



ARCHITECTURAL HERITAGE OF CYPRUS

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- Influenced by its history and the occupations, Cyprus has features in architecture from all eras.
 - Ancient Greek, Roman and Hellenistic style, byzantine churches, gothic, catholic style, contemporary traced in every corner of the island.

ANCIENT ARCHITECTURE

ANCIENT KOURION

UNESCO World Heritage Site

- Kourion, was an important ancient city-state on the southwestern coast of Cyprus. The acropolis of Kourion, located 1.3 km southwest of Episkopi and 13 km west of Limassol, is located along the coast of Episkopi Bay.
- The Kourion archaeological area lies within the British Overseas Territory of Akrotiri and Dhekelia and is managed by the Cyprus Department of Antiquity.
- Kourion is part of the UNESCO World Heritage Site of Paphos.





AMATHOUNDA



- Amathus was an ancient city and one of the ancient royal cities of Cyprus until about 300 BC. Some of its impressive remains can be seen today on the southern coast in front of Agios Tychonas.
- Its ancient cult sanctuary of Aphrodite was the second most important in Cyprus, her homeland, after Paphos.
- Archaeological work has recently been continued at the site and many finds are exhibited in the Limassol Museum.

SALAMINA

- Salamis is an ancient Greek city-state on the east coast of Cyprus, at the mouth of the river Pedieos in Famagusta.
- According to tradition, the founder of Salamis was Teucer, son of Telamon, who could not return home after the Trojan war because he had failed to avenge his brother Ajax.





CHOIROKITIA: Protected by the UNESCO World Heritage Centre

- The Neolithic settlement of Choirokoitia, in Larnaka, occupied from the 7th to the 4th millennium B.C., is one of the most important prehistoric sites in the eastern Mediterranean. Its remains and the finds from the excavations there have thrown much light on the evolution of human society in this key region. Since only part of the site has been excavated, it forms an exceptional archaeological reserve for future study.
- It represents the Aceramic Neolithic of Cyprus at its peak, that is the success of the first human occupation of the island by farmers coming from the Near East mainland around the beginning of 9th millennium.



ROMAN – HELLENISTIC ARCHITECTURE

TOMBS OF THE KINGS

UNESCO World Heritage Site

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- The Tombs of the Kings is a large necropolis lying about two kilometres north of Paphos harbour in Cyprus. It is a UNESCO World Heritage Site.
 - The underground tombs, many of which date back to the 4th century BC, are carved out of solid rock, and are thought to have been the burial sites of Paphitic aristocrats and high officials up to the third century AD (the name comes from the magnificence of the tombs; no kings were in fact buried here).
 - Some of the tombs feature Doric columns and frescoed walls. Archaeological excavations are still being carried out at the site.
 - The tombs are cut into the native rock, and at times imitated the houses of the living.
 - Although the tombs have been known and casually explored for centuries, they were first subjected to systematic excavation in the later 1970s and the 1980s under the direction of Dr Sophocles Hadjisavvas, former Director of Antiquities of the Republic of Cyprus.

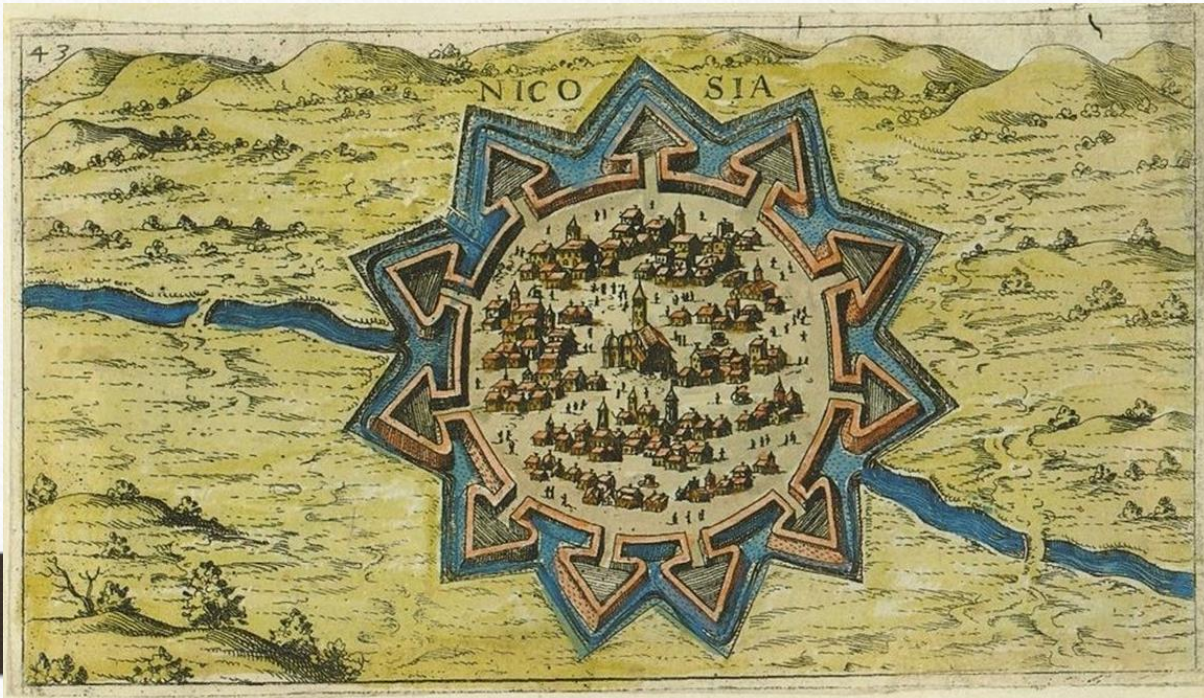
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- Part of the importance of the tombs lies in the Paphian habit of including Rhodian amphorae among the offerings in a burial. Through the manufacturing stamps placed on the handles of these amphorae, it is possible to give them a date and, through them, the other material from the same burial.
 - Thus, it is hoped to develop a more secure chronology for archaeological material in the Eastern Mediterranean of the Hellenistic and early Roman periods.



VENETIAN ARCHITECTURAL HERITAGE

WALLS OF LEUKWSIA

- The Venetian Walls are a series of defensive walls which surround the capital city of Nicosia in Cyprus.
- The first city walls were built in the Middle Ages, but they were completely rebuilt in the mid-16th century by the Republic of Venice.
- The walls are still largely intact, and are among the best preserved Renaissance fortifications in the Eastern Mediterranean. They are a major tourist attraction.
- The city of Leukwsia, along with Valletta in Malta and Palmanova in Italy, was considered to be a practical example of an ideal city of the Renaissance, and this was due to its fortifications as well as the urban life within the city.





GOTHIC/ MEDIEVAL ARCHITECTURAL HERITAGE IN CYPRUS

During the medieval times castles, monasteries and walls were created that exist until today.

PAPHOS CASTLE

- Paphos Castle is located on the edge of Paphos harbour.
- It was originally built as a Byzantine fort to protect the harbour. It was then rebuilt by the Lusignans in the thirteenth century after being destroyed in the earthquake of 1222. In 1570 it was dismantled by the Venetians. After capturing the island, the Ottomans restored and strengthened it. Throughout the ages it has seen many uses. It has served as a fortress, a prison and even a warehouse for salt during the British occupation of the island. More recently the castle serves as a backdrop to the annual open air Paphos cultural festival which takes place in September.
- It was declared a listed building in 1935 and represents one of the most distinctive landmarks of the city of Paphos. Several archaeological excavations have taken place to investigate its past.



KOLOSSI CASTLE

- Kolossi Castle is a former Crusader stronghold on the south-west edge of Kolossi village 14 kilometres (9 mi) west of the city of Limassol on the island of Cyprus. It held great strategic importance in the Middle Ages, and contained large facilities for the production of sugar from the local sugarcane, one of Cyprus's main exports in the period. The original castle was possibly built in 1210 by the Frankish military, when the land of Kolossi was given by King Hugh I to the Knights of the Order of St John of Jerusalem (Hospitallers).
- The present castle was built in 1454 by the Hospitallers under the Commander of Kolossi, Louis de Magnac, whose coat-of-arms can be seen carved into the castle's walls.



BELLAPAIS ABBEY

- Bellapais Abbey, or "the Abbey of Beautiful Peace" (from French: Abbaye de la Belle Paix), is the ruin of a monastery built by Canons Regular in the 13th century on the northern side of the small village of Bellapais, now in Turkish-controlled Northern Cyprus, about five kilometers from the town of Kyrenia. The ruin is at an altitude of 220m above sea level, and commands a long view down to Kyrenia and the Mediterranean sea.
- The site is also a museum, which hosts a restaurant and a cafe. The Abbey's refectory now serves as a venue for concerts and lectures. In early summer it is also a venue for a local music festival.



BYZANTINE ARCHITECTURAL HERITAGE

Cyprus is an island full of orthodox churches and monasteries.

Ten of byzantine churches are protected by
UNESCO.

APOSTOLOS ANDREAS MONASTERY

- Apostolos Andreas Monastery is a monastery situated just south of Cape Apostolos Andreas, the north-easternmost point of the island of Cyprus, in Rizokarpaso in the Karpass Peninsula.
- The monastery is dedicated to Saint Andrew and is an important site for the Cypriot Orthodox Church. It was once known as "the Lourdes of Cyprus", served not by an organized community of monks but by a changing group of volunteer priests and laymen.
- Both Greek Cypriot and Turkish Cypriot communities consider the monastery a holy place. As such it is visited by many people for votive prayers. The contents of the monastery are also noteworthy.





CHURCH OF SAINT LAZARUS

- The Church of Saint Lazarus is a late-9th century church in Larnaca, Cyprus. It belongs to the Church of Cyprus, an autocephalous Greek Orthodox Church.
- Architectural styles: Gothic architecture, Baroque architecture, Byzantine architecture
- The Church of Saint Lazarus is named for New Testament figure Lazarus of Bethany, the subject of a miracle recounted in the Gospel of John, in which Jesus raises him from the dead. According to Orthodox tradition, sometime after the Resurrection of Christ, Lazarus was forced to flee Judea because of rumoured plots on his life and came to Cyprus. There he was appointed by Paul and Barnabas as the first Bishop of Kition (present-day Larnaca). He is said to have lived for thirty more years and on his death was buried there for the second and last time.
- The Church of Agios Lazaros was built over the reputed (second) tomb of Lazarus.



TRADITIONAL VILLAGE STONE ARCHITECTURE

Colourful yards, stone built houses and beautiful old doors

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- During the 1st century until the 20st century, the Cypriots used wood, stones and mud bricks, that were made from straw and mud which the residents themselves built.
 - The roof was made of reeds and thick wood pieces which were usually from olive and oak trees.
 - The characteristic of the Cypriot folklore architecture is that when the people built their houses, they only c



KALAVASOS VILLAGE SQUARE

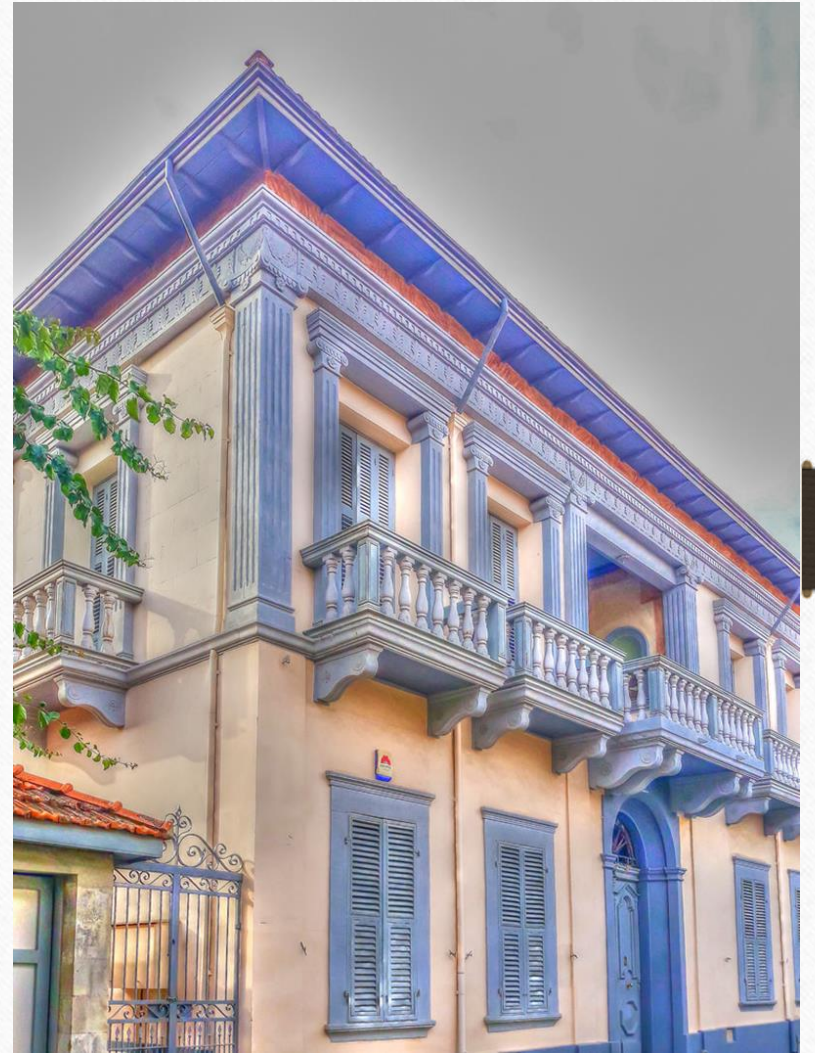




NEOCLASSICAL ARCHITECTURE IN LIMASSOL

LIMASSOL PUBLIC LIBRARY



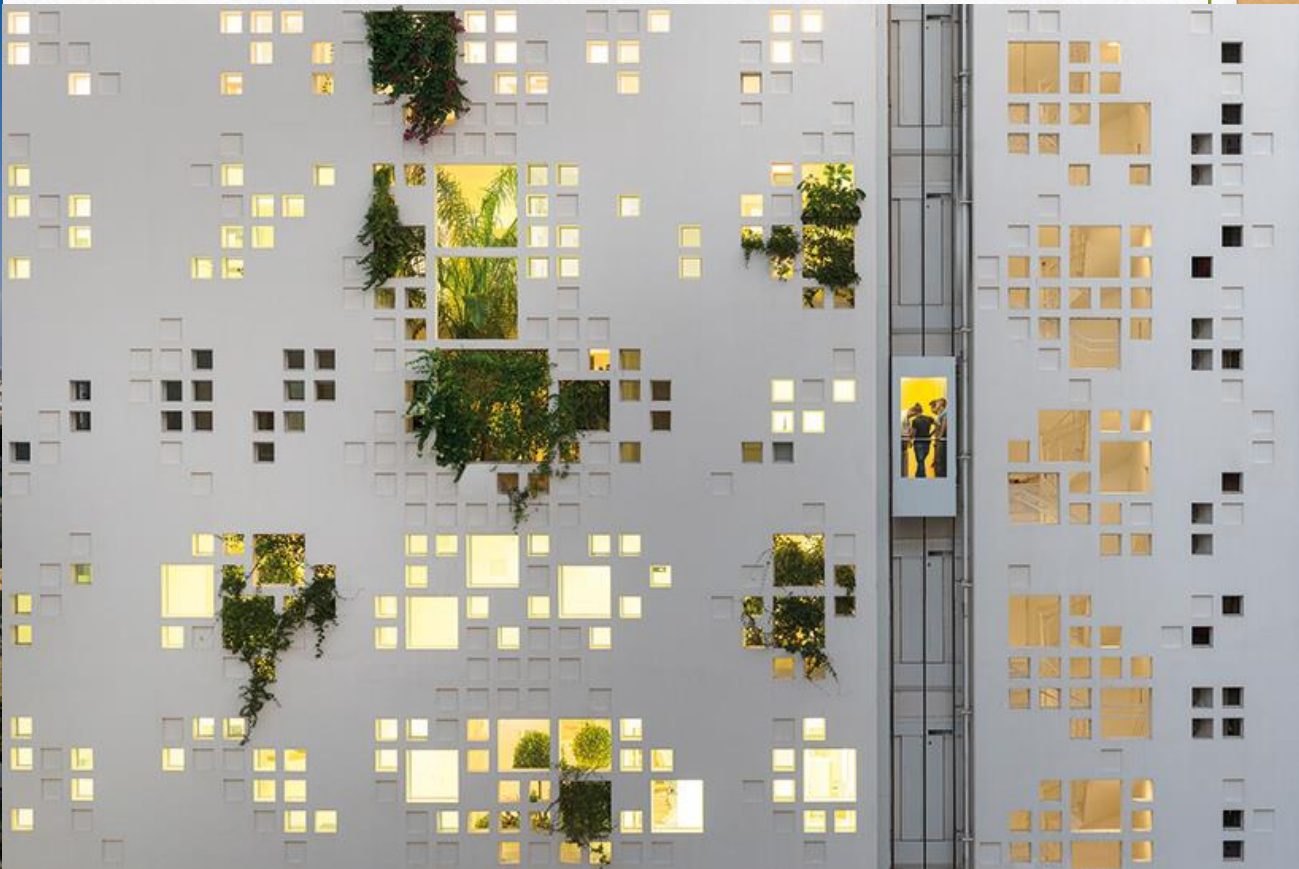




CONTEMPORARY ARCHITECTURE

JEAN NOUVEL'S PIXELATED 'WHITE WALLS' TOWER, LEUKWSIA

- In the Cypriot capital of Leukwsia, French architect Jean Nouvel has designed a mixed-use tower named 'White Walls' that climbs to a total height of 67 meters. Standing as a new landmark, the structure's verticality serves as a visual counterpoint to the horizontality of the surrounding medieval walls, and the moat that encloses the old part of the city.
- The building houses ten floors of residential apartments, six levels of office space, and a two-storey retail area.



THE OVAL, LIMASSOL

- The Oval is a commercial use high-rise building in Limassol, Cyprus.
- It was completed in February 2017 and opened in April 2017.
- With 16 storeys, it is 75 metres (246 ft) tall and the tallest office building in Cyprus.



Olympic Residence – The skyline of Limassol



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