoring how the Outstanding Universal Value of the property is being maintained?

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

### 10.3 - Are key indicators defined and in place for the following principal aspects of the property?

	Extend of indicators	Not applicable	No indicators	Indicators have been defined but are not yet in use	Indicators are in place and in use since the last Periodic Reporting cycle
10.3.1	State of conservation			×	
10.3.2	Effectiveness of the management system			×	
10.3.3	Character of governance			×	
10.3.4	Appropriate synergy with other conservation designations			×	

10.3.5	Contribution to sustainable development				×	
10.3.6	Capacity development				×	

#### 10.4 - Please provide information on relevant key indicators adopted at the property

Conservation and maintenance at sites and museums, human resources, expenditure, awareness activities, visitor numbers, infrastructure expenditure and maintenance are being considered as key indicators but no data is collected. These indicators are nevertheless being utilized and appropriately considered and organized.

#### 10.5 - Please rate the level of involvement in monitoring of the following groups:

World Heritage managers/coordinators and staff	Good
Local/municipal authorities	Not applicable
Local communities	Fair
Indigenous peoples	Not applicable
Landowners	Fair
Women	Good
Researchers	Not applicable
Tourism industry	Fair
Local businesses and industry	Not applicable
NGOs	Fair
Other specific groups	Not applicable
If you selected 'Other specific groups', please specify	

#### 10.6 - Has the State Party implemented relevant recommendations arising from the World Heritage Committee?

No relevant Committee recommendations to implement

#### 10.7 - Please provide comments relevant to the implementation of recommendations from the World Heritage Committee.

#### 10.8 - Comments, conclusions and/or recommendations related to Monitoring

Monitoring is conducted by the Department of Antiquities which is partly the management authority together with the Church which is the owner and also monitors to an extent, as well as the local communities. The living heritage status of the property imposes this distinctive way of monitoring. Data is gathered from other agencies where needed (eg relating to tourism). Women are involved as staff of the Department of Antiquities.

### 11. Identification of Priority Management Needs

#### 11.1 - Identification of Priority Management Needs

5.2	Protective Measures	
5.2.4	An <b>adequate legal framework</b> in the buffer zone for maintaining the Outstanding Universal Value including conditions of Authenticity and/or Integrity of the World Heritage property exists <b>but there are some deficiencies in implementation</b>	
5.2.5	An <b>adequate legal framework</b> exists for the broader setting of the World Heritage property and the buffer zone, <b>but there are some deficiencies in implementation</b> which undermine the maintenance of the Outstanding Universal Value including conditions of Authenticity and/or Integrity of the property	×
5.2.6	There is <b>acceptable capacity/resources</b> to enforce legislation and/or regulation in the World Heritage property but some deficiencies of enforcement remain	
5.3	Management System/Management Plan	
5.3.7	<b>Some use</b> has been made of the Policy Document on the Impacts of Climate Change on World Heritage Properties at the property	×
5.3.9	<b>Some use</b> has been made of the Strategy for Reducing Risks from Disasters at World Heritage Properties at the property	×
5.3.11	There is <b>coordination</b> between the range of administrative bodies involved in the management of the property, <b>but it could be improved</b>	×
5.3.12	The management system/plan is <b>only partially adequate</b> to maintain the property's Outstanding Universal Value	×
5.3.13	The management system at the property is <b>only being partially implemented</b>	
6.1	Funding	
6.1.3	The available <b>budget is acceptable</b> but <b>could be further improved</b> to fully meet the management needs of the World Heritage property	×
6.1.7	Human resources <b>partly meet</b> the management needs of the World Heritage property	×
6.1.10	<b>Some use</b> has been made of the World Heritage Strategy for Capacity Development at the World Heritage property	
8	Education, Information and Awareness Building	
8.2	There is a planned education and awareness programme for children and/or youth <b>but it only partly meets the needs</b>	×

9	<b>Visitor Management</b>
9.7	There <b>is a strategy</b> to manage visitors, tourism activity and its derived impacts on the World Heritage property but it is <b>not implemented</b>
9.9	Visitor use of the World Heritage property is managed but <b>improvements could be made</b>
9.11	There <b>is limited cooperation</b> between those responsible for the World Heritage property and the tourism industry <b>to present the Outstanding Universal Value and increase appreciation</b>
9.12	The presentation and interpretation of the Outstanding Universal Value of the property <b>is acceptable but improvements could be made</b>
10	<b>Monitoring</b>
10.2	Information on the values of the World Heritage property is <b>sufficient to define key indicators, but this has not been done</b>

Please select 0 more issues.

☒ Please save this question to reflect changes

## 12. Summary and Conclusions

### 12.1. Summary - Factors affecting the Property

#### 12.1.1 - Summary - Factors affecting the Property

4.3	<b>Services Infrastructures</b>						
4.3.2	Renewable energy facilities	It affects all criteria	A policy making paper is being prepared in collaboration with the Department of Town Planning and Housing and other Departments (Environment, Geological, Wildlife etc) to define areas that renewable energy facilities can be implemented where cultural and natural assets will not be affected.	Examination of specific proposals as they are forwarded by the Department of Town Planning and Housing to an extent enables monitoring.	Ongoing process	Department of Antiquities, Department of Town Planning and Housing, Environment Department, Geological Department, Wildlife	Renewable energy facilities such as large solar parks are becoming increasingly common in Cyprus. Troodos is not yet a region for which such developments have been proposed but it can potentially be.
4.7	<b>Local conditions affecting physical fabric</b>						
4.7.2	Relative humidity	It affects the preservation of all criteria	Systematic conservation of the monuments fabric (e.g. roof tiles, timber, masonry) and wall paintings; enhancement of available drainage systems	Systematic condition assessments and use of research project outcomes where applied; humidity is monitored by special equipment.	Systematic assessments and conservation of fabric and wall paintings once a year; extended works are undertaken where needed	Department of Antiquities	Humidity is increasing and these actions are being planned to take place more frequently also depending on human resources.
4.7.3	Temperature	It affects the preservation of all criteria	Systematic conservation of the monuments fabric (e.g. roof tiles, timber, masonry) and wall paintings.	Systematic condition assessments and use of research project outcomes where applied; temperature is monitored by special equipment.	Systematic assessments and conservation of fabric and wall paintings once a year; extended works are undertaken where needed	Department of Antiquities	Temperature is increasing as well as abrupt changes due to climate change; actions to combat these changes are being planned to take place more frequently also depending on human resources.
4.7.6	Water (rain/water table)	It affects the preservation of all criteria	Systematic conservation of the monuments fabric (e.g. roof tiles, timber, masonry) and wall paintings; enhancement of available drainage systems	Systematic condition assessments and use of research project outcomes where applied; The rise of the water table is seen in correlation with relative humidity, which is monitored by special equipment.	Systematic assessments and conservation of fabric and wall paintings once a year; extended works are undertaken where needed	Department of Antiquities	Potential extreme rain is mainly associated with the effects of relative humidity. Actions are being planned to take place more frequently also depending on human resources.
4.8	<b>Social/Cultural uses of heritage</b>						

4.8.6	Impacts of tourism/Visitation/Recreation	Visitation can potentially affect all attributes and criteria in terms of putting a risk to the protection of the authenticity and preventing an authentic visitors' experience in the property.	Attempts for custodians to be placed at the Churches in order to facilitate and manage visitor use.	Systematic condition assessments, questionnaires on visitation	Four years due to timely governmental decisions	Department of Antiquities, Deputy Ministry of Culture, Ministry of Finance, Church of Cyprus	Visitation and tourism are currently an asset to the site and there are no problems encountered. Monitoring of visitation through positioning of custodians will allow for proactive measures if needed.
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#### 4.10 Climate change and severe weather events

4.10.3	Drought	It affects the preservation of all criteria	Systematic conservation of the monuments fabric (e.g. roof tiles, timber, masonry) and wall paintings.	Systematic condition assessments and use of research project outcomes where applied; Temperature changes due to drought or extreme conditions is monitored by special equipment.	Systematic assessments and conservation of fabric and wall paintings once a year; extended works are undertaken where needed	Department of Antiquities	Temperature is increasing as do abrupt changes due to climate change; Even though this is not yet felt at the mountainous region, desertification affects entire Cyprus. Actions are being planned more frequently also depending on human resources
4.10.6	Temperature change	It affects the preservation of all criteria	Systematic conservation of the monuments fabric (e.g. roof tiles, timber, masonry) and wall paintings.	Systematic condition assessments and use of research project outcomes where applied; Temperature changes due to drought or extreme conditions is monitored by special equipment.	Systematic assessments and conservation of fabric and wall paintings once a year; extended works are undertaken where needed	Department of Antiquities	Temperature is increasing as do abrupt changes due to climate change; Even though this is not yet felt at the mountainous region, desertification affects entire Cyprus. Actions are being planned more frequently also depending on human resources.

#### 4.11 Sudden ecological or geological events

4.11.6	Fire (wildfire)	It affects the preservation of all criteria	Establishment of fire safety measures (e.g installment of fire extinguishing systems, protection zones, combating of surrounding vegetation), implementation of State emergency action plans for the region. Training of people facilitating access.	The systems already in place are being conserved on a regular basis by the Dept. of Electromechanical Services to ensure they function properly, periodical cleaning of vegetation and of fire protection zones.	Ongoing. Training of people responsible for access to the Churches will be undertaken within two years.	Department of Antiquities, Department of Electromechanical Services, District Officers, Department of Forests, Fire Department, Communities	The rural context of the property imposes fire risk, for which preventive measures are applied and emphasis is put on monitoring and synergies with other stakeholders. Emphasis is put on training of people responsible for access to the Churches.
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#### 4.13 Management and institutional factors

4.13.6	Human resources	It affects the preservation of all criteria.	To continue taking action concerning the need to increase human resources through communication with the Ministry of Finance	The Dept. of Antiquities keeps record of available human resources.	Three years depending on governmental capacity	Department of Antiquities, Deputy Ministry of Culture, Ministry of Finance	As there is a limitation in specialized teams for conservation and custodians, human resources increase should focus on these important aspects through decisions of higher level policy-makers.
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### Summary - Factors affecting the Property **completed**

## 12.2. Summary - Management Needs

### 12.2.1 - Summary - Management Needs

5.2	Protective Measures						
	Actions		Timeframe	Lead agency (and others involved)		More info / comment	

5.2.5	An <b>adequate legal framework</b> exists for the broader setting of the World Heritage property and the buffer zone, <b>but there are some deficiencies in implementation</b> which undermine the maintenance of the Outstanding Universal Value including conditions of Authenticity and/or Integrity of the property	There are three Churches of the property without a declared Controlled Area functioning as a Buffer Zone. Actions will commence to proceed with the listing of Controlled Areas.	Three years	Department of Antiquities	This action will enhance the legal framework for protection of the broader setting
5.3	<b>Management System/Management Plan</b>				
5.3.7	<b>Some use</b> has been made of the Policy Document on the Impacts of Climate Change on World Heritage Properties at the property	The actions already implemented will be more formalized as a mechanism to systematically address the impacts of climate change. Staff training.	One year for the establishment of the mechanism and ongoing trainings	Department of Antiquities and research institutions	This will enable a more concrete framework for combating the effect of climate change more effectively; it will be applied to all heritage sites
5.3.9	<b>Some use</b> has been made of the Strategy for Reducing Risks from Disasters at World Heritage Properties at the property	The actions already implemented will be more formalized as a mechanism to systematically address the impacts of climate change. Staff training.	One year for the establishment of the mechanism and ongoing trainings	Department of Antiquities and research institutions	This will enable a more concrete framework for combating the effect of climate change more effectively; it will be applied to all heritage sites.
5.3.11	There is <b>coordination</b> between the range of administrative bodies involved in the management of the property, <b>but it could be improved</b>	Meetings with the UNESCO Geopark managers and intensification of consultation with the Church, the local community authorities and other stakeholders	Within the next three years	Department of Antiquities	This communications with the stakeholders will provide the tools for sustainable management and development of the property and the Troodos region.
5.3.12	The management system/plan is <b>only partially adequate</b> to maintain the property's Outstanding Universal Value	Meetings with the Church to enhance effective management; synergies with other stakeholders and the UNESCO Geopark will significantly add to the management	Within the next three years	Department of Antiquities	The stakeholders have already been identified in the management study and these actions will involve those relating to management
6.1	<b>Funding</b>				
6.1.3	The available <b>budget is acceptable</b> but <b>could be further improved</b> to fully meet the management needs of the World Heritage property	Preservation of the property derives from governmental funding and the contribution of the Church is very limited. The finance should be improved to secure human resources for management and protection.	Three years	Department of Antiquities, Deputy Ministry of Culture, Ministry of Finance	As this depends on State financial policy makers the next three years will focus on disseminating the needs for such an arrangement.



6.1.7	Human resources <b>partly meet</b> the management needs of the World Heritage property	To increase human resources by disseminating this need to the Ministry of Finance and improve the related budget.	Three years	Department of Antiquities, Deputy Ministry of Culture, Ministry of Finance	As this depends on the available budget and the State financial policy makers, the next three years will focus on disseminating the importance for such an arrangement.
8	<b>Education, Information and Awareness Building</b>				
8.2	There is a planned education and awareness programme for children and/or youth <b>but it only partly meets the needs</b>	Education and awareness programmes for children/youth are organised by local schools and the Ministry of Education. Yet, actions will be taken for programmes focusing on the OUV and attributes of the property.	Four years	Department of Antiquities, Ministry of Education	Planned education for the property will aim at raising awareness concerning the OUV and the need to protect, e.g. from climate change.
9	<b>Visitor Management</b>				
9.9	Visitor use of the World Heritage property is managed but <b>improvements could be made</b>	Attempts for custodians to be placed at the Churches in order to facilitate and manage visitor use.	Four years due to timely governmental decisions	Department of Antiquities, Deputy Ministry of Culture, Ministry of Finance, Church of Cyprus	Previous attempts for custodians were not fruitful as the property is living heritage and there is a different understanding on use patterns between stakeholders. It will be attempted again within the newly established Deputy Ministry of Culture.
9.12	The presentation and interpretation of the Outstanding Universal Value of the property <b>is acceptable but improvements could be made</b>	To create a visitor centre that will bring together the OUV and attributes of all churches of the WH property.	Three years given that a building on the Troodos mountain is available and ready to house such an information centre.	Department of Antiquities (lead); stakeholders: Departments of Environment, Forestry, Geology Survey etc	Such a visitor centre will increase the presentation and interpretation of the OUV significantly, and will facilitate visitation through the information provided on the natural and cultural values of the WH property.

#### Summary - Management Needs completed

### 12.3. Conclusions on the State of Conservation of the Property

#### 12.3.1 - Following the analysis undertaken for this report, what is the current state of Authenticity of the World Heritage property?

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

#### 12.3.2 - Following the analysis undertaken for this report, what is the current state of Integrity of the World Heritage property?

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

#### 12.3.3 - Following the analysis undertaken for this report, what is the current state of the World Heritage property's Outstanding Universal Value?

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

#### 12.3.4 - What is the 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 **intact**

#### 12.3.5 - Comments. conclusions and/or recommendations related to the state of conservation of the property.

The OUV is maintained and preserved as well as the authenticity and integrity of the majority of the property. In limited instances the integrity has been affected by developments in the broader settings relating to village needs or by activities involving facilitating visitation use (eg sanitary facilities).

### 13. Impact of World Heritage Status

#### 13.1 - 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	Very positive
Legal/Policy framework	Very positive
Advocacy	Very positive
Institutional coordination	Positive
Security	Very positive
Gender equality	Positive
Provision of ecosystem services/ benefits to local communities	Positive
Social inclusion and equity, and improvement of opportunities for all, irrespective of age, sex, disability, ethnicity, origin, religion, or economic or other status	Very positive
Fostering inclusive local economic development and enhancing livelihood	Positive
Contributing to conflict prevention, including respect for cultural diversity within and around heritage properties	Very positive
Other	Not applicable
If 'Other', please specify	

### 13.2 - Comments, conclusions and/or recommendations related to World Heritage status and its impacts

The WH status of these Churches provides the framework for the application of distinctive approaches concerning management, preservation and protection as opposed to other Churches in the same region. This status promotes benefits to the local communities and significantly adds to the sustainable development of rural regions and the mountain. The management promoted based on participatory approaches may constitute this property an example for sustainable development.

## 14. Good Practice in the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention

### 14.1 - Example of good practice in World Heritage protection, identification, conservation or management at the property level

The management study conducted for this WH property focuses on the promotion/creation of a partnership plan that will strengthen the existing management plan. Within the rural context of Troodos which comprises the setting of this property (also a UNESCO Geopark which is an equally important tool for preservation) this plan, in conjunction with the fact that tourism flows are still not intense, may provide a case study of the strategy needed for World Heritage to become a good example for sustainable development. This applies for all aspects concerning preservation, since collaboration with all stakeholders involved will eliminate all risks.

### 14.2 - Define which topics are covered by this example of best practice at the property level

Sustainable Development
Synergies
State of Conservation
Management
Governance
Capacity Building

## 15. Assessment of the Periodic Reporting Exercise

### 15.1. Relevance of Periodic Reporting

#### 15.1.1 - Has the Periodic Reporting process improved the understanding of the following?

Management effectiveness to maintain the Outstanding Universal Value
Monitoring and reporting

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

State Party	Good
Site Managers	Good
UNESCO World Heritage Centre	Not needed
Advisory Bodies (ICOMOS, IUCN, ICCROM)	Not needed

## 15.2. Use of Data

### 15.2.1 - How do the authorities in charge of the property plan to use the data recorded from this cycle of Periodic Reporting?

Revision of priorities/strategies/policies for the protection, management and conservation of heritage

Awareness raising

Advocacy

### 15.2.2 - Comments on use of data from the Cycle of Periodic Reporting

## 15.3. Timing and resources

### 15.3.1 - Entities involved in the filling out of this online questionnaire (tick as many boxes as applicable)

Governmental institutions responsible for cultural and natural heritage

Site Manager/Coordinator World Heritage property staff

Focal points of other international conventions/programmes

Staff from other World Heritage properties

### 15.3.2 - Has a gender balanced contribution and participation been considered in the filling out of this questionnaire?

Gender balance has **not been explicitly** considered or implemented in the process.

### 15.3.3 - Were you given adequate time (i.e. roughly ten months) to gather necessary information and to fill in this questionnaire?

Yes

### 15.3.4 - Please estimate the time (working hours) needed to complete this questionnaire

50 / 25 / 28 /

### 15.3.5 - Did you mobilise any additional resources to fill out this questionnaire?

	Additional resources	No	Yes
15.3.5.1	Human resources		✗
15.3.5.2	Financial resources for organizing consultation meetings/ training	✗	

## 15.4. Format and content of the Periodic Report

### 15.4.1 - How accessible was the information required to complete this questionnaire?

**Most** required information was accessible.

### 15.4.2 - Was the questionnaire easy to use and clear to understand?

		Very Difficult	Difficult	Easy	Very easy
15.4.2.1	Ease of use of questionnaire			✗	
15.4.2.2	Clarity of questions			✗	

### 15.4.3 - Please provide suggestions for improvement of the Periodic Reporting questionnaire

## 15.5. Training and Guidance

### 15.5.1 - Please rate the level of support in terms of training and guidance from the following entities in completing this questionnaire

UNESCO World Heritage Centre	Good
UNESCO (other sectors/field offices)	Not applicable
UNESCO National Commission	Not applicable
ICOMOS International	Fair
IUCN International	Fair
ICCROM international/regional	Fair
ICOMOS national/regional	Fair
IUCN national/regional	Not applicable

### 15.5.2 - Please rate the level of support for completing the Periodic Reporting questionnaire from the following entities

UNESCO World Heritage Centre	Good
State Party Representative (national Focal Point)	Good

UNESCO other sectors (e.g. field office)	Not applicable
National Commission for UNESCO	Fair
ICOMOS International	Not applicable
ICCROM International/regional	Not applicable
ICOMOS national/regional	Not applicable
IUCN national/regional	Not applicable
IUCN International	Not applicable

**15.5.3 - Were the online training resources prepared by the World Heritage Centre regarding Periodic Reporting adequate for you to complete this questionnaire?**

Yes

**15.5.4 - If you found that the online training resources were not adequate, what changes would you like to see implemented?**

15.6. Actions that will require formal consideration by the World Heritage Committee

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

- **Map(s)**

Reason for update: Please correct Title "Galatea" to "Galata"

Changes to these items will need to go through the proper processes.

15.7. Comments, conclusions and/or recommendations related to the Assessment of the Periodic Reporting Exercise

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

The answers provided are based on actions that further need to be developed, as considered in the Management Study for this property. Since the last periodic reporting many important improvements have taken place on the WH property, especially relating to maintaining the site, protecting it against threats (e.g. 3d documentation) and collaborating with the UNESCO Geopark. The Management Study was also created and began to be implemented despite covid restrictions.

**15.7.2 - Thank you for having filled in all the questions. Please contact your National Focal Point for validation.**