Important Information and Tips

CYPRUS 2016
4th International Conference on Sustainable Solid Waste Management

23rd - 25th June 2016
Limassol, Cyprus

www.cyprus2016.uest.gr
www.livewaste.org
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Cyprus, located at the meeting point of Asia, Europe and Africa sees thousands of passengers patronize a wide variety of international airlines. As from May 2004 Cyprus is a full member of the European Community thus travelling to Cyprus is very easy. The documentation required varies, depending on your nationality. You will require a valid passport to enter the country while a national identity card is acceptable also from citizens coming from European Union countries, Switzerland, Iceland, Liechtenstein and Norway provided it bears a photo. Please be aware that many participants may require a visa for entry in Cyprus. It is the delegate's responsibility to arrange this.

Limassol is served by Larnaca International Airport and Paphos International Airport which are both located around 70 km from the city centre. Both airports are large aviation hubs for Cyprus and operate flights to and from major cities all over Europe. Cyprus has two (2) airports:

The Larnaca International Airport, which is located about 5km (3 miles) from Larnaca town centre and 77km (47 miles) from Limassol. For more information, maps and flight schedules please visit the Cyprus Airports Official Website (Larnaca).

The Paphos International Airport, which is located about 67km (41 miles) from Limassol. For more information, maps and flight schedules please visit the Cyprus Airports Official Website (Paphos).
NOTICE: Please note that currently there is a third airport operating on the island: Ercan Airport which is not recognized by the Republic of Cyprus authorities. Thus travelers entering the Republic of Cyprus via this airport are in breach of national law. This has the following consequences:

Nationals of non-European countries will not be allowed to cross to the south of the island if they arrive at the Ercan Airport. They will have to fly back out of the island and re-enter through either Larnaca or Paphos in order to attend the conference.

For every conference participant, including EU citizens, if any difficulties arise either upon your arrival at Ercan Airport or during your travel from the airport to the south of the island, which is where the conference will be taking place, the Local Organizing Committee will not be able to offer any assistance.

For these reasons, you are urged to fly to one of Larnaca or Paphos International Airports.
For further information on airport transfers please see below.

**Airport Transfers**

**Public Transfers from/to Airports**

**Airport Transfers to venue**

Both airports have reliable and frequent transport links to downtown Limassol that include buses and taxis. Please note that participants have the following options for their transfers from/to the airport:

**Private taxi Transfers**

Arrange for transfers by taxi. These transfers are bookable online. These transfers can be private (max 3 persons) or shared, are inclusive of meet and assist, and the service is guaranteed.

**Airport Taxis**

Get an airport taxi on arrival to the airport. Taxis are plentiful (at times one may have to wait) and can be hailed from outside Arrivals, but be sure to use only official vehicles. Journeys into downtown Limassol have a journey time of around 60 minutes and cost around €70 (prices may vary depending on the time of arrival). Cheaper fares can be found if you take advantage of shared taxi services.

**Car rentals**

Participants may opt to hire a car during their stay, and thus use it for their airport transfers.

**Public Transportation**

There is a shuttle bus service (Limassol Airport Express) available from outside the terminal with frequent departures. Check Larnaca-Limassol Airport Routes or Paphos-Limassol Airport Routes. Tickets can be purchased from the driver and cost €9. For more information and to be updated on latest announcements, visit their webpage at http://limassolairportexpress.eu/.
# Hotel Transfers

Special Shuttle Transfers to/from Venue for the CYPRUS 2016 Conference participants

## Transfer from/to Conference Venue

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<th>From</th>
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<tr>
<td>Hotels¹</td>
<td>Conference Venue (Atlantica Miramare Beach Hotel)</td>
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<td>Hotels¹</td>
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<td>Hotels¹</td>
<td>Aphrodite Hills² (Gala Dinner)</td>
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<td>Conference Venue</td>
<td>Limassol City² (excursion)</td>
<td>13:30</td>
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### Important Notes:

1. Conference busses will pass from: Curium Palace Hotel, Crowne Plaza Hotel, Park Beach Hotel, Ajax Hotel, Caravel Hotel.

2. The actual time of departure from the Gala Dinner venue and from the excursion will be decided/announced during the event.
Public Transfers to/from Venue

Getting to and from the conference venue by public transport is fairly easy and cost effective as the city’s **bus service** has been upgraded in recent years. The price for a bus ticket can be as little as €1.50 for a single route (one way). Check the bus service website [http://limassolbuses.com](http://limassolbuses.com) to find the routes and timetables for a more detailed guide to all routes and timetables or see the “Transportation in Limassol” section below (page 15).

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<td>Weekly</td>
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**Recommended route**
*(if staying at the seafront hotels)*

If you are planning to stay at one of the hotels at the seafront the recommended bus to take is **number 30** (yellow line, urban routes) running on average every 15 minutes starting from Le Meridien Hotel which is located in the Eastern coastline of Limassol. The bus runs from **6:15 am until 24:00 pm**. To get to the conference venue, you must take the bus with direction to **My Mall**. Get off at the stop **Azur Hotel or Georgiou A’-2**. Walking to the conference venue from there will take approximately 2 minutes (Please allow extra time to arrive at the venue as there could be delays in bus schedule). You can find more information on the route and timetables for bus 30 under the “Transportation in Limassol” section below.
Important travel and stay information

IMPORTANT INFO

The voltage on the island is 240. Socket outlets are of flat 3 pin-type (same as in United Kingdom).

Please remember to bring an appropriate adapter.

English is the second language and is widely spoken. A greater Knowledge of French and German is increasingly noticeable.

The currency of the Republic is Euro.

Banks in Cyprus open for the public from 8:30am to 13:30pm. Certain banks in tourist areas open during the afternoon.

All types of medication are available in well stocked pharmacies all over Cyprus.

Telephone: Cyprus automatic telephone dialing system reaches 206 countries. Telecards can be purchased from Post Offices, kiosks and souvenir shops.

There are two international airports in Cyprus, Larnaca and Pafos.

The two main ports are in Lemesos and Larnaca.

Around 30 airlines connect Cyprus directly with most European and Middle-East countries, which provide ongoing services to anywhere in the world.
Travelling With a Pet

If you are coming from an EU Member State, you are allowed to bring your pets to Cyprus provided they possess either a passport or an Animal Health Certificate. But, if you are coming from a non-EU country, you will also need a Vaccination Certificate (especially showing vaccination against rabies).

Please also note the following:

- Animals should be transported in cages made in accordance to IATA specifications.
- Animals and their accompanying documents are inspected on arrival by the Veterinary Officer or by the duty Customs Officer acting on behalf of the Veterinary Services.
- Animals that fulfil the relevant veterinary provisions will be allowed to enter without being subject to quarantine.
- The Veterinary Officer in charge decides on the basis of the relevant veterinary provisions whether the animal will be quarantined or not.
- The date, time of arrival and flight number of the aircraft or the name of the vessel with which the animal is due to arrive in Cyprus must be communicated to the District Veterinary Officer at the point of entry, 48 hours prior to arrival.
- The following breeds of dogs are not allowed into the Republic of Cyprus regardless of their country of origin.
  - American Pitbull Terrier; Pitbull Terrier
  - Japanese Tosa; Tosa Inu
  - Dogo Argentino; Argentinean Mastiff
  - Fila Brasileiro; Brazilian Mastiff

Further information can be obtained from the Veterinary Services of the Ministry of Agriculture, Natural Resources and Environment.

Importing Products

Every person entering Cyprus is entitled to import the following duty free articles (not intended for commercial purposes), provided they are carried in the passengers’ hand luggage or accompanying baggage: tobacco and alcohol. Travellers under the age of seventeen are not entitled to duty free tobacco products and alcohol.

It is prohibited to import agricultural products or propagating stock such as fruit, vegetables, cut flowers, dry nuts, seeds, bulbs, bulb-wood sticks, cuttings, etc., without the approval of the competent authorities. The import, possession and use of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances are strictly prohibited. The import of fire arms, ammunition, explosives, flick knives, daggers, swords, obscene books, photographs, films and articles as well as goods bearing a forged trademark or false trade description is prohibited or restricted. Also prohibited or restricted are pirated or counterfeited goods, animals, birds, uncooked meat and fish and products thereof, milk and dairy products.
The city of Limassol (Lemesos) is the second largest city of Cyprus with a population of around 200,000 people. It is geographically situated on the southern coast of the island of Cyprus. The skyline of Limassol (Lemesos) has left behind very little evidence of its historical past and given way instead to a modern, cosmopolitan appearance. However, the protected ancient monuments of the city hand over a rich trail of artefacts and mythical stories. Limassol Castle, The Amathus Ruins and the Mosque of Djami Kebir are a few of the beautiful sights worth visiting (don’t forget the camera!).

The port of the city is the largest in the Mediterranean transit trade and is considered to be an excellent base for those companies doing business with the Middle East, North Africa or Eastern Europe. Limassol’s infrastructure is constantly upgraded from all aspects (way of living, education, public construction projects, etc) with the most distinct project of this sort being the Limassol Marina, an exclusive waterfront development combining elegant residences and a full service marina, with its own shopping and dining area in the heart of Limassol.

The city of Limassol is conveniently located between both airports; 77km’s away from Larnaca International Airport and 67km’s away from Paphos International Airport. Limassol serves as a major tourist destination; it is a vibrant city, full of exciting things to see and do. Check this Mini Brochure of the city of Limassol for a brief introduction to what the city has to offer. Also, below you will find information on Limassol’s top attractions.
For more information on Limassol, please visit the following websites:

- Limassol on Tripadvisor
- Limassol on Cyprus Tourism Organisation
- Limassol municipality page
- Limassol - Wikipedia

Attractions

Limassol, is Cyprus' main port and fastest growing metropolis; the result is a clash of the old and the new in a city which can please every taste. From its beautiful beaches which offer numerous water activities to a more sophisticated cultural and historical tour, Limassol’s attractions can cater to all, visitors and locals alike.
Historical and archaeological sites

Ancient Amathus
This historical point is 11km east of Limassol near Ayios Tychon. Present since Neolithic times, the ancient city of Amathus was one of the oldest coastal towns of Cyprus. According to the legend, the kingdom of Amathus was settled by one of the sons of Heracles, who was worshipped there. According to other legends, Ariadne, the beautiful daughter of Minos, who fled from Labyrinth in Crete with Theseus, was later abandoned in Amathus. She died there while giving birth to her child and was buried in a sacred tomb. The acropolis of Amathus is known worldwide on account of the seventh century BC colossal vase made of one piece of stone found at the Sanctuary of Aphrodite. The 13-ton and 3.19 metre diameter stone vase, which was transferred to the Louvre Museum in 1865 was one of a pair of vases that served for lustral purification upon entering the sacred precinct. An Eteocypriot inscription, a-na, also found on small vases offered to the goddess, is written on one of the bull-ornamented handles of the huge vase.

Kolossi Castle
A fine example of military architecture originally constructed in the 13th century and subsequently rebuilt in its present form in the middle of the 15th century. The castle is situated in Kolossi village, 14km west of Limassol in the south of Cyprus. It served first as the ‘Grand Commanderie’ of the Knights Templar, a place where the famous Cypriot wine Commandaria was produced, and after the fall of Acre in 1291 for some years, as the headquarters of the Knights of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem.

Ancient Kourion
The kingdom of Kourion lies 18km west of Limassol in the small village of Episcopi. Various historical sources and archaeological evidence attest that Kourion was one of the most important and glorious ancient kingdoms of Cyprus. The site overlooks the beautiful Mediterranean Sea complimenting surrounding monuments which mostly date from the Roman period: the Sanctuary of Apollo Hylates, Apollo of the forests, the archaic precinct, the Circular temple, the Priest’s Residence, the Palaestra, the Baths and the Stadium. There are also the House of Achilles with its renowned mosaic floor depicting various geometric motifs and exceptional figurative compositions, the Fountain House, remnants of the Aqueduct, parts of the Nymphaeum, or bridal suite, the House of the Gladiators with its mosaic representation of a gladiators’ fight, perhaps the only mosaic to represent such a scene in the Mediterranean, the Temple of Poseidon as well as Hellenistic and Roman tombs.

The Medieval Castle of Limassol
The Medieval Castle of Limassol (Lemesos), situated near the old harbour in the heart of the historical centre of the city of Lemesos, houses the Medieval Collection of the Cyprus Museum. Although there existed earlier architectural phases of an older and larger structure, the present edifice dates to the period of Ottoman rule (19th century). Archaeological investigation within the castle revealed that it was built over an Early Christian basilica (4th-7th century A.D) and a Middle Byzantine monument (10th-11th century A.D). In 1538 the Ottomans captured Lemesos and the Castle. The Venetian Governor of Cyprus, after recapturing the Castle, decided to demolish it in order to avoid its possible seizure. This destruction was completed in 1567/8. After the Ottoman acquisition of Cyprus in 1576, the remains or parts of the remains of the Castle were incorporated (ca. 1590) in the new Ottoman fort which was considerably strengthened. The underground chamber and the first floor were transformed into prison cells and remained in use until 1950. When the central prisons were transferred to Lefkosia, the Castle of Limassol was ceded to the Department of Antiquities and used as the District Museum. It has housed the Medieval Collection of the Cyprus Museum since 1987.
Museums and galleries

The Limassol District Archaeological Museum

The museum’s holdings, originally formed section of the Limassol Castle. Since 1948 when it was founded, it exhibits artefacts dating from the beginning of the 4th and 5th centuries AD and covers all the historical periods to the early phases of the Ottoman period (16th-17th centuries), signifying various great archaeological discoveries.

- Entrance: Ramp and lift
- Special rest rooms: available
- No special parking space

Cyprus Theatre Museum

The Cyprus Theatre Museum, opened its doors in 2012 and has as its theme the history of theatrical activity in Cyprus from antiquity until today and is divided into 3 major sections: history, contributors and performance.

- Entrance: Ramp

Medieval Castle Museum

Today, the castle of Limassol houses the Medieval Museum of Cyprus after being declared an archaeological site and a cultural monument. Having been extensively renovated both externally and internally, the Cyprus Medieval Museum was inaugurated in 1987. Exhibits reflect the historical evolution of Cyprus, including its economic, social and cultural development, as well as the customs and traditions of the island from the 3rd to the 18th century. Specifically, exhibits are divided into Early Christian artefacts, dating from 324 to 650 AD, Middle Byzantine artefacts, from 650 to 1192 AD, the Middle Age, which includes the Frankish and Venetian periods, from 1192 to 1570 AD, and the Ottoman period from 1570 to 1878 AD.

- Entrance: Non wheelchair accessible
**Pattichion Municipal Museum, Historical Archive and Research Centre**

The museum is housed in the old residence of the District Officer and previously house of the English Commander, next to the Municipal Garden and the Zoo. The Limassol Municipality took over the project of restoration of the building in 2002 and completed in 2011. The museum’s theme is about the history and culture of the city of Limassol primarily from the 18th century and on. The distinct characteristic of the museum is that it operates also as a historical archive of Limassol and the visitor can access resources such as newspapers dated as back as in the early 19th century as well as photos of the time and even movies, all of which are digitized.

**Limassol Public Gallery**

The Public Gallery building was donated to the Limassol Municipality by the consular L. Zinonos (family Pavlides). The donation was officially announced on 30th January 1984. It was built around 1938 by the German – Jewish architect Ginsburg. It was inaugurated on the 26th June 1988 by the mayor Antonis D. Chadgipavlou. The new building (extension) was inaugurated on 29th 1996. The Limassol Public Gallery presents one of the largest and richest art collections of Cypriot Modern Art.

**Municipal Museum of Folk Art**

The Municipal Museum of Folk Art, which opened on the 20th June 1985, includes one of the most important collections of Cypriot folk art and craft from the late 19th century until the beginning of the 20th century. The museum is housed in a listed building, donated by the Ioannis and Katerina Schiza family, located in the corner of Ayiou Andreou Street and Othonos and Amalias Street which used to be a municipal retirement home for seniors.

The Municipal Museum of Folk Art hosts very rich and remarkable collections of garments, embroidery, wood carved creations, agricultural and tools and utensils, jewellery, decoration artifacts and furniture of the late 19th and the early 20th century.

**Other attractions**

**Limassol Zoo**

The zoo is located in the corner of the municipal gardens near the boulevard along the Mediterranean coast of Limassol, and is the only one in Cyprus. The zoo was founded in the 1960s and was mainly populated with animals received from circuses, other zoos and private donations. Through the years the Zoo hosted the famous Limassol Wine Festival however complaints about the way the animals were housed due to the lack of space and financial constrains led to the City Council deciding to upgrade its premises and undertook a project whose cost was estimated in €1.5 million covered mainly by donations and sponsorships. The renewed Limassol Zoo opened its gates to the public in 2012. Around 90 species of mammals, birds and reptiles from around the world are on display, but there will be a focus on Cyprus’ flora and fauna. The new zoo is supposed to be fully compliant with the EU Zoo directive and provide the best possible living conditions for the animals. The zoo includes a special designated area for children.
Molos – Sculpture Park

Molos, is the seafront promenade that traces Limassol’s shoreline for over a mile. This area is a favourite with locals and tourists alike, who use the promenade as a play and exercise area for walking, meeting up with friends and playing with their children. Ten years ago, the municipality of Limassol commissioned a string of public sculptures that today make up the open-air Sculpture Park, where various works by Cypriot, Greek and international artists, are exhibited, lending the area further points of interest and perspective other than the backdrop of the long seashore and the old port in the distance. Take a walk along the length of the promenade and enjoy the fresh sea air, the spectacular view of the sea and the interesting works of art interspersed throughout the rich greenery and tall palm trees.

Limassol Walking Tour

See the best of Lemesos in a Walking Tour organized by the Municipality of Lemesos in collaboration with the Cyprus Tourism Organisation and the Cyprus Tourist Guides Association. The tour aims at giving you the opportunity to get to know the historical center of Lemesos by walking through its narrow streets which visually “narrate” its long history. Monuments of the past, traditional workshops, unique architectural features, the bustling life of the old market and traditional shops all reflect the city's atmosphere, the main element of this tour. By walking, one gets the feel both of the place and its everyday life.

Limassol beaches

The city of Limassol has the longest coastline of all the cities and beach resorts in Cyprus. The city offers a diverse style of public and controlled beaches. Featured below are some of the most popular tourist beaches in Limassol.
Beaches to the east of Limassol

Governor's Beach

This beach is not as crowded as others and is located midway between Larnaca and Limassol. Governor’s beach has a sandy coastline and shallow clear water with a rocky area beneath the shore, ideal for snorkelling and fishing. It is a relaxing beach where you can witness a beautiful sunrise and enjoy a meal in a typical Greek Cypriot Taverna just a few metres away from the beach.

Beaches to the south of Limassol

Ladies' Mile (Lady's Mile)

This is a superb beach with grainy white sand and shallow clear water. It is located near the New Limassol port and can be reached in 15 minutes from Limassol’s town centre. It is one of the safest beaches for children and the facilities for windsurfing are assured. It is a perfect place to enjoy a swim, sunbathe or a peaceful walk along the sandy beach.

Button Beach Limassol

To the south of Lady’s Mile is Button Beach where coastal sand dunes have grown up, pocked with scrub and some low vegetation. This is an unspoiled area that is more popular with Cypriots than tourists. On the edge of the salt lake nearby is the oddly named Holy Monastery of St Nicholas of the Cats, first built in 327 and so named after the many cats that were bred there to try and rid the area of snakes. The snakes have mostly gone but there are still plenty of cats to be seen and just a few nuns in residence. There is also, not surprisingly, now a cat sanctuary in nearby Akrotiri village.

Kourion Beach Limassol

The eastern side of the Akrotiri peninsular is mostly inaccessible cliffs until you reach the village of Episkopi and the beach and ruins at Kourion or Curium, some 17km from Limassol. It’s a long swathe of exposed sand and pebble within the British Sovereign Base Area and popular enough to get a daily bus service and three big beach tavernas provide facilities for visitors. The southern end of Kourion beach is unsafe for all but the strongest swimmers and prominent signs warn of the dangers but the northern end is much safer. Sailing and wind-surfing opportunities are assured here but sometimes the beach can get very overcrowded with swimmers. Access is easy enough, with visitors driving their 4X4s onto the sands. The ruins of the Ancient Roman Kourion Amphitheatre are just next to the beach on a high mountain, which is also a popular spot for hand-gliders to emerge from.

Beaches to the west of Limassol

Avdimou Beach Limassol

Heading west along the coast out of Limassol leads to several interesting sights. Drivers take the old B6 coast road or the A1 highway depending on their inclination and how quickly they want to reach the resorts. Some 16km west of Kourion beach is Avdimopu. It is wide and sandy and more protected than Kourion and much safer for swimming, but there is little in the way shade. Avdimou is mostly a huge expanse of sand with some stone hugging the shoreline and too big to ever get crowded, al though RAF squaddies favour the beach. The sea is shallow here and good for children. There is no bus service though, so a car is needed for a visit. A beach taverna opens in the summer with the usual basic menu.
Melanda Beach Limassol

Near to Avdimou and signposted from the main road is Melanda Beach, a small shelf of sand and pebble. It’s biggest problem is the seaweed which heaps up on the shoreline at this rather exposed spot. A sandstone bluff at the western end offers some shelter and there is windsurfing and jet skis for the visiting squaddies to play around on. The beach is mostly shingle with some sand at the eastern end. The Melanda Beach restaurant provides facilities but it’s mainly fish and chips for the troops.

Pissouri Beach

The most popular beach along this stretch of coastline is Pissouri Bay, 10km west of Avdimou and midway between Limassol and Pafos. This beach is clean with warm water and is safe for swimming and other water sports activities offered during the summer months. The centre of the beach is the busiest with a large array of sun-loungers serviced by a narrow paved walkway. The area surrounding the beach however is quiet and unspoilt as Pissouri is a small village which does not get overcrowded with many tourists. Furthermore, there are many restaurants along the beach offering delicious traditional cuisines of Cyprus.

Transportation in Limassol

Getting around in Limassol is relatively easy since it is a small city with four main roads running parallel to each other from west to east. Going around the city in a rented car is possible but tourists are advised to make use of Limassol’s array of public transportation options. EMEL Bus Company, Peal Troodos, Digenis Caves and Travel Express taxis will transport you no matter your destination. Below is some valuable, practical information for your stay.

Getting Around Limassol by Car

In the past, driving a car around Limassol was a frustrating experience, particularly in the tourist areas and old town. However, with the introduction of the highway bridges, traffic jams have been kept to the minimum, a definite respite for tourists. Driving in Limassol is akin to UK that follows left hand side of the road. Depending on your budget and family requirements, take the time necessary to select the choicest car. Decide whether you want the comfort of an air-conditioned car or a breath of fresh air that only a convertible can give. Apart from the financial benefits, car rental in Limassol has its own advantages. You have the freedom to explore the area at your own convenience. The city offers numerous car rental agencies for travellers, however, while taking a car on rent, ensure that the rental group supports round the clock breakdown service, so here’s your chance to explore the nooks and corners of this coastal city.

NOTICE: Be sure to put on your seatbelt and keep the speed limit to 50 km/hour, while driving, remember not to use your mobile or you will incur a fine. There are regular checks to monitor drinking limits of drivers, in case the driver is caught with a limit over 22 micrograms, a fine is levied on the spot.
Getting Around Limassol by Taxi

Flagging a taxi in Limassol is fairly easy since they are widely used in tourist neighborhoods, hotels and airports. Taxi's in Limassol are expensive compared to public transport or a shared taxi, however taxi's allow freedom to travel at any given time and day, and there is a plentiful of taxi stops everywhere in the city centre and the seaside. If you wish to travel in style, limousine service is also available on hire.

On the other hand, if you are looking for a cheaper option, shared taxis, such as inter-city taxes which are 4-8 seated shared minibuses are a rather flexible choice to getting around in Limassol. Travel Express taxi is the Intercity taxi service in Limassol. Though the price of catching a shared taxi is much more of the cost of catching a bus, it is still cost effective. With a fare as low as €9.50 you may take a trip to the neighboring towns of Limassol with ease. Popular routes taken by shared taxis operate between Limassol and Paphos, Limassol and Larnaca, Limassol and Nicosia, and Limassol and Troodos. Inter-city taxis run every half hour from Monday to Friday: 06:00 to 18:00, Saturday and Sunday: 07:00 to 17:00.

Getting Around Limassol by Bus

Getting around Limassol is fairly easy as the city's public transportation has been upgraded through an efficient, cost effective bus service promoted by the EMEL bus company. The ticket cost is €1.50 for a one way ticket, €2.50 for a nightly, €5.00 for a daily, whilst there is also the option of a weekly ticket for the price of €15.00. The buses travel between all popular resorts of the city as well as rural areas and their frequency is also quite good. There are a number of frequent routes and timetables on how to get to and from the conference venue by bus. For more information on routes and timetables check next page.

Relevant Bus Routes and Timetables

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<th>LE MERIDIEN - SEAFRONT AVENUE - TOWN CENTRE</th>
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Getting Around Limassol on a bike

Limassol is naturally adapted to cycling with abundance of nature trails ideal for cycling expeditions to explore the city and its interior. Limassol promotes various non racing cycling events to help excursions along the mountains and forests. Using a sharing bike system run by Nextbike company, cycles are easily available at different points in the city. For more information and prices check at http://www.nextbike.com.cy/.
Larnaca Fort
Larnaca Fort is located on the shore at the south end of 'Phoinikoudes' Chronicle, built between 1382 and 1398 during the region of James-I in order to protect the town's harbour. It is imagined to be in the shape of a square tower, rebuilt in 1625 during the Ottoman period. The fort was used as a prison in the first year of British rule. Because of its historic importance, many rooms have been transformed into museum. The courtyard is used for cultural events in summer season.

Hala Sultan Tekke (Grand Mosque)
Grand Mosque is a popular spiritual landmark in Larnaca. It is set on the outskirts of the earlier Turkish and Greek quarters of Larnaca. In the 16th century it was used by the small local Muslim community but since 1974 the mosque has stood pretty much unused. The top of minaret offers a wonderful view of Larnaca city and its stunning surrounding landscape.

Church of Saint Lazarus
The Church of Saint Lazarus is named after Lazarus of Bethany, who was raised by Jesus from the dead. It was built in the 9th century to house the tomb of Lazarus. It has an open porch with preserved traces of Greek, Latin and French inscriptions. The church was reconstructed in the 17th century with an addition of the Bell Tower. Its design features a central nave, two aisles and three domes.

Choirokoitia Neolithic Settlement
This famous site of Larnaca is known to be one of the best-preserved prehistoric sites of the eastern Mediterranean. It contains the remains of a Neolithic settlement dating from 7000 B.C. Located on the main Larnaca-Lemesos road; UNESCO declared it a World Heritage Site in 1998. Evidence of the settlement is found in form of farmer’s houses, burnt grains of barley and wheat, tombs and defence walls. The artefacts and remains found here are displayed at the Cyprus Museum in Nicosia.

Outdoor activities in Larnaca
The Mediterranean climate in Larnaca makes it possible to participate in many outdoor activities throughout the year.

Beaches
Cyprus is renowned for its beaches, and Larnaca (also spelt Larnaka), is no exception. The coastline of Larnaca is probably the biggest attraction for tourists coming to the area. Some of the famous beaches of Larnaca are Phinikoudes, Alaminos, Castella, Mckenzie, Ellinas and Yannathes. A number of activities like water sports and scuba diving are accessible at these beaches. For relaxation and enjoyment there are a lot of bars, pubs and restaurants situated along the seafront.

Boating
Cyprus is a small island and so sailing, boating and other marine activities are a part of local life & culture for many thousands of years. Even these days the Marina at Larnaca is a place to discover a whole host of nautical adventures. There are organized boat trips around the bay, which are great for families.
About Larnaca

The town of Larnaca (Larnaka) is built over the ancient city kingdom of Kition, a rich sea port and major centre of the copper trade and later a Phoenician stronghold. Its remains can be seen today in its cyclopean walls made of giant blocks of stone and a complex of 12th century BC Mycenaean Greek temples. It is located on Cyprus' southernmost coast and is the country's third largest city and home to the second largest commercial port. Larnaca's International Airport is located on the fringe of the city with easy access to and from the city centre. Larnaca is an area of outstanding beauty - endowed with numerous attractions, waterfronts and scenic vistas as well as some of the islands most outstanding beaches. The city is divided into two parts namely, an older city center and a chain of hotels and restaurants along the beach, known as the 'Phinikoudes'. The nearby marina is a favourite haunt for a friendly community of local yacht owners as well as yachtsmen from all over the world.

For more information on the town of Larnaca please visit the:
- Larnaca official municipality page
- Larnaca on Cyprus Tourism Organisation page

Getting Around in Larnaca

Larnaca, the oldest city in Cyprus, is dependent on public transport mostly served by buses. There are three sub-divisions including night buses, rural buses and intercity buses, which are linked to the Larnaca International Airport. Zinonas operates the public transport service in Larnaca. Leoforos Athinon Avenue is the famous bus terminal from where you can easily travel to different points all over the city. Other ways of travelling include either hiring a taxi, renting a car and driving a moped. However, the city lacks fully developed rail transport.

Historical and archaeological sites

Ancient Kition

Kition is an ancient city-state located on the southern coast of Cyprus. At present, it is a part of Larnaca, also known as Citium in earlier days. In the 13th century, Greeks established Kition, but it was re-established in 800BC by Phoenicians. The site has been heavily excavated; first by the Swedish Cyprus Expedition in 1929, then the Cyprus Department of Antiquities in 1959 and finally by a French team in 1976.
Fishing
There are quite a few places to fish in Cyprus and that also includes Larnaca. Fishing in Larnaca is categorised into Amateur Fishing and Fishing in Dams. Spear-fishing, angling, fishing with vertical lines or trolling are the permitted fishing methods. Fishing with nets and other commercial methods are not permitted.

Hiking
Larnaca is a hiker’s paradise. From the coastline to the countryside, venturing into unknown paradise can truly be heaven, if you are ready for a bit of an adventure. Before you plan a trial, hire guides or buy books & maps. One of the famous trails is the E4 trail that links Larnaca with Paphos.

Snorkelling, Scuba Diving and Water Sports
Due to its coastline - water sports, diving and snorkelling receive great attention in Larnaca. Also, one of the finest shipwrecks in the world, the “Zenobia Ferry Wreck” is waiting to be discovered off the coast of Larnaca. Makenzie, Pervolia, Phinikoudes and Dhekelia beaches are famous for scuba diving, jet skiing, canoeing, kayaking, salt water fishing, deep sea fishing, lake fishing and charter tours.

Cycling & Mountain Biking
Tourists are attracted from all around the world to Cyprus just to cycle through the forests, villages, mountains and countryside. Cycling routes can vary from extremely easy trails to rough mountain biking, depending on stamina and experience.
Paphos

About Pafos (Paphos)

Everywhere you look in Pafos you will come across its glorious history dating back thousands of years, when the cult of the goddess Aphrodite flourished in this beautiful part of the world attracting many visitors from within the island and abroad and later when it was associated with the spread of Christianity. Pafos was the island’s capital for six centuries. As the capital of Cyprus for 600 years in antiquity, the archaeological legacy of Pafos (Paphos) is such that UNESCO put the whole city on its World Cultural Heritage List. It is the perfect place to combine first class holidays with a walk through history. Immerse yourself in the archaeology, history and culture of Pafos and experience at first hand one of the oldest civilisations of the world.

For more information on the town of Pafos check the following websites:
- Pafos on the Cyprus Tourism Organisation page
- Pafos Municipality page (mainly in Greek)
- Pafos European capital of 2017
- About Pafos (www.paphos.com.cy)

Getting around Pafos

Until recently, Pafos (or Paphos) was the only town in Cyprus, which was traffic free. Though due to the constant influx of tourists, urbanisation and increase in population, things have changed. Traffic can cause some problems, especially in the town centre where the roads are narrow. However, due to government initiative new road developments have been put forward to improve the situation. Below are the best ways to getting around Pafos.

By Car/Taxi

Hiring a car during sight seeing in Pafos is the best option as car rental is insured against collision, accidents, and mileage along with excellent services for tourists. 24-hour airport service is available from many car rental companies and they also offer Cyprus maps, travel tips and additional drivers, sometimes free of charge. Most of the companies have their own websites where you can book your car and make a choice between manual and automatic cars. Taxis are also very popular while getting around in Pafos. There are two types of taxi services: service taxis and private taxis. With service taxis, they have to be shared with other unknown travellers, which can be unsafe. Private taxis are more preferable as you will be travelling alone or with friends and family.

Public Transport

Travelling in and around Pafos using Public transport can turn out to be inexpensive and convenient.
By Bus
For reaching to Pafos, The KEMEK bus lines are well connected with all the island's main centres (Limassol, Larnaca and Nicosia). Travelling using buses in Pafos may be cheap, but requires patience. The buses do not run on a regular timetable and also they run on only certain roads and visitors who want to visit some out of the way, interesting places, bus may not turn out to be right kind of transport means for them. Bus tickets are cheap and have to buy only you have boarded the bus. Buses are of two kinds: Urban buses and Rural Buses. Urban buses connect locations across the cities while Rural buses join small villages to the nearby towns.

By Sea
Regular shipping lines do not dock at Pafos harbour as they dock at Limassol. Pafos is just 1 hour by road from Limassol.

Bicycles
Moving through Pafos using bicycles is a good option as its cheap and you can enjoy the sights in your own time. Also most of spots are close by, so hiring a bus or car may not be necessary.

By Foot
As Pafos is a small town, navigating by foot is a good way of discovering the city and its countryside. It is inexpensive and at the same time a good form of exercise. Also you can explore the various sights and gather information about them at your own pace and time, and it can be quite fun if you are in a group. Sometimes travelling by foot can be very time consuming, especially if you are in Paphos only for a few days and you want to explore the majority of the city.

Historical and archaeological sites in Pafos

Medieval Castle of Pafos
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. Many cultural events take place in the square just in front of the castle, while during September each year the Pafos Aphrodite Festival which presents a different opera every year staged here by world famous artists with the castle building usually acting as part of the scenery.

Christian Basilicas at Pegeia
In the town of Pafos, as well as in the rest of Cyprus, many fine Christian basilicas were constructed during the Early Byzantine period. Today in Pafos, the remains of two such basilicas are preserved, that of Panagia Chrysopolitissa and Panayia Limeniotissa.
The basilica of Panagia Chrysopolitissa is situated in the eastern part of the town. It is the largest basilica excavated so far in Cyprus and once it was the cathedral of the town and the seat of its bishop. It was built at the end of the 4th century and destroyed in the middle of the 7th century, during the Arab raids. This was originally the seven-aisled basilica, which was rebuilt and modified several times. The Medieval church of Agia Kyriaki stands nearby.

The basilica of Panagia Limeniotissa is situated a short distance from Pafos harbour. This is a three-aisled basilica, built at the beginning of the 5th century. Very few sections of its mosaic floors with geometric patterns have been preserved. Three other basilicas, one next to the other, have been excavated in the Cape Drepano area, about 15 kilometers northwest of Pafos. They are known as the basilicas of Agios Georgios tis Pegeias. The largest of them, a three-aisled basilica, was built in the middle of the sixth century, the second one a few years later and the third at the end of the 6th or the beginning of the 7th century.

**Pafos 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 Asklpieion, the Odeion, the Agora, the "Saranta Kolones" (Forty Columns) Fortress, the "Limeniotissa" Ruins of early Christian Basilica and the "Tombs of the Kings".

**Pafos 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.

Kato Paphos - Tombs of the Kings
Spread over a vast area, these impressive underground tombs date back to the 4th century BC. They are carved out of solid rock while some are decorated with Doric pillars. High officials rather than Kings were buried here, but the magnificence of the tombs gave the locality its name. To know more about the Tombs check these links.

Rock of Digenis (Petra tou Romiou)
A strong tradition persists regarding the solitary rock north of the Fabrica hill, on the way to Pafos harbour, concerning the relationship between Digenis and Rigaina. It is said that Rigaina, whom Degenis desired, had her house built on top of this hill. As in almost all folk tales, Rigaina would only marry Digenis if he managed to transport water for her from some distant location, which in this case was either Mavrokolympos or Tala. Even though this was a Herculean task, Digenis undertook it, transporting the water through clay conduits, traces of which can still be seen east of Chlorakas village. However, Rigaina did not keep her promise, something which enraged Digenis, who threw a huge rock at her from the Moutallos area, which landed right in front of her house. Rigaina replied with equal rage, throwing her spinning needle, a granite stele, at Digenis, which landed in the fields underneath the Moutallos rise.

"Baths of Aphrodite" - Akamas
The "Baths of Aphrodite" is an area in the Akamas peninsula between Polis and Cape Arnaouti near the little fishing village of Latchi. The site can be reached by the nature trails of Akamas. It is believed that on this romantic site, Aphrodite used to take her baths in the natural pool grotto, surrounded by fig trees, sweet smelling wild flowers and beautiful natural wildlife. Legends say that it is here where Aphrodite met her lover, the handsome Adonis, when he stopped at the pool for a drink. There are many myths about the pools and one of them says that bathing in the pool would bestow fertility. However, nowadays nobody is allowed to enter the pools. The site is on the Aphrodite Cultural Route.

Outdoor activities in Pafos

Akamas Peninsula
The Akamas peninsula, as described in the Conservation Management Plan of World Bank/EU, covers about 230 square km and is located on the western tip of Cyprus. It 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. The uniqueness of the area for Cyprus, and for the whole of the Mediterranean, is centered on its precious ecology. It is a unique area of biodiversity, habitats and ecosystems especially considering it is relatively small area. 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. Rare endemic plants grow there and foxes, snakes and other reptiles as well as many types of migratory birds live in Akamas or use it in their movements. A vitally important characteristic of this peninsula is its beaches. Akamas is the last large unspoiled coastal area remaining in Cyprus and one of the very few important sea turtle nesting areas in the Mediterranean.
Both the Loggerhead Turtle (Caretta-caretta) and the rarer Green Turtle (Chelonia mydas) nest here; the latter depends on the Akamas beaches for its very survival in this region. The IUCN (International Union for the Conservation of Nature) lists Loggerheads as “vulnerable” and Green Turtles as an "endangered species". According to the IUCN, the annual number of Green Turtle nesting females in the entire Mediterranean could be as low as 325-375.

Beaches

An area with more than 50 km of coast, total of 27 beaches in the district open to the public, and more than 12 blue flag awarded beaches, making, Pafos is a place perfect for swimming, diving or snorkelling all year round. To the east of Pafos International Airport in the Timi-Mandria area, the beach is long and wide and partly developed. There are a number of excellent beaches in Pafos including some awarded with Blue Flag. The beach near the Pafos International Airport is long, sandy and unspoilt. Turtle nests have been observed in this area. The beaches west of the airport towards Pafos town, are within the tourist developed area (Blue Flag). The beaches between Pafos and Cape Drepanon are within the tourist developed developed (Blue Flag). Agos Georghios Beach, Fishermen’s bay, is a small sandy beach with some developmental potential. The beaches from Cape Drepanon to Lara are long sandy beaches. The entire beach area is protected. Between Lara and Cape Arnaoutis are small secluded rocky and sandy beaches 50-100m long, usually with rocks in front. These are included in the proposal as Nature 2000. From Cape Arnaoutis to Baths of Aphrodite, there are small secluded rocky and sandy beaches 50-100m long, usually with rocks in front. The most famous is the Fontana Amorosa sandy beach and the Baths of Aphrodite pebble beach. These are included in the proposal as Natura 2000. Asrpokremmos Beach is a 2 km long wide pebble and sandy beach very pleasant for swimming. The Anassa Hotel and Aphrodite Hotel are located in the area. Latchi Beach is a long sandy beach with high potential for upgraded development. There are 12 Blue Flag beaches in the region, three of which are in the Polis sub-region. Seven of the beaches have facilities for the handicapped.

Sports

With four top class golf courses, a tennis academy and a large variety of water sports Pafos is a sportsman’s paradise. Whether you just want to play for fun while relaxing in idyllic surroundings, or are a professional athlete looking for training, there are facilities for everyone, from football and golf to water sports and hiking. There is a myriad of sporting activities available in Pafos. For more information on sport and leisure activities please check http://www.visitpafos.org.cy/.