The Kyrenia Shipwreck is one of the most important and noteworthy archaeological artefacts in Cyprus. After being rescued from the sea bed it was restored and re-assembled in a hall of the Kyrenia Castle.

It belongs to a late 4th century BC trading ship first discovered in November 1965 during a storm, close to Kyrenia. The wreck was rediscovered in 1967 and excavated with innovative technologies in 1967-69. The level of preservation of the hull was very good, with approximately 75% of it in a well-preserved condition.

Archaeological evidence indicates that the ship was sailing southwards along the coast of Anatolia, and had called at Samos, Kos and Rhodes, before continuing eastwards to her destruction in Cyprus.

An assessment was carried out in 2016, to establish the interventions needed to improve the environmental condition of the gallery in which the Shipwreck is exhibited.

The interventions carried out focus on the external upgrading in particular:

- Repair works on the external masonry and pointing works
- Replacement of decayed stones with new sand stones
- Renewal of wood walling and wooden doors
- Provision of new copper gutter and downpipes for shipwreck gallery roof and visitor’s toilets roof
- Provision of new water insulation works on shipwreck gallery roof surface, parapet walls, and visitors’ toilet roof
- Repair works and upgrading of manholes
– Diverting the water from the external air-conditioning units with new drainage system
– Construction of lime concrete capping on the parapet walls on the roof.

This project complements the project completed in 2017 for the remedial and preventive treatment for the preservation of the Shipwreck objects also conserved in the Kyrenia Castle.

The project was fully funded by the European Union within the overall 14.7 million Euro Cultural Heritage Programme that the European Commission is implementing through UNDP in Cyprus.

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European Union

The Aid Programme for the Turkish Cypriot community, based on Council Regulation 389/2006, aims at facilitating the reunification of Cyprus by encouraging the economic development of the Turkish Cypriot community, with particular emphasis on the economic integration of the island, on improving contacts between the two communities and with the EU, and on preparation for the EU body of laws (also referred to as acquis communautaire).

For more information please visit:


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 Technical Committee on Cultural Heritage and approved by the two leaders as the consultative 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.

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United Nations Development Programme

UNDP aims to contribute and support the peace-building process in Cyprus and to enhance cooperation between the Greek Cypriots and Turkish Cypriot by implementing a range of confidence building measures.

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