

The aim of the proposed project is the reconstruction of the urban layout of ancient city Nea Paphos, from 1980 the UNESCO World Heritage site located on the SW coast of Cyprus. The city, founded at the turn of 4th/3rd c. BCE, functioned as one of the island's main centres, the capital. As a result, it became the area of interest for many modern scholars from all over the world. The researchers from Poland have played an important role, investigating the remains of the residential district called Maloutena since 1965, and recently, since 2011, the Agora. In 1990, Warsaw researcher, J. Młynarczyk, published the results of her ground-breaking investigation concerning the reconstruction of the urban layout of ancient Nea Paphos, based on discovered relics of streets and buildings. Almost 30 years after this publication, it is necessary to re-evaluate previous findings with the use of new discoveries, technologies and solutions available for modern archaeology. The purpose of the project is to build an interdisciplinary research team, including representatives of different fields, i.e. archaeology, geophysics, architecture as well as specialists in remote sensing, procedural modelling and spatial analysis. The team will collect the old data basing on source query and will obtain new data in the course of this project, to propose a new reconstruction of streets and buildings layout of Nea Paphos in different chronological periods. Moreover, the archaeologists in cooperation with ceramologists and numismatic's specialist, will establish or verify the chronology of already excavated archaeological units and will conduct new small scale excavation works in selected areas. The latter aims to provide lacking information necessary for reconstruction of the original urban landscape and to indicate the moment of potential changes in street and residential plots layout caused by rebuilding or destruction. The result of integrated research will be the reconstruction of urban network by 3D modelling. The models will be subjected to spatial analysis to show the potential interactions between urban layout and functioning of the city in terms of visibility, population flow, number of inhabitants etc. The proposed project will implement the innovatory for Cyprus methodology but successfully applied on other Mediterranean sites. The reconstruction of ancient Nea Paphos cityscape will largely contribute to expand the existing knowledge and enable to look into the city from a different perspective, showing its real extent and way of functioning, bringing us a step closer to better understanding of ancient society life.