

Improvement works at the cemetery in the Paphos area; Description and details

Site Identification

- **Location:** Paphos
- **GPS identification:** 34.715654, 32.535752
- **Elevation:** 23m
- **Site Category:** Village Cemetery
- **Context:** 200m east of center of village.
- **Original Use:** Cemetery
- **Current Use:** Not in use
- **Cadastral Info/Area of plots:** plot 53: Sheet 51/ Drawing 39 (area: 1338m²) and plot 47: Sheet 51/ Drawing 47 (area: 61874m²). The cemetery is on both plots¹ with an approx. area of 4100m².



Figure 1, Site Location

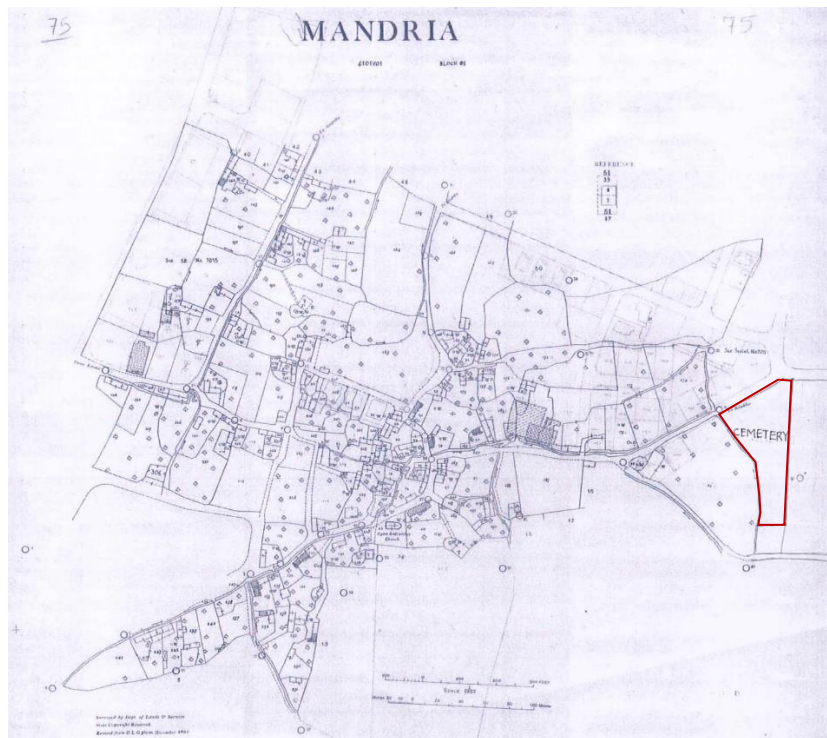


Figure 2 Cadastral Map of Mandria cemetery

¹ Not all of Plot 47 is part of the cemetery. Plot 47 is very large and includes various cultivated fields.

Satellite Photo



Figure 3 The cemetery is on plot 53 and 47. Retrieved from Geoportal (<http://eservices.dls.moi.gov.cy/>) on 28.02.19



Figure 4: Satellite picture of Cemetery with dimensions. (Google Maps Satellite Photos)

Photographic documentation



Figure 5: Cemetery view towards northeast. Picture taken from southwest corner of cemetery.



Figure 6 Cemetery view towards north.



Figure 7 Cemetery view towards west.



Figure 8 Cemetery view towards southwest from northeast corner.



Figure 9 Fenced tombs on northwest corner.

Technical Description

The cemetery's north boundary wall is made of a base of reinforced concrete up to a height of 1.5m with cement bricks of approx. 50cm on top. The wall is white washed (covered in white paint). There is a metal gate on the north wall for entrance towards the cemetery. The east and south boundaries have a metal fence with a metal wire mesh. The west side is defined by a row of tall cypress trees.

Work Description

- 0.0** Dealing with the burials on site
- 1.0** Pruning, woody vegetation removal, treating weeds
- 2.0** Repair of the metal gate (north boundary)
- 3.0** Repair of the metal fence (east and south boundaries)

Specifications for the Works

0.0 Dealing with the burials on site

- a. All gravestones and other burial objects should remain as is, even if displaced. No burial object should be moved or removed from site.
- b. The contractor should not enter to the site with heavy machinery in order not to damage the burials.
- c. The contractor and contractor's crew must have understanding that the tombs, tombstones and historic markers are very fragile and that works in historic cemeteries must be conducted with outmost care as not to damage in any way the cemetery's elements.

1.0 Pruning, Removal of woody vegetation, Treating weeds

1.1 Pruning

- a. Check cemetery trees for dead branches and other signs of ill health; the contractor to remove branches in risk of collapse. All health and safety measures should be taken to ensure that branches do not fall onto existing structures or fellow workers.
- b. The contractor should provide to the engineer a method of statement for the pruning for approval taking into account that heavy machinery should not enter the site in order not to cause any damage to the burials.

1.2 Removal of woody vegetation

- a. The contractor can un-root small trees, shrubs or other woody plants only upon approval from the engineer.
- b. In the cases that the removal of woody plants is considered as necessary, as in the case that they are growing adjacent to the tombs, these should be cut back to ground level by using secateurs and/or pruning saw, removing smaller branches first so that the main stems can be revealed and cut.
- c. Herbicides are proposed for control of woody plants ('Roudup Bio' or equivalent product approved by the engineer). The approach proposed is to cut the branches and then paint with herbicide directly on the exposed branch. After application of herbicide the cut part should be covered with nylon and monitored for two weeks. If the plant is not dried after two weeks, the same process should be repeated. The herbicide will be transported directly to the root system, with little migration into the soil or nearby stones.

1.3 Treating Weeds

- a. Weed removal should be done by manually or by the use of hand tools. In dense areas a power rake or hand raking can loosen the weeds. Rototilling is not recommended because of the potential for damage to stones, graves, and archaeological remains. Great care should be given in removing the weeds from the immediate vicinity of gravestones or tombs.
- b. The use of chemical herbicides is proposed in areas of dense weeds but it is not recommended for broadcast or spray application. Many contain salts and are often acidic – conditions which can be harmful to marble and limestone. Herbicides to be used should be the least acidic one available and apply with great care ('Roudup Bio' or equivalent product approved by the engineer). Note that most herbicides are not target specific and the drift of spray or movement after rain can do

a great deal of damage to adjacent vegetation (and stones). Application must always be done with the greatest care.

Note: All debris should be cleared as it accumulates; arrange for disposal to an appropriate location. Leaving debris allows new seeds to take root.

2.0 Repair of the metal gate (north boundary)

All existing metal members of the northern boundary of the cemetery, such as the metal fences and the gates, is exhibiting rust and should be treated:

- a. All rusted metal parts of the gate should be treated for rust. Rust should be removed and the metal surfaces should be treated with an active primer, which contains active corrosion inhibiting additives and finally painted in the same colour as original. Satisfactory time should be provided to the primer to mature before proceeding with the paint coat.
- b. If corrosion has reduced the cross section of the steel elements to less than 80% of its original diameter then these should be cut to the extend needed and replaced by metal members of equivalent type (material type, profile and shape should be as original). The new metal members should be welded to the existing structure and treated to match the original.
- c. The contractor must ensure that the gate is in working condition
- d. A lock should be supplied for the gate

3.0 Repair of the metal fence (east and south boundaries)

- a. The wire mesh fencing should be removed where it is rusted and to be replaced by galvanized mesh of equivalent type as the existing. The contractor should ensure that the wire mesh (existing or new) is adequately and securely fixed on the metal posts by galvanized metal wire.
- b. All metal posts of the fencing should be treated for rust. Rust should be removed and the metal surfaces should be treated with an active primer, which contains active corrosion inhibiting additives and finally painted in the same colour as original. Satisfactory time should be provided to the primer to mature before proceeding with the paint coat.
- c. If corrosion has reduced the cross section of the metal posts to less than 80% of its original diameter upon approval by the UNDP engineer these should be cut to the extend needed and replaced by metal members of equivalent type (material type, profile and shape should be as original). The new metal members should be welded to the existing structure and treated to match the original.
- d. Metal lateral supports should be introduced for the support of the existing fencing. All lateral supports must be made from galvanized metal of suitable section, fixed at each corner and at approx. 10 m. intervals on the boundary fence (corresponding to metal posts).

Note: All materials such as undercoat, paints, metal mesh will be approved for quality and color by the engineer before any works proceeds.