MANAGEMENT OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES
CASE STUDY: MAGNESIA AD MAEANDRUM

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ABSTRACT

MANAGEMENT OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES
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M.S., in Restoration, Department of Architecture

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Since the 19th century, the concern over the archaeological heritage has risen considerably. Especially in the last decades of the 20th century, approaches towards protecting and preserving the archaeological heritage around the world has taken a more serious and conscious turn parallel to the rapid developments and damaging changes occurring almost everyday. In this context, management appeared as a holistic, systemized means that prioritizes flexibility, reversibility and information review in the conservation of archaeological sites. Management enables to take precautions against the destructive effects of the modern world, to determine and maintain the values of the site and approach matters in a systematic manner, bringing together professionals of many disciplines and other interest groups for the conservation of archaeological sites. In the first part of this thesis, the development of conservation of archaeological sites, as a result of which management became the latest most promoted method for conservation, are analyzed in the international scale. This part continues with the examination of the definition of management, methods and examples of

management approaches and is completed with an overview of conditions in Turkey in relation to archaeological sites and their conservation. In the second part of the thesis, a case study area is examined and evaluated according to the results of the previous sections, upon which sets of objectives for the sustainable conservation of the site are put forward . The thesis is finalized with an evaluation and recommendations section.

Keywords: Management, archaeological site, conservation, holistic approach, planning, Magnesia

ÖZ

ARKEOLOJİK ALANLARIN YÖNETİMİ UYGULAMA ÖRNEKLEMESİ: MAGNESIA AD MAEANDRUM

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19. yüzyıldan itibaren arkeolojik alanlara olan ilgi gittikçe artmaktadır. Özellikle 20. yüzyılın son yıllarında, tüm dünyada arkeolojik alanları fazlaca tahrip eden hızlı gelişmelere ve değişimlere parallel olarak arkeolojik alanların korunmasına yönelik yaklaşımlar daha ciddi ve bilinçli olmaya başlamıştır. Arkeolojik alanları korumak için yönetim ; tehdit edici koşullara karşı önlem alabilmek, arkeolojik alanların her kesim için değerlerini saptamak, bu değerlerin korunmasını sağlamak ve koşullara sistematik bir biçimde yaklaşmak için farklı disiplinleri ve ilgi gruplarını arkeolojik alanların korunması girişimlerine dahil eden bütüncül, yenilenebilir bir çerçeve sunan ve uygulayan bir yöntem olarak ortaya çıkmaktadır. İki ana bölümden oluşan tezin ilk bölümünde, arkeolojik alanlarda korumanın gelişimi ve bu gelişmelerin bir sonucu olarak günümüz koşulları içinde yönetim metodunun koruma alanında en çok tercih edilen uygulama haline gelmesi incelenmiştir. Bu bölüm, yönetimin anlamını, yöntemleri ve çeşitli yönetim yaklaşımlarının incelendiği örnekleri içeren bir kısımdan sonra, Türkiye'de arkeolojik alanların durumu, koruma koşullarının incelenmesi ve arkeolojik alanların korunması ile

ilgili öneriler ile son bulmaktadır. İkinci bölümde, önceki kısımlarda yapılan değerlendirmelere dayanarak bir örnekleme alanı çalışması yapılmış ve bu alan için geleceğe yönelik koruma amaçları saptanmıştır. Tez, örnekleme çalışmasının değerlendirmesi ve konu ile ilgili önerilerin yeraldığı bölüm ile sonuçlandırılmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Yönetim, arkeolojik alan, koruma, bütüncül yaklaşım, planlama, Magnesia

To my loving, patient parents and brother

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CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Aim and Scope

Throughout centuries, man has built in order to survive and also to put its mark on the history perhaps but also harmed the creations of earlier civilizations. Mostly the buildings and remains of the past have not gained a meaning other than or more important than materials used as construction materials for new buildings. Until two centuries ago, neither the common man nor the educated people had developed an understanding that said remains of ancient civilizations are important enough to be saved and protected for the present and the future. Naturally, acquiring those notions did not happen in a short period and even today they are not widely acknowledged.

Living at a time when mankind's most quick steps are being taken, the way people look at cultural and natural heritage shows differences from the time when ancient remains was first noticed as something more than a means to provide materials for new buildings or something beyond gold and silver. What at first started as a 'romantic' or 'nostalgic' surge towards the old, with the travelers who went on long journeys coming back with tales of antiquity and what later prospered through many archaeological excavations, is later seen to turn into a claim of nationality and heritage. Similarly, although prior to the 20th century, activities of protecting ancient ruins were usually carried out by academicians or museum curators, today there are many disciplines on archaeology and ancient remains. Previously,

as H. Cleere states (1989: 2), "Few countries outside Scandinavia had developed policies towards the archaeological heritage, based on equal concern for public interest and academic priorities."

Especially, during the first half of twentieth century, the disastrous world wars, have opened a new way of treating architectural and archaeological heritage. As Feilden and Jokilehto express:

> Massive destruction caused by the world wars and major industrial development since 1950s have made people realize that their lives are closely related to the environment in which they live and work. It provides basis for their cultural identity and a mental and spiritual reference for a balanced quality of life. (1993: 11)

The approaches to archaeological heritage as a part of cultural heritage, is being treated more or less within the same categories. There are a variety of definitions of the values of archaeological sites but in the most common and basic sense, the cultural values of archaeological sites, as defined for cultural heritage, are one aspect to form the identity of people who live in those areas. Their economic value cannot be disregarded, archaeological sites having a potential of use, tourism and commerce. Educational values of such sites help to form the identity of locals, create new research areas and also develop newer interest to cultural heritage in general.

Conservation has lost its 'elitist' title during the last century and as J.M. Fitch (1982: 403) says, the development caused by the fact that "wider sections of the population begin to understand the cultural values of their own habitat and demand a role in the formulation of plans for its preservation" should by no means be regarded as undesirable. Coşkun Özgünel (1984: 21) is reflecting similar thoughts, saying that if the public does not support the protection of archaeological sites but leave it to the hands of only one group of people, then neither protection nor renovation can be done properly. But the acquired interest and care for archaeological heritage has yet not been able to stop many archaeological sites from being

exploited, destroyed, left to disintegrate under dams, factories or vanish under mislead guiding and neglect. This means that, it is difficult to provide for the conservation of archaeological heritage today.

These facts strengthen the idea of integration and a holistic approach in the conservation policies related with archaeological heritage. The intricate relationships and problems of today, make it essential to conserve archaeological sites through a systematic and integrative approach. Accepted as the latest most appropriate means to provide this atmosphere, management involves understanding the values of sites for all the groups of people related with it so as to integrate all relevant aspects for conservation and thus increase the amount of support for the sustainable conservation of the archaeological sites and their surroundings. Today, management processes are being applied in a number of areas of major concern (including coastal areas, countrysides, historical landscapes, wetlands) in order to provide for their preservation, maintenance and existence for the future generations.

A way to start making progress in conserving our archaeological sites is to apply successful management, which requires the collaboration of professionals, the authorities and the public, and these combined with good insight will quicken advances. The studies towards protecting our archaeological sites and finding ways to ensure that those non-renewable sources of identity and research be kept intact for future generations, should have a more important meaning in the 21st century.

Within this context, this thesis discusses the current approaches to conservation of archaeological sites, the emergence of the management within this field, its various definitions, legislative and administrative backgrounds in different countries, organizational structures and examples of management plans, the current conditions in Turkey regarding archaeological sites, legislative and organizational provisions and examples of management plans and later focuses on the implementation of the ideas derived from these

studies on an archaeological site in western Turkey. In this respect, the study analyses management as a method for the conservation of archaeological sites, and makes use of the knowledge derived from the background information to suggest better mechanisms for the conservation of archaeological sites in Turkey. Therefore, it should be remembered that, this study does not try to solve every problem related with this field but make a research through approaches to management of archaeological sites, relate those with the conditions in Turkey and provide guidelines for the future of the chosen case study area through management.

The main idea presented in the thesis is that managing archaeological sites should be considered as the suitable mechanism for their conservation and integration with their physical surroundings and the local community. It also emphasizes that the conservation of archaeological sites can be achieved not only by management plans but also most importantly by public awareness and interest. Especially in the case of Turkey, where conservation of archaeological sites is believed to be against the development processes of the country, acknowledging the need for proper management and the supported involvement of the public during this process should be one of the main steps towards conscious conservation of our archaeological sites.

1.2 Methodology

This thesis is made up of two sections. In the first section the history of development of conservation of archaeological sites and the ways today's society and governments interpret their archaeological sites are discussed. This is followed by the examination of management of archaeological sites for conservation in detail, studying the meaning and process of management for archaeological sites and its various implementations on several sites abroad. This section of the thesis ends with a detailed study on the conditions in Turkey, on how archaeological sites are interpreted and how their conservation is provided, in order to add to the reference material to evaluate the case study area. In the second section of

the thesis, a case study area is studied to sample management applications and consequently develop objectives for the conservation and sustainable development of the site, based on the studies and evaluations of the previous section (Fig.1.1).

During the preparation of the thesis, a variety of publications of professionals on archaeology, conservation, archaeological heritage, management of archaeological sites, cultural resource management and archaeological heritage management were researched. Through extensive research of these sources, it was observed that there are differences in terminology in the field of conservation of archaeological sites and management and therefore no internationally accepted terms exist in this field but regional references.

The terms Cultural Resource Management and Archaeological Heritage Management are used to define two different concepts; the first is used to cover all the activities that come with the management of archaeological resources at the international, national and local levels. It includes the policy making and forming adequate institutions to preserve those resources for the benefit of the public. However, the other definition of both Cultural Resource Management and Archaeological Heritage Management, involving similar activities at a smaller scale for a site in order to provide its conservation is the main focus of this thesis. For references to management of this context 'Management of Archaeological Sites' and 'Site Management' are used throughout the scope of this thesis.

In addition to the publications, international charters and conventions were studied to obtain information about the universal principles on the conservation and management of archaeological sites. Also the legislations and organizational structures of several countries were studied from the publications of related experts. To form the framework of the thesis and to base the formulation of a management plan for an archaeological site,

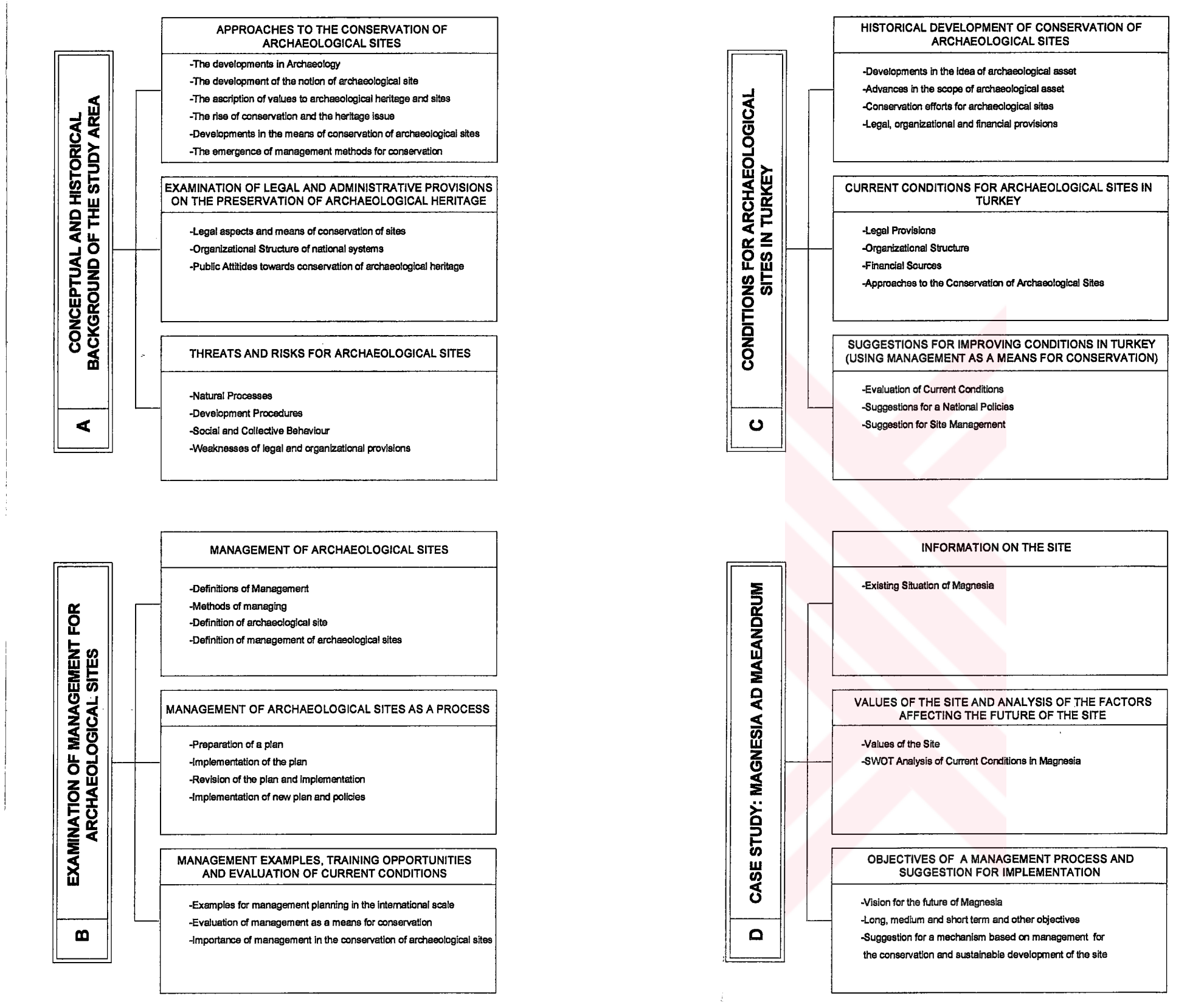

Fig. 1.1 The content of the thesis

other sources related with management of sites were studied, such as management of coastal areas, countrysides and historical landscapes. For the information on the current approaches of Turkey, relevant information on the laws, the structure of the Ministry of Culture and its departments were collected as well as documents of professionals on the subject.

Since management plans situate the most crucial aspect of management, researches have been made to locate actual management plans for archaeological sites to follow the processes that make up management, to further examine mechanisms applied, however the limited publications of management plans restricted the number of examples that could be studied to understand management plans in detail. Although studies in the management of archaeological sites are continuing, most of the sources remain focused on conceptual aspects and forming a foundation of the field therefore it is not easy to find written material of a complete management plan for an archaeological site. Management plans are either not published or the responsible people are content with publishing papers explaining the management plans in summaries, in this way giving an idea of their approach to the matter and objectives related with the conservation of the archaeological sites.

Aside from the written sources, interviews with several professional in the area proved to be of help. Internet sources also aided in the process of forming the conceptual background of the thesis and also in finding relevant management plan examples.

In the case of Magnesia, documentation and information that were supplied from the excavations in Magnesia (with the permission of the excavation director) and the base map prepared by Aydın Har. Müh. Ltd. Şti. in 1990 were used, which were updated through the site surveys performed in 2000 and 2001. Maps supplied from Iller Bankası were utilized to present the site within its wider surroundings. Interviews with the excavation director, the local authorities including the Culture Director, Museum Director, the Head of

the District of Germencik and the head of the village of Tekinköy also provided further information on the site, its present condition and the factors that create the current circumstances in Magnesia.

CHAPTER 2

APPROACHES TO THE CONSERVATION OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES

2.1 Current Conditions for Archaeological Sites

The process of accepting archaeological remains as part of our heritage and acknowledging the importance of providing for their conservation is a long one. Basically, there always was an interest the ancient, however, not as it is seen today. In order to visualize the conditions that archaeological sites are in at the present and to understand the means for their conservation, it is of significance that certain aspects are studied. In this respect, this chapter analyzes:

- Historical development of archaeology, the concept and scope of conservation of archaeological heritage
- Legislative and organizational provisions for archaeological heritage in the international scale
- Threats for archaeological heritage

By undergoing these studies, present circumstances and factors affecting the conservation of archaeological sites can be determined.

2.1.1 The Development of Archaeology and Conservation of Archaeological Sites

The notion of caring for archaeological sites and providing their conservation is the outcome of many interlacing events that mainly occurred

in the 20th century. The rise of archaeology as a science, its continuous developments and the emergence of an understanding of archaeological heritage and sites are some founding elements. It is essential to understand these progressive and complementary developments in order to follow how the ancient remains, which were perceived quite differently from today, were ascribed certain values and consequently became our heritage, and concurrently the concept of conservation gained pace. Parallel to these developments, the concept of conservation emerged and its relation with values of heritage was generated. It is difficult to describe all of the important factors one after the other because usually a set of important development processed simultaneously but gradually.

Naturally, if it were not for the developments in archaeology, there would be no concept of archaeological heritage let alone the conservation of archaeological sites. Archaeology evolved from a mere search and plundering for ancient gold and silver objects and excavations of important sites, into interpreting and evaluating archaeological resources for humanity by introducing and using non-destructive techniques in archaeological research and giving increased significance to social aspects. It will be useful to examine the historical events in this area, in terms of the developments in archaeology, together with other significant events that quickened the pace of conservation of archaeological sites.

Before the 20th century, antiquity was an adventure for the literate person who could afford to go to the so-called 'exotic' places in the hopes of experiencing what was passed on by ancient literature. The archaeological search and excavations were confined to locating and digging already acknowledged sites, such as Troy. Similarly the excavations that took place in those times were based on finding valuable objects and unearthing great monuments without paying attention to any other remains than the one that was sought after. But this attitude gradually began to change and archaeological material started to receive national attention in many countries across the world and legislations began to be prepared taking the

archaeological material into consideration. Towards the end of 19th century, nearly every country in Europe had its ancient monuments protected under its law (Cleere, 1984). This period marks an important stage in history, similar to the Swedish Royal Proclamation of 1666, when it was declared that all objects from antiquity are the property of the Crown. It was a stepping-stone from the previous notions that antiquity could serve only in financial means also beginning to acknowledge the values of ancient remains as a national code.

Following these, during first decades of the 20th century, archaeology started to be perceived as a science, with the objective of describing material remains of the past. Great importance was given to obtaining chronological results from the archaeological researches or excavations though the validation of those results were still not scientific but on the contrary were based on the importance of the person who conducted the research or excavation. Also the methods used in archaeological reasoning and explanation could not be based on logical argumentation (Trinity University - Classics 1304).

By that time, the industrialization processes and development trends in much of Europe and USA were changing the way of life and the physical surroundings of the society. It is not surprising to see that these, combined with the after effects of the World War II, resulted in a renewed perception of the physical environment and the outcome of the massive destruction caused by the war produced a consciousness for keeping the environment intact, followed by a reaction of reconstructing and protecting the physical heritage. The interest to preserve what was associated with heritage similarly affected the way people perceived archaeological remains. However, the intense developments and reshaping of the physical environment had started to show its toll on archaeological remains. It is at those times that the concept of 'rescue archaeology' and 'salvage archaeology' appeared as a means to save disappearing traces of past civilizations. It involved the documentation of archaeological information prior

to development or redevelopment in an area and it slowly became widespread in many European countries (Cleere, 1989). Within the increasing pressures of development processes, some countries paid attention to their archaeological remains and combined the efforts on their research with the development implementation procedures.

In the 1950s, archaeological studies and excavations were increasing in number all over the world however without collective concern for the conservation of those ancient remains. It was in 1956 that 'UNESCO Recommendation on International Principles Applicable to Archaeological Excavations' was declared stressing the need for common principles to guide the national authorities responsible from archaeological heritage and stated basic steps to protect both excavated and un-excavated archaeological sites. It also recommended that centralized state agencies take active role in administering archaeological services and coordinating collaborative research on archaeological sites[1]. It was the first time that archaeological excavations were advised to be controlled and carried out scientifically, opposed to previous unmonitored activities.

1960s saw great changes in both archaeology and the effects on archaeological heritage. It was the age of a big economic boom around the world, which was followed by widespread changes in technology and economic and social life. Development and tourism became two major aspects in all countries (Cleere, 1989: 2). Many highways and dams were constructed as part of the development processes. The economic growth that had started across the world had made it suitable for the tourism industry to emerge and flourish. On the one hand historic places and archaeological sites were lost to the so-called "modernization" acts and transformed into new settlement areas, and on the other hand many important archaeological sites began struggling to survive amidst immense visitor pressure, caused by excessing the capacities of sites.

[1] See UNESCO Recommendation, 1956

The ongoing developments and the continuing deterioration of archaeological remains evoked the need to take international action in order to protect them for future generations. In 1964, acknowledging the fact that "People are becoming more and more conscious of human values and regard ancient monuments as a common heritage", the Venice Charter was accepted[2]. The charter is significant in that it has become the foremost document on conservation of monuments by setting international standards for conservation, restoration and excavations. The aim in conserving monuments was described as "to safeguard them no less as works of art as historical monuments". Another important development that occurred through this charter, was the change in the definition of historic monuments: The charter included in its definition of monuments the urban or rural settings in which the monument is found – in other words, an area was defined- and also stressed that modest monuments as well as great works of art are within the scope of this definition. Up to this point the definition was limited to the physical entity of monuments themselves and usually monuments of great significance were studied. So, the charter included the settings of monuments to the entities that have to be conserved. However, though the document was a great advancement, it remained to effect the developments within Europe only. Following the adoption of Venice Charter, in 1965 ICOMOS (The International Council on Monuments and Sites) was founded, to promote the doctrine and the techniques of conservation, which is at present continuing to do so.

Parallel to the more systematic and comprehensive approaches towards archaeological remains and their conservation, changes in the field of archaeology occurred. Towards the end of the 1960s, dissatisfaction with the so-called Great Tradition in archaeology surfaced. Conceptual studies such as Binford's "New Perspectives in Archaeology" (1968) and D.L. Clark's "Analytical Archaeology" (1968) outlined the New Archaeology, which was later to be called 'Processual Archaeology'. The main area that it

[2] See Venice Charter, 1964

differed from the traditional approach in archaeology was that, this new approach made archaeology a science that sought to explain the cultural processes in time, to link events with one another in order to find the reasons of why things have occurred the way they have, rather than making simple descriptions of archaeological data. It was put forward that in understanding the processes of cultural change archaeology could become useful in overcoming the problems of the modern world and make human behaviour more predictable; overall it marked a positivist attitude. In this new approach, archaeology gained a scientific base by making and testing hypothesis and obtaining generalizations about culture. An important aspect was that, processual archaeology sought to explain past events through factors such as environmental change and how humans have adapted to that change, however eliminating social factors to a large extent[3].

Through the Venice Charter and the renewed archaeological approach, many important site excavations started to pay more attention on the techniques applied in archeological excavation and restorations. Naturally, this new trend had its reasons caused by the rising issue of the 1960s, namely tourism. More and more archaeological areas were faced with an ever-growing number of tourists and this growing interest in visiting archaeological remains made it necessary to develop methods for presenting the sites to the visitors. However, tourism made it possible to find means to do that but it also accounted for many hasty solutions to attract more visitors in relatively short times.

At the European level, the need for common principles was realized through 'The European Convention on the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage' prepared by the Council of Europe, in 1969. It emphasized the requirement to apply tight scientific methods in archaeological excavations and to prevent clandestine excavations in order to preserve the archaeological remains. In addition to that, each party was

[3] For more detail in this field, see the publications of Hodder, Renfrew, Shanks – Tilley and the related www-sites listed in 'References'

advised to find means of "establishing a national inventory of publicly owned and, where possible, privately owned archaeological objects"[4]. In this way, more regional guidelines were meant to be set, promoting collaboration among nations on the conservation of archaeological remains. However, the concept of conserving the archaeological remains together with their environments was not established properly although support for it had started with related international principles. Archaeological remains were thought separate from their surroundings, not recognizing their relations with their surroundings. The understanding of 'monuments' continued to suppress the concept of 'settings' that was recognized in the Venice Charter.

A notable development in the 1970s, however, was related with an international action that had its effect on the conservation of cultural heritage. By that time, even though the economic growth in many countries had slowed down, the development pressures of 1960s were still continuing and had their deteriorating and destructive effect on ancient remains. The reaction to these processes combined with the newly generating environmental movement made environmental protection one of the objectives of the period. In 1972 'UN Environmental Programme' was launched and consequently many countries raised funds to lessen the impact of development on archaeological heritage. Also in the same year, UNESCO released 'The Convention for the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage', according to which 'World Heritage Sites' of 'universal cultural value' are still designated. This was a step that marked the beginning of the 'universalism' notion, that archaeological and all sorts of cultural and natural remains could be significant not just for the country they are in but for the whole mankind. This meant further effort to save and sustain cultural and natural heritage.

In the USA, on the other hand, a new concept was introduced to the field of conservation of cultural heritage. The term 'Cultural Resource

[4] See European Convention, 1969

Management' was developed following a series of important publications such as of McGimsey (1972), Lipe and Lindsay (1974), Dickens and Hill (1978), which were mostly practical manuals describing how to work within the US system (Cleere, 1989: 4). Similarly, synonymous terms like 'public archaeology', 'conservation archaeology' and 'historic preservation' also appeared in these publications (Kerber, 1994: 4). Henry Cleere, outlined the fundamental elements of this new term as:

- identification and recording of heritage
- close integration with land-use planning
- establishment of close links and policies with other environmental protection aspects
- making the sites accessible to the public through interpretation and presentation (Cleere, 1989: 10-14)

The initiative of German Democratic Republic in 1978, to study this new concept at an international level marked the beginning of cooperation between nations to develop methods for the conservation of archaeological remains. This new term, however, came under frequent use by two different names on two different continents. Mostly 'Cultural Resource Management' was used in the USA, which became almost overlapping in use with 'Archaeological Heritage Management' in Europe[5].

Concurrent with these progresses, the studies and debates on what the archaeological remains meant to the population at large increased. During the 19th century archaeological remains usually were evaluated according to their artistic significances (Kutay, 1993: 20). However, the studies of A. Riegl, as early as 1903, presented a much more detailed examination of the values attributed to monuments, which were published in his essay 'Modern Cult of Monuments: Its Character and Origin'. There, Riegl presented two sets of values. 'commemorative values of the past' and

[5] See Appendices for further detail on terminology variations.

'present day values' that could be attributed to monuments[6]. The establishment of those concepts though did not start to take part in the conservation discipline until the recognition of the enlarged definition of monuments in the Venice Charter, which added 'use value' to artistic value. Following this, the 1970s proved to be another beginning for similar studies. Especially W.D. Lipe's studies on the subject, which were revised and published in 1984, 'Value and Meaning in Cultural Resources', contributed to the field of conservation. These studies contributed and shaped the field of conservation of archaeological sites because they supplied significant information on why we save what we save.

A very important event in favour of these studies came in 1981, when the Australian ICOMOS adopted its own 'Charter for the Conservation of Places of Cultural Significance', usually known as "The Burra Charter". Though it was a basic restatement of the Venice Charter, the importance of this document lied in the fact that it included two important concepts, both of which appeared in its title: 'place' and 'cultural significance'. The charter referred to conservation of places, where place was defined as a "site, area, building or other work, group of buildings or other works, together with associated contents and surroundings". It is a steppingstone from the concept of conservation of monuments only (Levin, 1992). Within the context of this charter, conservation was defined as:

> all the processes of looking after a place so as to retain its cultural significance. It includes maintenance and may according to circumstances include preservation, restoration, reconstruction and adaption and will be commonly a combination of more than one of these.

So cultural significance of a place was described as the justification of conservation of the place. The charter also provided valuable statements addressing the specific problems of preserving the cultural heritage of indigenous groups that were previously not acknowledged

[6] For further information and evaluations on Riegl's essay 'Oppositions', 1982 can be examined

(Matero, 1995: 133). Another important factor in this document is the emphasis made on the necessity to prepare a conservation policy of a place by studying the physical condition and cultural significances of the place, in advance of any disturbances to the place. Until the adoption of the Burra Charter, the concepts of conserving whole areas were resting on ambiguous grounds, likewise the attribution of values was not properly acknowledged.

Similarly, 1980s proved to be the decade of newer ideas in archaeology in which a reaction against the current systems in archaeology surfaced. A set of new approaches was defined, which made up the Post-Processual Archaeology, or rather post-processual approaches. Although diverse areas of research emerged, such as Gender Archaeology, the main idea presented by these new approaches was a rejection of the purely scientific methods and explanations of the past but emphasized the need for interpretations. Similarly the generalizations of Processual Archaeology was refused and put that ideology and symbolic aspects were introduced. An interest in cultural theory and human mind are among the basics of this set of approaches. An important point to note is that the belief in the continuation of social tendencies in human being made it necessary to study and understand modern social activities in addition to regular investigations on physical remains. This new set of approaches introduced the ideas that the interaction between the modern society and archaeological remains is important and that there could be differing interpretation alternatives of archaeological sites. Consequently, the importance given to how people attributed values to ancient remains in modern times, and the necessity to include the society into archaeological research found its basis.

The latest developments had resulted with international recognition of the concept of conservation of whole archaeological sites and to maintain them for the future generations, however the main tendency was to develop policies relating to the periphery of the sites only, disregarding relations with factors such as land-use patterns, the interest of the local public and other groups in those sites and not less importantly neglecting to

work in detail on the values of the sites. The recent introduction of the term 'management' into the area of conservation of archaeological heritage came as a result of the increased need to control all of these diverse set of aspects necessary for conservation and to provide a holistic approach to the conservation of archaeological sites and heritage. This demand combined with the effects of the continuing and increasing threats to archaeological remains were not ignored. The international action to hinder further damage that also started the collaborative work to establish management of archaeological heritage took place in 1984 with the creation of 'International Committee on Archaeological Heritage Management' (ICAHM) by ICOMOS, in 1984. This committee set out to achieve three important goals and finalized them one by one: it compiled a directory of archaeological heritage agencies and institutions which was launched after extensive work of Norwegian archaeologists, it held the first international conference about archaeological heritage management with the title of 'Archaeology and Society' in Sweden in 1988 which was attended by about forty participant countries, and it prepared the 'Charter for the Protection and Management of Archaeological Heritage' in 1990 (Cleere, 2000: 117-118).

This charter, being the seminal doctrinal document for this kind of conservation means, laid down the principles relating to different aspects of archaeological heritage management, such as outlining the responsibilities of public authorities, legislators and the public in general; the qualifications of professionals involved in archaeological heritage management and their exchange among nations and made distinctions between the components of archaeological heritage, including sites and places that are part of living traditions and those that are not. The charter accentuated the need for integrated protection policies to limit the effect of development on archaeological heritage. Merging of protection policies into land use, development and planning and also cultural, environment and educational policies were advised. It also emphasized the importance of public participation in the protection of archaeological heritage and deemed it essential especially where indigenous peoples were concerned. The public

participation was to be based on access to the knowledge necessary for the decision-making, thus the provision of information for the public gained importance. This document started a very comprehensive approach towards the conservation of archaeological heritage based on integration in all aspects, including the public and development activities.

This new approach was further promoted at the European level, with the "European Convention on the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage" adopted by the Council of Europe in 1992 that was prepared by international experts in heritage management and law. This convention proposed and supported the idea to exchange experiences and experts related with the conservation of archaeological heritage between European nations and it also dealt with means of integrating the protection of archaeological heritage into physical planning procedures. In this way, integrative methods for providing sustainability of archaeological heritage were endorsed.

As a result, the 1990s proved to be productive in providing collaboration between professionals related with the conservation of archaeological sites. One of the most important issues of this decade was the studies related with management as a means to protect and conserve archaeological sites The second conference organized by ICAHM was held in 1994, six years after the first, on "Archaeological remains: *in situ* preservation" which was followed by the second edition of the directory of agencies and institutions related with archaeological heritage in 1995. Later in 1999, ICAHM coordinated the organization of a session at the 4th World Archaeological Congress in Cape Town. All of these activities contributed in connecting professionals in the area, training them and creating platforms for debate on current issues, thus developing better conditions for archaeological sites.

Through these efforts, it managing archaeological heritage gained more approval and was further developed as a means providing

conservation. It was also in the 1990s that the books, 'Management Guidelines for World Cultural Heritage Sites' by Feilden and Jokkilehto in 1993 and 'Risk Preparedness: A Management Manual for World Cultural Heritage' by Stovel in 1998, both products of UNESCO, ICCROM and 'Archaeological Heritage Management' by ICOMOS were published. These prove that those international organizations promoted managing cultural heritage and so contributed to the subject by forming main principles to be applied in the management of cultural heritage and archaeological sites.

Following these developments, although not tremendous changes, most countries have started to define their own understanding of management of archaeological sites and archaeological heritage management. Countries like Ireland and Mexico are establishing their own principles and especially in England, management plans are being prepared for a number of World Heritage Sites. Australia has become one of the main countries showing progress in this area. In 1999 Australia revised its Burra Charter for the fourth time, in a way constantly updating and reviewing information that enables fresh and renewed efforts for the conservation of cultural heritage.

It is seen that, similar to the advances that can be followed in archaeology, which is currently based on looking at the whole picture rather than focus only on the material itself, also in the field of conservation the need for a more holistic view gained importance.

2.1.2 Legal and Administrative Provisions for the Protection of Archaeological Sites

Conservation of archaeological sites and maintaining them for the future is part of a greater, more complex mechanism. It can be seen that parallel to the emergence of the notion of conserving archaeological remains, just like other cultural entities, which was continuously strengthened by international principles and guidelines; national systems

were showing progress too in the way archaeological heritage was interpreted and in bringing into force tools for their conservation. The world advanced very far from the first national ownership in Sweden, which brought protection to ancient objects only, to a more comprehensive understanding of archaeological heritage and also the means to provide their protection.

Today, it is clear that the means to render archaeological sites with proper approaches towards their conservation is directly related with how nations perceive the matter and the legal means of protection they put into action. In this respect, the following study shows an examination of current national systems on cultural heritage and archaeological sites around the world, by focusing on these aspects:

- legislations on archaeological heritage
- organizations related with archaeological heritage
- public attitudes towards conservation of archaeological heritage

It is accepted that the protection of archaeological heritage can be properly done only if there is a good cultural heritage management system at the national level, and this system depends on the relevant legislation, the ownership of cultural heritage, the organizational system responsible from cultural heritage, and on the public support. Naturally, these systems vary from one country to the other, first depending on their legislations. H. Cleere emphasized this fact as follows:

> The form of any cultural resource management system is determined by the administrative and legislative framework of the country in which it operates. ... Another area where administrative and legislative traditions may influence the effectiveness of a system is that of the definition of what constitutes cultural resource management and the degree of fragmentation of its components. (1984: 125)

The **legislations** on the protection of cultural heritage, define in which context the material remains of the past will be protected. They specify whether all recognized and unrecognized cultural heritage will be under the protection of the nation, which is the case in the Scandinavian countries, where all the undiscovered antiquities are also automatically protected once they are discovered in addition to each discovered monument that is under protection, or whether only those that are identified and legally recognized will be under legal protection, as in Italy, where the *vincolo* system is applied. There, the landowner has to inform the authorities of the discovery of an ancient remain and the Ministry in turn has to notify the landowner of the state interest and thus ensures legal protection (d'Agostino, 1984: 75). A different version of protection legislation is where protection is implemented in certain parts of a country only. In the USA, this kind of a system is in action, where only federally owned or Indian lands are under legal protection.

In addition to outlining the protection conditions of cultural heritage, the legislations define the owners of cultural property, whether it is the state or private persons. These usually reflect a country's tradition of property ownership. The ownership patterns of cultural resources naturally affect the protection activities in a country. In United Kingdom for example, the landowners have a strong position in determining the future of cultural resources in their property. The listing and scheduling of a cultural resource on a private property does not prevent the owner from changing parts of the resource, however only after an official consent (Saunders, 1989: 156). In communist countries, however, the cultural resources are state owned and under high protection, with severe penalties if they are harmed or destructed.

Another matter that is defined by the legislations is the permissions of excavations. In countries such as France, all excavations, whether on protected monuments or not, depend on official permission,

whereas in Great Britain and the USA, only in protected areas arises a requirement for official authorization.

An interesting fact pointed out by H. Cleere is that "In Europe,..., there seems to be an inverse relationship between the complexity and severity of legislation and the effectiveness of cultural resource management in the country." (Cleere, 1984: 130). In Denmark and Norway there are short and relatively simple legislations on the protection of cultural heritage in comparison to Spain, for example, but they do work so well that they are one of the few countries where heritage is so fully protected.

The **organizational framework** of a country is one other important factor affecting the protection of cultural heritage. The most common structural types of national organizations today are centralized, decentralized and federal organizations, all of which are bound to carry out duties such as making surveys and preparing inventories, managing monuments, supervising rescue excavations, thus ensuring the protection of the cultural heritage.

In countries where a centralized organization controls the protection of cultural heritage, such as in Sweden and Norway, regional departments or museums take on some responsibilities like authorizing rescue excavation permissions and carrying out excavations, while the central office of antiquities based in their capitals are responsible from all actions related to the cultural heritage. Denmark, another country with a centralized system, has a slightly different structure. It has as its main responsible bodies, the two divisions under the Ministry of Environment (Nature and National Forest Agencies) and the National Museum. In this structure, the two agencies usually carry out the heritage management facilities, whereas the National Museum is responsible from excavations. In France, however, this division in the center is much more pronounced by the presence of several central organizations that are subservient to different ministries. The *Sopraintendenze* in Italy, on the other hand are an example

of financially and administratively independent regional departments of the central agency, in this case, of the Ministry of Cultural and Environmental Property in Italy, and they are responsible from conducting surveys and inventories, supervising excavations and restorations, apply the *vincolo* system and they also have the right to monitor development projects. In federal organizations, such as in Germany, there is no federal antiquities legislation or a centralized antiquities agency. Each federal state, in the case of Germany the *Lander*, has its own legislation and services that carries out surveys, inventories and excavations[7].

Besides legal provisions that supervise the preservation of cultural heritage, **public attitudes** are also one great factor that should not be underestimated in the process of the conservation of cultural resources. As H. Cleere explains:

> Since archaeological heritage is governed by legislation, which must be deemed to have been enacted in the public interest, and is in most countries in the ownership of the state or other public institutions, it must be accepted that it should be managed in the public interest. (1989: 10)

The public support or lack of support in protecting cultural heritage is especially a definitive criterion on how the protection activities will proceed. Depending on the public backing and will, more extensive and collaborative legislations can be put forward. In the Scandinavian countries, especially in Denmark for example, the public support to protection of cultural heritage is huge and this has become a tradition and identity of those countries in question, which has resulted in well-preserved and protected sites, landscapes and buildings.

Although it is obvious that there will be differing national systems on preserving cultural heritage, certain elements have evolved in time that should be fulfilled in order to provide a better protection for their

[7] For detail on legislative and organizational systems in Europe see 'Approaches to Archaeological Heritage' ed. by H. Cleere and related WWW sites listed in 'References'

archaeological heritage. An effective national system, as mentioned above, should have a clear definition of what its cultural resources are and what their management incorporates. In order to establish a functional system, the cultural resources have to be identified and correctly recorded, the best means to do this would be the preparation of a national inventory, including the various forms of cultural heritage together with their definitions and typologies. Such an inventory system is continuing in Denmark, for example.

On the other hand, the system should contain a strong statement of a national intent to protect its cultural heritage and should be able to invoke political support to ensure its implementation. Another matter that should be ascertained is the provision of cooperation between the agencies of the nation that are related with cultural heritage in order to connect the archaeological resources with other protection actions for other forms of cultural heritage, thus enabling a holistic approach. Also an establishment of collaboration between different sectors of environmental protection, such as wildlife, landscape and coastal protection would prove to be helpful. Again, Denmark is the only country where protection and conservation actions are gathered in one domain, which is the National Agency. In all other countries, even when there is one main central agency responsible, divisional departments exist which are responsible from different kinds of cultural heritage (Cleere; 1984:127).

As is obvious, development processes in every nation will continue (it would be futile to reject the need for development), however, what a good national heritage management system should do is to integrate the protection of its cultural heritage with the development processes and land-use planning. Cooperation and consultation prior, during and after the development processes should be ensured among those responsible from the protection of the cultural resources and those from the new implementations processes (McManamon; 2000:6-7). A good example to this cooperation, which is mentioned in many sources on the subject, comes from Denmark, about the collaboration of archaeologists with the pipeline

constructors. Countries in Europe and elsewhere have started to devise principles on how to integrate the protection process with the development activities. One of them is Ireland, where the Heritage Council prepared Guidelines on the Integration of Heritage Conservation Issues in Development Plans.

One other aspect that should be noted is the collaboration with the public for the protection of the cultural heritage. Especially at a time when decentralization is promoted more and more each day, receiving the support of the locals becomes more crucial. The power of the locals should not be disregarded. Also, an effort must be put to teach the public on the archaeological resources, their values and why they have to be preserved, using special education programmes. Likewise, public attitudes towards the past and the cultural heritage should be studied to understand how the public perceives and relates to the remains of the past[8].

2.1.3 Threats and Risks for Archaeological Sites

The factors that threaten the sustainability of archaeological sites and cultural heritage in general are increasing constantly. Usually, the threats appear as a group, which makes it even more difficult to deal with them. Since the world is developing everyday, there is also a need to monitor the causes that negatively affect the continuity of cultural heritage. ICOMOS prepared such a report in 2000, and according to the 'ICOMOS World Report 2000 On Monuments And Sites In Danger'[9]; there are several trends that affect the heritage:

- Changing role of the state towards divesting itself of its responsibilities

[8] A small-scaled survey made in England is one of the examples of analyzing the behaviour of the public and the reasons of their attitude. See P.G. Stone, 195-205

[9] This information is based on the report in ICOMOS International www-site

- Changing balance between public values and private interests
- Lack of human, financial and professional resources
- Domination of global economical interests
- Global trend of standardization of culture, construction industry, practices etc
- Accelerated rate and greater scale of destruction
- Increase of population and poverty

The same report outlines the risks to heritage into four categories:

- Natural processes: such as erosion, weathering, vegetation overgrowth, floods, fire
- Development related factors: such as changing land use, development projects, unmanaged tourism
- Social and Collective Behaviours: such as migration, vandalism, housing needs
- Weaknesses of the legal, organizational provisions and the professionals in the field: such as inconsistent interventions, lack of monitoring, weakly updated listing, insufficient training

Especially in the case of archaeological sites, understanding the threats is important because unlike other objects of heritage that are seen in museums, threats to sites cannot be controlled easily. This is because their environment and security cannot be controlled thoroughly so sites are more vulnerable to threats than movable cultural property. The ICOMOS Report emphasizes that, lack of maintenance, protection and interpretation threaten "the integrity of the place and objects related to it". Also, the fact that archaeological sites are approached with the knowledge at hand and it is acknowledged that the present information can change with the discovery of new material through time makes archaeological sites full of unknown. This makes it additionally difficult to decrease the effects of the threats of today.

2.2 Evaluation of the Current Conditions of Archaeological Sites

It is clear that the ways archaeological sites are interpreted today are the result of the developments and trends that affect cultural heritage in general. In this respect, having examined the developments and facts that are mentioned above, it can be said that there are four main factors that affect the current approaches towards archaeological sites and their conservation (Fig. 2.1). These are the advances in the concept and scope of archaeological heritage, advances in archaeology, scientific and technological advances in archaeological research and the increase in threats to archaeological sites.

Today conservation of cultural heritage involves taking a holistic approach, enabling integration with the surrounding elements, land use patterns, developments and working together and participating with the public (Fig. 2.2). Conservation is based on knowledge, which is acknowledged to need constant update and management. The interventions in the name of conservation are more and more focused on performing the minimum implementation so as to retain the original. The most important development in conservation is that, it main aim is determined to be the conservation of the values of the cultural heritage. In this way, determining values is especially important in the conservation activities of the present.

As in conservation, the current understanding of archaeological practice also affects archaeological sites. Archaeology is no longer focused on descriptions of the material but is more oriented towards understanding the cultural continuities and socio-economic relations of an area. Since public integration gained more importance in this field, interpretation and presentation have developed tremendously. Not surprisingly, as in other scientific fields, use of new technology is especially promoted in collecting, storing and updating information.

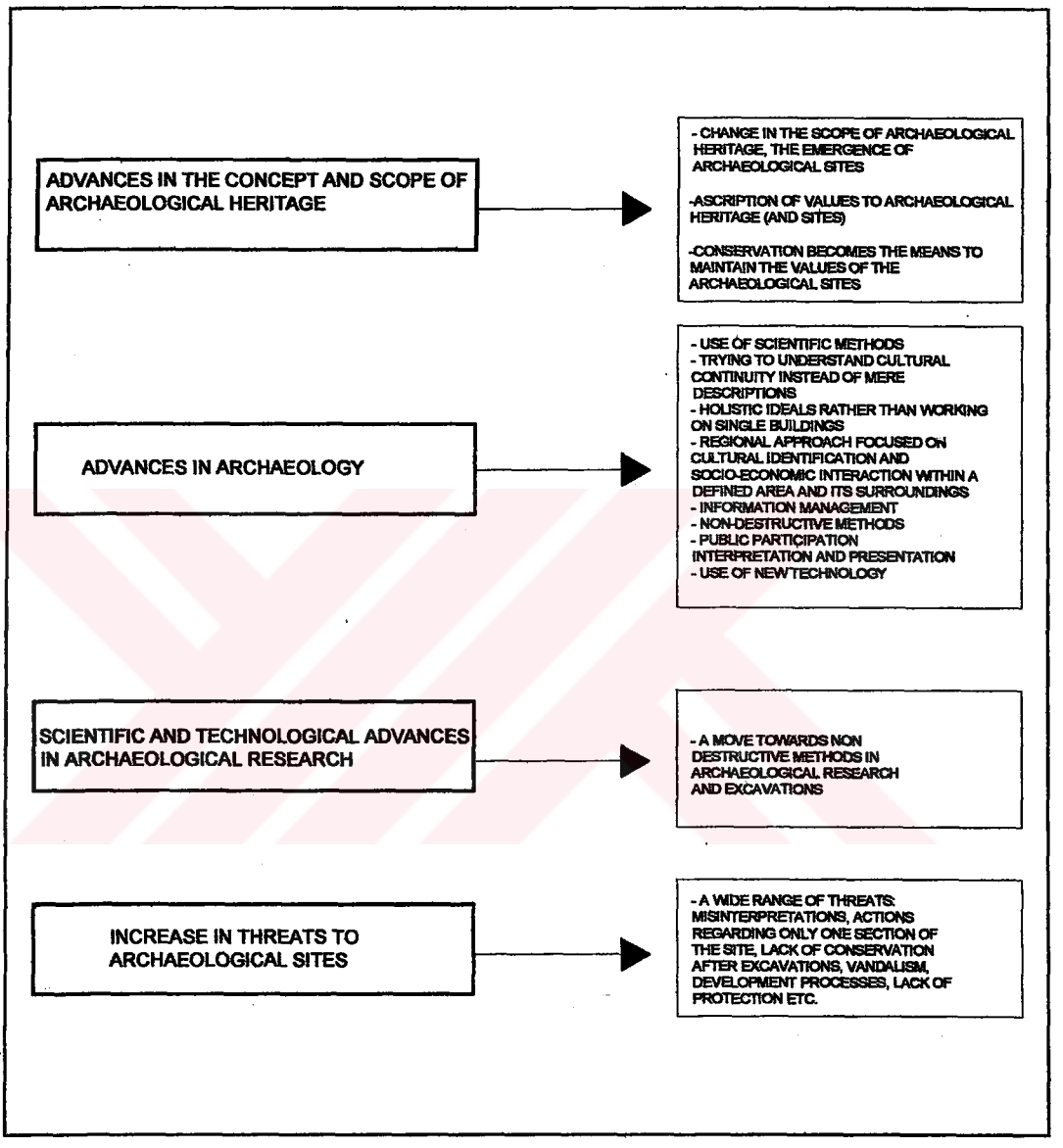

Fig 2. 1 The Factors Creating Today's Conditions for Archaeological Sites

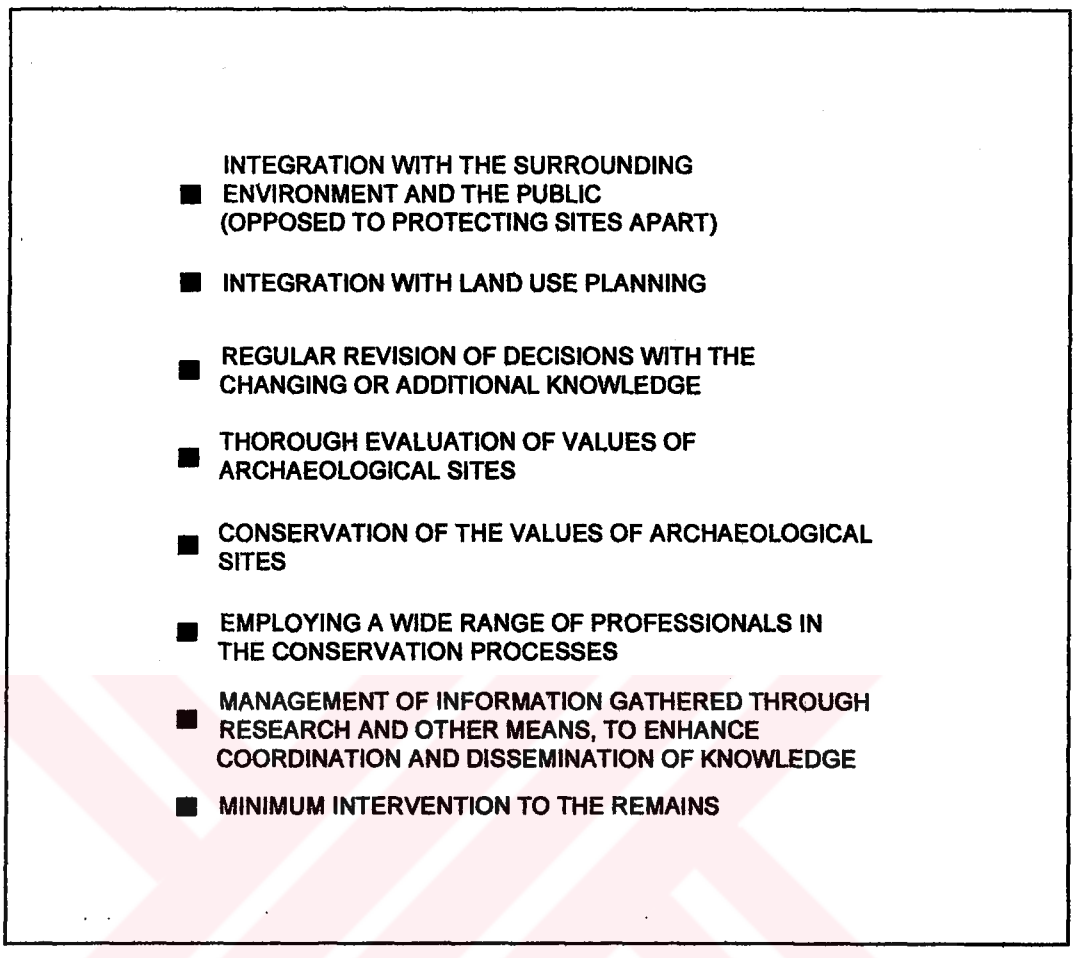

Fig 2. 2 The Promoted Vision of Conservation of Cultural Heritage

In the presence of these concepts of conservation and archaeology, the changing world poses many threats to damage the archaeological sites. The world presents more complex conditions and relations everyday, and the resulting reaction to these, as mentioned in the changes in conservation and archaeological research, has become to take a more systematic, holistic and integrative approach for the conservation of archaeological sites. In this respect, managing archaeological sites is viewed by many as the proper method for the conservation of archaeological sites, taking the current conditions into consideration. Management is taken as

means to provide conservation through integrating the archaeological research with the new developments that affect archaeological sites.

Until this stage, the developments in the area of conservation of archaeological sites and cultural heritage in general have been examined, based on the processes on the international scale, taking notice of important turning points, and international actions. Understanding that, starting from the late 20th century there is a new approach in conservation of archaeological sites that promotes holistic views for sustainable development, the following chapter examines management as a means to provide the conservation, integration and sustainable development of archaeological sites.

CHAPTER 3

MANAGEMENT OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES

3.1 The Definition and Scope of Management for Archaeological Sites

The conservation of archaeological sites is dependent on many aspects. Especially in this century, the need for systematic means is clearly evident in protecting archaeological sites against continuous development pressures and other threats. Today, conservation issues related with archaeological sites have taken new turns in trying to solve the diverse set of problems affecting archaeological sites all over the world.

As mentioned in the previous chapter, archaeological sites are face to face with renewed threats everyday, and the consequences of narrow thinking during the process of conservation of archaeological sites are fairly apparent. The relations of a site with its surroundings and the public, and the fact that sites are exposed to a number of threats ranging from vandalism to excessive use have usually been neglected. On the other hand, the decisions made for archaeological sites were for the most part the reflections of one set of group or person rather than a collaborative effort. As explained by N. Agnew (1997) "The archaeologist sees the archaeology, the biologist sees the ecology, the visitor perceives the ruin."

Therefore it is important and essential to use holistic approaches in protecting archaeological sites and providing their maintenance for the future. Today, the most appropriate method to cope with the problems associated with archaeological sites has become managing them for their

conservation. The reason for this can be better understood by examining the meaning of 'management' itself. As B. Startin explains "to manage the archaeological resource we must be clear what the resource is, what management means, and, perhaps most importantly, how the two interact." (Startin, 1995: 144)

By definition management means "wise use of means to accomplish an end". (Webster's Dictionary, 1981: 691). Similarly management is defined as a process "which must be used in order to bring 'ideas, people and things' together to meet aims and objectives and to analyze the various means of achieving these objectives" offering "means of measuring how well objectives are being met and how best conflicting information can be reconciled" (Bromley, 1996: 16). One of the founding elements of management is systematically working on understanding the future and the possible changes so as to make appropriate decisions today. It is the programming and organization of all anticipated aspects related to what is being managed and therefore, management has to be flexible.

In other words, management is, to approach an aim within a systematic framework, by understanding the resource, analyzing the data achieved from the resource, to foresee the possible changes and reach the aim by skillfully evaluating all of those aspects. It is not a prescription that will define only a stage or a point in time, on the contrary, it is a process of programming and executing actions to reach the goal and regularly renew program as new information presents itself. Therefore, as Agnew explains (1997), management is about having a holistic perspective.

Archaeological sites, on the other hand (adopting the definition of ICAHM-1990), are part of archaeological heritage, which in turn are "part of the material heritage in respect of which archaeological methods provide primary information." They are composed of irrecoverable physical remains once lost, not to mention the meaning that the human beings attribute to them. To provide the conservation of archaeological sites within an

atmosphere of constructions of new infrastructure and other development activities, excessive amount of tourists and the improper actions which are undertaken for 'presentation', the destruction caused by excavations which leave the site unprotected once they finish digging is very difficult in itself and these combined with the information that excavations provide each year and the diverse interests of the public are easy to make chaos out of any unsystematic and short-term attempt for conservation.

For archaeological sites, D.M. Evans (1986: 10) addresses management to be an effective administration and adds "To manage an archaeological site is to approach a defined objective, or objectives, for that site in a disciplined way which, with given constrain and resources, will most easily allow that objective to be realised." This means that for each determined aim to be accomplished, there has to be systematic methods in evaluating the site by gathering information about what the limits and possibilities are.

So, management is the suitable method for conservation and sustainability of archaeological sites by providing the following:

- a holistic approach by integrating and knowing all aspects related with the site and allowing sound judgements related to priorities
- understanding and deciphering the values of the site
- bringing together all the interest groups and most importantly the public in order to reconcile all stakes in the name of conservation.
- controlling all actions of change that will happen on the site such as making sure the carrying capacity of the site is not exceeded
- making planned decisions as opposed to taking action when a crisis occurs, making use of related policies resulting from

comprehensive studies that help to interfere to a problem with much more basis

In other words, management of archaeological sites is, to maintain the site's values and thus conserve the site through understanding the site with its values (acknowledging that those values can change over time), foreseeing changes that will affect the site and establish integration of the site with its physical and social surroundings, by the collaboration of all related interest groups (Fig. 3. 1).

According to Feilden and Jokilehto, management, based on detailed analysis of the site's significance, has to include the following criteria (1993: 2):

- ensuring that all site staff understand the cultural values to be preserved
- providing specific guidelines based upon the statement of significance of the site
- making complete inventory of all the cultural resources within the site
- arranging for regular inspections and formal reports by the professionals with suitable qualifications and experience
- drafting a strategic management plan leading to the formulation of resource projects which are incorporated into an annual work programme according to their priority
- respecting, in all work, the ethics of conservation, the established international recommendations of UNESCO, and guidelines such as the Venice Charter

Management defines the relationships between the interest groups and the legal means and provisions under which the process will be sustained. Successful management therefore, will involve cooperation between the government and its related institutions, academics and

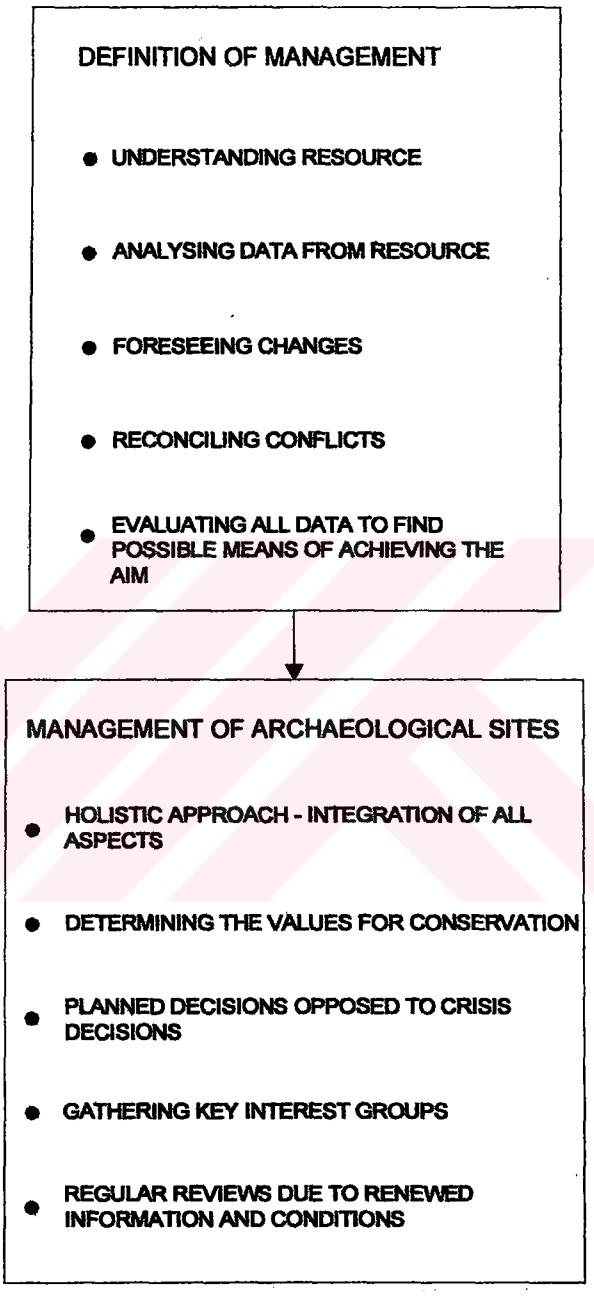

Fig. 3.1 The objectives achieved through managing archaeological sites

professionals from several disciplines, public or private initiatives, the local people and the public in general.

It is also of importance to remember that, management can be successful only if it "seeks retention of the cultural significance of a place while acknowledging and accommodating a shifting consensus on the nature of that significance" (Levin, 1992).

3.2 The Process of Management of Archaeological Sites

The principal aim of management examined here is to conserve the site. Management of archaeological sites is a process of two phases. The first part involves the preparation of the management plan, which is produced by consulting relevant professionals and key interest groups, filing up all documentation of the site, determining the values and defining policies and strategies after the evaluation of those. The second phase of managing involves the implementation of the plan on a daily basis, by using the policies and strategies defined in the plan, and solving other problems that might emerge during the daily management of the site, referring to the stated policies.

3.2.1 Preparation of a Management Plan

A management plan is the fundamental reference material for the management of an archaeological site. Giora Solar (2000) gives a very simple description of a site management plan saying "it covers everything that will happen on and to a site through its implementation, as long as that plan remains unchanged." In those terms, it is a document consisting of information on essential principles and action programs for issues such as the following:

- conservation of ruins
- suitable utilizations

- presentation of the features of the site
- protection essentials

Along the same lines, M. de la Torre and Mac Lean, emphasizing that a management plan, rather than answering to every question about the site, provides a framework for decisions to be made and refers to management plan as:

> ...its usefulness lies in articulating policies for different areas of activities – such as excavation, conservation, visitor management, interpretation, and maintenance – that are in accordance with the significance of the site and with the values to be conserved. (1997: 12)

The preparation of a plan involves professionals from many disciplines in related fields. However, the plans should not be complex as a result of that, clear statements of objectives and necessary means to realize them is the most appropriate solution.

Stages of Preparation of a Management Plan

The information related to the stages after which a management plan is completed show similarities in almost all of sources. They emphasize the importance of taking care in defining the values of the site upon which the policies for management are formed. The basis of preparing the management plan is to thoroughly evaluate the site with all its positive and negative sides and to understand its values. The stages of preparation of a management plan concerning archaeological sites are most clearly defined by Feilden and Jokilehto and S. Sullivan, as well as in the Burra Charter. All of these materials are the most used references in preparing management plans and in the field of managing archaeological sites. All of the sources put emphasis on the importance of adapting the methods described since every country has its own provisions and related problems on archaeological sites.

In their guideline book on the management of World Heritage Sites, Feilden and Jokilehto outline the process of preparation as follows (1993: 35):

- initial survey of the site
- site description and boundary definition
- identification of resources
- evaluation of resources
- formulation of objectives and consideration of constraints
- definition of projects
- work programme and annual plans
- execution of works
- recording, reporting and review of results
- storage of information and data
- revision of site description and re-evaluation
- formulation of revised objects and reconsideration of constraints
- definition of further projects
- revised work programme and next annual plan

As can be seen, the plan describes a revolving system of regular revisions, based on renewed evaluation of the site. An important issue that must be taken into consideration starting from the beginning of the planning process is to gather information about the national and local plans, forecasts of demographic growth and decline. Similarly, S. Sullivan describes the preparation of a management plan with the following outline (Sullivan, 1997: 17):

- identification of key interest groups:
- documentation of the site
- significance assessment
- management assessment

- definition of management policy
- definition of management strategies

According to the outlined processes, the preparation process involves a clear understanding of the site which is accomplished by detailed documentation and by locating and integrating the key interest groups, the people or groups which value the site, have stakes in it or responsible from its administration. This knowledge is then used to state the values attributed to the site. Having defined the values, all data are collected which will affect the management of the site. Finally, the policies are defined followed by the statements of strategies for implementations of those policies (Fig. 3.2).

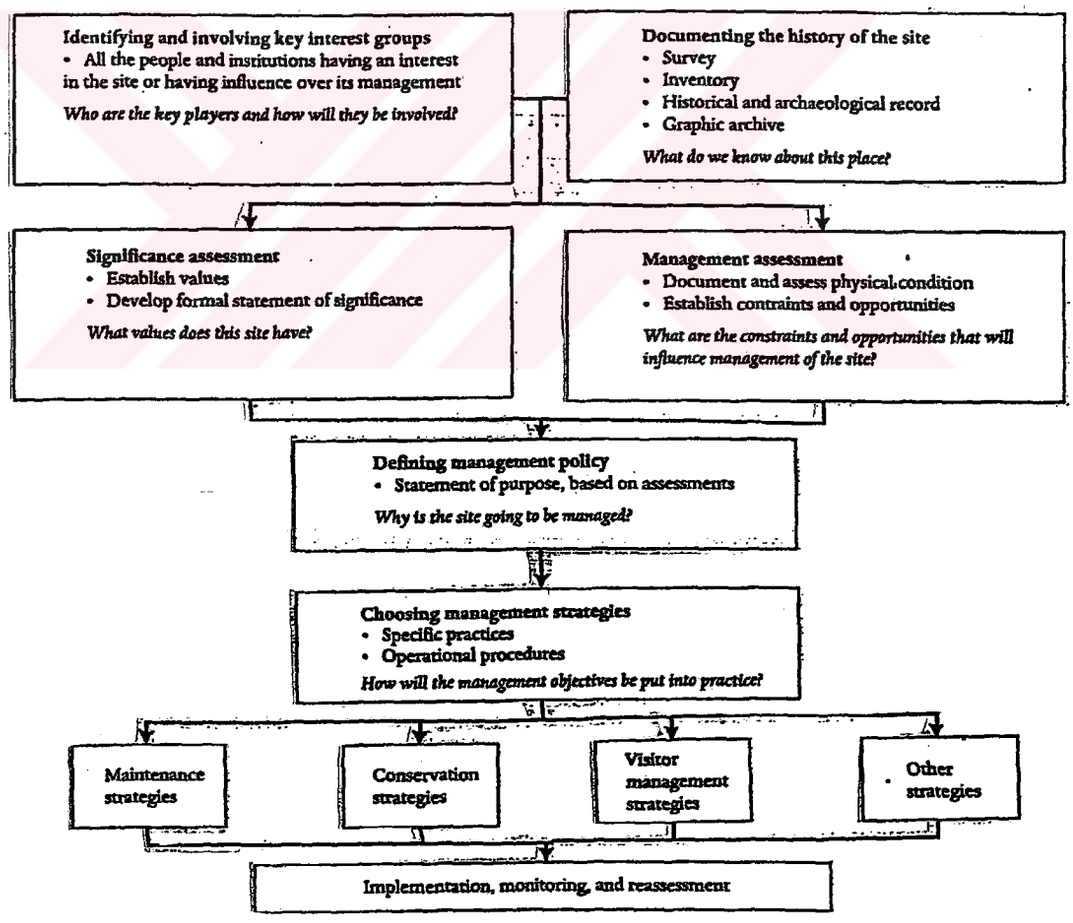

Fig. 3.2 The Planning Process of Management (Sullivan, 1997:17)

Likewise, The Burra Charter (Truscott-Young, 2000), gives the following sequence for preparing management plans:

- identify place and associations
- gather and record information about the place to understand significance
- assess significance
- prepare a statement of significance
- identify obligations arising from significance
- gather information about other factors affecting the future of the place
- develop policy
- prepare a statement of policy
- manage place in accordance with policy
- monitor and review

For the cause of this thesis, these outlines are taken as the main references and guidelines, and the stages of preparation of a management plan for an archaeological site are described based on their descriptions with additional contributive references from other professionals in the field. These will be helpful in examining the several examples of management plans and creating a basis for the case study.

Determination of Key Interest Groups and Documentation of the Site

Key interest groups "... include the people for whom the site has a value, those who have important knowledge about the site and those who can influence its management." (Sullivan, 1997: 18). They are the authorities, locals, developers, excavation teams, all of whom are related with the archaeological sites in question. It is important to identify the representatives of those groups and communicate with them starting from the preparation stage, in order to understand how they interpret the site, to

learn what their problems are and to hear their suggestions for the future of the site. Meetings with those groups should continue during and after the management plan, to let them know the proceedings and to ask their opinion about the implementation.

Progressing concurrently is the process of gathering all the information about the site. This work includes, the research on the history of the site, previous researches, studies and documentation about the site, its relation with its surroundings (other archaeological sites, cities, villages) and its importance in its region. In some cases, where there is adequate information about the previous works on the site, an intervention history can be outlined.

In other words, this stage forms the foundation of the planning process because the assessments and evaluations will be based on the researches made at this point.

Significance Assessment

The second stage involves determining the values of the site and resolving the conflicts that will most likely erupt in prioritizing the values among key interest groups. As referred to by T. Darvill (1995: 49) "In management terms a special difficulty arises when the same set of objects or materials are rated as important within conflicting value systems." Therefore, values should not be assigned depending on the judgements of a single person; on the contrary, each key interest group should be taken into consideration to reach a sound judgement.

Identifying and defining the values of the site is essential in order to ensure that the means for conservation are coherent and attentive of the social and physical conditions of the site (Avrami, 2000). The process of assessing the values is especially important in integrating all key interest groups promoting the collaboration and adoption of the notion of conservation among the communities. Through such an approach the

strategies that will be defined later on can be based on a variety of interpretations, issues and people, which will prevent perceiving the site through the eyes of certain groups only.

The criteria and concepts for assigning values to the cultural resources show variation. Today, the concept of values is a whole subject matter by itself and there are many values attributed to archaeological sites including educational, research, economic, social, spiritual and artistic values. The determination of values depends on the features of the archaeological site itself as well as how the key interest groups interpret the site[1].

Authenticity also comes as a criterion for judging the cultural heritage. It is "ascribed to a heritage resource that is materially original or genuine (as it was constructed) and as it has aged in time" (Feilden-Jokilehto, 1993: 16) and it has four aspects: design, material, workmanship and setting. Assessing values can also include the degrees of significance of those values, in other words the importance given to them. The degrees of significance can be classified as exceptional, considerable, moderate, low and intrusive (OAU, 2001: 7). Defining the degrees of significance for the values of the site would be useful in drawing up the strategies.

On the whole, the assessment of values is the key stage of planning because the determined values will be the reasons for the site's conservation and therefore those values will be the ones to be sustained in order to provide holistic conservation of the site. Today, it is commonly accepted that the values of the present might not be the values of tomorrow, since the ideas and information that the values are based on may change in the future. Therefore it is essential to review this assessment at regular intervals so as to intervene to the site as appropriately as possible.

[1] For detailed information on the values of cultural heritage see H. Cleere, W.D. Lipe, A. Riegl, J. Levin, M. de la Torre, E. Avrami and D. Kutay.

Management Assessment

In order to make realistic and functional decisions for conservation, it is of great importance to collect information on aspects that might affect the future of site, thus management of the site. Befittingly, S. Sullivan calls this set of information as the 'working environment' (1997: 21). The scope of data to be collected includes the physical condition of the site, technical possibilities, the needs and expectations of the community, current and projected patterns of visitor use, neighbouring land use and ownership.

One of the important factors of the working environment is assessing the 'carrying capacity' of the site. It is defined as "the maximum level of use in terms of number and activities, that can be accommodated in order to meet the needs of inhabitants and visitors before a decline in environmental value" (Özgönül; 1996: 62). So, carrying capacity involves understanding the limits and features of interventions that a site can handle without getting damaged in the process. Defining the limits is especially important in order to prevent destruction and misuse of the site. Since carrying capacity is based on efficiency of management and visitor expectation as well as related information, regular review of the carrying capacity of the site is needed in order to implement attentive strategies.

Making a Strength-Weakness-Opportunity-Threat Analysis can help assessing the information regarding the management environment. This can especially be of help in clarifying immediate actions and other actions to be accomplished on the long-term etc. Some aspects that might form pieces of the SWOT analysis can be as follows:

- Strength: reputation of the site, easy transportation, well-preserved
- Weakness: lack of public support, age of interpretive displays, difficult circulation

- Opportunities: national interest, availability of financial sources
- Threats: competition with other sites, vandalism, lack of protection

Management Policy

Taking the results of the SWOT analysis into consideration, the management policies of a site determine how the defined values of the site can be most attentively conserved. It is important to clarify how the implementation of the plan will effect the environment, the communities and other interest groups in proximity. The policies are prepared for short-term, medium-term and long-term spans, which means that the future of the site will be guided and estimated.

The policies have to provide guidance for matters like conservation, utilization, physical interventions and maintenance. It is best, when the policies guide all the matters of the site. Of importance is to realize that the policies need to be flexible in order to adapt to the changes that will be needed to make after regular revisions. The subjects of the policies can vary according to the features, values and problems of the site. Here are some sample policies and matters that they should refer to in order to provide conservation of the site:

- Archaeological research: methods and techniques, recording, information management
- Conservation: research, intervention, maintenance, prevention, monitoring
- Presentation and visitor management: interpretation, carrying capacity, visitor routes and facilities
- Social environment: education, dissemination of information, sustainable development

- Legal and administrative context: human resources, organizational capacity, legislations and regulations, financial management

It is also in this stage that definitions of a management organization to guide implementation have to be made. It might be also useful to determine management zones according to the conditions that the site present. It should be made clear how these zones would operate, such as definitions of permitted land use and infrastructure etc.

Management Strategies

Strategies are the steps of actions that need to be taken in order to realize the stated management policies. They can be prepared for a variety of issues, depending on the case, however the main strategies have to concern conservation and maintenance of the site. Especially in larger sites, the strategies might require the site to be zoned, since some actions might be area-specific. Therefore, the archaeological site can be zoned according to (depending on the case) criteria such as, its archaeological value, landscape character, land use and landownership.

The contexts of the physical interventions are also important parts of the strategies. In the case of archaeological sites, the interventions can be protection, preservation, conservation, consolidation, restoration, reconstruction and anastylosis (Feilden-Jokilehto, 1993: 61-63). In order to provide a sustainable atmosphere, they should be monitored regularly and evaluated for their effectiveness. The main aim should be to treat the resources with minimum interventions.

Treatments may vary according to the attributed values therefore a balanced judgement "...based on a hierarchy of resource values and a systematic process of evaluation, is therefore essential for the establishment of an appropriate conservation methodology and treatment strategy." (Feilden-Jokilehto, 1993: 60). The treatments will show variations according to the character of the site, however, there are certain principles that the

treatment facilities should adopt, which are described by Feilden and Jokilehto (1993: 59). They must assure reversibility,

- if technically possible, use materials whose effect can be reversed
- not prejudice a future intervention whenever one may become necessary
- not hinder the possibility of later access to all evidence incorporated in the object

They must maintain authenticity,

- allow the maximum amount of existing historical material to be retained (authenticity in material),
- ensure harmony with original design and workmanship (in colour, tone, texture, form and scale)
- do not allow new additions to dominate over the original fabric, but respect its archaeological potential,
- meet the test of authenticity in design, material, workmanship or setting and in the case of cultural landscapes their character and components

Important to remember is that, a plan is based first and foremost on the available information. Especially in archaeological sites, information about the site and its surroundings are bound to change in time, consequently revision of the management plan, its policies and strategies is compulsory. On the other hand, if possible, new and appropriate technologies should be introduced during the process of preparation. D. Wheatley describes it:

> one class of tools which has and will continue to play an active, rather than passive role in the formulation of management practice is the group of tools collectively known as information technologies. These include computer databases, electronic

communications and Geographic Information Systems (GIS). (Wheatley, 1995:164)

Format of the Plan

There is not a general format to be used in presenting the results of the preparation processes and finalizing the studies for the time being. However, it is advised to have a uniform system "providing a framework, for consistent interpretation and easy cross-referencing of information". (Feilden-Jokilehto, 1993: 37)[2].

3.2.2 Implementation of the Plan

After the completion of the management plan, the implementation process starts according to what is proposed in the plan. This process will differ according to the provisions of each country, depending on the gradation of acknowledgement of the plan by the authorities. As has been expressed previously, management of the site involves the collaboration of professionals on the site, the national and local authorities, the public and other groups that value the site. The plan will refer to this fact in its policies of management and base the proposed organizations accordingly.

In order to make a functioning system, however, there are some aspects which the national authorities, the local authorities and the locals have take notice of. It is of great importance that the national authorities support the management plan and participate in the implementation process of the plan. They should agree to provide support both in financial terms and in qualified personnel. The plan would have a better chance of functioning, if the local authorities acknowledge the plan and its policies in their future development plans and projects. Their participation during the implementation of the plan is essential and their promotion of the preparation of other plans are beneficial. It is important that they supply at least part of the financial means necessary for the implementation of the plan. It is of also

[2] See Appendices for the format supplied by Feilden-Jokilehto

of importance that the local public accepts the management process as a means to both conserve the site and as a process that will be to their benefit. Support and participation by representatives and groups during the implementation process is needed.

3.3 An Overview of Management Plans for Archaeological Sites

In order to the visualize the process of preparation of a management plan within different legal provisions, and to examine in what way the management plans have contributed to the conservation of archaeological sites, it has been seen necessary to study several examples of management plans briefly. In examining the following management plans, there is not an attempt at defining 'the best' management plan, since there is no such case and management plans are site-specific documents although based on the principles mentioned above.

During the process of the study, answers to questions like the following have been sought (within the limits of the acquired information) so as to provide a framework for the development of the case study in the thesis:

- who works on the preparation and implementation stages?
- does the plan have a statuary basis?
- what are the secondary aims besides conservation (in order to understand what the plan sets out to resolve)?
- how do the assessed values affect policies?
- is the plan implemented?

The management plans examined here are either actual management plans or the released documents explaining the procedures of the plans and therefore the data that could be reached vary in each case. On the other hand, since most of them are recent productions, in some

cases it is not known whether they are implemented and in the ones that are functioning today the results of implementations are not definite at present.

Stonehenge[3] Management Plan, England[4] (WHS since 1986)

The preparation of the plan was supervised by the Stonehenge World Heritage Site Management Group assembled by English Heritage. The plan proposes the establishment of an Implementation group consisting of authorities, representatives of the locals and landowners to oversee the preparation of annual plans, an Executive Body consisting of land planners and a local Coordination Unit consisting of a full time officer with a staff. The related authorities acknowledge the plan as a supplementary guidance for the development plans.

The plan was prepared as a result of a number of meetings and workshops and consultation processes. Consultation drafts for public opinion were released for the duration of two months and the comments received were added to the management plan where necessary. The plan was shaped in relation to the management plan for Avebury, which was submitted to UNESCO in 1998. Since they are in close proximity in a matter of subjects (archaeological, landscape and administratively) the format of the Avebury plan was adopted.

Defining the main aim of the management plan[5] as "...to set out the principles of sustainability and environmental improvement as an

[3] Today, one of the well-known countries in the preparation of management plans for archaeological sites is Great Britain. It pays special attention to its World Heritage Sites (WHS) and is planning to finish the management plans of all its Sites by 2004, prior to the periodic report to the World Heritage Committee, with the cooperation of the Government, English Heritage and other groups. English Heritage is the responsible organization from the protection of archaeological resources and is the principle advisor to the government on this area. In UK, the implementation of management plans of WHS depend solely on the collaborative work of those people in the management plan following the objectives in the stated in the plan because the plans do not have statutory basis. Stonehenge is located in Wiltshire County, District of Salisbury and comprises of an area of 2000 hectares of land, which is under the ownerships of the National Trust, English Heritage, the Ministry of Defense and private persons. It contains many buried or on the surface archaeological remains and barrows and also is an agricultural area having many farms, and has also military use, woodlands and forests.

[4] For the information presented here the 'Stonehenge World Heritage Sites Management Plan' published by the English Heritage in 2000 was used.

overarching strategy for the implementation of all future plans for the WHS as a whole." the goals of the plan were defined as follows:

- conservation of the outstanding value of the site (conservation does not focus only on the physical aspects of the archaeological site but also takes into consideration the improvement in the interpretation and understanding of the whole site and enhancing the visual character of the environment)
- provision of objectives for the management of the WHS landscape and archaeological sites and monuments for conservation
- increase public awareness in the WHS
- to outline a sustainable approach to the future management of the WHS which balances archaeological and nature conservation
- to identify the economic and cultural benefits of the WHS
- to suggest a programme of action that is achievable and will contribute to the conservation
- understanding and improvement of the WHS

After detailed evaluation, the values of the site are categorized as spiritual, tourism, research and understanding. A vision for the future is presented followed by the objectives necessary to implement the ideas mentioned in the vision for the future, which are grouped under six broad categories. The vision for the future prescribes the transformation of arable lands into permanent grasslands, sustainable low-density farming using more environmentally sensitive techniques, improved visitor facilities for better interpretation. There are objectives for a variety of issues: overall long-term, statutory and policy, sustainable landscape, nature and heritage conservation, sustainable tourism and visitor management, sustainable traffic and transportation, research.

[5] The management plan defines the site as the most important megalithic architecture in England, its surroundings being full with other archaeological remains. The number of known archaeological features accounts to 738 and there are 196 scheduled monuments. It is an area where the densest and most varied monuments of Neolithic and Bronze Age are situated.

Funding for the implementation of the plan is meant to be allocated from heritage organizations. Also a zoning in the site is proposed. The Action plan outlines the objectives in relation to their related zones, related agencies and bodies, funding, target for implementation (short, medium, long). For the successful monitoring, the establishment of an integrated monitoring programme is suggested, which can identify damaging affects and control the efficiency of the plan. Introduction of the approach "limits of acceptable change" is made. Information is given about the ongoing process of preparing a database made by a GIS, which will supply a wide range of information needed to make better judgements about the site.

The management plan encourages a gradual change into the prospected state of improvement and offers no drastic changes. Integration of all aspects relating to archaeological resources, agricultural character, key land uses (access, agriculture, forestry, military) are taken as basis of the plan.

Management of Hadrian's Wall[6], England[7] (WHS since 1987)

The plan was supervised by English Heritage, and the consultation draft, prepared in collaboration with the landowners, several related bodies, was issued in 1995 followed by a second consultation draft in 1996. This, together with organized meetings resulted in relevant changes in the plan. The long consultation process is said to increase the possibility of acceptance of the plan by a wide range of people). The plans proposes the establishment of a Management Plan Committee consisting of all the authorities related with the area and a small Coordination Unit, which will work to enable the general agreement on the plan.

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[6] Hadrian' s Wall is one of the best-preserved military works of the Roman Empire in England. It comprises of the wall itself, two Roman towns and a number of forts and is a living and working landscape. Private persons by a great extent own the WHS and however they are not extremely conservation oriented. There is the presence of a large number of local authorities on areas such planning and tourism, also a number of central government departments related with conservation and agriculture.

[7] For the information presented here the WWW sites related with the site listed in 'References' were used

The plan outlines the problems of the site as development processes such as mineral extraction, tourism and the potential increase in agriculture and emphasizes the need for an approach that accepts the existence of a variety of interest groups together with their own objectives. The plan seeks to resolve four conflicting issues: conservation of the archaeological sites and their landscape, continuation of a site-sensitive agricultural use, access to the site respecting the archaeological site and other land uses, aiding the regional and national economy by tourism. For ease in implementation, the site is viewed within two zones.

The guiding principles are about maintaining the value of the site, promote partnership and consensus in the area, provision of maximum public and private resources for the management, finding ways to free sensitive sites from effects of development, education of the public about the importance of the site, improvement the interpretation and presentation of the site, ensure the local benefit.

Objectives for the near future are the establishment of separate management systems for the individual sites, use of "Limits of acceptable change" to secure recording and consolidation of Hadrian's Wall, the creation of a database, tourist monitoring and conflict resolution among land users.

Petra, Jordan[8] (WHS since 1985)

Petra is the most important archaeological site in Jordan. It has been declared an archaeological park however, following the latest developments in the increase in visitor numbers and the resulting damage to the site, a management plan was requested from the Jordanian Ministry of Tourism and Antiquities, to provide adequate protection, comfort and interpretation to the tourist and a Memorandum of Agreement between the Ministry and the National Park Service in US was signed. A management

[8] For the information presented here the WWW sites related with Petra listed in 'References' were used

plan was prepared by a group of international and local experts. The plan sets out to provide principles for visitor management, conservation of resources and local economic development.

The preparation of the operation plan for the park was carried out with cooperation of a wide range of interest groups also including the locals. The plan outlines a detailed organization chart and describes each position in the park, training requirements for the personnel, defines the policies and regulations procedures for management units and gives a schedule of implementation.

The preparation of the plan involves three stages, in which the first stage constitutes of the preparation of a draft of the plan that was sent to the interest groups, among them the Ministry, Petra National Trust, Petra Regional Planning Council, the World Bank and the US National Park Service. The second stage is the workshop session in which the draft is reviewed and evaluated together with all the interest groups. In the third stage, the plan is published.

Butrint[9], Albania[10] (WHS since 1992)

A management plan for this site was necessary to properly establish the conservation activities on the site, to reduce the effects of the potential tourism interests on the site, to provide for the development of the community and to encourage compatible forms of agriculture and fisheries with the conservation of the environment. The plan (mentioned to be finished by 2001) points out to the necessity of appointing the Butrint National Park administration with legal powers in order to hinder unplanned building and activities such as fishing with dynamite in the area of the National Park, and

[9] Butrint is located in south-west Albania, at the foot of the Ksamili peninsula. The main archaeological site, which consists of ruins of the Roman Period, is approximately 40 hectares. The Butrint National Park area also includes a variety of habitats and rare species of flora and fauna. The Butrint Foundation, non-profit organization aiming to restore, preserve and develop the site for the benefit of the public, founded by English initiative in 1993 is the main organization working for the site as well as the Albanian authorities and Albanian Institute of Archaeology.

[10] For the information presented here the WWW sites related with Butrint listed in 'References' were used

also expresses the importance in getting the local, regional and national support during the planning process. The foundation is working on allocating funds for the planning and implementation processes.

Among other management plans that can be referred to, there are the management plans for Alexandria and the Giza Plateau in Egypt, which are in their preliminary stages, and the management plans for Avebury World Heritage Site which has been reviewed lately.

3.4 Evaluation of Current Management Processes for Archaeological Sites

Archaeological Site Management Processes

As mentioned above, management involves two important stages, the preparation of a plan and the implementation and revision of it. The preparation process of a management plan may show varieties according to different countries. In the examples that were presented here and in other documents that could be reached it is obvious that preparation and planning for management a process of management in itself. This stage of the whole process of managing an archaeological site is mainly accomplished by the formation of a unit for management and this unit is basically made up an executive body and a planning body (Fig. 3.3). The main duty of the executive body is to oversee and guide the preparation process so as to make sure the plan is suitable within current systems of the country and the relevant international principles. This body, with certain variations depending on the case could consist of:

- representatives of related ministry (ies)
- representatives of local authorities
- representatives of the local communities
- representatives of related international organizations (in the case of World Heritage Sites)

The planning body that consists of professionals in the field was mainly responsible from preparing the plan. The disciplines vary according to the archaeological site, ranging from architecture, archaeology to landscape specialists and geologists. These professionals of the planning body can form units among themselves for the different stages of the plan. Units such as having responsibility of filing up archaeological research, survey and documentation presentation can be formed. In addition to these two main units, there could also be a body providing the necessary communications between the groups and finding means for additional funds.

The plan can be prepared through meetings and workshops held at necessary intervals. During the process of the preparation, consultation processes with the public is useful. Usually, the final document is published after considering the results of those consultations. It is recommended that local experts prepare the management plan, since they are the most knowledgeable persons on the area. However, the reflections and guidance of national or international experts are needed, as the preparation of management plans is still not established.

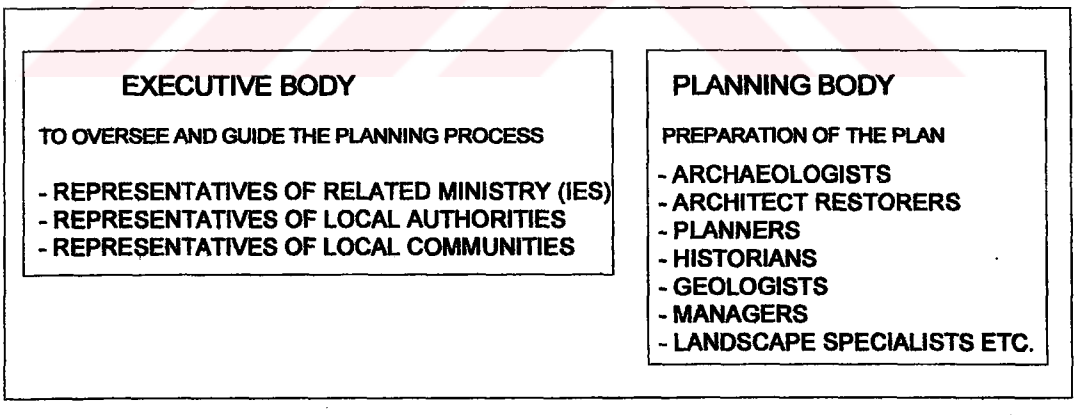

Fig. 3.3 The organizational formation during planning process

As with the management planning process, the implementation process can also differ in each case. But basically, there are two main units that are involved in this process (Fig. 3.4). There is an Advisory Unit that consists of members of authorities, a site manager and the representatives

of the local communities, which has as its duties to coordinate the implementation of the strategies and examining the proposed annual plans. The daily management of the site is performed by a Site Management Unit consisting of a site manager together with a staff that would be responsible from the tasks set out in the annual action plans.

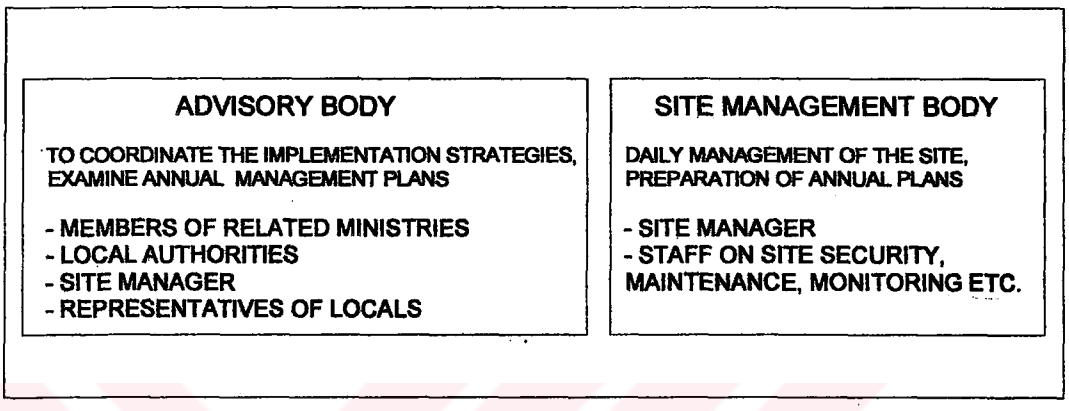

Fig. 3.4 The organizational formation during the implementation of the plan

As can be seen, both processes are accomplished through the collaboration of a number of people working together on establishing the principles of conservation and then managing the site accordingly. Considering the actions that are necessary during the preparation of the plan and during the implementation of the plan, it can be said that there is need of a variety of collaborating multidisciplinary units that work in coordination. In this respect, the following units can be derived:

- Scientific Research Unit, consisting of teams of archaeological research, conservation and documentation of the site which will have professionals such as archaeologists, material conservators, architects, architect restorers.
- Planning Unit, consisting of related professionals such as architects, planners, archaeologists, which will review the proceedings and changes and prepare annual management plans.

- Project Unit, consisting of architects, architect restorers, constructors, landscape architects, which will be responsible from making and implementing projects in accordance with the plan.
- Site Coordination Unit, consisting of security guards and other staff, which will provide security and implement maintenance procedures.
- Finance Unit, consisting of accountants and other staff, which will organize the budget and determine its areas of use.

Obviously, this kind of a structure cannot be established everywhere, so the duties of those units can be either be incorporated within existing structures or be distributed to other institutions or firms as is acceptable. On the other hand, it should be remembered that (as can be seen from the examples above), the management process can only be accomplished by the support and effective participation of related authorities in the matter.

SWOT Analysis of Current Management Efforts for the Conservation of Archaeological Sites

At present, information about the conceptual side of management is increasing constantly, and new contributions add to the earlier ones, as a result of which management is more and more preferred for the conservation of archaeological sites. However, there are still inadequate numbers of management processes that can be evaluated. But, based on the researches done, a small-scaled SWOT analysis can be done for management of archaeological sites

Strengths:

- a systematic, holistic approach, using all relevant information
- based on information update and revision
- aims long-term conservation by monitoring and review
- enables principles for all the actions that will happen on the site

- enables risk and hazard preparedness through long-term principles and action plans
- enables to make sound decisions rather than quick decisions to overcome instant changes and hazards
- enables the collaboration of multidisciplinary professionals during the processes of management
- brings all related groups together for conservation (thus enables conflict resolution)

Weaknesses:

- the system is not well-known and is not adapted except from a few countries
- there is a confusion in terminology (uses of 'Cultural Resource Management', 'Archaeological Resource Management' and archaeological site management)
- not many professionals in the field who can lead the management planning processes
- not enough material of implemented cases which can be studied to set examples for further studies

Opportunities:

- it has been chosen as the appropriate system for conservation by the international organizations working in this field (for WHS it has become compulsory before listing)
- the cases where management is done for conservation are increasing in number

Threats:

- management can become too prescriptive if the limit of decisions to be made cannot be judged

- it is based on multidisciplinary collaboration and the support and participation of the authorities and this is usually very hard to achieve

As can be seen, conceptually, management is very suitable for providing the conservation of archaeological sites and other cultural heritage. However, there is much to be done to integrate this system to the previous mechanisms. Management in itself is a developing and constantly renewing mechanism. Basically, it allows foresee the future based on the facts of the present and brings together all the related people during the process. However, in truth, it is a truly complicated and effort needing means. In the last 25 years, there have been tremendous changes in how archaeological sites are interpreted and within which framework their conservation and sustainable development should be provided. Management was put forward to overcome the complex set of relations, problems and facts of the world we live in today. But naturally, what makes this system working is the human factor and without the collaboration of the determined interest groups or the authorities on archaeological sites, management or any other tool for conservation would not function.

3.5 International Organizations and Education Opportunities Related with Archaeological Site Management

The activities on the conservation of archaeological sites and other cultural heritage are guided through the efforts of international collaboration. UNESCO, ICOMOS and ICCROM are the predominant international organizations related with cultural heritage around the world. International Committee on Archaeological Heritage Management (ICAHM), on the other hand, is the primary organization related with the management of archaeological sites. Those are the centers that prepare the guidelines and principles of conservation for global use. Aside from the governmental and non-governmental organizations, there are other organizations specialized in the preparation of management plans.

World Heritage Committee, which identifies World Heritage Sites, which are nominated by official authorities of the countries, has made the formation of a management plan one of the conditions for the nomination process. This will without a doubt produce much better grounds for the study and implementation of management of archaeological sites.

Parallel to the growing interest in managing archaeological heritage, the need for professionals in the management area becomes more pronounced. It is a continuing debate as to who will lead the preparation of a management plan and who will manage the site on a daily basis. Many contributors in this area voice their thoughts on who those professionals might be, using to their own principles and experiences. M. de la Torre and M. Mac Lean underline the demand for educated people:

> Successful implementation of site management will require coordinated management at the level of the national authorities, as well as the education of the various groups with vested interests in the archaeological heritage. (1997: 14)

H. Cleere, one of the most well-known contributors in this field, talks of an:

> ..... awareness of the growth of a new profession with a need to establish its own philosophical and ethical framework, to identify its academic and social relationships and obligations, and to evolve its own methodologies. For the most part archaeologists were plunged headlong into routines that were laid down in a more leisurely age and woefully inadequate to cope with the pressures of the 20th century. ... As a result archaeological heritage management is still confused and disoriented, in search of identity. (1989: 4)

As can be seen, archaeologists are the first group of professionals that come to mind in answering the question as to who should be the leading group in the management of archaeological sites, due to the expectation of very good knowledge about archaeological sites. This issue is also in discussion among the archaeologists themselves. M.A. Cooper questions (1995: 73): "Archaeologists are facing a choice: to leave

management to external professionals or to bring management techniques explicitly within the profession." Some archaeologists argue that appropriate management training should be made part of the normal curriculum of archaeology studies in the universities and that archaeologists should perform management. Italy provides such a chance to archaeologists; students can chose their specialty, either research or heritage management, during their archaeology courses.

On the other hand, S. Sullivan points out that archaeologists, who have the official permission to investigate a site may be the most knowledgeable people about the sites, are among the important members of the group which will create the plan but they are not the only ones who should be consulted during the process (1997: 13). Aside from archaeologists, architects and cultural heritage conservators are among the most sought after professionals in the management of archaeological sites.

One other point discussed is whether the knowledge necessary for the persons to prepare management plans and manage the sites should be gathered together to constitute a new degree in the universities and thus form a new profession. In the charter on Archaeological Heritage Management – ICOMOS, the need of "high academic standards in many disciplines" for the management of archaeological heritage is also expressed and it is acknowledged that professionals working in this field should update their knowledge with the postgraduate training programmes that ought to be developed giving special importance on the protection and management of archaeological heritage[11]. However, this does not satisfy most of the professionals working in this field, pointing out to the fact that management of archaeological heritage is still seen as only a training area rather than a full degree education[12]. But it should be kept in mind that without the official acknowledgement of the governments, the formation of a new profession in this field would be senseless.

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[11] See ICAHM Charter, 1990 Article 8

[12] See J. Carman, WAC, 1999 for further detail

Nonetheless, it must have been understood from the previous sections that those people who receive the responsibility of preparing a management plan for archaeological sites and those people who eventually undertake the duty to manage the site on a daily basis have to be very well educated on certain subjects. Similarly, in most sources on this subject, rather than prioritizing a specific profession for the management planner or site manager, some qualities are emphasized, that those professionals should have. Usually it is the qualities, skills and knowledge that the site manager should possess, which is mostly referred to in the sources, however, it should not be too far from truth to presume that the similar must be valid for the persons who are responsible of the preparation of the management plan. A. Saunders describes the some of the general requirements for this field (1989: 162):

- knowledge of the law and how it may be applied and adapted is crucial
- the creation of the best-possible database and retrieval system which identifies and locates the known archaeological resource and can then permit the establishment of informed choices and the setting of priorities
- the most effective deployment of the limited physical and financial resources that are available for the preservation and understanding of our sites and monuments
- land management abilities as well as general management skills
- the ability to communicate and explain to the general public the importance of the archaeological resource and to instill an appreciation and understanding of people's history and material culture.

A site manager cannot act independently because there will be areas which will require consultations with an expert. The site manager also has to maintain the communication between the authorities and has to regulate the activities of the staff.

Today there are workshops, seminars and meetings on management of archaeological sites and there is a big collaboration between international professionals in this field. Some of the areas that those workshops cover are not only directly about the methods of management but also about the process of integrating the protection of cultural heritage into development projects and national disaster planning. A workshop, "Integrating Cultural Heritage into National Disaster Planning, Mitigation and Relief" which took place in Skopje and Ohrid, FYR Macedonia, in September 13 – 17, 1997 is an example to those workshops. Its aim was stated as "integrating cultural heritage into disaster planning, mitigation and relief, world-wide" and was held with the participation of professionals in cultural resource management and disaster planning together with national representatives where ICOMOS-Turkey was one of the participants.

Today, there usually are postgraduate studies available in the field of archaeological heritage management and archaeological site management. Among those, the postgraduate programs supplied by University of York (England), University of Bournemouth (England), University of Boston (USA) are noteworthy. University of Victoria (Canada) provides both graduate study opportunity and short-term training programs. Besides those university degrees on archaeological heritage management there are some training projects, such as "The archaeological site project manager training project" described in Agesa - European Workshop on the Management of Archaeological Sites, which was coordinated by European Foundation for Heritage Skills.

3.6 Importance of Management in the Conservation of Archaeological Sites

The means to ensure the conservation and sustainable development of archaeological sites in a century within which there will be much more developments than the last, and also providing cooperation between the public and the government for the sake of those sites is to

establish management mechanisms for all archaeological sites. The lack of proper attention given to the conservation, interpretation and presentation of the site, by the excavators, the lack of communication between the locals and the governmental agencies related to the sites, development processes such as dam constructions that disregard archaeological sites are detrimental. A management plan, having conservation at its core, will be the appropriate decision in order to provide communication between the interest groups and in trying to resolve conflicts.

Decisions made about a site without the programmed framework and systematic approach of a management plan can be destructive. Values that have been overlooked, or misinterpreted, key interest groups who have been left out of the decision mechanism and implementation of projects without foreseeing its results can cause a lot of unwanted damage to the site and its surroundings. Especially, lack of communication between organizations and agencies related with the archaeological heritage result with unbalanced decisions on the sites. To provide for a sustainable archaeological site, the central and local governments and the public/the locals should acknowledge the fact that those archaeological resources are irreplaceable and irretrievable once they are lost. The government and the public should understand the importance of conservation. The public should be educated and brought up to date about what is happening. The archaeological resources should be integrated with the development procedures of each country.

What is also important is that, although there are universal principles to be applied in managing archaeological sites, it must not be forgotten that what really matters is the adaptation of those principles and guidelines to the specific sites involved. It is also essential to understand that there is a need for professionals who will lead the preparation of management plans and who will supervise the implementation of the plans.

It is interesting to see that although most of the above-mentioned World Heritage Sites have been inscribed to the World Heritage List for more than ten years, their management plans have only recently been prepared or their preparation is still continuing. This accounts to the fact that even though the importance of managing the sites for the conservation of those archaeological resources is widely known, its implementation is still not common and is a hard process.

Important within this framework is to be able to understand the conditions of the country in which the archaeological sites are meant to be conserved. Since it is inevitable to come face to face with different legal provisions and circumstances in each country, let alone the characteristics of the archaeological sites themselves, it is essential to analyze the provisions of the country in question. Therefore, the following chapter goes through the circumstances related with archaeological sites in Turkey in order to have solid understanding of conditions before evaluating the case study area.

CHAPTER 4

APPROACHES TO THE CONSERVATION OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES IN TURKEY

4.1 Historical Developments in the Conservation of Archaeological Sites

Since the beginning of the 20th century the efforts to investigate and conserve archaeological remains started to gain more importance than ever. Together with the developments in archaeology and archaeological research, especially Turkey became one of the main locations of archaeological surveys, expeditions and excavations, and gradually became one of the most sought after places to investigate archaeological evidences and traces of antiquity.

Today, Turkey has a number of 4920 listed archaeological sites[1] and archaeological researches continue in the form of scientific excavations, sondages and surface expeditions. According to the data from the Excavations Department in the General Directorate of Monuments and Sites, the number of archaeological excavations in Turkey has increased in the last 20 years, from 71 to 223. These excavations are conducted by Turkish and foreign teams and by the museums of related provinces. It is also the museums that perform rescue excavations.

In Turkey, there are several factors affecting the conservation of archaeological sites. The archaeological sites in Turkey, being the remains of numerous past civilizations, vary considerably in their archaeological

[1] Reports from the Ministry of Culture for the year 2001

periods, geographical and topographical locations and their sizes. Accordingly, the sites can be located within urban areas such as Bergama or in fairly remote areas as in Sagalassos, may be inhabited through long periods of time and therefore consist of a variety of archaeological layers such as Troy and Magnesia or belong to only one period in time as in Kerkenes. As a result, the work that will be done to provide for the conservation of those sites will differ, since they have different archaeological, social and other values.

Similarly, there are some sites that are widely researched and therefore can present a wider range of information to base the decisions for the future of the site; as is the case in Ephesus, which is being excavated for more than 100 years. On the other hand, many of the known archaelogical sites in Turkey have never been systematically investigated and this may be one of the reasons causing their damage.

Also of effect to conservation methods are the cases where archaeological sites are situated within national parks, specially protected areas, restricted zones and together with natural sites. All of these alternatives will produce diverse set of data and necessities and call for varied actions for conserving those sites. The different key interest groups in each case are yet another element that needs to be evaluated carefully during conservation processes of archaeological sites, and it is obvious that every site will have its own groups which will be want to be included in the future of the archaeological site.

Consequently, all of these factors create different conditions and problems in each archaeological site. Since the interventions to the sites and the efforts for conservation have to be in accordance with the provisions of the country, it is necessary to understand the current conditions in Turkey regarding archaeological sites. This can be achieved through following the developments that occurred, affecting and creating today's circumstances. In this respect, historical developments, legal, administrative and financial

provisions of Turkey are analyzed, all of which will show the situation of archaeological sites and their conservation conditions in Turkey.

Developments in the Republican Period

The beginning of the Republican period marks the beginning of new opportunities for the conservation of archaeological resources. The effects of the late Ottoman Period[2], which resulted in the search for traces of Turkish identity showed itself in growing interest for archaeology. Young people were sent abroad for extensive education on archaeology and at the same time a natural culture policy for the new Republic was established. According to this, all remains of ancient civilizations within the periphery of the country were acknowledged as part of the Turkish culture. This holistic approach was a quite different from that in Greece and Israel, where interest in archaeology had started more or less in the same period. Those two countries promoted very nationalistic ideologies and refused to accept the remains of any other civilization than their own (Özdoğan, 2001: 33-35). In the light of this freshly emerging approach, new archaeological excavations were started in Ahlatlıbel and Alacahöyük (Özgünel, 1986: 900-902).

Although there were many efforts to unearth and understand the archaeological data during the first decades of the Republic, the means of protecting them did not undergo any revisions and the Ancient Monuments Act of 1906 remained the primary document for the protection of all archaeological resources. Consequently, the damage and destruction to those resources could not be prevented, and especially the growing developments that were implemented without coordination with conservation in mind proved to be of increasing threat to archaeological sites.

A change in the approach towards conservation started in 1951 with the establishment of the Higher Council of Ancient Real Estates and Monuments, an organization that was made responsible of building

[2] See Appendices for a short overview of the developments in the Late Ottoman Period

principles and making decisions for implementation on the protection of cultural heritage.

Another turning point was the Ancient Monuments Act No: 1710 ratified in 1973, which was a major step towards modern approach to conservation. An important reform of this law besides making a distinction between movable and immovable properties was that it introduced new concepts to conservation terminology in Turkey. For the first time, the concept of "site" was presented and defined as "topographical areas which are the products of nature or man and which must be protected due to their historic, aesthetic, artistic, scientific, ecological, ethnographical, literary or mythological importance". According to this law, there were three types of sites:

- historical sites
- natural sites
- archaeological sites

Archaeological sites were defined as "the areas where ruins of ancient settlement or a civilization over ground, underwater or underground are located" (Karagöz, 1988: 34-35). This law improved the conditions for cultural property on the environmental scale and also made possible to revise master plans if it proved to have negative effects on the conservation of cultural property. The full responsibility of protection of cultural heritage, thus archaeological sites was given to the Ministry of Education. Identification, registration and providing coordination between other organizations related with conservation were the duties of this ministry.

The Law No: 1710 was the first law on cultural heritage since the establishment of the republic, although it had some inadequacies. The fact that there was only one organization responsible from the conservation of all cultural heritage, including archaeological sites, created a major problem. The coordination between other related organizations could not be

established causing lack of protection and damage to many sites. On the other hand, the initiated cooperation between planning and conservation could not be realized extensively and this mostly affected especially archaeological sites. Although the act acknowledged archaeological sites, it remained futile in the conservation of them because there were no principles for conservation of archaeological sites through a planning process.

One of the important advances in those years happened as an effect of the Amsterdam Declaration accepted in 1975. Following this, two units were established under the General Directory of Ancient Monuments and Museums: 'Inventorization and Registration' and 'Conservation Planning'. This resulted in the first comprehensive and systematic inventory studies in Turkey (Madran, 1999).

The inadequacies and problems caused by the Law No: 1710 was tried to be solved by the annulment of that law and the approval of a new in 1983. The Law on the Conservation of Cultural and Natural Assets, No: 2863 is currently in use together with its amendments and is examined in the following section.

4.2 An Overview of Current Conditions on Archaeological Sites in Turkey

The preservation of archaeological sites in Turkey can be analyzed according to the legal provisions regarding the cultural heritage of the country and how these provisions are actually carried out. In this respect, the legal, administrative and financial provisions for the preservation of archaeological sites in Turkey are examined below.

4.2.1 Legislative Provisions

The Law on the Conservation of Cultural and Natural Assets, No: 2863 is the main legal document on the protection of cultural and natural assets and therefore sets the conditions of protection for archaeological sites

too. It defines the cultural and natural assets that are to be protected within the scope of the law and specifies necessary conditions on a variety of subjects such as ownership, registration and expenses. For detailed principles on certain subjects it refers to the relevant regulations. Some of the articles of this law have been amended since 1983, to accommodate certain necessities.

In this law, several terms are defined in order to provide for a general consensus. The term 'monument' that was used in previous laws is modified in order to introduce a new term 'cultural asset', which is defined in Article 3 as "...all over-ground, underground or submarine movable and immovable assets related with science, culture, religion and fine arts, belonging to prehistoric and historic eras". In addition to this, the term 'site' is defined in the same article as:

> the cities and ruins of cities, places of important historical events, and areas that need to be protected with their documented natural characteristics, which are the products of civilizations from prehistory to date and reflect the social, economic and architectural features of their periods.

The same article defines the 'preservation' of immovable cultural assets as a collection of procedures that include "...preserving, maintenance, repair, restoration and refunctioning...". The law also outlines and gives examples to the cultural assets that are within the limits of protection defined in this law. According to this, Article 6 states that the immovable cultural assets located in a site and also a variety of remains ranging from rock graves, tumuli, acropolis and necropolis to remains of ancient monuments and walls are defined as to be protected. All of these cultural assets and the ones that might be found in the future are defined as the property of the state regardless of their being "...in the immovable assets of the state, public organizations and agencies, and the immovable assets possessed by real and corporal persons subject to the provisions of private law and that require to be protected..." (Article 5).

The Law No: 2863 also defines the related organizations. Following the amendment in 1989, the Ministry of Culture was appointed as the main responsible organization for the protection of archaeological sites. Article 10 defines this as follows:

> Taking and making others take the measures required for the protection of immovable cultural and natural assets and carrying out all supervision thereof, notwithstanding their possessor or administrator, rest with the Ministry of Culture.

The listing procedures of cultural assets are also stated. According to Article 7, the Ministry or experts from other relevant organizations are responsible from the determination of cultural assets to be protected. The law draws attention to "...the historical, artistic, regional, and other characteristics..." of cultural assets for this procedure and states that 'sufficient' numbers of representative examples need to be chosen. In the regulation on determining and listing procedures issued by the General Directorate of Cultural and Natural Heritage, the criteria for determining archaeological sites are oriented towards written information, above ground remains, scientific researches, environmental and ecological observations, scientific estimates and topographical structure.

The Law gives the Ministry of Culture the right to expropriate cultural assets for public use. In certain cases, this right befalls to municipalities and other organizations owning the cultural property. In the case of cultural assets located in a site where constructions are prohibited, the owner has the chance to replace the plot in question with other treasury lands upon the owner's application.

According to the law, the methods for revealing movable and immovable cultural assets are research, excavation, sondage and treasure hunting. The Ministry of Culture beholds the right to perform researches, excavations and sondages and also the right to issue permission for researches to Turkish and foreign delegations and institutions whose scientific and financial competence are acknowledged by the Ministry.

However the permission for sondages and excavations on cultural assets are granted following the resolution of Council of Ministers upon the proposals of the Ministry of Culture. In addition to this, in military restricts zones, the consent of the General Staff is necessary (Article 35).

The law holds the director of the excavation responsible from supplying the expenses during the excavation for activities such as fees and expenses of the guards to be temporarily employed at the excavation site for the protection of the site and material that is unearthed, restorations and to remedy damages that might occur to cultural assets (Article 44). In addition to this '...maintenance, repair and landscape arrangements of the immovable cultural and natural assets and maintenance and repair of the movable cultural and natural assets revealed in the excavations...' are performed by the director of the excavation (Article 45). Also, at the end of each excavation, all movable cultural and natural assets that are revealed during the excavations are to be put in the museums that are stated by the Ministry of Culture (Article 41).

In addition to this main regulating law, there are the principle decisions issued by the Supreme Council for Preserving the Cultural and Natural Assets. This organization, issues detailed principles on certain matters that need more specific handling. One of those is 'The Principle Decisions on the Preservation and Utilization Conditions of Archaeological Sites'. This document gives the following definition for 'archaeological site' and then categorizes archaeological sites into three groups according to their importance:

> The settlements and areas on which cultural assets are located reflecting the social, economic and cultural features of their periods and the underground, above ground and underwater products of civilizations that have reached from the beginning of mankind until today.

According to this decision, archaeological sites are grouped under three consecutive degrees and their utilization conditions are outlined

accordingly. 1st degree archaeological sites are the areas to be preserved intact permitting only archaeological scientific studies. 2nd degree archaeological sites are also to be preserved intact, allowing scientific studies. 3rd degree archaeological sites can accommodate new arrangements that will be defined according to the conservation and utilization provisions[3]. The decisions for each degree of archaeological sites are based on certain restrictions in each case for matters such as agricultural facilities, constructions, forestation and mining activities etc, however without determining conservation methods or principles for archaeological sites.

Another document related with archaeological sites is 'The Regulation on Research, Excavation and Sondage Related with Cultural and Natural Assets' and specifies that the persons applying to do excavations should be very knowledgeable on the periods of the site in question, be experienced in excavation methods, currently working in a university or similar institutions, have published material in their field of profession. They also have to guarantee that they receive adequate allowance for this purpose from the organizations they are in.

On the other hand, the preparations of development and conservation plans, which are defined in Article 17 of the law as compulsory upon the announcement of an area as a listed site, are regulated with the specifications prepared by the Ministry of Culture. The development and conservation plans to be prepared for all urban, archaeological, natural and historical sites and declared protection areas are to follow these instructions. According to this document, the plans need have an approach that enables the continuity of natural, cultural, historical, economic, aesthetic and visual values of the area and region. It also emphasizes that harmony should be reached between the sites and their surroundings based on balanced and integrated conservation principles[4]. The specifications also request

[3] See Appendices for the whole document

[4] See Appendices for a short overview of the preparation steps of development and conservation plans

administrative, legal, financial, and organizational models for the implementation process. In this context, definitions of stages and priorities of implementation are required. The development and conservation plans are prepared by contract system requiring the formation of multi-disciplinary teams working in the process. According to this, depending on the site, archaeologists, restorer architects, archaeologists, city planners, historians, landscape architects etc. can make up the teams.

Besides these primary documents involving archaeological sites, there are other laws that are of effect to archaeological sites. They are:

- The Law of Encouragement of Tourism, No: 2634, 1982: This law specifically is about organizing and promoting tourism activities but it also stresses the need to take notice of the natural, historical, archaeological and socio-cultural values of the country and take care not to damage them while determining tourism areas and regions and during planning activities involving tourism.

- The Law of Environment, No: 2872, 1983: Aside from regulating the protection of natural values and preventing environment pollution, one of the aims of this law is to develop and insure today's and future generations' health, civilization and living quality by protecting the natural and historical values of the country.

- The Law on Coasts, No: 3621, 1991: The aim of this law is defined as determining the utilization conditions of shorelines for the public use, by considering their natural and cultural values.

International Agreements on the Protection of Archaeological Heritage

Turkey's interest towards the international studies and principles for the conservation of archaeological heritage started basically in 1975, which was declared as 'European Architectural Heritage Year'. The

principles of the declaration in Amsterdam after the 'UNESCO World Heritage Conference' put forward the utilization and development of the sites and stressed the importance of holistic approach. The accepted concepts of conservation and development of whole sites together with their environment proved to affect the measures of protection in Turkey.

In 1982, Turkey approved the 'The Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage' that was accepted at the general assembly of UNESCO in 1972. The convention had brought a very new approach that accepted all cultural and natural heritages as the common heritage of all mankind. Besides promoting this universalistic idea, it advised each country to build up a national policy that enabled to integrate cultural heritage with their surroundings and to include them within development planning processes. Turkey, having approved it with its Law No: 2658, became responsible from taking legal, scientific, technical, administrative and financial measures to document, conserve, exhibit and renovate the cultural heritage[5].

However, apart from those, the most important international agreement that Turkey accepted in the field of archaeological heritage is the 'European Convention on the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage' signed in 1992 at Malta. According to this convention, Turkey has to provide for:

- identification of archaeological heritage through a national inventory and the creation of archaeological reserves
- preservation of archaeological heritage and the insurance of scientific archaeological research work through non-destructive methods where possible and the insurance that materials

[5] The most interesting aspect of this law was that Turkey, together with all the signatory countries was to make a list of monuments and sites that they ascribed to be universal, according to the defined criteria, and apply to UNESCO to appear in the 'World Heritage List' (Feilden-Jokkilehto, 1993: 5-10). Today, Turkey has nine of its monuments and sites in this list: Istanbul, Göreme National Park and the Rock Sites of Cappadocia, Great Mosque and Hospital of Divriği, Hattusha, Nemrut Dağ, Xanthos-Letoon, Hierapolis-Pamukkale, Safranbolu and Troy. In this respect, it is important that most of the World Heritage Sites of Turkey are of archaeological character.

uncovered during the excavations are not left uncovered but are afforded conservation and management

- prevention of illegal excavations and trade of material
- integrated conservation, which balances the objectives for preservation of archaeological sites and that of development plans through consultation processes
- arrangement of public and private financial support for archaeological research and rescue archaeology
- updates in the relevant surveys, inventories and maps
- promotion of public awareness in the values of archaeological heritage through educational actions and encourage public access to sites

Accepting this convention, Turkey became part of the developments in the conservation of archaeological heritage. It is especially important that, through this convention, Turkey agreed to start devising methods for integrated conservation.

4.2.2 Organizational Structure

4.2.2.1 Decision Making Bodies

In the Law No: 2863, the procedures of principle making and making decisions are separated. According to this system, the law appoints 'The Supreme Council for Preserving Cultural and Natural Assets' as the principle making and inspecting organization for the cultural and natural assets in Turkey (Article 51, amended in 1987), whereas the Conservation Councils in the regions, which include the local authorities, are responsible from decision making and controlling the implementations in their regions. The duties of the Supreme Council are defined as follows:

- to determine the principles to be applied in the works related with the protection and restoration of the immovable cultural and natural assets that should be protected

- to provide the required coordination among the boards of protection
- to assist the Ministry by means of evaluating the general problems encountered in practice and presenting its view

The duties of the regional Conservation Councils are more operational than the Supreme Council[6] (Article 57). They include:

- to register and group the cultural and natural properties in their regions
- define the building requirements for the transitional period of declared sites
- examine and approve conservation plans for listed sites

4.2.2.2 Governing Bodies

The Law of 1983 defines the Ministry of Culture as the main responsible organization for the protection of archaeological sites (Fig. 4.1). According to the Decrees of the Cabinet (1989, 1991), the duties of the Ministry of Culture were defined as follows:

- to research, develop, protect, provide for the survival, utilize, spread, promote national, moral, historical and cultural values, thus aid the provision of national integrity
- to guide and collaborate with organizations and establishments related with aspects of culture
- to prevent damage and destruction of cultural property

Among the ten main service units under the ministry, two of them, the General Directorate of Cultural and Natural Assets and the General

[6] The members of these councils are formed of experts in relevant fields chosen by the Ministry of Culture and the Institute of Higher Education, the related mayor or a representative, the regional Director of Foundations or a representative and representatives of the General Directorate for Forests, if the issue is related. Also, consultant experts can be asked to join the meetings (Article 58).

Directorate of Monuments and Museums are responsible and related with archaeological sites. It was acknowledged that one unit was not able to cope with all the related activities and problems, so all of those are divided between two units. Accordingly, the General Directorate for the Preservation of Cultural and Natural Assets has a principle making role, focused on research and planning, whereas the General Directorate of Monuments and Museums is oriented towards investment and implementation. In the case of archaeological sites, The General Directorate for the Preservation of Cultural and Natural Assets is responsible from:

- undertaking the services related to research, study, listing, evaluation and planning
- carrying out the procedures and coordination related to decision-making process of the Supreme Council for Preserving of Cultural and National Assets and the Conservation Councils, the implementation of these decisions
- contributing to the development of a notion of preservation and protection utilizing all possible opportunities and mechanisms

On the other hand, the mission of The General Directorate of Monuments and Museums are relatively more complicated and are outlined as follows:

- providing for the necessary conditions for the discovery, through archaeological excavations, preservation, enhancement and recognition of movable and immovable cultural and natural heritages and to take measures to prevent their destruction and illegal removal
- establish museums, survey and monument directorates, conservation laboratories
- publishing the results of scientific activities
- taking necessary measures and carrying out appropriate implementations for the development and protection of the museums, the relevant cultural and natural assets and for their restoration

Besides these central organizations dealing with archaeological sites, at the provincial level, the main responsible agencies are the museums and the Culture Directorates. They support and give necessary administrative services for the archaeological excavations and in some cases carry out the listing and documentation of monuments. The legal provisions in Turkey put the archaeological sites under the administration of the museums of the provinces in which they are located. In this context, the museums are responsible of charging guards for the security of the sites, control the sites by the archaeologists in charge outside the excavation seasons and conduct small-scale archaeological excavations where necessary. The museum also protects and presents the movable archaeological material found on the sites lying within its boundaries. Both of these agencies are responsible to the provincial administration (governorship) of the province, which is directed by the governor. On the other hand, the Survey and Monuments Directorates are responsible from maintenance, repair and control of implementations on cultural assets that are in the responsibility of the Ministry (Ahunbay, 1998: 137).

In Turkey, other organizations are also involved with archaeological sites depending on their areas of responsibilities mentioned in related laws. They are:

- Ministry of Forestry – the General Directory of National Parks (The Law of National Parks)
- Ministry of Tourism (The Law of Encouragement of Tourism)
- Ministry of Environment (The Environment Law)
- Authority for Specially Protected Areas

As an example to this, the case of Specially Protected areas can be mentioned. In the archaeological sites that are also registered as Special Environment Protection Areas, the Authority for the Specially Protected

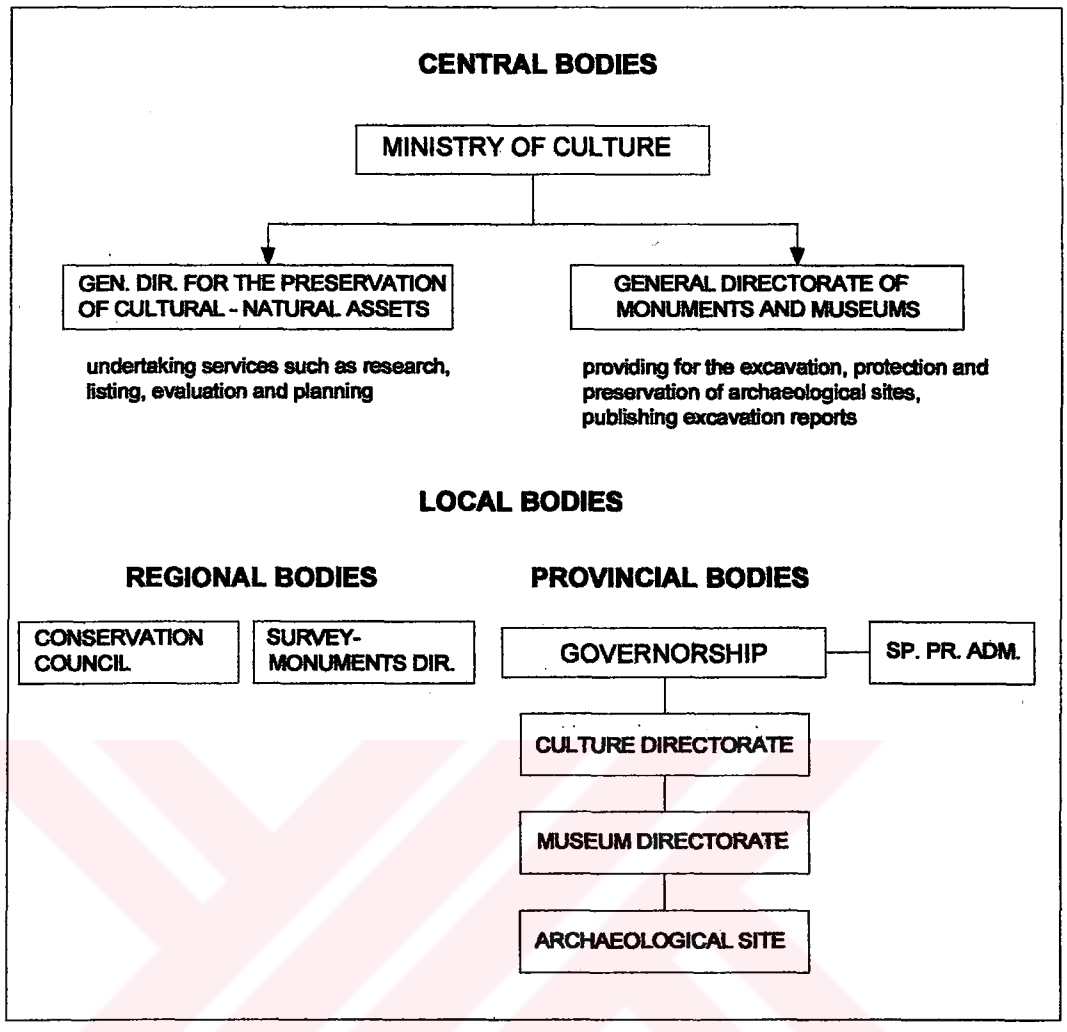

Fig. 4.1 The Administrative Structure for Archaeological Sites in Turkey

Areas shares the responsibility of undertaking or supervising the planning of the archaeological, urban and natural sites with the Ministry of Culture. The Council has the responsibility to prevent pollution and destruction and to determine the means and criteria for conservation and development in a general manner. In addition to those responsible agencies, in the cases where the archaeological site rests within a declared national park area, the Ministry of Forestry may also share the realization of necessary services with the Ministry of Culture. And also all the other public institutions and organizations are responsible from the protection of cultural property in their regions.

Another semi-governmental organization whose aims include the conservation of archaeological sites is the ICOMOS Turkish National Committee that was founded in 1974 after a governmental decree following the regulations of ICOMOS International, which works under the auspices of UNESCO. Turkey being one of the members of UNESCO established this committee with the following aims:

- to facilitate the research, conservation and utilization of monuments and sites
- to increase the interest of foreign institutions and people to the monuments and sites in Turkey
- to facilitate the development of international relations and the dissemination of information to the public use

4.2.3 Financial Sources

The financial sources that make preservation and conservation of archaeological sites possible in Turkey can be divided into five groups:

- the allowances of the Ministry of Culture
- the entrance fees of archaeological sites and museums
- the resources of the archaeological excavation teams
- the support of sponsors
- the aids of related local authorities

For the realization of the duties that were mentioned in previous sections, the main financial source is the allowance of the Ministry of Culture, which receives 0.5% of the State's Budget. The amount of financial support that Turkish archaeological teams and the museums will receive from the Ministry are determined each consecutive year by the General Directorate of Monuments and Sites, which prepares a budget proposal of estimate expenses for the following year.

The other main source for archaeological sites is the entrance fees of archaeological sites and museums. In this respect, a new programme was put into practice with the collaboration of the Special Provincial Administrations of 12 provinces, in 1989. By the 'Project of Preservation and Utilization of Archaeological Sites' the income received from archaeological sites were transferred to the related Special Provincial Administrations in order to be used for the maintenance, restoration, and environmental arrangements of archaeological sites. This programme has four aims with regard to improving the conditions of archaeological sites (T.C. Kültür Bakanlığı, 1989: 11). They are:

- providing the maintenance and restoration of immovable cultural assets that exist or were uncovered by scientific excavations
- undertaking the implementation of necessary infrastructure and services in order to provide better conditions
- to make the local authorities consider the archaeological sites more and claim the responsibility on the local basis
- to minimize bureaucratic procedures

The third financial source for the archaeological sites is the resources of the excavation teams. These usually are the allowances of the universities or institutues of the directors that can be used during the excavation according to the program of the directors. The sponsors, on the other hand, aid the work on archaeological sites according to contracts signed with the head of excavations. The sponsors are generally commercial firms or institutions primarily interested in scientific research[7].

[7] For the first case, Efes Pilsen, which supports archaeological work in Çanakkale Region and Ericsson-Turkcell supporting archaeological excavations in Magnesia can be mentioned. In the second case, the excavation in Kerkenes is a good example, which is supported by many education-oriented organizations like Middle East Technical University and National Geographic Society.

In addition to these, the sources of local authorities and local non-governmental organizations can be mentioned, which either support the field work on a financial basis or in terms of technical and material assistance.

4.2.4 Recent Approaches to the Conservation of Archaeological Sites

In Turkey, it is only recently that archaeological sites are receiving more attention in terms of conservation of whole settings. Ordinarily, since the beginning of the interest towards archaeology and archaeological remains, the activities were mostly oriented towards consolidation, repair and reconstruction of individual remains. The development in the approaches can be followed clearly in extensively researched and excavated sites such as Ephesus[8].

Preliminary examples of planning works of whole sites rather than considering merely single monuments within archaeological sites started in the late 1950s, with the efforts of Ministry of Agriculture, which prepared 'National Park Development Plans' in collaboration with foreign experts archaeological sites declared as National Parks (Bergama, Capadocia and Hattusha were among the sites). Through these programmes, matters such as historical data, topographic and climatic conditions, land-use and land-ownership pattern and decisions for future developments were studied and policies were generated on them. However, the planning efforts remained within the periphery of National Parks (Akan, 1996: 44-45).

Most of the developments concerning conservation of sites having a more holistic approach occurred in the last 20 years. In the first years of the 1980s, relations with international organizations started, marked with the acceptance of 'The Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage' of UNESCO. Concurrently, Turkey attended to international campaigns for the conservation and developments of cultural

[8] See the article of M. Demas on Ephesus in 'The Conservation of Archaeological Sites in the Aegean Region' ed. M. de la Torre

heritage. One example in those years was the project of UNESCO for Istanbul and Göreme. The project in Göreme, an area valued for its geographical layout and rock structures used as dwellings, churches and monasteries, set out to find methods for the conservation of the rock structures and mural paintings and consequently decrease the causes of damage. The project meant to achieve this on the long-term with the "creation of a capacity, both in terms of trained manpower and organization, to apply the methods and techniques developed under the project systematically on the basis of a priority programme of action" that was one of the objectives of the project (UNDP, 1988: 2). According to its defined objectives, the project was an example where the future of a site was considered in the long run where actions were to be implemented according to a plan and therefore is one of the important steps towards holistic approaches in conservation.

The Law of Encouragement of Tourism, approved in 1982, marked the beginning of another period in which archaeological sites suffered from increasing destruction but there were still progresses in the conservation of sites. A very important event occurred later in 1989, when 'The Project for the Preservation and Utilization of Archaeological Sites' was launched which aimed to prepare conservation and development plans for archaeological sites (T.C. Kültür Bakanlığı, 1989: 12). The project was very successful in providing the financial means for works such as preparation of site plans of some archaeological sites as in Magnesia and Nysa, and realization of presentation and infrastructure projects as in Aphrodisias, Milet and Priene; though in the name of holistic conservation it had limited achievements. At the same time, efforts of excavation teams themselves to prepare and implement presentation projects continued, however, they usually did not demonstrate an integrated approach.

In the beginning of 1990s, Ministry of Culture initiated a new investment aiming the preparation of Conservation Plans, and also declared the relevant 'Terms of References' for this purpose. Within this investment, a

few archaeological sites were planned, one of them being Hierapolis – Pamukkale, one of the World Heritage Sites in Turkey, universally recognized for its natural and archaeological values. The plan prepared and implemented for Pamukkale set out to resolve conservation and utilization problems which had been long been corrupting the site. Among the main aims of the plan were to restore ancient buildings, to program excavation facilities on the site, prevent deteriorations on travertines, determine walking paths and provide services for the visitors. The preparation and implementation of the plan brought together related ministries, institutions and local authorities. Both of the processes were observed and guided by the 'Advisory Board'. In addition, 'Pamukkale Project Unit' was formed under the General Directorate of Cultural and Natural Assets in order to facilitate the implementation process (T.C. Kültür Bakanlığı, 1996: 2).

In the same time period, another plan was prepared for Perge, an ancient city in the Mediterranean Region. After the refusal of development plan of Aksu Town, in which Perge is located, preparations for a development and conservation plan for Perge began (Tunçer, 1995: 28). The plan has been completed in 1994. Prior to these developments, the site was under the threat of border alterations that were meant to shrink the approved site boundaries of Perge archaeological site. Since important sections of the ancient city, such as the Byzantine settlement and the necropolis are within 3rd degree archaeological areas and therefore open to new constructions, one of the decisions of the plan was a new set of archaeological site borders (Tunçer, 1997: 115). The area chosen for constructing an entrance building was proposed to be a 2nd degree archaeological site. The plan allowed the existing agricultural activities within the 2nd degree archaeological site but prohibited wet agriculture and green housing activities. The plan decisions were not implemented until recent days.

In the late 1990s, management methods started to enter the field of conservation of archaeological sites in Turkey. Patara Specially Protected

Area Management Plan prepared in 1997 can be examined as an example in this respect[9]. Located in the southwestern part of Turkey, Patara is both culturally and naturally an important area and is one of the Specially Protected Areas in Turkey. Its boundaries include three well-known ancient cities, Patara, Xanthos and Letoon (the last two are World Heritage Sites since 1988). A plan was seen necessary in order to coordinate the various interest groups to reduce the negative impact of tourism, to increase agricultural developments and the number of population, and also the infrastructure projects implemented on the site[10].

The preparation of the plan started in 1996, after a grant agreement between Turkey and the World Bank in 1993. General Directorate of Cultural and Natural Assets of the Ministry of Culture and the Authority for the Specially Protected Areas were responsible from the supervision of the plan with the help of relevant state ministries, local and regional authorities. The World Bank acted as the executor of the grant.

The management plan was prepared putting the relevant sources from experts and the results of two stakeholder workshops into use. Aside from that, an international consultant aided the preparation of the plan by giving information about the international examples about coastal area management and methodology of management. A local team comprising of multidisciplinary members reported on various subjects (such as agriculture, archaeology, economic structure, land use and planning) during this process and the team leader to prepare an integrated management plan compiled those reports.

The actions were outlined with regard to three defined spatial zones within the protected area (conservation zone, sustainable development zone and growth zone). The proposed Patara Coordination

[9] The overview of Patara Management Plan presented here, is based on the Final Report prepared by S. Atik in 1997

[10] See Appendices for the outline of the management plan

Committee would be responsible from organizing actions at the central level, regularly gathering key persons of the government. At the provincial level, the establishment of Joint Development Council for the Patara Specially Protected Area was suggested to coordinate the staff. Patara Local Authorities Union for Environmental Protection at the local level would provide infrastructure services and manage the development within the protected area. Also the need for an autonomous body for conservation, free of political pressures was emphasized. The fact that implementation depended on the approval of the plan by related governmental authorities was accentuated and also an implementation workshop with the stakeholders, to discuss priority actions was proposed. The plan was important in that it brought the local public into the mechanism by two meetings and working groups collecting information on problems and solutions (Tunçer: 1).

Following the declaration of the World Heritage Committee, which made it compulsory for World Heritage Sites to have management plans for both the previously selected sites and the ones which will be nominated by each country, efforts started, as in all the other countries, to prepare and implement management plans for conservation. The first product of these efforts is 'Pamukkale Site Management and Interpretation Plan' which is currently being prepared[11].

The plan[12] aims to establish principles for the protection of cultural and natural resources and descriptions of several uses on the site (educational, recreational, tourist). Also a Site Interpretation and Presentation Plan are being prepared. The preliminary studies for the

[11] Pamukkale, declared a specially protected area in 1990, is within the boundaries of Pamukkale Municipality in Denizli and is a 1stdegree archaeological and natural site. Today, a management plan is being prepared as 'Turkey Community Development and Heritage Project' by an architecture firm, in cooperation with the Ministry of Culture, the World Bank together with national and international experts as consultants. A workshop to see the site, to discuss the present situation of Pamukkale and to understand its legal status, was held in October 2001 in Pamukkale.

[12] For the overview of Pamukkale Management and Interpretation Plan, drafts prepared by the teams since November 2001 were used.

management plan outline the scope of the study and evaluate the existing legal status, ownership conflicts, conservation mechanism and the financial sources of Pamukkale. It stresses that to make the plan work, the stakeholders including the locals and the people related with tourism should be consulted and the financial sources should be used effectively. The problems conveyed by the local stakeholders and the Italian excavation team are also taken into consideration. Within the scope of the plan, the following were accomplished:

- the site was analyzed
- SWOT analysis was prepared
- management zones and visitor management strategies were defined
- the carrying capacity of the site was determined
- short-term and mid-term targets were issued

The preliminary studies also state that an annual report will be presented at the first day of each year outlining the aims of the year in relation to mid-term and long-term targets[13].

Similar to the efforts in Pamukkale, management activities were started for Ephesus too with the Preliminary Study for the Draft of Ephesus Site Management. This preliminary study[14] aimed:

- to analyze the strengths and weaknesses of the site
- identify problematic areas
- define the threats
- give information about the aims of the site management plan

[13] See Appendices for the outline of the plan

[14] This study was prepared by the Institut für Touristische Raumplanung of Austria, whose draft is used to for this overview

The plan focuses on the problems in Ephesus, which are caused by the excessive amount of tourist numbers, and analyses the site in respect to it. In this preliminary work, it is stressed that in order to preserve Ephesus, there is a need for an organizational and managerial structure that harmonizes the targets related with archaeology (appropriate research possibilities, conservation of ruins) and tourism (provision of the most suitable atmosphere for the tourists). A zoning of the management area is proposed creating a buffer zone around the core archaeological area.

The organizational structure that has been proposed puts a board in practice at the local level, consisting of representatives of central and local authorities, which will be responsible to the Ministry of Culture, and coordinate the various interests of the stakeholders. This board would have two departments, one of which is responsible from the archaeological works on the site and the second is responsible from the daily management of tourism facilities.

Evaluation of the Recent Approaches to the Conservation of Archaeological Sites

Until the recent developments, the approaches to conservation of archaeological sites in Turkey were mainly oriented towards and limited with preparations and implementations of presentation arrangements for the visitors and the individual restoration or presentation projects prepared by the excavation groups. In this respect, the approaches in conservation of archaeological sites can be classified as follows:

- Consolidations, repairs, reconstructions of single monuments and other archaeological remains in sites that will always be part efforts for the conservation of archaeological sites
- More holistic approaches that started with the recognition of the need of a planning process, which was realized through the preparation and implementation of development and conservation plans for archaeological sites

- The preparation of management plans for archaeological sites that mark the beginning of more comprehensive efforts to provide for the conservation and sustainable development of archaeological sites

Through the start of management plan preparations for archaeological sites, very important sites in Turkey are getting to be analyzed through a holistic approach and very significant information is assessed. The processes of preparing management plans will definitely have valuable contribution to conservation efforts of similar context. Although working with foreign professionals can prove to be slow in some cases, due to their inexperience in the legal provisions and conditions in Turkey, their methodology and systems in analyzing archaeological sites for conservation and sustainable development can have positive effects for our archaeological sites. However, through the examination of examples of management plans, it is seen that the local authority contribution is very important in carrying out the strategies determined in the plans. There is a need for a general consensus and approval of management as a means for conservation and collaboration between interest groups, professionals and statutory bodies for to enable effective management of archaeological sites and provide for their sustainable conservation.

4.3 Evaluation of Current Conditions for the Conservation of Archaeological Sites in Turkey

4.3.1 Strength – Weakness – Opportunity – Threat (SWOT) Analysis

The following involves the Strength-Weakness-Opportunity-Threats analysis of the current conditions in Turkey regarding all the aspects mentioned above, including the legislative, organizational, financial provisions for the protection and conservation of cultural assets and thus archaeological sites in Turkey and recent approaches in the conservation of archaeological sites (Fig. 4.2).

Strengths

- The existence of provincial bodies for the coordination and control of actions concerning the conservation of archaeological sites enables ease in decision making and providing authority for the benefit of archaeological sites.
- The right to do excavations are given under strict regulations and given to qualified persons and institutions by a Ministerial Decree. This causes a selective approach.
- Turkey is rich in the extent and characteristics of archaeological heritage and therefore is full of possible research areas.
- The country has a history of museum and archaeological research experiences.

Weaknesses

- The state is named as the soul owner of the cultural assets within the boundaries of Turkey; however, the law appoints other organizations as the providers of protection of the cultural heritage within their areas of responsibility. Consequently, a number of organizations become in charge of protecting the site and lack of coordination among these results with the destruction of a large number of sites.
- The definition of cultural asset in the law is based on the periods and types of the remains and therefore cannot be considered holistic. The phrase mentioning the 'conservation of adequate number of cultural assets' is very much open to abuse, which has been the case since the law went into action in 1983.
- Listed archaeological sites are classified into three degrees based on their scientific importance and there are legal provisions for the protection and utilization conditions of listed archaeological sites according to that classification. In addition to that, there are regulations on the excavation and research procedures for archaeological sites. However, the conditions are not detailed and focus on restrictions rather than suggesting

any conservation methods according to the site's location, settlement and period characteristics etc.

- There principle decisions of Supreme Council, do not give scientific principles for defining the boundaries and degrees of archaeological sites and therefore these are open to change in time, in most cases to the detriment of the sites.

- There are no officially declared criteria for understanding and determining the values of archaeological sites in Turkey. Therefore, a holistic conception of what it is being tried to conserve does not develop, as a result of which the interventions to the site may be harmful for the future of the site.

- The conservation methods applicable to archaeological sites are not defined and classified in a scientific manner. The terms of references of development and conservation plans involve all sites regardless of their being urban, archaeological, historical or natural and therefore the requirements can easily become confusing. Since the specifications are not arranged especially for archaeological sites, all archaeological sites are treated in the same manner regardless of their regional, locational and historical characteristics. On the other hand, the specifications do not include guidelines of what to do. In addition to that, the approval periods of these plans usually take too long, therefore leaving the sites unprotected. Mostly, there is no monitoring mechanism allowing revision of information and control of conditions after implementation; therefore sustainability cannot be achieved.

- After 1980s, documentation of cultural assets gained speed and the results of those studies were disseminated by the Ministry of Culture to the Bank of Provinces and other related organizations in order to be used in development planning processes. However, a national inventory including the entire cultural heritage in Turkey, which can guide the decision-making mechanisms on conservation and development areas, is still not complete, and this causes many sites to be damaged or completely lost.

- Although there are around 5000 listed archaeological sites in Turkey, the number of excavations, sondages and surveys that are

conducted each year are around 800. This shows that more than half of listed sites are not being researched regularly.

- The law appoints the local museums in charge of the protection of archaeological sites within their region of power and they answer to the General Directorate of Museums and Monuments at the capital. However, the organization within the museums and their human and finance resources are not adequate to cope with all of the archaeological sites.

- Although the law enables protection of archaeological sites through the development and conservation plans, there is not a properly functioning monitoring mechanism for the outcome. Information about the sites cannot be revised regularly and therefore the rate of damage, destruction and the risk cannot be known, which subsequently prevents authorities from taking measures for protection.

- There is not a compulsory consultation system in which related interest groups or knowledgeable persons are consulted for advise and opinions, during the project planning process concerning archaeological sites.

- The project planning and implementation processes concerning archaeological sites are not monitored by specifically designed units working for archaeological sites only.

- Although all scientific archaeological excavations, sondages and surveys have to be conducted under the control of a representative from the Ministry of Culture, this system is not used during excavations prior to implementations of development projects.

- The state sources for the financing conservation of archaeological sites are a very small fraction of the national budget and that of the Ministry of Culture. Therefore, many sites continue to remain unprotected, and attention is mostly given to those sites that are valued according to their tourism potentials.

- There are no regulations on sponsorships for archaeological sites and the necessary conditions. This may cause uncontrolled interventions to the site.

STRENGTHS:	WEAKNESSES:
- AN EXISTING REGIONAL FORMATION OF AUTHORITIES - CONTROLLED ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATIONS - RICH IN ARCHAEOLOGICAL REMAINS	- A NUMBER OF ORGANIZATIONS SHARING SIMILAR RESPONSIBILITIES - NO COMPREHENSIVE DEFINITION OF 'CULTURAL ASSET' - NO SPECIFIC SITE CONSERVATION METHODS - NO SCIENTIFIC PRINCIPLES FOR DETERMINING BOUNDARIES - NO CRITERIA FOR DETERMINING VALUES - NO LONG-TERM TOOL FOR CONSERVATION OF SITES - INCOMPLETE NATIONAL INVENTORY - LACK OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATIONS AND RESEARCHES - LACK OF HUMAN AND FINANCIAL RESOURCES - LACK OF MONITORING - UNCONTROLLED SPONSORSHIPS - LACK OF EFFORTS FOR PUBLIC INTEGRATION - LACK OF RESEARCHES ON SOCIAL AND CULTURAL ASPECTS IN CONSERVATION
OPPORTUNITIES:	THREATS:
- ORIENTATION TOWARDS MORE HOLISTIC APPROACHES - LOCAL EFFORTS TO INCREASE FINANCIAL SOURCES - SPONSORSHIP BACKING AND ATTEMPTS AT LEGALIZATION - EFFORTS FOR INTERPRETATION, PRESENTATION AND MANAGEMENT OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES	- UNSTABLE CONDITIONS FOR LEGAL SITE BOUNDARIES - SPONSOR REQUESTS - UNCONTROLLED AND UNPLANNED TOURISM FACILITIES - DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS - AGRICULTURAL FACILITIES - PRIORITIZING CERTAIN ARCHAEOLOGICAL PERIODS - LACK OF CONSERVATION EFFORTS IN EXCAVATIONS - NATURAL DISASTERS - VANDALISM, ILLEGAL EXCAVATIONS

Fig. 4.2 SWOT Analysis for the Current Conditions of Conservation of Archaeological Sites in Turkey

- Public participation did not reach the desired level as far as the conservation activities are concerned. The outcome of this lack of integration of the public opinion and interests of non-governmental organizations is that conservation is perceived as something that is imposed, rather than something that could be in their benefit too. Therefore for the public eye archaeological sites remain to be places where people dig and where concerts are done for festivals. Consequently, since the public does not take part in conservation and is not guided into thinking of the sites as part of their social, cultural and economical well being, the efforts for conservation remain fruitless.

- Since the beginning of the last decade, conservation is seen as a planning issue rather than a matter for individual buildings. However, the planning concept usually does not cover social and cultural aspects besides physical the aspect.

Opportunities

- Since 1990s, a more conscious and holistic approach is being used in the conservation of archaeological sites. Conservation started to lose its single monument focus and at least in the conceptual meaning began to view whole sites rather than concentrate on certain spots within the sites. This development can gradually lead to integrated conservation.

- The protocol between the Special Provincial Administrations and the Ministry of Culture that exists in some regions, are a benefit to the conservation of the archaeological sites within their boundaries.

- Lately, although the financial support of the state for conservation did not increase, sponsorships emerged and began to spread. By gaining financial backing from various commercial firms, or scientific institutions, many excavations and researches obtained the chance to perform more detailed studies than before.

- The Ministry of Culture initiated a new attempt aiming to establish a protocol between the Ministry and sponsors, which includes the

terms of references and regulates the relations between the Ministry and the sponsors.

- The concept of management together with interpretation and presentation entered the field of conservation of archaeological sites. The preparation of management plans and studies for managing some archaeological sites mark the beginning of integrated and holistic approaches in conservation

Threats

- The legal boundaries of archaeological sites in Turkey are under the threat of alterations aiming to shrink the limits of those boundaries to fit the interests of certain groups.
- Uncontrolled and unplanned tourism has negative impact on archaeological sites by leaving them under severe pressure of visitors and damaging or destroying them under heavy construction activities for tourism.
- Development and industrial facilities (highways, factories, dams etc.) that are carried out without any coordination with organizations in charge of the protection of archaeological sites cause archaeological sites to be lost without any chances of recovery.
- Agricultural facilities are known to be one of the most dangerous threats to archaeological sites [15].
- In Turkey, some excavations are carried out aiming to promote one of the stages on the ancient sites rather than investigate all the layers of development. This approach may cause important information on the site's history be lost.
- Excavations having the primary goal of collecting information from the diggings and not taking care to take measures for the protection and conservation of the uncovered material may cause those materials to disintegrate and get damaged more quickly than it would if it were still buried.

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[15] Especially for prehistoric sites, see the reports of 'Türkiye Arkeolojik Yerleşmeleri' Project

- Interventions to the site that focus on only a few of the remains that are viewed as important may cause the sites to lose their integrity and the reasons they are valued for.
- Natural disasters such as floods and earthquakes can be serious threats for archaeological sites
- Vandalism and illicit excavations give an enormous amount of damage to the sites causing irretrievable loss of information and material to the understanding of ancient history

4.3.2 Evaluation of the Present Conditions for the Conservation of Archaeological Sites in Turkey

In Turkey, the major threat concerning archaeological sites and also cultural heritage as a whole is the lack of a national conservation policy. The concept that flourished during the first years of the Republic, accepting that all the material remains in our country should be accepted as evidences of a cultural continuity, was never fully recognized. As a result, conservation of those evidences, not to mention archaeological researches themselves, is still shunned.

The absence of a comprehensive and detailed national inventory of archaeological sites prevents many sites from being protected by the national law. Though there are private efforts, such as the TAY Project aiming to compile a chronological inventory of the archaeological heritage in Turkey, it is clear that there is insufficient data on archaeological remains and more detailed work is needed.

The central institution responsible from archaeological sites, the Ministry of Culture, usually remains helpless in regard to providing the full security and control over sites and is insufficient in establishing necessary services for all its local units and museums. On the other hand, many sites cannot be guarded because of shortage of personnel and financial sources, which give way to vandalism and illicit excavations and trade of objects.

Another matter is the lack of coordination (not to add the lack of interest in collaborating) between related ministries, institutions and land-use planning and development processes running in the country. The investments for highways, buildings and dams are implemented without preliminary archaeological investigation in those areas[16]. Along the same lines, the fact that some archaeological sites are within the administrative responsibilities of a number of ministries and institutions creates confusions in decision-making processes and prolongs implementations[17]. Consequently, in some occasions this ambiguity leaves sites completely unprotected because no party acts, thinking the other is responsible.

One of the most important setbacks in the conservation of archaeological sites is the lack of consciousness generating from the insufficient activities in the field of education. The public at large is unaware of the values of sites and the need to conserve them. Also official attempts to educate them remain very inadequate. There are not enough efforts to include the public to the projects concerning archaeological sites; as a result the public stays usually indifferent to the issue unless it involves financial contribution for them from tourist facilities.

Also of importance are the many restoration and presentation projects that took place without considering their effects on the site and neglecting to pursue a thorough examination of the values of the site[18]. Another important deficiency that should be mentioned is the usually incorrect ways that the sites are presented with. Especially the information panels used to enlighten the visitors on related sites or specific remains tend

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[16] A recent example is the site of Zeugma, which due to the absence of any consultation between ministries, is doomed to submerge under the waters of a dam, which has a life span of 50-60 years at the most.

[17] This was the case in Pamukkale, Patara and Xanthos (Tunçer, 2)

[18] Among the sites affected by these approaches is Ephesus, where the restored Library of Celcus dominates the site, giving many people rather false impressions and making that area 'the' most important place to visit in the city, causing the remainder of the city to be neglected. Bergama, on the other hand, a prominently Hellenistic town, is portrayed through the Roman Temple of Trajan while in Sardes the monumental restoration of the synagogue has similar effects.

to be incorrect in their historical explanations, not to mention grammatical mistakes in translated versions, and therefore mislead the people.

In Turkey, conservation of archaeological sites remains insufficient due this variety of matters but also because of the conservation methods. In this respect, the main part where management for conservation separates itself from applied conservation plans in Turkey is that, management is about a continuous process, a mechanism which is flexible and based on revisions and sets out to provide long-term policies. It is not a conservation project either; on the contrary, it includes conservation projects as one of its strategies to conduct the conservation policies.

As can be seen, the circumstances in Turkey range from conflicts of interest beginning from the authorities on the subject, the conflicting land use implementations which have no regard to conservation of archaeological sites whatsoever and the fact that the public remains indifferent to the destruction of archaeological sites and other cultural and natural sites. This situation calls for the effective integrated management of those sites in order to provide cooperation between all parties of interest, educate and develop the related communities and thus enable the proper conservation of all archaeological sites. It is also of importance to realize the fact that, considering the variety of archaeological sites and the diverse set of problems each of them has, archaeological sites should be evaluated as a case of their own, by making decisions according to the information they possess, but also being in accordance with general principles applicable to all archaeological sites.

4.4 Suggestions for Improving the Conditions for the Conservation of Archaeological Sites in Turkey

It is clear that unless the abovementioned weaknesses and threats are decreased, preferably eliminated, comprehensive conservation of archaeological sites cannot be achieved. All in all, the archaeological sites need to be studied in detail and the information describing the values of the

site, its potentials and problems should be disseminated to related organizations in this respect, there are a few steps that should be taken in order to improve the conditions of conservation of archaeological sites in Turkey. Mentioned below are a few, related to each subject:

Inventorization

- The restructuring and development of the present survey and inventory mechanisms and organizations should be started. Inventory studies should be integrated with future planning procedures of the province and region in order to foresee measures foe the preservation of archaeological sites. Also a system for information management should be constructed in which all the data on known archaeological sites are stored and periodically revised.
- Definition of cultural remains based on chronology and building 'types' should be denunciated to accept all remains so that the protected sites can be increased.
- Principles for determining the boundaries, values and degrees of significance of archaeological sites in Turkey should be settled.

Organizational Structure

- Regional and local authorities should be enabled with much more financial sources and legislative means for the conservation of archaeological sites. The provincial organization system for the conservation of archaeological sites should be strengthened and made available to collaborate with other organizations who have a role in the future of archaeological sites.
- Specialized units working only for archaeological sites should be formed within the existing organizational structure, collaborating with key interest groups working as advisory groups, so as to provide sustainability and effective monitoring of the actions on archaeological sites

- The status of each related organization and their duties for conservation should be outlined. It should be made clear which organization would act on which stage of the process.

Conservation

- The understanding of conservation of archaeological sites should go beyond descriptions of utilization conditions. Therefore conservation principles and conditions should be redefined, in addition to which duties of each responsible unit(s) are described.
- The activities for conservation of archaeological sites should be integrated with the cultural and natural surroundings of the site.
- The archaeological sites should be classified according various criteria such as their periods, location (near settlement, in settlement, rural etc), environmental conditions, and according to the state of research (excavation and other studies are proceeding or not etc.). It is obvious that there are differences between sites whose existence is known for a long time, and sites recently discovered; sites within settlements and those which are situated in rural areas and so on. Therefore, the conservation policies and priorities for action that should be defined following this classification should de flexible dynamic and be able to be adapted and detailed for each site.
- The term 'development and conservation plan' should be revised and specific criteria should be developed for preparing 'conservation plan's for archaeological sites. The plans should be prepared based on principles made according to the region, location and period etc of the site and should aim at providing the conservation of the values of the site.
- It should be acknowledged that each site is a matter of its own and each case must have its own methods of conservation based on the general principles involving all archaeological sites in Turkey.
- Sites that are not investigated yet, should be considered and protected together with the nearest sites.

Interventions

- Decisions on the site should be based on extensive series of studies made by related professionals, should cover long-term ideas and should be holistic.
- Scientific studies and interventions on the site should be of minimum disturbing form, aimed at conservation as well as obtaining information. The work should involve all the information that is possible to get rather than focus on one aspect of the site.

Information Dissemination

- The information related with archaeological sites, should be stored and reviewed regularly and be made available to the organizations responsible from regional development planning and decisions should be made integrating the means of conservation of the archaeological sites in the region.

Participation

- Preservation and conservation processes of archaeological sites should involve all the key interest groups, ranging from the responsible authorities to the local people, non-governmental organizations and research teams, during planning.

Sponsorship

- Terms of references should be prepared for sponsorship mechanisms. The utilization interventions should be clarified in order to prevent hasty excavations and restorations done for merely for showing off.

Suggestions for Adapting Management as a Means for Providing Conservation of Archaeological Sites in Turkey

As mentioned above, there are a variety of aspects that need to be rehabilitated or revised in order to achieve better conditions for archaeological sites and their conservation. In this context, a suitable method to start acting on the suggested actions is to introduce the concept of management into the national system of conservation of archaeological sites and the actions on archaeological sites. By using the principles of management, a more comprehensive, integrated and sustainable environment for archaeological sites, their surroundings and the public can be achieved[19].

In this respect, the aim should be to establish a more comprehensive approach than current mechanisms in Turkey. As explained before, the concept of managing archaeological sites is slowly beginning to shape in Turkey and the developments are in that context are encouraging. However, when the long-term conservation and sustainability of archaeological sites in Turkey are considered, management principles should be implemented at larger scale than mere individual plans and archaeological sites. Considering the current conditions in Turkey, management principles should primarily be carried out through an approach of regional organization. The opportunities and advantages in establishing such an approach can be outlined as follows:

- to evaluate the archaeological sites of the region, which will mostly have similar characteristics and problems, within common frames and conceptual basis and to promote possible integration and collaboration

[19] At this point, it should be remembered that current methods of approach, and the development and conservation plans fail to implement protective measures for archaeological. At first sight, the differences between the applied development and conservation plans in Turkey and the management principles that are developing might not be understood. Although they both are essentially about planning and implementation of planning decisions of a site for conservation, management is about a process that exceeds this, in that its founding principles are revision of information, foreseeing changes, monitoring of conditions and revising the decisions accordingly. Thus, management can be more useful in trying to achieve sustainable conservation and development of archaeological sites.

between those sites in terms of education activities, researches, tourism facilities and interventions

- to manage the financial means and coordinate the distribution of those
- to be autonomous and having the ability organize the human and financial resources
- to coordinate and direct the professionals, who are lacking in number, to work on more sites than one
- bring together the common interest groups during the decision making processes
- to establish the necessary contacts between central and local governmental bodies and authorities
- to monitor the implementations
- to prepare terms of references for specific kinds of projects on archaeological sites

In addition to this regional organization, it is important to have a policy making body within the central organization to prepare the guidelines for management. This body should be supplemented with the regional structure mentioned above, controlling the management activities and implementations in archaeological sites by using those principles.

Along these lines, considering the actions that are possible to take place in the archaeological sites, the following mechanism for site management and the related job descriptions can be suggested in a very general sense, for the long-term future of archaeological sites in Turkey (Fig. 4.3). The overall site management should be handled within three main sections:

- Site Management
- Information Management
- Management Planning

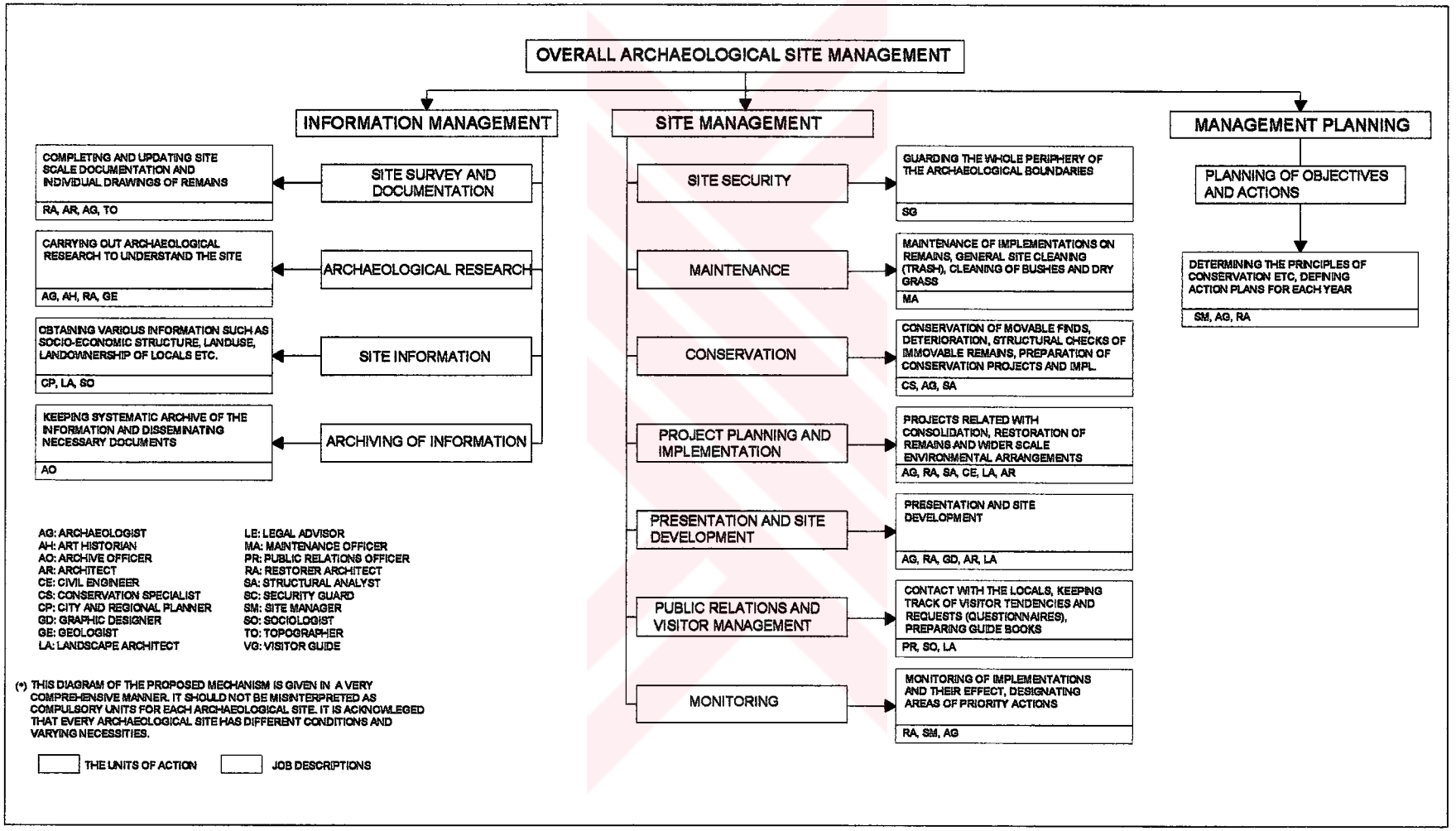

Fig. 4.3 Proposed Site Management Mechanism and Job Descriptions for Turkey

Site Management covers all actions that are accomplished on a daily basis or those that are based on available information. On the other hand, as has been expressed before, the decisions and interventions on archaeological sites are most profoundly dependent on information. This makes it essential to form a mechanism for managing information, making it available to related groups and storing the information systematically for future reference. Management Planning is about making plans for the short and long term future of the site and designating action plans. However, it should be remembered that, the abovementioned mechanism for site management cannot be valid for every archaeological site in Turkey because of variations in the availability of information, differences in characteristics but can be adapted where appropriate and available.

All in all, it can be said that, through managing archaeological sites and by adapting the management principles into the national system for conservation of archaeological sites, more holistic and sustainable conservation can be provided. Therefore, management should be put into the legal framework of conservation of archaeological sites, because unless the management work is approved by all those who have a role in the future of the archaeological sites, the management process will be unproductive and of no use. Efforts for preparing a management framework for individual sites are opportunities for further involvement and study but these activities should be integrated into the national system.

Taking these evaluations into consideration, the following chapter analyzes how an archaeological site should be examined within the framework of management, which information should be collected and how it should be evaluated so as to fully understand the site and consequently put forward guidelines for holistic conservation and a suggestion for implementation.

CHAPTER 5

CASE STUDY: MANAGEMENT CONSIDERATIONS FOR MAGNESIA AD MAEANDRUM

5.1 Introduction to the Case Study

The following part of the thesis aims at understanding the archaeological site of Magnesia, located in the province of Aydın in the Aegean Region of Turkey, and providing for the conservation and sustainable development of it, based on the management principles examined in previous sections. The study presented here, can be described as the minimum steps required to accomplish a functional, holistic management planning process. This means, in the actual process of management planning, all the fields that were researched here will be prepared by relevant professionals who will also determinine the values and provide policies and stratetiges for management with the collaboration and the consultation of all related interest groups.

Within the scope of this case study, Magnesia is evaluated according to the studies and evaluations finalized in the previous chapters, by making studies on matters mentioned in Chapter 3. Following the section, the objectives of a management process in Magnesia are outlined, which can serve as guidelines for several issues during the conservation and development of the site. Finally, a framework is suggested for the implementation of those objectives.

Through this work, the steps to understand an archaeological site of Magnesia's character is analyzed, as a result of which important information is assessed to provide basis for further study on the site and to guide future

decisions on the site. In addition to this, the possible relations of interest groups are determined and the requirements for the conservation of Magnesia set, all of which can aid the field of conservation of archaeological sites in Turkey.

5.2 Existing Situation of the Site

5.2.1 General Information on the Province

The province of Aydın is located in the center of the Aegean Region, which is the most developed region in Turkey in terms of agriculture, industry, commerce and tourism. The province has 8007 km^2 of area and has 17 districts. It is close to Izmir and Manisa on the north, Denizli on the east, and Muğla on the south (Fig. 5.1). Northern and southern parts of the region are mountainous, with Hacetdede Hill (1831 m), Karlıdede Hill (1732 m) on the north and Madranbaba (1792m), Karıncalıdağ (1703 m) on the south. These two ridges on each end surround the Great Menderes Plain, which is a debris area covered with alluvion and bounded by earthquake fault lines. The region is on the 1st degree earthquakes zone. The Great Menderes River and its branches create floods, especially in the western part of the region. The northern part of Aydın is rich in geothermal energy due to deep fault lines. This energy is used in greenhouses and for electricity production. In this region, the summers are hot and the winters are cool and the strong winds blow from the northwest (Aydın Valiliği, 1998: 18).

More than half of the population is living in rural areas and their economy is based on agriculture[1]. The region is covered with vineyards, gardens, fig and olive groves, which have become the region's characteristics. Among a variety of products including cotton, especially olives and figs are of special importance. The industrial production is concentrated in the larger centers of the region like the cities of Aydın, Nazilli and Söke.

[1] According to the census in 1997 the population is 897.821 (Aydın Valiliği, 1998:18)

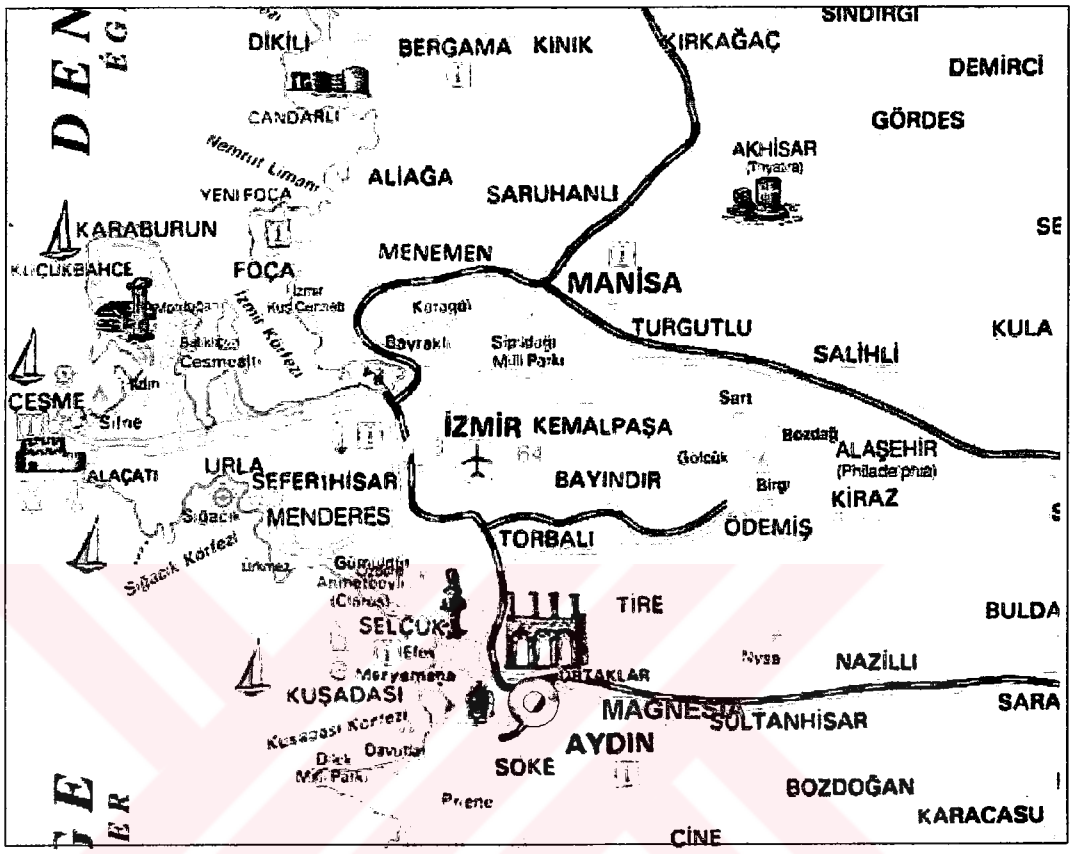

Fig. 5.1 Map of the Region and Location of Magnesia (İzmir Şehir Planı, Kültür Bakanlığı, 1994)

The province is within easy reach from Izmir, the largest city of the Aegean Region, by an express way. It is also connected to other important cities in the region such as Muğla and Denizli. On the other hand, Aydın is known to be one of the first locations in Turkey where railways were constructed.

One of the oldest railway lines, Izmir-Aydın line constructed in 1866 is still being used. This fact is promoted by the open air train exhibition on the road of Ortaklar-İzmir. Aydın, is also a very important center for touristic facilities (Fig. 5.2).

CULTURAL TOURISM

Archaeological Sites:	Old city centers and castles:	19th century railway stations:
Magnesia ad Maeandrum	Çine, Aydin, Izmir,	Germencik, Ortaklar,
Ephesus	Arpaz Kalesi,	Söke, Kösk,
Priene	Bozdogan Korteke	Sultanhisar, Kuyucak,
Miletus	Kalesi, Kocarli Cincin	Nazilli, Incirliova
Didyma	Kalesi	
Hierapolis		
Aphrodisias		
Alabanda		
Tralles		
Nysa		

THERMAL/HEALTH TOURISM
Gümüsköy Ilicasi
Davutlar
Salavatli Kaplicasi
Alangüllü Ilicasi

FAITH TOURISM
House of Mary
St John's Church, Selcuk

SPORTS TOURISM
diving, swimming, sailing,
surfing, water skiing, fishing

NATURE TOURISM
Lake Bafa
Dilek Peninsula National Park

Fig. 5.2 Tourism Facilities in the Region

5.2.2 General Information on the Site

The archaeological site of the ancient city of Magnesia is located in the Germencik district of Aydın Province. Germencik, 25 km west of Aydın, is placed among fertile plains northwest of Great Menderes basin. It is at the junction of two railway lines, Izmir-Aydın-Afyon and Ortaklar-Söke. The district is famous for its hot springs in Alangüllü, Çamur and Gümüşlü Village. The most important agricultural product in Germencik is fig. Magnesia, an archaeological site of both 1st and 3rd degrees since 1990, lies on the western part of the Great Menderes Plain, at the northwest foot of Samsun Mountains, near Gümüşdağ (Mount Thorax) (Fig 5.3). The location is close to the zone of the plain where geothermal energy can be found along the fault lines bordering the plain (Germencik and Sarayköy). The site along with other locations in the mid and west sections of the plain get flooded periodically due to excess water coming from the Great Menderes river and its branches, therefore the main settlements were usually built at higher sections.

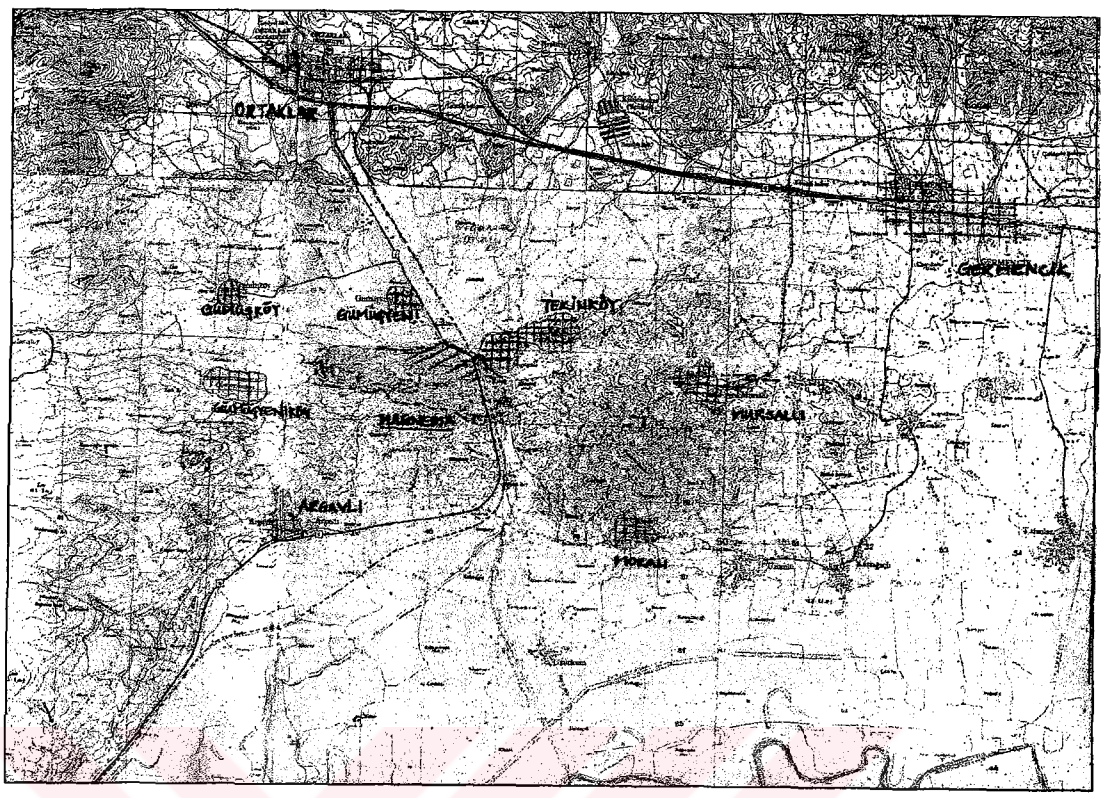

Fig. 5.3 Magnesia and surrounding settlements (Harita Genel K.lığı, 1980)

The greater part of the ancient city of Magnesia is situated on the plain northeast of Gümüşdağ. The hills on the south form a natural border from which the city expands to all the other directions. Gümüşçay runs through the site, flowing from northwest towards southeast, east of which lies Tekinköy. The stream usually dries out during the summer and leaves marshy ground. The silt carried coming from the mountains in rainy weather cause the site to be buried constantly with each passing year. The debris measure 3-4 m at several locations. Ortaklar, on the north is the closest main center to Magnesia, and the site comes into view along the 4th km of Ortaklar-Söke road (Fig. 5.4). Söke lies on the south, Kuşadası on the west and Aydın on the northeast. Situated very closely are the villages of Tekinköy and Gümüşyeniköy on whose boundaries Magnesia is located. The Industrial Zone of Ortaklar is situated north of the site. Besides the highway, Magnesia can be reached using the local trains between Izmir-Söke and Denizli-Söke. The railway has a stop at Tekinköy on the village side of the road, in front of the entrance of the site.


0 50 100 150 200m
MANAGEMENT OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES
CASE STUDY: MAGNESIA AD MAEANDRUM
EXCAVATION PERIOD - A
EXCAVATION SEASONS (1984 - 2000)
EXCAVATIONS IN 1984
EXCAVATIONS IN 1985
EXCAVATIONS IN 1986
EXCAVATIONS IN 1987
EXCAVATIONS IN 1988
EXCAVATIONS IN 1989
1984 - Cleaning of Temple of Artemis and the upper steps of Theatron
1986- Inscriptions found in Ortaklar - channel dug for control of water flow
1987 - Environmental organizations: Artemision surrounded by fence
Panels of Magnesia placed on both sides of passing road
City plan erected at the entrance of the site
Inscriptions are found
Çerkez Musa Mosque is cleaned
1988 - Çerkez Musa Mosque cleaned
1989 - Geomagnetic surveys of the tumuli (in Morali and within the site)
ENTRANCE TO THE PROTECTED AREA
TRAIN STOP
RUINS UNDERGROUND
BOUNDARIES OF THE PROTECTED AREA
LOT BOUNDARIES
1ST DEGREE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE
3RD DEGREE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE

5.2.3 Historical Development of the Site

Magnesia is an ancient city whose history can be tracked starting from the Hellenistic times. Originally, though, Magnesia was founded by Thessalians on a site other than the one whose remains that is observed today. From Magnesia's foundation myth, carved on a stone, the reasons why Magnesia was founded and how it all came about can be followed (Bingöl, 1998: 5-6). The inscription is not intact, the beginning and the end of it not existing but even this makes Magnesia one of the rare exceptions among ancient sites because it has an inscribed foundation myth.

Throughout history, Magnesia remained an important religious center for people: it is known that the area where the Temple of Artemis is located was sacred even before that temple was built in 3rd/2nd century BC (Bingöl, 1998: 25). The city was especially recognized by other ancient cities, due to the epiphany (a divine manifestation) of the Goddess Artemis and the Isitheria festivals that were held in honour of this event. Since its foundation until the city was gradually abandoned in the 1300s, Magnesia was ruled by different powers, as was the case in many other cities in the region (Fig. 5.5). As a result, the city developed or shrunk parallel to these events. As a result of a long period of inhabitance in Magnesia, the archaeological remains that can be seen today belong to the Hellenistic, Roman, Byzantine and Ottoman Periods[2] (Fig. 5.6).

Due to its closeness to the Temple of Artemis the village of Tekinköy was always the most known small settlement in the researches on Magnesia. Tekinköy is the village that is located on the east side of the river Lethaios (Gümüşçay). It is a later extension of a settlement near the Çerkez Musa Mosque situated inside the Byzantine wall, on the western side of the river. After that area was abandoned due to outbreaks of plague/malaria, it is assumed that at some later stage Circassian immigrants settled there and had their cemetery next to the Çerkez Musa Mosque (Bingöl, 1998: 11-13).

[2] For a more detailed overview of the history of Magnesia see Appendices

FOUNDATION		
	Magnesians leave Thessaly due to prophecy and go to Crete. 80 years later they move to Asia Minor again after a prophecy.	They are told to go to where Mt Thorax and Meander is.
LYDIAN RULE		
7th Cent. BC	Lydian king Gyges is ruling in the area and captures the city.	
657 BC	Cimmerians destroy the city.	The city is rebuilt with help from Ephesus.
PERSIAN RULE		
530 BC	General of Persian king Cyrus, Mazares invades the city.	The city becomes part of Persian Empire.
460 BC	Artaxerxes, Persian king; gives Magnesia to Themistocles, the Athenian general as a gift.	T. builts a new temple near the existing Leukophyr temple.
430 BC	Themistocles dies and the city returns to Persian control.	
406 BC	Spartan general Thibron gains control of the city.	
400-399 BC	**RELOCATION OF THE CITY** (Thibron moves the city to its present location, by the side of river Lethaios)	Former location was constantly flooded and was weak to defend.
RULE OF ALEXANDER THE GREAT AND HIS GENERALS		
334-240 BC	Magnesia surrenders to Alexander the Great and after his death his generals gain control.	Alexander defeats the great Persian Empire.
SELEUCID RULE		
240 BC	Seleucid kings of Syria take over Magnesia.	Pergamene Kingdom and Romans fight against the Seleucids.
220 BC	Epiphany of Artemis occurs upon which games known as "Leukophyrena" are started. These are competitions with money prizes.	During Isitheria festival, annual re-enactment of the epiphany is done.
206 BC	Leukophyrena games are opened to others cities by sending invitations.	Magnesia acknowledged as inviolate by some cities to honor Artemis.
PERGAMENE RULE		
189 BC	Pergamon Kingdom defeats Seleucids and gains control of the city.	In addition to the Royal road of Persians, a new road system is formed.
ROMAN RULE		
133 BC	Magnesia is bequethed to the Romans together with the rest of the Pergamene Kingdom.	
84 BC	Sulla makes Magnesia an independent city due to its support to the empire against Pontus king Mithridates.	There is controversy about which Magnesia is refered to.
17 AD	Earthquake causes destruction in Magnesia as in surrounding cities.	The city, together with others, is rebuilt with the help Tiberius' funds.
114 AD	A church is built and a christian community is formed.	
230s AD	Magnesia announces itself as the seventh city of Asia Minor, during the reign of Gordian III.	The city expands towards the other side of the river.
262 AD	Goths invade the city.	
BYZANTINE RULE		
630s AD	City walls are built around the Sanctuary of Artemis.	The Persians create constant threat.
1254 AD	Emperor John III Dukas dies at Magnesia and is buried in the church he had had built.	There is controversy about which Magnesia is refered to.
AYDINOGULLARI RULE		
14th Century	Aydinogullari gain control of the area.	
OTTOMAN RULE		
15th Century	Ottomans take the area formerly controlled by Aydinogullari.	
1830	A settlement called Inek Pazari is known to exist south of the Circassian cemetery.	
1893	Inek Pazari is still existing and on the west side of the river a village called Tekke is known.	
1900s	Inek Pazari is abandoned and Tekke expands towards east, the hills.	

In the 1830s it is known that a settlement called Inek Pazarı existed south of the cemetery, which Raoul Rochette was allowed to visit by the firman he received from the sultan but was unable to see because of the plague. During the time when C.Humann was working at Magnesia, Inek Pazarı and Tekke village (previous name of Tekin) are shown to exist on the plan of the site in 1893 (Humann, 1904: Blatt I). After 1900s however, Inek Pazarı was abandoned and Tekke village started to expand towards the east. Today, Tekin village is made up of about 131 houses. About 90 of them are constantly used, providing for 342 people.

5.2.4 Current Excavations in Magnesia

After the excavations carried out by C. Humann towards the end of the 19th century, the site was abandoned once again and subsequently covered with silt coming from Mount Thorax and carried by Lethaios river. During the 20th century, Magnesia remained forgotten except from two minor excavations. In 1984, however, excavations started once again under the supervision of O. Bingöl from Ankara University.

The detailed studies carried out since 1984 focus mainly on the remains situated within the Byzantine Wall. Apart from those, the remains of Theatron, Gymnasium and the Roman Baths/Barracks were worked on. The work performed on the site can be classified as follows:

- Excavation
- Cleaning
- Environmental Investigation
- Surface Investigation
- Restoration
- Material Conservation
- Architectural Documentation
- Environmental Organization


0 50 100 150 200m
MANAGEMENT OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES
CASE STUDY: MAGNESIA AD MAEANDRUM
EXCAVATION PERIOD - A
EXCAVATION SEASONS (1984 - 2000)
EXCAVATIONS IN 1984
EXCAVATIONS IN 1985
EXCAVATIONS IN 1986
EXCAVATIONS IN 1987
EXCAVATIONS IN 1988
EXCAVATIONS IN 1989
1984 - Cleaning of Temple of Artemis and the upper steps of Theatron
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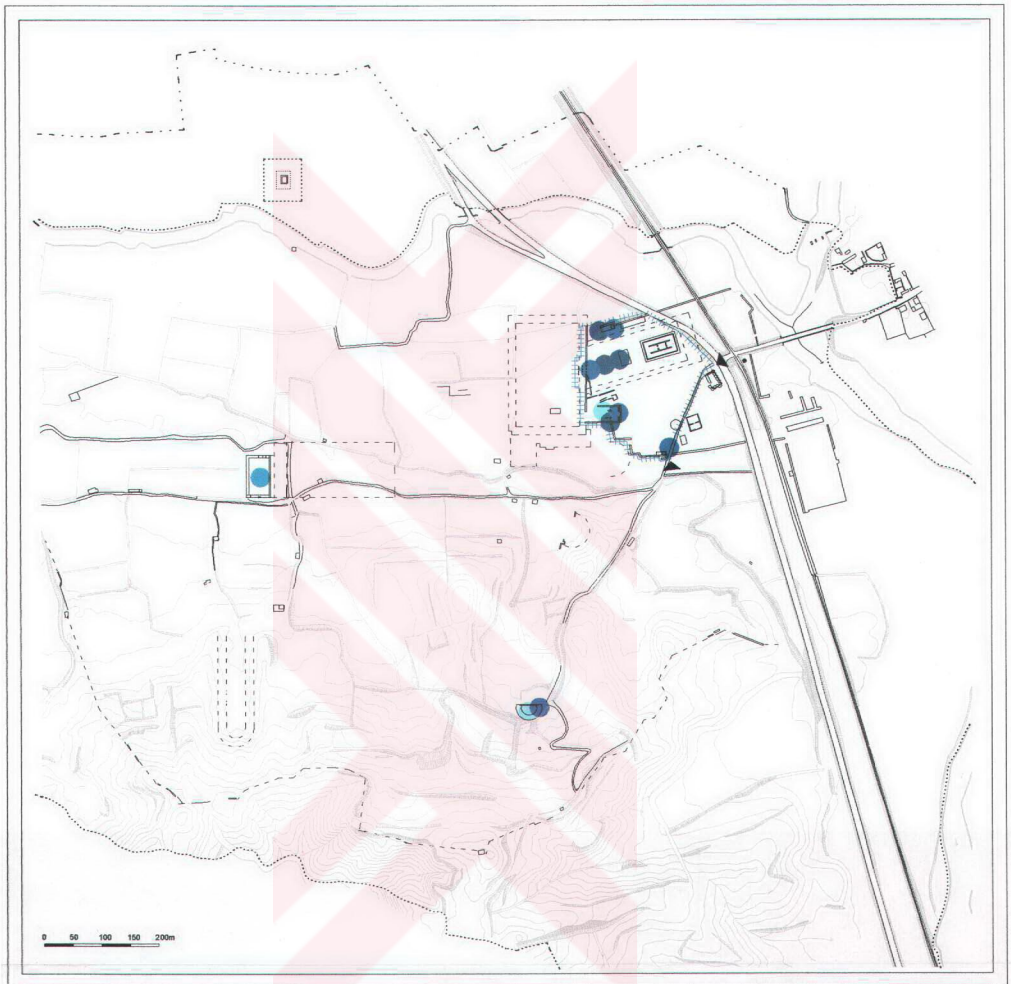
Panels of Magnesia placed on both sides of passing road
City plan erected at the entrance of the site
Inscriptions are found
Çerkez Musa Mosque is cleaned
1988 - Çerkez Musa Mosque cleaned
1989 - Geomagnetic surveys of the tumuli (in Morali and within the site)
ENTRANCE TO THE PROTECTED AREA
TRAIN STOP
RUINS UNDERGROUND
BOUNDARIES OF THE PROTECTED AREA
LOT BOUNDARIES
1ST DEGREE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE
3RD DEGREE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE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MANAGEMENT OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES
CASE STUDY: MAGNESIA AD MAEANDRUM
EXCAVATION PERIOD - B
EXCAVATION SEASONS (1984 - 2000)
EXCAVATIONS IN 1990
EXCAVATIONS IN 1991
NO EXCAVATION IN 1992
EXCAVATIONS IN 1993
EXCAVATIONS IN 1994
1990 - Cleaning and investigation at the byzantine structure
1991- Restoration of building blocks of Theatron
1992- Ceramic and epigraphy studies
1993 - Altar of Artemis is cleaned
Fence surrounding Artemision, a storage and a sheltering roof structure are built
1994 - Silt filling the site during winter is cleaned
10 capitals of Artemis Temple, reliefs from the altar and some architectural pieces are taken to the shelter
ENTRANCE TO THE PROTECTED AREA
TRAIN STOP
RUINS UNDERGROUND
BOUNDARIES OF THE PROTECTED AREA
LOT BOUNDARIES
1ST DEGREE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE
3RD DEGREE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE

MANAGEMENT OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES
CASE STUDY: MAGNESIA AD MAEANDRUM

EXCAVATION PERIOD - C

EXCAVATION SEASONS (1984 - 2000)

- EXCAVATIONS IN 1995
- EXCAVATIONS IN 1996
- EXCAVATIONS IN 1997
- EXCAVATIONS IN 1998
- EXCAVATIONS IN 1999

1995 - Cleaning of the silt
Latrina is restored
Column drums put one on top of eachother at propylon

1996- Cleaning of Temple of Artemis
Latrina opus sectile restoration

1997- Latrina opus sectile restoration
Structural elements of basilica and propylon
Placement of information panels and direction panels
Updating of the old city plan
Fence is widened to include storage and mosque

1998 - Latrina opus sectile is finished
Restoration of building blocks of propylon

1999 - Cleaning of the Roman Baths
Fence behind propylon is widened as the excavation area expands
Ericsson sponsorship panels are erected
Partial restoration of the west wing of propylon
Organization of the Ottoman cemetery

- ENTRANCE TO THE PROTECTED AREA
- TRAIN STOP
- RUINS UNDERGROUND
- BOUNDARIES OF THE PROTECTED AREA
- LOT BOUNDARIES
- 1ST DEGREE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE
- 3RD DEGREE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE


0 50 100 150 200m
MANAGEMENT OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES
CASE STUDY: MAGNESIA AD MAEANDRUM
EXCAVATION PERIOD - D
EXCAVATIONS IN 2000
2000 - Partial restoration of the west wing of propylon
Restoration of the south wall of the basilica, some of its building blocks and the altar table
Creation of a grid iron system for the site for future excavation and study areas
Construction of a steel structure for the southern hypocausted ruin
Restoration of blocks of the pediment of Temple of Artemis
ENTRANCE TO THE PROTECTED AREA
TRAIN STOP
RUINS UNDERGROUND
BOUNDARIES OF THE PROTECTED AREA
LOT BOUNDARIES
1ST DEGREE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE
3RD DEGREE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE

As can be seen (Fig. 5.7-10), the first seasons of the excavation the main work constituted of diggings in the Roman Baths/Barracks, Theatron, Gymnasium and the Basilica in addition to which expeditions were carried out to locate remains of the site in the near surroundings. In the following years the studies started to shift towards the remains within the boundaries of the Byzantine Wall except from the times when illegal excavations were found out and immediate actions were taken in those areas[3].

5.2.5 Present Condition of the Site

On arriving to the site from Ortaklar-Söke highway, the presence of the ancient ruins of Magnesia is first realized by the high walls of the Byzantine City Wall. The modern highway passes right through the walls, crossing it from northwest to southeast on a curved line. The current entrance to the site is at the small junction where a road divides from the highway that goes to Tekinköy on the east (Fig. 5.11).

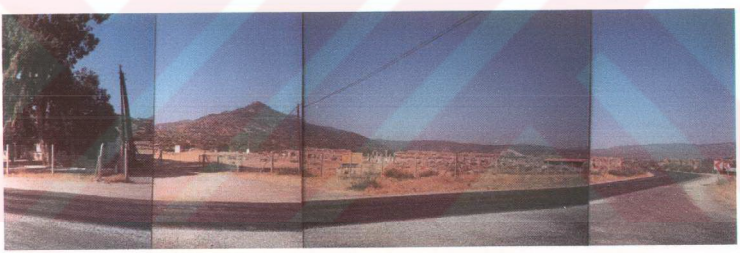

Fig. 5.11 Entrance to the Site from Ortaklar-Söke Highway (B.N. Öz, 2000)

On entering the fenced area, the first thing one can observe are the flattened ruins of the Temple of Artemis to the north, the columns of the Propylon to the west and the raised column of the Basilica at the background. (Fig. 5.12). The ruin of a concrete building just at the entrance remains hidden under very tall trees. (in 2001, this building was torn down to be replaced by a new entrance building). A panel city map is situated south of the entrance from

[3] See Annual Excavation Reports on Magnesia starting from 1984 for more detailed information

where the excavation area within the Byzantine Wall can be observed. From that location, the ruins of the Artemis Temple and the ceremonial area to the north, the Çerkez Musa Mosque, the sheltered Hypocaust Building and the storage to the south, the raised reliefed capital of the Basilica to the southwest, the shelter for the capitals to the far north, and the Propylon with its partially raised columns to the west can be seen.

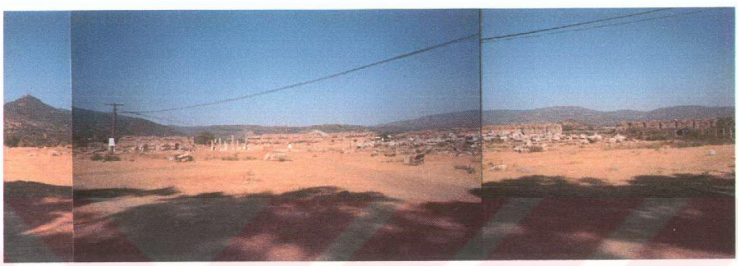

Fig. 5.12 View of the Site from the Entrance Towards East (B.N. Öz, 2000)

However, because of the level difference between the current street and that of the excavated area is more than a few meters, one cannot grasp all of the ruins at once. At first glimpse the whole site seems to be flat having no vertical element to oppose the ruin-state of the whole. From the entrance or even back on the road one cannot fully observe the excavated areas because the excavation proceeds at the western part within the Byzantine Wall, which makes it too far for the passer-by to notice more than the ruins of Temple of Artemis covering a very large area.

Once starting to tour the fenced area, though, the remains of the site can be better observed. The temple, the foundations of its altar and the ceremonial area to the west meet the eye. The Latrina, which is attached to the northern part of the Byzantine Wall and is partially restored, is not easily located because of the difference in levels (Fig. 5.13). On following the ceremonial area one arrives to the Propylon, but because it is attached to the Byzantine Wall, it gives the notion of marking the limits of the site (Fig. 5.14).

Behind the Propylon to the west, lies the Stoa of the Agora and one can observe the partially raised columns and the ground where the fallen columns lied before restoration (Fig. 5.15). However, due to the floods that largely affect the site, especially the excavated levels, including the Propylon may be under water at some periods (Fig. 5.16).

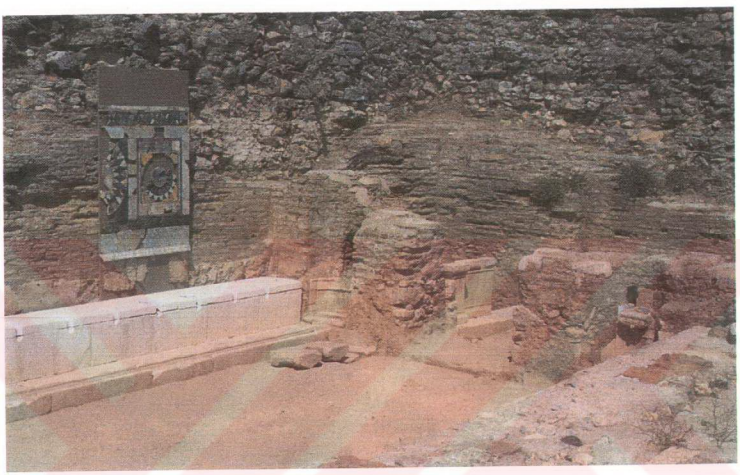

Fig. 5.13 Latrina after Restoration (Bingöl, 1998: 59)

Following the Byzantine Wall to the south, from within the wall, the exedra, the Temenos and other recently excavated areas can be seen. The Basilica, which cannot be observed from the entrance of the site other than its reliefed capital, is just to the south of those ruins. Because of the differences in height between excavated grounds and unexcavated areas, the Basilica cannot be fully observed from its vicinity so the reliefed capital acts as an important attraction point (Fig. 5.17).

The unexcavated Odeon, which is to the southeast of the Basilica cannot be identified by an uneducated eye, but the presence of huge proportioned blocks implies the presence of an ancient building. At this point one also sees many other blocks lying on the ground which actually are the

organized blocks coming out from the excavation of the Basilica. Further to the southeast is a steel shelter which is very level to the ground and thus does not attract attention at first. It covers the fragile structure and the frescos of the Hypocaust Building (Fig. 5.18, 5.19). The storage buildings of the excavation, Çerkez Musa Mosque and the ruins of a cemetery are to the east (Fig. 5.20, 5.21).

The ruins which are inside the fenced area are as mentioned above. All the other ruins such as the Theatron and the Gymnasium are outside that area. The Theatron situated on the southwest, can be reached by a sandy sloping road f ollowing the south gate of the fenced area, which continues from the east of the hill where the Temple of Athena is located (Fig. 5.22). The building, settled on a hill, is fully excavated and provides a good view of the Stoa of the Agora. As with the Theatron, the Gymnasium can be reached by a sandy road going towards the east from the south gate of the fenced area, which usually the locals use to go to their vineyard houses (Fig. 5.23). The ruins that can be seen are the highest ruins of Magnesia, but the building is mostly covered with bushes and cannot be clearly interpreted. The Stadium is to the south of the Gymnasium and can be reached by following small paths up the hills. The general form of the Stadium can be made out but all of the building is covered with bushes that prevent seeing any building blocks except for three small arches on the west part of the building (Fig. 5.24).

The other Roman and Byzantine Buildings and the Roman Temple on the north are not easily accessible. The Temple is on a cotton field and its foundation can be seen clearly from the Ortaklar-Söke road. The walls of the Roman Baths/Barracks on the east side of that road can also be seen distinctively. Besides these known building remains, there are many ancient architectural elements that can be located above ground protruding from the middle of a field or hidden under thick bushes (Fig. 5.25).

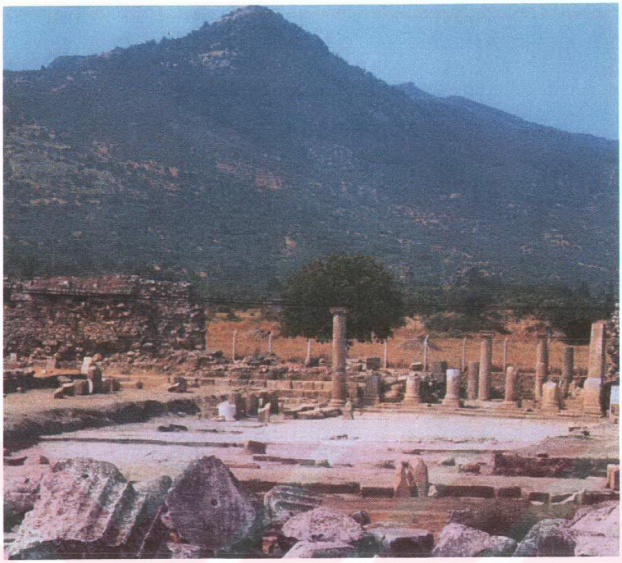

Fig. 5.14 Propylon Seen from the Temple of Artemis (Bingöl: 1998: 44)

Fig. 5.15 Propylon and the Ground of the Agora (B.N. Öz, 2001)

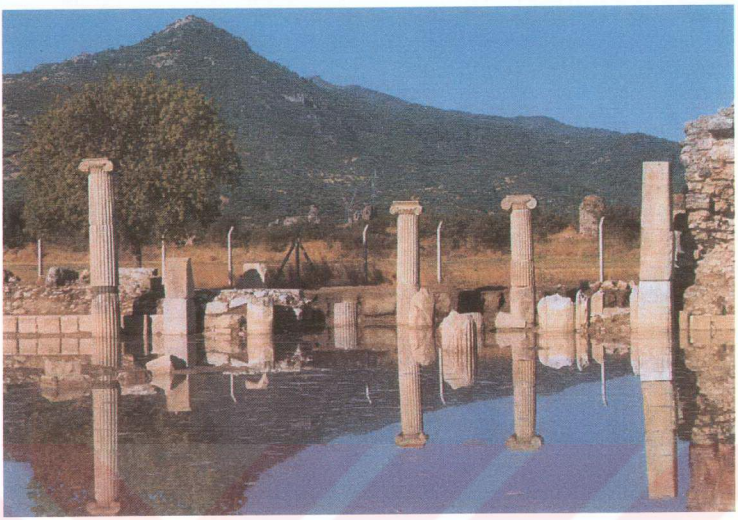

Fig. 5.16 Propylon at a Flooded Season (Bingöl 1998, 45)

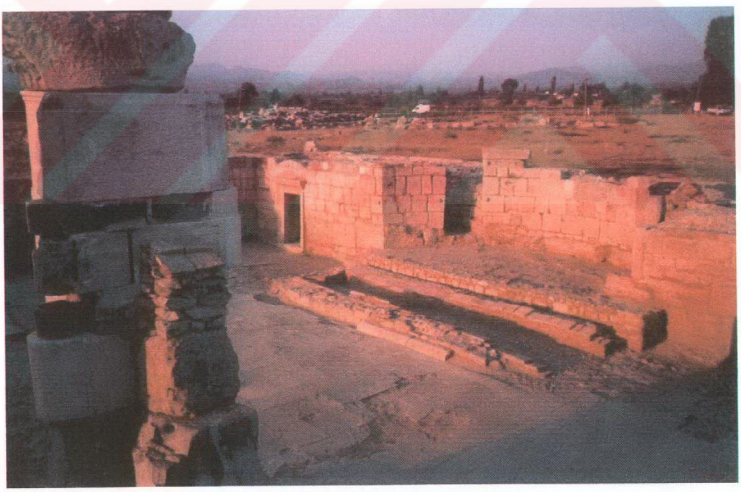

Fig. 5.17 View from the Basilica (B.N. Öz, 2001)

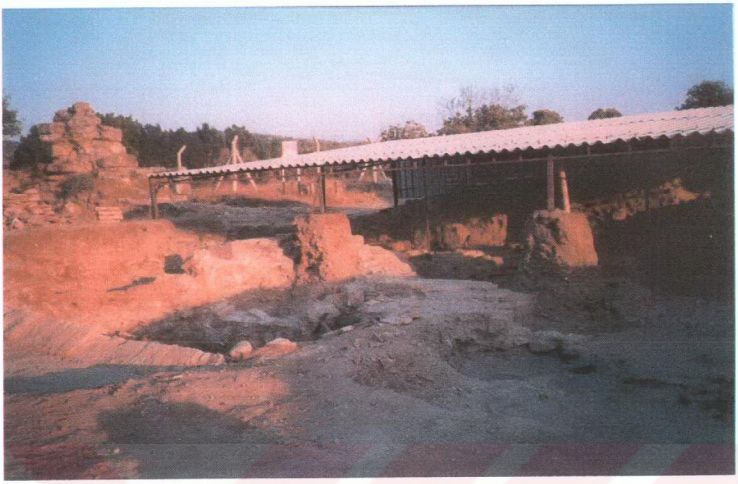

Fig. 5.18 The Shelter Structure Covering the Hypocaust Building (B.N. Öz, 2001)

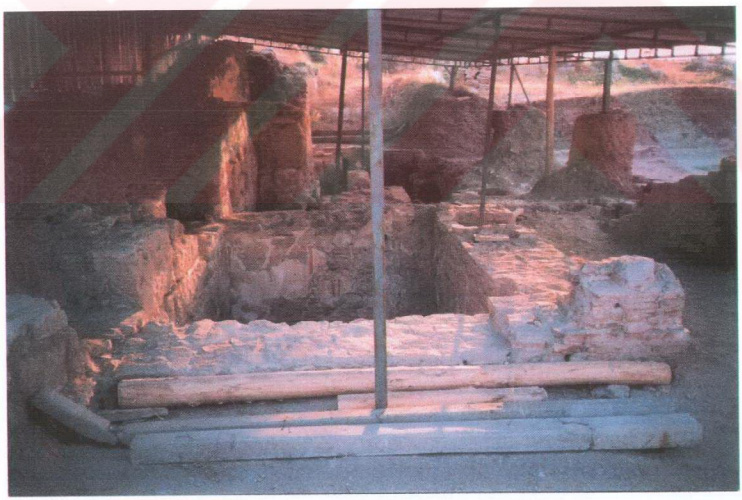

Fig. 5.19 The Shelter Structure of the Hypocaust Building Seen from the Inside (B.N. Öz, 2001)

Fig. 5.20 The Storage and the Çerkez Musa Mosque on the left (B.N. Öz, 2000)

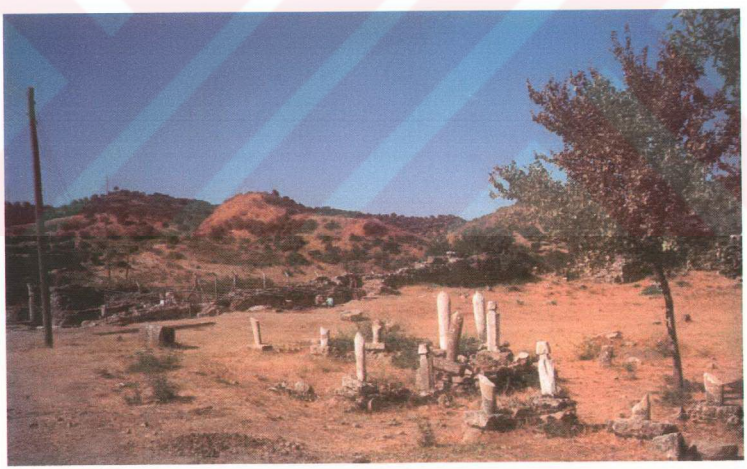

Fig. 5.21 The Cemetery to the West of the Çerkez Musa Mosque (B.N. Öz, 2000)

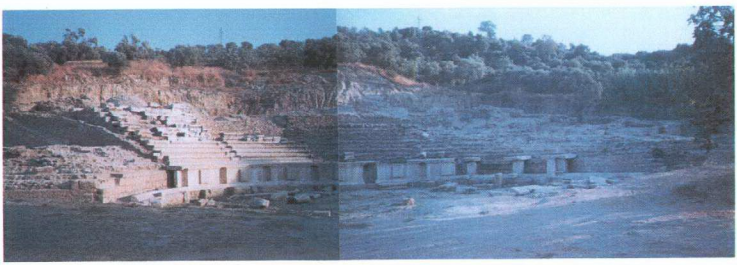

Fig. 5.22 The Excavated Theatron Viewed from the Northwest (B.N. Öz, 2001)

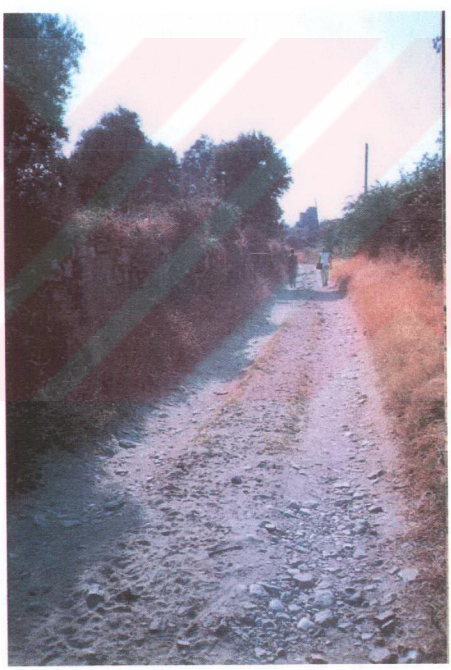

Fig 5.23 The Narrow Road Passing by the Gymnasium (B.N. Öz, 2001)

Fig. 5.24 View from the Stadium (B.N. Öz, 2001)

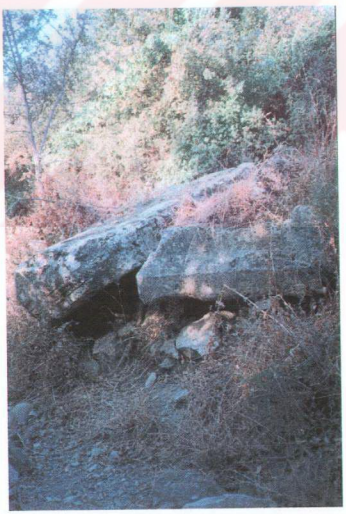

Fig. 5.25 Profiled Blocks Lying Under Bushes (B.N. Öz, 2001)

5.2.6 Current Site Presentation

After 1984, which is when the scientific excavations began, considerable work has been done to unearth the remains of Magnesia. The excavations that were carried out mostly within the Byzantine Wall and in other large buildings situated outside that wall revealed important remains. In order to provide a better understanding of the results of the excavations certain means were used. Information panels, a shelter for exhibition, restoration and conservation studies and the guard who sells tickets and the book of Magnesia written by the director are some of those that can be mentioned (Fig. 5.26).

A city map is situated at a location near the entrance and the information panels comprising of written information and drawings, are placed near each building whose excavation is finished or continuing (Fig. 5.27-29). The panels are in Turkish, English and German. At present, there are no orientation panels except a makeshift small panel directing towards the Theatron from the south gate of the fenced area.

The column capitals of the Temple of Artemis are exhibited under the timber shelter attached to the northern part of the Byzantine Wall (Fig. 5.30). Blocks of some buildings such as the Propylon's pediment and the arches of the Basilica are being assembled according to their original places and put together on the ground, to help the studies of the excavation team and also to provide a better understanding for the visitors (Fig. 5.31).

The restorations in the Propylon, the Agora and the Basilica and the conservations carried out in the opus sectile of the Latrina and the frescos of the Hypocaust Building, help to make Magnesia better understood (Fig. 5.32, Fig 5.33).

MANAGEMENT OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES
CASE STUDY: MAGNESIA AD MAEANDRUM

SITE PRESENTATION

INFORMATION PANEL
SITE MAP
SPECIFIC FOR RUIN

DIRECTION PANEL
TOWARDS A RUIN
FROM ORTAKLAR TO SOKE

ANNOUNCEMENT PANEL
(1) BATI SÖKE ÇIMENTO FAB. SPONSORSHIP
(2) ERICSSON SPONSORSHIP
(3) EXCAVATION DIRECTORATE
(4) STATE HIGHWAYS LOCATION

SE SHELTERED OUTDOOR EXHIBITION
SF STORAGE FOR SMALL FINDS
PR A RECONSTRUCTION OF THE PROPYLON PEDIMENT
RB RECREATION BUILDING (DEMOLISHED IN 2001)
SR PROTECTIVE STRUCTURE ON THE HYPOCAUST BUILDING

ENTRANCE TO THE PROTECTED AREA
TRAIN STOP
RUINS UNDERGROUND
BOUNDARIES OF THE PROTECTED AREA
ROUTE OF VISITORS

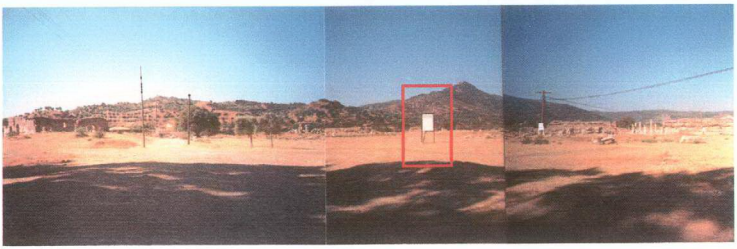

Fig. 5.27 Location of the Site Map panel (seen from the entrance) (B.N. Öz, 2000)

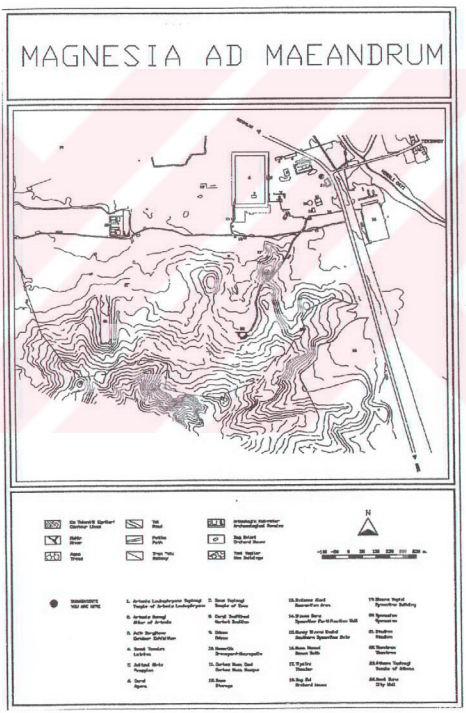

Fig. 5.28 The Site Map panel (courtesy of O. Bingöl)

ARTEMİS LEUKOPHRYENE TAPINAĞI İ.Ö. 3.- 2. YÜZYIL	THE TEMPLE OF ARTEMIS LEUKOPHRYENE 3.- 2. CENT. B.C.	DER TEMPEL DER ARTEMIS LEUKOPHRYENE 3. - 2. JH. V. CHR.
ANADOLU'DAKİ HELLENİSTİK DÖNEME AİT EN BÜYÜK DÖR-DÜNCÜ TAPINAKTIR. STYLO-BAT ÖLÇÜLERİ 41 x 67 m. DİR. MİMAR HERMOGENES'İN ESERİDİR. BU TAPINAKTA KULLANDIĞI PSEUDO-DİPTEROS PLANI O BULMUŞTUR. (DİPTEROS GÖRÜNÜMLÜ). İON DÜZENİNDE, 8x15 SÜTUNLUDUR. STYLOBATI 41X67m BOYUTLARINDADIR VE BATIYA YÖNELİKTİR. 175 m UZUNLUĞUNDAKİ AMAZONLAR SAVAŞININ ANLATILDIĞI FRİZİ (İSTANBUL, PARİS, BERLİN) VE ATTİKA TİPİ SÜTUN KAİDELERİ ANADOLU'DAKİ İLK ÖRNEKLERDİR. 1895-93 YILLARI ARASINDA KAZILMIŞTIR. YENİ KAZILARA TAPINAĞIN BATI CEPHESİNDE 1994 YILINDA BAŞLANILMIŞTIR.	THE FOURTH LARGEST TEMPLE IN ANATOLIA FROM THE HELLENISTIC PERIOD. THIS EARLIEST PSUEDODIPTERAL (LOOKS LIKE A DIPTERAL) IONIC BUILDING DESIGNED BY HIS FOUNDERS HERMOGENES, FACES WEST WITH 15 COLUMNS BY 8 AND A STYLOBATE MEASUREMENTS OF 41 x 67 M. THE FIGURAL FRIESE, 175 M LONG, DEPICTING AMAZONOMACHY (IN ISTANBUL, PARIS AND BERLIN) AND ATTIC COLUMN BASES ARE THE EARLIEST IN ANA-TOLIA. EXCAVATED 1895-93. THE LAST EXCAVATION OF THE WEST SIDE IS BEGANN AT 1994.	ER IST DER VIERTGRÖSSTE TEMPEL DER HELLENISTI-SCHEN ZEIT IN KLEINASIEN UND HAUPTWERK DES ARCHITEKTEN HERMOGENES. DIE MASSE DES STYLOBATS BETRAGEN 41X67 M. DIESER NACH WESTEN AUSGERICHTETE, IONISCHE TEMPEL MIT 8X15 SÄULEN WAR EIN PSEUDODIPTEROS (SCHEIN-DOPPELSÄULIG). DIESER TEMPEL-TYPUS WAR EINE ERFINDUNG VON HERMOGENES. DER FIGURLICHE FRIES, DER 175 m LANG WAR (ISTANBUL, PARIS, BERLIN) ÜBER DEN SÄULEN UND DIE ATTISCHEN BASEN HAT ER BEI DIESEM BAU ZUM ERSTENMAL IN ANATOLIEN VERWENDET. AUSGEGRABEN 1895-93. NEUE AUSGRABUNGEN SEIT 1994.

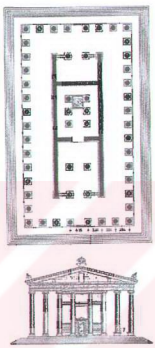

Fig. 5.29 Panel of The Temple of Artemis (courtesy of O. Bingöl)

Fig. 5.30 Shelter for Column Capitals (Bingöl, 1998: 16)

Fig. 5.31 The Eastern Pediment of the Propylon as Reconstructed on the Ground (B.N. Öz, 2001)

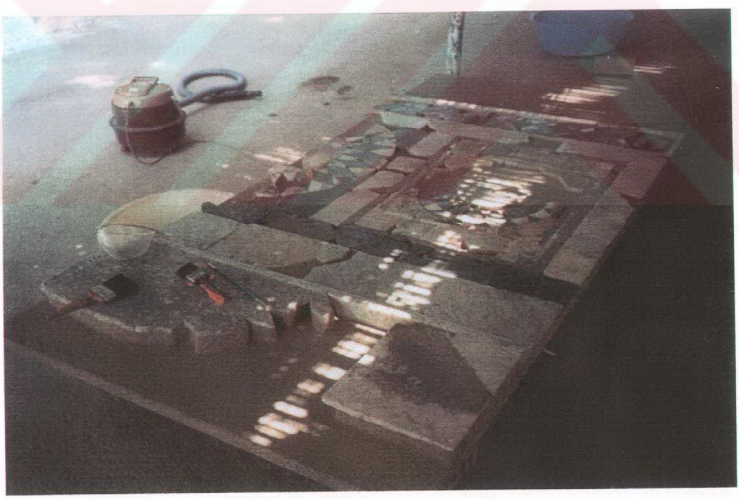

Fig. 5.32 The Restoration of the Opus Sectile of the Latrina (B.N. Öz, 2000)

Fig. 5.33 The Restorations in the Propylon and Agora (B.N. Öz, 2001)

In order to inform the public about the scientific excavations and the sponsor, two large panels have been placed to the north and south sides of the Byzantine Wall, both of which can be seen from the Ortaklar-Söke road. The owner and executer of the excavation are written on a panel standing at the main entrance from the highway.

It can be said that the efforts made to present the site and provide a better understanding are restricted with information paneling, guide book sales and the re-erection of some remains. At present, there is no means that enables the visitors to understand the fact that the remains within the Byzantine Wall do not signify the borders of the ancient city. In addition to that, there is no tour path orienting the visitors, the lack of which might eventually cause danger for them (and for the excavation team) in the case of instable walls or floors. However, progress is made, such as the start of construction in 2001 of a recreation building at the main entrance to the site, which will include a ticket booth, a storage and WCs.

5.2.7 Land Ownership and Land Use

The registered archaeological site of Magnesia is composed of 201 lots [4]. These lots are owned by private people, the Treasury and Turkish Railways (T.C.D.D.) (Fig. 5.34). 90% of those lots are privately owned. The treasury owns 90% of the lots within the Byzantine Wall and also the lots where the Gymnasium remains can be seen today, the Stadium, the hill on which the remains of Temple of Athena are located, the Roman building remains situated west of the propylon, the Roman Temple, two group of lots towards the southwest of the site and two lots south of the Byzantine Wall. Recently one big lot under which the part of the Agora is buried has been expropriated by the Treasury. T.C.D.D. owns 2 lots which cover the area of the train stop of Tekinköy.

The lots within the Byzantine Wall, which are owned by the Treasury, have been turned over to the Ministry of Culture who in turn has given the permission to execute scientific archaeological excavations to Ankara University Department of Archaeology. On the other hand, the private lots within the archaeological site mostly belong to locals outside Tekinköy.

The ancient city of Magnesia is divided on the east side with a highway and a railway running parallel to it. They both cross Gümüşçay, which runs through Magnesia from northwest towards southeast. Tekinköy is connected to the highway with a bridge. The highway is bordered with tall eucalyptus trees on its east. The survey made in 2000 resulted with the following outcomes (Fig 5.35).

The archaeological site consists of two main use zones: the excavation areas on which the excavation team has worked on since 1984 and the planted areas of the local people. The areas which have been fully or partially excavated are: the area within the Byzantine Wall, the northern

[4] Currently, there is not a documentation outlining the owners of these privately owned lots within the archaeological borders but such a study is being made by the Aydın Culture Directorate

MANAGEMENT OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES
CASE STUDY: MAGNESIA AD MAEANDRUM

LAND OWNERSHIP

PRIVATE OWNERSHIP

OWNERSHIP OF THE TREASURY

OWNERSHIP OF MINISTRY OF CULTURE
(ON BEHALF OF THE TREASURY)

OWNERSHIP OF T.C.D.D.

0 50 100 150 200m

ENTRANCE TO THE PROTECTED AREA

TRAIN STOP

RUINS UNDERGROUND

BOUNDARIES OF THE PROTECTED AREA

LOT BOUNDARIES

1ST DEGREE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE

3RD DEGREE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE

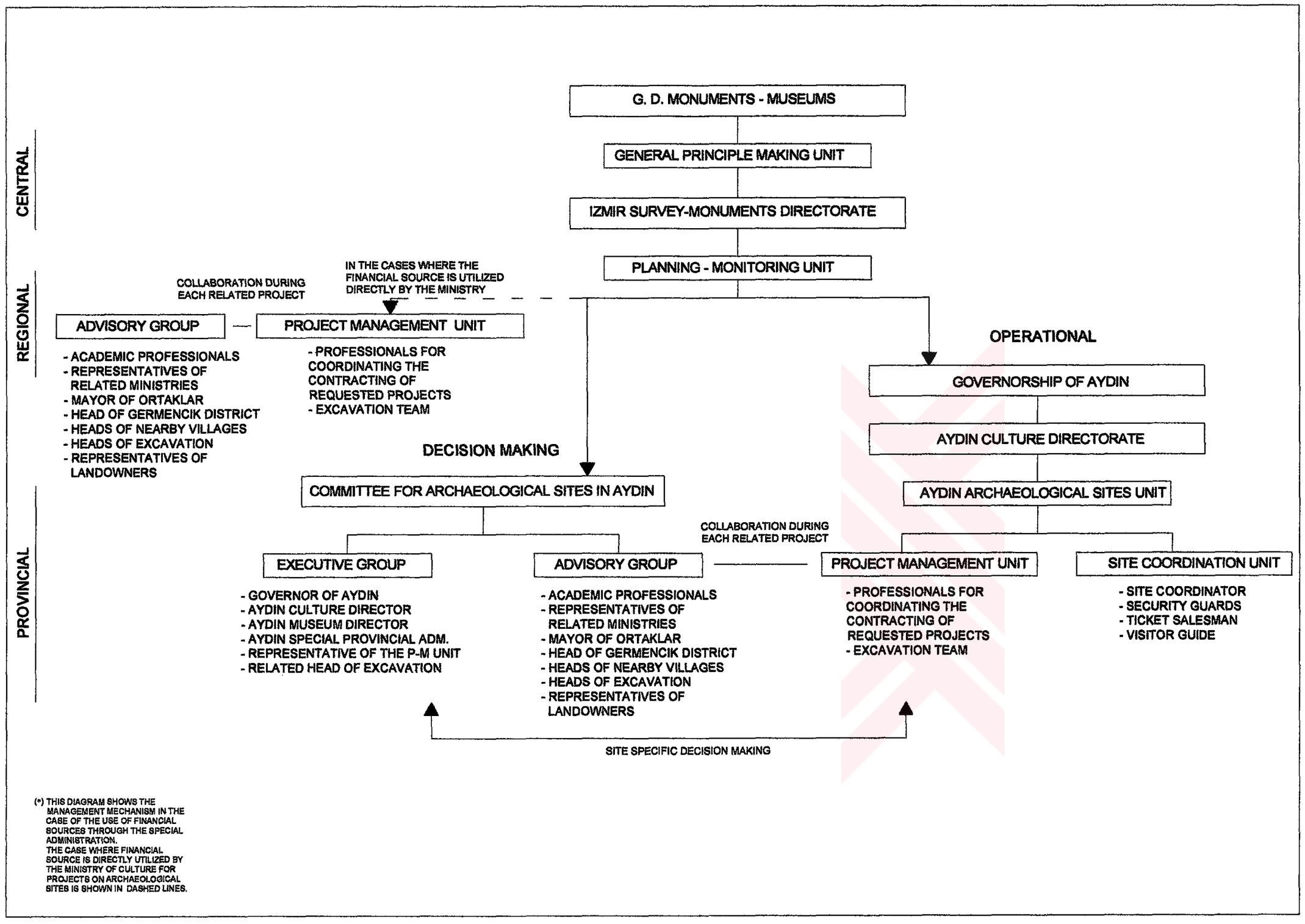

Fig. 5.43 Proposed Management Mechanism for Magnesia (Short Term)

section of the Roman BathS/Barracks, the Theatron and the southeast section of the Gymnasium. At present, the excavations expand towards the Agora.

Within the fenced area there is a storage building where mostly some of the small finds, mostly ceramic pieces coming from the excavated areas are kept. Attached to the northern part of the Byzantine wall is a shelter where the ionic capitals of the Temple of Artemis are kept and exhibited.

The remaining areas of the archaeological site, which mostly are privately owned, are usually planted areas (Fig. 5.36). The plain on the north is mostly covered with cotton fields and the hilly section of the site which starts just to the south of the road starting from south of the Byzantine Wall and going west towards the square of Gümüşyeniköy, is covered with either fig or olive tree fields. Citrus fruit field is not very common but they are located at certain areas of the site. At the time the survey was made, some of the fields on the north were left as stubble. The Stadium and the hill on which the Temple of Athena is situated are not planted but remain covered with bushes.

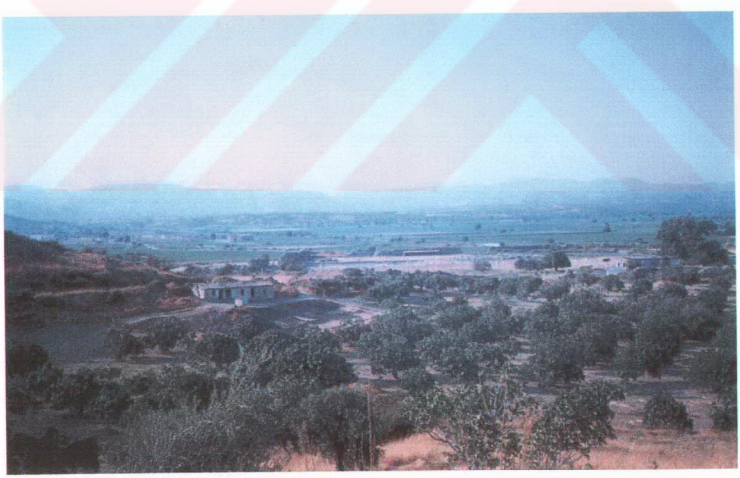

Fig. 5.36 Fig Trees and a Vineyard House at the Background (B.N. Öz, 2001)

Within the archaeological site, at various locations, there are vineyard houses of the locals, who use them either daily or seasonally when they come to collect the fruits of their gardens. However, a number of those buildings are no longer in use and therefore are in poor condition (Fig. 5.37).

The survey shows that, aside from the areas where excavations are proceeding, the site is of agricultural nature and consequently continues to be an economical source for the local people in that respect.

Fig. 5.37 One of the Deserted Vineyard Houses (B.N. Öz, 2001)

5.2.8 Key Interest Groups

There are a number of groups related wih the archaeological site of Magnesia (Fig. 5.38). First of all, because of its status as an archaeological site, the Ministry of Culture is on of those key groups, having the duties of providing for the preservation and protection of Magnesia as the utmost responsible organization. Naturally, the regional and local units of the Ministry are the ones that are involved with the implementation at the primary level.

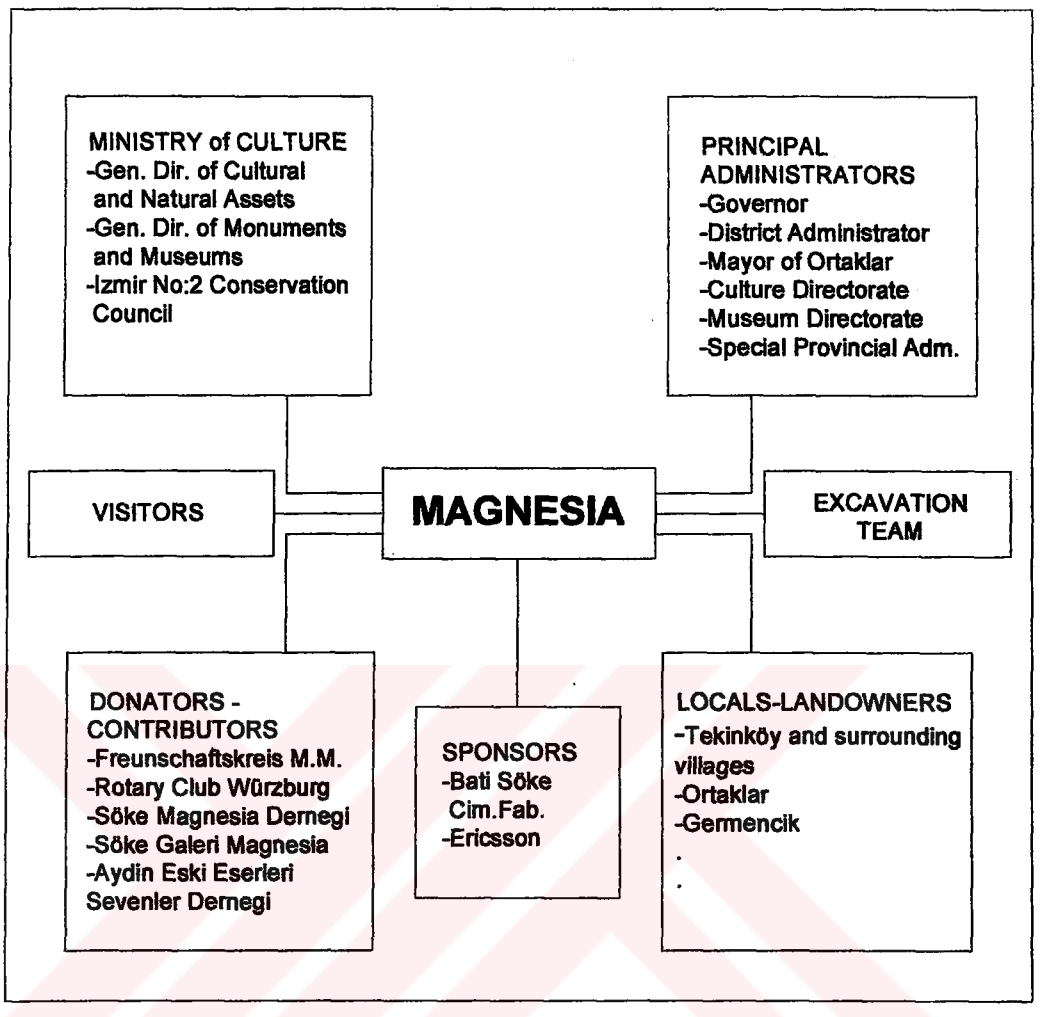

Fig. 5.38 Key Interest Groups of Magnesia

Also important is the fact that there is the ongoing scientific excavations at Magnesia bringing another group into the scene, namely the excavation team. They are the people who work to uncover the ruins of Magnesia, and try to get as much information as possible about the ancient city. Although their work covers summer months usually, they are the primary collaboration in terms of archaeological research and information.

Besides these, the actions concerning Magnesia are affecting the nearby villages such as Tekinköy, Gümüşyeniköy and Moralı. Especially the villagers from Tekinköy are in close contact with the developments in

Magnesia, as much as from the fact that the excavation team resides in this village as because of the proximity. On the other hand, the landowners of the lots within the archaeological sites are an important group related with the site.

Another important group is the sponsors and contributors that the excavation of Magnesia has received over the years. Some of these still continue to aid Magnesia, but some have stopped their aids through time. The sponsors either support financially or provide technical help. The contributors or donators on the other hand have used different methods to help the continuation of the excavations at Magnesia. They either organized meetings and exhibitions in the name of Magnesia or undertook the financial part of a project. Not to forget, are the visitors coming to Magnesia. Although not tremendous in number, such as the visitors of Ephesus, they are an important aspect of Magnesia's future.

5.2.9 Legal Framework and Financial Sources

Magnesia, as in other archaeological sites in Turkey is under similar legal framework that makes the Ministry of Culture and its related organizations the primary responsible organizations. In the case of Magnesia, the organizations responsible from the site are: the Izmir No:II Conservation Council, the regional unit of the General Directorate of Cultural and Natural Assets, and Aydın Province Culture Directorate, Aydın Museum and Aydın Special Provincial Administration (Fig. 5.39). The duties of the Ministry, which are to provide conservation and development, make inventories of the site, release financial sources and render security and other services, are implemented by these regional units.

Aydın Special Provincial Administration is primarily responsible from improving the conditions of the province in matters such as infrastructure and economy besides the socio-cultural aspects and education. In addition to these, it provides assistance in the rehabilitation, maintenance and protection of the sites. Also in the case of archaeological sites, including Magnesia,

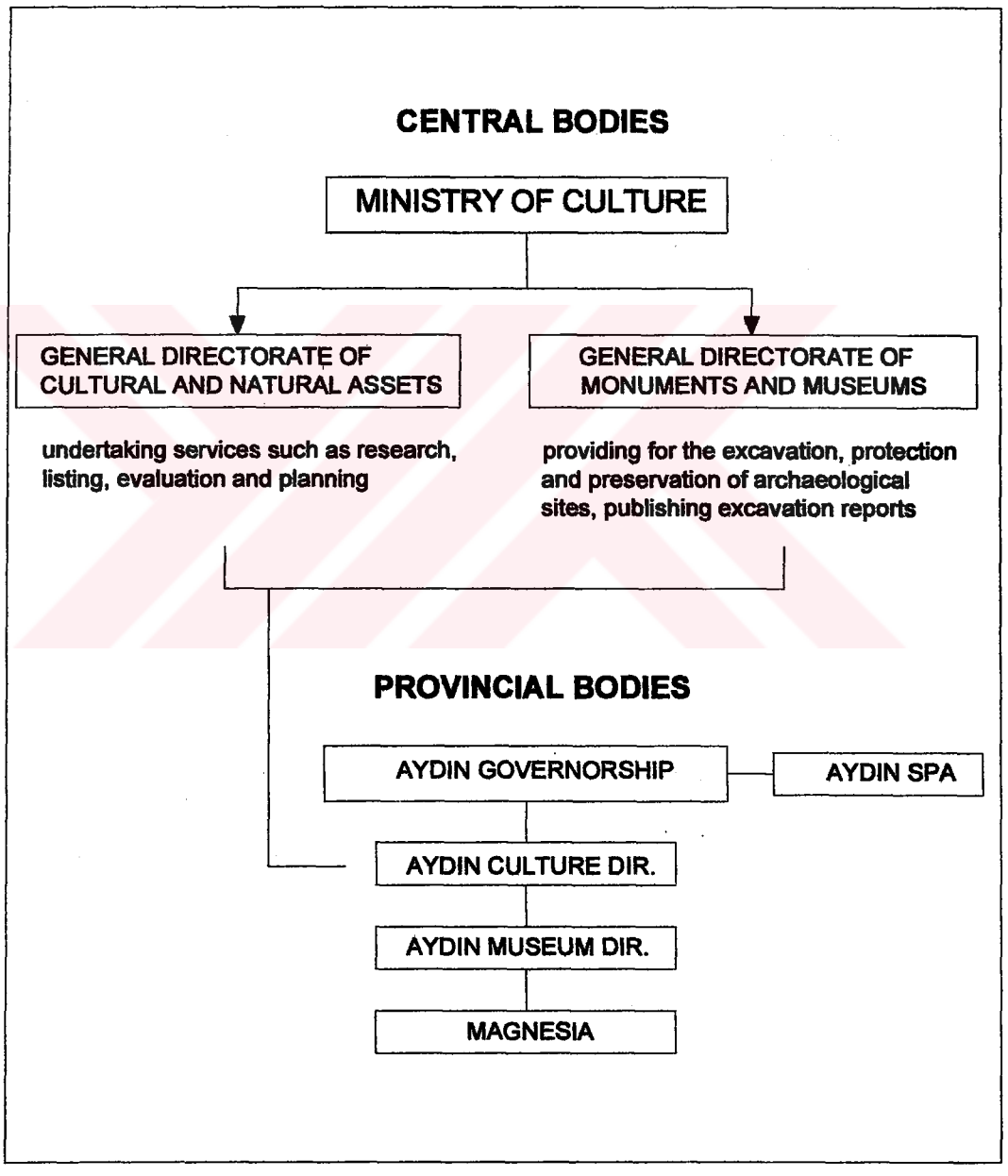

Fig. 5.39 Existing Administrative Organization of Magnesia

the Special Provincial Administration provides financial coordination according to the protocol signed with the Ministry of Culture. Within this framework, Izmir No:II Conservation Council controls the conservation procedures implemented by these units. In the case of Magnesia, which is not within any municipal boundaries, Germencik Head Office is also responsible from providing the security of the site. The Museum on the other hand, has to restore, maintain, clean and also exhibit the movable finds of Magnesia.

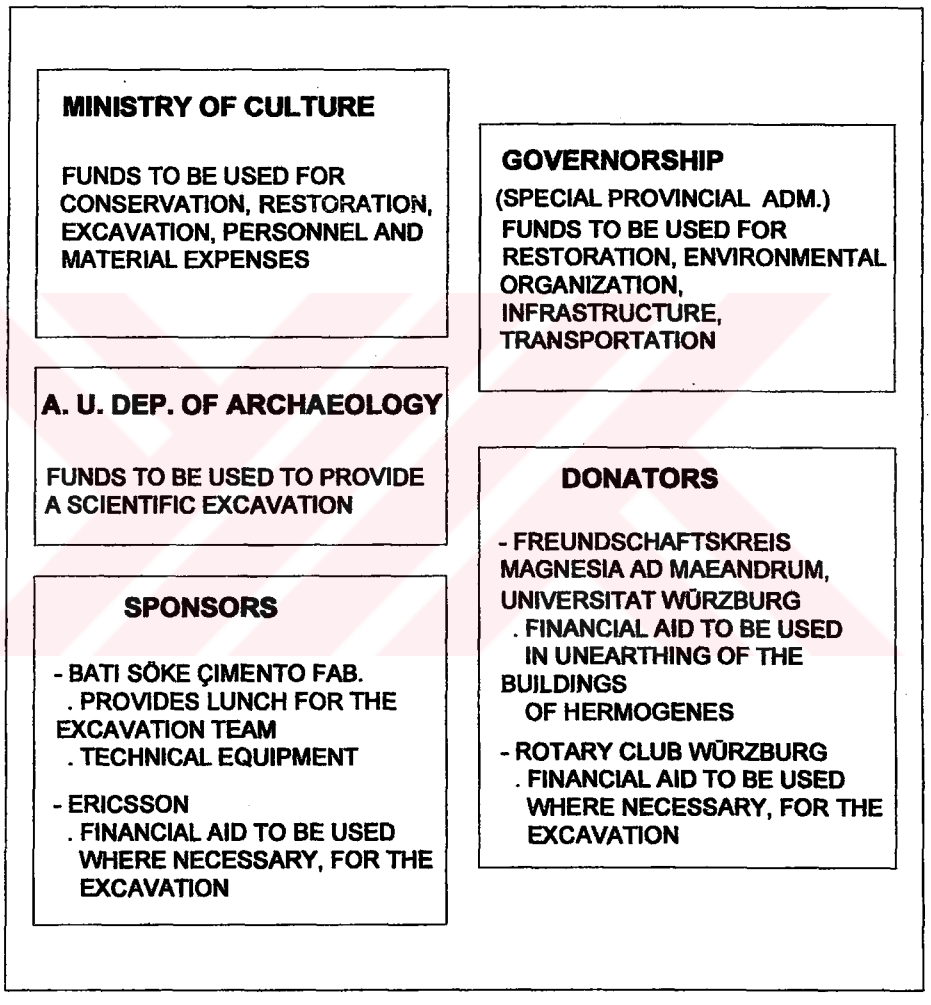

Fig. 5.40 The Financial Sources of Magnesia

The **financial sources** which make the excavations at Magnesia possible can be classified as follows: As is usual with all the other excavations carried out in Turkey, the excavation of Magnesia receives financial aid from

the Ministry of Culture. In addition to this mechanism, there is the Provincial Special Administration in Aydın, which collects the income of entrance fees coming from the archaeological sites in the province and then transfers it again to archaeological sites of the province in order to be used where necessary. This amount is proposed by the Culture Directorate. Magnesia is one of the sites which receives this sort of financial aid regularly.

Besides these governmental financial sources, there are the sponsors of Magnesia providing either financial aid or technical service each year, in addition to which some donators also assist the excavations on an irregular basis (Fig. 5.40).

5.2.10 Current Visitor Patterns

Magnesia is open to visitors throughout the year during working hours. Visitors usually come starting from spring until autumn. In the summer of 2001, a questionnaire was handed out in order to understand the tendencies and characteristics of the visitors. A number of 30 people took the questionnaire[5].

The results of the questionnaires given in summer 2001 show that the visitors were mostly foreigners with at least some basic information of the city. They usually were well educated and well travelled, most of whom have seen close by ancient sites such as Ephesus, Miletus and Priene. Some of the visitors who came this year said they were just passing and got curious about the ruins. In one case it was a local driver who brought a foreign couple to the site. In all the visitors who took the questionnaire in Magnesia, Turkish people were a minority.

The route the visitors take to see the remains depends on different criteria. They either communicate with the guard to ask which building is where, or they have a general guide book and follow the information there or

[5] See Appendices for a sample questionnaire

they chose the buildings on impulse. But among the visitors who have taken the questionnaire, the most followed route is the triangular area between the temple of Artemis, the Propylon and the Basilica. For most visitors, the Theatron, the Gymnasium, the Stadion and the Roman Baths/Barracks remain unseen.

They express that information panels are mostly sufficient even if not so very detailed but nearly all of the visitors convey a need for orientation panels. That the site should have a service building or at least a WC is also the desire of most of the visitors. The visitors are ignorant to the fact that small finds of the excavation are exhibited in Aydın Museum.

Even though it is mostly their first visit to Magnesia, all of them express a wish to see Magnesia again. It can be said that the site, although lacking in some aspects, has enough features to instill a curiosity in the minds of the visitors.

5.2.11 Problems Issued by Some Interest Groups

The related groups who have a say in the future of Magnesia outline several problems, not only limited with Magnesia alone but problems that are sometimes true for all archaeological and other cultural and natural sites in Turkey. The following is a list of what they conveyed during the interviews[6].

The general problems refered to by interest groups consist of:

- lack of more specialized units of the Ministry of Culture in districts, which could help to make sure of control and guidance
- lack of coordination and cooperation among the most important regional units concerning archaeological sites

[6] The information written are the results of several interviews made during the summer of 2001, in order to understand the points of view of some key interest groups concerning the site. In this respect, the Director of Aydın Museum, the Culture Director of Aydın, the Head of Germencik District, the Mayor of Ortaklar and the Head of Tekinköy Village were interviewed.

- lack of education of all related administrative persons, in addition to the security guards, the prosecutors and lawyers looking at cases concerned with cultural heritage
- lack of a proper security unit or organization
- unclear and clashing responsibilities of the authorities
- lack of available technical equipment to support to work in the excavations
- lack of plans describing entrances and routes

The problems refered to by the interest groups specifically related with the province of Aydın and the archaeological site of Magnesia:

- lack of financial sources to provide security and conservation of all archaeological sites within the boundaries of the province
- insufficient service buildings to provide bases for guards, cleaning units and ticket sales
- private ownership and agricultural facilities in most of the archaeological sites
- biased tour operators disregarding certain sites and promoting others, causing focal points in one hand and places left unknown on the other
- lack of effort to educate villagers on the importance of the site
- pressures from the municipality to incorporate the village of Tekinköy to its boundaries
- pressures of investors to buy land close to the site

To remedy these problems the following suggestions were made:

- to establish a private security organization within the Ministry of Culture
- to distribute technical machinery according to a work schedule

- to assign a permanent restorer to work on the pieces of architectural elements
- appoint permanently working archaeologists in the museum, who are specialists on certain sites and very knowledgable on the cultural heritage of the area

5.3 Analysis of the Site

Based on the information gathered in the documentation section, Magnesia is analyzed in two parts. First, the values of site are determined that naturally can be added to when other studies and views are supplied (Fig. 5.41). Following this, the condition of Magnesia is focused on, by making a Strength-Weakness-Opportunity-Threat analysis of the site (Fig. 42).

5.3.1 Values of the Site

Historical Values:

- **Traces of Past Archaeological Researches:** The city was excavated in 1890s and there are still traces of that excavation in the site
- **Continious Religious Zone:** Magnesia stayed a very important religious area for a very long period of time. The Temple of Artemis and its surroundings were sacred even before the city was built and continued their function at least unitl the 1200s.
- **Regional Development:** The site lies on the area where one of the first railroads in Turkey was constructed.

Research Values:

- **Information Potential:** The site is one the less known sites of the region. Although Magnesia was one of the most important cities of the region in antiquity, today it remains to be one of the less researched sites. Therefore the city is full of potential for finding new archaeological information.

- **History of Modern Magnesia:** It is possible to follow traveller's accounts on Magnesia, which enable to learn about how Magnesia was discovered and what it went through since that time along with how conditions in Turkey affected the preservation of an archaeological site.

HISTORICAL VALUES: - PAST ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATIONS - CONTINIOUS RELIGIOUS ZONE - AREA OF REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT	USE VALUES: - JOB OPPORTUNITIES - AGRICULTURAL FACILITIES - ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATIONS
RESEARCH VALUES: - INFORMATION POTENTIAL - HISTORY OF MODERN MAGNESIA	AGRICULTURAL AND LANDSCAPE VALUES: - AGRICULTURAL PROCESS - GÜMÜSÇAY RIVER
ARCHAEOLOGICAL VALUES: (VALUES OF THE WHOLE SITE) - CONTINUOUS INHABITANCE - FOUNDATION MYTH - RENOWNED CITY IN ANTIQUITY - REFERENCES IN PLATO AND VITRUVIUS - WORKS OF HERMOGENES - STRATEGIC LOCATION ON ANCIENT TRADE ROUTES	SOCIAL VALUES: - CONSCIOUSNESS OF THE VILLAGERS - COMMUNICATION WITH THE VILLAGERS - VINEYARD TRADITION
	EDUCATION VALUE: - CHILDREN'S FESTIVAL

Fig. 5.41 Values of Magnesia

Archaeological Values:

The archaeological values of Magnesia are evaluated in two categories: the overall significances of the site and the individual significances of the remains. It is clear that both of these will be added to with the coming years, especially after more detailed studies follow on discovered remains and those that will be found through time. Degrees of significances should also be designated within a detailed study. These can help in determining the priorities in actions and means for conservation and presentation. Below is a general overview of archaeological values of the whole site:

- **Continuous Inhabitance:** Although the central core of the site, the area of the Temple of Artemis is not inhabited today and was left centuries ago due to constant floods, the site in general contains remains from a wide range of periods starting from the archaic times until today.

- **Foundation Myth:** Magnesia is one of the rare ancient cities with a known foundation myth. Through this myth, the history of the site can be linked to Greece and Crete, making the site of current Magnesia the third settlements of the Magnesians after they leave Greece.

- **Renowned City In Antiquity:** The city was one of the important cities in the antiquity of the region. Examples such as the high level of attendance to the Isitheria Festival, being an inviolate city and the fact that Ephesus had a Magnesian Gate all account to this fact.

- **The Notion of the Ideal City:** The ideal city mentioned in the books of Plato is named Magnesia, and there are a number of similarities between his ideal city and Magnesia[7].

- **Work of Hermogenes:** Magnesia is known for its Temple of Artemis, which is said to be the work of the famous ancient architect Hermogenes in Vitruvius' Ten Books on Architecture.

Aside from the values of of Magnesia as a whole, a very detailed analysis of the individual remains and buildings should be carried out to determine their separate archaeological values and their degrees of significance. Also, values of groups of buildings and zones within the site can be determined for future reference. Below, two of those remains are mentioned shortly:

- **The Temple of Artemis and the Ceremonial Area:** This building and its processual area are especially valued because of the epiphany event and the following Isitheria Festival in Magnesia, which aided the development of Magnesia to become a prosperous and honoured city. The

[7] O. Bingöl draws up interesting similarities between Plato's ideal city and Magnesia. For detailed information, see his book on Magnesia pp.20-22

ruins that can be traced today are known to be the design of Hermogenes constructed in pseudo-dipteral type, a rather new technique for its time. This area is also bound to give important information on the social structure and ceremonies of the Magnesians.

- **Theatron:** A rare unfinished building, enabling to see construction phases of ancient buildings.

Social Values:

- **Consciousness of the Villagers of Tekinköy:** The interest of inhabitants of Tekinköy towards Magnesia was furtherincreased by the establishment of an association called 'Magnesia Lovers Association'. The formation of this association shows that the villagers are considering the archaeological site as part of their own lives.
- **Communication with the Villagers:** There is a strong link between the villagers of Tekinköy and the excavation team which is strengthened by the fact that the excavation house is situated in Tekinköy. This promotes interaction and consciousness for the preservation and development of the archaeological site.
- **Tradition of Vineyard Houses:** The site is witness to the continuing tradition of life in the vineyard houses and the procedures of agricultural product collection.

Education Values:

- **Children's Festival:** The children's festival is a very important means for educating the children of nearby villages on the importance of Magnesia and other archaeological sites.
- **Part of Public Education:** the site can acquire a significant role in the education of the public on antiquity, archaeological sites, historical development of the region and other aspects.

Use values:

- **Job Opportunities:** The excavations provide for job opportunities to the villagers from Tekinköy during the summer times, which are otherwise spent waiting for the harvest season
- **Agricultural Facilities:** The site, being located in a very fertile region is largely used for agricultural purposes. There are vineyard houses situated in the gardens and fields used during collection and drying of fruits, which bring income to the families and can also be turned into a source for tourism income if presented to the visitors
- **Archaeological Excavations:** The proceeding excavations, continuing since 1984, provide valuable information for understanding classical archaeological sites and buildings.

Agricultural and Landscape Values:

- **Agricultural Process:** It is known that the site and its surroundings are quite renowned for agricultural facilities since antiquity. Today, this process still continues in harmony with the modern activities of local community and continues to sustain the familiar atmosphere of the Aegean Region.
- **Gümüşçay River:** A branch of the Meander river, it is one of the natural elements that played an important role in the development of the ancient city.

5.3.2 Strength Weakness Opportunity Threat (SWOT) Analysis

Strengths:

- The site is legally registered as an archaeological site. This status provides compulsory protection according to the law.
- The site is not densely inhabited and maintaines its agricultural characteristics, because of which the site is less disturbed.

- The site is researched with the proceeding archaeological excavations that provide important information to understand individual buildings and the historical development of the site.
- The archaeological excavation on the site bring together research aims and educating the locals on the importance of preserving archaeological sites. The excavation directory establishing links with the community and organizes educative facilities for the children.
- It is a site that is a living history of archaeological researches and development in Turkey.
- The site is the location of one of the most famous ancient buildings in the region, the Temple of Artemis, the third largest Artemis Temple.
- There is support from the local community near the site, especially from the villagers of Tekinköy who are the most contacted inhabitants.
- The site is not located in a remote place making it difficult to work on the site and provide means for its protection. Transportation to the site is easy, provided by motorways and railways.

Weaknesses:

- Not the whole archaeological site but only a fraction of it is physically protected. The Byzantine Wall is surrounded by a fence, that grows towards the east with each passing year, with the continuing excavations in the Agora. However, all the other visible remains are not protected by any means. The fact that there is a fenced area also causes visitors to misinterpret Magnesia to be consisting of only those remains located within the fences.
- The site in its entirety is not possible to be perceived because the annual studies and excavations that are proceeding are mostly restricted with the remains within the Byzantine Wall and the Theatron, whereas the rest of the remains are covered with bushes and trees and some are very difficult to reach. Apart from the field work areas, there are no activities for the

cleaning and maintenance of other visible remains in the city. These kinds of activities take place only irregularly such as the cleaning work in 1999, when bushes and damaging plants were removed off from the Roman Baths.

- Magnesia remains one of the less known sites of the Aegean Region aside from a limited amount of sources, but which mostly refer to the existence of monumental buildings and remain focused with the surroundings of the Temple of Artemis. Therefore, the site is bound to surprise the working teams after each working season, which might make it difficult to draw up action plans.

- Insufficient financial sources and protection make it compulsory for the excavation activities to be limited with a very small area when compared with the entire surface of the site. Thefore, information gain proceeds rather slowly.

- Currently, the villagers of Tekinköy are the most communicated local group in the developments in Magnesia. This is because of the village's vicinity to the ancient city and the fact that the excavation team resides in this village during the excavation seasons. However, although the lands are to a large extent owned by people from other villages and Ortaklar, there is no communication with them on the future of the site and what their long-term opinions are.

- At present, the results of the proceeding excavations within the Walls can be viewed by coming to the site using the highway or the local trains. However, the condition of the road and the size of the entrance space is dangerous and not spacious enough. There are no parking places or any service buildings. (In summer 2001, the old restaurant building was torn down to be replaced by a new entrance-service building).

- The information panels are not updated, whereas new information is obtained especially in the theatron, propylon and agora, and there are no orientation sings for the visitors.

- The site was excavated in the 1890s by C. Humann, who transported many of the architectural remains of Magnesia to Berlin and also disrupted the original places of the remains in the places that were excavated.

The parts that are not in Turkey since the beginning of the century create great loss for the interpretation of the site.

- The site is not fully expropriated and is in private ownership except the areas within the Byzantine Wall and the lots of the Theatron. This makes it difficult to protect the site.
- It is known that the current registered site boundaries do not cover the whole of the ancient city. Therefore, if remains might be found outside these boundaries they will not be under legal protection.
- Although the current researches and excavations in Magnesia bring the villagers of Tekinköy in connection with the procedures of protecting and caring for archaeological heritage, direct attempts to discuss the events and findings of the excavations, the true history of the site and future plans for Magnesia, are at the minimal aside from the social meetings of the excavation team with the villagers.

Opportunities:

- Throughout the researches conducted on the site since the first foreign travellers started to find Magnesia, the fame of the Temple of Artemis dominated these studies and excavations. Therefore, most of the other parts of the city is unknown, which presents the potential of gathering important imformation on classical and later period archaeological sites. Also the fact that the city is covered with the silt coming from the mountains, it is possible that the ruins are mostly undisturbed.
- Projects for the improvement of visitor services are developed by the excavation team and are currently being implemented. These are important in the efforts to bring order to access to the site and use of certain areas.
- The protocol that was started between Aydın Special Provincial Administration and Ministry of Culture to enable the transfer of incomes from archaeological sites to the SPAs in order to provide quicker and more comprehensive support to the conservation, is still continuing.

STRENGTHS:	WEAKNESSES:
- LEGALLY COMPULSORY PROTECTION - PROCEEDING EXCAVATIONS - COMMUNICATION WITH LOCALS - LESS DISTURBED SITE - HISTORY OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH - TEMPLE OF ARTEMIS - LOCAL SUPPORT - EASY REACH AND TRANSPORTATION	- NO COMPREHENSIVE PROTECTION - LACK OF HOLISTIC INTERPRETATION - UNPREDICTIVE SITE - INSUFFICIENT FINANCIAL SOURCES - LACK OF COMMUNICATION BETWEEN KEY INTEREST GROUPS - DANGEROUS AND UNINVITING ENTRANCE - TRANSPORTATION OF SOME RUINS TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES IN LAST CENTURIES - NOT SUFFICIENT EXPROPRIATION - ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE BOUNDARIES NOT COVERING WHOLE ANCIENT CITY - NO COMPREHENSIVE INFORMATION DISSEMINATION TO THE LOCALS
OPPORTUNITIES:	**THREATS:**
- NEW INFORMATION TO CONTRIBUTE TO ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH - EFFORTS TO ORGANIZE ENTRANCE TO THE SITE - EDUCATED VISITORS - SPONSORS AIDING RESEARCH - LOCATION IN WELL KNOWN REGION	- LACK OF PROTECTION - VANDALISM AND ILLEGAL EXCAVATIONS - UNCONTROLLED AGRICULTURAL FACILITIES - LACK OF HOLISTIC DECISIONS - UNGUIDED TOURISM INVESTMENTS - NATURAL DISASTERS

Fig. 5.42 SWOT Analysis of Magnesia

- The recent sponsor aids provide progress in archaeological excavations.
- The site is mostly visited by well-educated people who usually know the site from their education or by personal interests. These people are focused on understanding the remains and do not pose threat to the site.

- The site is located in an area where Turkey's most known archaeological sites, such as Ephesus, Miletus, Priene and Didyma are located. This can help future intentions for cultural tourism.

Threats:

- Lack of thorough protection because of insufficient number of guards appointed to the site which are unable to protect a site of such a vats area.
- Although not many in number, it is known that illegal excavations are conducted within the boundaries of the site. On top of this, the recent burglaries of October 2001 prove that the site is prone to become a focal point in that aspect.
- Agricultural facilities on the site, if not monitored can damage the unearthed remains of Magnesia.
- The lack of cooperation between related organizations for the conservation of the site prevent making holistic decisions on the site.
- The results of the excavations that started in 1984 can finally be seen by the uneducated eye, most of all because of the restorations at the Propylon, and therefore the site is slowly beginning to gain importance in the area. However, this also marks the beginning of a rising demand to start tourist enterprises near the site which can easily damage the site and its surroundings if they do not aim the preservation of Magnesia.
- In the case of any future expansions of the highway and railway running through the site, important archaeological information can be lost.
- Natural disasters such as earthquakes and the regular floods occurring during spring seasons can cause excessive damage to the ruins in the site.

5.4 Objectives for the Conservation and Sustainable Development of Magnesia

It can be seen that Magnesia is one of the most important archaeological sites of the region although the above mentioned problems cause many setbacks regarding the future of the site. In order to provide conservation of the site, it is necessary to set principles and guidelines which will orient all the relevant interest groups in Magnesia. One way of starting this process of determining objectives for the conservation and sustainable development of Magnesia, can be to have a vision for the future of site that will be aimed to be reached (which can also be refered to as the overall aims for Magnesia) with appropriate decisions and actions. Such a view on the future of Magnesia can be outlined as follows:

- Conservation and sustainable development of all aspects that create the archaeological site of Magnesia, together with its values, archeological entities, its landscape, agricultural activities, archaeological researches and continuing inhabitance nearby
- Integration of decisions concerning Magnesia with other regional decisions, development plans and actions by the collaboration of related authorities
- An archaeological site where the maintanence and other daily/periodical activities are performed by specifically established management units that are made up of professionals on site management, conservation of small finds, presentation, public relations etc.
- An archaeological site whose values are determined, promoted and developed by the collaborative work all key interest groups with the aid of professionals in related fields
- An archaeological site where it is possible to present movable remains in addition to the architectural remains that are uncovered, with the establishment of a Museum of Magnesia that gives information on Magnesia's historical development, the first expeditions to discover Magnesia, the first

excavations on the site, together with the pieces and building parts that were dislocated

- A heritage conscious local public, who view the site as part of their identity and a value to pass on to their next generations
- An archaeological site that is an important part of the process of public education together with other archaeological sites of the region

Based on these overall aims, the long-term, short-term and immediate objectives can be determined. On the whole, these should aim to decrease the threats and weaknesses while promoting and developing the strengths and opportunities of the site. This classification of objectives can be made according to specific time periods such as 10-30 year span for the accomplishment of long-term objectives and 1-2 year span for the finalization of short-term objectives depending on the information, necessities and other aspects of the site. These time periods are important in setting definite deadlines for the accomplishment of defined aims, however it is natural for them to change as new information on the site is obtained.

In the case of Magnesia, a variety of criteria need to be considered, ranging from technical possibilities to the duration of legal procedures, in order to determine realistic time spans for the achievement of these objectives. Therefore, within the scope of the study, the below mentioned objectives are given without referring to their exact deadline times. All in all, they are the steps to be achieved to gradually accomplish the visioned future of the site, at the same time considering Magnesia's current conditions.

Long-Term Objectives:

- provide for the protection, conservation and sustainable development of the whole site together with its near surroundings within a framework constructed as a result of the collaboration of related professionals
- preserve, promote and develop the values of the site

- establish a balance between archaeological research, interests of the landowners and future tourism activities
- maintain the legally accepted archaeological boundaries and prevent the site boundaries from shrinking for any reason
- aid the education of the public and increase conciousness for the preservation of archaeological sites
- preserve the stable and sustainable atmosphere for the archaeological researches in Magnesia
- decrease the threats and weaknesses and promote the strengths and opportunities of the site
- to manage the site through the collaboration of specific multidisciplinary teams.

Medium-Term Objectives:

- provide for the protection of the designated excavation areas
- finalize the documention of the already excavated remains
- define, document and review the condition, carrying capacity and vulnerability of the monuments in order to provide information for future plans and actions
- find means and establish connections to locate financial support to continue archaeological research and to implement the projects
- determine projects for improving the conditions on the site, including cleaning, infrastructure and services, simple repair and restorations
- work on the possible alternatives to present Magnesia's remains that are exhibited in foreign countries
- establish collaboration with the inhabitants of the surrounding villagers

Short-Term Objectives:

- start with the establishment of a collaboration between related authorities

- determine a long-term excavation action plan, consisting of areas to be excavated, taking the supplied information into consideration
- establish a maintenance and monitoring regime for the remains and implemented projects in the site
- make other specific action plans for the site on matters such as architectural interventions and presentation
- establish protection within the fenced area of the site
- document all the excavated remains within the fenced area
- consolidate the remains of fragile structures
- establish a team whose aim is to work on the flooding problem and to research the alternatives on working with from affecting the site
- improve the existing infrastructure of the site (electricity, water, sewage – especially for the new service building – and road)

The following is a set of objectives that can be determined for the overall conservation and sustainable development of Magnesia:

Objectives for Archaeological Research-Excavation:

- continue archaeological research through cooperation between teams working in the excavation according to a periodically renewed excavation plan that determines work areas and aims
- do not limit the archaeological research and corresponding work only with excavation seasons and create a permament team with the purpose of evaluating the results of the excavation, updating documentation and preparing drafts for annual objectives for archaeological research
- disseminate the information received from excavation seasons to all related interest groups and those working for the conservation and sustainable development of Magnesia
- in case security of the remains in the site cannot be established, terminate actual digging procedures until more comprehensive security is

established and put pressure on detailed documentation and conservation of the found material

- make use of non-destructive methods during archaeological research
- designate reserve areas for researches to be done in the future with new methods and equipment
- increase the archaeological work on the classification and conservation of the small finds of Magnesia

Objectives for Survey and Documentation:

- considering that the site occupies a large area, use varied documentation systems that are defined according to the purpose of each documentation
- document the site and its near surroundings including the villages, in a preferably 1/5000 scale map, especially showing the archaeological site boundaries of Magnesia
- periodically update the excavation site plan created in the season of 2001 that at present consists of the excavated remains within the fenced area
- besides the excavated parts of the site, document the non excavated regions taking care to observe and put down the visible surfacing remains of ancient structures together with their surrounding landscape features
- periodically renew landownership and landuse information of the site on a feasibly sized map preferably a 1/5000 scale map
- determine new sets of documentation aims that can help the procedure of making decisions for the future of the site, such as a visibility analysis showing areas that are most visible and thus to be most affected by inappropriate decisions[7]

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[7] For an example of such an analysis see Stonehenge Management Plan Appendix C p.2

- gradually shift to digitized methods in the documentation of the remains, which will improve the following steps of analyzing the ruin that include restitution and restoration
- keep a systemized archive of the documentation work, that is carried out in a way that enables information renewal and periodic update

Objectives for Conservation:

- make use of international principles and guidelines related with conservation of archaeological sites
- intervene by using reversible methods, which will make actions based on future information and reviews possible
- base the interventions on a conservation plan prepared for all the architectural remains of the site, describing the conditions of each individual building or remains, defining their carrying capacities, determining suitable treatments for conservation, establishing a maintenance procedure and setting possible reuse conditions
- give priority in action to the remains that are in bad condition and have urgent problems

Objectives for Maintenance and Monitoring:

- determine a maintenance program that will consist of periodic checks of the site, preferably at least twice a year and especially after some kind of a natural disaster
- base the periodic monitoring on finding information on the effects of interventions besides the effects of nature, the decay forms of ruins and their possible causes especially within the fenced area, which is most prone to damage
- monitor the carrying capacities of single monuments and the site as a whole
- perform simple cleaning techniques once or twice a year in the excavated areas, which will free the ruins of plants and dried bushes

Objectives for Interpretation and Presentation[8]:

- base the actions to a presentation plan prepared with collaborative effort by professionals in the field, which outlines the methods and defines the necessary projects
- start preliminary carrying capacity studies and revise them periodically, and find methods to direct visitors to other regions of the site besides the periphery of the Byzantine Wall
- in cases of reuse, pay attention not to extend the carrying capacities, of the ruins and do not intervene using irreversible methods
- avoid creating focal points and aim at presenting the site as a whole
- consider visitor needs and comfort (services such as WC, relevant guide books, site guides etc) and review the information on visitors regularly in order to make appropriate decisions (by questionnaires etc.)
- enable visitors to understand the periods of the site, together with the history of discovery of Magnesia and the developments that occurred in the later years
- design visitor routes to enable comfortable and fulfilling site visit, which will also refrain visitors from taking dangerous roads and also prevent damages to the ruins
- keep traffic circulation and entrances to the site as far away as possible from the remains in the site, especially within a distance from the core of the site (the boundaries of the Byzantine Wall) and use pedestrian roads for access instead
- prefer using three dimensional models and drawings and keep visitors at a distance when presenting fragile ruins, rather than letting the visitors go very near to see them
- increase public awareness by creating events or other means that will promote their participation

[8] A few suggestions on presentation of Magnesia can be seen in the Appencides

- integrate the river into the plans for presentation and devise methods to keep the river clean
- suggest new pasture areas to the animals of the villagers and prohibit animal access to the site

Objectives for Sustainable Landscape and Land Use:

- maintain a harmonious landscape with its original character together with the excavated areas and do not damage the agricultural land-use and landscape character of the site
- help the landowners to become conscious of archaeological resources so as to provide collaboration with the locals in conservation of both cultural heritage and their own traditions
- promote the use of non-destructive methods for ploughing in order to prevent damages to ruins that are lying close to the surface of the earth

Guidelines for Strategies and Action Plans

In order to start implementing these objectives, strategies and action plans should be determined for each set of activity, as was the case for the determination of objectives. Depending on these set of actions, the site can be zoned, considering the variations in archaeological values, landscape character, land use and landownership patterns.

5.5 Suggestion for a Site Management Mechanism in Magnesia

The process of contributing to the conservation and sustainable development of the Magnesia, as in other sites, is intricate and needs a lot of comprehensive effort. At present, it is difficult to regulate all the actions that take place in Magnesia and to carry out archaeological research, try to decrease the effects of the threats and eliminate the weaknesses of the site at the same time. Considering the current conditions in Magnesia, it is essential

to bring together the interest groups of Magnesia during the implementation process of the objectives defined above.

The way to implement the objectives that are determined, there is a need for a mechanism hat allowes for the assessment of this information in the first place. Therefore, this can be achieved through a two branched system. It can be seen that, there is need for an organizational structure that works on setting objectives and guidelines for the management of Magnesia, and then there is need for an appropriate mechanism that decides on the necessary actions to be taken based on those guidelines and then regulates the implementations of those actions. It is important that the methodology of management, that includes sustainable conservation, revision, integration, information management and holistic approach should be adapted.

In the case of Magnesia, such a structure can be proposed working not only for Magnesia itself but for the other sites in the province and region too (Fig. 5.36). Making use of the current legal provisions of Turkey, it is possible to adapt the mechanism of management into the proposed organizational structure. This structure is based on establishing new units under already existing organizations, to enable specialized units and related advisory groups to work in collaboration. In the case of financial sources for conserving archaeological sites and providing their sustainable development, new legal provisions are needed (within the law, not only special protocols between the Ministry and the local government) that will give the right of collecting and distributing the income of archaeological sites to the local government. The suggested mechanism can involve two cases of financial source utilization: directly through the Ministry of Culture, or through the Special Provincial Administration, which uses the income of archaeological sites in Aydın and the funds that are appropriated by the Ministry of Culture and other organizations.

As refered to above, the conservation and sustainable development of archaeological sites should be based on certain principles that should be

determined within the Ministry of Culture, by a 'General Principle Making Unit' formed within the General Directorate of Monuments and Museums. This unit should be responsible from:

- determining general principles for the conservation, integration and sustainable development of archaeological sites in Turkey
- finding and providing financial means to be used for this purpose
- establishing coordination among ministries
- providing conditions for educating professionals in the field of conservation and management of archaeological sites

At the regional level, this mechanism should function through 'Planning and Monitoring Unit' formed within the Survey and Monuments Directorate in Izmir that can assume a coordinative and research oriented role. It should be responsible from:

- providing the conditions for doing research on the archaeological sites within the area of responsibility, including the preparation of risk analysis reports, value determinations, SWOT analysis for the sites, in other words preparing management plans, and reporting these to related organizations
- monitoring the procedures on archaeological sites and controlling whether these are in accordance with the principles set out by the central General Principle Making Unit
- determining the technical requirements (terms of references) for the projects on archaeological sites
- determining the required personnel and their requirements to work in the process of conservation of archaeological sites
- regulating the distribution of financial sources accordingly

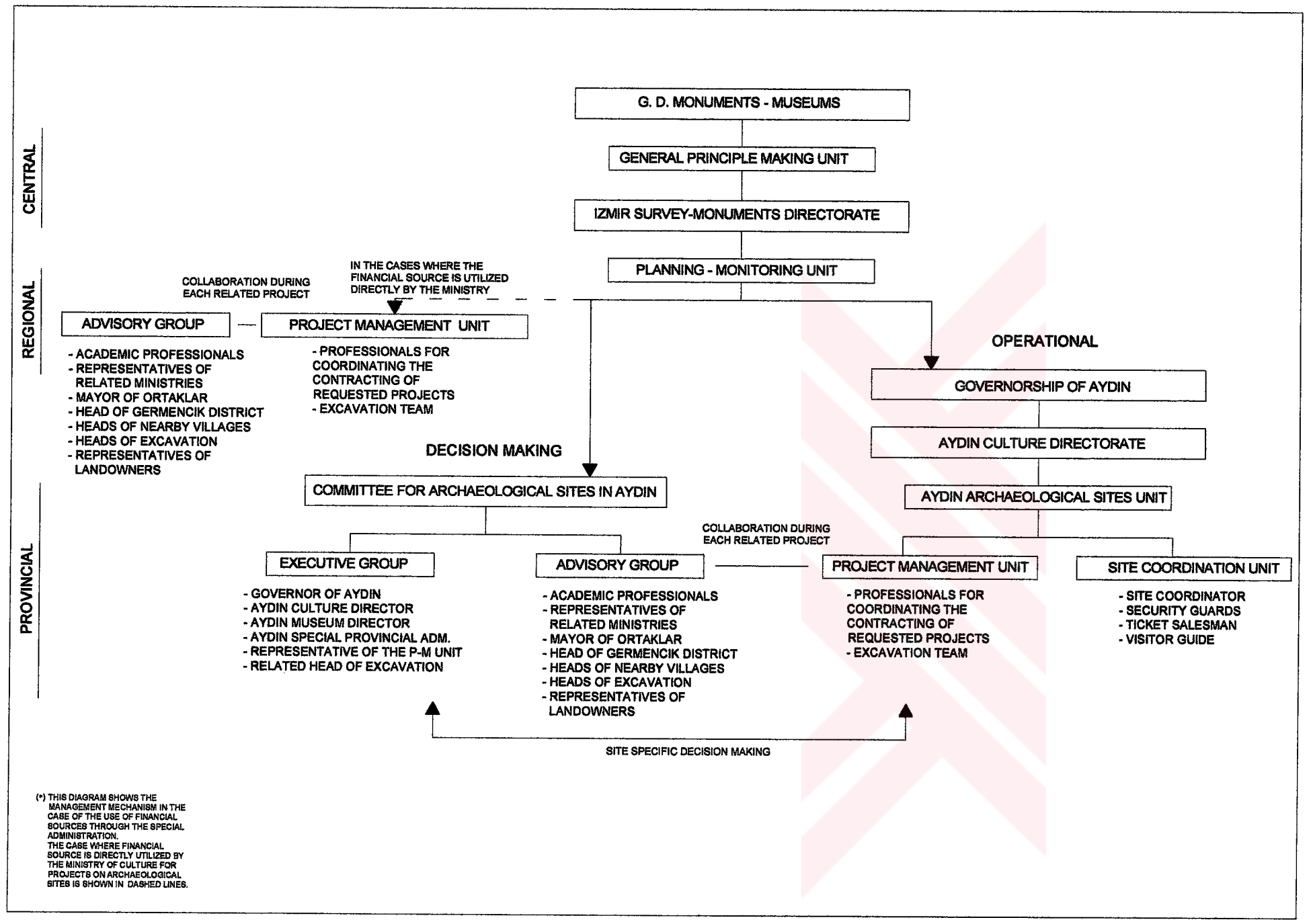

Fig. 5.43 Proposed Management Mechanism for Magnesia (Short Term)

In the long run this unit can be diversified to accommodate divisions for archaeological research, documentation and site information (responsible from gathering information including land use and land ownership) in order to monitor and direct actions more effectively.

The operational decisions concerning the archaeological sites should be made at the provincial level, by the 'Committee for Archaeological Sites of Aydın'. This committee should consists of two groups: an executive board and an advisory board. The Executive Board should consist of the related authorities in Aydın that include:

- Governor of Aydın
- Director of Culture of Aydın
- Director of Aydın Museum
- Director of the Aydın Provincial Administration
- a representative of the regional unit in Izmir
- Related Head of Excavation (in this case, Magnesia)

The Advisory Board can consist of:

- mayors of related sites (in this case, Ortaklar)
- directors of excavations
- academic professionals in related fields
- representatives of related ministries (Tourism, Environment etc.)
- heads of related districts
- heads of related villages (Tekinköy, Gümüşyeniköy etc.)
- representatives of other landowners, non-governmental organizations, tourism associations

This committee should meet according to a schedule, preferably twice a year, in order to determine general annual action plans for the archaeological sites in the province according to the evaluation of previous years by using the principles issued from the General Principle Making Unit.

To discuss the actions for each site in detail and ensure the implementation of these actions, the Executive Board of this committee should meet preferably once a week with the representatives of the below of the mentioned 'Aydın Archaeological Sites Unit'.

The operational role of this organizational structure should be given to a unit that can be established within the Aydın Culture Directorate, based on the fact that this organization represents the Ministry of Culture in the province and thus is responsible from ensuring the preservation of archaeological sites in Aydın. This 'Aydın Archaeological Sites Unit' should consist of two seperate divisions, a Project Management Unit and a Site Management Unit.

The Project Management Unit should consist of professionals who will monitor and supervise the implementation processes of projects on archaeological sites.This unit should work in collaboration with the members of the above mentioned Advisory Board, in the case of each related project and in cases of urgent matters.

The Site Management Unit should consist of persons responsible from keeping track of the actions on each site, essentially a site coordination officer. This person should have at least some of the qualities that were examined in detail in Chapter 3 of this thesis in reference to site managers. They should be responsible from determining the actions for maintenance so that the Project Management Unit can contract relevant establishments for this purpose. In addition to that, they should be in close contact with the locals by organizing regular meetings with them to view their opinions and to explain the processes about the site. Considering that such professional people are not many, the first option can be to appoint accomplished archaeologists or restorer architects who are very familiar with legal procedures. For the long-term, people can be sent abroad to be educated on site management.

In addition to the site coordinator, this unit should have security guards, presentation officers responsible from guiding the visitors and ticket officers. So in the case of Magnesia, the Site Management Unit -the people

who are responsible from the daily management of the site- are the site coordination officer, security guards (preferably three guards for daytime and three guards for the night), ticket salesman and a guide for visitors.

Considering the long-term future of Magnesia, there will be need for specialized units for the management of the site, as mentioned in Chapter 4. It can be seen that, Magnesia may not need all of the units described there, but still the Site Management Unit proposed above can be devised to accommodate further units for better management of the site. In this case the establishment of following units would be of valuable contribution:

- Site Security Unit
- Maintenance Unit
- Public Relations Unit
- Monitoring Unit

However, the formation of these units may put pressure on the mechanism proposed for the short-term. In other words, the increase in specialized units cannot be supported through the existing organization. This means that, for the long-term, site management units of archaeological sites can be monitored by a separate organization that should be established working with the General Directorate of Monuments and Museums.

CHAPTER 6

CONCLUSION

6.1 Evaluation of the Case Study

This thesis aimed at understanding management as a method to provide the conservation and sustainable development of archaeological sites, to evaluate Turkey's conditions in the field of conservation of archaeological sites and provide a method of conservation through management by examining the case study area. Within this context, the thesis also made possible to determine the various researches that need to be accomplished in order to get the full scope of the archaeological site at hand.

The case study enabled to concentrate on the problems and potentials of an archaeological site in detail and to analyze its present conditions affecting conservation of the site. The site was evaluated using the methods presented in the previous sections, and a set of guidelines for the future of Magnesia were put forward. Naturally, within the scope of the thesis the researches that could be done for the case study were limited and mostly based on the understanding derived from the disciplines of architecture and conservation. However, it is of importance to realize that, in the actual stages of managing Magnesia, these steps should be the result of collaborative planning and multidisciplinary work.

In the case of Magnesia, the studies made within the scope of the thesis show that if a management process were to be implemented, there is need to do further detailed research on subjects such as:

- the socio-economic structure of the surrounding villages
- landownership patterns showing private ownership in detail
- the regional plans and their effects on Magnesia
- individual deterioration conditions of the remains

Through the information supplied in this thesis for Magnesia, it is seen that there are possibilities within the legal framework of Turkey to incorporate management principles into the mechanism of conservation. Although there need be several adjustments, through careful evaluation of the system, better solutions might arise.

6.2 Conclusive Remarks on Conservation of Archaeological Sites in Turkey

Trying to provide for the conservation and sustainability of archaeological heritage is a tough and demanding process. In the world we live in today, especially in Turkey, threatening factors that hinder conservation efforts are increasing constantly. Therefore, it is of great importance to understand current conditions and their reasons. It is essential to examine thoroughly the current situations, know the provisions for conserving archaeological sites and perceive the factors that will be dominant in determining the future of archaeological sites.

Considering these, archaeological sites and all cultural and natural heritage for that matter, should be approached by understanding the present circumstances and foreseeing the future changes that will affect them. Along this path, it is important to work with as many interest groups as possible and to make conservation a part of the national development processes.

Although Turkey is a country of important civilizations and of most valuable archaeological remains, it is obvious that it is less organized than many other countries in many aspects when conservation activities and cultural and natural heritage are considered. Therefore, cultural and natural heritage, especially archaeological sites, which in so many ways were usually neglected, should be approached through a holistic, integrative and multidisciplinary approach. A system that enables collaborative effort, monitoring and review and long-term framework for conservation is needed that can integrate the future of archaeological heritage into the future of the country.

It is a fact that each archaeological site is a case of its own, with its special features, problems, interest groups and provisions for conservation. However, it should be realized that while each case should be treated according to their own data and conditions; all the efforts for conservation, especially when using management as a means, provides valuable information for sites of similar character and problems.

Therefore, it is essential to carry out similar and more detailed studies on archaeological sites, their values, their current conservation conditions, the legal and financial provisions and the process of implementations in Turkey. In addition to these, methods to adapt management into the conservation activities and the national policies for archaeological sites should be sought.

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APPENDIX A

EXAMINATION OF VARIATIONS IN TERMINOLOGY IN THE FIELD OF MANAGEMENT OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES

It might be useful to try clarifying the use of different versions of terminology about management of cultural resources in general, which exist in all the relating reference material, in order to at least lessen the amount of confusion that stems from the use of different terms to cover the same or overlapping ideas. As will be quickly noticed when carrying out a research on archaeological sites and management, or when working in this field, terms like 'heritage' - 'resource' and 'cultural' - 'archaeological' will frequently be seen, which are being used to address more or less similar things but sometimes with different conceptual backgrounds.

The first point that will strike the reader is the use of words like 'heritage' and 'resource' when referring to the material remains of the past; whether they are the built environment itself or moveable objects. There is not a clear-cut difference between those terms although some opposing ideas exist.

F. McManamon and A. Hatton, in their book on Cultural Resource Management (2000:1-3), take on the thoughts of D. Lowenthal about heritage, where heritage is referred to as "popularized physical reconstructions and accounts of history" and they accept the idea that it is different from "real remains and well-reasoned, documented interpretations of past actions" which is described as history itself. Since the word 'heritage' is being associated with the marketing of the past and it seem to be a rather ambiguous term in reference to management they refrain from using the

word 'heritage'. It seems more suitable to them to use 'resource' when dealing with "...the real stuff: how to identify it, document it, care for it and interpret it". (McManamon, 2000: 1-3). W.D. Lipe comments on the fact that:

> ...cultural materials from the past can function as resources – that is, be of use and benefit – in the present and future. This seems a worthwhile objective in its own right, and should also contribute to developing an appropriate framework for making choices about 'what should be saved'. (Lipe, 1984: 2)

However an opposing thought, rejects the idea to refer to material remains of the past as 'resources', regarding it as presumptuous because the term implies that those material remains and their values are open to consumption and exploitation, as is the case with other resources such as natural resources (di Paoli, 1999). Although the meanings of cultural resources and heritage overlap in many aspects, there is a:

> ...broad agreement that cultural resources and 'heritage' are more than just in-situ archaeological resources or out-of-the-ground remains of the past. The resources of concern include above-ground historic, prehistoric and vernacular structures, museum collections, living traditions." (McManamon, 2000: 3)

Also, in most of the written texts, both of the terms are used simultaneously, to complement one another, without a very obvious differentiation. However, it can be said that 'heritage' is the most widely used term to explain the material remains and living traditions of the past, whereas the term 'resource' is interpreted as the way the various forms of heritage can function.

In the case of management of material remains of the past, relevant sources reveal that two phrases appear to be more common than the rest of the terms used. These are 'Archaeological Heritage Management' and 'Cultural Resource Management' and they are being used to cover a wide range of activities on or for a wide range of material remains of the past. The contents of cultural resources and archaeological resources

overlap at some points and in addition to that confusion in both of the terms can be found to refer to two different contexts, which is explained below.

The idea to manage cultural resources in order to ensure their preservation stems from the studies made in USA and since the emergence of the term 'Cultural Resource Management', other terms have also started to appear parallel to the growth of interest in managing the material remains from the past. Among these, 'public archaeology' for example, is used synonymous with Cultural Resource Management in USA due to the "...solid public foundation of Cultural Resource Management." (Kerber, 1994: 5). In USA, most of the cultural resources are managed by public agencies, there are public laws to ensure the preservation of the cultural resources for public benefit and there are public funds to finance archaeological research, as a consequence of which makes everything related to managing archaeological sites connected to the public. Similarly, an explanation of Cultural Resource Management from D. Fowler is as follows:

> Properly collected and interpreted, information about *any* cultural resource contributes to the public good in the same way as information from all other humanities and other sciences, that is, it seeks a better understanding of humanity, its history and behaviour, and the environmental context within which human action takes place. This in theory is what CRM and historic preservation is all about. (1982: 39)

W.D. Lipe describes the meaning of Cultural Resource Management and how it came about as a reaction:

> Cultural resource management, which is concerned with what things will be retained from the past, and with how they will be used in the future, thus represents the self-conscious emergence of consideration for an ordinarily implicit process that must be as old as the human culture. It is only with the acceleration of the pace of manufacture and discard, and of the rate at which our landscapes are being changed, that we become explicitly concerned with the loss of cultural continuity and contrast brought about by too rapid a change in our cultural environments, both built and natural. (1984: 1)

F. McManamon and A. Hatton remind that Cultural Resource Management (2000:3), which is mostly associated with archaeological sites, was infact meant to be used covering all sorts of cultural 'property'. They refer to the frequent use of various terms such as 'heritage management', 'cultural resource management' and 'archaeological resource management' relating to the same area. They stress that there is not a universally accepted term for this topic and underline the fact that all the terms which are being used do infact involve two things at the same time: the daily management of the cultural resource itself and the policy making at local, regional and international levels. The impression of lack of focus that this confusion will give to the outside investigators, together with the fact that this merging of meanings might be a potential problem and reason for failure in the future are also other matters that are pointed out.

This confusion is further demonstrated in a study carried out by the graduate students of the University of Pennsylvania led by F. Matero. The results of an assessment of a literature review of the last 25 years on archaeological site conservation and management show that "This lack of an established, well-defined vocabulary of concepts and terms conveys the still-merging state of the field." (1998: 132).

The definitions and meanings supplied for Archaeological Heritage Management are more or less similar. H. Cleere describes the various founding elements of Archaeological Heritage Management:

> To summarize, therefore, archaeological heritage management has an ideological basis in establishing cultural identity, linked with its educational function, it has an economic basis in tourism, and it has an academic function in safeguarding the database. (1989: 10)

APPENDIX B

FORMAT OF ANNUAL MANAGEMENT PLAN

ANNUAL MANAGEMENT PLAN

for {resource name, or project designation}
of {Site name} for {period}

Preface

- Status and context of site

Part 1: Description of the Site

1.1 General information
- Location, summary description, tenure
- Maps, charts, photographs

1.2 Cultural information
- Anthropological, ethnographic, archaeological, historical, art historical, architectural, technological, scientific

1.3 Environmental information
- Climate, hydrology, geology, geomorphology, seismology, soils, man-made hazards

1.4 Interests
- Land use and resource use history
- Public and private interests, ownership pattern
- Economic interests, including tourism

1.5 Appendices to Part 1
- List of references for Part 1
- List of amendments to Part 1

Part 2: Evaluation and Objectives

2.1 Conservation status of the site
- World Heritage Site status, historic status
- Indication of potentially damaging operations or threats
- Resource definition and boundary

Fig.B.1 Format of the annual management plan for a cultural heritage site (Feilden-Jokilehto, 1993: 38,39)

2.2 Evaluation of site features and potential
- Cultural values related to the original historical material and the archaeological potential of the site (authenticity of materials, workmanship, design and setting)
- Cultural values associated with the site (universal significance, memorial, legendary and sentimental values, relative art value, uniqueness)
- Contemporary economic values and use values

2.3 Identification and confirmation of important features
- Ideal management objectives
- Factors influencing management
- Operational objectives and management options
- Conservation management options
- Use management options
- Study and research options
- Education and interpretation options

2.4 Appendices to Part 2
- List of references for Part 2
- List of amendments to Part 2

Part 3: Prescription for Overall Site Management

3.1 Projects
- Project identification, title, classification
- Project register
- Project descriptions

3.2 Work schedule
- Annual work plan
- Relationship of the annual plan to the medium- and long-term plans

3.3 Costs and staging of works

3.4 Appendices to Part 3
- References to Part 3
- List of amendments to Part 3

Bibliography
- Selected bibliography and register of unpublished material
- General bibliography
- Amendments to bibliography

Fig.B.1 (continued) Format of the annual management plan for a cultural heritage site (Feilden-Jokilehto, 1993: 38,39)

APPENDIX C

HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENTS IN CONSERVATION OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES IN THE OTTOMAN PERIOD

A consciousness for conservation of archaeological heritage started towards the end of the Ottoman Empire. Basically, before the Tanzimat Period there was no interest in ancient remains and therefore there were no laws or regulations defining any conservation principles. However, the establishment of a museum in 1848 for the exhibition of old weapons and antiquities symbolized the beginning of new perspectives for ancient remains (Akan, 1996: 188).

In 1869, the first 'Asar-ı Atika Nizamnamesi' (Ancient Monuments Act) provided some regulations for the conservation of archaeological monuments and artifacts. The main aim was to prevent illegal trade of those archaeological material and to define limitations for the excavations of foreigners, however it proved to be inadequate (Karagöz, 1988: 24). The second Act in 1873, introduced the concept of 'ancient monument' defining it within three types: as coins, movable and immovable monuments. Although the ancient monuments were referred to as the property of the state, the division of rights between the state, the owner and the finder contradicted to that reference, thus enabling the transportation of monuments to outside the empire.

In 1881, Osman Hamdi Bey became the manager of the museum, which marked the start of a more conscious approach towards conservation. In addition to two revisions of the Ancient Monuments Act in 1884 and 1906 (Akozan, 1977: 26-32); the construction of the first museum building, the

acknowledgement of archaeology as a discipline in itself and the initiation of archaeological excavations conducted by Ottomans working in this field are important advances of this period. One of the turning points during this time was the first revision of the Act, which gave the responsibility of archaeological sites to the Directorate of the Istanbul Museum, which would be supported by regional councils consisting of the directorate of the provincial museum and two officials working for the Ministry of Education (Karagöz, 1988: 26). Although this organizational system did not work properly due to the lack of job descriptions it is the first attempt at an administrative structure for archaeological resources. 1889 brought about changes to the system and the museums received the responsibility to provide for the protection and exhibition of ancient monuments and also the restoration of movable material in a laboratory.

The revision of 1906 has caused important developments in the conservation of archaeological resources. The duties of the state were defined: to do research on them, to provide for the protection and transportation. This was followed by the 'Muhafaza-i Abidat Hakkında Nizamname', the principles for conservation of ancient monuments. It declared that all ancient monuments would be protected and restoration of those would be based on restitutive studies, paying attention not to damage the original state of the monuments (Madran, 1999). However, the municipalities received the right to destroy fortified monuments (which became the property of the municipalities with this act) after documenting or transporting the decorations and inscriptions to the museums (Akan, 1996: 192).

The establishment of the 'Muhafazai Asar-ı Atika Encümeni' (The Council for the Conservation of Ancient Monuments) marked the last development of the empire in the name of conservation. This council, although it specifically involves the conservation activities in Istanbul only, is the first attempt at preparing an inventory of monuments and defining

principles of restoration of monuments during new construction facilities (Madran, 1999).

As can be seen, the general attitude of the Ottoman Empire towards the excavation and conservation of archaeological remains showed a major transformation from mere individual collections of ancient relics to a systematic structure making principles and providing for the conservation of archaeological remains. The content of protected archaeological material was enlarged including the movable and immovable monuments, which also started to include Ottoman monuments in 1906. Organizations were made responsible of the conservation of archaeological resources, however coordination between those was not set properly which resulted in lack of proper control. On the other hand, the interest that emerged during the last period of the empire that was inclined towards understanding the Turkish culture in detail (which continued in the first years of the Republic) accounted for a more conscious and comprehensive approach to the science of archaeology and archaeological research.

APPENDIX D

KÜLTÜR ve TABİAT VARLIKLARINI KORUMA YÜKSEK KURULU İLKE KARARLARI

T.C. KÜLTÜR BAKANLIĞI KÜLTÜR VE TABİAT VARLIKLARINI KORUMA YÜKSEK KURULU

Toplantı No. ve Tarihi : 60 5.11.1999 Toplantı Yeri
Karar No. ve Tarihi : 658 5.11.1999 ANKARA

İLKE KARARI

ARKEOLOJİK SİTLER, KORUMA VE KULLANMA KOŞULLARI

Arkeolojik Sitler, Koruma ve Kullanma Koşullarına ilişkin 14.7.1998 gün ve 594 sayılı ilke kararı, uygulamada çıkan sorunlar, mevzuatla çelişen hususlar ve Danıştay 6. Dairesinin 11.11.1997 gün ve 1996 / 3313 esas, 1997 / 4875 sayılı kararı gözönüne alınarak aşağıdaki şekilde düzenlenmiştir.

Arkeolojik Sit: İnsanlığın varoluşundan günümüze kadar ulaşan eski uygurlıkların yer altında, yer üstünde ve su altındaki ürünlerini, yaşadıkları devirlerin sosyal, ekonomik ve kültürel özelliklerini yansıtan her türlü kültür varlığının yer aldığı yerleşmeler ve alanlardır.

Arkeolojik Sitlerde Koruma ve Kullanma Koşulları: Bu bölümde yapılan derecelendirme arkeolojik sitlerin taşıdıkları önem ve özelliklerinin yanısıra, alanda uygulanacak koruma ve kullanma koşullarını kapsar.

1) I. Derece Arkeolojik Sit: Korumaya yönelik bilimsel çalışmalar dışında aynen korunacak sit alanlarıdır.

Bu alanlada, kesinlikle hiçbir yapılaşmaya izin verilmemesine, imar planlarında aynen korunacak sit alanı olarak belirlenmesine, bilimsel amaçlı kazıların dışında hiçbir kazı yapılamayacağına, ancak;

a) Resmi ve özel kuruluşlarca zorunlu durumlarda yapılacak alt yapı uygulamaları için müze müdürlüğünün ve varsa kazı başkanının görüşüyle konunun koruma kurulunda değerlendirilmesine,

b) Yeni tarımsal alanların açılmamasına, yalnızca sınırlı mevsimlik tarımsal faaliyetlerin devam edebileceğine, koruma kurullarınca uygun görülmesi halinde seracılığa devam edilebileceğine,

c) Höyük ve tümülüslerde toprağın sürülmesine dayanan tarımsal faaliyetlerin kesinlikle yasaklanmasına, ağaçlandırmaya gidilmemesine, yalnızca mevcut ağaçlardan ürün alınabileceğine,

d) Taş, toprak, kum vb. alınmamasına, kireç, taş, tuğla, mermer, kum, maden vb. ocakların açılmamasına, toprak, curuf, çöp, sanayi atığı ve benzeri malzeme dökülmemesine,

e) Bu alanlar içerisinde yer alan ören yerlerinde gezi yolu düzenlemesi, meydan tanzimi, açık otopark, WC, bilet gişesi, bekçi kulübesi gibi ünitelerin koruma kurulundan izin alınarak yapılabileceğine,

f) Bu alanlar içerisinde bulunan ve günümüzde halen kullanılan umuma açık mezarlıklarda sadece defin işlemlerinin yapılabileceğine,

g) Taşınmaz kültür varlıklarının mahiyetine tesir etmeyecek şekilde ilgili koruma kurulundan izin almak koşuluyla birleştirme (tevhit) ve ayırma (ifraz) yapılabileceğine,

2) II. Derece Arkeolojik Sit: Korunması gereken, ancak koruma ve kullanma koşulları koruma kurulları tarafından belirlenecek, korumaya yönelik bilimsel çalışmalar dışında aynen korunacak sit alanlarıdır. Bu alanlarda, yeni yapılaşmaya izin verilmemesine, ancak;

a) Günümüzde kullanılmakta olan tescilsiz yapıların basit onarımlarının yürürlükteki ilke kararı doğrultusunda yapılabileceğine,

b) I. derece arkeolojik sit koruma ve kullanma koşullarının a,b,c,ç,d,e,f, maddelerinin geçerli olduğuna,

3) III. Derece Arkeolojik Sit: Koruma - kullanma kararları doğrultusunda yeni düzenlemelere izin verilebilecek arkeolojik alanlardır.

Bu alanlarda,

a) Geçiş dönemi yapılanma koşullarının belirlenmesine, Geçiş dönemi yapılanma koşullarının belirlenmesinde;

- Öneri yapı yoğunluğunun, mevcut imar planı ile belirlenmiş yoğunluğu aşmamasına,

- Alana gelecek işlevlerin uyumuna,

- Gerekli alt yapı uygulamalarına,

- Öneri yapı gabarilerine,

- Yapı tekniğine ve malzemesine, Mevcut ve olası arkeolojik varlıkların korunması ve değerlendirilmesini sağlayacak bir biçimde çözümler getirilmesine,

b) Varsa onaylı çevre düzeni ve nazım plan kararları ile yerleşime açılmış kesimlerinde arkeolojik değerlerin korunmasını gözeterek, koruma amaçlı imar planlarının yapılmasına,

c) Bu ilke kararının alınmasından önce Koruma Amaçlı İmar Planı yapılmış yerlerde planın öngördüğü koşulların geçerli olduğuna.

d) Bu alanlarda, belediyesince veya valilikçe inşaat izni verilmeden önce, ilgili müze müdürlüğü uzmanları tarafından sondaj kazısı gerçekleştirilerek, sondaj sonuçlarının bu alanlarla ilgili, varsa kazı başkanının görüşleriyle birlikte müze müdürlüğünce koruma kuruluna iletilip kurul kararı alındıktan sonra uygulamaya geçilebileceğine,

e) III. Derece arkeolojik sit alanı olarak belirlenen arkeolojik sit alanlarında koruma kurullarının, sondaj kazısı yapılacak alanlara ilişkin genel sondaj kararı alabileceğine,

f) Taşınmaz kültür varlıklarının mahiyetine tesir etmeyecek şekilde ilgili koruma kurulundan izin almak koşuluyla birleştirme (tevhit) ve ayırma (ifraz) yapılabileceğine,

g) Bu alanlarda, taş, toprak, kum vb. alınmasına, kireç, taş, tuğla, mermer, kum, maden vb. ocaklarının açılmamasına, toprak, curuf, çöp, sanayi atığı ve benzeri malzemenin dökülmemesine,

h) Ülke enerji üretimine getireceği katkı ve kamu yararı doğrultusunda bu alanlarda koruma kurulunca uygun görülmesi halinde rüzgar enerji santralları yapılabileceğine,

i) Sit alanlarındaki su ürünleri üretim ve yetiştirme tesislerine ilişkin yürürlüktesi ilke kararının geçerli olduğuna,

APPENDIX E

A BRIEF OVERVIEW OF THE PREPARATION STEPS OF DEVELOPMENT AND CONSERVATION PLANS IN TURKEY

The process of preparation of a development and conservation plan in Turkey is defined by the prescriptions prepared by the Ministry of Culture. According to this, all listed sites (archaeological, urban, natural, historical sites) are to follow these instructions but add other information where necessary, depending on the character of the site. The preparation includes three main sections and they consist of the following:

- Research: It is completed on problems related with conservation, rehabilitation and development and the documentation of the present pyhsical, social, economic and historical structure in order to make decisions for implementation. It is noted that the research for archaeological sites may require different analysis depending on the location and quality of the sites and therefore should be approached according to different planning principles. In these terms, integration with urban areas, the effects of urbanization on the site, conservation problems caused by tourism, industrial development, natural disasters etc should be determined. Also among the subjects of research, the historical developments of the site and the excavations are to be examined.

- Evaluation: This section consists of the evaluation of collected information, the physical and socio-economic problems and possibilities of conserving and developing the values, according to the planning aims. Within this framework, evaluations and decisions are produced on sub areas on the site that are created with the evaluations ranging from single building

scale to environmental scale. In the site scale, models are to be proposed for presenting the values of the site to the local public and conservation zones and their priorities are to be determined.

- Decision: These are decisions that will provide the conservaton and development of the sites. For archaeological sites, they are consists of a variety of matters such as conservation and utilization, definition of special project areas, formation of service units, proposals on presentation and promotion, land exchange and expropriation programs.

APPENDIX F

OUTLINES OF PATARA AND PAMUKKALE MANAGEMENT PLANS

Patara Specially Protected Area Management Plan

This plan deals with the matter in three main sections. The first section describes the present condition of the site, noting down the aspects that create the circumstances of the time. The second section develops the strategies of management for a number of key issues and the last section an action plan is determined followed by objectives for the the future of the site. The following is the outline used:

I. A. Setting And Key Issues:

Physical and Natural Resources

- Description

Cultural and Natural Heritage

- Description of Cultural Heritage
- Description of Natural Heritage

Human Resources

- Demographics
- Social Infrastructure and Indicators
- Settlement Patterns and Trends

Economic context

- Economic Structure
- Land use

- Physical Infrastructure
- Trends

Institutional Setting

- Conservation Strategies
- Managerial Instruments
- Legal and Organizational Context

B. PSPA Management Strategy

Lessons from International Experience

Strategic Objectives

- Goal and Rationale
- Strategic Objectives for Spatial Development
- Strategic Objectives for Human Development
- Objectives for Economic Development

Sectoral Options

- Options for Managing Cultural and Natural Heritage
- Options for Enhancing Human Resources
- Options for Supporting Sustainable Economic Development
- Options for Improved Planning

C. PSPA Action Plan

Priority Actions

- Spatial Structure
- Short-Term Priority Actions
- Medium and Long-Term Objectives

Institutional recommendations

- Justification for Institutional Change
- Proposed Institutional Structure and Legal Justification
- Costs and Financing
- Costs
- Potential Sources of Finance

- New Financing Mechanisms

Monitoring

Next steps

Pamukkale Site Management and Presentation Plan

This plan consists of two main parts, one of which is on site management and the other focused on a presentation plan. The site management is handled within seven sections, in which the present conditions of the site are evaluated and an analysis based on historical development, SWOT and carrying capacities of the site is made. Following this, the site's values are determined which will eventually lead to the policies of conservation of the site. A legal framework for implementation is proposed and actions for the short-term are defined. The following is the outline used:

A. Evaluation of the Existing Situation

- Regional Description
- Brief Site Description
- Pamukkale as a Tourist Destination
- Determination of main principles
- Legal status of the site
- Existing management framework
- Financial sources
- Existing problems and difficulties

B. Analysis of the Site

History of the Site

Regional significance

- Signifcances and their degrees
- Overview of the significances of Pamukkale
- Wealth of Pamukkale

SWOT Analysis and Carrying Capacities

C. Comparative Study

D. Determination of Policies

- Framework of Conservation Plan
- Strategies of Management

E. Legal Framework

- Principles of Implementation
- Education of new staff

F. Short-term actions

G. Time Schedule and budgeting

II. Site Interpretation and Presentation Plan

APPENDIX G

HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT OF MAGNESIA AD MAEANDRUM

According to the foundation myth, the people who would later form the city of Magnesia came from Thessaly. The myth tells that they left their homeland upon receiving a prophecy from Apollo. Their first new settlement was in Crete, where they founded a city called Magnesia and waited for the appearance of white crows which would signal the time of the second prophecy. 80 years passed until the awaited time arrived and they sent to Delphi to inquire about their return home. But instead of being allowed to return to Thessaly, they were told to follow Leukippos who would take them to a place in Pamphylia. They were to go to the slopes of Mount Thorax (Gümüşdağ) opposite the Mykale Mountains (Samsun Dağları), where the very curved river Amanthios (Maeander) met the sea. After that they were supposed to go to the city called Mandrolytia ruled by Mandrolytos, who controlled the gulf area, and be rich and admired. Thus the people living in Crete followed the prophecy and arrived at Mandrolytia (Bingöl, 1998: 5-6). After the city was conqured with the help of the ruler's daughter Leukophyrene, Mandrolytia's name was changed to Magnesia. The city is known to have a processional way linking it to a sanctuary that was dedicated to a local deity called Leukophyr (Bingöl, 1998: 8).

The city of Magnesia changed hands many times during its history. In the 600s BC the Lydian king Gyges (680-652 BC) captured the city and in 657 BC it was destroyed by Cimmerians. After its rebuilding by the help of the people of Ephesus, it was invaded by general Mezares in 530

BC, who served under Persian king Cyrus, and became part of the Persian Empire like many other Greek cities.

One historical fact that makes Magnesia one of the important ancient sites is the fact that Themistocles, who was an Athenian general, chose to make Magnesia as his capital after being driven away from Athens. Actually Themistokles chose from among three cities (Myus, Lampsakos and Magnesia), which the Persian king Artaxerxes presented him as gifts. Themistocles had a new temple built near the Leukophyr temple and appointed his daughter as the priestess (Bean, 1997, 228-229).

Upon Themistocles' death, Persians regained control of Magnesia in 431 BC but the city was invaded in 406 BC by the Spartan general Thibron. Around 400-398 BC he decided to relocate Magnesia due to several reasons. Maeander river posed a constant threat to the city because its course often changed flooding the city and thus caused diseases. Also it was not in a strategic location and Thibron feared a Persian strike (Bean, 1997: 229). As a result, Magnesia was moved to its present location at the foot of Mount Thorax and by the Lethaios river, a branch of the Maeander river (Fig. F.1). Even though the city was moved, the city's name was not changed and it remained 'Magnesia ad Maeandrum' (Bingöl, 1998, 9).

Soon after the settlement to the new location, the city walls were built. Until 334 BC when Magnesia voluntarily chose to be on Alexander the Great's side, the city was under Persian control. Upon this change of contro, Magnesia became part of the kingdoms which Alexander the Great's successors created, until 240 BC when Seleucid kings of Syria started to rule Magnesia.

During this period, one of the most importants events in Magnesia took place. In 220 BC, in the year of the 140th Olympiad, an epiphany occured, in other words a manifestation of the Goddess Artemis (Bingöl, 1998, 32-34). Upon consulting the oracle of Apollo in Delphi, the people of Magnesia established the games in the goddess' honor The games, which

are known as 'Leukophryena' were competitions with money prizes. Although, Magnesians had announced the games by calling for the acceptance of Magnesia as an inviolable city, it was not until 14 years after the epiphany, that the invitations sent to other cities were replied by approvals (Bagnall-Derow, 1981: 207). Thus, the games were opened to other Greek cities as it was accepted that all of them had kinship with the people of Magnesia and many cities accepted the request it by wanting to honour Artemis Leukophryene and acknowledged Magnesia to be inviolable.

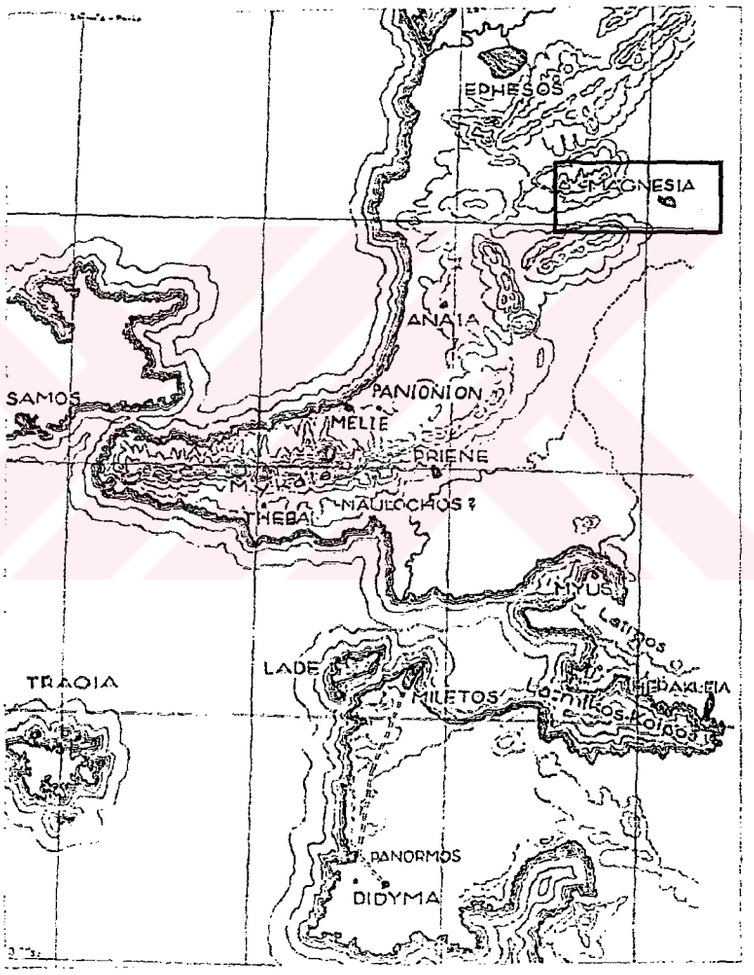

Fig. G.1 Magnesia and surrounding cities in antiquity (Rumscheid, 1998: 4)

After about 70 years of reign of the Seleucid kings, Magnesia became part of the Pergamene kingdom in 189 BC. In this period Magnesia lived a most powerful and prosperous time because it improved its

commercial connections with the nearby cities, Priene, Ephesus and Tralles and its strategic importance among the cities. After the fierce war with Miletos, which was to end in 196 B.C., Magnesia expanded its territories by keeping the land that was the cause of war (Magie, 1950: 104). Following the transfer of Pergamene kingdom to the Roman Empire, Magnesia along with the whole kingdom became part of the Roman Empire. The empire granted Magnesia the title of free city in 84 BC by Sulla because the people of Magnesia supported the empire against Mithridates IV of Pontus in 87 BC who fought against Rome.

In 17 AD a major earthquake struck Asia Minor, affecting other cities as well as Magnesia. During the next 12 years reconstruction took place in the affected cities with help from the personal funds of emperor Tiberius. In 114 AD, a Christian community was formed in Magnesia together with the establishment of a church. In the Roman period the city of Magnesia grew beyond its city walls towards the other side of Lethaios river. The growth which can be recognized during the first half of the 3rd century may be supported with the coin of Magnesia from the reign of Gordian III (233-244), naming itself as the 7th city of Asia. Even though Magnesia had spread beyond its former borders, the Gothic invasion in 262 left Magnesia destroyed along with other cities like Priene and Ephesus. During the 620s and 630s, the Persian king Chosroes II (591-628) created a great threat to Asia Minor, having attacked and invaded many cities. To protect themselves from an invasion, the Magnesians built a defensive wall around the area of Temple of Artemis (Bingöl, 1998: 18).

In the 12th century, Magnesia was one of the Byzantine cities and an important bishopric. It is known that the emperor John Lukas Vatastzes died at Magnesia in 1254 and was buried in a church that he himself had had built. But it is not sure which of the two Magnesia's the sources mean, there being the possibility of refering to Magnesia ad Sipylum too. Towards 1300s, Magnesia was proclaimed a holy city and became one the sacred cities. However, when the Turkish invasions began, the region started to

lose its importance (Foss, 1979, 142). Similarly, after 1300s, Aydınoğulları Principality gained control of the territory but Magnesia was abandoned due to constant flooding (Bingöl, 1998: 18).

City Planning and Layout of Magnesia

The motives of city planning of Magnesia is yet unclear but there are interesting similarities between the planning of a city described by Plato in his "Laws" and Magnesia (Bingöl, 1998: 96). Magnesia is supposed to be founded in its present location around 400-399 BC, roughly the same time period when Plato wrote about his ideal city. Before the city's complete settlement near the Leathaios river, it is known that a temple of Artemis stood in the same area. After the establishment of Magnesia a city wall was built, just as Plato mentions. Plato wrote that, a city should have an ideal number of citizens (5040 farmers and protecters) and that they should live in a city having 12 sections called the tribes, which have the names of 12 deities. He also points out that, the people of the city should be living in equally divided land.

Taking all these into consideration O. Bingöl draws up a lot similarities between the ideal city and Magnesia, starting from the name that Plato gave to his ideal city: Magnesia. Similar the what Plato states, it is known that Magnesia was divided into at least 8 tribes, whose names are Aphrodite, Apollo, Ares, Hephaistos, Hermes, Hestia, Poseidon and Zeus. The number of citizens that are ideal for Plato is close to what is acquired from a public vote inscription dating from the 2nd century BC. 4678 is the number of the people who voted, this only being the free-born male population of Magnesia. O. Bingöl's estimation, that this could be only the quarter of the real population of Magnesia reveals the number of inhabitants in Magnesia as around 20000 people. He also points out to another similarity with Plato: Plato recommended that temples should be built around the agora and Magnesia's agora has the Temple of Zeus inside its boundaries.

APPENDIX H

RESEARCHES ON MAGNESIA PRIOR TO THE 20TH CENTURY

Magnesia was a source of interest for people curious about ancient architecture mostly due to the fact that its Temple of Artemis appeared in Vitruvius' 'Ten Books on Architecture'. Vitruvius mentioned that this temple was one the works of Hermogenes, the famous architect, having a pseudo-dipteros plan. Researchers, trying to discover the exact location of the temple and as a result the whereabouts of Magnesia, worked through various time periods at different places in the Western Anatolia, sometimes mistakenly identifying other cities as Magnesia (Fig. G.1).

The first attempts to locate Magnesia were during the 18th century. The voyages of Paul Lucas to Asia Minor, Asia and Syria (1720) and that of Pococke (1775) and Chandler (1775) identified Güzelhisar, the ancient city of Tralles as Magnesia ad Maeandrum. In 1757, J. Van Egmont and J. Heimann visited Asia Minor and decided that Herakleia was Magnesia (Bingöl, 1998: 14). The correct identification came in 1800 by W.M.Leake, who published his book on Asia Minor more than 20 years after his voyages, in 1824 (Leake, 1824: 242-245). Later, W.J. Hamilton added to Leake's work and gave further information about the site. Between 1817-21 J.N. Huyot together with Donaldson Dedreux made plans of the site and in 1830 Michaud and Poujoulat make general descriptions about Magnesia. Between 1842-1843 Charles Texier, F. de Clarac, architect Jacques Clerget and painter C. Boulanger attempted to excavate the Temple of Artemis but were prevented by the muddy ground and high water level, however took about

40m of the famous frieze of the temple made up of 41 blocks and also some architectural elements to the Louvre in Paris (Bingöl, 1998: 15).

The results and drawings of that excavation, were unfortunately not made public aside from one or two drawings published by Clarac. Raoul Rochette, who used those drawings, corrected Leake's plan and added his observations. The first detailed study on Magnesia's history came after the works of O. Rayet and A. Thomas who did research on western Asia Minor in 1872-1873. In 1887, O. Hamdi Bey had about 20m of frieze taken to Istanbul after he received information from F. Winter and W. Judeich.

In Autumn 1890 O. Kern and F.F.H. von Gaertringen were sent to Magnesia to start an excavation on behalf of the German Archaeological Institute in Athens and they started excavating in December 1st of the same year. The first excavation area was the rear side of the Temple of Artemis. Work also began in the theater which was executed by von Gaertringen and was finished in July 1891. In 1891, the excavation became a full-time excavation after Berlin Museum decided to sponsor the research and thorough work began in March 1st. The excavation team consisted of C. Humann, O. Kern and R. Heyne. The excavation was mostly concentrated on the Sanctuary of Artemis, the temple and altar, the Agora and its Temple of Zeus inside and the Prytaneion. After several interruptions due to heat in the summer and due to flooding in the winter, excavation stopped in end of July 1893[1]. The results of the excavations and detailed drawings and explanations of the remains, along with photos taken during the excavations were published in 1904 in Berlin (Fig. G.2 and Fig. G.3)

[1] See Humann's 'Magnesia Am Meander', 1904 for the detailed story of the excavation and its results.

TRAVELLER ACCOUNTS ON MAGNESIA AD MAEANDRUM		
1706/05 /17	Paul Lucas, " Voyage fait en MDCCXIV par ordre de Louis XIV. Dans la Turquie, L'Asie, Sourie ", 1720	Identification of Magnesia with Guzelhisar (Tralles)
1736-40	R. Pococke, "A Description of the East, and some other countries: Egypt, Palestine, Mesopotamia, Cyprus, Candio, Asia Minor" , 1743-45	Identification of Magnesia with Guzelhisar (Tralles)
1744-57	J. van Egmont and J. Heyman, "Reizen door en geedelte van Europa, Klein Asien", 1757	Identification of Magnesia with Heraklela under Latmos. They visit "Inekbazar" but their observations remain superficial.
1775	R. Chandler, "Travels in Asia Minor or an Account of a Tour made at the expense of the Society of Dilletanti", 1775	Identification of Magnesia with Guzelhisar (Tralles)
1800	W.M. Leake, "Journal of a Tour in Asia Minor", 1824	Successfully identifies Inekbazar's vicinity as Magnesia. Mentions of the drawings made of T. Artemis by the Mission of the Society of Dilletanti.
1817-21	J.N Huyot, 1817-1821	Together with D.Dedreux makes plans of the site. Unpublished except a few drawings.
1826-28	A. de Laborde, "Voyage de L' Asie Mineure", 1838	Travels with his brother L. Laborde. They might have made pictures of the site.
1830-31	J. Michaud and F. Poujoulat, "Correspondence D'Orient", 1832	They make general descriptions of the ruins.
1836	W.J. Hamilton, "Researches in Asia Minor, Pontus and Armenia", 1842	Mentions that the area is marshy and that surrounding of Lethalos river is very green. Makes drawing on Leake's work.
1842-43	C. Texier, F de Clarac, J. Clerget, C. Boulanger	Took app. 40m of the temple's frieze and some architectural blocks. They could not excavate the Temple of Artemis due to marshy ground.
1845	R. Rochette, in "Journal des Savants", 1845	Using Clarac's drawings, he corrects Leake's plan and adds new observations.
1873	O. Rayet and A. Thomas, "Magnesie du Meandre", 1877	They write a most detailed history of Magnesia.
GERMAN EXCAVATIONS 1890-1893		
1890	F.F. Gaertringen and O. Kern	German A.I. sends them to make an excavation in Magnesia. Gaertringen excavates the theatre and later work starts at the rear of Artemision.
1891-93	C. Humann, J. Kohte, J. Watzinger, "Magnesia am Maeander, Bericht Über die Ergebnisses der Ausgrabungen", 1904	Berlin Museum decides to sponsor a full-time excavation and C.Humann, O.Kern and R. Heyne excavate the Sanctuary of Artemis(temple and altar), stoas surrounding the Agora and Temple of Zeus and Prytanelon.

Fig. H.1 Traveller Accounts and the German Excavations

Fig. H.2 Humann's Map of Magnesia and Surrounding Settlements (1904: Blatt I)

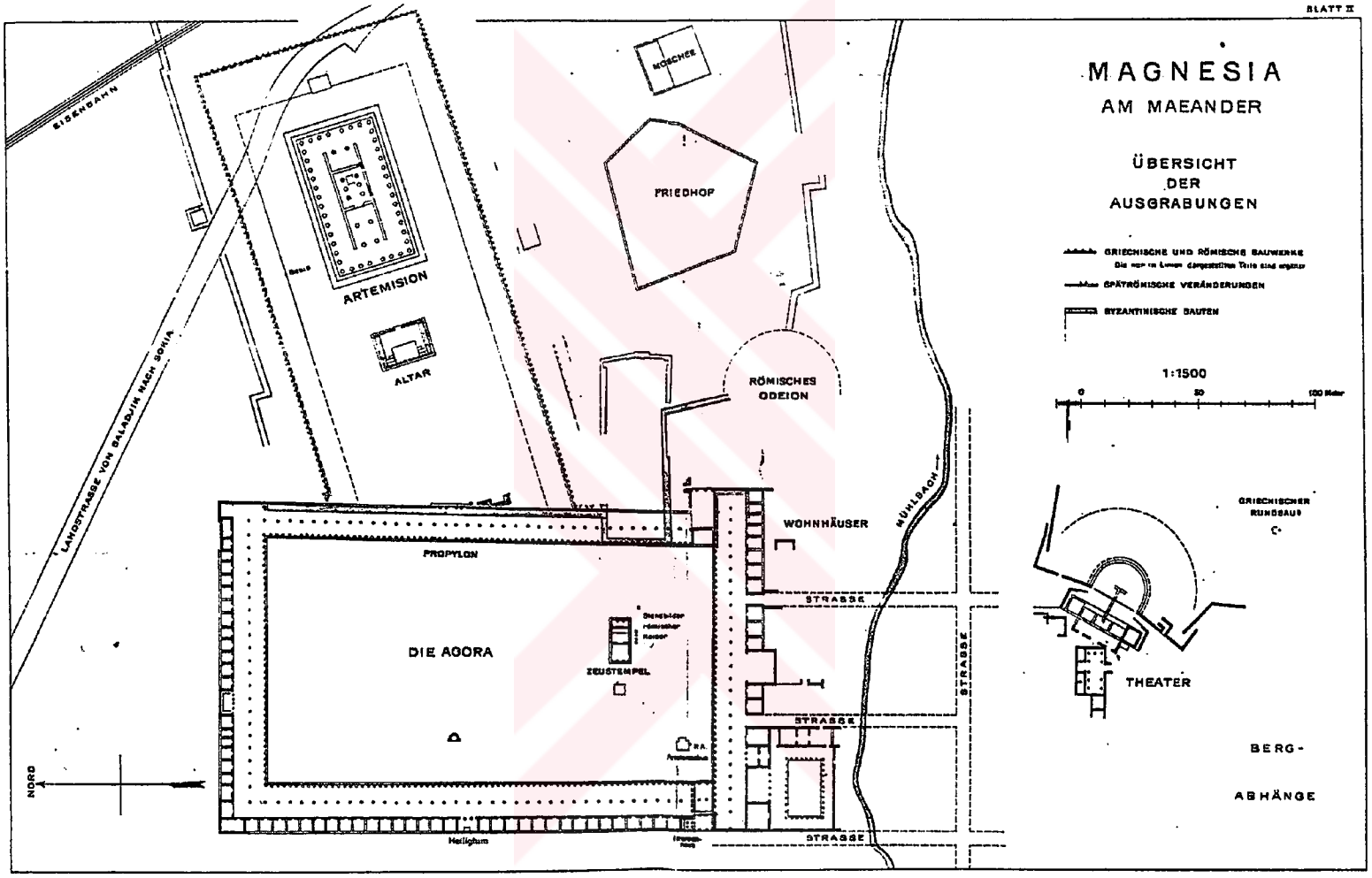

Fig. H.3 Humann's Map of Excavations in Magnesia (1904: Blatt II)

APPENDIX I

VISITOR QUESTIONNAIRES
FOR MAGNESIA – A SAMPLE

Education : Profession : Date :
Nationality : Age : Hour :

1. Is it your first visit to Turkey ?
   - o Yes
   - o No (2nd, 3rd ..)
2. Which other ancient ruins did you visit in the area/in Turkey ?
   - o Ephesus
   - o Priene
   - o Miletus
   - o none
   - o other (please specify)
3. Is it your first visit to Magnesia ?
   - o Yes
   - o No (2nd, 3rd ..)
4. What is the aim of your visit to Magnesia ?
   - o Touristic
   - o Academic
   - o other (please specify)
5. How did you arrive at Magnesia ?
   - o by car
   - o by bus/minibus
   - o by train
6. How long did you stay in Magnesia?
   - o 1/2 hr

- 1 hrs
- 2hrs
- more

7. How did you learn the existence of Magnesia ?
   - in passing
   - internet
   - guide book
   - road panels
   - other (please specify)
8. Could you find sufficient information in guide books about Magnesia before your visit ?
   - I haven't looked
   - I couldn't find Magnesia in any book
   - Yes, but the information was too short
   - Yes, there was useful information
9. Which of the following did you use to learn about the ruins during your tour? (you can mark more than one)
   - information panels
   - guide book
   - other (please specify)
10. (If you used info panels& the city map) Were they useful and sufficient?
    - yes, well done
    - useful but can be better designed
    - can have more detailed content
    - useful content but can have more drawings
    - no (insufficient content and visual material etc)
11. Can you please write the route you followed during your visit? (ex: 1. Artemis Temple 2.Latrina 3. Propylon ....)
12. Which ruin in Magnesia attracted you most?Why?
    - Basilica
    - Gymnasium
    - Theatron

- o other (please specify)

13. Have you visited Aydın Museum to see the small finds of Magnesia ?
    - o Yes
    - o No, I didn't
    - o No, I didn't know it
14. Have you visited nearby villages (ex: Tekinköy just across the road) ?
    - o Yes
    - o No
15. Did you know that there is a children's festival every August in Magnesia?
    - o Yes
    - o No
16. Did you get the entrance ticket and the book of Magnesia ?
    - o Yes
    - o No
17. Did your visit satisfy you?If yes, why? If not, any suggestions as to how things could have been better for you? (ex: services, a museum on site, shops, guide, orientation signs and other....)
18. Would you like to revisit Magnesia?
    - o Yes
    - o No

APPENDIX J

SUGGESTIONS FOR PRESENTATION OF MAGNESIA

The aim should be to explain the historical development of Magnesia to the visitors, to introduce them to the ancient buildings and how they were used, to inform them about construction methods of buildings and also let them glimpse into the lives of Magnesians. Here are a few suggestions on how to improve the situation in Magnesia:

- creation of a link with the ancient city of Magnesia in Greece and establishing relationships with Crete

- establishing links with other cities that have played important roles during the historical development of Magnesia, such as Ephesus (the emphasis on Magnesian Gate), Priene and Miletus

- defining routes for visitors based on thematic grounds such as religious buildings (the Temple of Artemis and its Altar, and other temples and the necropolis and also the Çerkez Musa Mosque) or buildings of Hermogenes etc

- update of information panels to include recently excavated areas and related data

- incorporating the agricultural products of the site into the site's story, such as wheat and fig, for which Magnesia was very famous in antiquity, also the promotion of ancient cooking for which Magnesia was also famed, encouraging the neighbour villages to prepare and present their products at the site

- the promotion of places of similar names, all including the "whiteness-silverness" in their names, as possible reference to Leukophryene 'the white eyebrowed', creating tours to those places

- promoting the religious character of the site, and especially of the Temple of Artemis, by re-enacting the epiphany and organizing the game events

- telling the story of the first excavations in Magnesia, which represent an era of the site, by also leaving traces of their excavation, and incorporating the railroad and the transportation of many important remains

- the usage of the Theatron building for some of the facilities suggested above

- to develop the annual children's festival into a size that receives children from more villages than one

- telling stories about the life in the city, re-enacting events in the Basilica, the Propylon, ceremonies in front of the Temple of Artemis with the various groups of the city

- the site's historical development, and its various periods should be emphasized showing that the site is inhabited to this day. The togetherness and stratification and reuse of the remains from Hellenistic, Roman, Byzantine, Ottoman times should be emphasized