



Gymnasio Apostolou Pavlou  
Andrea Vlami 20, 8025 Pafos  
Tel: +357 26953795  
Fax: +357 26954275  
gym-ap-pavlos-paf@schools.ac.cy



Funded by the  
Erasmus+ Programme  
of the European Union

Erasmus + Project of Strategic School Partnership 2016-2018

### **“ECOLOGICAL LITERACY”**

Short-term exchange of groups of pupils in Pafos, Cyprus (19-25 February 2017)

# Plan of documentary visits

## **Sunday 19/2/2017**

### **Kato Pafos night tour**

Paphos is included in the official UNESCO list of cultural and natural treasures of the world's heritage for its spectacular ancient remains, and was selected as a European Capital of Culture for 2017, along with Aarhus.



## **Monday 20/2/2017**

### **Pafos center (Ktima) tour**

Today Paphos, with a population of about 32,754, is a popular tourist resort, home to an attractive fishing harbour. Ktima is the main residential district. Apostolou Pavlou Avenue (St. Paul's Avenue), the busiest road in Paphos, connects the two quarters of the city. It begins near the city centre at Kennedy Square and ends outside the medieval fort at the harbour.

In 2017 Paphos was the European Capital of Culture. Many projects have been completed, mainly in the city center, over the past 2 years. The city is expected to receive thousands of new visitors this year to experience and tour this beautiful city. Many new restaurants and shops are opening giving a new boost to the local community.



**Tuesday 21/2/2017**

### **Saint Neophytos Monastery**

Saint Neophytos monastery lies 10 km outside Pafos, near Tala village. Saint Neophytos was the founder of the monastery in 1159. He lived there and died in 1219 at the age of 85. The main church of the monastery was built around 200 years after his death and is dedicated to the Virgin Mary.

A famous painter, Theodoros Apsevdīs, undertook to paint the frescoes in the Enkleistra. You can also see Byzantine icons of exceptional artistic quality in the main church of the monastery and also visit the museum of the monastery, which has exhibits from both the ancient period and Byzantine period.

Interesting places for the visitor are the cave with the cell of Saint Neophytos (Enkleistra). The Enkleistra, an enclosure carved out of the mountain by the hermit, contains some of the finest Byzantine frescoes dating from the 12th to the 15th century. His rock-table and the stone platform on which he slept are still preserved in his cell, as is his grave. According to legend, this grave is adjusted so that it comes to measures whoever tries it.





**Wednesday 22/2/2017**

### **Episkopi Environmental Information Centre**

The Episkopi Environmental Information Centre is located within the boundaries of Episkopi village, on the main road that connects the village with Paphos. It is 11 km away from the roundabout at the entrance of Paphos.

The investment project of the Episkopi Paphos Community Council to create the Episkopi Paphos Environmental Information Centre was funded by the European Union and the Republic of Cyprus under the rural Development Programme 2007-2013. Measure 2.6 «Maintenance and improvement of the social and ecological role of forests» Scheme: 2.6.1 «Non-productive investments»

<http://epeicentre.com/?lang=en>



### **Episkopi Village**



Episkopi, is built on a steep slope on the west side of the Ezousa River valley, located some 11kms northeast of Paphos. A stroll around the village reveals to visitors that the traditional core of the village remains unchanged. The old stone drinking fountain with its characteristic arches still stands.

At a distance of around 1.5kms north of the village is a picnic site recently established as a joint initiative by the community and the village's emigrants. It is an idyllic location on the east bank of the Ezousa, surrounded by greenery.

The area's geological formations and the existence of the valleys with their perennial water

have resulted in a wealth of species and habitats.

Within the area lies one of the island's most interesting monuments: the Episkopi Rock, and one of the most elegant historical monuments: the 16th century Sindi Monastery, recipient of a Europa Nostra award for excellence in restoration (1997).

Episkopi attracts more and more visitors each year with its surrounding countryside being perfect for walking, birdwatching, photography, painting and much more offering the opportunity to enjoying the real Cypriot village life. It is easily accessible from Pafos and Limassol while is a short drive away from Pafos main town, 15 minutes from the nearest beach and just 6 km from Minthis Hills Golf club.

## **Limassol**

Limassol is the second largest city of Cyprus with a population of approximately 180,000. It is one of six districts and covers an area of 34.87 square kilometers. Located on the southern coast, Limassol stretches around westward to the Paphos district, bordering with the district of Larnaca on the east and with Nicosia on the north.

In addition to the recognized popularity as a tourism destination, Limassol is also an administrative and business centre, a port, a resort, the centre of the wine industry and home to many archeological sites. The vivacious city centre, seems to offer a journey through time where the University with its bustling young students aiming for a brighter future is just a few streets away from the old market and ancient castle which link us to the past. Gracefully blending old with new continues, as across the seafront one can appreciate the cosmopolitan side of Limassol with its contemporary business structures and modern apartment buildings while only several kilometers away one can find charming areas with cobblestone streets, quaint buildings with overhanging terraces under which there are a profusion of small shops, restaurants and cafes.

<http://www.limassoltourism.com/en/>



**Thursday 23/2/2017**

## **Kannaviou dam**

The dam of Kannaviou is ranked fourth among the dams of Cyprus in terms of capacity, and second in terms of height. It has a capacity of 18 million cubic metres of water. It was a height of 70 metres and its dyke has a length of 600 metres. It is found at a distance of about forty kilometres from the town of Paphos. It is built along the river of Ezousa.





### **Ezousa winery**

The cultivation of vines for dessert fruit and wine is relatively recent, the grape first having been cultivated in the Black Sea area around 8,000 years ago. From there it spread slowly south-eastwards to Mesopotamia, Syria and Egypt, from where it travelled across the Mediterranean to Greece, on to Italy, and so on. Settlers from the mainland coast to the east came to Cyprus 4,000 years ago and, although there is no firm evidence to prove it, it is virtually certain they would have brought their wine-producing vines with them. When the Greeks settled in Cyprus around 1200 B.C., it is likely they would have found wine already here, but of a very different style to the wines they were accustomed to. Thus, it is likely that there has been a wine industry in Cyprus continuously longer than anywhere else in the world.

Facts are supported by legend and ancient history. The Song of Solomon praises Cyprus wines. In 800 B.C., Hesiodos described the making of Cyprus wines. The Greek poet Euripides writes of vast pilgrimages to Cyprus to taste the wine, or as it was then known "Cyprus Nama". Legend has it that the first mortal to be taught to make wine was Ikarios, whose teacher was Dionysos, the god of wine himself. The scene is, in fact, depicted in a mosaic in the House of Dionysos in Pafos where other wine related scenes are also shown. Further archaeological evidence of viticulture and winemaking can be seen in museums and around the island.

### **Fiti Museum of Weaving and Folkloric Art**

Fyti village has been known for its own special style of weaving since medieval times. The textiles made in the village are known as "Fythkiotika" and stand out for their variety of design and rich colours. Examples of such textiles are exhibited in the museum where one can also see how they are made.



### **Baths of Aphrodite**

The northwestern peninsula of Cyprus, known as Akamas, is a wild uninhabited region with spectacular landscapes and beaches, due to be designated a National Park. The area is named after Akamantas, an Atherian warrior and son of Theseus, who arrived here after the Trojan War. It is a unique area of biodiversity, habitats and ecosystems. Almost all the geological formations of Cyprus are met here, from narrow deep valleys to caves islets and gorges. There are over 500 different types of plants and nature trails that criss cross the peninsula passing through unspoiled areas of extreme physical beauty. The area is ideal for hiking, cycling, diving and swimming in crystal clear waters.

The "Baths of Aphrodite" is an area in the Akamas between Polis and Cape Arnaouti. It derived its name from a small grotto shaded by an old fig tree, in the waters of which, legend has it, the goddess Aphrodite used to bathe. According to mythology, this is where she met her lover Adonis. The site is on the Aphrodite Cultural Route.



**Baths of Aphrodite Botanical Garden**



**Friday 24/2/2017**

### **Kato Paphos Archaeological Park**

The inclusion of the Kato Pafos archaeological site in the UNESCO World Heritage Sites list in 1980 was the starting point for the creation of a General Plan whose aim would be primarily to protect and maintain the archaeological remains, as well as to promote them and provide comprehensive



information to visitors. Kato Pafos archaeological Park includes sites and monuments from prehistoric times to the Middle Ages, while most remains date to the Roman period. The marvellous mosaic floors of four Roman villas from the impressive epicentre of the finds. The complex includes other important monuments, such as the Asklepieion, the Odeion, the Agora, the "Saranta Kolones" (Forty Columns) Fortress, the "Limeniotissa" Ruins of early Christian Basilica and the "Tombs of the Kings".

### **Paphos Mosaics - The House of Dionysos**

The mosaic decorations and the mythological compositions are the main characteristics of this restored Roman villa, dating back to the second century A.D. The house is named "House of Dionysos" thanks to the many depictions of Dionysos, the god of wine. The house most probably belonged to a member of the ruling Roman class or to a wealthy citizen of Pafos.



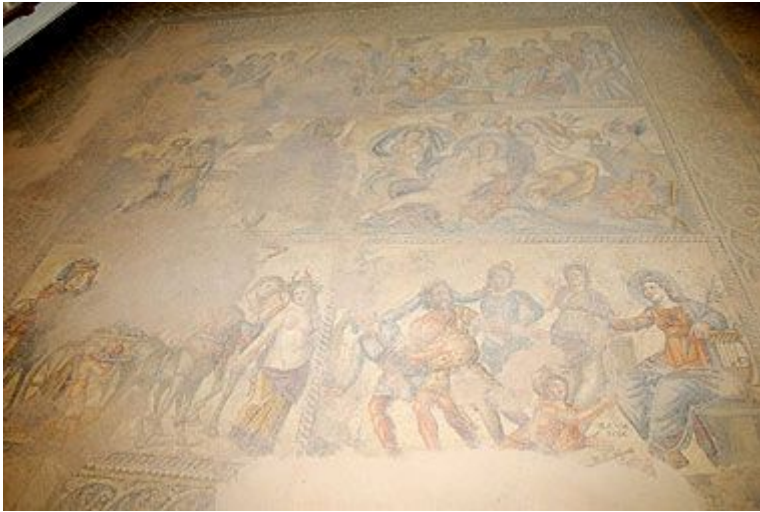
### **The House of Theseus**

The mosaics of the villa of Theseus lie close to the House of Dionysus and date back to the second century A.D. A visitor can see the very interesting geometrical decorations as well as mythological representations. Worth seeing are the mosaics of "Theseus killing the Minotaur" and the "Birth of Achilles".



### **The House of Aion**

The mosaics of the House of Aion date back to the fourth century A.D and lie close to the mosaics of Dionysus and Theseus. Five mythological scenes worth seeing are: "The bath of Dionysus", "Leda and the Swan", "Beauty contest between Cassiopeia and the Nereids", "Apollo and Marsyas", and the "Triumphant procession of Dionysus".



### **The House of Orpheus**

The mosaics of this villa belong to the third century A.D and lie to the west of the House of Theseus. There are three mythological representations worth seeing, “ Orpheus and his Lyre”, “ Hercules and the Lion of Nemea” and “the Amazon”.

### **The House of Four Seasons**

This house lies north of the House of Orpheus. It was named after the mosaic that represents the personification of the four seasons, which dates back to the first half of the third century A.D.

### **Ancient Odeon**

The Pafos Odeon lies in Kato Pafos, in the heart of the tourist area. It is a small 2nd century Odeon built entirely of well-hewn limestone blocks. Today it is used in the summer for musical and theatrical performances.

Nearby are the remains of the ancient city walls, the Roman Agora and a building dedicated to Asklepeios, god of medicine.



### **Saranta Kolones**

This Byzantine castle lies at Kato Pafos, near the harbour. It was built by the Lusignans at the beginning of the 13th century on the site of a previous Byzantine castle. It was destroyed by an earthquake in 1222. The name Saranta Kolones (Forty columns) derives from the large number of granite columns found spread across this archaeological site.





**Saturday 25/2/2017**

### **Paphos Castle**

Pafos castle was originally a Byzantine fort built to protect the harbour. It was rebuilt by the Lusignans in the 13th century, dismantled by the Venetians in 1570 during the Ottoman invasion and rebuilt by the Ottomans after they captured the island in the 16th century.

Originally, this role was served by the Saranta Kolones fort, the ruins of which lie a few hundred meters to the north. During its long history, the Pafos Castle was used, as well as for protection, as prison cells, and even as a storage area for salt when the island was a British colony. In 1935 it was declared an ancient monument and today is considered as one of the hallmarks of the Pafos region.

