

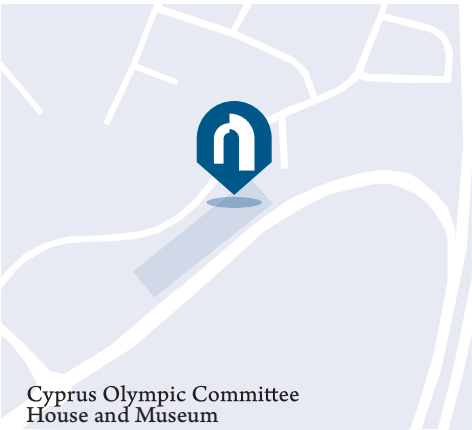


Wayfinding and Mapping  
System Manual





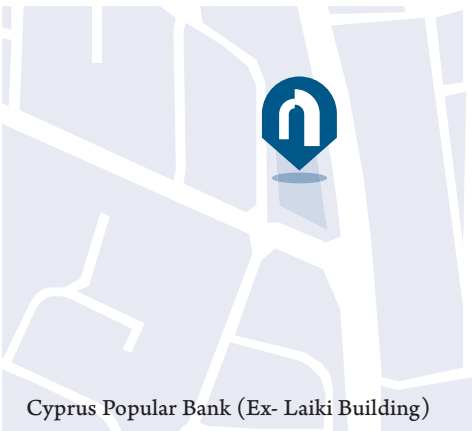
Stelios Ioannou Learning Resource Center



Cyprus Olympic Committee House and Museum



Wargaming Headquarters



Cyprus Popular Bank (Ex- Laiki Building)



Apostle Varnavas & Saint Makarios Church



Ledra Palace Hotel



Phytorio



Nicosia Municipal Theater



Cyprus Museum



Eleftheria Square



Cyprus Theatre Organisation



A. G. Leventis Gallery



Tower 25 Jean Nouvel



360 Nicosia



Eleineion School



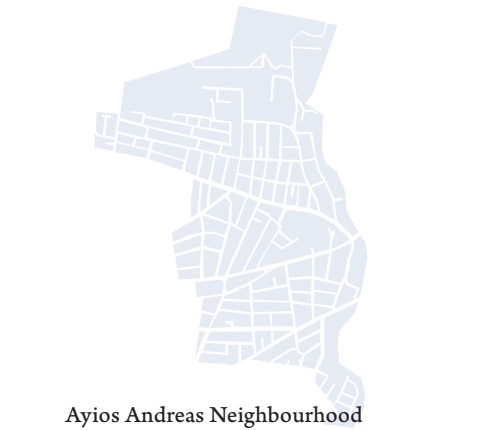
State Gallery of Contemporary Art



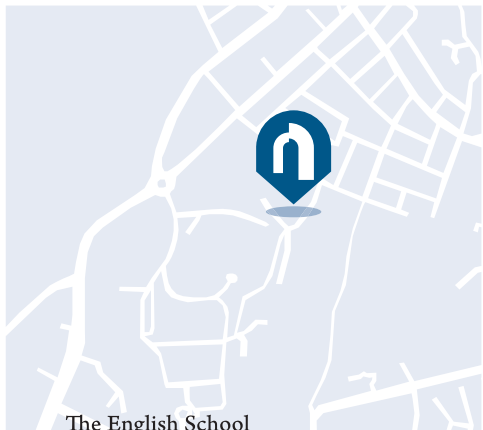
Demetriou Apartment Building



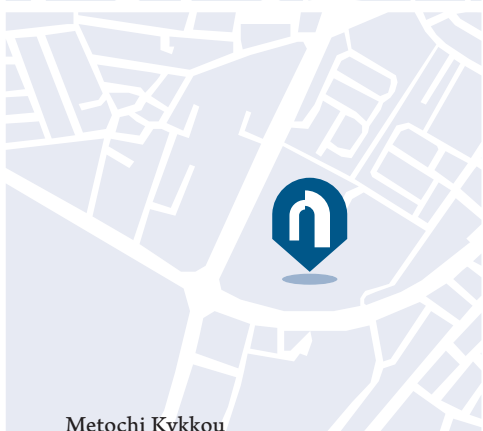
Neoptolemos and Maria Michaelides' House



Ayios Andreas Neighbourhood



The English School



Metochi Kykkou



Fikardou Village



Kaimakli Neighbourhood

# n ICOSIA

OUTSIDE THE WALLS





# Liberty Square

Eleftheria (Liberty) Square in the middle of Nicosia is a neo-futuristic project designed by the world famous architect Saha Hadid and inaugurated in 2021.

Saha Hadid's project rejuvenates the city's centre by combining the history of the venetian walls with a modern and functional architecture. Known as "the queen of the curve" she designs here a neo-futuristic project pushing the boundaries of geometry and traditional architectural shapes, optimizing for more fluid forms that defy the norm.

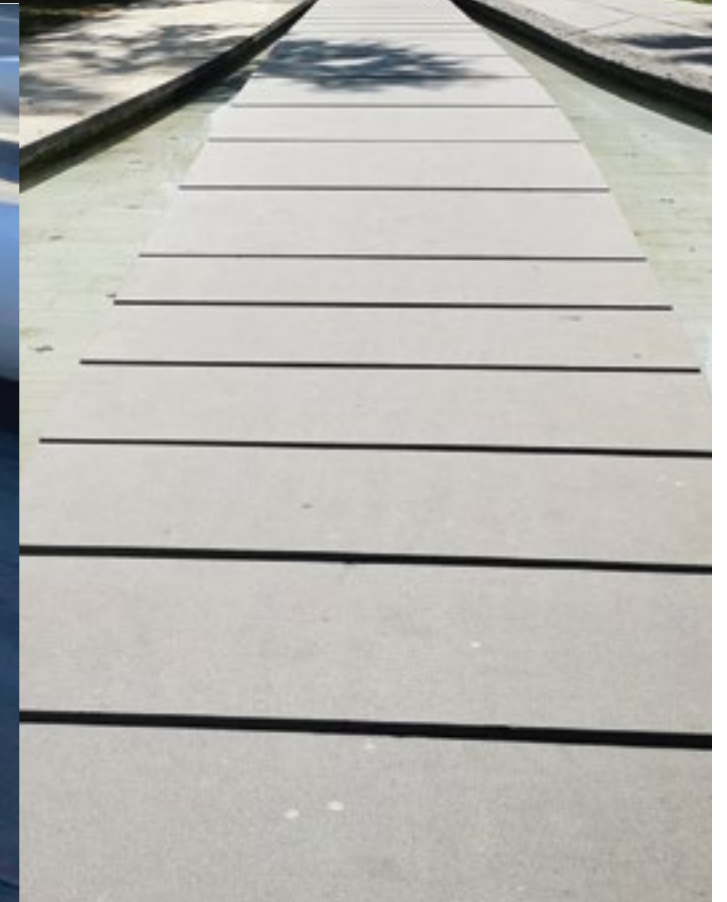
The Square has a beautiful curved pedestrian bridge, 3500m2, which connects the old town inside the venetian walls, and the new town. The modern curve surrounds d' Avilla bastion, one of the eleven bastions of the venetian walls, on which is the old, beginning of the 20th century, Town Hall. The transformation of the old moat of the venetian walls under the bridge is minimalist and sophisticated at the same time with grassy areas, trees, attractive water features, coffee shop, play grounds for both pedestrians and cyclists connecting the old dry moat and ancient city walls with today's modern communities.

The design is an extremely forward thinking space between the top 35 Saha Hadid's world project with sophisticated minimal custom made materials and concepts.

# 2021



Scan for  
LOCATION





# 360° Building

The 360o is Nicosia's tallest landmark in the middle of the new town, opened in 2020 and created by Cyfield company.

The 360o building's name is to honour its expansive, unobstructed panoramic view of the city and beyond. It has 34 floors of 120 residential apartments and is 132m high.

This modern construction has an elliptical shape with large openings allowing panoramic views and natural light protected at the same time from the neighbours view. It is situated on an axis north – south with a larger opened glass section in the south towards the modern town and Makarios III avenue, the main big modern avenue of the city. The triple glazed windows combine the thermal insulation whilst allowing the same solar gain as high energy efficient.

The construction is “heavily armed” in terms of strength and structural durability enhanced by the static load carrier of the building which is made of beam slabs and a wall system of reinforced concrete with columns of 150cm x 150cm in the basement. The model of the building was sent to a specialised laboratory in airplane aerodynamics to test the resistance and behaviour of the structure to wind pressure.

The 360o is a state of art structure of high architecture designed according to the latest specifications of the construction industry, a functional, safe building which beautifies the horizon of the capital and is adapted to a modern way of life.

# 2020





Scan for  
LOCATION





# UCY Library Building

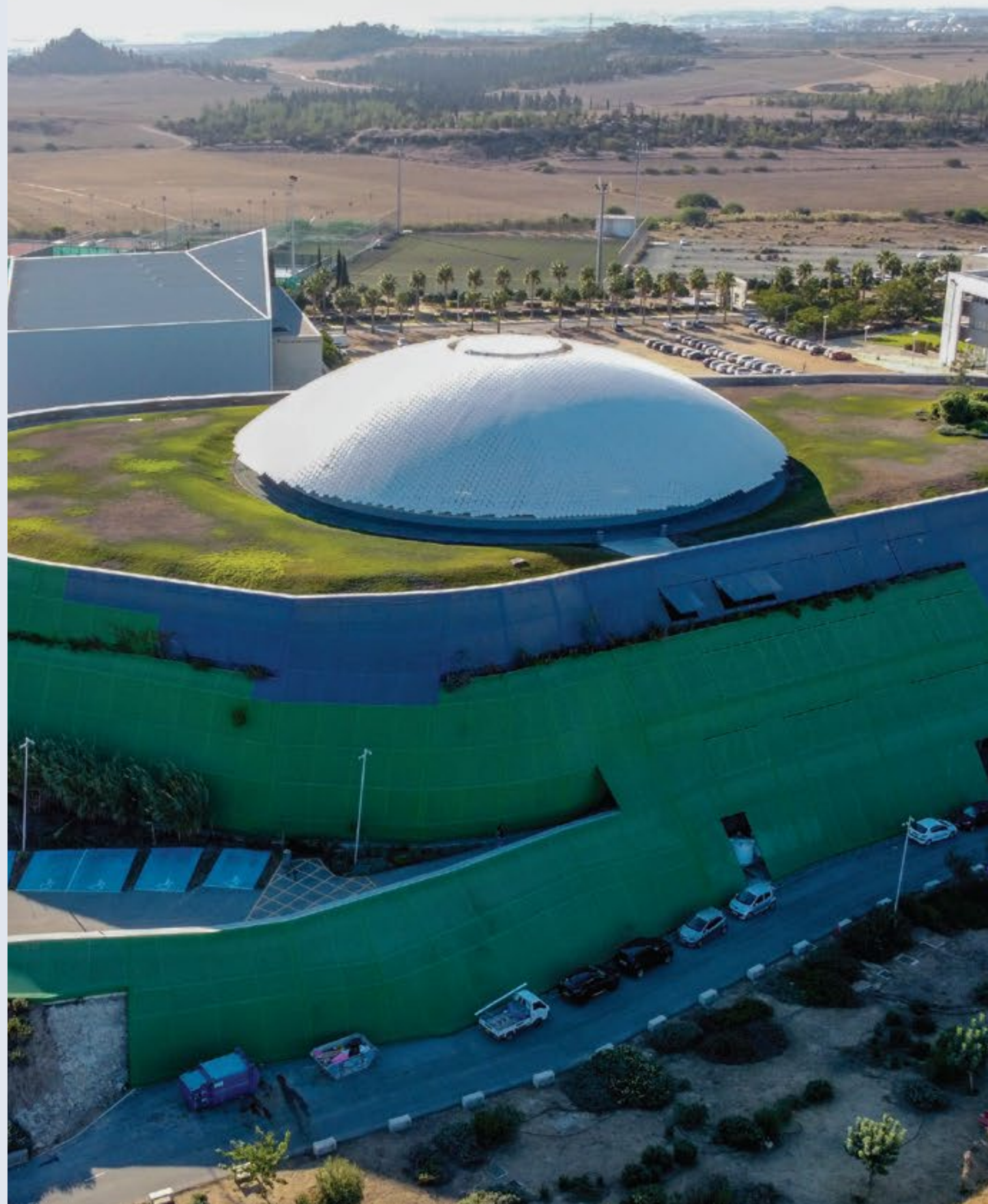
The Library of the University of Cyprus, constructed in 2018, was created by the internationally acclaimed architect Jean Nouvel.

The building is located to the northeast of the University campus as an artificial hill similar in shape to the adjacent hills of the area. A coloured green membrane covers all sides of the construction and an impressive white cupola juts out crowning it.

The construction, a total surface of 15.700m<sup>2</sup>, has five levels which are formed around a central cylinder in three peripheral wings. Apart from the patio inside the cylinder a peripheral patio is located between the central cylinder and the three wings. The 40m cylinder extends to five successive concentric rings around the patio with reading rooms in the inner zone towards the central patio and book stacks in the outer zone. Additionally 31 small glass-divided spaces for group studies are adjacent to the outer periphery of the cylinder and are “suspended” in the peripheral patio.

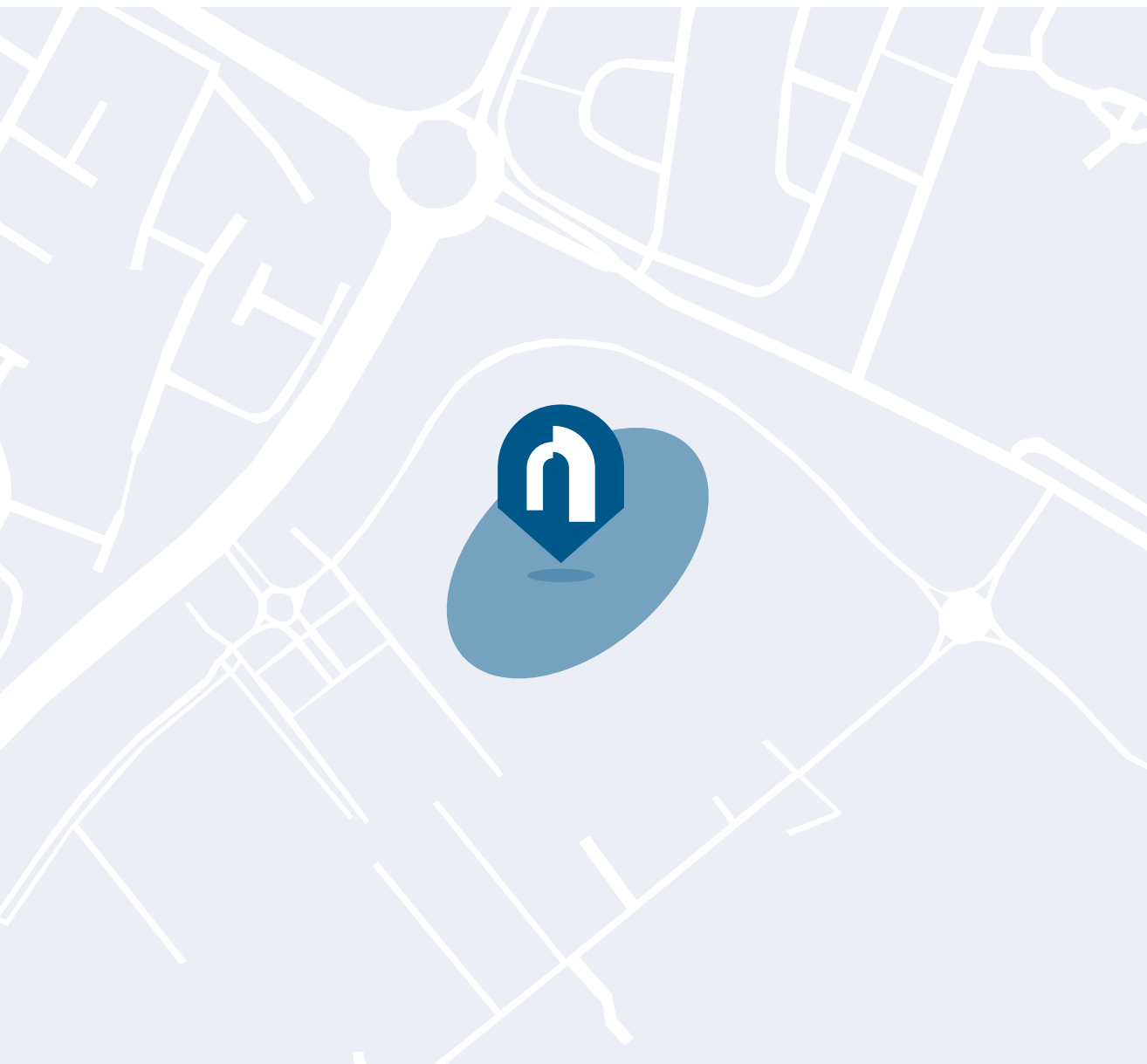
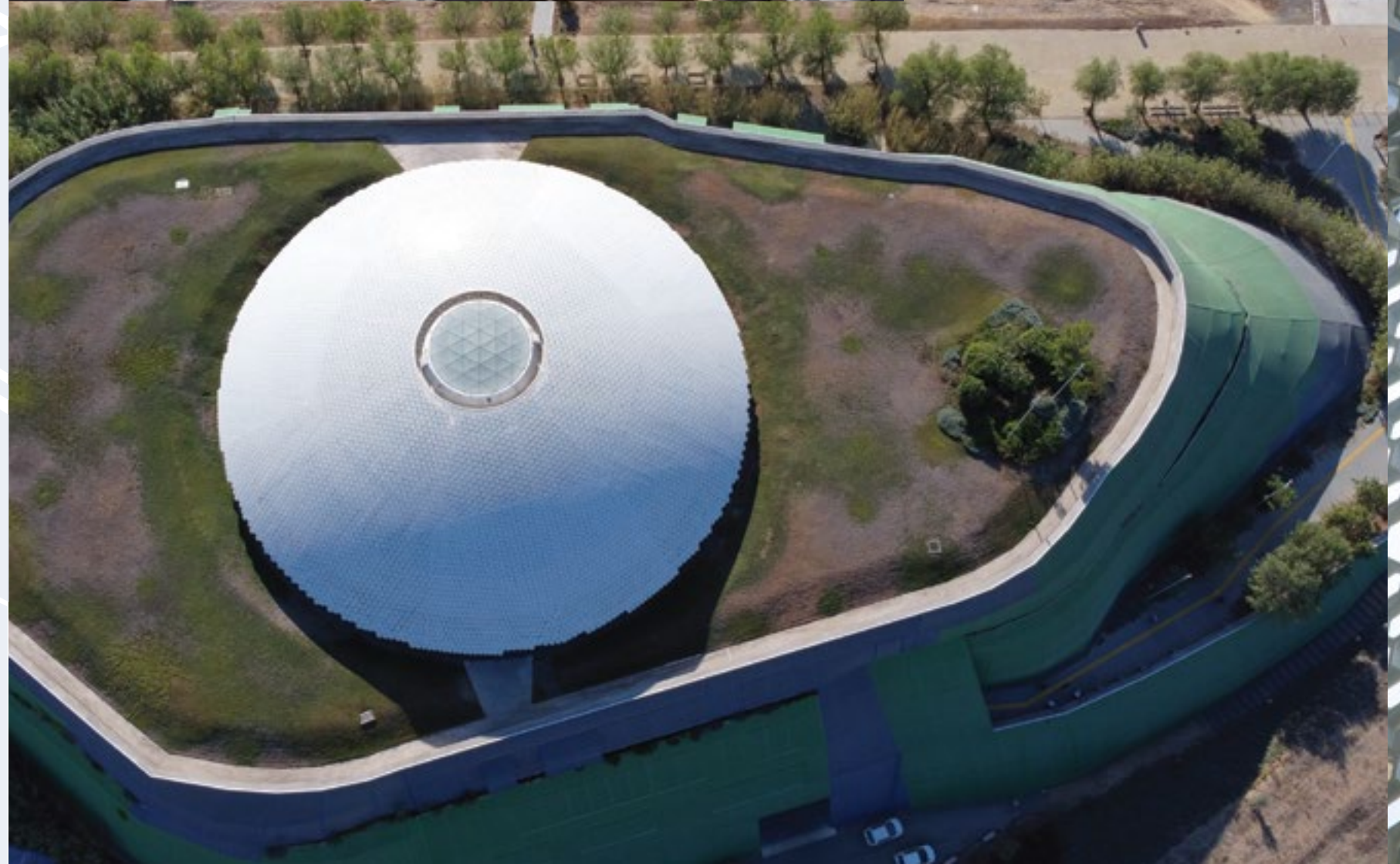
The Library roof is covered by a translucent cupola on top of which appears a 5m heliostat with a vertical rotation axis of integrated rotating blinds that direct natural light even to the lowest building level through a system that reflects light on the surface of a 24m cone located at the centre of the central patio.

2015





Scan for  
LOCATION





# Leventis Gallery

A 15th floor, 61.5m high, private art gallery founded in 2014 by Anastasios Leventis wishing to make art treasures more accessible to his compatriots.

A gallery, designed by Feilden Clegg Bradley Studios U.K., with 800 masterpieces of art and artefacts, Greek painters from the 19th – 20th century, European painters from the 17th – 20th century such as Cavaletto, Bousset, Fragonard, Goro, Renoir, Monet, Signac, Chagal and Cypriot painters from the 20th century such as Diamantis and Kissonergis.

The building's form is inspired from Cyprus tradition and climatic challenges creating a tonous play between solid, enhancing insulation, and void, courtyards and gardens. The quarries which supplied the stone for historic Nicosia lie within the occupied territory, so a palestinian similar limestone which sits easily in its context is used.

Carefully orientated openings provide views to pentadaktylos mountain and to the city, connecting the collection of art to a broader cultural context excluding the fierce heat in summer and allowing the winter sun to penetrate. They are screened with perforated bronze anodised aluminium panels, the same colour as the stone, the pattering of which was inspired by William Morris olive leaf design.

The entire construction resonates with both ancient, villas of the 19th century, and contemporary towers of the 21st century, quarters of Nicosia. The building mediates between these extremes and heals the disjunction in the grain of the city of Nicosia.

# 2014





Scan for  
LOCATION





# Jean Nouvel Tower 25

The Tower, also known as T25 and the White Walls, was designed by the internationally famous architect Jean Nouvel and constructed in 2013.

The building, 67m high, contains 18 floors with shops occupying the two lower levels, six offices beneath and apartments filling the top ten storeys including a penthouse on two floors. Apartments and offices both feature open-air living spaces invented to offer respite during the hottest parts of the day.

The project features perforated walls bestrewn with plants and is designed around a natural brise-soleil, the south facade, receiving the most sunlight where numerous balconies, that span the width of the building, are bursting with plants. The architect has focused on plants for a number of recent high-rise projects also in other parts of the world.

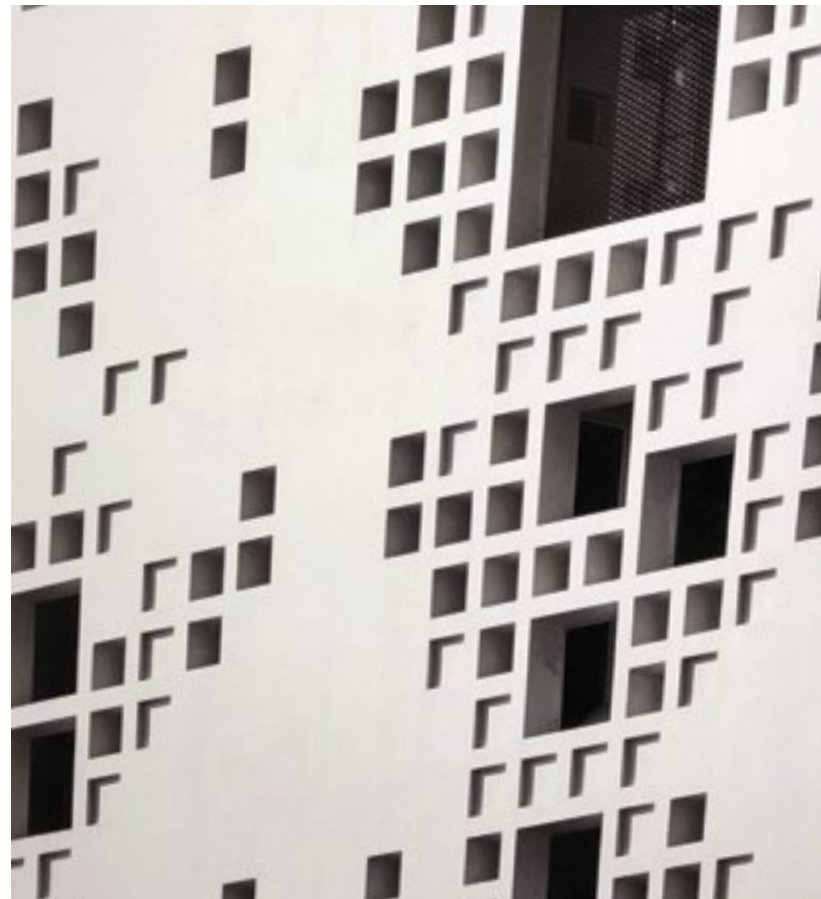
The white walls on the east and west side are perforated with square openings creating geometric patterns that are filled with even more plants. By contrast the north facade is kept simple with a series of curved balconies but no plants. The graphic surfaces of the east, west and south facades give way to a dynamic three-dimensional elevation in the north.

# 2013





Scan for  
LOCATION





# Theatrical Organization Of Cyprus

The semi – governmental Theatrical Organization of Cyprus, founded in 1970, was designed by Kythreotis and Partners architects and constructed in 2014.

The building sits on the site with exposure to the street and the forthcoming municipal park. Externally, on the main entrance façade, the auditorium volume is the focus of the composition. On the south side all along the futur park, stands a modern gallery, the foyer of the theatre, in metallic white columns and glass. On the north side, next to the neighbour buildings, two high massive walls in fair-faced concrete finish the composition.

Internally the design minimizes the distance from actor to audience (550 seats) which embraces the stage to create an intimate theatrical environment. It is an open-ended workshop space with simple galleries which ring the room and the stage can be set in the centre, at the ends or to one side of the room. The space can accommodate performances that can extend into the private garden beyond which provides light and ventilation to the rear of the foyer.

The building's design combines the curves of the auditorium and the straight lines of the foyer and façade walls, different materials, fair-faced concrete, metal and glass, thus making it a unique landmark in the western area of the new town of Nicosia opposite the Ministry of Finance.



# 2012



Scan for  
LOCATION





# Cyprus Olympic Committee Building

The building was completed in 2006 and the architects are Eleftheria Sergidou and Vasilis Pashiourtidis.

This metallic, wood and glass design for the olympic house and park is a composition which gives expression to the olympic ideal. The building is developed perimetrically around a central void, an image of an ancient stadium, which opens out to the town calling upon “the external” to enter and allowing the “internal” to be viewed. The large space of gatherings is developed from the park through a shaded atrium, to the entrance lobby and through the multipurpose hall towards the park. Circulation in the offices is carried out externally so that the space be aligned on either side of the atrium like spectators.

The building penetrates the unbuilt part of the plot centrally letting the unbuilt surround it. This interpenetration and co-existence of built and unbuilt of edifice and park on an equal footing express the need for material and spiritual to coexist, training for “body and spirit”.

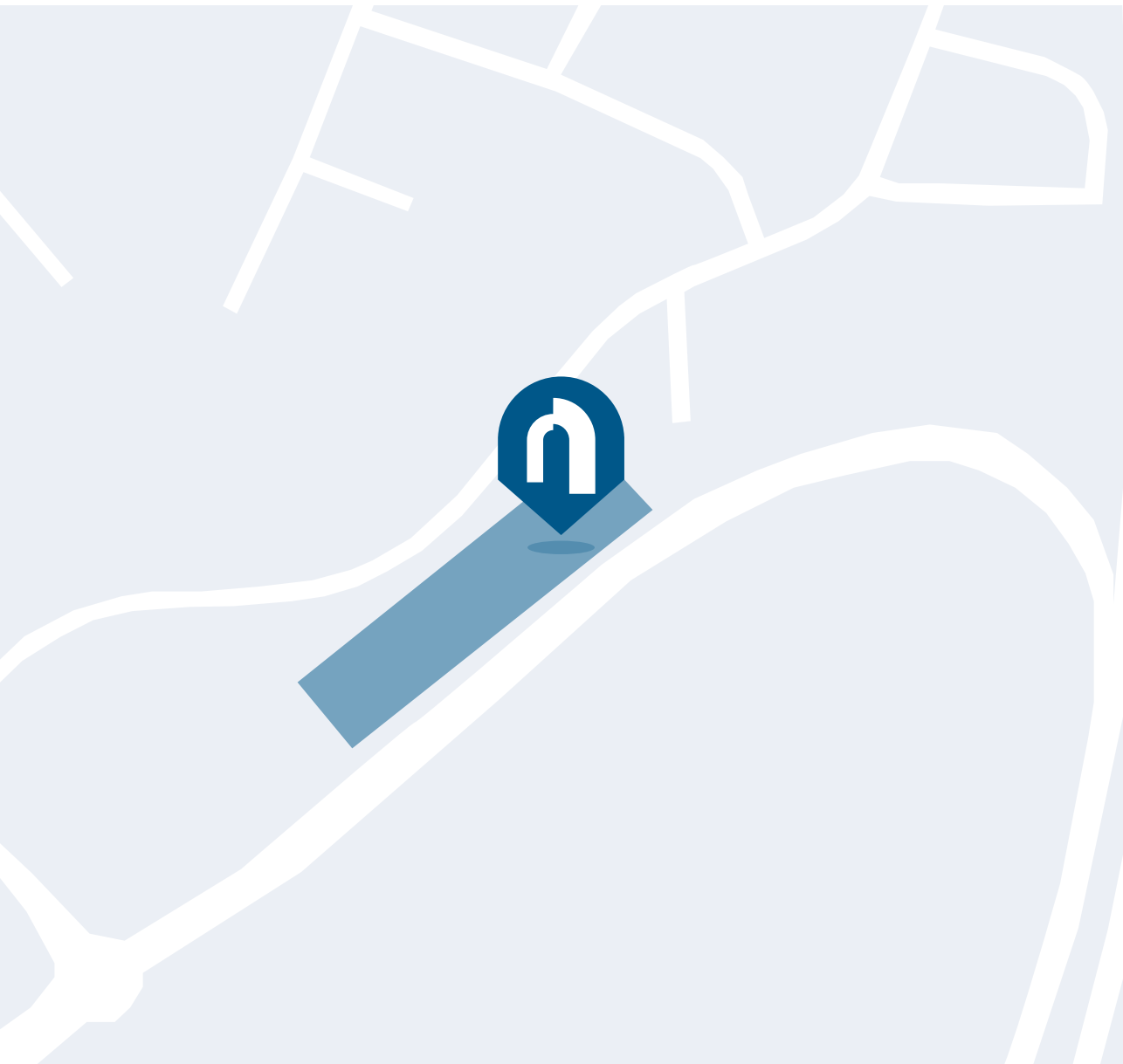
The transition from ancient to modern times is realised through raising the building high and creating a ground floor void, as a museum space for showcasing the ancient and modern history of the institution where contemporary artists present ancient and nowadays olympic games in a modern art. The Olympic House and Park in Nicosia by Armon Choros Architectonikis in Cyprus won the WA award cycle 4.

# 2006





Scan for  
LOCATION





# Wargaming Tower

A high rise iconic building realised in 2014 by the architect Zenon Zenonos.

Occupying a prime position, the Wargaming headquarters are located on one of the most important axis of Nicosia very closed to the Presidential Palace, thus the alternative name President Building. Topografically the land's boundaries are on one of the highest points of the capital, thus gaining the advantage of unobstructed views of the city.

Wargaming tower has 11 floors with a total high of 79m and 8203m<sup>2</sup> surface. The building's material is glass and metal with panel surfaces in some cases both inclined and curved, thus making the level of realising it very high. On the top it has an observation deck on a green roof. Wargaming headquarters was the first building in Cyprus obtaining the energy efficiency class A certificate (solar panels are installed on the roof).

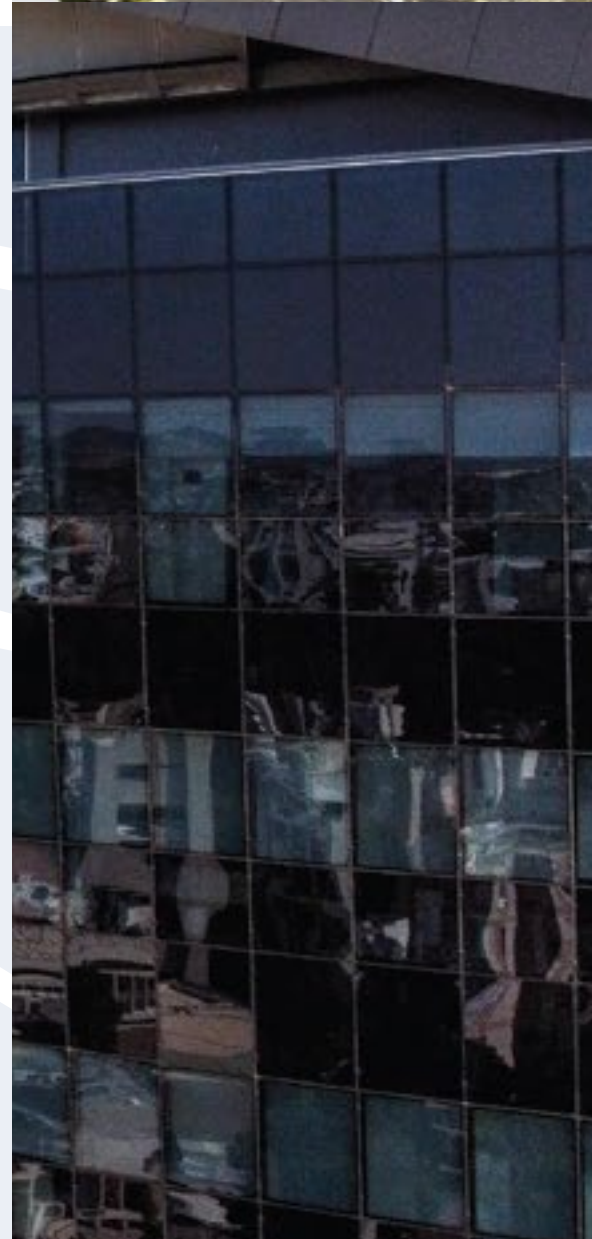
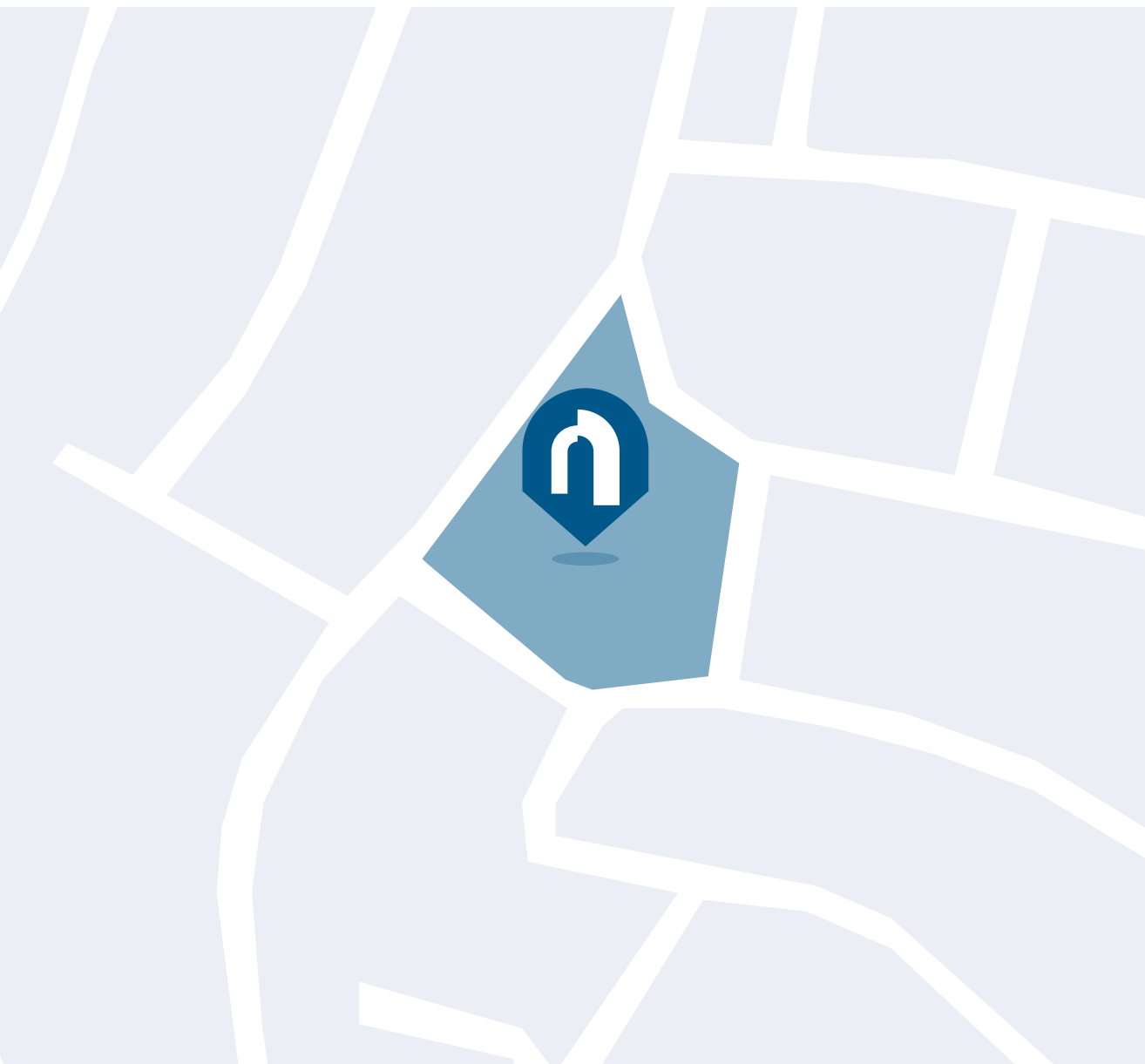
This city landmark are the commercial offices of Wargaming group limited which is an award winning online video game developer and publisher delivering legendary games since 1998.



2006



Scan for  
LOCATION





# BOC

## (Ex- Laiki Building)

A technically advanced building completed in 1995 by the architects Constantinidis, Michaelides and Machlouzarides.

The building imposes himself at the entrance of Nicosia with its high technical construction. The side wallings are in glass and they have projecting metal staircases, elevators and horizontal walkways. The facade has terraced patterns which group together two floors at a time covered above by horizontal brise – soleil against the sun.

A high raised inclined metal cone with glass decoration in front of the building points towards the construction and adds a lot to its modern high technical appearance.

The ex-Laiki building was the most technically advanced project between the various projects of the island at that time.

# 1995





Scan for  
LOCATION





# Apostle Varnavas Church

The Apostle Barnabas Church was built in 1970 and is a rare example of contemporary religious building in Cyprus

The architect of the building was Neoptolemos Michaelides, a pioneer of contemporary 20th century architecture in Cyprus and the design doesn't follow the official and ideological rules of the Greek Orthodox Church. It has two vaults different in height with a gap filled with glass between them allowing natural light to enter inside. The walls and the bell tower, in a shape of a windmill, are built in fairfaced concrete and the church has north a large gallery and an entrance gallery covered with modern designed arches. A large entrance door with two very narrow and high windows on its left and right complete harmoniously with these arches the modern appearance of the facade.

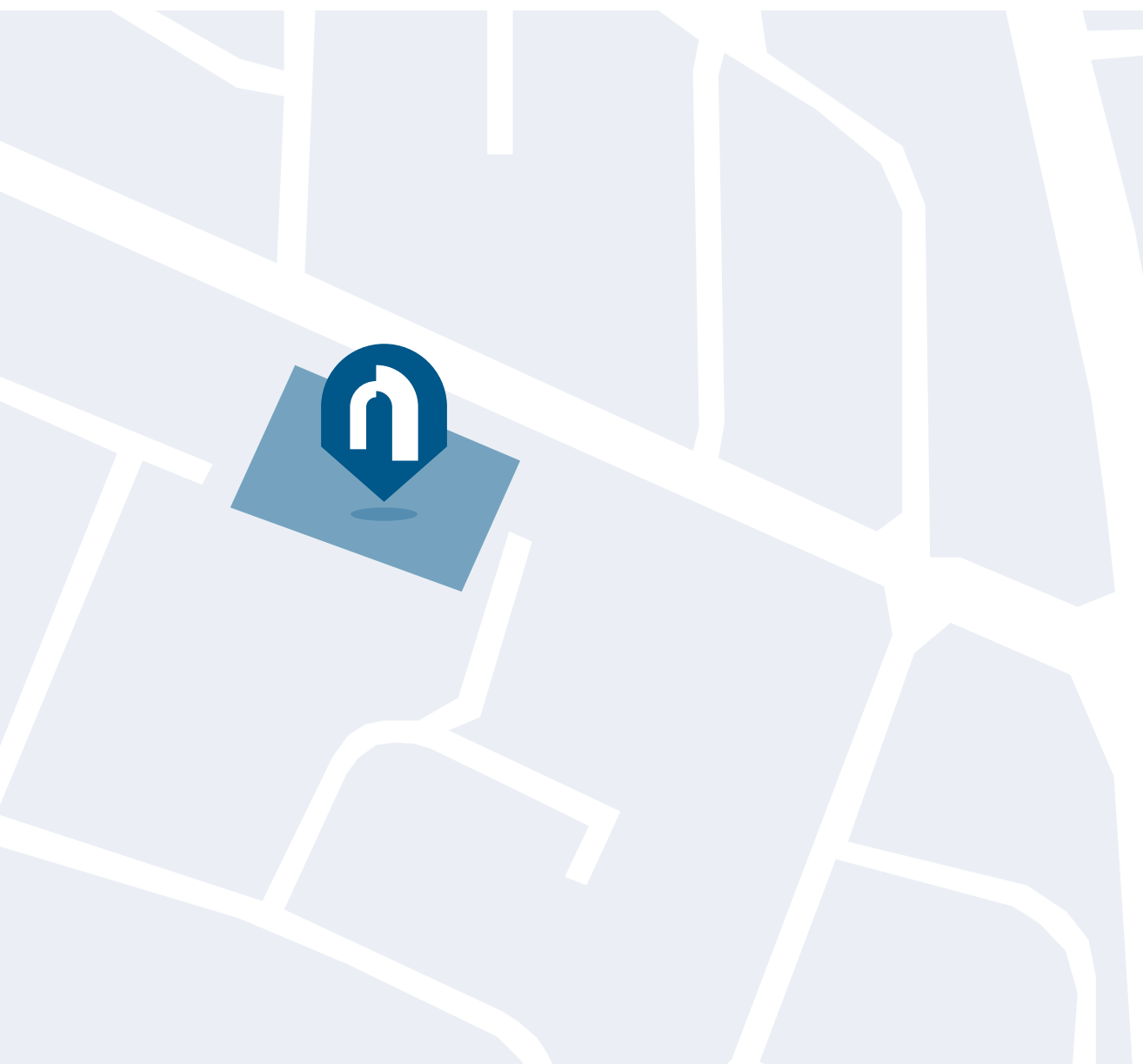
However, the church's unique design is slowly being changed by a redecoration scheme supervised by the local church council. The building's fairfaced concrete exterior is being plastered over in some places and painted white and the local limestone was used in others.

# 1970





Scan for  
LOCATION





# Phytorio

The Visual Artists and Art Theorists Association – phytorio was founded in 2006 by a small group of independent artists. Its primary mission is creating fair working conditions for self-employed artists in Cyprus when it comes to social security and welfare. In 2010 the Municipality of Nicosia provided a home for our association, which is located in the Nicosia Municipal Gardens. Designed in the 60s by the modernist architect Neoptolemos Michaelides, our space originally functioned as the nursery of the municipal garden.

Today, phytorio represents a growing number of independent artists and art theorists and it acts as ‘nursery’ for the arts community, by being both a meeting point and a platform for art and thought production. Our members work together divided into smaller teams and think tanks, and actively participate in creating change in the following three areas:

- a) the implementation of a status of the artist act in Cyprus
- b) the harmonization and implementation of legislations concerning the arts, such as the “% For Art”, which stipulates that in Cyprus 1% of the budget of every public building should be spent on public art
- c) and the creation of favorable professional conditions for the arts community, especially for young artists, through collective processes that connect them with the world.

# 1969





Scan for  
LOCATION





# Nicosia Municipal Theater

The Nicosia Municipal Theatre, completely restored in 2019, is the most emblematic historical building of Nicosia.

The Nicosia Municipal Theatre, which opened in 1967, is the cornerstone in the performing arts of Cyprus and is the largest theatre of the island, 1000 people, hosting both theatrical and musical events thanks to its orchestra pit. It has now the latest technology in audio and fire safety with all static proficiency and anti-seismic behaviour standards.

The refurbished original façade, in new-classical greek style, is part of its identity and its presence in the city. It has eight ionic columns in limestone holding the gallery in front of the main entrance. The same columns, four in number this time, hold on the top the ancient greek style pediment of the first floor. Under this pediment there are five windows protected with patterns in limestone in a stylish design, the same one can see, on the two large windows left and right of the main entrance.

The emblematic Municipal Theatre with its harmonious neo-classic greek architecture, stands proudly in the western area of Nicosia next to the Municipal Gardens, the Venetian Walls, the Archaeological Museum and the modern building of the House of Representatives.

# 1967





Scan for  
LOCATION





# Neoptolemos and Maria Michaelides' House

The house was designed by the architect Neoptolemos Michaelides and was built in 1966 next to Pedieos river in Nicosia.

Neoptolemos Michaelides is widely regarded as the father of the 20th century modern architecture in Cyprus. Studying in Milan during 1940's he developed an appreciation of milanese avant garde architecture. His originality is the use of indigenous building types and natural local materials to create something new. The elements he was using were stone, wood, water, lighting, comfort and austerity combined with modern building materials such as concrete, glass, iron.

One of his most important works is his own house, today the Neoptolemos & Maria Michaelides Foundation. He gave importance to the orientation of the building in order to have natural light and a natural cooling system. It is divided into three autonomous levels connected with a vertical marble staircase embedded in concrete. On the top was his office with an arched ceiling and the terraces around were extended from the interiors to allow the sun and wind to enter the rooms.

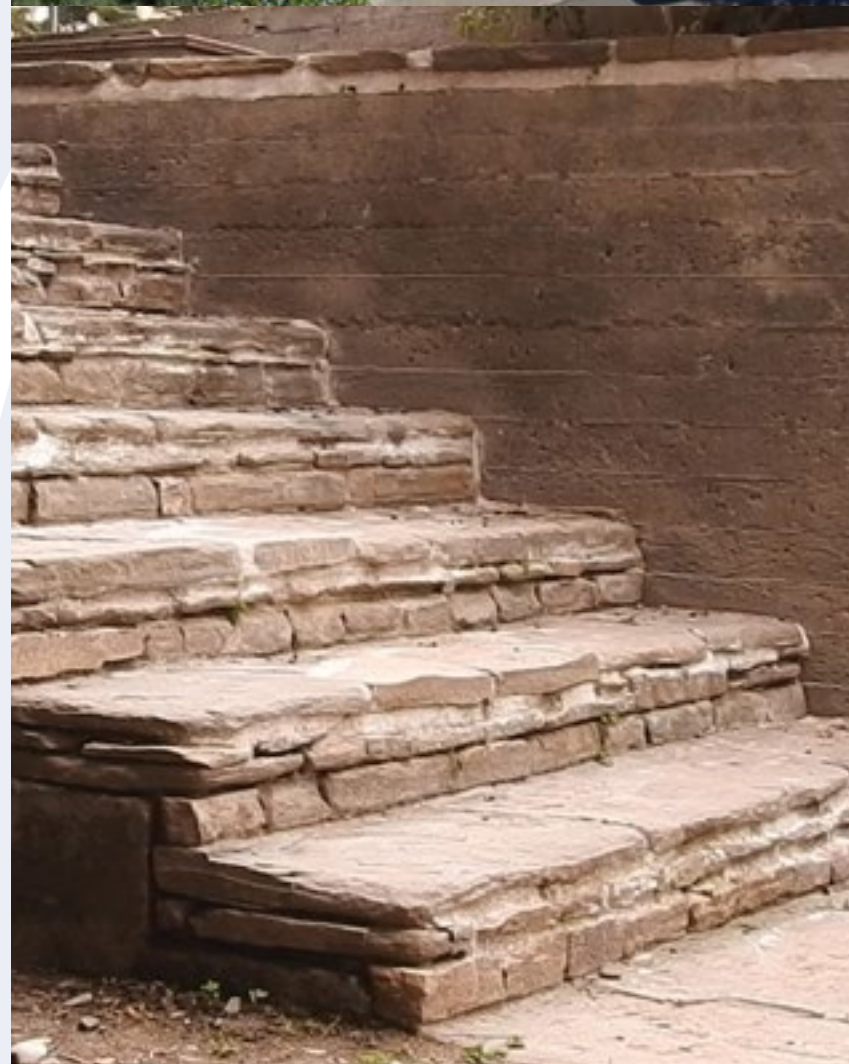
The construction is elegant and sophisticated and integrates to its physical environment. Most of the materials are kept pure to maintain their natural colour and texture making the house look complex but at the same time plain.

# 1966





Scan for  
LOCATION





# Ledra Palace Hotel

The emblematic Ledra Palace Hotel was built between 1947 – 1949 and was designed by the architect Benjamin Gunsberg.

Ledra Palace Hotel lays in the buffer zone in the western area of Nicosia next to the venetian walls and being built in 1949 had two additional floors in 1968. Until 1974 - date of the Turkish invation – was one of the largest and most glamorous hotels of the capital, today it serves as a residence for the United Nations Forces in Cyprus. Since 2004 it has been the site of a designated crossing point of the Demarcation Line separating the Republic of Cyprus controled areas from the de facto illegal “Turkish Republic of Northen Cyprus”.

It is built with hewn limestone blocks and the signs of war are still visible on the facade of the building in the holes created by the bullets. The five-storey building is an architectural proof of the modern aspirations of the late British colonization era, being inspired and having elements of french gothic architecture. The main entrance has a gallery with three gothic arches on white stone thin columns and above four big balconies, one on each floor, with infront a fine decoration in white stone. Left and right of the main entrance there are series of the small balconies of the rooms and on the two edges of the building a construction part with on the facade a large gothic arch on each floor.

# 1949







Scan for  
LOCATION





# Ayios Andreas Neighbourhood

Ayios Andreas covers an area in the western part of Nicosia next to Pafos Gate within and without the venetian walls with a population of 6000 inhabitants.

Until 1945 the name of this historic area inside the walls was Tophane meaning in turkish arsenal and in 1923 was extended to encompass an area outside the walls. Tophane was a prestigious neighbourhood where Turkish, Greeks and Armenians used to coexist together with the Latins. The landmarks inside the venetian walls next to Pafos Gate are Casteliotissa, the Maronite Church and the Catholic Church of the Holy Cross. Outside and next to the walls are the Municipal Gardens, the Municipal Theatre, the Cyprus Museum, the House of Representatives and the Law Courts in a british colonial style architecture.

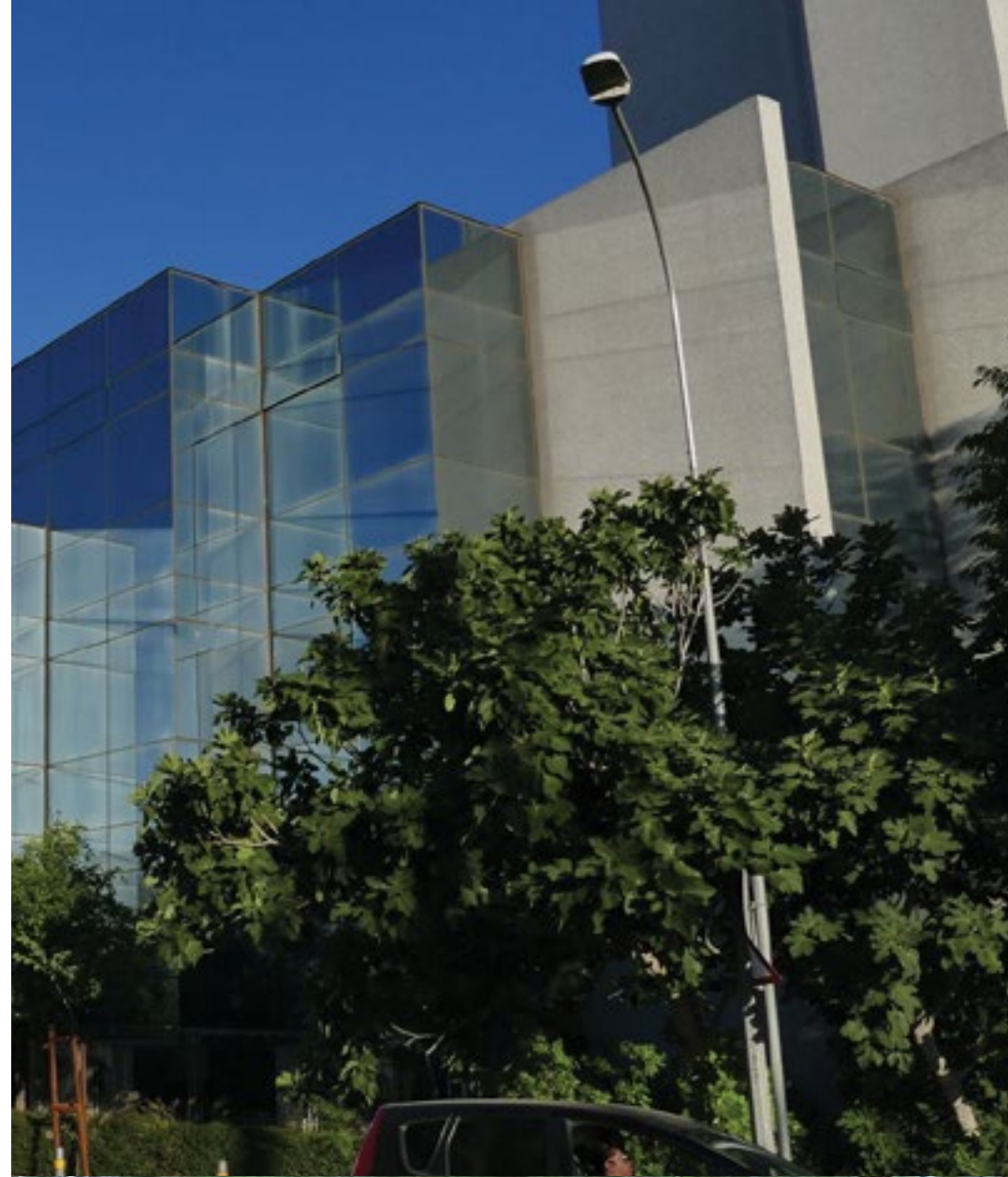
Ayios Andreas outside the old town is a famous area having urban houses of the end of the 19th – the middle of the 20th century. Specially the street Marcou Drakou facing the venetian wall inside occupied Nicosia, has a serie of these houses with stylish stone staircases infront leading to the main entrance door which has on the top the characteristic fer-forge with the date of the construction of the house. They have usually big green wooden windows and they are built with the traditional yellow stone. One of the characteristics of these urban old houses of Ayios Andreas, apart from the historic architecture, are the astonishing gardens infront with many bouganvilias in beautiful various colours.

# 1940





Scan for  
LOCATION





# State Gallery of Contemporary Art

The State Gallery of Contemporary Art is a neoclassic building of 1925 in Stasinou avenue and the architect and first owner of the house was Michalakis Kulumbis.

The State Gallery of Contemporary Art is a permanent exhibition of 400 works – paintings, graphic art, sculpture and ceramics – created by main representatives and significant artists of different generations the last hundred years. It's aim is to highlight the milestones and development paths of Cypriot art in general.

The façade overlooking Stasinou avenue has two circular constructions on each side with balconies having columns with the traditional limestone and white stone balustrade in neoclassic – colonial style. In the middle of this façade stands a three-side construction with a small balcony in front. The main entrance facing Kritis street has a curved staircase with twelve steps leading to a gallery with two columns in carved limestone and the same white stone balustrade. The entrance door is the typical door of 1925's in massive dark green colour wood and a black fer-forgé on the top. All the building has dark green colour wooden windows and is built with hewn blocs of limestone. On the top there is a big terrace with the same white balustrade all around the building. The courtyard next to Stasinou avenue is an open air exhibition area as well as the courtyard behind the house.

# 1926





Scan for  
LOCATION





# Eleneion School

The Eleneion is the most famous elementary school of Nicosia built in 1925 and is situated outside the venetian walls opposite d' Avila bastion.

This emblematic building lays inside a beautiful big garden facing one of the biggest modern avenues of Nicosia, Stasinou. It was built in 1925 by Constantinos Loizides in a memory of his daughter, Eleni, who died at the age of twenty-two.

The school is built with the traditional limestone and has a serie of dark green colour windows with a stylish design carved arches separated between them by limestone columns. The main path through the garden leads to a two-storey entrance building which stands out of the rest of the construction imposing itself and has the same windows. The gallery of the main entrance has three arches with different sophisticated carved designs on each and columns with carved capitals in various flower designs.

The main entrance door is made of a white colour massive wood with a fer-forge on the top like the two other smaller doors left and right. All the three doors are surrounded by carved arches in a different style and design between them. This characteristic limestone of Cyprus which is soft gave the opportunity to builders to create various, sophisticated designs even in one building and Eleneion School now-days presents us such an example.

# 1925





Scan for  
LOCATION





# Metochi Kykkou

The Metochi of Kykkos, built in the western area of Nicosia, belongs to the famous Monastery of Kykkos and it serves as its administration centre from the end of the 19th century.

The Metochi of Kykkos exists since the end of the 17th century according to historical writings when it was at that time a monastery with few monks dedicated to Saint-Prokopios. It was a place for important pilgrimages of the Cypriot people and also a place where they could find a refuge and work in the many fields of the monastery during the difficult times of the Ottoman rule. The monastery received a great respect because it kept alive the greek roots and education of the Cypriots. Today next to Metochi of Kykkos exist two famous high schools and a university.

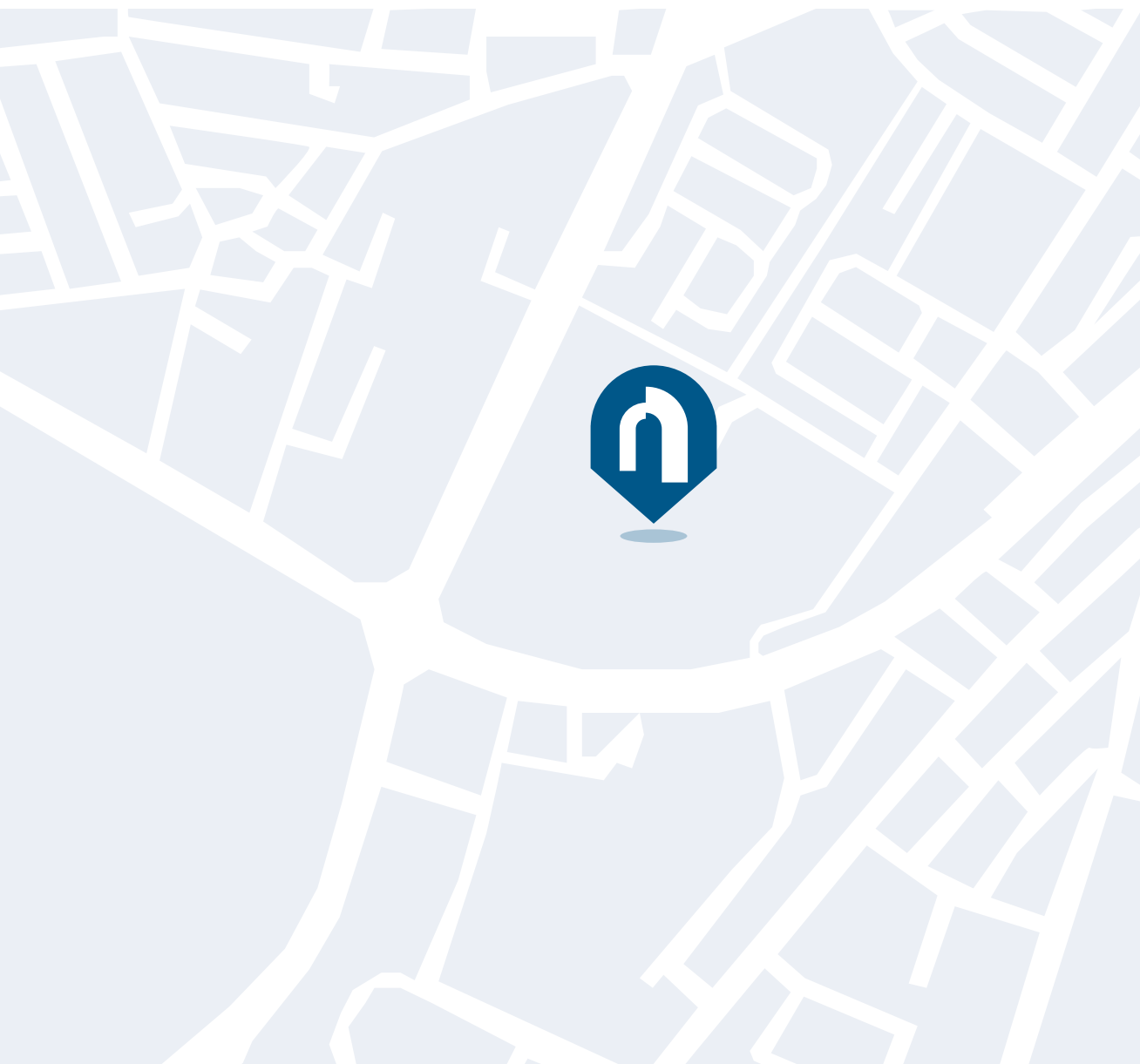
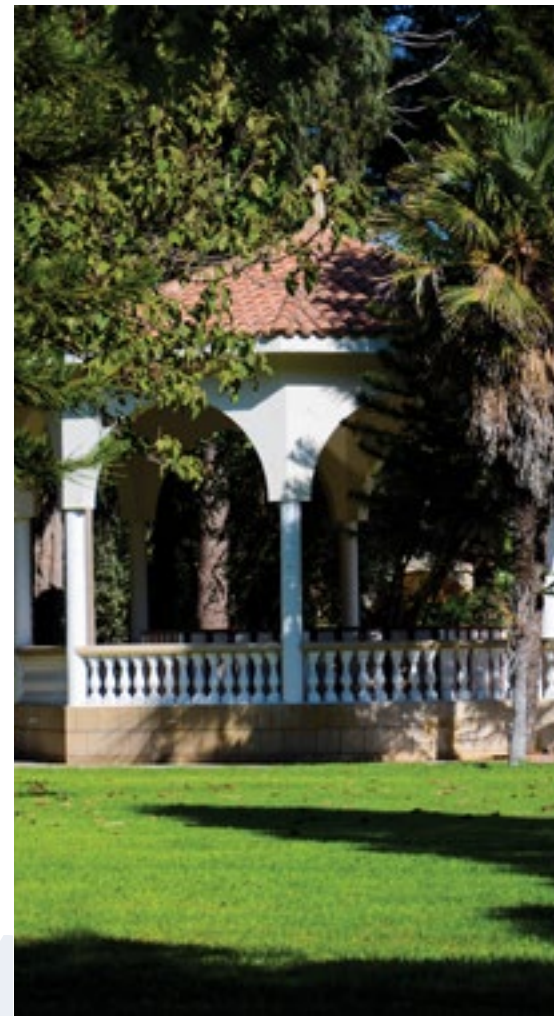
The two-storey construction was built in 1922 and lays at the western area of a big beautiful garden having in the middle of its square courtyard the Church of Saint Prokopios. Around this courtyard, on the four sides, there is an open air gallery, in front of the rooms, with hewn blocks of limestone arches and white walls. The Church of Saint Prokopios has on coupola covered with red tiles and two bell towers on the main entrance. The whole entrance facade is built with limestone blocks and the side and behind walls are painted white. Laying east, the main entrance of the building stands out with three arches in limestone on each floor and on the top has the symbol of Kykkos Monastery, a stone carved bee. The whole facade has a horizontal row of small arched windows on each floor and is painted white.

# 1890





Scan for  
LOCATION





# Cyprus Museum

The Cyprus Museum was a forerunner of a legal framework in 1935 for the protection of antiquities in Cyprus.

The Cyprus Museum, which opened in 1924, is a neoclassical building designed by the greek architect N. Balanos, while the supervision was done by the english architect George Jeffery, former superintendent of ancient monuments.

In terms of design, it is a block of consecutive rooms around a central open courtyard in the style of the roman atrium, which, however, was later closed due to the need for more space. The entrance is decorated in an ancient greek temple with pentelican marble. It was created entirely in Athens, cut into pieces and assembled in Nicosia where it was attached to the building. In contrast to the colonial style of the rest of the building, the neoclassical entrance has a symbolic reference to the historical origins of the Island. At the same time it credited colonialism as a cultural contractor that recognizes the classical past of the colony of Cyprus. The rest of the building has the characteristic large windows of its time, in the facade with louvers and in the rest of the building with ironwork. The stone is the local sandstone with chipped frame, a renaissance element, used only for colonial government buildings.

# 1882





Scan for  
LOCATION





# Fikardou Village

Fikardou village is situated south of Nicosia and in 1978 was declared as an ancient monument and awarded by “Europa Nostra”.

The village preserves the name of the noble Thomas Fikardos in the last years of the Latin period and the entire village can be characterized as an excellent monument of authentic Cypriot traditional rural architecture from 17th – 19th century with a masonry of irregular local stones.

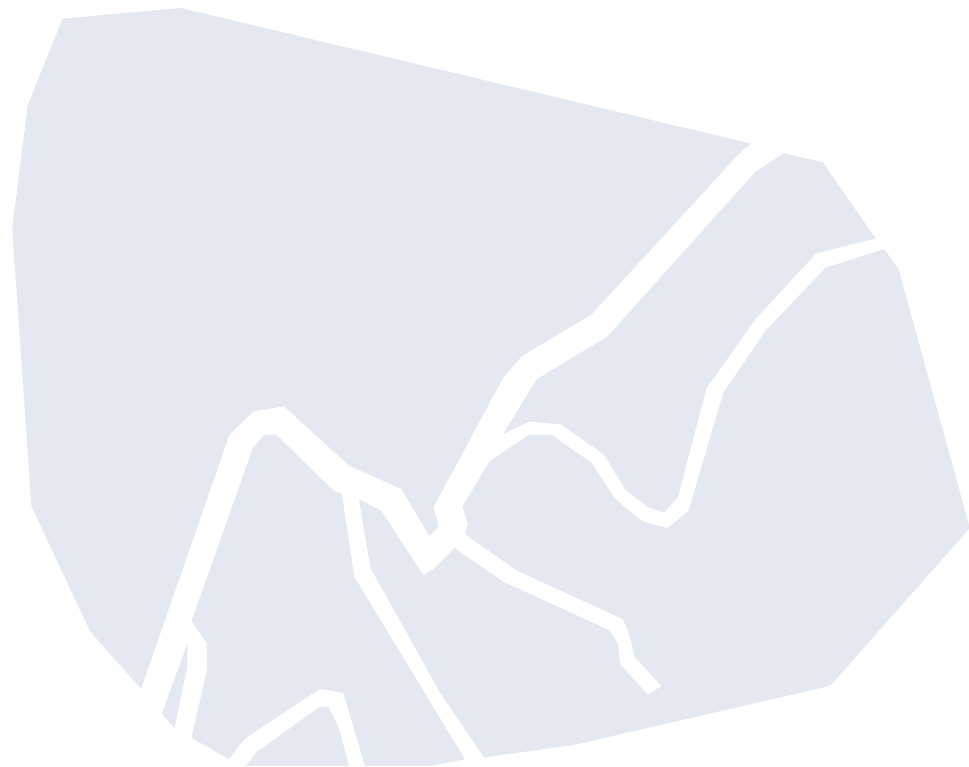
The oldest building is the church that was built at the end of the 15th century, the era in which Fikardos lived and was radically renovated in the 18th century. Impressive is the house of Katsinioros, which is built in the same style as the church and dominates the village. It is a two-storey timber pitched farmhouse with medieval features such as the pointed arched entrance and a two-lobed stone window. The village has a southern orientation, while the roads follow the slopes of the ground and are narrow and cobbled and the houses are densely built following the geomorphology of the land. Due to the humidity, the houses expand in height, with the home being on the first floor and on the ground floor are the warehouses, workshops and stables. The roof is horizontal suitable for agricultural work such as spreading grapes for raisining. The doors are planked rectangular and above the exterior doors is placed a plaque with an embossed, as in the Achilleas Dimitris house, where there is a cross. The windows are oblong boarded with yokes and some of them have the decorative wooden lattice, the handrail.

# 19th





Scan for  
LOCATION





# Kaimakli Neighbourhood

Kaimakli is a historic area north-east of Nicosia just outside the venetian walls with 11.000 inhabitants.

Until 1968 Kaimakli was a separate village, today is part of Nicosia Municipality and 84% of its area is in the buffer or occupied area. During medieval times it was a famous place producing milk products, thus the name Kaimakli which comes from the turkish word kaymak meaning the cream on the top of the milk.

Kaimakli has many houses declared as monuments of cultural heritage by the Department of Antiquities. They are built with the traditional yellow stone and they date back from the 17th – the beginning of the 20th century. The square is the historic core around the famous Church of Saint Barbara built by the people of Kaimakli at the end of the 19th century having a coupola, two bell towers, gothic arches and is covered with red tiles. North there is another historic place, the railway station built by the British in 1905 in a colonial style and south the Museum of Loukia and Michael Zambelas with modern and contemporary art by Cypriot, Greeks and International artists.

The atmospheric traditional old yellow stone houses and the echo of passed times of this little village inside a city make you feel as though you are in a different town. With its little coffee shops, theatres, dance studios and artist workshops, Kaimakli is as culturally rich as it is hospitable, warm and welcoming.

# 1191





Scan for  
LOCATION





# n NICOSIA

INSIDE THE WALLS









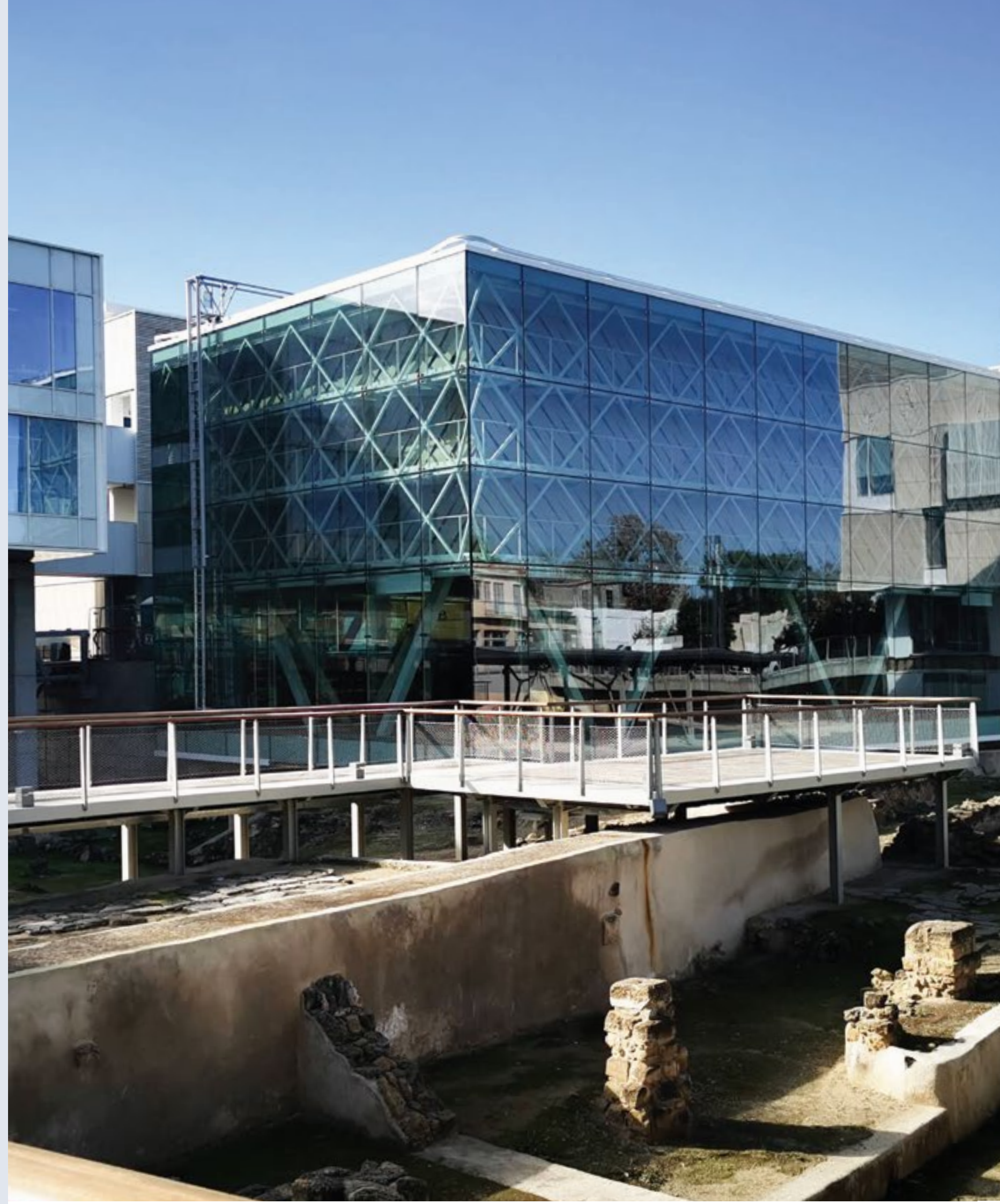
# New Nicosia Town Hall

The New Nicosia Town Hall which finished in 2018, is built in the heart of the old town next to the Demarcation Line and was designed by Irwinkritiodis Architecture.

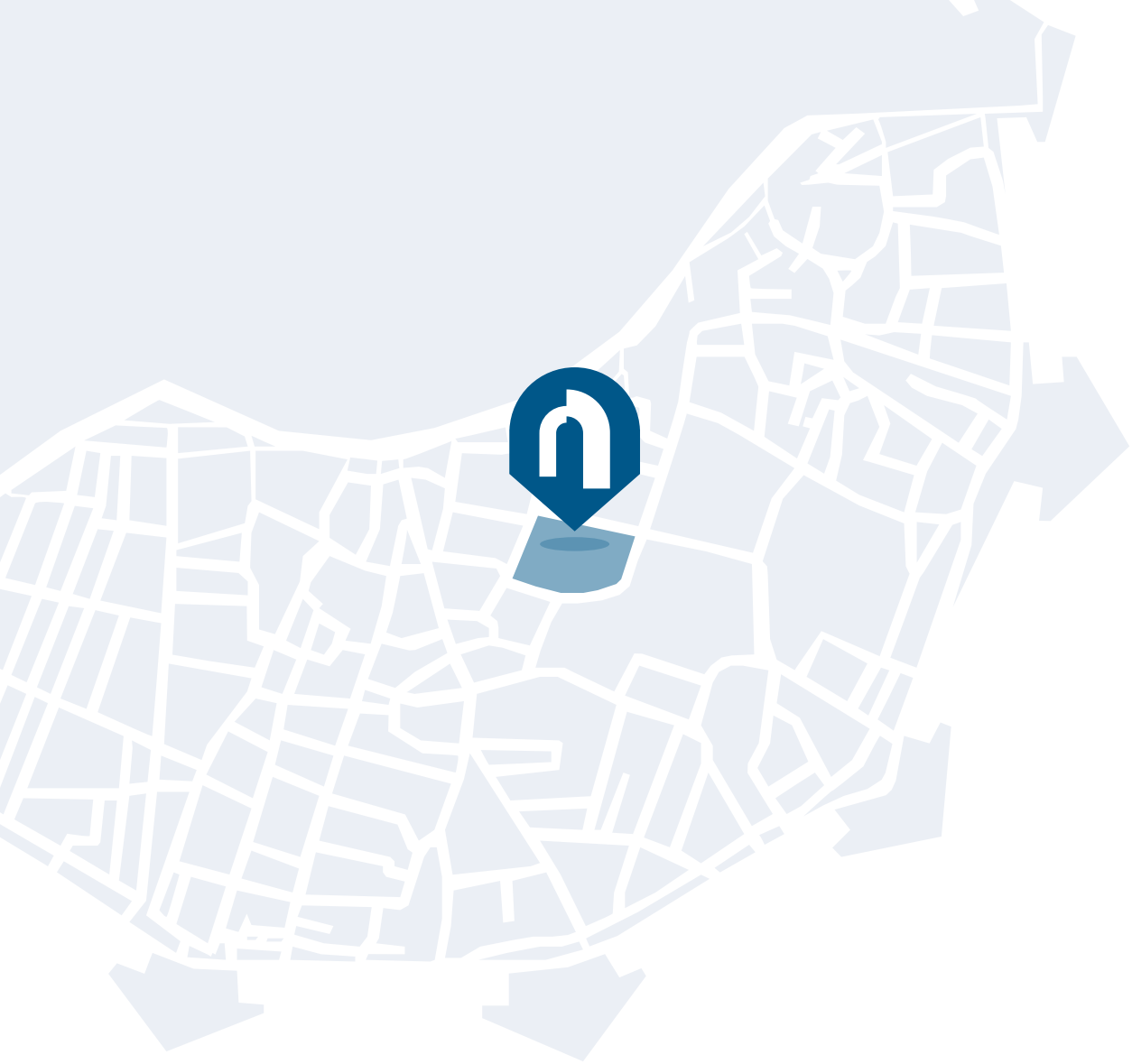
The new building of the Municipality of Nicosia near the old municipal market square is an effort to rejuvenate the entire area of city's historical centre because abandoning the area would mean an indirect acceptance of the fait – accompli of the Demarcation Line dividing the town of Nicosia. The New Nicosia Town Hall is a very particular building, on the site where it is built, important antiquities were discovered such as two old byzantine churches of the 11th and 13th century, a french palace of the 14th century and every day life treasures of the medieval era. So the whole design was completely modified to fit the new situation, the building area was constraint to the remaining land and co-exist now with the uncovered findings where footbridges welcome the visitors.

As a consequence the building was split in four smaller units, office and public service and a municipal hall connected between them by outside bridges. The foundations were changed to a combination of piling between the archaeological findings and large half slabs are sitting above the level of undisturbed ground. The hall follows completely different design principles, above a large slab sets a light structure and glazed facades are allowing maximum contact with the interior and the surrounding archaeological park. The whole building complex makes a harmonious eco-neighbourhood with low energy consumption, comfortable interiors and friendly shaded wind protected public spaces which are open to the town where urban life meets cultural heritage.

2018







Scan for  
LOCATION





# Nicosia Municipal Art Centre

NIMAC (Nicosia Municipal Arts Centre), associated with the Pierides Foundation, is housed in the renovated building of the Old Electricity Power House since 1994.

The building is a typical example of industrial architecture in Cyprus at the beginning of the 20th century and was restored in its original form while complying with all the prerequisites of a contemporary museum and exhibition centre.

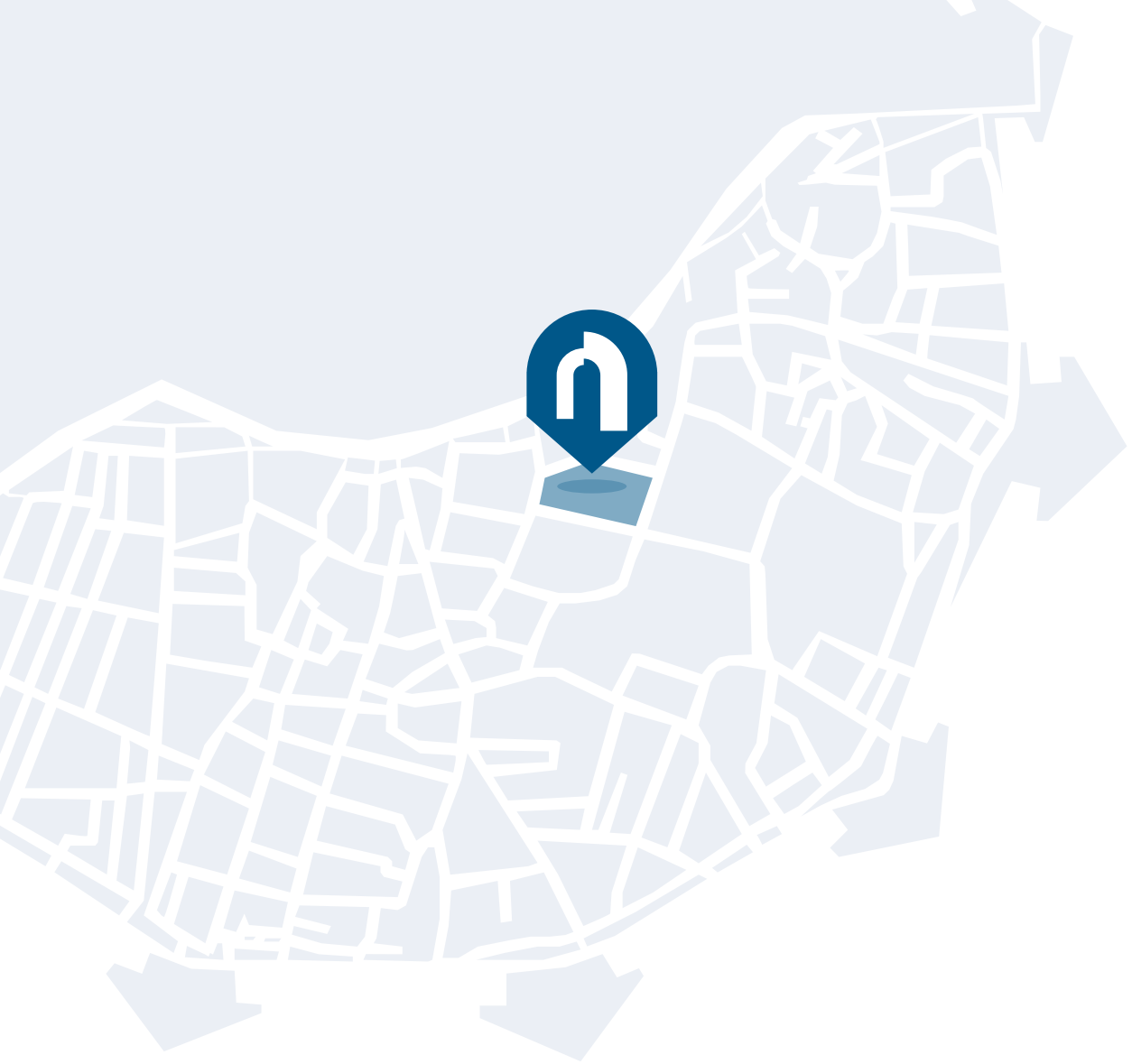
The construction has the typical limestone of Nicosia which was cleaned and restored without changing the whole structure. One can strongly feel the respect towards the old architecture even though lots of metal is used. The openings of the facade, the main entrance and the windows, are the same like in the past with metal and glass additions on them. The two pillars of the entrance gate stay the same as well as the roof in red tiles in two inclinations on the top. The inside has many arches, the roof is made of dark grey metal and has huge metal crossings in the same colour.

During the 28 years of its operation the Centre organised more than 70 exhibitions of contemporary art from Cyprus and abroad. Some of the most important were Miro of Majorca, Picasso the engraver, tribute to Van Gogh, flashback – 100 years of design and Dakis Ioannou collection. In 1994 the Centre was awarded the Europa Nostra award for its sensitive restoration, a perfect example of the old and modern being harmoniously together.

# 1994







Scan for  
LOCATION





# Liberty Monument

Created in 1973 by the greek sculptor Ioannis Notaras.

The Liberty Monument is situated at the Podogataro bastion, one of the eleven bastions of the venetian walls of Nicosia and in a walking distance from the Archbishopric Square. It figures seventeen realistic bronze figures placed against a structure in the form of a pyramid of white marble. Liberty is the highest figure with a finger pointing at the sky and two soldiers open the chains of prison and prisoners are coming out. Among the people in prison are priests, soldiers, civilians, villagers, ordinary people, men and women.

The monument which was completed in 1973 and was originally designed to commemorate the EOKA struggle (struggle against the British rule from 1955-1959, – on the monument are written the names of the people killed) was never unveiled. It was announced in 1974 after the Turkish invasion that its unveiling will take place when Cyprus is liberated from the Turkish army that occupies almost 40% of its ground, the north part.

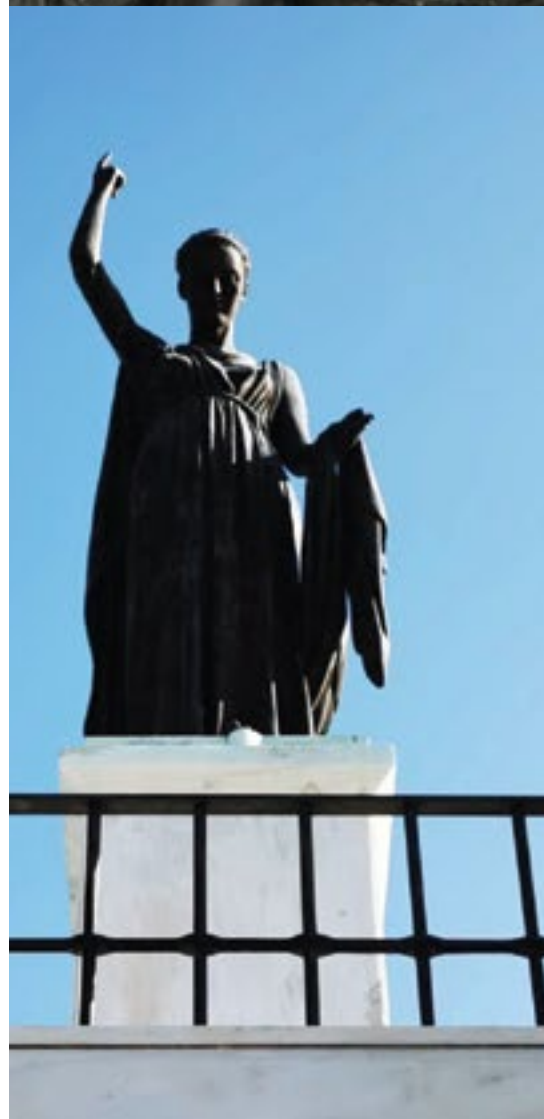
# 1973







Scan for  
LOCATION





# New State Gallery of Contemporary Art(SPEL)

The New State Gallery of Contemporary Art opened in 2019 and lays in the picturesque Chrysaliniotissa area opposite the landmark Famagusta Gate.

The New State Gallery of Contemporary Art – SPEL building, designed in 1965 by the architect Stavros Economou, exemplifies streamlined modernist Cypriot architecture and was once used to store grain. Now taking on a whole new look, it's set to become a local point of artistic and cultural life in the capital. The N.S.G.C.A. is between the latest cultural infrastructure projects of the Ministry of Education and Culture which used it before as an art gallery for a number of years.

The project involved the restoration - its structural elements were upgraded - renovation and extension of an existing four-storey warehouse building. An extra level was added at the existing roof with external covered and uncovered verandas. The whitewashed façade has many small horizontally lined windows in three rows with on one side a decoration of 40cm x 40cm openings. The main entrance is all glass with a modern glass and metal brise-soleil. Inside the building there is an atrium which fills the gallery with sun and light and in front a landscape area with modern art exhibits.

This simple modernized old warehouse stands in front of Famagusta Gate, the Venetian Walls and the Old Acqueduct with respect to the past and at the same time opens the gates to the future.

# 1965







Scan for  
LOCATION





# Archbishop's Palace

The Archbishop's Palace is an impressive building in neo-byzantine style designed by George Nomicos and constructed between 1956-1960.

The Archbishopric is the residence of the Archbishop of Cyprus and the headquarters of the Greek Orthodox Church of the island. It is a two storeyed building with a red tile roof constructed with hewn limestone blocks. On the facade the main entrance has a gallery with white arches on ionic style columns and is covered with marble and granite in dark-red and white colour. The big entrance door and the two windows next to it are made of a beautifully designed golden fer-forge and eight marble steps are in front of the gallery. Above the entrance, on the first floor, there is another gallery with the same dimensions and decoration. Left and right of the entrance at the outside walls are two limestone plaques with two peacocks facing each other.

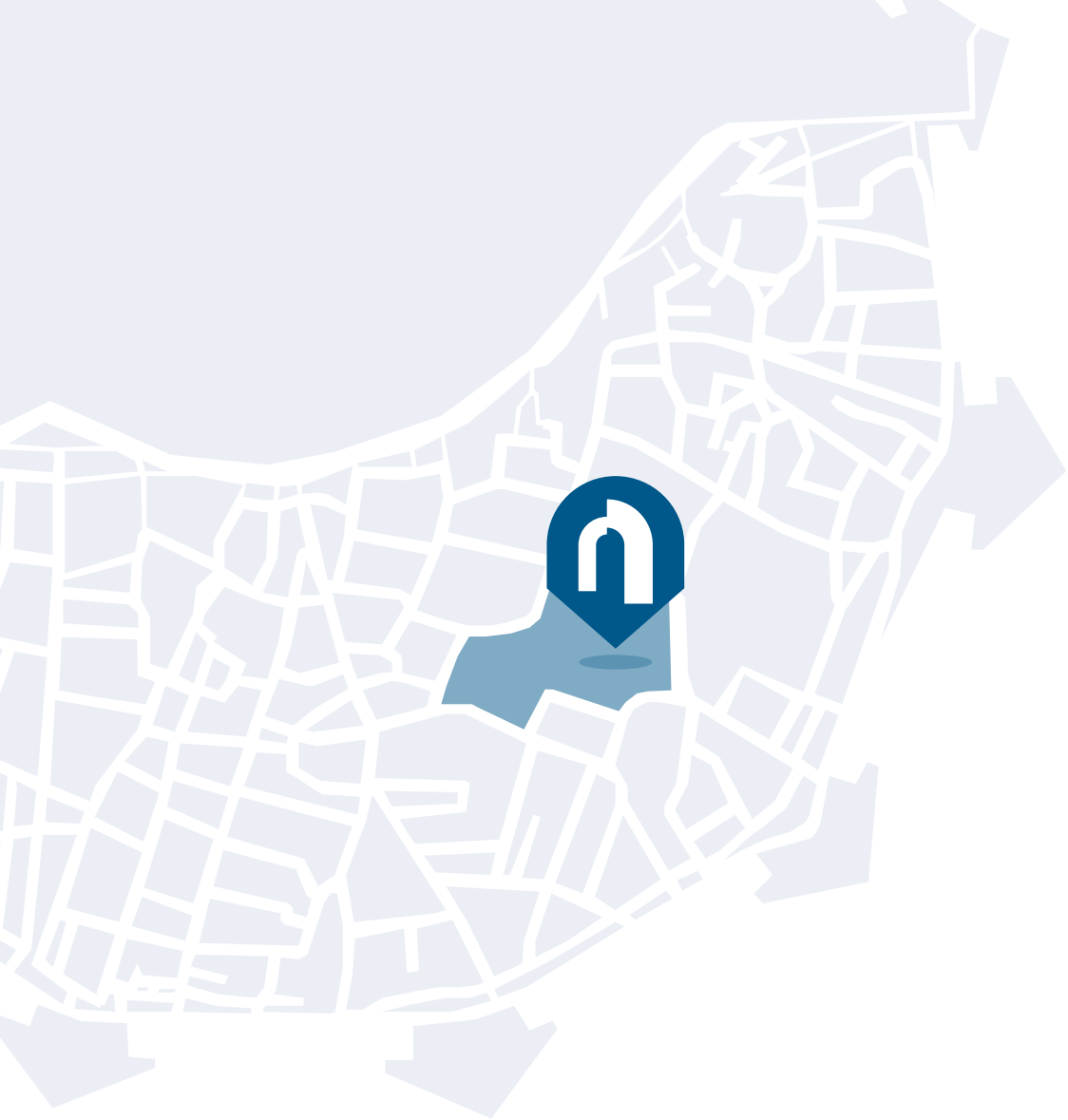
On the main entrance metal gate there is a big double-headed eagle which is the symbol of the Greek Orthodox Church, representing the double power of the emperors of Byzantium, political and religious. In the middle of the courtyard in front of the main entrance one can see a marble statue of the Archbishop Makarios III who was the first President of the Republic of Cyprus from 1960 – 1977, date of his death.

Many additions to the whole structure in the same style took place between 1976 -1987 when the Archbishop Makarios III Foundation was constructed, currently housing the Byzantine Icons Museum and the Art Gallery.

# 1960







Scan for  
LOCATION





# Old Municipal Market

Business Innovation Center- Creative business District- restoration and extension of the Old municipal Market

The project aims to restore the building to be used by the CYENS Centre of Excellence. The center aims to enhance and support the development of research innovation and entrepreneurship in the city. The renovated building will house laboratories, work areas, exhibition space and a fabrication lab for testing innovative ideas.

The building is a two-storey structure made of reinforced concrete, Morphologically, it is remarkable example of the modernism movement in Cyprus designed by architect Stavros Oikonomou in 1960s.

The building is listed. The goal of the new architectural intervention is the complete restoration of the existing building and the same time a new internal extension that is completely independent, which does not negate anything from the peculiarities of the existing structure of the building.

# 1960







Scan for  
LOCATION





# Bank of Cyprus Cultural Foundation

The Bank of Cyprus Cultural Foundation is housed in the old administration building of the Bank of Cyprus, built in 1936, and is situated in the historical centre of Nicosia near Phaneromeni Church.

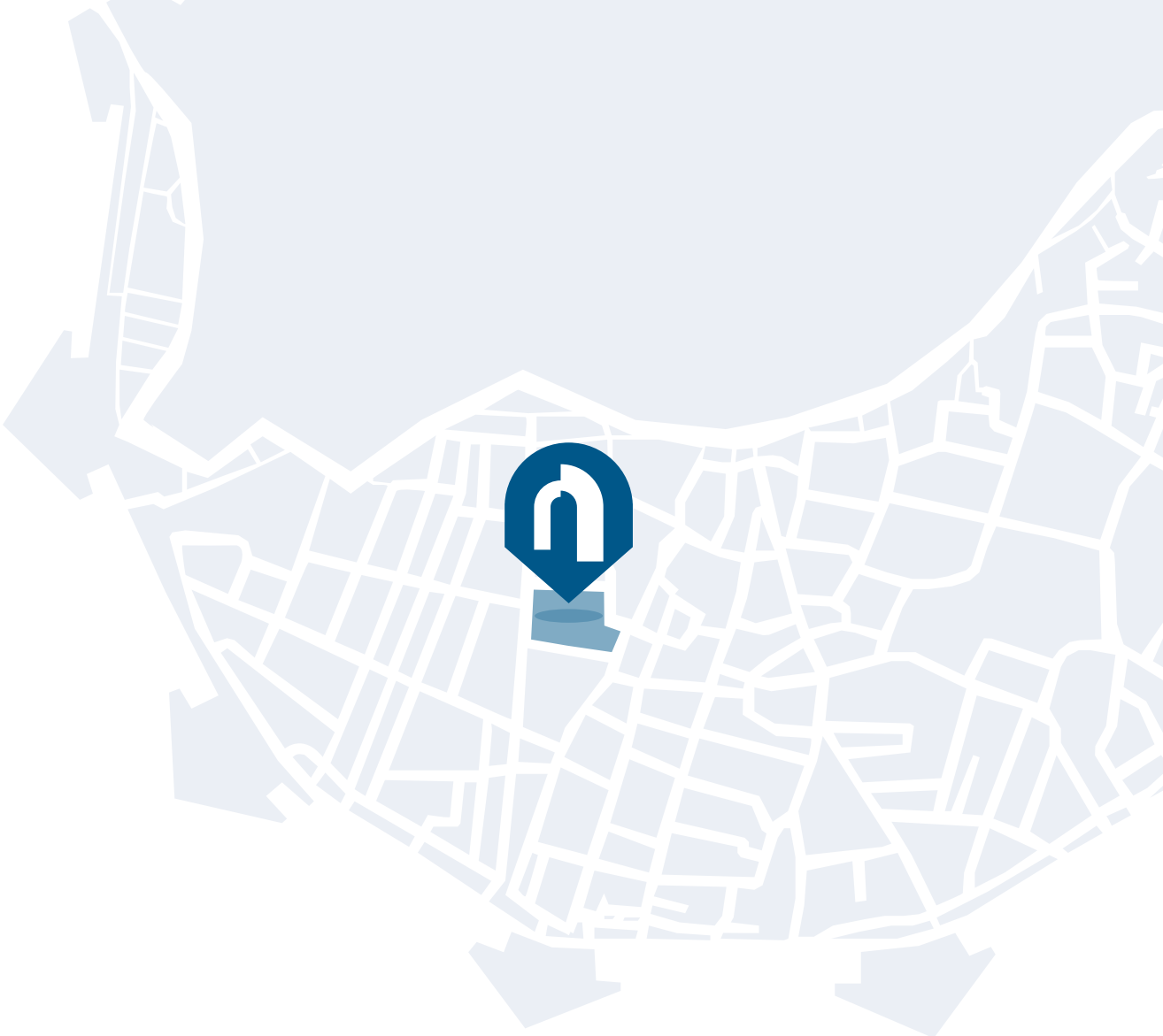
The Bank of Cyprus Cultural Foundation was established in 1984 and its main aims are to encourage the research and study of Cypriot civilisation in the field of archaeology, history, art and literature as well as to preserve and disseminate the cultural and natural heritage of Cyprus with a particular emphasis on the international promotion of the island's centuries – long Greek civilisation. The Foundation keeps five Cypriological collections of old maps, rare manuscripts and books, engravings, old photographs and contemporary Cypriot art. Further it curates two museums, the history of Cypriot coinage and the Archaeological Museum of George and Nefeli Giabra Pierides.

The two storey building dates back to 1936 and is built with the traditional limestone of Nicosia in straight lines not following the ancient Greece's style like other buildings of its time, thus making it a unique pioneer. The entrance gallery is covered with white marble and has rectangular columns in the same marble. The entrance door which spans the width of the gallery has a white colour metal decoration which exists also on the big windows of the ground floor and the terrace protection on the roof. Behind there is an ancient greek style theatre for the performances hosted by the Foundation specially during summer.

# 1936







Scan for  
LOCATION





# Old Nicosia Municipality

The Old Nicosia Municipality is one of the most emblematic neoclassic buildings of Nicosia on d' Avila bastion overlooking the modern Liberty Square in the middle of the town.

A one floor building that housed the Municipality from 1944 – 2016, between the old town and the modern urban cluster. Stretching out of the venetian walls, the Old Nicosia Municipality was built in 1930 and was renovated and illuminated in the evening in 1951.

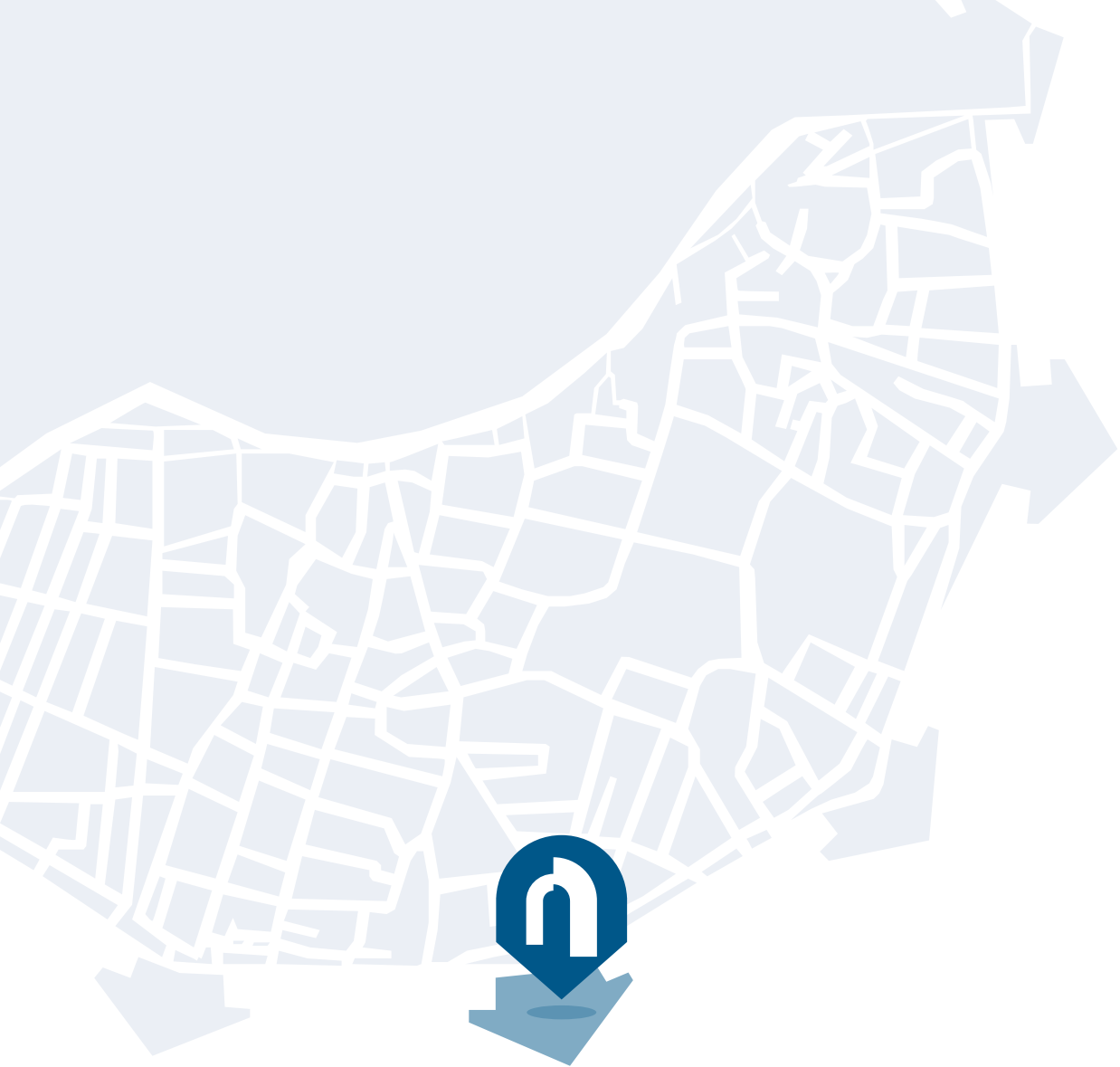
The main entrance stands out of the building in a curved form gallery with eight ionic style limestone columns and a ceiling in a relief stylish design decoration. The three entrance doors are made of metal geometric designs in a bordeaux colour and glass having around a decorative frame in white colour. The two sides of the building have a gallery – balcony with the same style columns and windows as in the main entrance. All the columns of the building hold a frieze, 1m high, in a beautiful relief decoration and the exterior walls have a light bordeaux colour which stands harmoniously with the colour of the doors and windows. In the courtyard, overlooking Liberty Square, there is a modern sculpture in a pile of pieces of glass, made by the famous greek artists Varotsos.

The Old Nicosia Municipality with its beautiful neoclassic architecture on the venetian walls, surrounded by emblematic modern buildings, is the bond which allies together, in the middle of the capital, the past and the futur.

# 1930







Scan for  
LOCATION





# Faneromeni School

The Phaneromeni School after being used for primary and secondary education was given to the School of Architecture of the University of Cyprus.

"Phaneromeni Girls' School", the first secondary school for girls in Cyprus, was built by Phaneromeni church in 1925. After the Turkish invasion, it was closed because it was adjacent to the confrontation line and reopened as a high school, but this time for both boys and girls due to the new circumstances. In recent years it was converted into a primary school.

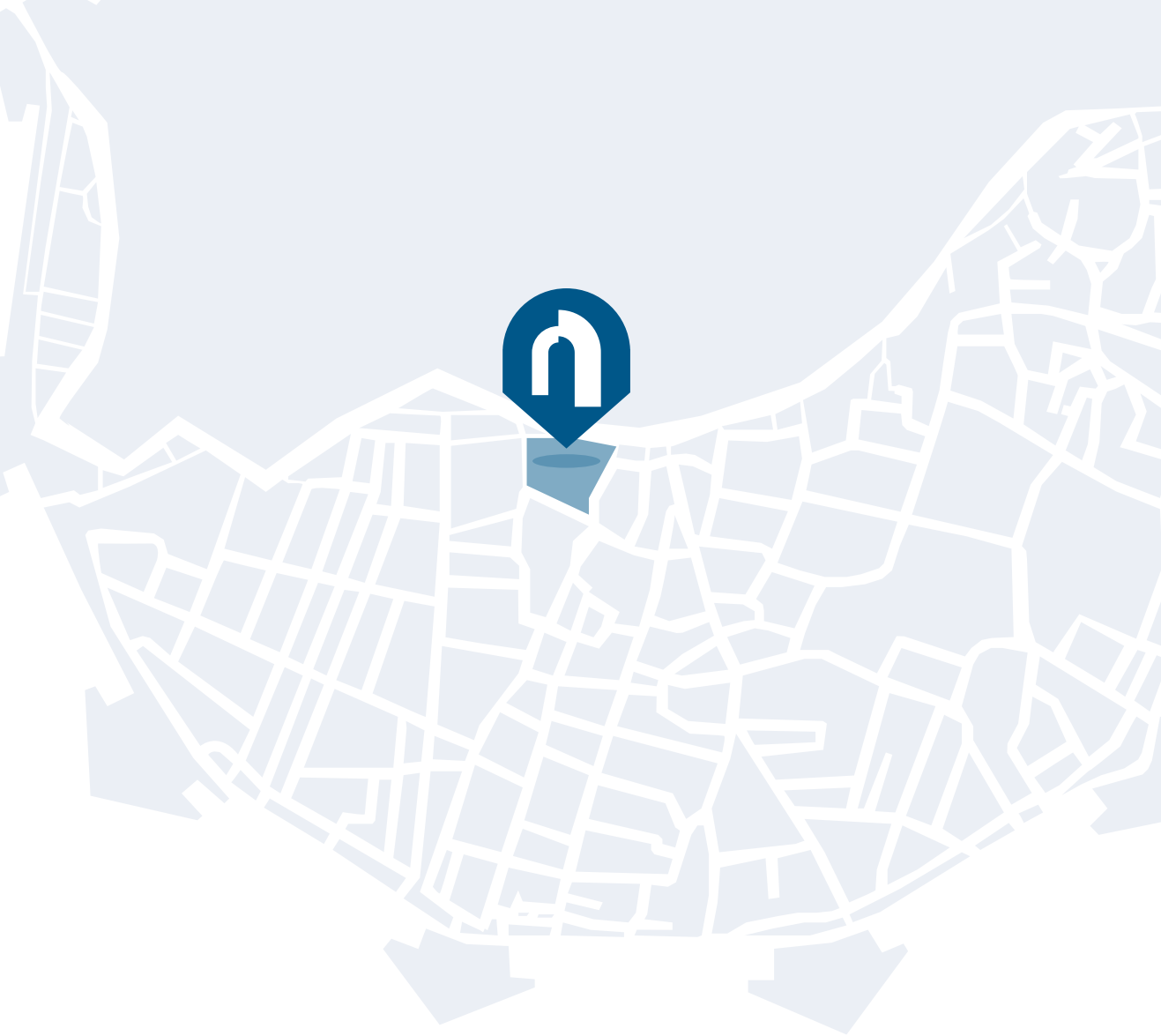
Although it was built during the British colonial rule, it has a neoclassical style because the Greek community saw the British colonial rule as an opportunity for the de-Ottomanization of Cyprus so the ethnic consideration of that time was expressed in the architecture of the schools as neoclassicism. The architect was Andreas Fotiadis and with the main structural material being porolith, the building radiates greekness with its facade as an ancient greek temple. The pediment is supported by four columns that refer to the Ionic style, the windows have also small antefix pediments, and the entrance has a wider frame, ending in floral decoration. In the rest of the building the windows are large and rectangular, which was a characteristic of the urban colonial architecture of the capital, with portholes.

The volume of the school captures the letter "E" with significance for the spirit of the time, since its vision was "ELLAS" (Greece). So the Phaneromeni School projects within the colonial urban web the new element for the old town, the neoclassicism, which expresses the Greek identity of the Island.

# 1925







Scan for  
LOCATION





# Leventis Municipal Museum

The Leventis Municipal Museum is a neoclassical urban house in the centre of the old town, built in 1885.

This residence was the house of Themistoklis Dervis, a known politician and mayor of Nicosia for 28 years. The building was renovated by the Anastasios G. Leventis Foundation and began operation in collaboration with the Municipality of Nicosia as the historical museum of the town in 1989. Old engravings and traveller's books, venetians coins, byzantine pottery and icons, Cyprus popular art and private archaeological collections are some of the exhibits.

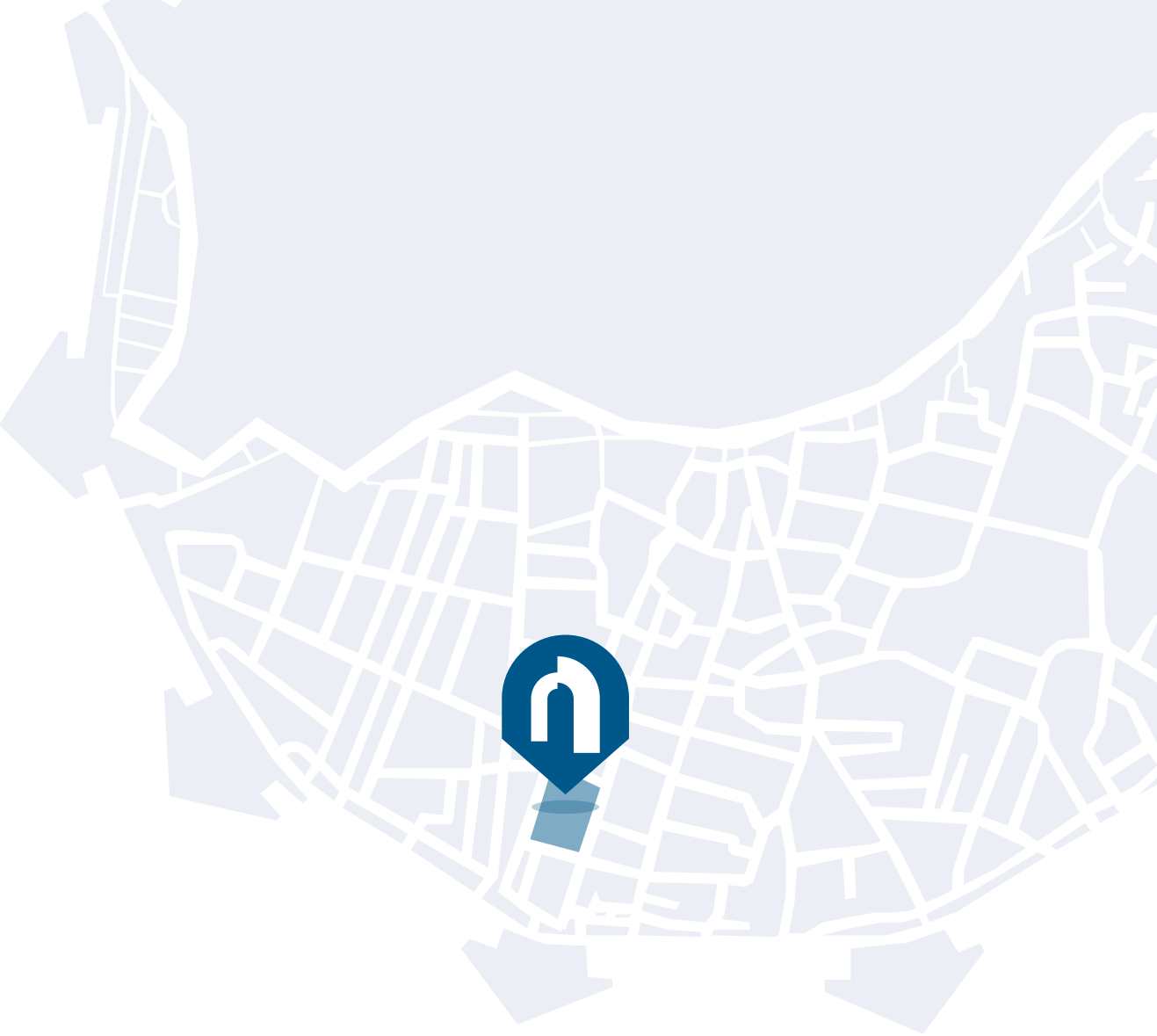
The building's facade overlooks the narrow old street of Ippokratous and is painted in a similar colour as the traditional limestone with which is built. It has big wooden windows and balconies doors in a blue-grey colour. The openings have around a beautiful frame in limestone and above the main wooden, blue colour, entrance door there is a black fer-forge design as well as on the balconies. These elements and colours, harmoniously together, create a unique urban residential building from the end of the 19th century in the old town.

In 1991 the committee of the European Museum of the year award, named the Leventis Municipal Museum as the European Museum of the year.

# 1885







Scan for  
LOCATION





# Pancyprian Gymnasium

The Pancyprian Gymnasium is the oldest greek school of Cyprus built by the Archbishop Kyprianos in 1812.

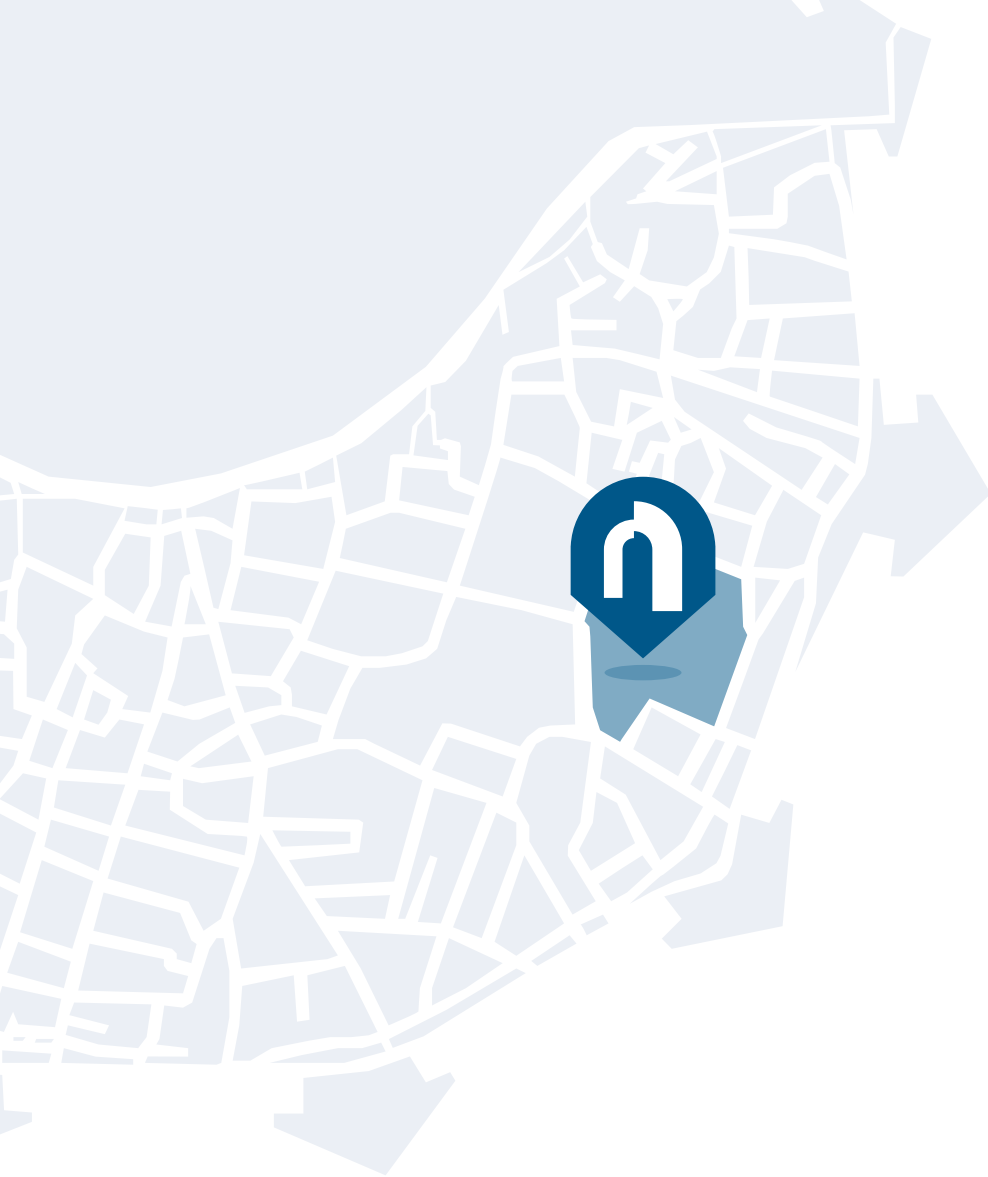
The building's architecture is inspired from ancient Greece's classical architecture and is built with hewn blocks of limestone. The main entrance has a gallery with four ionic columns in front and a pediment decorated on the three corners with a stylish flower design. The entrance door is made of massive wood with a latticed part above, both in grey colour. Left and right are six big, also grey colour, wooden windows with a limestone frame, on a white wall. On the two edges of the building there is a pediment with the same decoration as in the entrance.

Apart from the teaching classes part of the building are the Museum of the History of the school and Severeios Library financed by the graduate Demosthenis Severis. Pancyprian Gymnasium is the most famous high school of Cyprus today. In this school many distinctive personalities of the political and social life of the island have studied and the school has participated actively in the struggles of the Cypriot people for freedom and full restoration of its rights.

# 1812







Scan for  
LOCATION





# Hadjigeorgakis Cornesios Manssion

The house constitutes the most impressive building of urban architecture in the 18th century in Cyprus.

The mansion which belonged to Hadjigeorgakis Kornesios, the famous dragoman of the island (liaison between the Turkish government and the Greek community) from 1779 – 1809, is a two – storeyed building in golden sandstone. It was expanded in 1793 from a smaller venetian house, residence of a noble family called Podocataro.

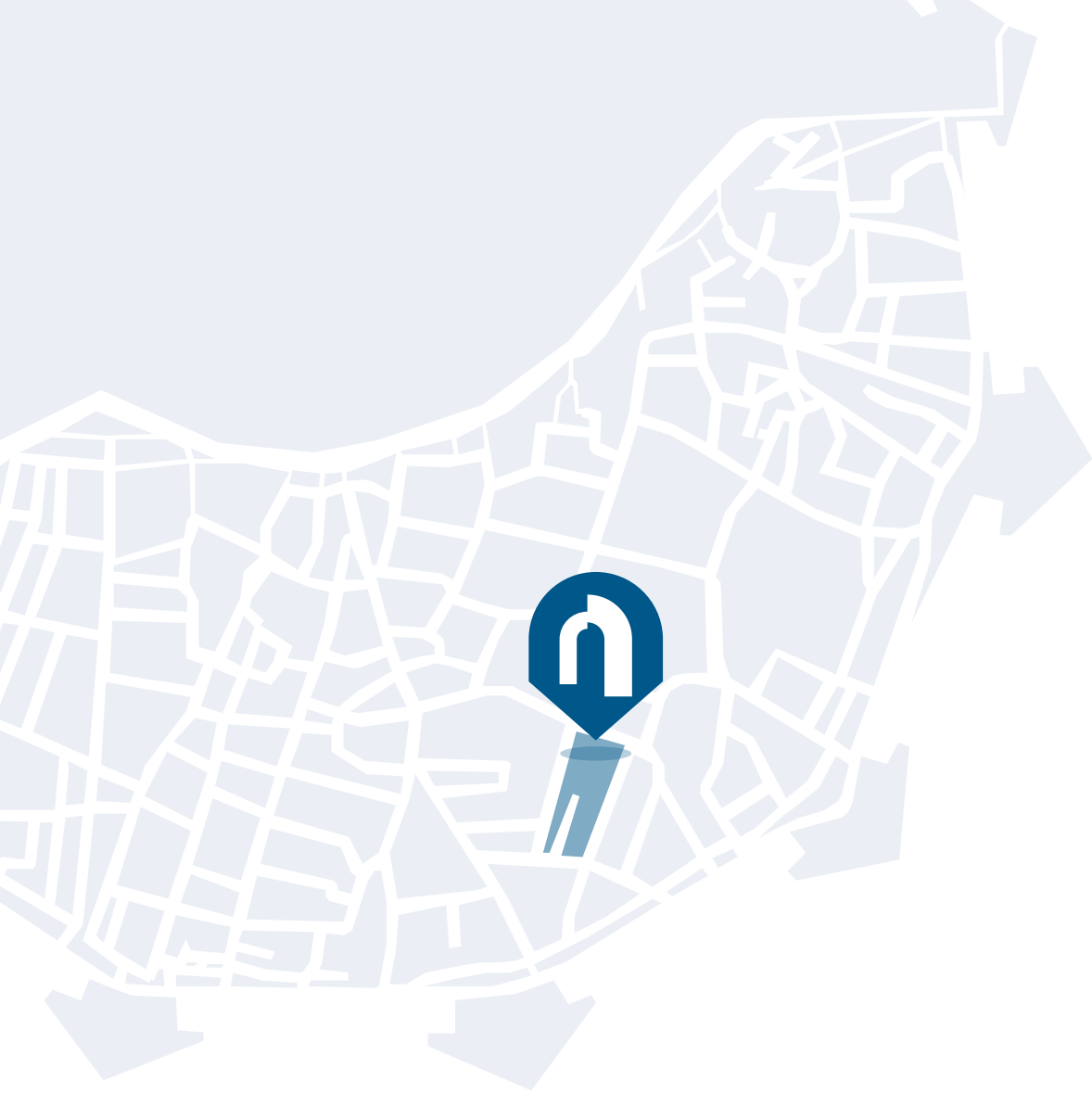
The external aspect is fortress – like with a single carved arched entrance and small barred windows. Projecting above the doorway is a closed wooden kiosk and under it a marble plaque from the earlier building which displays a high relief carving of the lion of Saint Mark of Venice above a byzantine double – headed eagle in a shield surrounded by pomegranite and foliage. Traces of patterned bands of red-ochre and green, suggests that the walls were once decorated on the street side.

Inside carved arches and columns support the first floor, marble slabs cover the ground floor and cobblestone paths lead to the rooms for the wine and olive oil and the rooms for the personnel. On the first floor the most impressive room is the oda, the reception room, according to moslem style with carved and gilded ceiling and an oriental luxury cushioned divan on the three sides. Overlooking the street is a raised platform, the interior of the kiosk from witch women could look out the street without being observed.

# 1793







Scan for  
LOCATION





# Tartakalas Neighbourhood

The parish of Tahtakalas in the east area of the walled city, is named after its religious monument, the Taht el Kale Mosque, built during the Ottoman period.

The name Tahtakalas has ottoman origin: taht means wood and Kale means tower. The parish was named after either of the carpentries that operated there, or from a wooden tower that existed in the area. The parish of Tahtakalas preserves the main characteristics of the traditional urban residence:

- They are built on the road border, while the yard is not visible since it is located at the back.
- The layout of the facades has a tripartite classification, with the middle part being the hallway and two rooms on either side, an auxiliary room and a livingroom. The wide hallway allows for thorough ventilation of the house.
- The facades are built entirely with a chipped stone found in Nicosia, calcitic sandstone. The rest of the masonry consists of plinths.

The facades of the houses are strictly geometric, with the main entrance located in the middle and two large windows on each side that have a rectangular or arched frame made from sandstones. On top of the entrance door there is a wrought iron frame which states the date of construction of the house. Walking through the narrow streets of the parish, through the open doors, we encounter two other elements of the urban traditional architecture, the coloured mosaic tiles on the floor and the planked ceilings.

# 18th







Scan for  
LOCATION





# Axiothea Mansion

The Axiothea Mansion is one of the most characteristic examples of urban architecture of the 18th century, located next to the Demarcation Line in Chrysaliniotissa area.

The Mansion took its name from the road on which it stands and belonged once to a family named Toufexis. Today it serves as a centre for cultural activities, exhibitions and literary seminars for the University of Cyprus.

The Archontiko – Mansion – Axiothea has the characteristic architecture of urban rich houses of the 18th century when Cyprus was under Ottoman rule. It is built with irregular pieces of limestone and its façade, towards west, has two entrance doors, one simple in dark massive wood and another one in green colour wood with a fer-forge on the top surrounded by a frame in limestone with designs of two eagles and a human face. On this façade there is a balcony with a fer-forge and dark colour wooden pillars and ceiling, the same colour as the big wooden windows of the first floor. The windows of the ground floor towards the street are small with metal bars or latticed wood.

The two – storey inside is built around a courtyard – garden and a portico defined by a row of numerous limestone arches, separates the courtyard from the rooms that surround it. In the beautiful courtyard – garden take place all the events of this Cultural Centre of the University of Cyprus.

# 18th







Scan for  
LOCATION





# Faneromeni Church

The Church of Phaneromeni is located in the middle of the old town of Nicosia and was built in the 18th century on the debris of a medieval Orthodox monastery.

The church preserves the mid-byzantine architecture, since it is a three-aisled basilica with a dome and a narthex. However, due to the long Latin period in Cyprus, it also incorporates gothic elements, such as cross vaults, pointed arches and buttresses on the north and south walls.

The external walls are of chipped local sandstone and the intense decorative elements are the work of stone masons from Kaimakli, known all over Cyprus. The windows are tripartite and refer to the gothic style having a simple enclosure and iron frame while the doors have bolder frames and are topped with a decorated pediment. Above the north door is a laurel wreath, and on the pediment, in the center, is the star of David enclosing a cross with at the right and left fishes in lobes. The south door is particularly artistic with rich floral decoration in the frame and on the pediment, the votive plaque is flanked by two lions, while the all-seeing eye dominates at the top. Noteworthy are the stone gutters of the Church of Phaneromeni which are dissuasive sculptures in the form of animals and monsters and symbolic sculptures of biblical figures, such as Adam, Eve and Job. The current bell tower replaced an older one and was built in 1937 following the pattern of the church windows.

# 18th







Scan for  
LOCATION





# Nicosia Old Aqueduct

Nicosia's Old Aqueduct was built in the 18th century and is part of the old system of water transportation in the town.

The Aqueduct of Nicosia is located in the old town within the venetian walls next to Famagusta gate and was bringing water from Pentadaktylos mountain in the north. It was a stone built bridge, 1.5m wide, constructed of many arches and was running from Kerynia gate in the north towards Famagusta gate in the east bringing water to many sources in the town. The Aqueduct was known as Silihtar Aqueduct from the name of the Ottoman governor at the time, Cyprus was under Ottoman occupation from the end of the 16th century until the end of the 19th century. Today only few parts exist of the original construction.

During medieval times the aqueducts were the most common system of water transportation from the mountains to the towns, the other mountain is Troodos in the south western area of Cyprus.

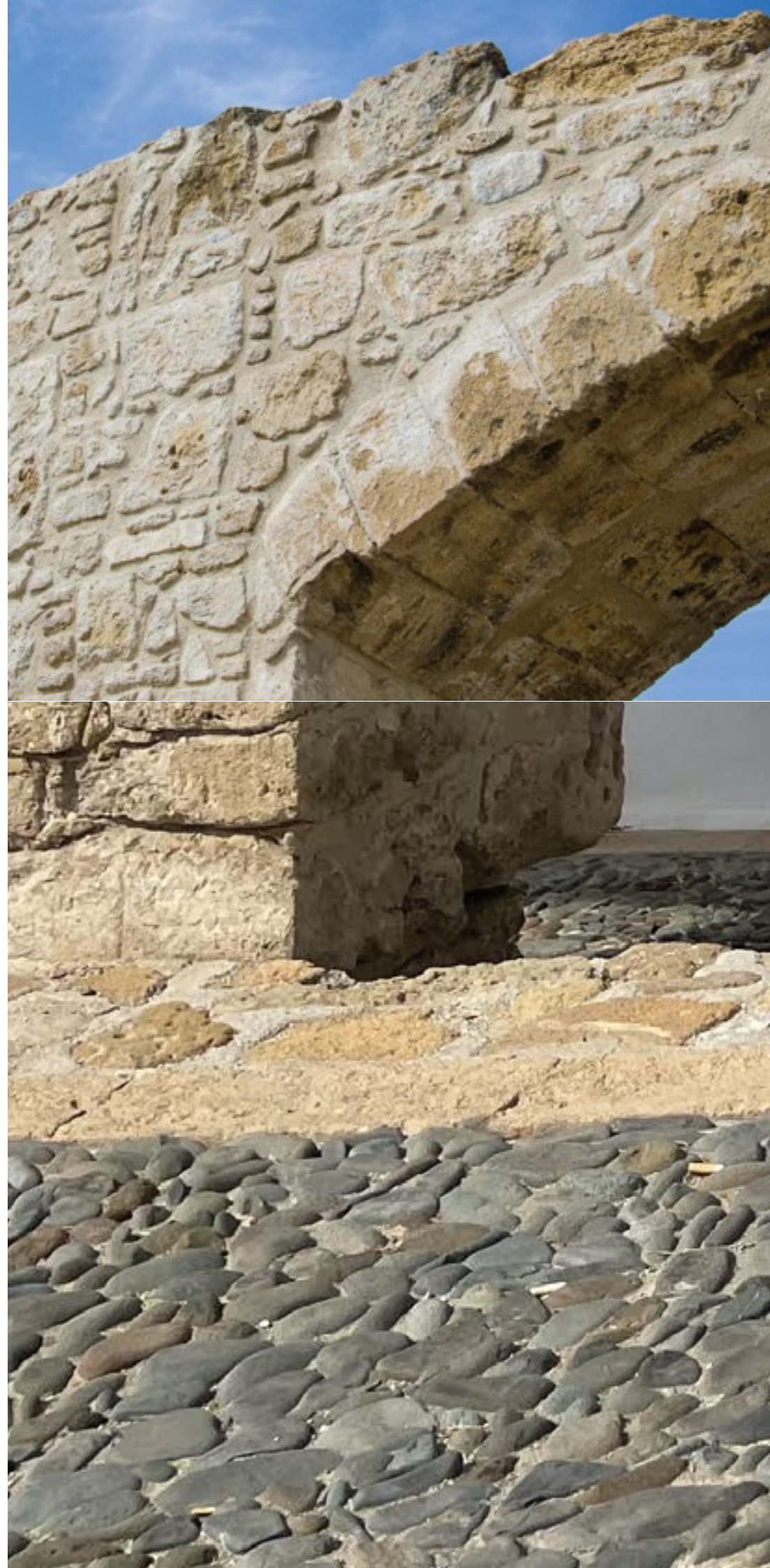
# 18th







Scan for  
LOCATION





# Cyprus Folk Art Museum

The Old Archbishopric houses today the Cyprus Folk Art museum founded in 1937 by the Society of Cypriot Studies.

The building was used as a french monastery by the order of the Benedictines and has a french gothic architecture of the 15th century with some rests of the earlier construction of the 13th century when it was used as a monastery. Between 1962-1964, when the seat of the Archbishop was moved to the New Palace, extensive reconstruction of the building was carried out.

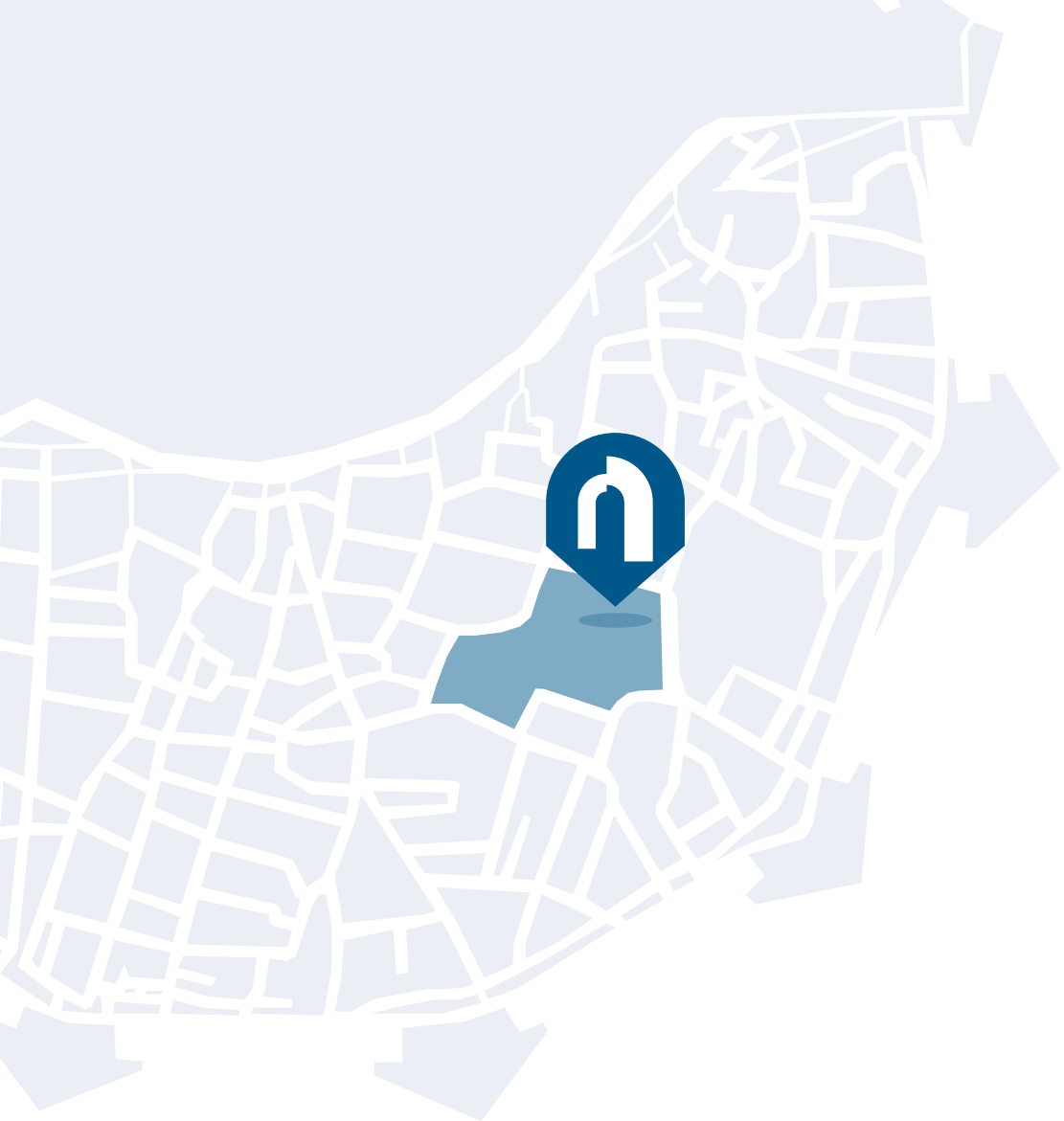
It is built with the traditional limestone of the area of Nicosia and the roof is covered with red tiles. On the facade the ground floor has a big veranda in front of the main entrance with four arches on carved wood pillars in dark brown colour. The balcony of the first floor has also four arches with a grey colour carved wood pillars and ceiling. On the upper floor by an external staircase is a slab showing three stylised palm trees and a lamb carved in high relief.

In an early christian iconography a richly decorated gothic arch with a 16th century frescoe of the Annunciation which bears a greek inscription was uncovered in 1950 and conserved by the Department of Antiquities. Another important item is the door of Saint Mamas church (19th century, now in the occupied area of Cyprus by the Turks) that inspired the nobel prize greek poet George Seferis who refers to the little owl of the door in his poem "Little things of Cyprus".

# 1570







Scan for  
LOCATION





# Hamam Omerye

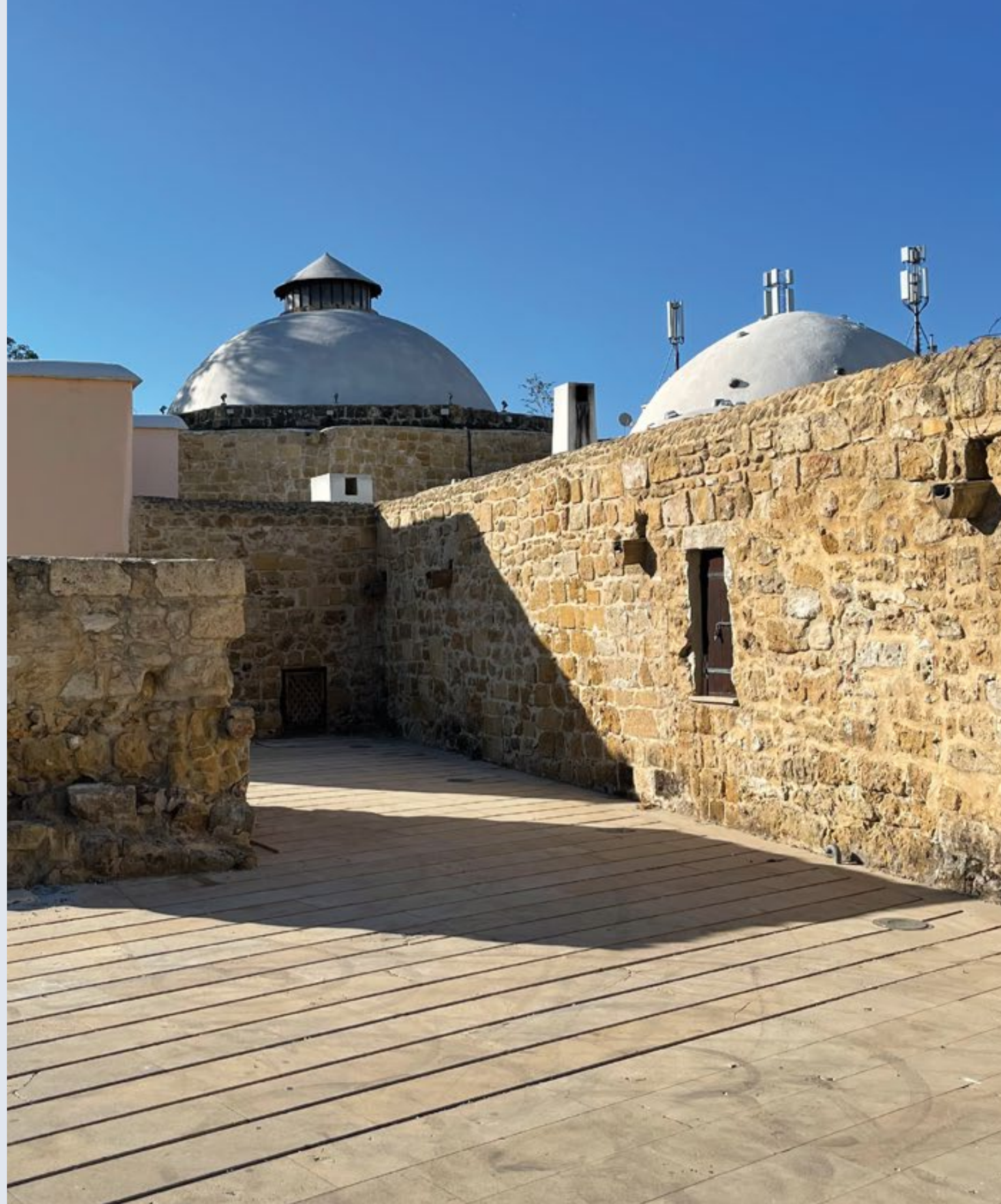
The Hamam (turkish bath) Omerye was built at the end of 15th century and lies in the eastern area of the old town of Nicosia behind the New Nicosia Municipality.

The construction of the Hamam was ordered by Lala Mustafa Pasha as a gift to the town of Nicosia after the Ottomans conquered Cyprus in 1571. The bath complex was dedicated to Prophet Omar and the area since then became known as Omerye.

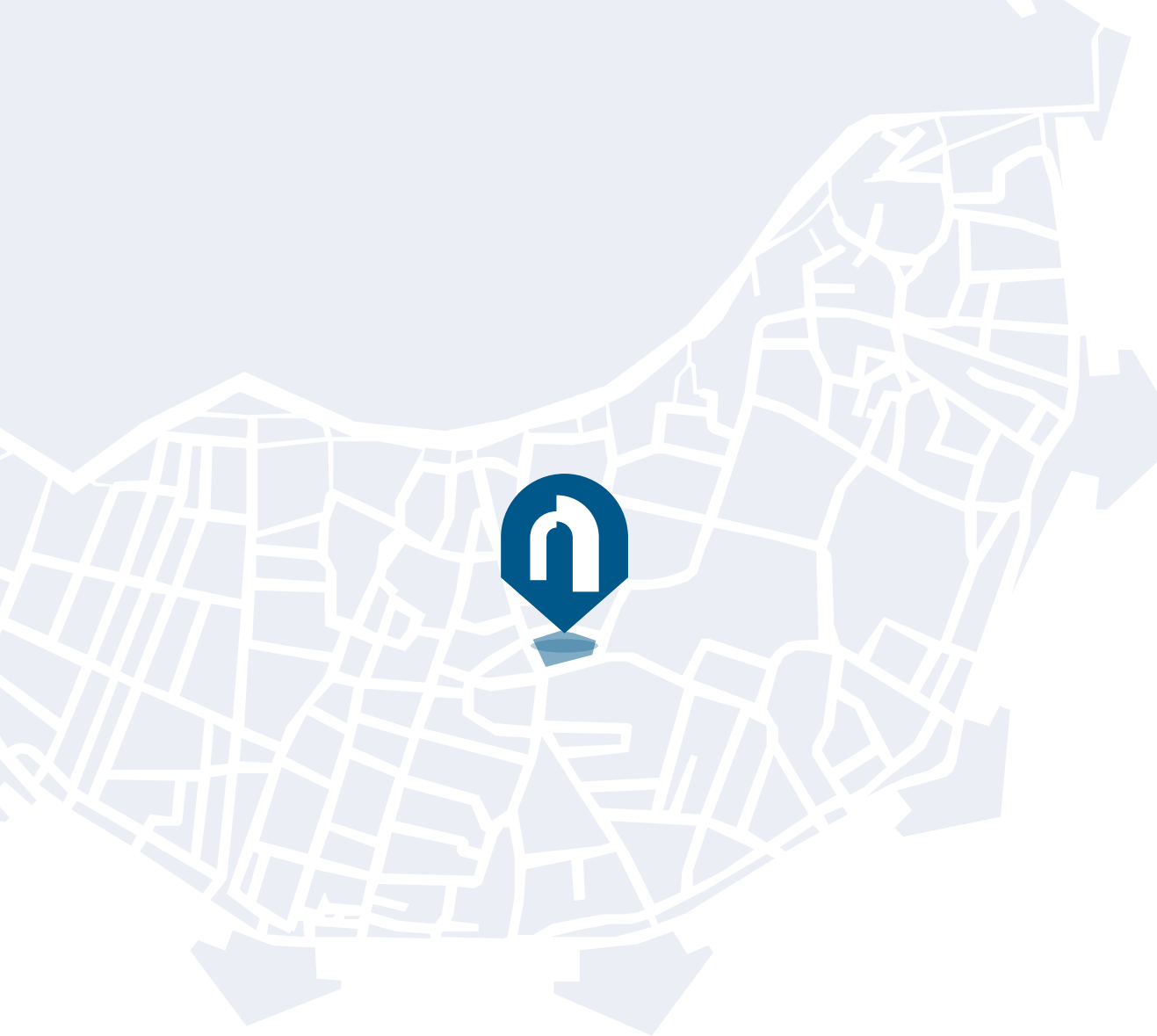
This low rise building with wooden doors and windows has the traditional limestone of Nicosia and three domes which can be seen from outside. The biggest in the middle is above the reception room (cold temperature) with a pool in its centre and natural light coming from the top through a circular opening. The other two which are smaller, they are above two rooms with warm temperature and a hot room with benches around functioning as today's steam bath. Natural light comes also from the top of these two domes through many small round openings covered with glass.

The Hamams (turkish baths) have played a definitive role in the structure of cultures as they were used as a meeting place for social gatherings, body and soul purification and relaxation. They also served for practical sanitary needs as few homes had the comfort of a bath. The Hamams were the first the Ottomans built in a city as it was an important area used for everyday life of its inhabitants, yet the Hamams were not discovered by them, they have existed since the Greek and Roman antiquity and the Byzantine empire.

# 1570







Scan for  
LOCATION





# Venetian Walls & Bastions

The venetian walls of Nicosia designed by the venetian engineer Julio Savorgnano and constructed between 1567-1570 constitute an imposing feature of the capital of Cyprus.

The original Lusignan walls (name of the French kings) protecting a bigger area, were demolished and their building material, limestone, was used to construct the new walls. They have 5km circumference, 12m high and 5.5m wide with 11 heart-shaped bastions at regular intervals of 280m having the names of the rich families who financed their construction: Garaffa, Flatro, Loredano, Barbaro, Quirini, Mula, Roccas, Tripoli, D'Avila, Constanza, Podogataro. Five of the bastions are lying within the occupied part of Nicosia but the visitor can explore the fortification work from Flatro bastion in the east to Pafos gate in the west. The walls have two other gates: the Famagusta gate (Porta Giuliana) in the east and the Kerynia gate (Porta del Proveditore) in the north. In the encircling moat, 30m wide, was running at the time Pedieos river, today transformed into public gardens.

The circular walls of Nicosia have been described as an achievement of architectural design for the 16th century. The same walls surround today the town of Palmanova in Italy, made also by Julio Savorgnano.

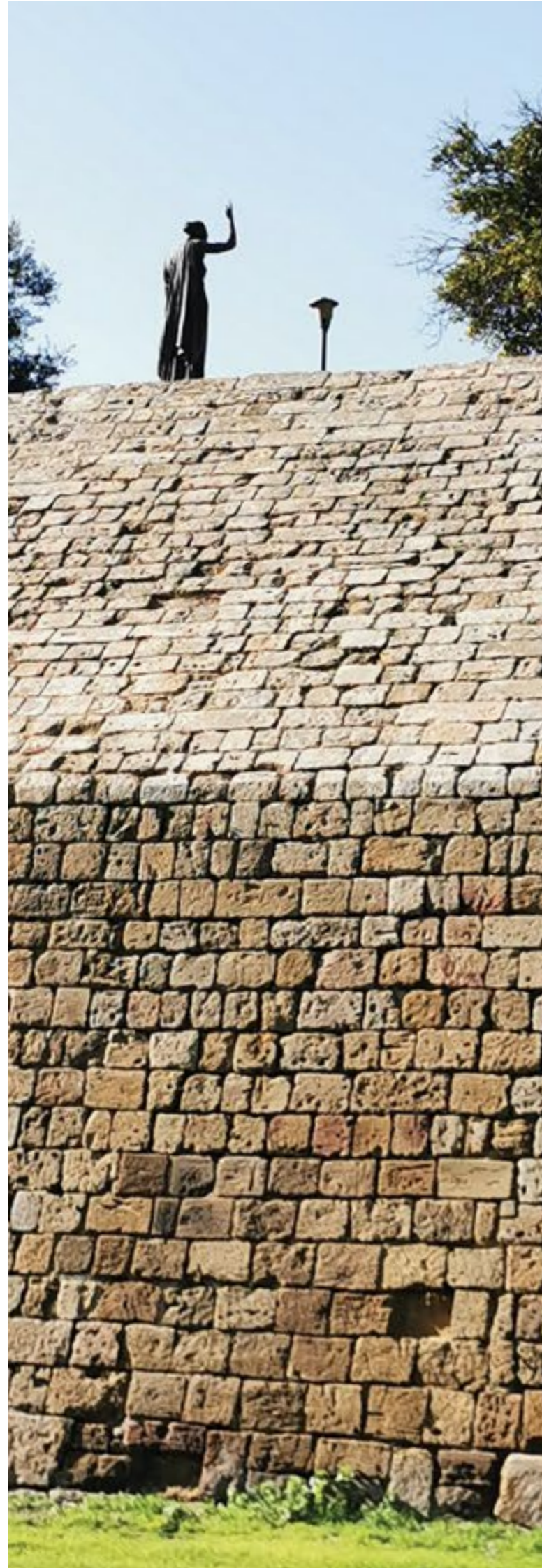
# 16th







Scan for  
LOCATION





# Pafos Gate

Built by the engineer Julio Savorgnano between 1567-1570 on the western area of the venetian walls of Nicosia.

The road beginning immediately outside the gate led southwest to the town of Pafos, hence the gate's name. It was also known as "Gate of San Domenico" as it replaced an earlier gate of the frankish walls with this name, named after the nearby abbey of San Domenico.

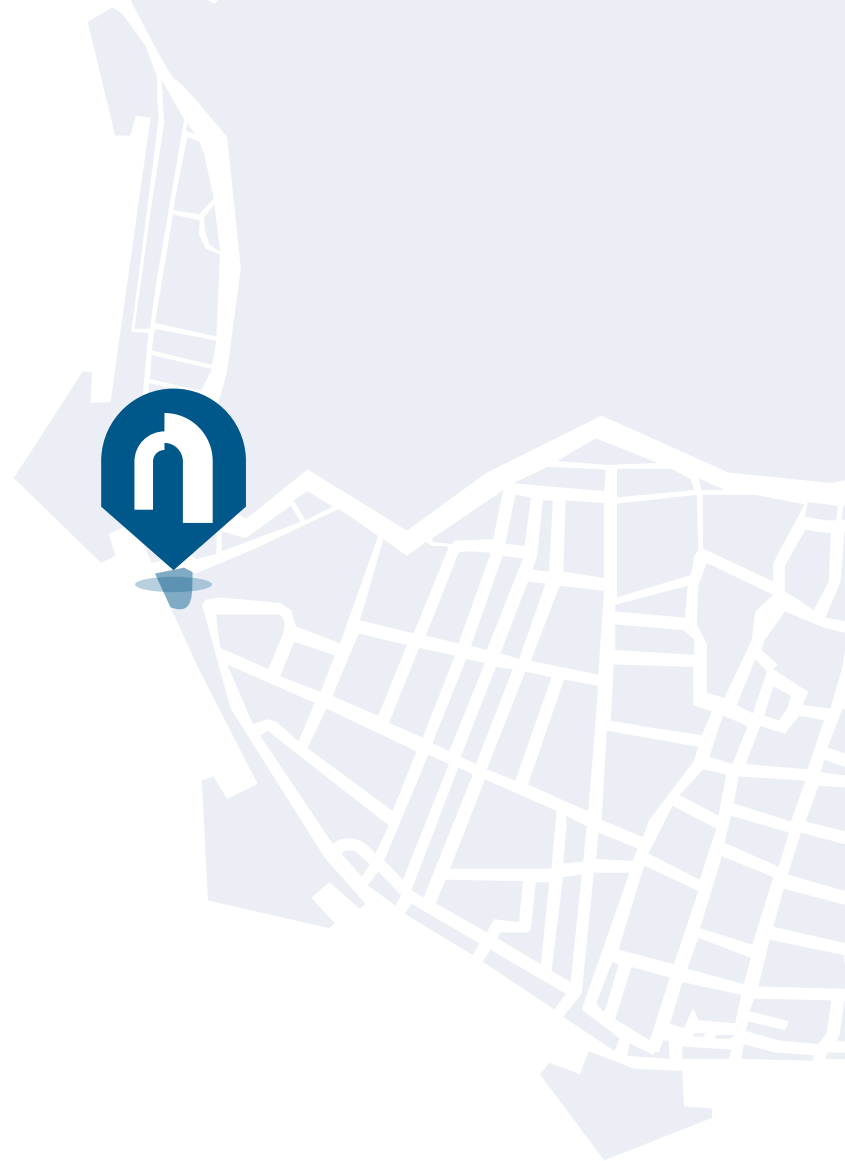
The gate is a simple opening in the venetian wall roofed by a barrel vault and the original wooden door still exists today. During the latest road construction works a big part of the frankish wall was discovered just in front of the wooden door, it was restored by the Department of Antiquities and can be seen today by the visitors.

Visiting Pafos gate one can also see other places of interest, such as Casteliotissa, the Catholic church of the Holy Cross, the Maronite's Church and the Demarcation Line also called Green Line which divides Nicosia in the middle.

# 16th







Scan for  
LOCATION





# Famagusta Gate

The biggest gate of the venetian walls of Nicosia built between 1567-1570.

Famagusta gate was originally named porta Juliana in honour to the famous venetian engineer who created it, Julio Savorgnano. Due to the fact that the gate lies east of the walls and served mainly the roads from Famagusta town, it was named Famagusta.

The gate is considered to be the best venetian monument surviving in Nicosia today. The entire construction built with the typical limestone of the western outskirts of Nicosia, consists of a vaulted passage with a spherical dome in the centre which admits sunlight inside. The side facing the old town is very imposing with an arched wooden latticed door, two oval windows and six venetian marble coats of arms on the facade. Above the pediment there is a piece of stonework with a Sultan's monogram, a testimony of three centuries, 16th – 19th, of Ottoman occupation.

The gate was open at sunrise and closed on sunset for the security of the inhabitants of the town. In 1981 became the Nicosia Municipal Cultural Centre and in 1984 was awarded the Europa Nostra price.

# 16th







Scan for  
LOCATION





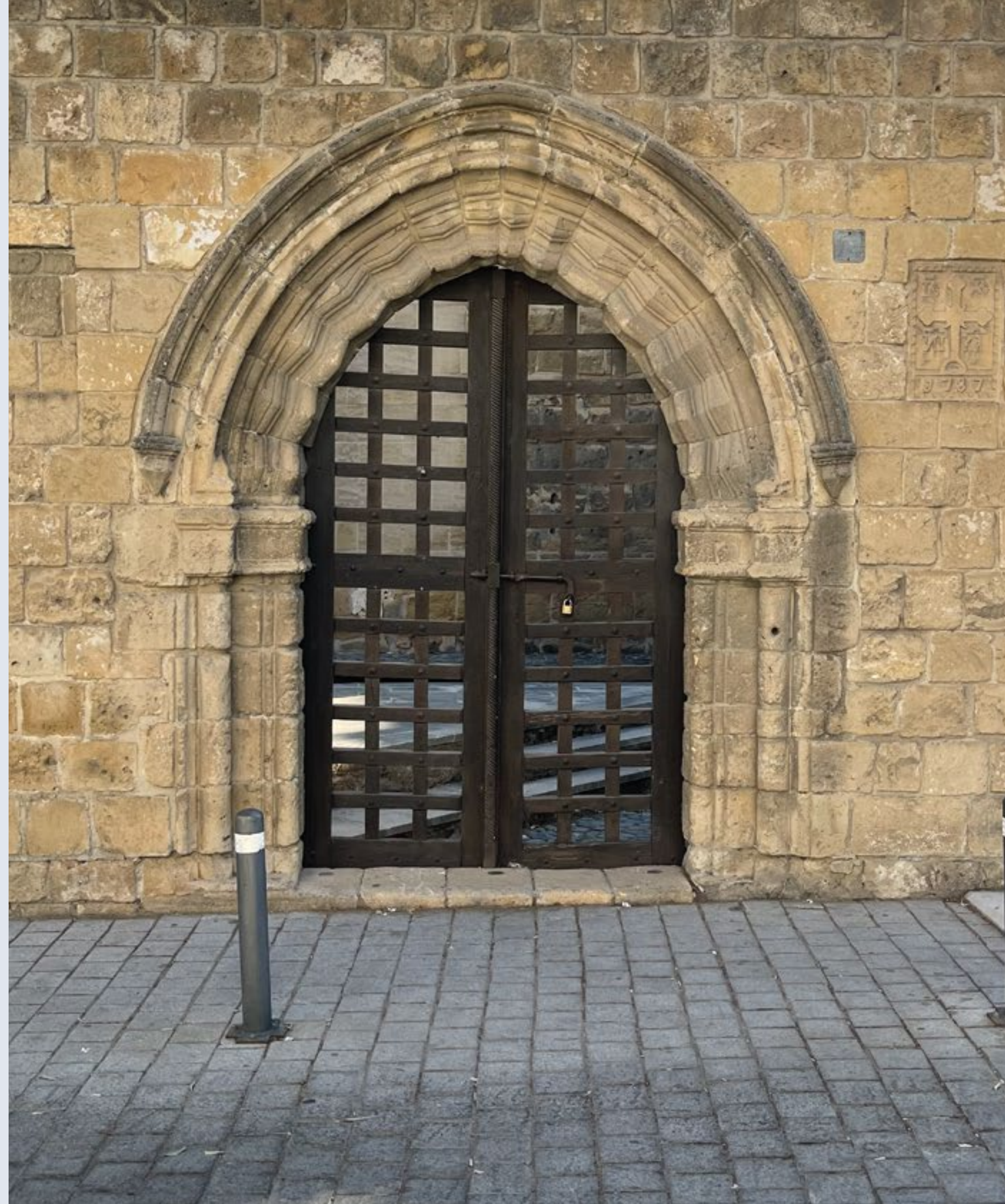
# Kasteliotissa

Casteliotissa, in the western area of the old city, is a unique and great example of medieval ages in Cyprus.

The building dates back to the 13th century and it was a french monastery datecated to Saint Clara. It was built on the ruins of an older castle thus the name Casteliotissa.

It is a big rectangular gothic room which reminds us a tour and at the same time a prison with dimensions 26x11.50m. The entrance door has a typical medieval aspect with a dark colour thick crossed wood. The arch which surrounds the door is beautifully made of carved limestone, typical of medieval art and is found in similar design in other places in Cyprus. The narrow windows, the thick walls and the arched roof represent perfectly the french gothic architecture which wanted the buildings of medieval times to be resistant, functional and imposing. On one of the walls of the facade there is the inscription IC XC NI (with the help of Jesus you will win) with the date 1787 proving that during this periods was also used as a church. Today is used as a cultural centre.

During excavations in 1938 the Department of Antiquities found the foundations of a Lusignan French kings palace of the 14th century, thus the name rogiatiko (royal) of this western area of the old city of Nicosia.



# 1368





Scan for  
LOCATION





