St. Anne’s church in Famagusta
This is a project of the Technical Committee on Cultural Heritage

The church was probably built in the early 14th Century and was part of a monastic complex. It was built in what was known as the Syrian quarter and was originally a Latin, Catholic church but it was given to the Maronites in the 14th Century. It also consists of a single nave with two bays with groin vaults separated by transverse ribs.

‘Survey, Investigations, Assessment and Project Design’ studies for these four monuments were completed in June 2016.

Conservation works to St. Anne church included:
- **External works**: rainwater management inside and around the structure.
- **Roof**: removal of plants from the roof, treatment of the surfaces where organic growth was present, cleaning of the spouts and installation of proper gutters (copper), repair and insulation of the roof.
- **Ceiling**: essential replacement of some crumbling and decayed stones and cross vaults including pointing.
- **Walls**: treatment of the surfaces where organic growth is present, repair of all cracks with proper material, repointing of the walls surfaces, injection grouting in lower parts of masonry to create a humidity and rising damp barrier, replacement of decayed/deteriorated and heavily damaged stones, stitching of cracks, installation of general light cleaning of surface with soft brushes, Structural consolidation of the belfry.
- **Doors**: removal of brick infill in the south and wooden cladding in the west, addition of new timber doors in south and west entrance. Installation of a new door at the northern entrance.
- **Windows**: installation of new windows.
- **Wall paintings and historic plaster**: stabilisation work.
- **Floor**: cleaning of existing marble surface for removal of stains.
- **Disabled accessibility**: provision of new external ramp.

The project is fully funded by the **European Union**.

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European Union
Since 2012 approximately €14.7 Million have been provided by the European Union through the Aid Programme for the Turkish Cypriot community to implement the priorities of the Technical Committee on Cultural Heritage for the preservation of the island-wide cultural heritage in Cyprus. The European Union is the largest contributor to the work of the Technical Committee on Cultural Heritage in Cyprus. For more information visit the following:

The Technical Committee on Cultural Heritage
The Technical Committee on Cultural Heritage works in line with the mutually agreed mechanism for the preservation of the island’s common heritage. In 2009 the Advisory Board was set up by a decision of the two leaders as the executive body of the Committee. The aim of the Board is to protect, preserve and facilitate the preservation, physical protection and restoration (including research, study and survey) of the immovable cultural heritage of Cyprus. This mechanism allows for the practical aspects of preservation to be considered in a non-political manner so that practical measures can be taken to improve the situation on the ground.

United Nations Development Programme
The Agreement on the establishment of the Advisory Board for the Preservation, Physical Protection and Restoration of the Immovable Cultural Heritage of Cyprus recognizes a special role to UNDP in Cyprus as a politically accepted implementation body by both communities. For this reason, UNDP was requested by the European Commission to become the lead coordinator under which the project would be implemented fostering dialogue, cooperation and confidence building between Greek Cypriots and Turkish Cypriots.

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