

INTEGRATED MANAGEMENT POLICIES FOR COASTAL  
ARCHAEOLOGICAL ENVIRONMENTS OF TURKEY: ERDEMLİ-SİLİFKE  
COASTAL REGION, MERSİN

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SİLİFKE COASTAL REGION, MERSİN**

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## **ABSTRACT**

### **INTEGRATED MANAGEMENT POLICIES FOR COASTAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL ENVIRONMENTS OF TURKEY: ERDEMLİ-SİLİFKE COASTAL REGION, MERSİN**

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Being important natural areas due to togetherness of terrestrial and water ecosystems; coastal areas (sea, lake and river coasts) possess important historic and cultural environments showing relationship of mankind with water developed during different periods since ancient periods onwards. In this sense; having housed various civilizations since antiquity onwards, Turkey has diverse and rich coastal archaeological sites. However, in addition to natural processes occurring in short and long terms due to their dynamic and evolving nature, atmospheric events, coastal erosions, climate change; developments of rapid urbanization, tourism, industry and infrastructure which have enormously accelerated since Industrial Revolution have caused irreversible destruction of natural, cultural and archaeological values of coastal areas. The coastal management policies that have been gaining importance during recent years aim to develop appropriate policies for providing sustainability of natural and cultural values of coastal areas within their conservation-use balance. Within the light of this information; the scope of this thesis is to identify integrated management policies for coastal archaeological environments and to discuss and bring together existing planning and management tools in Turkey in order to develop national management policies. For this purpose, in the First Chapter of the study, historical development of international policies, theoretical discussions and related concepts in relation with planning and management of coastal archaeological areas is presented. Accordingly, principles related to concept of Integrated Coastal Zone

Management (ICZM) are put forth. This section is concluded with related to reasons and contents for necessities of integrated management of coastal archaeological environments.

In the second Chapter of the study, the planning and management tools related with integrated management of coastal archaeological sites within the legislative and administrative system of Turkey are discussed. For this purpose; firstly, historical development archaeological heritage conservation and coastal policies are studied. Secondly; present tools related to decision-making process including survey and registration, planning, implementation, control and monitoring are displayed through the examination of the current situation.

The Third Chapter includes case-study research which has been structured in two phases. In the first phase; Regional Analysis, by which impacts of national policies within the light of historic perspective and existing tools of Turkey on Mediterranean Region is put forward. Second phase of case-study includes detailed research related to values and problems of archaeological sites located in Erdemli-Silifke coastal region.

The Fourth Chapter, includes evaluations related to results of case-study research. In this sense; the cultural landscape characteristics of coastal areas are put forward within the light of assessments regarding integrity of archaeological, natural and rural characteristics of Erdemli-Silifke coastal region. In the second phase; the natural and man-caused problems threatening these values, which are followed by administrative problems according to existing legislative and administrative system that have been displayed in the Second Chapter, are discussed.

Within the light of these information and experiences, integrated management principles required for integrated conservation of coastal archaeological sites are proposed throughout the Proposals and Conclusions Chapter, which constitutes the last section of the study. In the second phase, an administrative model for case-study area is proposed. The last section of the study which forms the Conclusions phase includes evaluations to achieve development of national level policies in Turkey.

Keywords: Coastal Areas, Archaeological Environments, Conservation, ICZM, Erdemli-Silifke, Mersin

## ÖZ

### **TÜRKİYE KIYISAL ARKEOLOJİK ÇEVRELERİ İÇİN BÜTÜNLEŞİK YÖNETİM POLİTİKALARI: ERDEMLİ-SİLİFKE KIYI BÖLGESİ, MERSİN**

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Kara ve su ekosistemlerinin birleştiği önemli doğal alan olma özelliği taşıyan kıyılar (deniz, göl ve akarsu kıyıları), ilkçağlardan günümüze insanlığın farklı dönemlerde suyla ilişkisini aktaran önemli tarihi ve kültürel çevreler içerirler. Bu kapsamda eskiçağlardan günümüze birçok uygarlığa evsahipliği yapmış olan Türkiye çok çeşitli ve zengin kıyısız arkeolojik alanlara sahiptir. Ancak kıyıların dinamik ve değişken yapıları, atmosferik şartlar, kıyı aşınmaları, iklim değişikliği gibi kısa ve uzun erimde meydana gelen doğal değişimlerin yanısıra; özellikle Sanayi Devriminden sonra bütün dünyada artan hızlı kentleşme, turizm, endüstri ve altyapı gelişmeleri kıyıların sahip olduğu doğal, kültürel ve arkeolojik değerleri hızla tahrip etmektedir. Son yıllarda giderek önem kazanan kıyı yönetimi politikaları; kıyıların koruma-kullanım dengesi içinde doğal ve kültürel değerlerinin sürdürülebilirliğinin sağlanmasına yönelik yönetim politikalarının oluşturulmasını amaçlamaktadır. Bu bilgiler ışığında bu tezin amacı kıyısız arkeolojik çevrelere yönelik bütünleşik yönetim ilkelerinin belirlenmesi ve Türkiye için ulusal yönetim politikalarının oluşturulmasına yönelik mevcut planlama ve yönetim parçalarının tartışılarak biraraya getirilmesidir. Bu amaçla, çalışmanın Birinci Bölümünde kıyısız arkeolojik alanların planlama ve yönetimi ile ilişkili uluslararası politikalar, teorik tartışmalar ve ilgili kavramların tarihsel gelişimi aktarılmıştır. Bu kapsamda Bütünleşik Kıyı Alanları Yönetimi (BKAY) kavramına ilişkin ilkeler ortaya konmuştur. Bu bölüm kıyısız arkeolojik

çevrelerin bütünleşik yönetimine yönelik gereksinimlerin nedenleri ve kapsamına ilişkin saptamalar ile sonlandırılmıştır.

Çalışmanın İkinci Bölümünde, Türkiye'nin mevcut yasal ve yönetsel sistemi içinde kıyısız arkeolojik alanların bütünleşik yönetimi ile ilişkili planlama ve yönetim araçları tartışılmıştır. Bu kapsamda; öncelikle, arkeolojik mirasın korunması ve kıyı politikalarının tarihsel gelişimi incelenmiştir. İkinci kısımda ise, mevcut durum irdelenerek karar verme sürecinin önemli aşamaları olan tespit ve tescil, planlama, uygulama, kontrol ve izleme süreçlerine ilişkin mevcut araçlar ortaya konmuştur.

Çalışmanın Üçüncü Bölümü, iki aşamalı olarak kurgulanan örnek alan çalışmasını içermektedir. Birinci aşamada, tarihsel deneyimi ışığında Türkiye'deki ulusal politikalar ve mevcut araçların Akdeniz Bölgesi üzerindeki etkilerinin ortaya konduğu Bölgesel Analiz çalışması gerçekleştirilmiştir. Örnek alan çalışmasının ikinci aşaması, Erdemli-Silifke kıyı bölgesinde konumlanan arkeolojik alanların değerleri ve problemleri üzerine gerçekleştirilen detaylı araştırmaların sonuçlarını içermektedir.

Dördüncü Bölüm, çalışma alanında saptanan sonuçlara ilişkin değerlendirmeleri içermektedir. Bu kapsamda öncelikle Erdemli-Silifke kıyı bölgesindeki arkeolojik, doğal ve kırsal niteliklerin birlikteliklerine ilişkin değerlendirmeler ışığında kıyı alanlarının sahip olduğu kültürel peyzaj değerleri ortaya konmuştur. İkinci kısımda ise bu özellikleri tehdit eden doğal ve insan kaynaklı sorunlar; ardından İkinci Bölümde ortaya konmuş olan Türkiye'nin mevcut yasal ve yönetsel sistemi içinde bölgede yaşanan yönetim problemleri tartışılmıştır. Bu bilgiler ve deneyimler ışığında çalışmanın son aşamasını oluşturan Öneriler ve Sonuçlar Bölümü'nde kıyısız arkeolojik çevrelerin bütüncül korunmasını sağlayacak bütünleşik yönetim ilkeleri önerilmiştir. İkinci kısımda, örnek çalışma alanı için bir yönetim modeli önerisi geliştirilmiştir. Çalışmanın sonuçlar kısmını içeren son bölüm ise Türkiye'de ulusal düzeyde politikaların oluşturulabilmesine yönelik değerlendirmeleri içermektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Kıyı Alanları, Arkeolojik Çevreler, Koruma, BKAY, Erdemli-Silifke, Mersin

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## ABBREVIATIONS

CAMP	Coastal Area Management Programme
CDP	Conservation and Development Plan
CE	Council of Europe
CTCDA	Cultural and Tourism Conservation and Development Areas
DOSIMM	Directorate of Revolving Fund, MoCT ( <i>see Glossary</i> )
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessments
GEEAYK	Gayrimenkul Eski Eserler ve Anıtlar Yüksek Kurulu ( <i>see Glossary</i> )
GIS	Geographical Information System
ICOMOS	International Council on Monuments and Sites
ICZM	Integrated Coastal Zone Management
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
IUCN	The International Union for Conservation of Nature
KTVKKBK	Kültür ve Tabiat Varlıkları Koruma Bölge Kurulu ( <i>see Glossary</i> )
KUDEB	Koruma, Uygulama ve Denetim Bürosu ( <i>see Glossary</i> )
MoARA	Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs
MoCT	Ministry of Culture and Tourism
MoEF	Ministry of Environment and Forest
MoPWS	Ministry of Public Works and Settlement
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
P.D.	Principle Decision of High Council for Conservation Cultural and Natural Assets
PLA	Provincial Local Administration
RCC	Regional Council of Conservation for Cultural and Natural Assets
SMP	Site Management Plan
SPA	Specially Protected Area
TDP	Territorial Development Plan
UNCED	United Nations Conference on Environment and Development
UNEP/MAP	United Nations Environment Programme Mediterranean Action Plan
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
WMO	World Meteorological Organization

## **CHAPTER 1**

### **INTRODUCTION**

Since prehistoric eras, human populations have settled on geographically suitable landforms which have provided their basic needs for fresh water, rich natural resources, high agricultural productivity and advantages of easy transportation and communication. Providing all these issues, coastal areas have always been important for mankind since ancient periods, which has generated important coastal historic environments settled continuously during different periods by various populations. In this sense, Mediterranean coastal areas, which have housed important civilizations throughout history, possess rich and diverse cultural heritage from different periods.

These valuable identities, among which archaeological heritage plays a major role, have been facing severe problems in many ways. Firstly, they are naturally located on challenging environments, where the marine and terrestrial environments are both changing through continuous evolving processes. The land section may lift up or down due to geological processes, while the water level changes due to rise or withdrawal of water for several reasons where climate change is known as one of the biggest threats today. Thus, original contexts of several archaeological environments have been transformed into different environments due to coastal evolutions throughout centuries and millenniums by natural processes such as submergence by sea-level rise or burying with deposited material.

In addition to natural processes, severe impacts of human activities encompassing urbanization, tourism, agriculture, energy production, industry, transportation and infrastructure have severe effects on vulnerable heritage of coastal environments. Large scale developments and construction activities in several coastal areas resulted in catastrophic changes of historic environments and landscape areas. As a result, most of

coastal archaeological heritage is threatened by combination of both natural and man caused problems today. The era of 1970s has been an important turning point in awareness for coastal problems and threats. A decade later, results of studies related to climate change, sea-level rise and their adverse impacts on coastal environments started to be displayed by intergovernmental organizations such as Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC). Similarly, alarming situation on coastal areas is discussed by WMO (World Meteorological Organization) and UNEP (United Nations Environment Programme) in 1988. 'Rio Declaration on Environment and Development' during UNCED (United Nations Conference on Environment and Development) in 1992 emphasized significance of 'sustainable development' policies, while coastal areas are discussed as a special topic area.

So, impacts on coastal environments due to both natural threats and human developments; and discussions on vulnerability of their natural and cultural values have become an important and prior policy area for several intergovernmental organizations during the past twenty years. The complexity of problems in coastal areas have generated concept of "Integrated Coastal Zone Management" (ICZM), which has been recognized worldwide as an important management policy.

Due to regional differences in level of problems and sources of threats, several countries have developed their own policy areas according to characteristics of their coastal natural and coastal resources, which are followed by special plans and programmes. While northern European countries including Britain, Norway and Netherlands face severe threat of submergence in several coastal historic and archaeological environments due to sea-level rise and climate change; Mediterranean countries have to cope with negative impacts of mass tourism and urban developments, which have already aroused irreversible transformations on important natural and cultural resources. Besides; a high number of cities such as Venice face combined threats of coastal processes and mass tourism. The historic city, which is one of the most crowded focus points on international tourism destinations, is threatened by floods due to accelerated impacts of climate change and has to be safeguarded against expected impacts of sea level rise in future (Carter, 2002:548).

Therefore all; coastal areas, which are changing faster than inland areas due to both natural and human impacts, are challenging environments for heritage managers and decision makers to cope with. Within the light of international developments today, structuring

*integrated management policies for coastal natural and cultural environments* have become the major scope for conservation and management policies for several countries. For this purpose; UNEP/MAP has adopted the additional seventh protocol of ‘Protocol on Integrated Coastal Zone Management’ for Barcelona Convention in 21.September.2008 in order to strengthen development of ICZM policies for Mediterranean Countries and help them to formulate their strategies, plans and programmes.

There are unique examples of archaeological settings which house important archaeological and cultural assets integrated within important coastal ecosystems of Turkey. Most of these valuable areas are under great risk due to the lack of appropriate management policies and poorly planned strategies. Within the existing planning and management context of the Country, the policies related to conservation sites located in coastal areas are defined according to tools that are developed without differing coastal and inland areas; while the areas staying outside conservation sites are shaped according to the Coast Shore. However, both of these approaches aren’t sufficient enough to provide conservation and sustainable development of these areas. Therefore; due to combined factors of natural threats including coastal erosion, deposition and other processes; and human activities including mainly urbanization, mass tourism developments and infrastructural interventions have caused irreversible loss of several archaeological and cultural contexts in Turkey.

### **1.1 Theoretical Background**

Relationship of man with coastal areas is as old as the history of man-kind itself. Initial settlements are founded along fresh water sources and riverine coasts. Taking into advantages of both land and sea trades, as well as existence of agricultural terrains located in their hinterlands, coastal cities have become economically rich and important settlements. Communities, who have initially settled along riverine coasts, have started to settle along sea coasts with increases in trade activities and opportunities of open sea transportation. In this sense, ancient civilizations such as Phoenicians, who have settled on eastern Mediterranean coasts and Greek communities who have developed colonial settlements along western Mediterranean and Black Sea coasts, started oversea interrelations between different cultures and communities around the Mediterranean Basin.

Parallel to development of civilizations, today there is a high number of historic sites that belong to different ages located along coastal areas. They constitute diverse and rich cultural heritage aspects including physical (tangible) remains of civilian, military, religious settlements; agricultural and industrial sites; infrastructural remains such as shipyards, aqueducts, roads and bridges; single monuments such as towers, castles, lighthouses; and underwater heritage such as shipwrecks and artifacts; and non-physical (intangible) values of local communities including language, local literature, music and traditions (Vallega, 2003:12). They altogether define cultural landscape values of coastal areas possessing historic, cultural, social, mythological, architectural, aesthetic, scientific, education, information and economic values. As a transition zone between marine and terrestrial sections, coastal areas are significant for their rich natural and bio-diversity aspects as well. Natural heritage of coastal areas includes sea- and landscape areas and significant geological formations as a result of coastal processes, such as beaches, dunes, coral reefs. Ecological heritage includes protected areas for habitats of flora and fauna species and biodiversity aspects. In transition zones of sea-land section such as estuaries, deltas and mangroves; there may be species which use both land and sea sections of coasts to feed, nurse or live which make them scientifically significant areas.

Moreover, coastal areas are important with their scenic and aesthetic values from the point of landscape characteristics. Aesthetics of natural setting are defined as positive, negative, stimulating, relaxing, resting and educative impacts on human psychology aroused with their size, scale, color, texture and shape aspects (Karabey, 1978: 23). Thus; in addition to their cultural and natural values, visual and aesthetic values of coastal areas should be evaluated as well. Possessing all these values, coastal areas generally become unique, valuable and sensitive areas which make them “coastal heritage areas” that should be conserved for future generations.

Vallega (2003:12) classifies content of coastal heritage as ecology-based heritage, cultural heritage, land and sea-scape, and non-physical heritage; while he refers its geographical coverage as sea (marine), sea-land and land section. Accordingly, content of Coastal Heritage can be categorized into three sub-groups as cultural, natural and ecological heritage. From third to first group, it defines scale referring to contribution of man into natural environment by which he converts wild natural environment into a built environment (Table 1.1).

Table 1.1. Categories and content of coastal heritage (developed from Vallega, 2003)

CATEGORIES			GEOGRAPHICAL COVERAGE			VALUES they possess
			Sea (Marine)	Sea-Land*	Land	
Built Environment ↑ Contribution of man ↑ Natural Environment	Cultural Heritage	Physical (Tangible)	Underwater assets: shipwrecks, artifacts, etc	Seaports, defense structures, infrastructures, Submerged sites,	Civilian, military and religious settlements and monuments	Historic & Cultural Architectural Scientific & Educ. Rarity
		Non-physical (Intangible)		Local Communities "Indigenous people"		Social & Cultural Memorial Mythological
	Natural Heritage	Sea- and Landscape Cultural Landscape	Sea-scape	Sea-scape Landscape	Landscape Cultural Landscape	Rarity Scientific, Educational Cultural, Historic & Mythological
		Geological morpho. formations	Coral & algal reefs, lagoons,	Deltas, estuaries, wetlands	Beaches, dunes spit, barrier, cliffs, rocky shores, etc.	Scenic- visual Recreational
Ecological Heritage	Marine Flora & Fauna	Flora grow in coastal estuaries, lagoons, deltas	Terrestrial Flora & Fauna	Ecological, Rarity Scientific, Educational		

\* Intermediate zone between marine and terrestrial sections of the coasts where coastline and sea-level periodically changes due to tidal or wave effects.

The existence of all these values make coastal areas unique, rich, valuable that are worth to be conserved; but also fragile, sensitive and challenging due to the existence of complex threats and problems. Recent estimations have shown that coastal cities are growing and getting denser throughout the world (Figure 1.1).

There are two main causes for enormous growth of coastal urban population: migration from rural to urban areas; and migration from inland areas to coasts, where people expect to find more economic, social and recreational opportunities (Kay and Alder, 1999:21; Tibbets, 2002:675). Due to enormous increase in coastal population, several coastal cities have become mega cities with dense urban texture. Increased human activities and contemporary developments have replaced social, cultural values and traditional lifestyles of local communities.

Another important factor in urbanization of coastal areas is mass tourism; origin of which has developed as *3S tourism* -sun, sea and sand tourism- during twentieth century especially after the World War II. Parallel to increase in interest for leisure activities and increasing opportunities to travel during 1950s and 1960s, global tourism is accelerated.

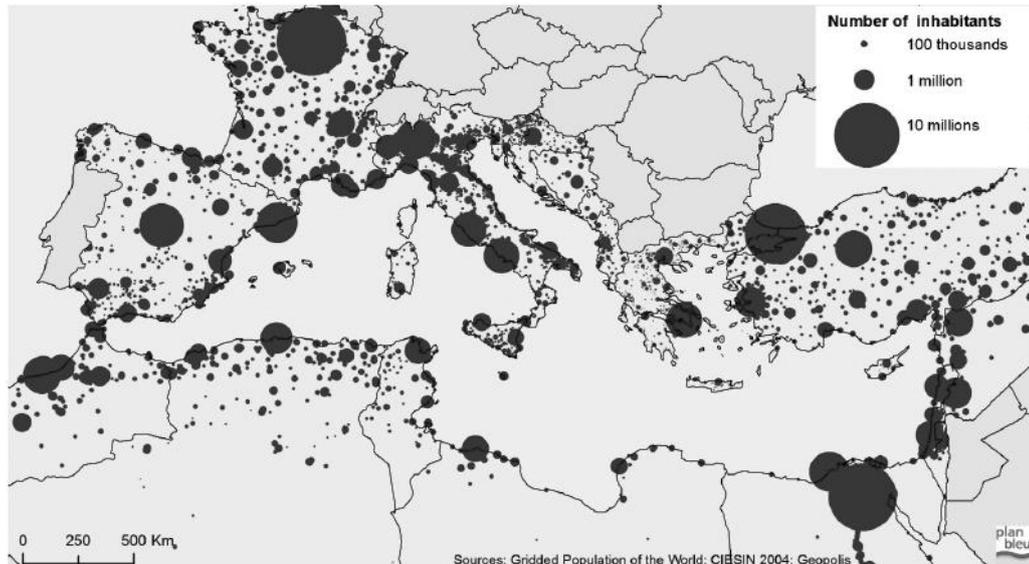


Figure 1.1. Distribution of urban population in Mediterranean countries by the year of 2004 (Source: UNEP/MAP-Plan Bleu, 2009:79)

Significance of coastal areas has increased more since desire to live on waterfront with residential and recreational purposes have risen. Mediterranean Region, especially coastal cities of South European countries possessing natural beauties and cultural richness, has become attraction points of mass tourism investments<sup>1</sup> (UNEP/MAP/Blue Plan, 2009a:13).

Thus, several coastal cities are occupied with tourism and secondary housing constructions. During this period; tourism has been considered for a long time as a ‘soft’ and ‘clean’ industry that would bring economical profit to both local communities and national economy. Therefore, it is highly given priority especially in coastal areas due to diversity and richness of their natural and cultural values. Although it is still a huge and important economical sector; experiences have shown that uncontrolled mass tourism has put great risk on environmental quality, cultural and social values<sup>2</sup>.

<sup>1</sup> Tourism is an important economical sector in all Mediterranean countries. Since 1970s onwards, the region is the main destination of global mass tourism; which attracts %30 of international tourist arrivals -275 million people- today (UNEP/MAP/Plan Bleu, 2009a:13).

<sup>2</sup> According to estimations; number of tourists that will visit the Mediterranean region by 2025 will be 400 million. The growth rate in northern Mediterranean countries will be % 52; eastern Mediterranean countries including Turkey will be % 202; and in southern Mediterranean countries will be % 157 (UNEP/MAP/Blue Plan, 2009b:585).

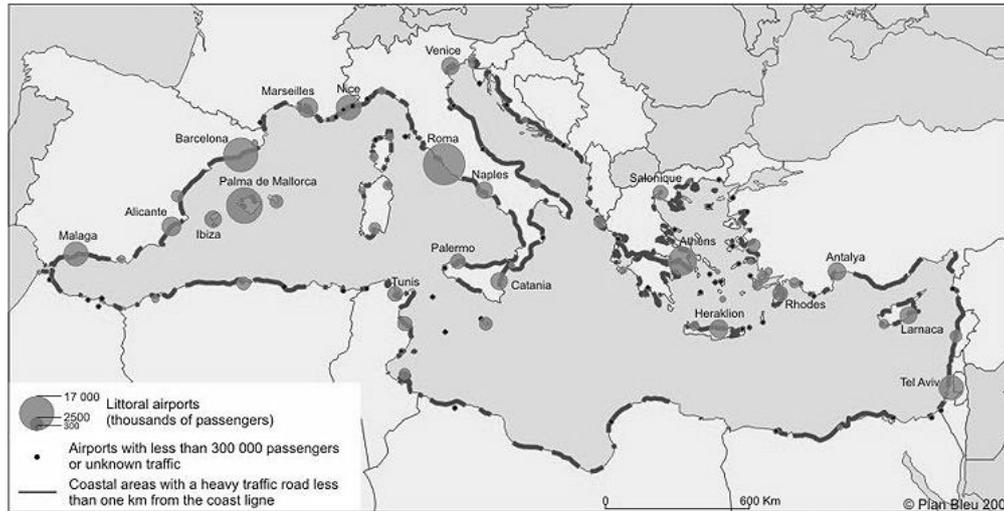


Figure 1.2. Road and airport infrastructures along Mediterranean coasts

(Source: UNEP/MAP-Plan Bleu, 2009)

Rapid and uncontrolled developments for urbanization and tourism investments in coastal areas have caused mass constructions for hotels and secondary housing; and large infrastructural developments serving for these settlements and tourist destinations including highways, airports, highways, and yacht harbors causing severe impacts on cultural, archaeological and natural values (Figure 1.2).

Port cities are historically important for connecting their hinterland areas across coastal cities with marine transport. Due to availability of cheap naval transportation, it is generally preferred to locate heavy industries on coastal areas which are generally supported with major infrastructure developments including ports and harbors; support facilities; transport systems of roads, bridges and causeways (Kay and Alder, 1999:30). The existence of such industrial centers accelerate urban growth by increasing commercial activities and cause negative impacts in means of marine pollution and degradation of coastal ecosystems.

In result; excessively increasing population and unhealthy developments on coastal areas due to industrial, commercial and tourism activities have resulted with modification of coastlines against their natural and morphological characteristics; degradation of coastal landscapes and habitats; shortage of coastal resources such as freshwater; changes in local lifestyles of communities which traditionally depend on fisheries, agriculture, etc. and

finally degradation of coastal cultural and archaeological heritage areas. In addition to man-caused impacts; coastal cultural and archaeological environments are under severe risk caused by natural threats caused by coastal processes of erosion and deposition and adverse impacts of sea-level rise due to climate change (Cassar, 2005:5; Kadioğlu, 2001:277).

In conclusion; altogether impacts of man-caused and natural impacts have caused severe risks on physical, socio-cultural and natural contexts of coastal cultural and archeological environments results of which can be stated as modification of coastlines against their natural and morphological characteristics which will be increased due to accelerated coastal erosion in future; destruction of coastal historic and cultural values; degradation of coastal landscapes and habitats which will be completely lost in future without any precautions; marine pollution threatening ecological diversity; replacement of existing cultural lifestyles of local communities.

### **1.1.1 Historical Review on Generation of International Policies**

The risks listed above have risen due to increasing dominance of man over natural environment in parallel with development of his engineering skills and techniques especially after the Industrial Revolution. After this period, race of “development” within countries have resulted with enormous and irresponsible exploitation of natural sources and unhealthy built environments. Economical developments ignoring natural and ecological resources and acting as if these resources are limitless have continued until late of last century. Human occupations and developments are carried out with limited natural and ecological considerations. This point of view has begun to change since it has been understood that the natural resources are finite and development impacts would put serious threats for natural and cultural environment.

Starting from 1970s, the negative impacts of human activities and developments on nature and environment started to be put forth by intergovernmental organizations. The discussions regarding environmental protection issues have accelerated calling for all nations to a more sensitive approach to achieve the balance between economic development and environmental issues. Among these policy areas, protection of coastal areas is developed as a special phenomenon since scientific studies have showed that

alarming situation of global warming and sea-level rise would affect the coastal faces at first in future. In this sense, another important awareness in environmental conservation policies -*Coastal Zone Management*- was born, which has aimed to deal with environmental needs, optimizing economic aspects during coastal uses and related activities. This approach is put into action for the first time by USA Government, who has developed legislative and institutional arrangements through the Coastal Zone Management Act adopted in 1972 (Carter, 2002:5, Vallega, 2003:6).

Within the light of these developments, analysis of international policies and historical development of important mile stones provided by intergovernmental and important non-governmental organizations, which direct conservation and management principles of coastal archaeological environments located in natural and rural areas is conducted through four main subjects. Accordingly related topics are defined as ‘archaeological and underwater heritage; natural environment and biodiversity; rural heritage and cultural landscape; and coastal areas in relation with Integrated Coastal Zone Management (ICZM) concept’ (Table 1.2).

Regarding natural and cultural heritage; the “*UNESCO Convention on the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage*” held in 1972 was important in development of universal understanding in integrated conservation of cultural and natural heritage. Although any specific focus hasn’t been given to coastal heritage areas yet; threats aroused by water level changes, floods and tidal waves were counted among natural hazards that threaten cultural heritage (UNESCO, 1972: article 11) since problems of cultural heritage located along river basin environments have become subjects of discussions during this period after construction of the Aswan Dam and translocation of the archaeological site of Abu Simbel in Egypt.

Efforts for the raise of awareness related to underwater cultural heritage has been put forward initially by CE (Council of Europe) through “*Recommendation 848 (1978) on the Underwater Cultural Heritage*” in 1978. Importance of these assets is defined as “the unity in land and underwater archaeology and its contribution into a greater understanding of the history” (CE, 1978: article 4).

Table 1.2 Historical generation of policy areas through international organizations

Organization	Name	Date	Policy Area				Focused Threats & Problems	Scope and objectives
			Eco.Heri & Biodi.	Natural Herit.	Cultural Heritage			
					Tang.	Intan.		
UN	Ramsar Convention on Wetlands of International Importance Especially as Waterfowl Habitat	1971	X	-	-	-	DP	Habitat protection
UN	Declaration of the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment	1972	X	X	-	-	DP	Integration of conservation with development
UNESCO	Convention on the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage	1972	-	X	X	-	NT, DP	Integrated conservation of natural and cultural heritage
UNEP-MAP	Barcelona Convention on the Protection of Mediterranean against Pollution (*Convention for the Protection of the Marine Environment and the Coastal Region of the Mediterranean)	1976 (*1995)	X	X	-	-	DP, CA	Habitat and biodiversity protection, ICZM
CE	European Network of Biogenetic Reserve	1976	X	X	-	-	DP, CA	Habitat and biodiversity protection,
CE	Rec. 848 on Underwater Cultural Heritage	1978	-	-	X	-		Definition of underwater heritage
CE	Bern Convention on the Protection of European Wildlife and Habitats	1979	X	-	-	-	DP	Habitat protection
UNEP-MAP	Barcelona Convention add. Protocol on Establishment of Specially Protected Areas in the Mediterranean	1982	X	X	-	-	DP	Integrated conservation of natural and cultural heritage
CE	Conclusions of the Colloquy on Archaeology and Planning	1984	-	-	X	-	DP:U	Integration of archaeological heritage into planning process
UNEP-MAP	100 Coastal Historic Sites of Common Interest within the Mediterranean	1985	-	-	X	-	DP:U, CT	Integration of conservation into coastal planning CZM process
UN	Our Common Future-Brundtland Report	1987	X	X	-	X	DP	Sustainable Development
UNEP/WMO	First Meeting on Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC)	1988	X	X	-	-	CC	Risk preparedness
ICOMOS	International Charter for Archaeological Heritage Management	1989	-	-	X	-	DP:U	Integration of archaeological heritage conservation into planning process
CE	Recommendation (89)6 on the Protection and Enhancement of the Rural Architectural Heritage	1989	-	-	X	-	DP	Integ. of natural and rural heritage
CE	Rec (89)5 on Protection and Enhancement of Archaeological Heritage in Context of Town & Country Planning Operations	1990	-	-	X	-	DP:U, I	Integration of archaeological heritage conservation into planning process
CE	European Convention on the Protection of Archaeological Heritage	1992	-	-	X	-	DP:U	Integ. of conservation with planning
Europa Nostra	Declaration of Istanbul: Saving Europe's Coastline	1992	-	X	X	-	DP:U,CT	Integ. of conservation with coastal plan.
UNEP	Convention on Biological Diversity	1993	X	X	-	-	DP	Habitat protection
UNESCO	Draft Convention on the Protection of the Underwater Cultural Heritage	1994	-	-	X	-		Public access, in-situ conservation
UNEP/WMO	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change	1995	X	X	-	-	CC	Risk preparedness
CE	R (94)6 For A Sustainable Development and Use of the Countryside with a Particular Focus of the Safeguarding of Wildlife and Landscapes	1996	X	X	X	-	DP	Sustainable Development, natural protection
ICOMOS	International Charter on the Protection and Management of Underwater Cultural Heritage	1996	-	-	X	-	-	Public access, international cooperation
CE	R(97) on a Policy for the Development of Sustainable Environment- Friendly Tourism in Coastal Areas	1997	X	X	X	X	DP:CT	Sustainable development , Public access, sustainability of local culture
CE	European Code of Conduct for Coastal Zones	1999	X	X	X	X	DP:U, CT	Sustainable Development, ICZM
World Bank	World Commission on Dams: Final Report for Dams and Cultural Heritage Management	2000	X	X	X	X	DP:I	Public access, sustainability of local culture
UNESCO	Convention on the Protection of Underwater Cultural Heritage	2001	-	-	X	-	-	Public access, in-situ conservation, international cooperation
CE	European Convention on Landscape	2003	-	X	X	X	DP:CT,	Sustainable development, Public access, sustainability of local culture
CE	Rec.1630- Erosion of the Mediterranean Coastline: Implications for Tourism	2003	-	X	X	X	DP:CT	sustainability of local culture
Europa Nostra	Bergen Declaration: Safeguarding Coastal Culture	2005	-	-	X	X	DP:U, CT	Public access, sust. local culture, ICZM
CE	Recommendation 1752(2006) on Conservation and Use of the Landscape Potential of Europe	2006	X	X	X	-	DP:	Sustainable development
UNESCO	Report of Predicting and Managing The Effects of Climate Change on World Heritage	2006	X	X	X	-	CC	Risk preparedness,
CE	Rec (2008)3 on the Guidelines for the Implementation of the European Landscape Convention	2008	X	X	-	-	DP	Sustainable development
UNEP/MAP	Protocol on Integrated Coastal Zone Management	2009	X	X	X	-	CC	ICZM

**Abbreviations:** DP: Development Pressure; CC: Climate Change; U: Urbanization; CT: Coastal Tourism; I: Infrastructural development  
UN: United Nations; UNESCO: United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization; UNEP-MAP: United Nations Environment Programme-Mediterranean Action Plan; CE: Council of Europe  
WMO: World Meteorological Organization; ICOMOS: International Council on Monuments and Sites;

Similar to cultural heritage policies, initial policies related to conservation of natural heritage and biodiversity have gained importance during this period under leaderships of intergovernmental organizations such as UN (United Nations) and advisory organizations such as IUCN (The International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Reserve). Adoption of “*Declaration of the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment*” (Stockholm, 1972) has given birth to raise of awareness in natural resources as integral part of our common heritage and necessity of protecting them. Concept of ‘Environmental Right’ was born during this period, which has based on the concept of every single person has right to live and take part in healthy environments. Efforts on promoting governmental consciousness related to protected areas have had positive effects both content and number of natural protected heritage throughout the world (Demirayak, 2006: 27).

Additionally, there have been some important conventions that have led Governments define special attention to some protected species and habitats, which are still valid today. The “*Ramsar Convention on Wetlands of International Importance Especially as Waterfowl Habitat*” prepared by UN in 1971 was one of the leading efforts in directing the countries for designation of legislative status related to habitat management. Since wetland areas are integral sections of coastal areas –especially in river-mouths-, this Convention is one of the initial efforts for the safeguard of ecological assets in coastal areas.

In addition to international efforts, there are regional co-operations like United Nations Environment Programme- Mediterranean Action Programme (UNEP-MAP), which direct regional policies including target programmes, projects, recommendations and conventions for States. Accordingly, subjects specific to environmental conservation of Mediterranean Basin include fundamental conventions related to topics such as biodiversity protection, habitat management and marine pollution. In this sense, the “*Barcelona Convention*” (*Convention for the Protection of the Mediterranean Sea against Pollution*) adopted in 1976, was a leading effort<sup>3</sup>. Another important regional organization is the Council of Europe (CE), which tries to set up policies throughout Europe and the Mediterranean Basin related to topics such as species, habitat and landscape protection. In this sense, “*European Network of Biogenetic Reserve*” in 1976; “*Bern Convention on the Protection of European Wildlife and Habitats*” in 1979 are important turning points.

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<sup>3</sup> This Convention was revised in Barcelona, Spain on 10 June 1995 as the Convention for the Protection of the Marine Environment and the Coastal Region of the Mediterranean. Following, the additional Protocol on “Establishment of Specially Protected Areas in the Mediterranean” was adopted in 1982.

Parallel to Intergovernmental awareness in environment, the phenomenon related to conservation of coastal areas with their cultural and natural values have started during 1970s, since threats of pollution aroused by urban and tourism sprawls and sea-level rise due to global warming directed special attentions to these areas. Discussions regarding erosion of coastal environments have been put forth by several Intergovernmental organizations through various documents.

This individual approach has been spread worldwide generating concept of *Integrated Coastal Zone Management (ICZM)* in international mediums during following years. In this sense, the Coastal Area Management Programme (CAMP) is established by UNEP-MAP in 1978 in order to achieve integrated management of coastal resources against development pressures and coastal conflicts. The programme has published several technical reports and conducted a number of pilot projects within Mediterranean Region, some of which have focused on historic settlements like in Greece-Rhodes, Malta and Egypt CAMPs<sup>4</sup>.

During 1980s, phenomena of “sustainability” and “sustainable development” have gained importance worldwide especially after the Brundtland Report- “Our Common Future” prepared by United Nations, which is held in 1987<sup>5</sup>. Through the Brundtland Report, sustainability was defined as "Meeting the needs of the present generation without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their needs". The phenomena of ‘sustainability’ and ‘sustainable development’ have demanded solutions towards more environmental conscious policies. Especially after this era, integration of environment, natural and cultural issues become important and their protection against excessive developments of urbanization, industrialization and tourism has been focused. Achievement of “sustainable development” has become primary scope in several issues.

Not directly related with coastal areas; efforts in integration of archaeological conservation into town and country planning process have been emphasized during this era. In this sense; the document of “*Conclusions of the Colloquy on Archaeology and Planning*” (CE,

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<sup>4</sup> There are eleven completed projects implemented around Mediterranean basin; while there are two on-going projects and two projects that are in preparation ([http://www.pap-thecoastcentre.org/about.php?blob\\_id=22&lang=en](http://www.pap-thecoastcentre.org/about.php?blob_id=22&lang=en); accessed in 17.10.2009).

<sup>5</sup> Reporting on many global realities and recommending urgent actions to ensure sustainable development eight issues were stated through the report of “Our Common Future”: Population and Human Resources, Industry, Food Security, Species and Ecosystems, the Urban Challenge, Managing the Commons, Energy, Conflict and Environmental Degradation.

1984) has discussed threats aroused by urban and rural development activities on archaeological settings.

In order to provide integration of archaeological considerations in planning procedures; it was stated that once archaeological potential of a site was known; development plans should be changed in order to avoid problems aroused by the plan (CE, 1984: article 5.2).

Similarly; through “*Recommendation R(89)5 on Protection and Enhancement of the Archaeological Heritage in the Context of Town and Country Planning Operations*” adopted by CE in 1989, it was emphasized for establishment and completion of archaeological inventories which would take into account archaeological data properly through town and country planning process. Besides, legislative, financial and technical precautions must be taken for integration of archaeological heritage conservation into development projects that pose threat to this heritage (CE, 1989).

Considering both archaeological and coastal areas, Intergovernmental programme of “100 Coastal Historic Sites of Common Interest within the Mediterranean” was adopted by UNEP-MAP-PAP in 1985 (UNEP/MAP, 1987). Aim of this programme was to integrate conservation of historic environments including a high number of archaeological sites into planning process of coastal areas and develop ICZM policies to prevent negative impact of developments. This was followed by selection of 100 historic sites selected throughout the Mediterranean basin from different countries by member States in 1987 (figure 1.3), which was accompanied by statement of principles regarding their conservation principles and approval of a common programme in 1989.

The United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED), which is also named as “*Rio Declaration on Environment and Development*”, was held in Rio de Janeiro in 1992. Focusing on negative impacts of human development on environment, Rio Declaration has stated main principles for responsibilities of Governments. Accordingly, it was emphasized that environmental conservation must be integral part of development process. For this purpose, States should develop their own national legislative basis to achieve sustainable development (UN, 1992: article 7).



Figure 1.3 The coastal historic sites selected within the “100 Mediterranean Historic Coastal Sites Programme” (Source: UNEP/MAP-Plan Bleu, 2009)

In addition to the Rio Declaration; “Agenda 21”, which has been a comprehensive guide prepared to be taken into account internationally, nationally and locally by organizations of the United Nations System and Governments, was declared during the conference. Through the Agenda 21; several topics were mentioned, which are still an important basis for most of the countries and interest groups today. Accordingly, under the heading of ‘Conservation and Management of Resources for Development’, topics related to the land resources, sustainable mountain development, sustainable agriculture and rural development, conservation of biodiversity, protection of oceans and coastal waters were discussed (Agenda 21, section 2). Additionally, under the heading of ‘Strengthening the role of major groups’, roles of special groups in environmental management issues such as indigenous people, non-governmental organizations, local authorities, farmers are stressed (Agenda 21, section 3).

Discussions on alarming situation of global warming and human developments on coastal areas were emphasized during these years as well. Especially through the Agenda 21, threats on coastal areas and their vulnerabilities against excessive population and urban growth were stated under a special topic (Agenda 21, chapters 5 and 17). In 1988, the World Meteorological Organization (WMO) and United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) have jointly created the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC)

which has continued their meetings regularly throughout following years<sup>6</sup>. Purpose of the first meeting of IPCC, which is conducted in 1989<sup>7</sup>, is stated as to develop scientific assessments of global climate change and possible responses to it. So, a subgroup of coastal zone management (CZM subgroup) is established in order to examine issues of sea-level rise and threats that might pose to low-lying coastal nations. In the final of Panel, the group has recommended measures to reduce vulnerability against accelerated sea-level rise stating importance of evaluating these issues within a broader ICM framework (Cicin-Sain and Knecht, 1998:35).

The Rio Declaration is also important turning point in structuring the intergovernmental and regional policies regarding conservation of natural environment and habitat protection which is accompanied by the “*Convention on Biological Diversity*” (Rio de Janeiro, 1992). Accordingly, main scopes of management policies for natural protected areas were defined as (IUCN, 1994:7):

Assurance of ‘scientific research, wilderness protection, preservation of species and genetic diversity, maintenance of environmental services, protection of specific natural and cultural features, education, sustainable use of resources from natural ecosystems, maintenance of cultural and traditional attributes.

Being in the intermediate of both natural and built environment, the significance and integrity of rural heritage with their natural environments were discussed as a special topic especially within countryside and cultural landscape conservation policies in following decades. The importance of rural environment and their heritage values was mentioned through “*R (89)6 on the Protection and Enhancement of the Rural Architectural Heritage*” (13.April.1989). Accordingly, integration of built heritage into planning, regional development and environmental protection issues; and proper control over land use including restrictions on controlled development of buildings and facilities that destroy the harmony of landscape have been stressed. The role of multidisciplinary approaches through architectural, artistic, geographical, historical, economical, social and ethnological factors were stated in order to achieve proper conservation measures during identification of rural heritage (CE, 1989).

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<sup>6</sup> IPCC (WMO/UNEP Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change), 1988. *Report of the First Session of the WMO/UNEP Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC)*, Geneva, 9-11 November 1988.

<sup>7</sup> Adaptive Options and Policy Implications of Sea Level Rise and other Coastal Impacts of Global Climate Change, Report of the Coastal Zone Management Subgroup of the IPCC Response Strategies Working Group. 1989.

Assessment of the Vulnerability of Coastal Areas to Sea Level Rise- A Common Methodology, Report of the Coastal Zone Management Subgroup of IPCC Working Group III, 1991.

Similarly; importance of sustainability for rural environments was mentioned by the Council of Europe Recommendation R (94)6 “*For A Sustainable Development and Use of the Countryside with a Particular Focus of the Safeguarding of Wildlife and Landscapes*” (5.September.1994). Accordingly; issues including importance of ecological landscape management, community involvement and education of local people through appropriate training programmes were emphasized in order to provide management of rural landscapes (CE, 1994).

During 1990s, integration of conservation of archaeological heritage into planning policies at international, national, regional and local levels have gained importance in order to achieve ‘*integrated conservation policies*’ as stated through the “*ICOMOS International Charter for Archaeological Heritage Management*” in 1990 (article 2). Survey of archaeological heritage was stated as ‘a dynamic and continuous process’ in conservation and management of archeological heritage. Accordingly within scientific methods of investigation related to these heritage were addressed to be encouraged in means of non-destructive techniques rather than excavation operations, which should be preferred for the purpose of presenting them to the public after scientific evaluations of their significance. It was also stated that excavation should be partial while the rest should be left ‘undisturbed for future research’ (ICOMOS, 1990: article 5).

Following, “*European Convention on the Protection of Archaeological Heritage*”, was adopted by CE in 1992 in Valetta. Accordingly, the archaeological heritage resources were defined as the tools that help understand relation of man with natural environment. In order to achieve integrated conservation of archaeological heritage”, each party was addressed to ensure involvement of archaeological environments and natural settings through environmental impact assessments. Also; it was mentioned to undertake and take suitable measures for ‘*rescue archaeology*’ and ‘*impact studies*’ through environmental and regional planning precautions. Promotion of ‘*public access*’ to the heritage areas was mentioned as an important issue in order to achieve public awareness for understanding the values of past and threats on these resources (CE, 1992).

Through the draft convention prepared by UNESCO, which was entitled as “*Draft Convention on the Protection of the Underwater Cultural Heritage*”, Buenos Aires, 1994, the term of underwater cultural heritage was defined as ‘all underwater traces of human existence including sites, structures, buildings, artifacts and human remains as well as

wrecks (vessels, aircraft, other vehicles, etc.) together with their archaeological and natural context' (UNESCO, 1994). Similarly, through the "*International Charter on the Protection and Management of Underwater Cultural Heritage*" prepared by ICOMOS in 1996; 'underwater heritage' has been defined as submerged and wreck structures, archaeological sites and contexts. Besides, this resource should be accepted as 'an international resource', since a number of them is located in settings far away from their original contexts due to international or regional trade activities. Fundamental principles were mainly stated as preservation of underwater cultural heritage 'in-situ' as the first option if possible; 'public access' and non-destructive survey techniques as similar to terrestrial resources (ICOMOS, 1996).

During 1990s, the focus on Integrated Coastal Zone Management (ICZM) policies has increased. Through several documents threats on coastal resources including social and cultural values and their integrated conservation have been mentioned. Accordingly; through the "*European Code of Conduct for Coastal Zones*" prepared by CE in 1999, it was stated that:

..The scale of activities should be appropriate in relation to natural, cultural and physical characteristics of surrounding areas and should ensure preservation of coastal cultural heritage... (CE, 1999).

The right of public access to natural heritage of coastal areas was also mentioned in "principles of public participation and access to information" as:

The coastline should be considered as a part of our natural heritage and private ownership of coastline should be avoided. In principle the right of public access to the coast should be guaranteed but restricted a necessary to avoid conflict with conservation of natural values. Decisions concerning coastal development should be taken with the full involvement of the public (CE, 1999).

Although this principle doesn't seem to capture the cultural heritage directly it puts forward similar issues with cultural heritage conservation principles in means of 'right of public access to the heritage' and 'public participation'. Moreover, negative impacts of coastal tourism and recreational activities on the cultural, historic and natural sites were discussed as:

Tourist development should be carried so as to ensure that environmental, cultural and social diversity of the areas is protected and enhanced. First and foremost, it needs to meet needs of local community without degrading natural and cultural values which are attractive to tourists in first place or economic viability of existing sustainable commercial activities (CE, 1999: article 11.4).

Europe Nostra, which defines itself as ‘Pan-European Federation for Heritage’” gives emphasis on the conservation of coastal cultural heritage through a number of coast related activities, implementation projects and declarations. In this sense, “*Declaration of Istanbul: Saving Europe’s Coastline*” held in 1992 has stressed on the necessity to give special attention to pollution and deterioration of Europe’s coastlines which are accepted as an important part of Europe’s natural and cultural heritage. So, it is needed for broad strategy in European level encompassing national, regional and local authorities. Therefore, the CE was assigned for establishment of ‘European Coastline Convention’ that would be prepared for all European Governments (Europe Nostra, 1992).

Impacts of mass tourism on coastal environments were discussed once more through “*Recommendation R(97) on a Policy for the Development of Sustainable Environment-Friendly Tourism in Coastal Areas*” adopted by CE in 2 June 1997. Accordingly, the main target was stated as “to achieve the sustainable development within the scope of Rio de Janeiro Conference” by addressing repair of damaged environments; limiting tourist developments to a level compatible with ecological and social carrying capacities of the site; balancing among activities such as agriculture, fishing and industry; sustaining tourist development that will meet the needs of local community (CE, 1997).

In relation with ecological vulnerabilities of coastal areas and seas during this era, some action programmes have been carried out related to specific habitat management topics such as Action Plan for the Management of the Mediterranean Monk Seal in 1995 and Action Plan for the Conservation of Marine Mediterranean Turtles (1989, revised in 1999) prepared by UNEP/MAP/RAC, who forces the Governments take and implement policies related to specific globally endangered species (Demirayak, 2006).

International efforts regarding conservation of underwater cultural heritage were finalized through the “*Convention on the Protection of Underwater Cultural Heritage*” adopted by UNESCO in 2001. The underwater heritage, which are the most vulnerable sections of coastal and marine heritage, have been defined with specific focus including principles related to their conservation (UNESCO, 2001).

Another important policy area addressed by intergovernmental organizations during this decade is landscape conservation. Through the “*European Convention on Landscape*” adopted by CE in 2003; ‘landscape’ has been defined as “the areas characteristics of which

are generated naturally and/or with human contribution” (Article 1/a). Significance of landscape was mentioned as an important and integral part of quality in daily life whether in rural and un-spoilt environments, degraded environments, in extraordinary beautiful settings or regular ones. Through its statements; role of landscape in conservation of cultural and natural heritage, its significance for ‘public right’ in cultural, ecological, environmental and social context, its contribution in formation of local communities were emphasized.

Following the Convention, a number of recommendations have been prepared by CE related to measures that should be taken in order to achieve proper landscape policies. Accordingly, by the Recommendation 1752(2006) on “*Conservation and Use of the Landscape Potential of Europe*”, the member states were asked to develop their regional/spatial planning strategies for landscape measures, effective rural development schemes, preservation of particularly vulnerable landscapes, especially in mountain and coastal regions and on islands. Similarly; Recommendation of CE/Rec (2008)3 on the “*Guidelines for the Implementation of the European Landscape Convention*”, the significance of integration of landscape dimension into all sectoral and territorial policies, analysis of morphological, archaeological, historical, cultural and natural characteristics into landscape policies; and public participation enabling them to play active role in all stages of decision-making process including formulating, implementation and monitoring stages have been stressed.

Through the “*Recommendation 1630- Erosion of the Mediterranean Coastline: Implications for Tourism*” adopted by CE in 2003, the rich and unique natural and cultural heritage of Mediterranean coastal areas were mentioned and necessity of their protection against pressure aroused by industrial, urban and other human induced developments, particularly ‘poorly planned mass tourism’ were discussed. Therefore, the Assembly asked from the Committee of Ministers to urge firstly - Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Cyprus, France, Greece, Italy, Malta, Serbia and Montenegro, Slovenia, Spain and Turkey – and, secondly, all other Council of Europe member states having vulnerable coastlines:

- “to strengthen national legislation and administrative mechanisms for coastal protection, by implementing the concept of “integrated management”.
- to pay special attention to conservation of fragile coastal areas, where no commercial activities should be allowed”;

In 2005, another coastal document was published by Europa Nostra focusing on cultural environments named as “*Bergen Declaration: Safeguarding Coastal Culture*”. Considering that the coastal cultural heritage of Europe including underwater heritage have been under great threat of human activities and natural process, required recommendations were stated related to integration of cultural heritage into Coastal Zone Management issues.

In recent years; threats and risks on cultural heritage located at coastal areas have been seriously studied by intergovernmental organizations so as to find policies for sustainability of these environments. Among future risks, vulnerability of these sites against climatic change plays a major role. The World Heritage Committee of UNESCO, has declared a report named “World Heritage and Climate Change”<sup>8</sup> about impacts of climate change on world heritage sites. By defining conservation as “management of change”; the Report pointed out some requests including “risk preparedness, adaptive design and management planning” for World Heritage Sites that are in danger against climate change and coastal flooding.

The last decade was also important for development of policies regarding cultural heritage located within riverine systems. Especially construction of dams and other infrastructural projects have put great risks on both cultural and natural aspects of riverine systems. The increase in awareness of sustainable coastal development policies during following decades have directed the Intergovernmental organizations to safeguard of cultural heritage located by river coasts. For this purpose, the World Bank, which has had a leading and international role in the financing of big development projects for several countries, has developed ‘safeguard policy’ since 1986 to encourage and ensure consideration of cultural heritage in Bank-financed projects. In this sense, Governments who apply to the World Bank for financial supports of dam projects having the risk of putting negative impacts on natural and cultural environments, are asked either relocation of project activities, adjustment of project design or at last relocation of cultural properties in consultation with appropriate national authorities (Fleming and Ritchie, 2000:15).

In conclusion; awareness in conservation of coastal resources which have started during 1970s, has increased following the recommendations of Brutland Report related to

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<sup>8</sup> UNESCO, WHC (The World Heritage Committee), *Report of Expert Meeting of the World Heritage Convention: World Heritage and Climate Change*, Paris, 16-17 March 2006.  
UNESCO, WHC (The World Heritage Committee), *Joint report of Predicting and Managing The Effects of Climate Change on World Heritage*, Vilnius, 2006

sustainable development. Especially after the Rio Declaration and Agenda 21 adopted during the UNCED (1992); Intergovernmental organizations have discussed principles of conservation and management of coastal resources, among which cultural and social values have been emphasized with special concerns. During last decades, the threats and risks on coastal cultural heritage were seriously emphasized so as to find policies for sustainability of these environments. Within the light of these discussions, the main issues and underlined scopes mentioned through the international documents in order to achieve sustainability of coastal cultural and natural heritage can be stated as in the following:

- Acceptance of all coastal areas as ‘natural heritage’ and integration of natural and cultural heritage values which will be regarded as ‘coastal heritage’ including on-land, sub-terranean and underwater assets,
- Sustainability of local communities and their culture living in these areas,
- Increase of public awareness regarding the significance of these values; achievement of public access (publicity principle) to coastal areas and its heritage including natural, cultural, archaeological, underwater assets,
- In-situ conservation in all aspects of natural and cultural heritage areas including the underwater assets if it is not against their safety,
- Reserve and unspoiled areas in archaeological environments for future generations and scientific researches,
- Integrating conservation of heritage areas into town and country planning process to prevent development impacts due to urbanization, large infrastructural and industrial projects and coastal tourism activities,
- Risk preparedness and adaptation strategies regarding the sea-level rise and climate change,
- Integration of management process of cultural heritage sites into coastal planning and integrated coastal zone management (*ICZM*) processes,
- Involvement of local people into the planning process; integration of local and traditional values (*indigenous information*) into the environmental management programmes,
- Collaboration of all actors who are related with the conservation and management of these areas including decision-makers, responsible authorities and institutions, scientists, local people, sectoral groups, non-governmental organizations in international, national, regional and local levels.

Thus, these concerns have strengthened significance for integration of coastal heritage areas into Integrated Coastal Zone Management policies. For this purpose; the seventh protocol for Barcelona Convention, named as “The Integrated Coastal Zone Management Protocol” has been adopted by UNEP/MAP in 2009 in order to strengthen integrated management process and help countries to formulate related coastal strategies, plans and programmes. This protocol must be accepted as an important milestone in the history of MAP, since it is the only unique legal instrument on ICZM within all intergovernmental mediums that can serve as a model for other regional seas (UNEP/MAP, 2009:76).

### **1.1.2. Spatial Planning and Management Policies and Generation of Integrated Coastal Zone Management (ICZM) Concept**

Today; the term of cultural heritage is evolved from single asset to cultural landscape areas including both tangible (physical) and intangible values of local communities and their information values (*indigenous information*). While definition of values to be conserved are getting broadened in one hand, policy areas against what and how these values must be conserved becomes more complex due to severity of threats aroused by both human developments and natural threats. In addition to discussions related to content and principles of their conservation; tools and techniques related to these areas are also changing. So, utilization of planning and management theories such as integrated management, co-management, strategic planning and participatory approach are mentioned in several intergovernmental and international documents. Among them, the concept of Integrated Coastal Zone Management (*ICZM*) has become the most accepted policy approach in coastal environments as an umbrella concept embracing all other issues. According to Duru (2001:330); this is the affect and result of evolution of the concept of ‘Governance’ in public administration sciences, which has spread worldwide. Therefore all, it is necessary to deepen the theoretical discussions in two tracks regarding the changes in spatial planning and management theories and birth of Integrated Coastal Zone Management (*ICZM*) concept so that the need and significance of “Integrated Management” approaches for coastal archaeological environments can be put forth.

Planning is the main term defined for decision-making process of a programme. With its broader content, it consists of “design for future, implement to reach a pre-defined scope, hierarchy of systematic actions” (Ersoy; 2007:10). With its narrow term, planning

activities include “the hierarchy of actions to reach a goal” since the early times of mankind. Kay and Alder (1999:62) define planning as “a process for determining what is aimed to be achieved in future and clarifying the steps required achieving these aims”. Most common approach used in planning studies since 1950s is “Rational Planning”, which has consisted of process related to “identification of problems, defining goals and objectives, identifying opportunities and constraints, defining alternatives, making a choice and implementing that choice” (Kay and Alder, 1999:65; figure 1.4). However, this model has been criticized because of its being “too centralized and not flexible for changing conditions”. Other conflicts experienced during rational planning approaches are stated through following discussions by scholars as (Ersoy, 2008:160; Şengül, 2008:86, Keleş, 2007):

- Challenges in defining ‘public benefit’ since identifying only one public benefit may not be possible in changing conditions of societies with complex economical systems.
- Being comprehensive and long-term: The rational planning approach claims the collected information on which the proposals are based on are ‘perfect’. However, the credibility of the collected information as well as its content is questionable. Similarly, these plans produce static solutions and it is questionable how they will adapt themselves to changing conditions in future.
- Centrality of decision-making process; diminishing or ignoring realms of local actors.
- Being “rational” with its dominant central character mentioned above and with the question marks related to the “perfect” information on which a scientific approach will be developed.

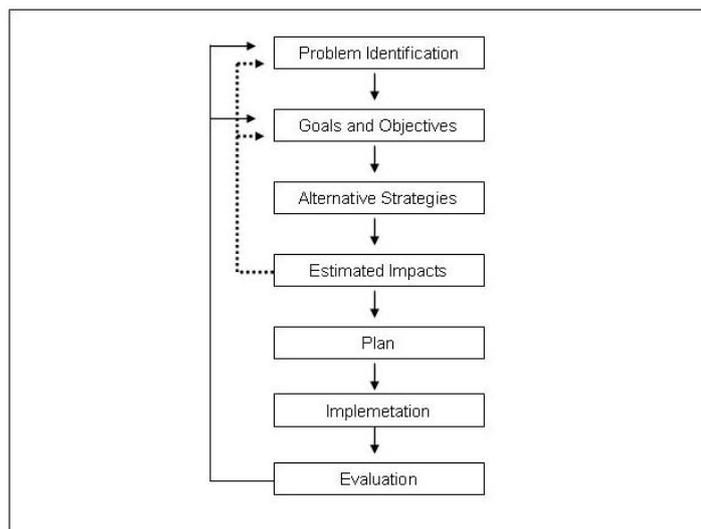


Figure 1.4 Rational (comprehensive) model of planning in decision making process  
(Source: Kay and Alder, 1999:65)

In result, new approaches are searched for planning studies during the last decades. It has become important to identify shared values, identify problems and threats, define opportunities and threats, select and define the limits of the plan (geographical, sectoral, etc), solutions and proposals (static or flexible?) (Ersoy, 2008:166). Besides; planning approaches are evolved from 'static rational approaches' towards more 'participatory approaches' since planning theories and processes are inseparable from culture, society and politics they are serving for.

Therefore, comprehensive planning approach, which has been used in a very wide content since 1950s, is replaced with more adaptive approaches like strategic and consensual approaches especially after 1980s. They have included sub-categories such as incremental planning, adaptive planning, consensual planning and strategic planning (Keleş, 2007). In adaptive planning approach; "concept of learning from events of the past" is important; and it requires "shared values" among different interest groups (Kay and Alder, 1999:67).

Accordingly, consensual planning approach emphasizes importance of learning from communities, empowerment and communicative rationality through involvement of interest groups; by which it aims to reach a consensus with stakeholders (Kay and Alder, 1999:68). In this approach, different groups come together in a secure medium, by which they can express their identities and expectations while trying to understand the aims, necessities and expectations of others (Şengül, 2008:87). In order to achieve the consensual medium, 'Strategic spatial planning approach' has been developed and commonly utilized in practice especially starting after 1980s (Gedikli, 2008:229).

Involvement of interest groups are mentioned during the Agenda 21, which are grouped as local governments and administrations, NGOs and local people or users affected from the plan. So, within strategic or consensual planning approaches, the 'locality' and 'local community' has gained importance (Şengül, 2008:88). For this purpose; issues related to expectations and requirements of the community while identifying 'common values' are defined with the term of 'Vision'. So, in addition to expectations of local governments who are generally directed by 'outside actors'; involvement of expectations of local people into planning process are tried to be achieved (Ersoy, 2008:163).

Recent developments in public administration and planning fields have also affected planning approaches in heritage areas. Starting from natural heritage conservation areas; rational planning approaches in protected areas have differed towards more participatory planning models. In Rio Declaration (1992); it is stated that the States should facilitate and encourage public awareness and participation in decision-making process (UN, 1992: article 10). The involvement of local people is stressed through the role of indigenous people and contribution of their traditional experiences in development of environmental management approaches. Thus, it is stated that:

...indigenous people and their communities have a vital role in environmental management and development because of their knowledge and traditional practices. States should recognize and support their identity, culture, interests and enable their effective participation in achievement of sustainable development (UN, 1992: article 22)

So, with recent changes in approaches for natural conservation areas; management principles in protected areas of IUCN are revised from rational planning type towards more community-based, participatory and adaptive approaches (Table 1.3).

Table 1.3 New paradigms for nature conservation areas (*Source: IUCN, 2002:14*)

<b>As it was; protected areas were...</b>	<b>As it is becoming, protected areas are...</b>
Planned and managed against people	Run with, for and in some cases by local people
Run by central government	Run by many partners
Set aside for conservation	Run also with social and economic objectives
Managed without regarding local community	Managed to help meet needs of local people
Developed separately	Planned as part of national, regional and international systems
Managed as 'islands'	Developed as networks
Established mainly for scenic protection	for scientific, economic, cultural reasons
Managed mainly for visitors and tourists	Managed with local people more in mind
Managed reactively in short timescale	Managed adaptively for long-term perspective
About protection	Also about restoration and rehabilitation
Viewed primarily as a national asset	Viewed also as a community asset
Viewed exclusively as a national concern	Viewed also as an international concern

Similar to natural environmental policies, the significance of public participation in decision-making process within cultural heritage places is emphasized through Burra Charter (Australia ICOMOS, 1999). Accordingly, it is stated that “Conservation, interpretation and management of a place should provide for the participation of people for whom the place has special associations and meanings, or who have social, spiritual or other cultural responsibilities for the place” (Australia ICOMOS 1999: article 12).

- **The concept of Integrated Coastal Zone Management (ICZM):**

Among various discussions related to management policies; the concept of ‘Integrated Coastal Zone Management’ (ICZM) has become widely preferred in relation with coastal areas because of complexity of problems as discussed in section 1.4.2. The ICZM approaches have shown that the coastal zone is an area which draws several conflicts occurring between various competing interests. What is required is therefore is to find out a management system among these interests that will not give harm to coastal resources, and their culturally and naturally sensitive areas. As a result, achieving sustainability of coastal areas with all their natural, ecological and cultural resources to next generations have become major scope. Cicin-Sain and Knecht (1998:36) define process of ICZM concept during the last thirty years as “evolution from limited coastal management programs in the 1970s to more multifaceted and complex programs in the 1990s” especially after its adoption in Agenda 21, where it has been emphasized the need for new approaches with respect to marine and coastal area development and management (UN, 1992).

The main goal of Integrated Coastal Zone Management (ICZM) is “multipurpose oriented solutions which analyze implications of development, conflicting uses and interrelationships among physical processes and human activities and it promotes linkages and harmonization between sectoral coastal activities” as defined by Cicin-Sain and Knecht (1998:36). In this sense the use of the term of ‘integrated’ is important in means of “bringing together” various parts of planning and management initiatives into a single unified system. Several dimensions of integration need to be addressed as a part and scope of ICZM. The content of integration in management policies have been defined by DEAT<sup>9</sup> as;

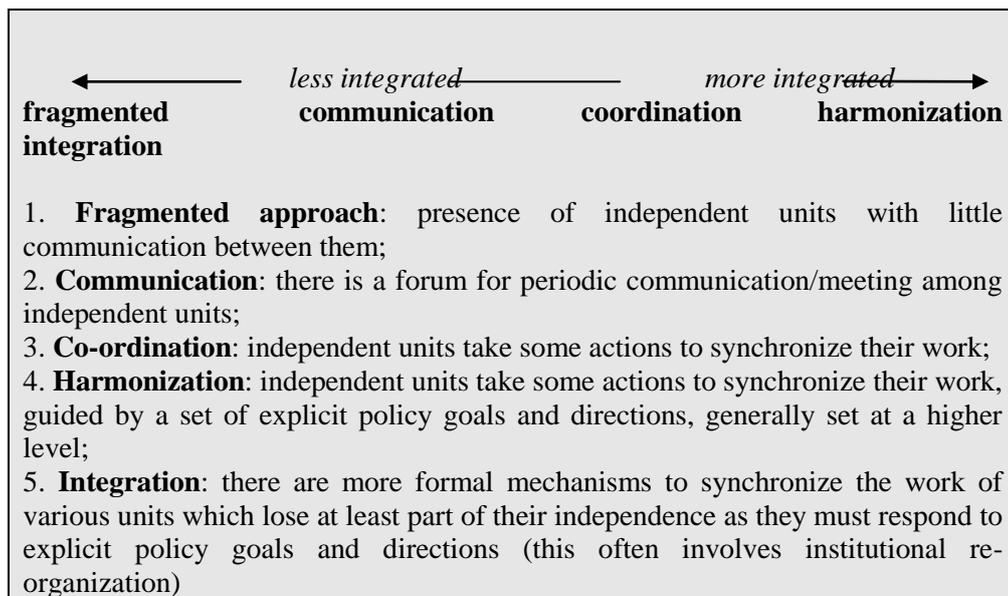
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<sup>9</sup> Department of Environmental Affairs and Tourism, Republic of South Africa, UNEP, White Paper, 2001:40.

“Geographical integration, integration across time scales, integration across sectors, political and institutional integration, integration across disciplines; and integrating management, policy, education and research” (UNEP, White Paper, 2001:40)

Another conceptual approach related to ICZM is defined (Kay and Alder, 1999:60) as “integration among sectors, integration between land and the water sides of the coastal zone, integration among levels of government (national, sub-national, local), integration between nations and integration among disciplines”. Accordingly, integration level of independent administrative units management system is classified from fragmented approach, where there is local communication between them towards a more structured integrated level, where units work in synchronize to achieve common policies (Table 1.4).

Table 1.4 Level of integration in coastal management (*Source: Kay and Alder, 1999:52*)



Cicin-Sain and Knecht (1998:41) classifies dimensions of ICZM as “*intersectoral integration*” which defines ‘horizontal integration’ among different land-based, coastal and marine sectors; “*intergovernmental integration*” which defines horizontal integration among different levels of government (national, provincial and local) to achieve harmonized policy development and implementation between national and subnational level; “*Spatial Integration*”; which refers to geographical coverage in means of the unification of both land and sea (ocean) sides of the coastal zone; “*Science-management*

*integration*”; which means integration among various disciplines important in coastal management including natural sciences, coastal engineering, the social sciences concerned with settlements, user groups as well as management processes; “*International Integration*”, which is needed when nations border enclosed or semi-closed seas (Cicin-Sain and Knecht, 1998:41).

Rather than comprehensive planning approaches; the planning programmes of ICZM are more strategic and participatory approach based. Accordingly, there are six stages of an ICZM programme defined by Cicin-Sain and Knecht (1998:59). In first stage; need for management action is recognized through consultative meetings with key agencies and stakeholders confirming presence of problems (figure 1.5). It is followed by; program planning and preparation stage, which includes collection of necessary information and data on physical, economic and social characteristics of coastal zone; and also on existing political jurisdictions and management problems. During this phase, public participation is conducted to define priorities for addressing of problems and opportunities taking into consideration technical and financial feasibility and availability of the personnel.

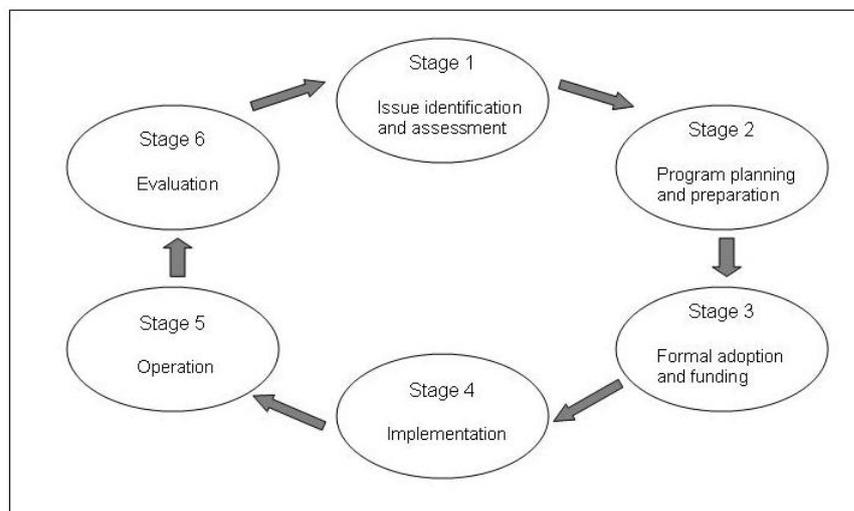


Figure 1.5 Six stages of an ICZM programme (Source: Cicin-Sain and Knecht, 1998:59)

The third stage includes formal adoption, funding, implementation; operation and evaluation by which governance arrangements are established strengthening the intersectoral co-ordination mechanisms. During fourth-six stages; governance body begins oversight of the ICZM process and programs by new or revised regulatory programs come

into effect if necessary. Besides, a performance monitoring and evaluation program is initiated. Accordingly; success of an ICZM programme highly depends on legal and administrative capacity, financial capacity, technical capacity (establishment and maintenance of coastal database and information system) and human resource capacity (Cicin-Sain and Knecht, 1998:61).

### **1.1.3. Need for Integrated Management Policies for Coastal Archaeological Environments**

Coastal areas -sea, river and lake coasts- possess great amount of archaeological heritage including single monumental buildings; building groups that form up ancient sites; past landscapes (i.e. agricultural lands) and marine archaeology (i.e. shipwrecks, sunken cities). Several coastal ancient settlements are extended towards a large territorial context towards inland sections, where they have historic economical, strategic and political relationships with the settlements located in those areas. So, with their historic hinterland areas, coastal environments consist dense archaeological setting providing a wider range of historically and culturally significant coastal zone with high amount of scientific information and research potential.

Since naval transportation has played an important role in commercial activities of historic coastal settlements, this situation has generated several shipwrecks some of which are located close to their settlements, while some are sunken far away from motherlands on their commercial routes. Therefore; today, with existence of terrestrial archaeology located on terrestrial and marine heritage, coastal environments presents great '*diversity in archaeological heritage*'. Additionally, some of these ancient settlements have been occupied continuously throughout history by later populations providing important '*historical continuation*' and '*cultural diversity*' with their continuous cultures.

There are several archaeological settings located within rich sections of coastal ecosystems that possess important flora and fauna species and their habitats. While some of the archaeological settings are located within unspoiled natural environments, some are integrated with landscape areas of rural settings which altogether define rural landscape areas. Therefore all, archaeological sites may have close relationship with other heritage types generating valuable coastal landforms, which constitute *culturally and naturally*

*integrated heritage sites*. With these properties, they possess high level of scientific and educational values.

As for several disciplines, coastal areas are challenging environments for heritage managers to cope with for protection and achieving sustainability of archaeological and cultural environments, since they are evolving areas, where marine and terrestrial environments are both changing. The land section may lift up or down, while water level changes due to rise or withdrawal of water for several reasons. Original contexts of several archaeological environments are transformed into different environments due to coastal evolutions throughout centuries and millenniums by natural processes such as submergence by sea-level rise or burying with deposited alluvial material. In addition to natural processes, the impacts of human activities on coastal environments covering urbanization, tourism, agriculture, energy production, industry, transportation and infrastructure have severe effects on this vulnerable heritage. As a result, most of the coastal heritage is threatened by combination of both natural and man caused problems today (Naycı and Şahin Güçhan, 2006). In this sense, threats and pressures on coastal archeological environments can be classified as coastal processes, human impacts and threat of climate change (as a man-induced natural threat).

#### **- Coastal Processes:**

Coastal processes cause modifications on coastline either by eroding, transporting or depositing (Bird, 2000:7). These processes are defined as ‘destructive processes’, which cause erosion of existing terrestrial sections; and ‘constructive processes’, which cause sedimentation and filling of deposited materials carried by rivers, currents or waves as seen in depositional coasts. Davis and Fitzgerald (2004:2) categorize the open coasts as ‘erosional coasts’, which generally consist of rocky cliffs with local unconsolidated sediments, beaches; and ‘depositional coasts’, which consist of flat-land areas such as river deltas, barrier islands systems (tombolo, etc) and reef coasts. Two basic processes observed in coastlines that cause loss of land are submergence and erosion. Causes of erosion are waves, currents and wind which are generally created by storms, and human modifications. In order to understand effects of coastal erosion, the morphological characteristics of coastal environments should be assessed<sup>10</sup>. End product of the erosion

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<sup>10</sup> Davis and Fitzgerald (2004:372) explain erosion as “the removal of material from one place and its transportation away to another location or environment” by which there is a net loss of sediment rock.

can be the change of profiles in rocky cliffs, wash over of beach in low-lying sand coasts (Davis and Fitzgerald, 2004:373). Besides, wind erosion in the beach areas can be severe if the vegetation is removed.

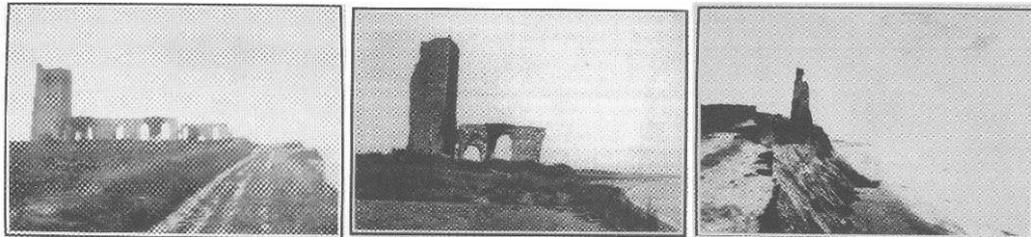


Figure 1.6 Erosion of Dunwich, UK, 1886-1919 (Source: Kay and Alder, 1999: 43-44)

In several coastlines, combined factors of these processes act together generating complex accumulation of degradation impacts on coastal archaeological resources. While the ones located on ‘erosional coasts’ are degraded away, the ones located on depositional coasts (generally low-lands) are filled and covered with transported materials. According to Lewis (2005:525); low-energy coasts such as depositional coasts are not destructive as erosional coasts since archaeological remains are buried and covered the sedimented material. Therefore, these areas possess valuable information for archaeologists. However, in erosional coasts remains or structures are eroded away and deposited somewhere else (figure 1.6).

#### **- Human Impacts:**

Today, increased population and poorly planned coastal activities put severe pressures on coastal environments including high number of archaeological sites. Impacts of human activities can be stated as ‘direct destruction’ of the assets due to development activities resulted from urbanization, tourism, industry, transportation and infrastructure; and ‘indirect impacts’ in means of acceleration of coastal erosion due to human interventions. According to the physical context they are located within, location of archaeological environments can be classified in three groups as natural environments, rural settings and urban areas. In first group, they are integrated with unspoiled sections of natural environment. Through second group, they are located within rural settings or their vicinities, where agricultural activities are carried out. In this group, human impacts resulting from rural activities on archaeological assets are moderate. The third group

constitutes archaeological environments located within urbanized environments, where development impacts due to construction activities are severe.

While in several geographical areas archaeological sites located within natural environments may stay away from human activities and development impacts, in coastal areas they are highly preferred by tourism activities. This fact results with mass sprawls of hotel and secondary constructions as well as infrastructural developments serving for these areas such as highways, airports, yacht harbors, and discharge units. Besides, increases in secondary housing and tourism resorts diminish approach of public access to coastal areas and their cultural and natural resources. Besides, a high amount of visitors generated by mass tourism may cause visitor impacts on archaeological setting.

Another threat for these areas is development of heavy industrial zones which are preferred to be located on coastal areas due to availability of cheap transportation opportunities but away from human settlements due to environmental risks they possess. Therefore, such areas are generally constructed with unspoiled sections of coastal areas wherein there may be an archaeological site.

There are rural settlements and local cultures which economically depend on agriculture due to existence of fertile farm-lands located at coastal areas. A rural environment consists of a settlement area and agricultural lands located in its vicinities. In this sense, there are number of archaeological sites that are located either by settlement area or within agricultural lands of rural settings. In these areas, main problem stems from building constructions and machinery agricultural activities, which create risks for underground archaeological materials. Additionally, these areas are also threatened by mass tourism developments and secondary housing construction by causing both physical degradation on natural and archaeological setting and cultural loss of local communities.

Parallel with excessive growth of population and urbanization in coastal areas, archaeological sites located within urbanized environments are under severe threats or irreversible physical transformation which cause damage on integrity and continuation of archaeological sites and total loss of some building remains and structures. Indirect impacts of human activities include costal interventions such as decreasing sediment supply by dams and sand-mining, erosion control works (by dykes, jetties, etc), changes in

river courses and mouths of deltas, dredging of channels, which cause acceleration of coastal erosion (Özhan, 2002:5).

Coastal systems are geographically integrated systems with sea coasts and riverine systems that feed them. The basic river processes include changes in water level (elevation and fall of the level), where the over elevation of the stream cause floods on the river banks. This process depends on the meteorological factors and seasonal changes. Therefore, interventions at the upper sections of rivers such as damming, or modifications in river banks cause modification of discharge patterns of sediment provided to river mouths. In later years, river mouths start to be eroded fast by the waves or currents due to decreased sediment loads brought by rivers (Özhan, 2002:5; Davis and Fitzgerald, 2004:300). In such cases, historic and archaeological setting located on the river mouth is also under great threat. Another human modification which creates erosion in longer periods is the construction of coastal defense structures such as jetties, dykes, etc. These structures cause erosion in the beaches adjacent to them (Davis and Fitzgerald, 2004:376) since they change direction or energy of waves and currents or prevent deposition of the sediment brought by them to the coastal setting. In conclusion, it can be stated that results of human impacts on coastal areas are complex issues since a coastal problem observed within a section of coastal area may depend on the reasons or activities that have taken place in other section of the coastal area.

#### **- Impacts of Climate Change:**

In the Climate Change Synthesis Report<sup>11</sup>, impacts of climate change, which have close interlinks with coastal and riverine archaeological environments according to projected changes during the 21st century, are stated as (IPCC, 2001:15):

“increased flood, landslide, avalanche and mudslide damage and increased soil erosion due to more intense precipitation; increased coastal erosion and damage to coastal buildings and infrastructure and increased damage to coastal ecosystems such as coral reefs and mangroves due to increase in mean and peak precipitation intensities”.

Therefore, one of the severe impacts on coastal erosion is adverse impacts of sea-level rise due to climate change, which will accelerate intensity and frequency of coastal processes such as flooding, coastal erosion, subsidence, storminess (Cassar, 2005:5). Kadioğlu (2001:277) summarizes the expected effects of sea-level rise due to climatic change as

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<sup>11</sup> IPCC, (2001). Climate Change 2001: Synthesis Report, Summary for Policy Makers, Third Assessment Report, Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change.

occupation of low-lands with water, erosion in beach and vertical shores, salination of underground and surface water, raise in water table levels, increase in storm and flood impacts. So, climate change will affect wetlands and coastal lowlands in prior, which can identified as “high-risk” areas. (UNEP, White paper, 2001:8). According to observations, the global mean sea level is stated to have increased at an average annual rate of 1 to 2 mm during the 20th century (IPCC, 2001:6).

Effect of sea-level rise is more serious beyond the amount of water that will invade the coastal land. Every 1 cm. increase in vertical height means 100 cm destruction in horizontal direction (Kadioğlu, 2001:274; Figure 1.7). Moreover, as the water-level increases, the profile of sea bottom increases accordingly. These factors will cause accelerated erosion of coastal archaeological settings. The ones in low lands will be invaded; while underwater heritage will be buried more. Moreover, even if the flooding itself may not be very damaging, flood protection measures may cause damage of heritage areas (Cassar, 2005:58). Therefore, archaeological remains within the sections of coastal landforms such as intertidal or deltaic zones will be more vulnerable towards sea-level rise and accelerated coastal erosion.

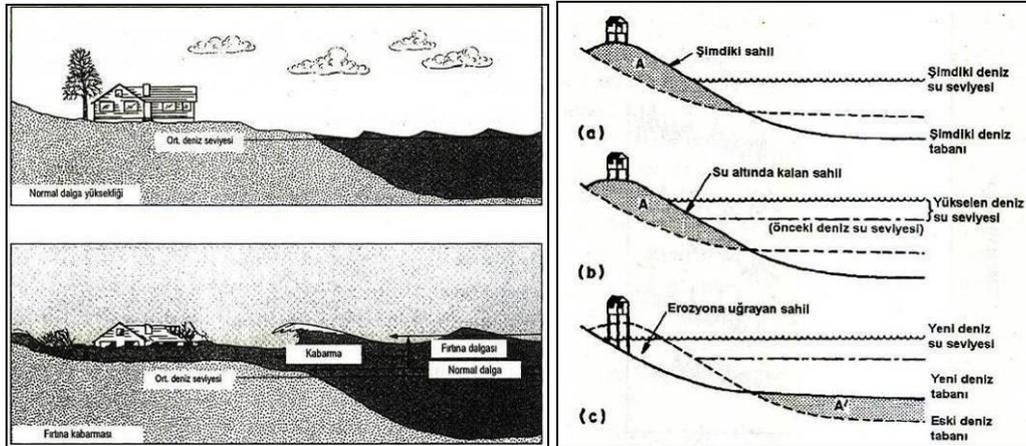


Figure 1.7 Effects of coastal erosion due to sea-level rise (Source: Kadioğlu, 2001:278)

Similarly; changes in rainfall patterns and temperatures will have dramatic affects on historic environments. Among them buried or exposed archaeological sites are most vulnerable, which are highly threatened by flooding, wind throw, subsidence. Some other

factors such as changes in plant physiology and distribution, changes in soil moisture and equilibrium conditions of earth (underground) which have preserved sites up to day, will be accelerated by climate change (Cassar, 2005:27). Therefore, as studies related to climate change are deepened, it has been realized how serious the threats on coastal archaeological assets are.

Through several documents, risks on coastal archaeological environments have been put forward, and the countries are asked to find ‘adaptation strategies’ according to their problems for these valuable resources.

In conclusion, it can be pointed out that today several developed countries try to achieve integrated approaches towards the coastal archaeological environments being aware of that:

- They are integrated with the most fragile ecosystems sections and natural areas of the world,
- These are highly risky areas due to both coastal erosion processes and human activities,
- They give information about the traditional uses of coastal resources, which can be taken into consideration for coastal planners while planning these areas in a more sustainable manner. Additionally, they give information about geological changes and geomorphologic evolution of the world has gone through since the very early times,
- Finally, due to the complexity of problems, integrity in the management of these sites, which should be considered with integrated coastal area management policies, are vitally important.

In this sense, archaeological site management strategies should be integrated with agriculture, natural environment and tourism management policies, which altogether constitute “Integrated Coastal Zone Management” policies. So, projected changes put forward by the intergovernmental institutions are vitally important to deal with for decision-makers and heritage managers in coastal areas (Table 1.5). These areas deserve future strategies that would provide adaptation of these areas to the climate change within the projected scenarios.

Table 1.5 Present problems and expected risks on coastal archaeological environments located within natural, rural and urbanized context

<i>Archaeological sites within...</i>	<b>Existing Pressures and Problems</b>		<b>Future Threats</b>	
	<b>Natural Threats</b>	<b>Human Impacts</b>	<b>Natural Threats</b>	<b>Human Impacts</b>
<b>Natural Environ.</b>	-Coastal erosion and loss of material due to waves, storms, currents - Coastal deposition and burial of remains, - Heavy rainfalls and floods especially along the riverine coasts,	- Destruction of archaeological remains due to tourism construc. - Degradation of archaeological and natural integrity	- Submergence due to sea-level rise - Accelerated coastal erosion by enormous waves, storms and floods due to climate change, - Changes in hydrology level,	- Impact of adaptive response: hard and soft coastal engineering solutions. - Change of tourism destinations: new areas opened to mass tourism
<b>Rural Environ.</b>	- Biological degradation due to macro-vegetation	- Destruction of archaeological remains due to construction and modern agriculture - Replacement of local cultures and traditions due to tourism activities		- Changes in agricultural techniques and courses threatening buried remains -Disturbance of local lifestyles and negatively affected of small communities
<b>Urbanized Environ.</b>	- Heavy rain falls and floods, - Coastal erosion due to waves and storm	- Damage of buried remains for building and subterranean constructions - Modification of coastline by coastal structures	- Increase in heavy rain falls and floods due to climate change, - Accelerated coastal erosion effects	- Complete destruction of physical, cultural and natural context & values

Within the light of evaluations mentioned above, policies related to integrated management of coastal archaeological environments which will provide their integration with ICZM approaches should include following principles:

- *Integration of Heritage Values*: Since all coastal areas are accepted as ‘natural sites’ that should be conserved; the archaeological sites located within these areas and their togetherness with other cultural sites should be defined as ‘coastal heritage’ values. Defining the characteristics of coastal heritage of a coastal system necessitates multidisciplinary studies.
- *Geographical Integration*: Spatial definition of coastal zone including terrestrial, coastline and underwater sections is an important task in integrated management of these areas. Besides, assessment of coastal archaeological sites within their environments provides evaluation on both past and future changes on coastal areas and the heritage located within them including impacts of coastal processes, future predictions on climate change and sea-level rise.

- *Integration across time-scales:* A great amount of archaeological and cultural heritage is located on dynamic coastal areas. Thus, evaluation of the historic data to understand the past changes and integrate them to predict the future expected changes are important. The strategies and management decisions has to be established accordingly.
- *Integration across Sectoral Activities:* Due to the richness of their resources and values, coastal areas are highly demanded by human activities, most of which are conflicting with each other and opposite to the conservation principles. Therefore, integration of conservation policies with development policies covering following issued can be achieved if the coastal archaeological sites are assessed within their sectoral context to evaluate conflicts and complementary values with other activities.
- *Integration at all Planning Levels:* In order to unify short, medium and long term strategies to achieve integrated management of coastal archaeological sites, different planning types and levels should be developed in relation with each other. For this purpose; development plans including sectoral should be revised according to the conservation principles of that area, which altogether should provide a basis for coastal planning studies.
- *Publicity Principle, Integration among Interest Groups and Involvement of Local Poeples:* As it is discussed through several international documents public access to the coastal areas and the archaeological values located within these areas are important. Besides, there are some communities who are still living on some of these archaeological sites. Therefore, during the development of management policies related to these areas; considering publicity principle as the primary sense and integration of different stakeholders including local communities living within these areas are vitally important.
- *Administrative and Institutional Integration- Share of Management Responsibility:* Managing coastal systems necessitate partnerships including the policy, management and education since the main aim is to integrate the political bodies (decision-makers), local authorities, scientists, non-governmental organisations and public. Since one of the main aspects of integrated coastal management policies is to achieve “vertical integration” of these sectors with the “horizontal integration” of associated governmental agencies which are responsible from the planning and management of these environments, the archaeological and cultural heritage management policies has to be evaluated in this sense as well. Thus,

contribution of various disciplines dealing with different aspects of conservation and *collaboration of all actors involved in management of coastal archaeological heritage* should be achieved.

## **1.2 The Scope and Content of the Study**

As it has been discussed through the theoretical background section, structuring integrated management principles for coastal archaeological environments and their integration with coastal planning approaches, have become vitally important. For this purpose; the aim of this dissertation has been defined as:

- to discuss national policies of Turkey through historical analysis legislative and administrative framework in relation with coastal cultural and natural environments,
- to put forth conservation and management problems of coastal archaeological environments,
- to analyze cultural landscape values and management problems of coastal archaeological sites located in natural and rural environments in detail through the case-study researches which is designed in regional, territorial and site phases,
- to define principles of integrated management policies for coastal archaeological environments in Turkey within the generation of international ideas related to ICZM approaches,
- to propose necessary administrative and organizational structure through the selected case-study area.

The subject area within coastal archaeological environments are defined as natural and rural contexts; since it is considered that theoretical discussions related to ‘urban archaeology’, which has been developing since the last two decades, has generated its own political approaches together with necessary tools and techniques. Therefore, throughout this research the archaeological environments that are located in natural and rural environments rather than urbanized contexts are selected as subject of discussions. Within the light of required delimitations, content of the dissertation research can be stated as in the following:

- Level of discussions: principles in international policies in order to overview generation of ideas and concepts; National policies through management and legislative context of Turkey and Regional strategies defined according to National Development Plans, local and site analysis through selected case-study area,
- Contextual Delimitation related to archaeological sites: the coastal archaeological sites located in rural and natural environments rather than urban areas,
- Geographical Delimitation: Regional analysis on coastal archaeological environment located in the Mediterranean Region; and selection of Erdemli-Silifke coastal region (historic Olba Territorium) located in Eastern Mediterranean Area as the case-study area.

The research starts with analysis on historical generation of key concepts and policies in international mediums in relation with conservation and management of coastal archaeological environments. For this purpose, historical development of important turning points led by Intergovernmental and important non-governmental organizations are displayed. The analysis of international policies is conducted through four main subjects, which are defined as archaeological and underwater heritage; natural environment and biodiversity; rural heritage and cultural landscape; and coastal areas in relation with *Integrated Coastal Zone Management* concept. Result evaluations developed from the literature survey has been presented as the theoretical background in the first phase of the introductory Chapter of the thesis. In the second phase; the theoretical discussions related to the content of ICZM concept is put forth within the spatial planning and management policies. The section concludes with third phase, which discuss the necessity of integrated management policies for coastal archaeological environments.

The main scopes of dissertation is to discuss and bring together various parts of planning and management components into an unified system to achieve “integrated” management of coastal archaeological environments in Turkey according to principles defined in the last section of theoretical background. Thus, through the Second Chapter, management of coastal archaeological environments within the national legislative context of Turkey is analyzed. Discussions are carried out in two sections. First, the historical development of policies and attitudes related to conservation of archaeological heritage and development policies regarding coastal environments are put forth. Secondly; the present situation of

Turkey is stated through planning and management tools in relation with coastal archaeological environments. For this purpose, existing legislation and administrative structure are analyzed with evaluations related to survey and registration process, planning process, implementation process, financial tools, control and monitoring process. Forming the Third Chapter; the case-study research has been conducted in different scales as regional, territorial and site levels. For regional analysis; the Mediterranean coastal area of Turkey, which resembles both richness of coastal values and complexity of management problems, is selected as the I. Phase of the case-study research. With the help of this study; the historic accumulation and existing condition of national policies is portrayed by regional similarities and differences between eastern and western sections of Mediterranean coastline and definition of priority areas in means of threats and problems. The regional analysis stage has provided selection of the II. Phase of the case-study research, which includes detailed studies related to Erdemli-Silifke coastal region located in Mersin through territorial and multi-case site analyses.

Through the Fourth Chapter, discussions and assessments related to results of case-study phase are conducted. Accordingly; coastal cultural landscape values of the region generated by integration of natural, archaeological and rural environments are defined. In the second stage; threats that have negatively affected cultural landscape characteristics and problems resulting from existing planning and management context of the region are discussed. The Fifth Chapter constitutes conclusions including critical review on results of dissertation research and concluding remarks for further studies. In this sense; principles related to integrated management of coastal archaeological environments are derived. Secondly, an administrative model for the Erdemli-Silifke case-study area within the legislative and administrative context of Turkey is proposed. Finally, dissertation research is finalized with concluding remarks driven for Turkey within the light of experiences discussed throughout both regional and territorial level case-study researches.

### **1.3 Research Methodology**

The methodological approach of the dissertation research is designed through a combined strategy of mixed-methodology research approach, which base on interpretive-historic and case-study research methods. Accordingly; in the first phase, literature survey related to generation of theoretical discussions and development of related key concepts in relation

with management policies for archaeological heritage sites in coastal areas. With the help of this research, arguments related to development of appropriate principles towards these heritage are put forth, which has been defined as the main goal of the dissertation research so as to define integrated management strategies for coastal archaeological environments of Turkey. Since the content area of the thesis includes coastal archaeological sites located in natural and rural contexts; the analysis of theoretical discussions within the light of international policies are searched out through four main subjects, by which the other three topics are defined as supplementary aspects to the management principles of archaeological heritage located within these contexts:

- Archaeological and Underwater heritage,
- Natural environment and bio-diversity,
- Rural heritage and cultural landscape,
- Coastal development and Integrated Coastal Zone Management (ICZM) policies.

Based on interpretive-historic research method<sup>12</sup>; the selected papers of Intergovernmental organizations (UNESCO, United Nations, Council of Europe, European Union, etc.) that have been reviewed in order to understand the generation of policies regarding these topics are displayed in Table 1.2.

Parallel to this research; theoretical discussions derived from three important disciplines have been evaluated together: conservation, spatial planning and public administration fields. Accordingly, theoretical framework and content of ICZM principles are discussed. In the third phase of literature research, conservation problems and threats on coastal archaeological environments are evaluated, which are presented in three headings as coastal process, human impacts and climate change. In final; the need for Integrated Management principles for coastal archaeological environments within the light of discussions in previous section are stated. These principles have been developed during the proposal and conclusion phase of the dissertation research in the final (Figure 1.8). These theoretical discussions are concluded with proposals related to the stages of decision-making process and design of a methodological approach that will be utilized for structuring integrated management policies of coastal archaeological environments. The proposed method has been applied during case-study analysis in the following stages of the research.

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<sup>12</sup> Groat and Wang define (2002:136) interpretive-historic research as “investigations into social-physical phenomena within complex contents with a view towards explaining this phenomenon in narrative and historic form”.

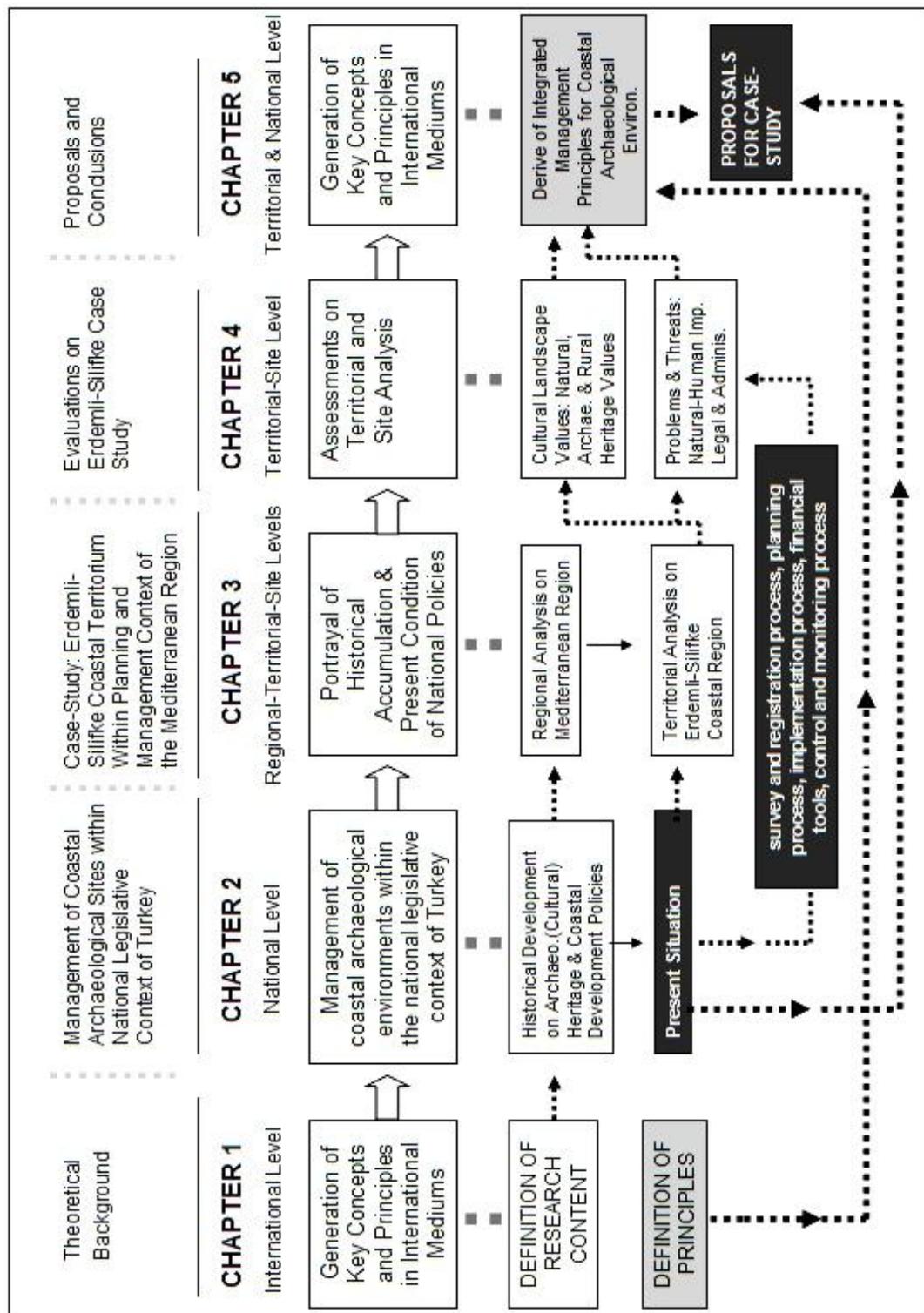


Figure 1.8 Research strategy and methodology of the dissertation

Therefore; establishment of the methodological approach of the study has been one of the important outcomes of the dissertation research in the final. Within the light of definition of research content in the First Chapter; the situation in Turkey has been evaluated in the Second Chapter. Since the aim of the Second Chapter is defined as to discuss the generation of national policies in relation with conservation and management approaches towards coastal archaeological environments and their current situation today, the research process is designed in two phases.

Firstly; the literature review related to historical generation of policies and legislations in Turkey are conducted in two tracks as archaeological heritage and coastal developments policies. In this section, as well as governmental approaches; understanding generation of public awareness is considered as an important focus for management policies in the further stages of the study.

Thus, during the literature survey, public attitudes towards archaeological heritage and conservation during the Ottoman Period are studied through notes of travelers, numbers of whom have increased especially after 18.century in relation with increase in archaeological excavations throughout the Anatolia. During their journeys, they have stated their observations or stories related to behaviors and attitudes of local people against archaeological assets.

The results of interpretive-historic research of the Second Chapter have provided, definition of the current planning and management tools regarding coastal archaeological environments throughout legislative context in Turkey today. The primary resources utilized for this purpose include the National Development Plans (NDPs) which have been prepared with 5-years perspectives, laws, regulations and Principle Decisions of High Council of Conservation of Natural and Cultural Assets related with subjects of archaeological and cultural assets, natural environment, coastal areas and tourism, since it is one of the leading sectors that threatens coastal areas, archaeological and natural environments (Table 1.6).

Accordingly, by interpretation of these legislations; issues such as development of new definitions regarding conservation areas, their planning and management tools and processes, responsible authorities conflicts aroused among each other are discussed.

Table 1.6 The legislative tools analyzed during the research

<b>Subject</b>	<b>Legis. Tools</b>	NDPs	Laws	Regulations	Principle Decisions of HC
Archaeological & Cultural Assets		-	●	●	●
Natural Environment		●	●	●	●
Coastal Areas		●	●	●	●
Tourism		●	●	●	-
Miscellaneous: Expropriation, etc		-	●	●	-

Since the aim of this research is to overlay various legislations coming from different fields so as to re-evaluate in the final stage of the study to integrate these fragments to achieve “integrated management” of coastal archaeological environments; the written material has become unavoidably a long text. In order to support this long text material during evaluation of the complex situation within existing planning and management; table and flow charts to identify the relationships derived from the statements of legislations are utilized. In the final of this section result; these tools are evaluated through a set of categories, which are classified as survey and registration process, planning process, implementation process and tools, planning programs and financial tools, control and monitoring process so as to be utilized for evaluation and discussions on results of case-study research in the Fourth Chapter (Figure 1.8).

The Third Chapter includes case-study research, which has based on the utilization of the methodological approach derived according to the theoretical discussions of the First Chapter. The case-study research is designed in two stages as Phase I constituting the *Regional Analysis* on the Mediterranean Region; and as based on this initial stage, Phase II constituting the *Territorial and Multi-Site Analysis* on Erdemli-Silifke coastal region.

With the methodological approach applied during the Regional Analysis on the Mediterranean Region, systematic survey of information related to following issues is conducted provided in order to evaluate archaeological sites according to their:

- Geographical context; through identification of relationships with coastal systems and processes such as coastal deposition or erosion,

- Natural and Cultural context; by identifying relationships with other heritage types,
- Sectoral context; through identifications of coastal activities and related sectors including tourism, agriculture, infrastructure, etc.,
- Administrative context; including the responsible bodies and institutional arrangements within legal and administrative framework

Mediterranean Coastline of Turkey, which possess diverse examples of archaeological environments that provide various information to observe the relationships of these fragile heritage with coastal systems in means of values, problems and threats that necessitate integrated management policies, has been selected as the first phase of case-study research. With the richness of characteristics it possess, discussions related the archaeological sites of the Mediterranean Coastline, will be valid for similar sites in other coastal areas of Turkey. For this purpose, through the regional analysis on the Mediterranean Region; 24 coastal archaeological sites are selected through a segment of Mediterranean coastline from Eastern to Western coasts (Figure 1.9).

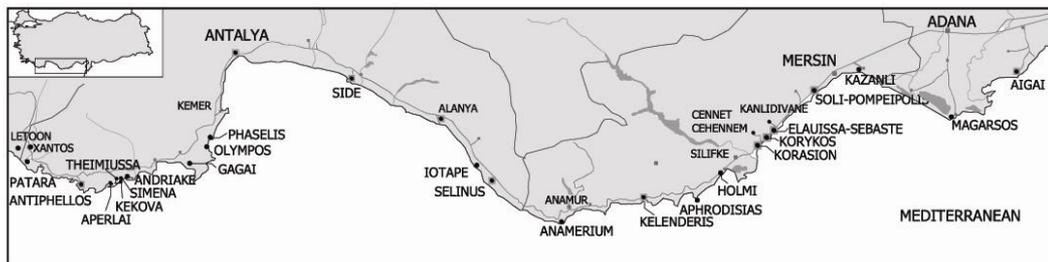


Figure 1.9. Selected archaeological sites for Regional Analysis on Mediterranean Coasts (Source: Naycı and Şahin Güçhan, 2007)

Research process of this case-study stage has mainly covered ‘literature survey’ based on collection of information and identification of the historical, archaeological, natural characteristics of the sites; and ‘site surveys’ that has included observations related to values, problems and threats of surveyed sites through in-situ observations. This is followed by value and impact assessments, which has provided some pre-assessments and zonings within the planning and management context of the region. Altogether evaluation of such a wide regional segment has provided various examples to evaluate in order to

define general similarities in values and problems as well as to compare regional differences between the eastern and western sections of the Mediterranean coastline (Naycı and Şahin Güçhan, 2007).

The methodological approach of the case-study research on Erdemli-Silifke coastal region, has based on interpretive-historic, qualitative and quantitative research methods. As Groat and Wang states (2002:177), one of the aspects of qualitative research is “to present a holistic approach of the setting or phenomenon under study as the respondents themselves understand it”. So, different than *regional analysis* carried out on Mediterranean Region, the aim of the II. Phase of the case-study research is defined as to evaluate the planning and management context of Turkey in detail including the stakeholders’ assessments.

Since early ancient times, the area located between Erdemli-Silifke coastal region has been developed physically and governed politically and economically as a unified historical settlement context called ‘*the Olbian Territorium*’. Thus, rather than a single geographic boundary, the term Olbian Territorium defines an ancient political and socio-economical region resulted with generation of an archaeological and cultural context that has some definite characteristics special to that region. So, this local environment having an archaeological, cultural and natural unity in regional scale is analyzed in two phases; phase I as *territorial analysis* by which its historical development; archaeological, rural and natural characteristics and current administrative situation has been altogether evaluated and phase II as *multi-site analysis*, by which representatives of the region has been analyzed in detail through site analysis, which are designed as multi-case research method. Groat and Wang defines (2002:357) the use of multi-case research method as “every case should serve a specific purpose within the overall scope of inquiry”. Therefore, the aim of selection of these sites is decided so that they would show similarities/differences in levels of problems and values to be discussed throughout territorial analysis in further stages. The details related to methodology of the I and II. Phase of case-study researches are given in section 1.3.

The Chapter 4 constitutes evaluations on survey results of the II. Phase of case-study research. This is followed by discussions and proposals according to the results of evaluation phase in Chapter 5. Thus, the main method applied during these chapters are carried out as logical argumentation, where the surveyed information collected in regional, territorial and site levels according to the methodological approach developed in the

beginning of the research are finalized and generalized for further theoretical discussions in proposals and conclusions phase. The complementary material provided during the dissertation research is attached through the Appendix section. Similarly; a Glossary has been established related to definitions of terminologies and translations, which is important especially for terminologies derived from legislations of Turkey. Moreover, abbreviations for some of these terminologies are defined so as to prevent repetitions and elongations in the text material. Similarly, in order to avoid confusion during the use of these terminologies through the text; both English and Turkish versions are stated in some points.

### **1.3.1 Methodology of the Case-Study Researches**

The case-study, which is conducted in different levels as regional level, territorial and site levels, is an important research strategy applied throughout the whole study in structuring the theoretical discussions of the thesis. This research has provided defining priority areas according to management and planning threats. Accordingly; Erdemli-Silifke coastal region is selected as the detailed case-study area to be researched in the next stage. The methodological study of I. Phase has also provided a preparation phase for structuring the methodology of II. Phase of case-study research and defining content of information needed in that level.

#### **1.3.1.1 Phase I: Regional Analysis on Mediterranean Coastal Environments**

In order to present values and common problems of coastal archaeological sites, Mediterranean coastal environments has been selected as the subject of the I. Phase; since there are various sectors (including tourism, industry, etc) located at the east and western sections of the same coastline and arousing different problems.

The regional analysis on Mediterranean Coastal Environments has started with literature and archive surveys, which has provided a preparation phase for the survey stage. Accordingly; information related to natural, archaeological and cultural characteristics of the selected sites; and current conditions related to planning and management context of these sites are gathered.

For the research and survey stage; a method of systematic collection of information is structured by which the collected data could be recorded through a designed catalogue (Appendix A). Results of these studies are mapped on to the base maps (1:25.000), which are adapted from Territorial Development Plans obtained from the Ministry of Settlement and Public Works. Information types through the catalogue are designed so that they would provide appropriate outcomes that can be utilized for the following assessment stage. The first group information constitutes the description of the area including the name, ID code, administrative location and geographical boundaries of the archaeological site (Table 1.7: A). In the second group, detailed information related to the archaeological and cultural characteristics of the area, state of scientific research and conservation studies; historic land uses and relationship with coastal areas; the physical status of nearby context are gathered. Besides; values, potentials, problems and threats resulting from alterations of the area are stated (Table 1.7: B).

Table 1.7 The catalogue used for documentation of each Archaeological Site during Regional Analysis on Mediterranean Coastal Environments

<p>A. Description of the area <i>The name; administrative and geographical location; and description of the site</i></p> <p>B. The Archaeological and Cultural Properties <i>Historical development, categories of archaeological resources, conservation status, state of scientific research and conservation studies; historic land uses and relationship with coastal areas; the physical status of nearby context; values, potentials, problems, threats and alterations in the site</i></p> <p>C. The characteristics of the coastal environment <i>The physical, geological, geo-morphological aspects, type of the coastal area, relation with the shoreline, exposure towards sea, coastal changes, types and causes of coastal processes</i></p> <p>D. Natural and ecological aspects <i>The characteristics of natural environment; existence of protected species and habitats, their protection degree; values, problems and threats; state of conservation studies</i></p> <p>E. Land Uses within the area and their effects <i>Types of land uses; their effects on archaeological and natural environment; stakeholders, sectors and interest groups; conflicts within the site</i></p> <p>F. Legal and Administrative Aspects <i>Designated status of protected sites, responsible governmental and non-governmental bodies, existence of previous planning and management studies, legal and administrative problems</i></p>
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Understanding geographical characteristics of natural context they are located within is an important criteria in conservation of coastal archaeological sites. Assessments related to their environments enable us to evaluate impacts of coastal erosion, the future predictions on climate change and sea-level rise on coastal heritage. Additionally, togetherness with coastal geographical features that are worth to be protected increases their significance. For this purpose, through the third group, information related to the characteristics of the coastal environment, in which the archaeological site is located, are identified in order to understand the past changes, current geological evolutions and current tendencies for coastal erosion (Table 1.7:C). This information provides basis for future assessments related to vulnerabilities of the archaeological heritage towards coastal processes.

There is a plenty number of archaeological environments located within rich sections of coastal environments with important natural and ecological features. For this purpose, within under the fourth group; characteristics of natural environment, which is mainly collected through the literature survey, are defined (Table 1.7: D). Accordingly; the natural characteristics, protected species and their habitats within the area are stated by which relationships and potentials of the archaeological sites with other protected heritage could be visualized. This section is followed by observations related to the land uses within the area and their effects on archaeological and natural assets (Table 1.7: E). Additionally, interest groups within the area and conflicts among them are stated. In the final section, the legal and administrative status, interest groups, responsible authorities, previous planning and management studies and administrative problems within the area are defined (Table 1.7: F). After the survey stage, the collected information related to the values and problems of the observed sites are assessed during the evaluation stage according to:

- *Value Assessments*, defining categories of value and potentials groups for each protected site regarding their cultural, physical and historical significance,
- *Impact Assessments*, related to the problems and threats aroused by coastal uses and human activities as well as caused by natural processes.

Value assessment is an important process in the protection of cultural and archaeological heritage in order to identify the threats to these assets; and assess their potentials for future strategies. So, it becomes an important and fundamental stage during the decision-making process especially in coastal environments, which are rich in both cultural and natural resources that must be protected for the benefits of public. By identification of resources gathered during survey stage, the values of each site have been analyzed according to the

diversity of archaeological resources; density and group values of archaeological setting in broader context; and relationship with other natural heritage types (Figure 1.10).

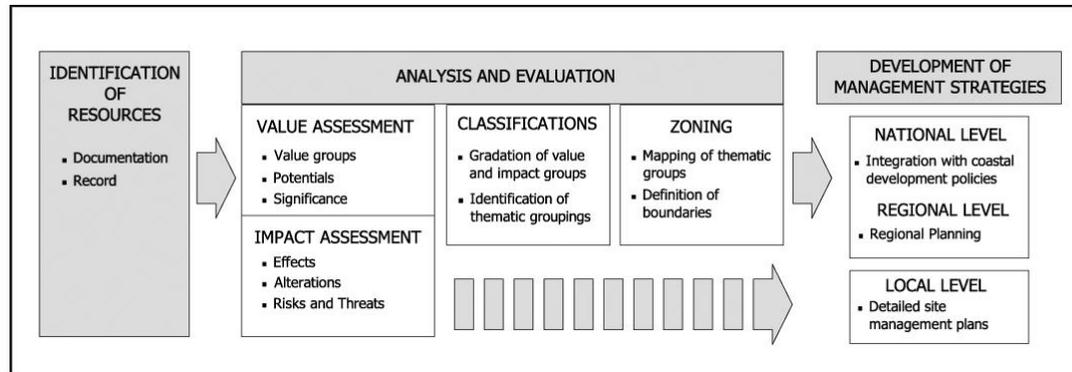


Figure 1.10 Value and impact assessments during Regional Analysis on Mediterranean Coastal Environments

Due to the richness of their resources and values, coastal areas are highly demanded by human activities, most of which are conflicting with each other and opposite to the conservation principles. Thus; through impact assessments, the present conditions of coastal archaeological heritage have been defined so as to be utilized in structuring of integrated management policies in future. The existence of each problem or threat group has been stated through a chart as it is discussed through the Third Chapter. Accordingly; each threat group has been graded with a number between 1-9 according to their impact intense from ‘Decrease in public approach’ (Level 1) up to ‘Irreversible loss and destruction of archaeological and cultural assets’ (Level 9).

Through the table chart; existence of each threat group has been evaluated, and impact rates are calculated in order to compare the impact levels observed throughout the case-study with each other. With the help of altogether evaluation of these impact groups and comparisons, some regional zones for coastal archaeological environments according to the priorities of threats and problems aroused by development pressures are established (Figure 1.10). Accordingly; the results of sectoral policies (conservation, tourism, coastal development, etc) that are analyzed through the National Development Plans in the Second Chapter is portrayed through the Mediterranean Coastline.

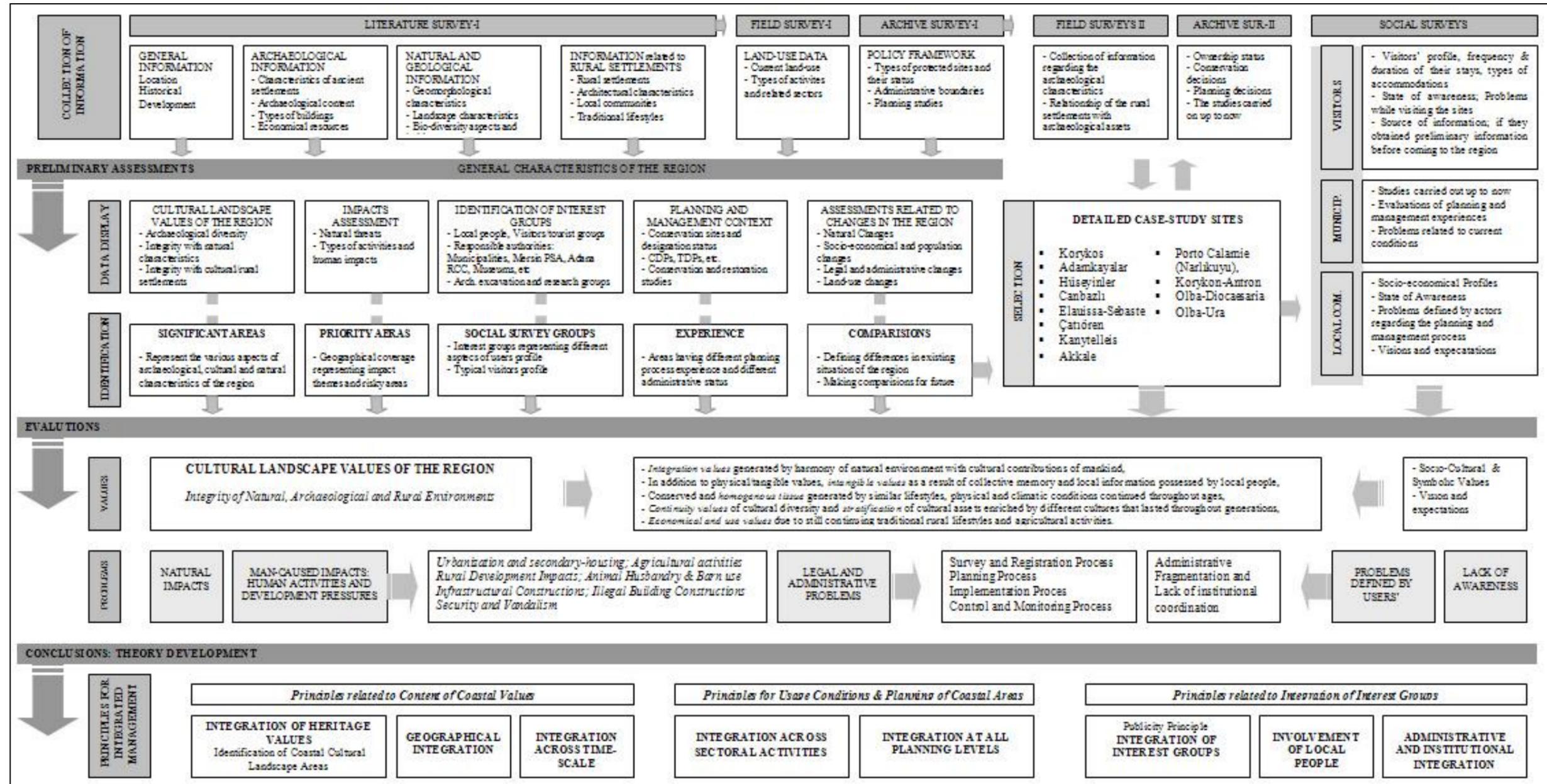


During the research methodology of case-study phase; mixed research method including historical-interpretive, qualitative and quantitative research strategies have been applied, by which various information obtained through literature, archive and social surveys are evaluated together. The content of case-study research and relationships between different stages of the study are shown through the flow chart in Table 1.8. Accordingly; the research study started with collection of general information related to general characteristics of Erdemli-Silifke coastal region (*the Olba territorium*) including following terms:

- *General Information*: Location, historical development, general characteristics of region,
- *Natural and Geographical Information*: Geological and landscape characteristics of the region, bio-diversity aspects and habitat areas,
- *Archaeological Information*: Characteristics of ancient settlements; archaeological content and existing situation of archaeological features in means of their categories, location, conservation and/or researched status, completed and/or on-going conservation studies,
- *Information related to rural settlements*: Types and characteristics of the rural settlements in the region with respect to their location, historical development, traditional architectural properties. Existing local communities, their socio-economic profiles and economical resources,
- *Land Use Data*: Current land-use categories and related sectors in the region,
- *Legislative Framework*: Current legal and administrative situation, types of protected sites, planning and/or management studies that have been carried on up to now.

Within the light of information obtained during this research; preliminary assessment phase is conducted according to the results of displayed data. Accordingly; cultural landscape values of the region including archaeological diversity, integrity with natural characteristics and rural settlements are evaluated. This process has helped identification of significant areas which represent various aspects of archaeological, cultural and natural characteristics of the Olba Territorium. Secondly, impacts generated by natural and human impacts are evaluated, by which priority areas related to impacts themes and risky areas in the region could be discussed. Following, interest groups including local people and visitor groups in archaeological sites; responsible authorities of Municipalities, Mersin Provincial Local Administration (PLA), Adana Regional Conservation Council, Museums; and existence of archaeological and excavation research groups within the region are displayed.

Table 1.8 Flowchart related to content and relationships between different stages of the case-study research on Erdemli-Silifke region (*the Olba Territorium*)



This process has provided identification of social survey groups, on which qualitative and quantitative research will be conducted during the multi-site analysis research phase. Display of the planning and management context of the region regarding conservation sites and designation status, condition of planning studies including Conservation and Development Plans (CDPs) and Territorial Development Plans (TDPs), and conservation and restoration studies that have carried out up to day have helped identification of conservation, planning and management experience of the region.

Finally, preliminary assessments related to changes including natural changes, socio-economic and population changes, legal and administrative changes and land-use changes are identified. Altogether evaluation of these information provided selection of detailed case-study areas, where multi-site analysis will be conducted. In order to avoid repetitions in the text material of the dissertation; the results of this phase has been preliminary summarized and displayed as a descriptive information in the beginning of multi-site analysis research in the Third Chapter since altogether evaluations related to assessments on Erdemli-Silifke coastal region is given during the Fourth Chapter.

The territorial analysis phase has been a preparation phase for the further stages of the study. Therefore, at the final phase of this section, detailed site-survey areas are selected according to the results of preliminary assessments in territorial analysis stage and comparisons within the region with respect to similarities and differences of the values, problems and interest groups. During the second stage of case-study research on Erdemli-Silifke coastal region, multi-case study strategy has been applied. The selection criteria for multi-site analysis phase has included following terms:

- Archaeological characteristic including the archaeological, cultural and natural aspects of the sites and historic relationships with each other,
- Characteristics of current rural settlements,
- Location in relation with coastal areas and historic routes of settlements,
- Sectoral interests representing mainly tourism and agriculture,
- Administrative status,
- Conservation studies in relation with legislative context,
- Planning and management experience.

Accordingly; Korykos (Kızkalesi), Adamkayalar, Hüseyinler, Canbazlı, Elauissa-Sebaste (Merdivenlikuyu-Ayaş), Çatıören, Kanytelleis (Kanlıdivane), Akkale, Porto Calamie

(Narlıkuyu), Korykon-Antron (Cennet-Cehennem), Olba-Diocaesaria (Uzuncaburç) and Olba-Ura (Uğuralanı) are selected as the detailed case-study areas (Figure 1.11). With the help of this study, the information collected during territorial analysis has been deepened according to the information gathered during site surveys. For this purpose; three complementary methods including field surveys, archive surveys in relation with literature survey and social surveys including the application of social questionnaire forms and in-depth interviews are conducted, (Table 1.9). Details related to methodology of social survey phase, which has been carried out during the site surveys, are given in section 1.3.2.1. The aim of field surveys<sup>13</sup> is to carry out in-situ observations for understanding the characteristics and relationships between archaeological and rural environments in relation with their natural context. Besides, the problems and threats observed throughout the sites are collected.

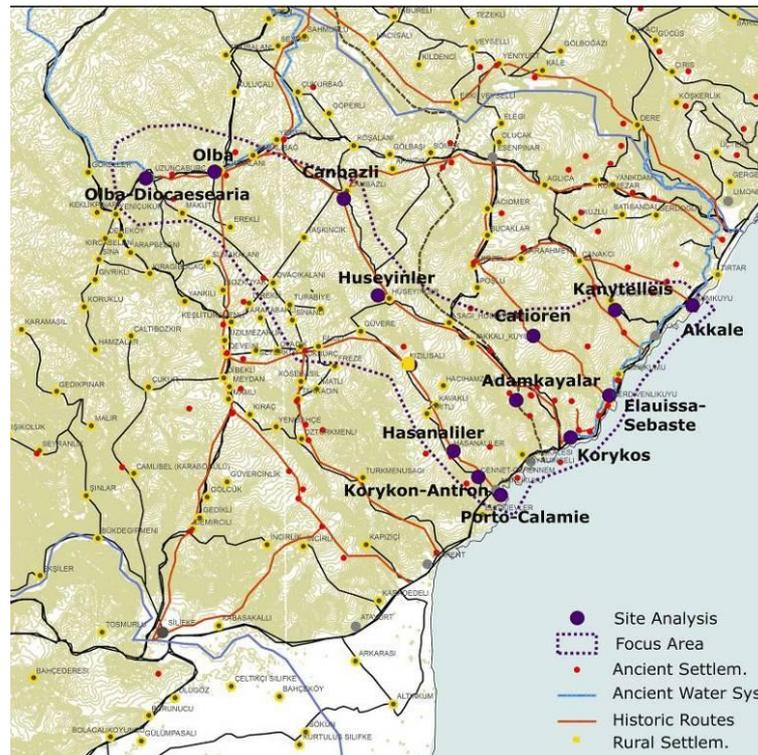


Figure 1.12 Location of detailed case-study areas selected for multi-site analysis

<sup>13</sup> The field surveys related to Kızkalesi (Korykos), Adamkayalar, Hüseyinler, Canbazlı, Elauissa-Sebaste (Merdivenlikuyu-Ayaş), Çatiören, Kanytelleis (Kanlıdivane), Akkale, Porto Calamie (Narlıkuyu), Korykon-Antron (Cennet-Cehennem), Olba-Diocaesaria (Uzuncaburç) and Olba-Ura (Uğuralanı) have been implemented between May and October of 2008.

Table 1.9 Research method and stages during territorial and multi-site analysis on Erdemli-Silifke Coastal Region (*the Olba Territorium*)

Phase	Methodology	Source of Information	Content
<b>I</b>	<b>Literature Survey</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Literature</li> <li>- Research Centre for Cilician Studies (KAAM); Mersin Uni.</li> <li>- AKMED (Suna &amp; İnan Kırac Res. Foun.)</li> <li>- Excavation and Survey reports (MoCT)</li> <li>- Local Newspaper “<i>Yeni Mersin</i>”</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Historical development and general information</li> <li>- Archaeological, natural and rural characteristics</li> <li>- Sectoral information (tourism and agriculture)</li> <li>- Archaeological survey and excavation results</li> <li>- Attitudes towards archaeological assets before 1970s (before establishment of related authorities)</li> </ul>
<b>II</b>	<b>Archive Survey</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- MoSPW; MoEF;</li> <li>- AKKENT (Urban Studies Res. Cent.), Mersin Uni.</li> <li>- Adana RCC</li> <li>- Mersin Museum</li> <li>- Silifke Museum</li> <li>- Municipalities</li> <li>- Mersin PLA</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Territorial Development Plans</li> <li>- Designation status and boundaries of protected sites</li> <li>- Decisions of Adana RCC</li> <li>- Illegal constructions and other problems</li> <li>- Conservation and Development Plans</li> <li>- Conservation programmes and restoration studies</li> <li>- Base maps for settlement locations</li> </ul>
<b>III</b>	<b>Site Survey</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- In-situ observations</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Identification of archaeological and rural values</li> <li>- Problems and threats</li> </ul>
<b>IV</b>	<b>Social Survey</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- In-depth interviews with Mersin Prov. Special Admin.</li> <li>- In-depth interviews with Direct. of Agriculture &amp; R.A.</li> <li>- In-depth interviews with Municipalities</li> <li>- In-depth interviews with headsman</li> <li>- Social questionnaire &amp; group interview with local people</li> <li>- Social questionnaires with visitors</li> <li>- Oral histories</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Planning conditions in rural environments, conservation programmes for arch.sites, <i>KUDEB</i></li> <li>- Agricultural activities and developments in the region</li> <li>- Planning and management content, experience, problems</li> <li>- General information on socio-economic profiles and problems of local communities</li> <li>- Socio-economical Profiles; State of Awareness; Problems, Future Expectations and Visions</li> <li>- Visitors’ Profile; accommodations, state of awareness, Problems experienced</li> <li>- Past events and collective memorial issues related to archaeological assets</li> </ul>

The collected information are documented through the catalogues that have been utilized in the I. Phase of the case-study research. The research levels in each site analysis differ according to the scope of the research. Accordingly; the most detailed field survey has been conducted in Korykos (Kızıkalesi), where GPS locations of archaeological assets are obtained. The expected outcome of this study is to compare and evaluate the in-situ condition related to archaeological content of the site with their registration status including content and boundaries of Archaeological and Natural Sites designations. Since; documenting all the selected case-study sites in this level will be beyond the time and capability limits of the thesis research; the Korykos Archaeological Site, which possesses one of the densest archaeological remains and mostly threatened archaeological sites in the region, has been studied in this detail.

During the archive studies<sup>14</sup>, which have been carried out in Mersin and Silifke Museums, official documents related to conservation sites such as decisions of Adana RCC and other responsible authorities, illegal constructions, studies of responsible authorities, conflicts and problems occurred within that site, planning and conservation studies that have been carried out up to day are studied in detail. Additionally, documents related to base maps and current plans, existing boundaries of legally protected areas, cadastral plans and CDPs are obtained studies from Kızıkalesi, Ayaş and Uzuncaburç Municipalities as well as Mersin PLA.

The information gathered from different sources during the literature and archive surveys are brought together within a GIS software environment through the office studies<sup>15</sup>. For this purpose, Arc.Map 9.2 program has been utilized for the computer based analysis applications. Accordingly the visual data collected from different sources (topographical lines, base maps, current plans, TDP, CDP, boundaries of designation sites) are converted into digital format and transformed into the GIS medium using geographical coordinates of the system. By this, georeferenced images are obtained (Figure 1.13). Secondly; the GPS locations which are collected as control points from each case-study area and as well as during the detailed research on Korykos (Kızıkalesi) are transferred into the GIS. The photographs taken during the field surveys are also attached onto these GPS points.

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<sup>14</sup> The archive surveys have been carried out between September and December 2008 in relation with field surveys.

<sup>15</sup> The GIS analyses are conducted in the GIS Laboratory of Faculty of Architecture, METU.

After the overlay of all raster images within the GIS medium; the spatial objects and their attributed data have been established. Accordingly; typological clusters such as content of archaeological data; designation status of protected areas; administration status of current settlements are established during the analysis of overlaid data. In addition to the descriptive information related to current situation of the case-study areas; some of the information obtained from Mersin Museum regarding problems and conflicts occurred within the Archaeological Sites are transferred into the GIS medium according to their building lot registrations. Since all the building-lot situation of the archaeological sites are properly prepared only in Korykos (Kızkalesi) and (Elauissa-Sebaste) Ayaş sections; this study is conducted for these areas only. Accordingly; the type and distribution of problems aroused during past ten years are visualized onto the maps.

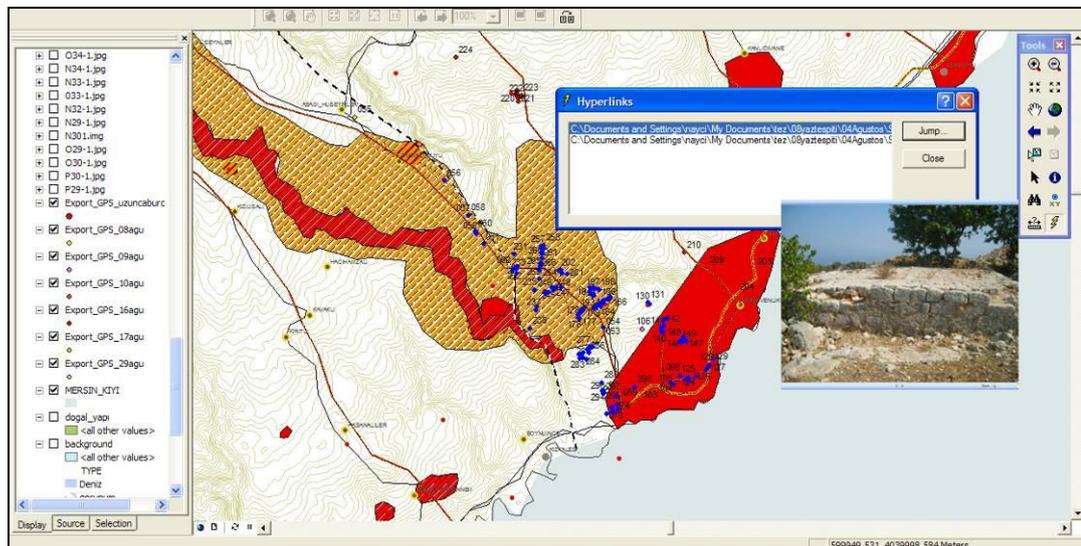


Figure 1.13 Database prepared for II. Phase of case-study research through GIS medium

### 1.3.2 Social Surveys

The social survey phase of the research has been carried in two complementary methods – qualitative and quantitative research methods- including in-depth and focus group interviews, social questionnaires and oral history studies (Figure 1.14). The standardized forms help to put together the results of interviews in quantitative research. However, as Rubin and Rubin (1995:34) states weakness of this model is that understandings of

interviewees can be missed since the interview is intellectually dominated by perceptions of the researcher; which result in overall sums and averages of their measures ignoring detail and richness of individual behavior.

In social sciences, qualitative research has a meaning of understanding of research phenomena in-situ, that is within their naturally occurring contexts. The aim of researcher is to find out meanings of phenomena for the actors and participants (Groat & Wang, 2002:175). According to Rubin & Rubin (1995:2); “the qualitative conversation is guided by the researcher who intentionally introduces a limited number of questions and requests the interviewee to explore these questions in depth”.

With the help of qualitative interviews, researchers have chance to evaluate all kinds projects and programs and examine their success and failures. Thus, qualitative interviews are more interested in understanding, the knowledge and insights of interviewees than categorizing people or events in terms of academic theories as in quantitative research.

The Groat and Wang (2002:175) classifies qualitative research studies according to three basic data gathering techniques as “participant observation, interview and document/or artifact analysis”. Accordingly, the research strategy and tactics used for the qualitative research phase of the study has included:

- In-situ observations, in order to understand the relations of users (local people and archaeological site visitors) with the context of archaeological sites in case-study area;
- In-depth (face-to-face) interviews with defined representatives of interest groups;
- Interviews through questionnaires with selected focus groups including local people and archaeological site visitors.

In order to avoid problems and gaps generated by quantitative research; qualitative research tactics are utilized during social surveys of the multi-site analysis phase of the case-study research in Erdemli-Silifke region. The tactics of the qualitative research are defined according to the classification of Rubin and Rubin (1995:5)<sup>16</sup> as in the following:

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<sup>16</sup> Rubin and Rubin (1995:5) classifies types of qualitative interviews as unstructured format; where the researcher suggests the subject but has few specific questions in mind; ‘Semi-structured format’, by which the interviewer introduces the topic than guides the discussion by asking specific questions. Similarly; there are ‘Cultural interviews’; which helps display what people have learned and pass to next generation; ‘Oral histories’; which includes descriptions of a crucial event or a

- *Evaluation interviews (semi-structured evaluation)*: In-depth interviews with municipalities and local administrations in Kızkalesi, Ayaş, Narlıkuyu, Uzuncaburç and Mersin LPA
- *topical interviews*: Group interviews with local people in Merdivenlikuyu,
- *cultural interviews*: Oral history with elder residents in Kanlıdivane, Cennet-Cehennem,
- *both topical and cultural interviews*: In-depth interviews with the headsmen in Merdivenlikuyu (Ayaş), Hüseyinler, Canbazlı.

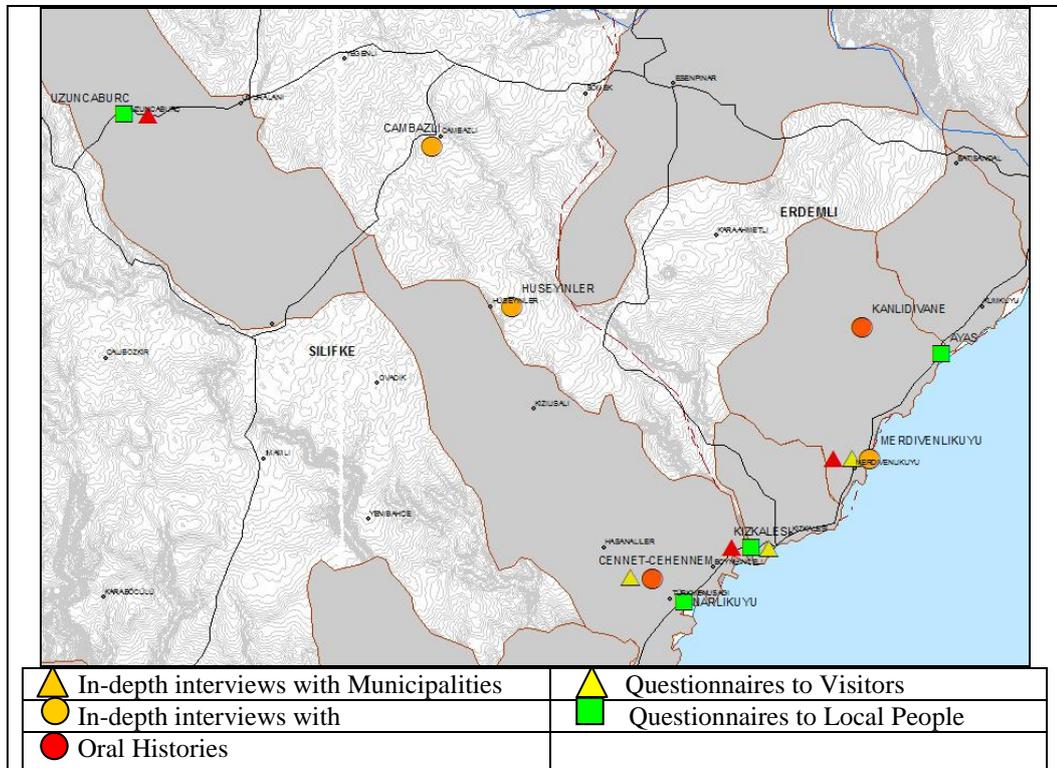


Figure 1.14 Quantitative and qualitative researches applied during multi-site analysis stage

period of time; ‘Life Histories’ including major life events; ‘Topical interviews’ to find out specific subjects; and ‘Evaluation interviews’; which finds out how the actors view the success and failures of a program or project.

As Rubin and Rubin state (1995:43); it is not possible to plan the entire of a qualitative project in advance because design process may change as the researcher learns from the interviewing. So, the process of qualitative research design should be continuous and flexible. For this reason, before application of survey sheets related to local people; the results of in-depth interviews with Municipalities and headsmen are evaluated. Accordingly; the tentative design of topics and related questions are finalized. Similarly, before application of social questionnaires for visitors in-situ observations in Kızılkalesi, Ayaş and Cennet-Cehennem are conducted by which their behaviors and attitudes are observed. Besides; local interviews with employees in presented archaeological sites are carried out. Thus, questions are finalized accordingly (Figure 1.15).

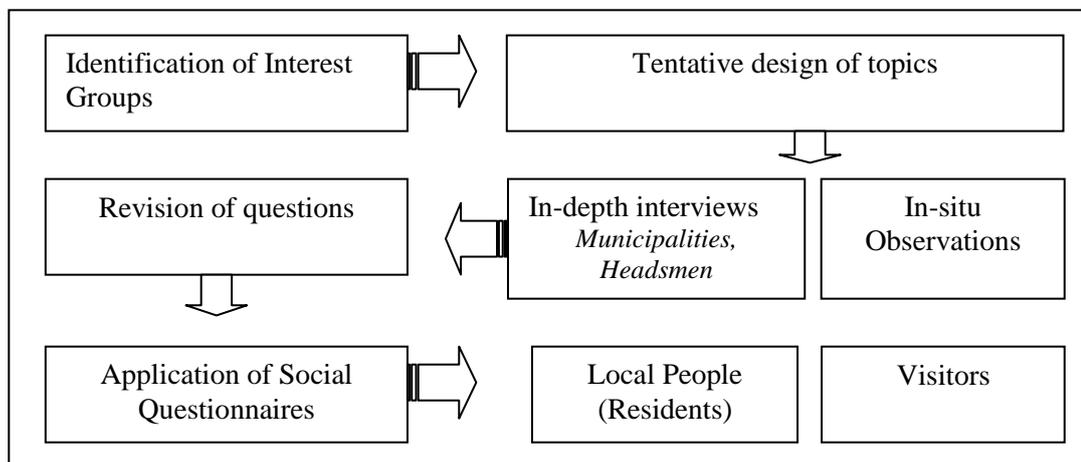


Figure 1.15 The design process of social surveys related to local people and visitors using combined strategies of qualitative and quantitative researches

The main tools applied during social surveys consist of questionnaire sheets for quantitative phase and survey sheets and voice records for qualitative phase. For in-depth interviews with municipalities; second type of survey sheets which is designed according to semi-structured format with open ended questions are applied (Appendix G). The social questionnaire for visitors and local people are designed within a structured format, where high number of respondents is interviewed (Appendix B-C). Within the light of these evaluations the quantitative and qualitative research that has been applied according to the categories of interest groups can be defined as in the following:

▪ Interest Groups 1: Headsmen and Municipalities

During the interviews with Headsmen and Municipalities; general information related to current situation of their towns (population, name of neighborhoods, etc); content of archaeological and natural protected sites within their responsibilities and socio-economical aspects of the people living within the protected sites are obtained. Besides, studies that have been carried out up to now regarding archaeological sites as well as their evaluations related to the planning and administrative process or on-going projects are gathered. By this, the problems related to current conditions are highlighted. Similarly, future expectations for their settlements are asked to the respondents<sup>17</sup>.

▪ Interest Groups 2: Local People

The main target group in social surveys is the rural communities living on the Archaeological Sites. Settlements, in which the social questionnaire studies are carried on, have been selected according to the results of in-depth interviews in order to find out the similarities and differences among the communities who are;

- living in coastal and inland (hinterland) areas,
- experiencing different levels of planning process,
- depend on different economical resources (tourism, agriculture, etc.).

Information related to local people (residents) are gathered through structured social questionnaire forms so that the results will put forward their;

- Socio-Economical Profiles; in order to evaluate cultural diversity and continuity of the local communities; their economical talents and tendencies for future scenarios related to sustainability development,
- State of Awareness; so as to understand the level of awareness and their perception values related to the archaeological heritage and conservation; to identify the necessity of education and increase their awareness in order to achieve public participation in future studies,
- Conflicts and Problems, to define the sources of problems and conflicts experienced throughout defined by the communities,

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<sup>17</sup> The in-depth interviews with headman of Hüseyinler and Canbazlı has been conducted in 10.October.2008; with headman of Ayaş (Merdivenlikuyu) in 8.August.2008. In-depth interviews in Kızkalesi Municipality is conducted in 14.August.2008; in Ayaş Municipality is conducted in 15.August.2008; Uzuncaburç Municipality in 16.August.2008, Narlıkuyu Municipality in 11.October.2008

- Future Expectations and Visions; in order to evaluate which sectors (agriculture, tourism and others) they depend on for living and to define the sectoral management strategies with their contribution for future studies.

Accordingly; 119 people (56 women and 63 men) in Kızılkalesi<sup>18</sup>; 112 people (43 women and 69 men) in Ayaş; and 112 people (33 women and 79 men) in Uzuncaburç<sup>19</sup> are interviewed as respondents, who are selected according to random sampling method. In Ayaş, the ratio of interviews constitutes the local inhabitants of Merdivenlikuyu and Yemişkumu neighborhoods. Similarly, the number of respondents in Uzuncaburç represents the local people who stay in the town during both summer and winter periods. Since Kızılkalesi has more population than other two towns; it is aimed to reach amount of respondents that will be representative enough for the whole town. In all three towns; application of social surveys has focused on old neighborhoods staying within the Archaeological Sites since the main scope of this research is defined as to find out problems of local people living within designated areas. The application of social surveys in Kızılkalesi, Ayaş and Uzuncaburç has been executed with the help of professional research company of “Mersin Araştırma”. The study has been carried out with four colleagues for each field study<sup>20</sup>.

In addition to the application of social questionnaires; group interview has been conducted in the coffee-house of Merdivenlikuyu (Ayaş) district during the application of social questionnaires, which is located within the Archaeological Site of Elauissa-Sebaste<sup>21</sup>. To understand the effects social changes after designation of protected areas and translocation of people as in Kanlıdivane, Cennet-Cehennem ‘oral history interviews’ are carried out. By this, the process of people’s life and their economical and social behaviors, expectations from protected areas could be evaluated in later sections. Similarly, through the oral history interviews in Kanlıdivane the cultural way of life and interaction of archaeological resources by the local communities before they are moved from the site; their attitude through and after moving process can be explored. Information related to

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<sup>18</sup> Group of average ages are 8 % between 18-24 years old; 22.3 % between 25-34 years old; 42 % between 35-44 years old; 18.7 % between 45-54 years old; 5.4 % between 55-64 years old; and 3.6 % above 65 years old.

<sup>19</sup> The age groups of the respondents vary as 18-24 (17%), 24-34 (24.10%), 35-44 (20.50%), 45-54 (14.30%), 55-64 (8.30 %) and 65- (15.20%).

<sup>20</sup> The social surveys are applied in 24-25 October 2008 in Uzuncaburç, 27-28 October 2008 in Ayaş; and 3-4 November 2008 in Kızılkalesi. The author thanks to Mustafa Yerman from Mersin Araştırma and members of his team for their valuable contribution during the field surveys.

<sup>21</sup> The focus group interview in Ayaş (Merdivenlikuyu) is conducted in 28 October 2008.

situation before, through and after transportation process could be understood. Similarly, with the interviews in Hüseyinler headsman similar information has been obtained related to their cultural meanings<sup>22</sup>.

▪ Interest Groups 3: Visitors

The second interest group of social survey phase is the native visitors, who come to the region to spend their vacation and visit archaeological sites randomly different than the culture tourism groups, who visit archaeological sites in the region through a defined and structured programme. Most of this secondary group includes foreign tourists. Selection criteria of interview sites for visitors are defined according to the high number of tourists and their popularity from the point of visitors when compared with other sites throughout the region (figure 1.16). Kızkalesi and Ayaş are attractive points for their sea-sun-sand opportunities for tourists, while Cennet-Cehennem is the most popular and attractive archaeological-natural site among the other archaeological sites throughout the Erdemli-Silifke region. Therefore, the social research regarding visitors has been carried out in three sites: Kızkalesi, Ayaş (Merdivenlikuyu) and Cennet-Cehennem. The research node of Cennet-Cehennem is used for the control and comparison of other two survey sites – Kızkalesi and Ayaş-; since they are much more popular for sea-sun-sand tourism than culture tourism.

The aim of the visitor surveys is defined as to understand;

- Visitors' Profile; with respect to their age, gender and education level. Foreign-native status of tourists, from which cities they are coming from for native people,
- Frequency and duration of their stays in the region,
- Types of accommodations and their distribution among the region,
- Preferences in selection of the region for vacation and priorities in spending their time: 3 S' vs culture,
- State of awareness; related to the archaeological-natural characteristics of the region and legal administration status in means of their variety (diversity) and number (density) of the protected sites. For this purpose, the group of archaeological sites chosen for questioning has been arranged with respect to their popularity, presentation condition, location (coastal-inland) and legal protection status (figure 1.16),

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<sup>22</sup> The in-depth interviews including social interviews and oral histories in Kanlıdivane and Cennet-Cehennem has been conducted in November 2008 and in Hüseyinler at 10.October.2008.

- Problems; according to their experiences while visiting the sites to understand their satisfaction level as well as sources of problems in site level,
- Levels of information; with respect to the archaeological sites that have different status of presentation, location in the region,
- Source of information; from which they obtained preliminary information before coming to the region

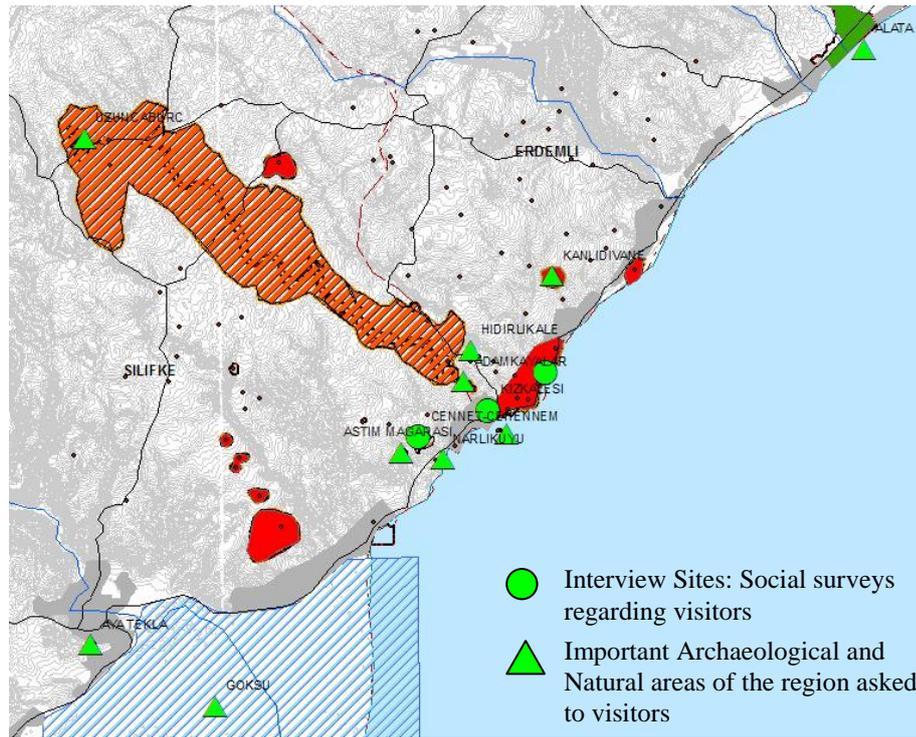


Figure 1.16 Selection of interview sites, where social questionnaires for visitors are applied

The social survey related to visitors is conducted in August, which is the peak season for tourism activities in the region. Accordingly, 350 respondents in total (100 in Kızkalesi, 100 in Merdivenlikuyu-Ayaş and 150 in Cennet-Cehennem) are interviewed according to random sampling method. Attention is paid to gender and age ratio in order to have a homogenous selection in representation of visitors. The social surveys implemented in Kızkalesi, Ayaş and Cennet-Cehennem with the help of professional research company “Mersin Araştırma” as in the social surveys applied for local people.

- Interest Groups 4: Provincial Directorate of Agriculture and Rural Affairs, Mersin PLA

During the in-depth interviews with Mersin PLA, information related to planning and development studies for village settlements; administrative problems; conservation and planning programs related to archaeological and natural sites; tourism plans in progress; ratio of visitors for presented archaeological sites; evaluations of newly established unit of *KUDEB* are obtained. With in-depth interviews in the Provincial Directorate of Agriculture and Rural Affairs; on-going and potentials for agricultural activities within protected sites; new developments and financial supports related with agricultural and infrastructural issues in the region<sup>23</sup>. The altogether application of qualitative and quantitative surveys during social surveys is shown in Table 1.10.

Process of data interpretation includes; reduction, display, conclusion verifying for the rest of the study (Groat and Wang, 2002:191). Accordingly, the collected data from quantitative data is displayed analytically comparing percentages and ratios with each other; while results of qualitative research are displayed through descriptive and interpretive methods. The SPSS 13.0 Program has been utilized for the data interpretation of social questionnaires forms (Figure 1.17). The written text material of qualitative research phase has been added to appendices section of the dissertation.

Table 1.10 The social surveys applied during multi-site analyses

	In-depth Interviews				Social Questionnaires	
	Headsman	Munic.	Group Interview	Social Interviews (Oral Hist.)	Local People	Visitors
Ayaş	•	•	•	-	• (112)	• (100)
Kızkalesi	-	•	-	-	• (119)	• (100)
Cennet-Cehennem	-	•	-	•	-	• (150)
Uzuncaburç	-	•	-	-	• (112)	-
Hüseyinler	•	-	-	-	-	-
Kanlıdivane	-	-	-	•	-	-
Canbazlı	•	-	-	-	-	-

<sup>23</sup> In-depth interviews in Mersin PLA is conducted in 26 August 2008; while in-depth interviews in Provincial Directorate of Agriculture and Rural Affairs is conducted in 13 September 2008.

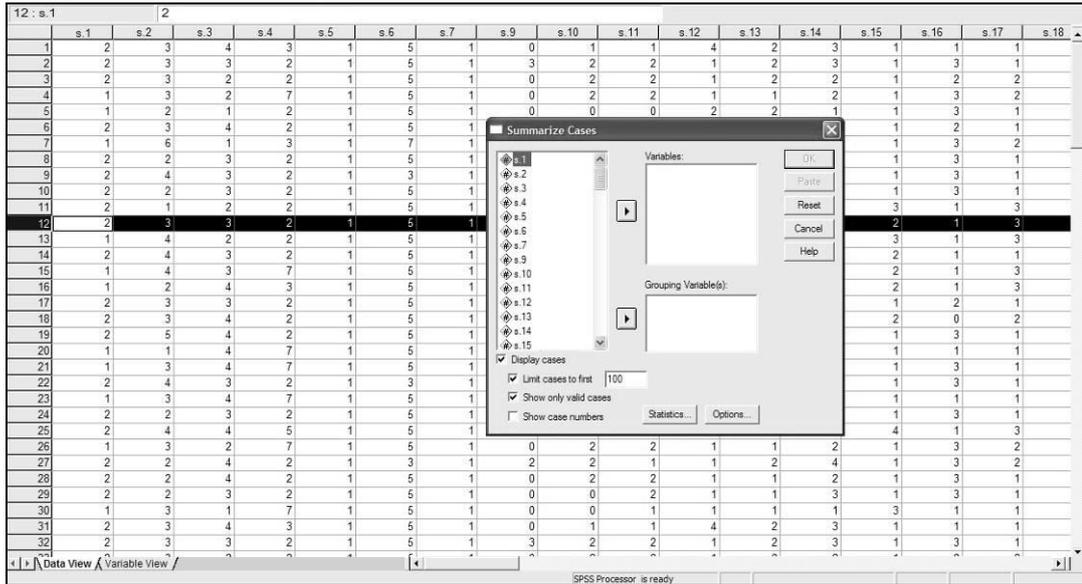


Figure 1.17 Interpretation of social questionnaires through designed database

## CHAPTER 2

### MANAGEMENT OF COASTAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL ENVIRONMENTS WITHIN NATIONAL LEGISLATIVE CONTEXT OF TURKEY

Starting from 1970s; conservation policies that have aroused in international mediums have started to affect national legislations of Turkey either by participating in international conventions<sup>24</sup> or by adapting related concepts and approaches into laws and regulations. However, legislation experience and related policies is older than this thirty years period, some of which goes back to Ottoman Period as in conservation of cultural assets. Thus, some of current statements and approaches which affect policies regarding coastal archaeological environments date back to these periods. For this purpose, national legislative context and administrative structure of Turkey has been discussed in two phases: historical development of policies from Ottoman period up today; and current planning-management tools regarding coastal archaeological environments within current legislative context of Turkey.

#### 2.1 Historical Development of Policies and Attitudes

Since there isn't an unified political approach; historical development of policies related to coastal archaeological environments in Turkey is discussed in two main tracks: policies related to archaeological heritage; and policies regarding conservation and development of coastal areas. Policies are divided by Kay and Alder (1999:112) into two as "public policy" which includes laws and legislations that have to be followed, and "non-public policy" which includes community groups, non-governmental organizations and private business. For this reason, attitudes towards archaeological assets during Ottoman Period are

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<sup>24</sup> Adoption of 'UNESCO Convention on Conservation of Natural and Cultural Assets' and 'Amsterdam Declaration' are important milestones in introduction of international approaches regarding the conservation of cultural assets into national legislations of Turkey.

evaluated under two themes as governmental policy and public attitudes, which defines social behaviours as well as interest and/or neglect of community towards these items in relation with State policies.

### **2.1.1 Conservation of Archaeological Heritage**

Development of national conservation policies regarding cultural assets during Ottoman period starts with initial legislative arrangements related to archaeological assets ‘*Antiquities*’, some of which have affected later policies applied during following decades by newly founded Turkish Republic. Evolution of policies and changes in Governmental attitudes of Turkey are evaluated in six eras (Şahin Güçhan and Kurul, 2009: 21) according to important milestones in generation of related legislations and institutions regarding cultural heritage which is closely related with archaeological assets:

- Ottoman Period: mid-nineteenth century until Republican era during 1920s,
- Early years of Republican Period:1923-1951,
- Initial changes in institutional and legislative structure:1951-1973,
- Introduction of site scale conservation: 1973-1983,
- Decentralization process: 1983-2003,
- Recent changes: 2003-up to day.

Accordingly; the First era starts from the second half of 19. century of Ottoman period until foundation of Turkish Republic. The Second era includes early years of the Republic (1923-1951), which has carried out Ottoman experiences through its newly structuring organizations. In other words, this is the period when conservation policies defined through Ottoman legislations have been delivered to newly founded young country. Third period is the era between 1951-1973, during when conservation attitudes and related policies mainly focused on single-scaled monumental (artefacts) conservation throughout newly organized organizations and institutions. The era of 1973-1983 refers to Fourth period, which has extended conservation approaches from artefacts scale to site scale. The Act no 2863 has been adopted in 1983, which is an important turning point in national conservation policies. Planning-management and institutional arrangements brought during this period still constitute main legislative basis for conservation policies today. It has been revised after 2003 with additional arrangements and regulations. It is followed by recent sixth era encovering period from 2003 up to day -present situation- (Table 2.1).

Table 2.1 Historical generation of legislative arrangements related to archaeological conservation policies in Turkey

PERIOD		POLICY FRAMEWORK		GOVERNMENTAL POLICY			PROBLEMS AND CONFLICTS
		Legislations	Authorities	Main Approaches	Interest Groups	Management Tools	
Ottoman Period	before 1869	No legislations: special permissions taken from Ottoman Sultans	- No institution: Sultan himself in the name of the Ottoman State	- Permissions for excavation and trade of the findings to foreign countries by excavation groups	- Ottoman State; foreign excavation groups, their ambassadors; owner of the excavation area	- Excavation leaders pay money to the owner of the excavation area - Share of findings between the Ottoman State and excavation groups	- Problems between owner of the excavation area and foreign excavation groups
	1869-1873	<i>I. Asarı Atika Nizamnamesi</i> (1869)	- 'Müze-i Hümayun' - establishment of 'Meclis-i Kebir-i Maarif' as central authority	- Initial awareness: the rest of archaeological findings shared with excavation group will be put in 'Müze-i Hümayun' in Istanbul	- Ottoman State; foreign excavation groups; owner of the excavation area - Visitors (tourists)	- Permissions: Governmental License for each excavation site and approval of the land owner - Control: A governmental officer during the excavation  - Share of findings between the Ottoman State, excavation group and land owners	- Problems between the Ottoman and Foreign States about 'whose item' the archaeological assets are - Conflicts between the land owners or local governors and an foreign excavation groups - conflict between 'right of ownerships and constructions' with State Property condition of archaeological assets
	1874-1883	<i>II. Asarı Atika Nizamnamesi</i> (1874)	- 'Müze-i Hümayun' - Maarif Nezareti as the central authority	- Share of findings into three among the State, excavation group and owner of excavation area - Archaeological assets and all the excavated findings are 'State property' - No exportation of excavated findings abroad - The owners; having archaeological assets in their lands, have no right to destruct or remove them		- Permission: Governmental License for each excavation site and approval of the land owner - Control: A governmental officer during the excavation - Banning: The export of any archaeological findings by excavation groups is forbidden. - Banning: destruction of assets, any building activity, re-use of ruined stones and re-function of remains for use of such as house, storage or barn are banned.	
	1884-1905	<i>III. Asarı Atika Nizamnamesi</i> (1884) (Osman Hamdi Bey)					
	1906-1923	<i>IV. Asarı Atika Nizamnamesi</i> (Osman Hamdi Bey)	- Local units under the structure of 'Müze-i Hümayun'				
Republican Period	1923-1951	- <i>IV. Asarı Atika Nizamnamesi</i> - Municipality Law no 1510  - draft legislation in 1931 and 1933	<i>Eski Eserler ve Müzeler Umum Müdürlüğü</i> ; Conservation Council of Monuments as the central authority - <i>Türk Tarih Kurumu</i>	- Archaeological assets and all excavated findings are 'State property'; their exportation or destruction isn't allowed - Local authorities are responsible from the prevention of re-use of old building materials during new urbanization activities	- State and related central authorities - Research and excavation groups; owner of the excavation area - People living on the archaeological sites - Local authorities: Municipalities	- Permission, Control and Banning conditions adopted during the previous period are still valid during this period - Control: A local commission of specialists controlling development plans during urbanization activities  - Financial Tool: 0.5% budget of the Special Province Administration and 1 % budget of Municipalities to be shared for conservation act. in cities	- Financial problems for conservation studies - Destruction of archaeological assets during urban development activities in cities
	1951-1973	- <i>IV. Asarı Atika Nizamnamesi</i> - the Law no 5805 - the Law no 6785	- Establishment of the High Council of Immovable Old Assets and Monuments <i>GEEAYK</i>	- Integration of conservation activities into town and country planning legislations - Recognition and integration of socio-cultural values and similarities of local people living in rural environments into archaeological researches by Halil Zübeyr Koşay - First salvage archaeological studies in regional scale against construction of Keban Dam			- Regional development projects and conservation policies which base on salvage excavation in Keban dam construction
	1973-1983	- Law no 1710	- General Directorate of Old Assets & Museums - <i>GEEAYK</i>	- Definition of <i>Sir</i> : Conservation approach from single-structure scale to site scale - Legislations regarding revisions of settlement plans for the sake of conservation of old assets			-Preliminary studies in conservation policies for site scale
	1983-2003	- 1982 Constitution - Conservation Law no 2863/3386: - Laws no 2872, 2873 and 2634 - Principle decisions by <i>HCC</i>	- High Council of Conservation of Cultural and Natural Assets ( <i>HCC</i> ) - Regional Councils for Conservation of Cultural and Natural Assets ( <i>RCC</i> )	- Conservation of cultural assets (& archaeological assets) is the main responsibility of the Government (in 1982 Const.) - integration of conservation of archaeological sites within town and country planning process - Decentralization of conservation responsibilities in regional and local level by Municipalities and Regional Conservation Councils - Integration of archaeological assets into environmental policies through designation of National Parks and SPAs	- State: MCT and MEF - Local people, research and Excavation groups - Municipalities & Special Provincial Administration - Tourism Sector; - Sectors of Energy, Industry, Construction etc.	- A specific planning tool for conservation areas: 'conservation and development plans' - Special management plans for Specially Protected Areas and National Parks - Control tools defined through Implementation Plans:	- Increase in number and content of legally protected areas and authority conflicts - Exceptions in conservation policies for tourism developments in coastal areas - sectoral conflicts: Tourism and other sectors in coastal ar.
	2003-today	- Law no 2863/5226; - Law no 5226; - Laws no 2872, 2873 and 2634	- Agency for SPAs, - Gen. Dir. of Environ. Protection and National Parks - Local: Municipality Special Provincial Admin.	- Integration of intangible values within the content and definition of cultural asset - Broadening of the content of definitions and related planning tools for archaeological sites - Strengthening of tourism policies by the designation of Culture and Tourism Conservation and Development Plans	- ...Interest groups stated in previous period - Fisheries in coastal areas - Private sectors & Incorporated Entities that can run the archaeological sites	- Control: Establishment of local units ( <i>KUDEB</i> ) - New planning and management tools: site planning projects for archaeological sites and 'management plan' for conservation sites - Financial tools: 10 % budget of the Property Taxes to be shared for conservation act. For each Province - Special protocols for the run of archaeological sites by inc. entities for enhancement by visitors; <i>TOKİ</i> shares	- More authority conflicts - More sectoral groups targeted through legislations - Fragmentation in planning and management context

### 2.1.1.1 Ottoman Period

Archaeological excavations have started with the rise of interest in collection of old assets and items; which has born in Europe throughout middle ages and increased with obsessions in discovery of ancient civilizations. These interests have directed attentions of several researchers and travelers to ancient geographical locations such as Egypt, Middle East and Anatolia (Asia Minor). Especially, with developments in discipline of archaeology during 18.century, this era has witnessed remarkable discoveries of important civilizations (Diler, 2008:45; Akın, 1993:237; Jokilehto, 1999:56).

Throughout their studies; researches are obsessed with idea of exploring important settlements or monuments of ancient periods. Since several of significant ancient settlements are located within administrative boundaries of Ottoman State during that period, they have paid great interest on archaeological heritage of the Ottoman country. With the increase in number of western travellers visiting Anatolia, who have published their studies on their return, content of archaeological potential of the Ottoman Empire has spreaded throughout Europe. This situation has directed English, French and German groups to conduct excavations in several locations of Anatolia. One of attractive regions for discoveries of ancient settlements has been Anatolia -Asia Minor-. After excavations, transportation of important findings and ruins to their countries has been a great task to deal with. Therefore, collected findings have been brought by roads or railways until harbors and exported through sea routes . As Texier has stated (2002:11); closeness of ancient settlements to the coasts made it practical to transport ancient ruins to abroad.

- *Attitude of Ottoman State towards Archaeological Heritage: Governmental Policies:*

With special permissions taken from Ottoman Sultans by foreign ambassadors, foreign researchers have started several investigations and excavations on important settlements of ancient period throughout the State, which have resulted with export of several important archaeological assets to their countries (Esin, 1993). Initial awareness regarding archaeological assets by the State has started after the *Tanzimat* Period as a result of reactions from local intellectuals against exportation of antique assets abroad by foreign excavators (Akın, 1993:233). In result, four legislations are prepared by Ottoman State during 1869-1906, which are concluded with final regulation of *IV. Asar-ı Atika Nizamnamesi (AAN)* used during Republican period until 1973. These regulations mainly

defined relationships between the Ottoman State, foreign excavation groups and owner of the land on which excavations are carried on. First legal regulation related to archaeological assets was *I. Asar-ı Atika Nizamnamesi* (1869). Accordingly, obligations related to archaeological excavations were stated so that related official permits and approval of the owner of the land where excavation takes place would be taken for each excavation. There would be only survey during first year and nothing could be exported after excavations. During all this phase, there would be an officer with excavation group (Madran, 2002:22-48). Through *II. Asarı Atika Nizamnamesi*<sup>25</sup> (1874), it was mentioned not to give harm to immovable assets especially in archaeological areas for excavation purposes. At the end of excavations, findings were shared into three giving one for the State, excavation group and owner of excavation area (AAN, 20 Safer 1291: article 3).

Osman Hamdi Bey, who was assigned as the head of the State Museum (*Müze-i Hümayun*) in 1881, has put great efforts into conservation of archaeological heritage. Firstly, he has banned sharing conditions of archaeological findings through the *III. Asarı Atika Nizamnamesi*<sup>26</sup> (1884). Accordingly, the State has owned all excavated findings. Similarly, it is stated that exportation of excavated assets out of Country weren't allowed (AAN, 23 Rebiülahir 1301: article 7). Moreover; it is stated that owners; having archaeological assets in their lands, have no right to destruct or remove them<sup>27</sup> (AAN, 23 Rebiülahir 1301: article 4). With these statements, Osman Hamdi Bey conducted a reform in the conservation of the archaeological assets, by which the State became the only actor in the ownership of the archaeological assets and findings. Although there wasn't any specific legislation regarding coastal archaeological heritage during the Ottoman period, definition and content of 'old asset' in *III. Asarı Atika Nizamnamesi* included the ruins that would be found from underground and findings from sea, lakes and rivers<sup>28</sup> (AAN, 23 Rebiülahir 1301: article 3).

With final legislation of *IV. Asarı Atika Nizamnamesi*<sup>29</sup> prepared by Osman Hamdi Bey in 1906; regulations were detailed and expanded including subjects such as organizational structure of Museums in local settings, necessity for specialized professionals and

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<sup>25</sup> *Asar-ı Atika Nizamnamesi*, 24 Mart 1290, 20 Safer 1291.

<sup>26</sup> *Asar-ı Atika Nizamnamesi*, 9 Şubat 1299, 23 Rebiülahir 1301.

<sup>27</sup> Activities related to ruin, destruct, open lime quarry, any kind of building activity, re-use of ruined stones, re-functioning of these remains for other uses such as house, storage or barn were banned within the areas close to the archaeological assets (AAN, 23 Rebiülahir 1301: article 5).

<sup>28</sup> “*Memaliki Osmaniyede mevcut ve mekşuf ve bundan böyle hafriyat ile zahire çıkarılacak ve deniz ve göl ve nehir ve çay ve derelerde zuhur edecek olan her nevi asarı atika kamilen devlete aittir*” (AAN, 23 Rebiülahir 1301: article 3).

<sup>29</sup> *Asarı-ı Atika Nizamnamesi*, 10 Nisan 1322, 29 Sefer 1324

museologists. In second section, it was stated that the old assets located on public or private lands or buildings as well as the ones that would be brought out from underground belonged to the State (AAN 29 Sefer 1324, article 4). Therefore; discovery, conservation and collection of these assets have become under jurisdiction of the State. With these statements, centralization of State in research and conservation of archaeological assets were emphasized. During this period, an official report<sup>30</sup> was presented to the Ministry of Pious Foundations by Mimar Kemalettin. Focusing on conservation principles of immovable cultural assets; he mentioned about principles related to the organization structure of an institution, which will be focused on conservation and maintenance of old assets (Madran, 2009:163). Last legislation of the Ottoman State is “*Asar-I Atika Kanun Tasarısı*”, which has been prepared in 1921; but never put into practice. In second part of draft legislation; the owner which has an immovable old asset in his land, is responsible from its conservation for six weeks time. Afterwards, the State would start expropriation procedures (Madran, 2002:74).

In conclusion, period after 1860s is summarized by Madran (2002:23) as the period when Ottoman Government has started to show more sensitive attitude towards archaeological assets when compared to European excavation leaders, who have been ‘harsh’ by destructing excavation sites since their main scope was to explore and export archaeological findings to their country. Accordingly, first conflict has been occurred between the State and excavation group about whose property archaeological findings would be. Second conflict occurred between land-use rights of owners and conservation of archaeological assets. In order to avoid these conflicts, sharing of findings with the owner was stated through the first and second Regulations. Through draft legislation in 1921, concept of “expropriation” has been introduced for the first time to avoid this conflict, since it was stated that all archaeological findings were belonged to State property after third Regulation.

- *Public Attitudes towards Archaeological Heritage*

While there are remarkable changes in governmental approaches towards archaeological assets in Ottoman Period, attitudes of public and local authorities may differ. Information related to public attitudes during this period can be obtained through notes of travelers especially after 19. century and official written documents between the State and local

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<sup>30</sup> *Evkafı Hümayun Tamiratının Sureti İcrası Hakkında Mimar Kemalettin Beyefendi Tarafından Nezarete Takdim Olunan Layiha* (Madran, 2009:163)

authorities. Foreign travelers have conducted observations related to Ottoman State as well as economical, political and social structure of society. Based on personal observations, they have risk of being subjective. However, using several sources together, general opinions related to public behaviours can be obtained from notes of travelers and diaries of foreign excavation leaders like John Turtle Wood, who have conducted excavations in Ephesus between 1863 and 1874. He expresses his experiences regarding Governmental authorities, people living nearby, workers in excavation, and visitors within excavation area (Wood, 1975).

Accordingly, public attitudes can be grouped in two phases as the situation before and after the increase of archaeological investigations and trade of antiquities in Anatolia in 18. century. Regarding the first phase; it is understood that general attitude of Ottoman society towards archaeological assets were as re-use material and stone quarry areas. Through several written documents of travelers about the re-use of antiquities as stone quarries, some examples are given as follows:

- Important Seljukid monuments of Ayasuluk in Selçuk, including castle, mosque and aquae-ducts were constructed with stones brought from Ephesus. According to notes of Chandler (1972:78), several important archaeological pieces were seen before arriving ancient settlement such as inscription panel of the mosque, granite columns supporting suprestructure, theater seats in butresses of citadell wall.
- Texier (2002:11) has stated that ancient city of Kyme located near Bergama was utilized as stone quarry by the local people. In another notes, Texier (2002:248) states that ruins of Hadriani located in Bursa Orhaneli, were thrown away by owners of land during their agricultural activities. For this reason beautiful cornices, column drums stayed as a hill by citadell walls. Similarly, in ancient settlement of Tralles in Aydın Güzelfortress, local people who have ignored existing ruins and blocks for a long time and started an excavation and used findings in construction of Mosques in Aydın (Texier, 2002:101).
- James Dallaway, who visited İzmir in 1795, has expressed that old seating blocks of ancient theater were used in construction of a khan (Pınar, 1994:95).

In addition to their being utilized as re-use building materials; Chandler (1971:134) gives several examples where marble pieces with Latin or Greek inscriptions are being used as grave stones in rural settings. Carving out interior sections of column drums, they are

being used in openings of wells (Texier, 2002:101). Therefore; before raise of foreign interest towards antiquities, local people have utilized ancient sites for re-use materials, where in several cases they have founded their settlements above them. Ancient ruins that had no use value were neglected and left untouched<sup>31</sup>. However, after 19. century, where number of foreign excavations have raised and trade of antiquities become profitable, attitudes of public have changed. During this period, everyone –foreign visitors, travellers, merchants, excavation leaders, etc.- has tried to take old assets abroad within their physical limits and financial capacities (Texier, 2002:218). Therefore, trade of antiquities has become an economical activity, where ancient settlements are started to be seen as economical resources by public. This has caused increase of destructive actions in ancient settlements:

Aiozoni temple, which is one of rare Greko-Roman temple examples built onto a Phrygian temple, has been destructed by local people living in Çavdarhisar village. Believing that there were gold hidden in column drums, they have tried to burn down the temple. This local story has been told throughout the village on Texier’s visit to Aiozoni. He examined traces on the temple and dated this action as first period of 19.century (Texier, 2002:197). Similarly, Woods (1975:33) has expressed in his memories that, it was common belief among the Ottoman society who have believed that there were treasures hidden into wells or marble sculptures. With motivation of finding these treasures, they have broken down sculptures in several examples. What is important is that; although they used to come across these ancient sculptures during previos periods as well, people haven’t destructed or broken them for social or religious symbolic reasons claiming that they belonged to a previous pagan religion. But; after raise of awareness in economical profit of ‘antiquity’, destructions have become a common habit by the public.

In conclusion, as it is observed through several historic buildings today, re-use of building materials from ancient sites or structures are common through Anatolia starting early ages. This attitude has stemmed from economical and practical reasons. Tradition of re-use material from ancient sites throughout centuries has caused losses and damages in several archaeological settlements. However, several of settlements could be conserved by this way. Seeing traditional houses of Sığacık settlement which are taken from ancient ruins of

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<sup>31</sup> In his visit to İzmir, Texier (2002: 142) states that “...such these ruins which will be remarkable in an European city, are neglected and left on their own in Asian cities because of the number of several examples that are in better conditions”.

Teos, Texier states (Texier, 2002:239) as “several inscription panels that belong to ancient Teos are preserved by staying on walls of Sığacık settlement”. In another example from Didim Apollon Temple, Texier (2002:218) states that those ruins could be preserved due to neglect of local people<sup>32</sup>. Similarly, according to Eyice (Madran, 2002:30) first museology movements in Anatolia goes back to Seljukid period where they have utilized ancient period ornated building materials in citadel walls of city.

During their construction, they have placed ornated stones in such a way that they could present themselves. In several examples through Anatolia, re-use of ancient building materials without destructing them (for instance in lime quarries) have provided their preservation.

Therefore, economical and functional necessity was also accompanied and resulted with preservation and presentation dimension among different cultures. Main destructions regarding ancient settlements in Anatolia have started with increase of antiquity interest and trade of old assets. Up to that era, local people who have either neglected or utilized ancient ruins as re-use material have become actors of old asset trade because of economical reasons. Therefore, numbers of illicit excavations and trade of treasures have increased and spread throughout the community.

Increase in number of foreign excavations in several locations of the Ottoman Empire, have caused spread of curiosity among foreign societies who wanted to see excavations or ancient settlements they have heard before. This fact has generated the preliminary tourism activities in archaeological sites, by which initial destructive impacts of visitors have started by tearing down mosaics or stone pieces<sup>33</sup>. For this reason, breaking pieces from old assets are banned by Government through *I. Asar-ı Atika Nizamnamesi*. This statement can be accepted as initial precautions regarding visitor management impacts in archaeological sites.

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<sup>32</sup> Texier (2002:218) tells about Didyma Apollo Temple as: “The Temple has stayed as marble hill within the village. It is easy to enter into these marble clusters, by which the architectural ornamentations could survive in good condition.”

<sup>33</sup> During his excavations in Odeum in Ephesus, Wood (1975:102) tells about people who come from different countries in order to see o excavation studies and o findings. Through his memories, he complains about visitors, who try to tear down pieces from marble seatings or from arms, nose or ears of sculptures. He states reasons behind behaviours of visitors as their obsession to take these pieces as a memory with them on their return.

### 2.1.1.2 The Period from early years of Republican era until 1983

Efforts and contributions of Osman Hamdi Bey during Ottoman Period in conservation of archaeological assets were delivered to Republican Government through the *IV. Asar-ı Atika Nizamnamesi* (1906). This period was significant in development of new dimensions and approaches in archaeological surveys, since they became important research tools for *National History Thesis*; aim of which was to link the “roots” of Turkish history into pre-Ottoman period of Anatolia (Altınyıldız, 2007:288; Redford, 2007:246). The foundation of Ankara Ethnography Museum in 1928 (Shaw, 2007:265) and Turkish Historical Research Association in 1931, which was reorganized as Turkish History Association in 1935 (Şahin Güçhan and Kurul, 2009:38) were important institutions which had affected historical and archaeological researches throughout Anatolia during the following decades. Not long after foundation of these institutions, Mustafa Kemal Atatürk, the founder of the Turkish Republic, has shown his significance in archaeological researches by starting first excavations in Anatolia and sending young researchers abroad to study different branches including archeology and history of art (Madran, 2002:106). For this purpose, Ekrem Akurgal (1931-1941) and Remzi Oğuz Arık (1926-1931) were sent abroad for archaeology education and took significant roles on their return (Redford, 2007:246).

Hamit Zübeyr Koşay, who was one of the founders of the Institution and director of the Ethnography Museum, was asked by Ataturk to carry out archaeological excavations and to reveal information on pre-Ottoman Turks. During his studies in Anatolia, Koşay has noticed similarities between archaeological record and ethnographic data he has observed in nearby villages (Takaoğlu, 2004:17). Similarly, Arık had codirectorship in first excavation organizations of Alacahöyük, during when he linked researches between Alacahöyük and the Turkish village nearby (Redford, 2007:246). With these studies, Arık and Koşay have leaded birth of ethno-archaeological studies in Anatolia using ethnographic data and analogy in archaeological researches. Accordingly, rural residents of Anatolia were culturally linked to pre-Islamic periods while structuring national history thesis.

In 1931 the Council of Ministers established Conservation Council of Monuments (*Anıtları Koruma Komisyonu*), by which the conservation activities would be executed from the central authority (Madran, 2002:109; Altınyıldız, 2007:290). Accordingly, the Commission developed recommendations related to organizational and financial resources for

conservation and maintenance activities. The Commission published a booklet, which was entitled as ‘We are Obligated to Conserve Our Historical Monuments and Antiquities’ (*Tarihi Abide ve Eserlerimizi Korumaya Mecburuz*) (Altınyıldız, 2007:290). Additionally, there were attempts in order to increase awareness and responsibilities of the Municipalities in conservation of cultural assets located within their administrative areas. They would implement activities in the name of central Commission. Through the Act no 2290<sup>34</sup>, which was adopted in 1933, conservation areas with 10 m. width would be left around the monuments that would be conserved (Act no 2290: article 4G). Similarly, local authorities were enforced by the State in order to provide prevention of re-use of old building materials during new urbanization activities<sup>35</sup> (Madran, 2002:109).

Following these regulations; existing artefacts would be marked onto land-use plans and controlled by a commission including specialists from Museums and Education offices so that destruction of cultural assets during urbanization and settlement activities would be controlled. Furthermore, while developing new roads within cities old assets would be reference in designing their directions (Madran, 2002:158; Şahin Güçhan and Kurul, 2009:27). Henri Prost, the French planner who prepared plan proposals for İstanbul in 1938 designated the area of Hagia Sophia, Hippodrome and Great Palace as an archaeological park leaving protection zone around it (Altınyıldız, 2007:292). In result, it can be noted that important efforts during early years of Republican era included integration of archaeological conservation into urban planning studies during construction of cities. Besides, for the first time a council was to be assigned to control these plans. This planning control mechanism can be accepted as initial forms of local commission controlling planning activities in city.

Another important effort during this period was to create local budgets for conservation activities through Municipalities and Provincial Special Administrations. Through the draft legislation prepared in 1931; 0.5% budget of Provincial Special Administration would be shared for conservation activities in cities (Madran, 2002:160). Similarly, through a draft prepared by Conservation Council for Monuments in 1933, 1% of municipality incomes were to be shared for same purpose. In order to prepare plans and scientific control of implementations, there is a local commission structured under Museums Office, including

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<sup>34</sup> The Municipality Building and Roads Act no 2290 (OG: 21.6.1933/2433)

<sup>35</sup> The Commission reported that ‘Municipalities and Provincial Local Administrations cause destruction of old assets for reasons such as to construct roads or sell their building lots due to lack of information related to values of these monuments and their conservation’ (Madran, 2002:109).

archaeologist, two architects, painter and photographer (Madran, 2002:160). By these regulations; initial efforts for establishment of local commissions responsible from control of planning activities were suggested. However, these two statements weren't put into action. These early efforts could be implemented after 2004; almost 70 years after it had been suggested for the first time.

Through the legislation "Act on the Maintenance and Conservation of Historic Monuments", which was prepared by the commission in 1933; potentials of tourism development and conservation of monuments for visitor presentation is mentioned for the first time (Madran, 2002:125):

"Tourism will also develop in our country; with financial sources supplied by Municipalities it will be possible to achieve survey, maintenance and restoration of historic monuments, as well as their presentation to visitors by cleaning around them" (Madran, 2002:125)

In conclusion, starting from 1930s; important and remarkable efforts related to structuring institutional and financial organizations towards research and conservation of archaeological assets were put into action. While decisions were taken from central institution in national level; implementation process including conservation activities and use of local financial resources were tried to be decentralized by integration of Municipalities into practice. Despite these positive affects, the role of local administrations during 1930s is defined by Şahin Güçhan and Kurul (2009:27) as "limited which was defined with approval of plans and referring to historically significant buildings" located in urban areas.

There were two important legislation groups during the period between 1951 and 1972, which was marked as the Third era: establishment of 'The High Council of Immovable Old Assets and Monuments' (*GEEAYK*) under organizational structure of Ministry of Education by the Act no 5805<sup>36</sup> in 1951. The second important turning point was the changes in planning legislations which aimed to integrate conservation of historic buildings into planning activities of cities. Similar to institutions established during previous periods, HC was a central institution responsible from regulation of principles in conservation field. The Council was mainly interested in conservation activities regarding

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<sup>36</sup> The Act no 5805 on Foundation and Duties of The High Council of Immovable Old Assets and Monuments (OG:9.7.1951/7853)

artefacts in building scale, until the adoption of the Act no 6785<sup>37</sup> in 1956. Accordingly, the The High Council of Immovable Old Assets and Monuments (*GEEAYK*) was given authority in site scale, by which the Council became familiar with the concept of ‘urban conservation area’ (Madran and Özgönül, 2005:5). This period was also important in development of ‘salvage and rescue archaeology’ concept during construction of Keban Dam in South East Anatolia in 1968. For the first time, a systematic survey process has been conducted in regional scale against development impact of dam project, which would submerge several archaeological sites located along riverine environments and stayed within project area under water. Accordingly, several researches and excavation studies were executed by archaeologists including Hamit Zübeyr Koşay. This experience was also a turning point in utilization of ethno-archaeological practice in Anatolia under leadership of Koşay, who has believed that simple agricultural village life have changed very little since prehistoric times both in this region and in most other rural parts of the Anatolia (Takaoğlu, 2004:21). In conclusion, experiences gained in conservation of archaeological heritage during the Second and Third eras were significant in following aspects:

- Integration in conservation of urban archaeological assets into town and country planning legislations,
- Recognition and integration of socio-cultural values and similarities of local people living in rural environments into archaeological researches. But, this approach wasn’t directly integrated with conservation policies; it was initial process of understanding integration of these values.
- Regional archaeological surveys and salvage excavations in order to mitigate impacts of regional development project of Keban Dam.

Remarkable turning point in the era of 1973-1981 was the adoption of the Act no 1710<sup>38</sup> in 1973, which was the first legislation of Turkish Republic replacing Ottoman legislation of ‘*Asarı Atika Nizamnamesi*’, which had been still used in force. Participation of Turkey into two important international Conventions –UNESCO Convention in 1972; and Amsterdam Declaration in 1975- has brought new approaches into national legislations. During this period, efforts related to conservation in site scale gained importance in parallel with development of new concepts and approaches generated in international mediums.

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<sup>37</sup> Development Act no 6785 (OG:16.7.1956/9359)

<sup>38</sup> The Act no 1710 - Old Assets Act (OG:6.5.1973/14527)

The term of ‘*Sit*’ referring to Conservation Areas, which was generated from translation of English word ‘site’, was used in legislative documents from then on (the Act on 1710: article 1). After this period, first systematic survey of cultural assets started throughout Turkey, during when a number of important archaeological settlements were designated as ‘Archaeological Site’ and defined to be conserved in site scale (Şahin Güçhan and Kurul, 2009:29). In addition to survey and registration studies of this period, regulations which stated that “for the sake of conservation a settlement plan could be revised according to the decisions of High Council, was an important contribution towards planning and conservation activities brought by the Act no 1710 during this period (the Act on 1710: article 5). Despite the initial legislations related to the concept of ‘conservation plans’ during this period, there was resistance in practice related to preparation of these plans by Municipalities since the decisions brought by the Act no 1710 were accepted as an “obstacle for development” (Şahin Güçhan and Kurul, 2009:29). The new legislation was also related with conditions related to archaeological surveys and excavations similar to previous AAN, including the responsibilities of excavation directorships regarding compensation payments to the owners of the lands, where excavation studies would take place (the Act on 1710: article 39).

### **2.1.1.3 The Period between 1983 and 2003**

After 1980s, Turkey has gone into a significant period in conservation practice including cultural, archaeological and natural environments, by which most of legislations prepared during this period still constitute the basis of current legislations today. Important factor was increase in number of international conventions Turkey has been participated and committed. Besides, efforts of institutions to follow international concepts and approaches were also effective. The 1982 Constitution, which is main legislation in national level today, states as:

“The State provides protection of historical, cultural and natural values; and for this purpose establishes supportive precautions” (Article 63).

With this article, conservation of historical, cultural and natural assets has been addressed as the main duty of Government. Also, it is stated that international conventions that are participated by the State are parts of national legislations (1982 Constitution: article 90). Therefore, international conventions such as ‘The UNESCO Convention on Protection of the Cultural and Natural Assets’ and ‘The European Convention on Protection of

Archaeological Heritage’, which were legally admitted by Turkey, have been defined as a highest level of legal regulation. Through these two articles within the Constitution, conservation of cultural and natural assets is highlighted by highest level of legal regulation.

Following the 1982 Constitution, adoption of the Conservation Act no 2863<sup>39</sup> in 1983 was an important turning point, by which conceptual framework of conservation has been broadened from ‘artefacts and monuments’ to ‘cultural and natural assets’. The Act no 2863 has included topics directly related with archaeological assets; while other sections included general principles related to conservation-planning conditions and administrative organizations in cultural heritage field. Accordingly, fourth section has stated conditions of excavation and sondages that would be carried out for both scientific and treasure searching purposes. Since, one of the oldest issues connected with archaeological sites since Ottoman periods was treasure searching, which has been still legally allowed by the State on definite circumstances, conditions related such activities have been defined through the Act no 2863 as well. Besides, the conditions regarding the research, sondage and excavations; excavations that would be carried out in the lots of owners; duration of permissions; transportation of findings from excavation areas to museums; compensation expenses related to impacts of excavations studies were stated (the Act no 2863).

Through the Act no 2863/3386; the concept of ‘Conservation and Development Plans’ (*Koruma Amaçlı İmar Planı*) is introduced for the first time in order to define planning decisions within legally designated sites. By this, integration of conservation of Archaeological, Natural, Urban and Historic Sites<sup>40</sup> into town and country planning process is achieved through a specific planning tool rather than development plans. Municipalities are defined as responsible units, who have to prepare the Conservation and Development Plans (CDPs) for Conservation Sites (*Sit Alanı*) located within their administrative boundaries. This was the result of decentralization process of the period, by which municipalities have been donated with authority of preparing development and implementation plans within their administrative boundaries in Turkey.

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<sup>39</sup> The Act no 2863- Conservation Act on Cultural and Natural Assets (OG: 23.07.1983/18113)

<sup>40</sup> ‘Conservation Site’ (*Sit Alanı*) including Archaeological, Natural, Historic, Urban and Urban-archaeological site is defined as “Being traces of various civilizations from pre-historical eras onwards reflecting social, economical, architectural aspects of their historical periods; urban areas and remains and the places subjected to social lives where the immobile cultural assets are densely found or where significant historical events have occurred” (the Act no 2863: article 3/3).

Another important effect of the Act no 2863/3386; was establishment of High Council of Conservation for Cultural and Natural Assets (High Council) as the responsible central authority and establishment of Regional Councils of Conservation for Cultural and Natural Assets (Regional Conservation Council), by which permission and control mechanisms related to conservation activities are decentralized in regional level. Accordingly, High Council was responsible from defining ‘Principle Decisions’ that would be executed by RCCs related to conservation and restoration works of immovable cultural and natural assets, providing co-ordination among RCCs in their decisions, acting as an advisory committee for Ministry by evaluating problems occurred during implementations (Act no 2863/3386: article 5). The RCC have been responsible from registrations of Immovable Cultural and Natural Assets and Conservation Sites, defining transition period conditions, examination and approval of CDPs and related changes defining ‘Conservation Areas’ (*Koruma Alanı*) related to immovable cultural and natural assets (Act no 2863/3386: article 57). In addition to regulations of the Act no 2863/3386; ‘Principle Decisions’ have become important legislative tools for cultural assets including archaeological sites besides. Accordingly, basic issues regarding sub-categories and usage-conservation conditions within Archaeological Sites have been stated through Principle Decision no 658<sup>41</sup>; while related conditions in Natural Sites are stated through Principle Decision no 659<sup>42</sup>.

The period after 1980s was also important in development of conservation policies related to natural environment, which has resulted with establishment of a number of legislations in Turkey. This has affected archaeological heritage located within preserved natural areas since they have become integral part of these environments. Therefore, there are three important legislations that have affected archaeological sites during this period: The Environmental Act no 2872 (9.8.1983, revised in 1986, 1988); and The National Parks Act no 2873 and the Council of Ministers’ Decree for the Establishment of an Agency for Specially Protected Areas (13.11.1989, no 20341)<sup>43</sup>.Accordingly, purpose of

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<sup>41</sup>MoCT, High Council; Principle Decision No: 5.11.1999/658 Archaeological Sites, Protection and Development Principles. Content of archaeological heritage is defined as “on-land, underground and underwater assets reflecting the cultural and social values of ancient civilizations”. Designation status related to sub-categories of archaeological sites is classified as I, II. and III. Degree Archaeological Sites.

<sup>42</sup>MoCT, High Council; Principle Decision No: 5.11.1999/659 Natural Sites, Protection and Development Principles

<sup>43</sup> The Act no 2872 –Environment Act (OG:11.8.1983/18132); The Act no 2873- National Parks Act (OG:11.8.1983/18132); The Council of Ministers’ Decree for the Establishment of an Agency for Specially Protected Areas (OG: 13.11.1989: 20341)

Environmental Act no 2872 is defined as ‘securing and development of healthy, contemporary living conditions of the present and future generations through protection of flora and fauna assets with natural and historical richness of the country’ (the Act no 2872: article 1). By this, historic values are defined as integral elements of natural environment during designation and enhancement of ‘Specially Protected Areas’ (SPAs)<sup>44</sup>.

This statement has led to establishment of ‘Specially Protected Areas’ (SPAs) and related regulations through “Council of Ministers’ Decree for the Establishment of an Agency for Specially Protected Areas” (13.11.1989, no 20341). Establishment of SPAs, and responsible Agency was the result of obligations defined by Barcelona Convention in which Turkey was officially participated. Thus, related decree has been declared in order to designate SPAs and regulate related precautions taking into consideration conservation principles of the Convention. Accordingly, existence of historic, cultural and archaeological values became significant required criteria for designation of SPAs<sup>45</sup>.

Similarly; through the National Parks Act no 2873, areas which possess values of national and international importance are designated as National Park, Nature Park, Nature Monument and Nature Protection Area (the Act no 2873: article 1). These categories have been adapted from nature protection categories defined by IUCN in 1978. Accordingly, required criteria for designation of an area as National Park includes ecosystem values, natural, aesthetic, recreational resource together with cultural resource that are significant with historic, archaeological, mythological, anthropological, ethnographical, sociological traces<sup>46</sup>.

Another important statement brought by the Environmental Act (Act no 2872) was preparation of ‘Environmental Impact Assessments’ (EIA), which has been defined as

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<sup>44</sup> “Specially Protected Areas; include marine and terrestrial areas that are ecologically important in international and national level; and that are vulnerable towards environmental pollution and degradation possessing biodiversity, natural resources together with related cultural resources” (the Act no 2872: article 9).

<sup>45</sup> “Existence of historic, archaeological and cultural values; unity of land and water ecosystems, special of biological, ecological and geomorphologic characteristics, unaltered ecosystems by pressures aroused by fire, activities including mining; easily protected and located distant from agricultural, mining and industry activities which will not be affecting the area in near future; Away from developed environments and will not be settled in near future, important role in conservation of endangered flora and fauna”

<sup>46</sup> “Sites and areas that possess traces and documents of historical, archaeological, mythological, anthropological, ethnographical, sociological events; as well as places that possess traces and memories of important events and people throughout history and examples of architectural and fine arts; objects and significant examples of cultural heritage and related scientific values” (National Parks Regulation No: 1986/19309; article 4)

“studies related to evaluations to define impacts of planned projects on environment; precautions in order to prevent or mitigate negative impacts; monitoring and control of projects and proposals related to alternatives regarding place or technology that will be used” (Act no 2872: article 10). Details related to implementation of EIAs have been stated through the ‘Regulation on Environmental Impact Assessment’ (RN:16.12.2003/25318). Accordingly; “Sensitive Areas”; are defined as “the areas that are vulnerable because of their biological, physical, economical, social and cultural properties; the areas that are designated to be protected according to international conventions accepted by Turkey” (RN:16.12.2003/25318: article 4). According to the Regulation, archaeological sites are included as sensitive zones for which EIAs must be prepared against Impacts<sup>47</sup> during preparation of industrial, infrastructural and transportation investments<sup>48</sup> (RN:16.12.2003/25318: appendix V-Sensitive Zones). With this regulation; statements of European Convention on the Protection of Archaeological Heritage, adopted by CE in 1992 regarding integration of archaeological heritage as well as natural environments into EIA process could be put into practice.

In result; policies regarding archaeological heritage developed during the period between 1983 and 2003 were important for;

- Integration of conservation of archaeological sites within town and country planning process through a specific tool of ‘Conservation and Development Plans’.
- Decentralization of conservation activities and responsibilities in regional level by RCs and local level by Municipalities. While CDPs are prepared by municipalities, they have been approved by Regional Conservation Councils in the name of MoCT.
- Integration of archaeological assets into environmental policies through designation of National Parks and Specially Protected Areas as well as defining these heritage within ‘Sensitive Areas’ that should be evaluated during Environmental Impact Assessments before application of development projects defined through legislations.

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<sup>47</sup> “Impact” is defined as “the direct or indirect; short-term or long-term; temporary or permanent; negative or positive changes that will be caused on environment during preparation, construction and implementation process of a project’ (RN:16.12.2003/25318: article 4).

<sup>48</sup> The projects which require environmental impact assessment studies by MoEF are stated as:“Industrial investments, transportation investments including roads, railways, highways, express ways, airports with landing board above 2100 m; harbors and shipyards (including yacht harbours, marinas); Infrastructural investments including water-ways, special projects for waste storage and recycling, water storage projects,... mining projects (Regulation no:16.12.2003/25318; Appendix I).

#### 2.1.1.4 Changes after 2003 up to Present

Due to difficulties in implementation of the Act no 2863 that have been experienced during the two decades; some changes have been executed by the Conservation Amendment Act no 5226<sup>49</sup> in 2004. With recent changes, the Act no 2863/5226 continues to be the main legislation regarding conservation of archaeological heritage. The subject changes that are brought during this period can be stated as:

- integration of intangible values within content and definition of cultural asset (article 3),
- definition of ‘Ruined Areas’ (*Örenyeri*) for archaeological sites,
- revisions related to preparation process of Conservation and Development Plans (CDPs),
- new planning-management tools: ‘Site Plans’ (*Çevre Düzenleme Projesi*) for Archaeological Sites and ‘Management Plan’ (*Alan Yönetimi*) for conservation sites,
- establishment of local control units of ‘Conservation, Implementation and Control Offices’ (*Koruma Uygulama ve Denetim Bürosu-KUDEBs*),
- new financial tools for conservation and planning studies in local level,

Affected from new approaches in planning fields from rational planning approaches towards more strategic and participatory models; issues related to planning process and results of Conservation and Development Plans were changed with revisions in 2004.

Accordingly; aim of CDPs has been stated as (the Act no 2863: article 3/a:8):

“...scopes, tools, strategies and planning decisions.. in order to achieve conservation of cultural and natural assets within principles of sustainability;... achieving benefits of people living and working within area and their economical development; ...participatory area models within principles of subsidiarity (*Yerindenlik*) and financial dimensions of implementation”.

A new planning tool named directly related with Archaeological Sites was brought with the new regulations. Accordingly, aim and content of ‘Site Plans’ (*Çevre Düzenleme Projesi*) has been defined as to solve problems aroused from existing circulation and usage conditions while providing technical equipments according to necessities of the site in order to open them for visitors preserving their archaeological potentials with a controlled way (the Act no 2863: article 3/a:9). While planning process and outcomes of CDPs have

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<sup>49</sup> The Act no 5226 - Amendments on Conservation Act on Culture and Natural Assets and various Acts (OG: 14.07.2004)

more strategic planning manner; Site Plans are operational plans prepared in detailed scales within the frameworks of CDPs aiming to solve technical and physical necessities of archaeological sites for visitor presentation.

In addition to Site Plans, a new management tool named as ‘Site Management Plans’ (*Alan Yönetim Planı*) to be prepared for ‘Management Areas’ (*Yönetim Alanı*) together with their buffer zones and ‘Nexus Points’<sup>50</sup> (*Bağlantı Noktası*) has been introduced for Conservation Sites. Boundaries of ‘Management Areas’ will be defined by the MoCT taking into consideration related authorities in order to achieve coordination and consensus among central and local authorities with NGOs responsible from conservation and planning of these areas. The aim of Site Management Plans (SMPs) is defined as:

to achieve effective conservation, enhancement, evaluation of archaeological sites, their buffer zones and Nexus Point together; sustaining their development around a vision and theme and integrating them with cultural and educational necessities of community” (Regulation No: 2005/26006: article 3/a:10)<sup>51</sup>.

Since the aim of SMPs is to achieve coordination among fragmented situation of authorities responsible from planning and management studies in local level including Municipalities and central level including other Ministries, MoCT defines superiority in decision-making process for conservation sites. But juxtapositions with National Parks and SPAs, which are also defined as specially planned and managed areas by other central institutions are conflictive.

According to the Regulation; SMPs for urban conservation sites will be prepared by Municipalities. At this point, the technical and personnel capacities of local administrations in order to handle preparation of these plans are questionable since the past two decades of Turkey have shown that Municipalities had difficulties in preparation of appropriate CDPs (Şahin Güçhan, 2002:59). With the recent changes; the ‘planning process’ and expected outcomes for both CDPs and SMPs, which require strategic planning manner rather than just physical land use decisions, have similarities with each other. Thus, difference between expected outcomes of these two plans especially in urban conservation sites is questionable. Previously, controls of implementation process for conservation and

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<sup>50</sup> ‘Nexus Point’; are related with management areas although they are not directly located within these areas in order to sustain their management and development within similar vision and themes because of their archaeological, geographical, cultural and historic reasons (Act no 2863: art. 3/12).

<sup>51</sup> Regulation on Foundation and Duties of Site Management and Monument Councils and Condition and Principles related to Establishment of Management Areas (OG: :27.11.2005/26006)

restoration activities were given to Municipalities. However due to problems aroused during this period, a new local control unit has been established with the changes brought by the Conservation Amendment Act 5226. Accordingly; Conservation, Implementation and Control Offices (Control Offices); which consist of professionals from art history, architecture, city planning, engineering and archaeology disciplines would be established within administration of Metropolitan Municipalities, Governorships and other Municipalities that will be approved by the Ministry (The Act no 2863: article 10).

These local offices are responsible from control of implementation activities related to conservation plans and projects approved by Regional Councils as well as permissions related to simple repairs of immovable cultural assets. The Control Offices will execute their duties in coordination with Regional Councils. With the establishment of Control Offices; efforts related to structuring a local unit consisting of a professionals group that would control conservation activities, which have been mentioned during the draft legislation studies of 1930s for the first time, could be finally put into action after 2004. Additionally, 'Project Offices', who are responsible from preparation of survey, restitution and restoration projects for immovable cultural assets, have been established within administrative structure Provincial Local Administrations (The Act no 2863: article 10). With these changes, decentralization process of planning and control of conservation activities have been strengthened through a better structured institutions and execution process than 1980s. Despite the positiveness of new structural organizations, level of financial, technical and human resources of the local administrations is important criteria that will affect success of implementation (Şahin Güçhan and Kurul, 2005:165; Madran, 2005:252).

One of the significant aspects of recent regulations is introduction of new financial tools that will be used for immovable cultural assets and conservation sites. Accordingly, with the revisions in the Act no 2863; ten percentage of property taxes collected throughout provinces according to the 1319 Property Taxes Act<sup>52</sup>; would be shared for conservation studies of cultural assets located within boundaries of municipalities located in that province (the Act no 2863: article 12). With later changes through the Act no 5835<sup>53</sup> adopted in 2009, the Provincial Local Administrations (PLAs) could spend up to 30% of

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<sup>52</sup> The Act no 1319- Act of Property Taxes (OG:29.07.1970/13576)

<sup>53</sup> The Act no 5835- Amendment Act on Conservation Act on Cultural and Natural Assets (OG:11.02.2009/27138)

this budget for conservation and planning of immovable cultural assets and Conservation Sites. Similarly; there have been additional legislations in order to increase financial resources that can be saved for conservation studies. The aim of these changes was to direct local administrations (mainly municipalities and PLAs) to share financial resources for conservation and planning studies in relation with cultural assets. Additionally; there have been changes related to private sector in order to provide economical supports for conservation studies. According to the Act No 5225<sup>54</sup> (OG:21.07.2004/ 2552); it is aimed to support investors who would share funds for cultural investments including construction and running of cultural centres, museums, archives, etc; research, documentation, inventory and publication of cultural and intangible heritage (Act no 5225: article 4). Similarly, through the Act no 5228<sup>55</sup>; there will be discounts in tax payments for the private sector who would support conservation and restoration studies for cultural assets as well as salvage excavations, archaeological excavations and field surveys (Act no 5228:article 89/7).

After 1990s; the increase in number of designated natural conservation areas under different legislations has aroused conflicts either among responsible authorities or between private sectors and authorities during implementation of legislations. Due to accumulation of various activities, coastal areas are one of leading areas that are subjected to such conflicts. Thus, a number of legislations have been adopted in order to mitigate these problems regarding coastal archaeological environments. With revisions in the Environmental Act (Act no 2872) in 2006, establishment of marine fish farms are forbidden within closed bays and shores with natural and archaeological sites since these areas are defined as sensitive areas (Act no 2872: article 9). Thus, it is aimed to protect coastal archaeological and natural sites from pollution aroused by fish farms<sup>56</sup>.

Similarly; special regulations related to administrative conflicts in relation with coastal archaeological and natural sites are stated through the Principles Decisions of High Council in the name of MoCT. Accordingly, principles for location of fish-farms in relation with coastal archaeological and natural site areas are stated in Principle Decision

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<sup>54</sup> The Act no 5225 on Encouragement of Cultural Investments and Enterprises (OG: 21.07.2004/ 25535)

<sup>55</sup> The Act no 5228- Amendments Act on Several Acts and Decree no (OG:31.07.2004/25539).

<sup>56</sup> The Act no 5491- Amendment Act on 2872 Environment Act (OG:13.05.2006/26167)

no 725<sup>57</sup>. Conditions related to construction of service facilities in archaeological sites within SPAs are stated through Principle Decision no: 70<sup>58</sup>; while conditions related to these constructions in coastal archaeological sites are stated through Principle Decision no 715<sup>59</sup>.

In result, there have been important legislative changes throughout a number of Acts and Regulations adopted since 2004, which will affect conservation, planning and management of archaeological environments. Accordingly, the broadening of content and definitions related to planning tools for archaeological sites and introduction of SMPs for Archaeological Sites can be evaluated as positive issues of these changes. Besides, preparation process and expected outcomes of CDPs are revised from rational planning approach towards strategic and participatory planning models.

For implementation of planning and management studies in local level, conservation responsibilities of Municipalities and PLAs are increased and strengthened by new institutional and fiscal arrangements. Furthermore, in order to contribute financial support of private sectors for survey, excavation, presentation and conservation studies in archaeological sites; special arrangements are provided.

Despite these positive purposes which aim to strengthen the execution of the Act no 2863; the uncontrolled and improper applications during implementation process have risks for both archaeological and cultural heritage areas. The implementation rights of local governments together with the Act no 5366<sup>60</sup> give political power which may result with severe interventions and changes in urban conservation areas including archaeological sites. The experiences occurred during the past few years in Turkey have shown such negative implementations (Şahin Güçhan and Kurul, 2009:167). Similarly; the ability of usage and running of archaeological sites by private sectors may cause overweighing of economical concerns more than scientific necessities of the site.

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<sup>57</sup> MoCT, High Council: Principle Decision No: 19.12.2006/725: Fisheries Incentives within the areas defined by the Act no 2863.

<sup>58</sup> MoCT, High Council, Principle Decision No:701; Construction of Service units in Archaeological Sites within SPAs. (17.13.2003)

<sup>59</sup> MoCT, High Council, Principle Decision No:715; Construction of Service units in Archaeological Sites on Coastal Areas other than SPAs (03.05.2006)

<sup>60</sup> The Act no 5366- Act on Revitalization and Re-functioning of Degraded Historic and Cultural Immovable Assets (OG:5.7.2005/25866).

## **2.1.2 Conservation and Development Policies regarding Coastal Environments**

Coastal environments of Turkey have gone into rapid changes after 1960s due to development pressures, among which tourism has been one of the leading factors. In addition to conservation policies related to natural and cultural environments, coastal development policies and related legislations are closely related with conservation and development of coastal archaeological environments, among which coastal and tourism legislations are the fundamental ones.

In national level, approaches of ‘policy’ and ‘planning’ may have close meaning with no distinct boundaries since they both aim to formulate goals and scopes (Kay and Alder; 1999:112). In this sense, analysis of 5 year Development Plans, which are prepared to state national frameworks and regional strategies by addressing both sectoral and spatial planning issues since 1960s, are important in order to evaluate generation of coastal development policies in Turkey. In relation with Development Plans, analysis of coastal legislations, which regulate planning issues of coastal areas and tourism legislations, which are closely related with transformation of coastal archaeological and natural environments takes significant part during discussions of current situation.

### **2.1.2.1 Conservation and Development of Coastal Areas through National Development Plans**

Through the I. Development Plan (1963-1967); initial focus has been given for development of tourism, which was defined as fundamental sector to be supported for recognition of the country. Thus, development of roadways and increase of transportation capacities for tourism purpose was stated for the first time as a main strategy by this plan. Focus of II. Development Plan (1968-72); were concentrated on importance of regional development stressing topics on planning and urbanization with specific reference to the Eastern Marmara, Çukurova, Antalya and Southeast Anatolia, some of which had been mentioned in the I. Development Plan before. Emphasis on tourism sector was increased by the 3. Development Plan (1973-77) stating that:

Due to limitations of underground and on-land infrastructural conditions; it is not efficient to spread tourism activities throughout the country, so priority areas can be defined in tourism areas’ (article 1179/1).

For this purpose, planning studies for tourism development were carried on in specific areas such as Goreme, Uludağ, South Aegean and partially in Marmara regions which might have been selected according to their tourism potentials with reference to their natural characteristics. It was also stated that the goal of “mass tourism” defined by the former II. Development Plan would be carried on (article 1180). Under the heading of ‘principles and precautions’; the emphasis on development of coastal was mentioned stating that:

Related administrative regulations will be prepared in order to provide public use and protection of the touristic and national park quality (potential) areas of coastal environments. The priorities of public use will be given to the physically planned and rapidly developing tourism areas’ (article 1193/4).

Following; national tourism policies started with a scope to increase tourism capacity and related infrastructural conditions of the country by defining priority areas in tourism areas during 1970s. This aim directed special attention to coastal areas due to high tourism potentials with their natural characteristics and cultural resources. Enhancement and protection of recreational potentials of coastal areas for public use was also mentioned during this period.

Not long decades after development of coastal sprawls; water and marine pollution problems generated by settlements, industrial and agricultural reasons were mentioned for the first time through the IV. Development Plan (1979-83) due to the participation of Turkey in Barcelona Convention. However, developments related to mass tourism were continued by increasing densities throughout the priority regions (article 846). For this purpose, it was aimed to develop ‘Organized Tourism Areas’ for development of proper investments and facilities for mass tourism as well as physical planning studies (article 1554); which resulted in increasement of accommodation and transportation capacities (especially air transportation) in tourism areas. Additionally it was stated that there would be ‘further legal administrations in order to provide use of sea, lake and river coasts for public use and to avoid construction of secondary housing’ (article 1555).

Under the heading of ‘Tools related to Economic Purposes’ (article 18); it was foreseen that geographical location as well as natural and historic potentials of Turkey would provide high economic income for the country. So, coastal areas and other natural and historic resources would be conserved and protected with additional support for exploitation of these areas for tourism and public use. Moreover, local tourism efforts such

as ‘local pensionships’ would encouraged for improvement of tourism sector. Significance of airports in exposure of Turkey to mass tourism was defined once more (article 21). In result, tourism developments on coastal areas have continued during this period, which has resulted with establishment of organized tourism areas especially in Antalya and Southwest Aegean Coasts.

Through the V. Development Plan (1985-89); it was given significance on development of tourism especially by diversification of existing tourism types to achieve more environmental-contributed tourism activities. So, under the heading of ‘Tourism Targets’ (article 431); principles and policies were stated as:

“Natural, historic, archaeological and cultural aspects of Turkey together with tourism potentials (winter, hunting tourism, water sports, festival tourism as well as existing other tourism types) will be exploited through principles of protecting ecological balance, clean and healthy environments” (article 431/1).

“Integration of ‘conservation strategies’ with ‘tourism development strategies’ will be provided in the exploitation of natural and cultural environments for tourism purposes” (article 431/5).

Thus; after the second half of 1980s, integration of conservation strategies with tourism development strategies was stated as the main principle of the State. Legislative arrangements related to environment and cultural assets with the adoption of the Acts no 2863; 2872 and 2873 and statements related to exposure of some areas to tourism by taking them under protection through the Development Plans has resulted with establishment of a number of SPAs in coastal tourism areas. Parallel to legislations related to conservation of natural and cultural assets, legislations related to increase development of tourism sector were put into action with the Tourism Incitement Act no 2634 in 1982.

Throughout the VI. Development Plan (1990-1994); an emphasis on conservation-use balance for tourism purposes were mentioned primarily in several articles. Additionally, searching for ‘quality’ in tourism was put foreword:

Emphasis and priorities will be given to environmental problems and conservation of natural beauties; some areas will be exposed to tourism by taking them under protection (article 66).

“Values related to cultural and natural heritage of mankind will be protected effectively; tourism activities and investments will be planned and implemented by taking into consideration environmental and cultural landscape principles” (article 729)

Giving priorities into protection of natural beauties and cultural values exposure of some areas for tourism by taking them under protection will be encouraged” (article 732)

Following, some changes related to statements for development of mass tourism occurred since negative impacts of mass tourism on environment were mentioned by international papers and conventions during this period. Thus, instead of mass tourism, “small capacity investments and family management models” (article 733) were mentioned. Environmental and coastal policies mentioned through the VI. Development Plan can be summarized as follows:

A national master plan will be prepared to regulate exploitation and economic use of coastal areas and shorestrips for public benefits in priority (article 1011).  
Studies related to preparation of a legal arrangement in order to avoid the increase of dense settlements in coastal areas will be established (article 1012).

In practice; this period has experienced severe conflicts between tourism development strategies and conservation of natural and archaeological resources especially in the coastal areas. While a number of areas were designated as Organized Tourism Areas; construction of a tourism resort in Dalyan-İztuzu was been cancelled with rejections and efforts of the NGOs and public press (Ekinci, 1988:67). This experience can be accepted as the increase of public awareness and NGO movements in environment which has resulted with cancellation of the tourism plan by the Government. Today this area is protected as a SPA. So, by the second half of 1990s, organized tourism areas and high level designated conservation areas –National Parks and SPAs- are located especially along Antalya, Muğla and south Aegean coasts. Studies related to coastal legislations, which have started during 1970s, were finalized during this period with approval of the Coast Act in 1992.

Through the VII. Development Plan (1995-2000); problems related to lack of varieties in tourism types such as golf, winter, mountain (*Yayla*), thermal, yachting, caravan, marine cruise, congress and entertainment tourism types were mentioned. Efforts related to coastal management studies were stated for coastal areas and tourism. Within ‘regional development’ strategies, it was stated that:

In order to minimize deterioration of environment, cultural and natural assets; issues related to conservation of ecological balance during choice of location for settlement and development areas will be taken into consideration significantly. Regional development approaches, which will protect not only eco-systems, but also cultural and natural assets; based on sustainable development approaches by activating local resources for this purpose will be established

As an important international milestone; effects of the Rio Declaration (1992) can be visualized through the preparation of VII. Development Plan in which environmental policies were based on sustainability. With this concern, it was stated that the Local Agency 21, which was accepted after the Rio Environment and Development Conference,

have binding effect on partner countries. It was emphasized that related obligations addressed to member Governments had to be established. So, it was stated that integration of public participation into the decision-making process and environmental management had to be provided.

Again; emphasis of the VII. Development Plan for integration of public participation into decision-making process and environmental management was the result of Rio Declaration (UNCED in 1992) which has directed Governments in 'right of public' in environmental management. This statement resulted with a number of legislative arrangements in order to provide public participation during the planning process in natural and cultural heritage protected areas during the following years.

The VIII. Development Plan (2001-2005) has introduced the term of 'eco-tourism' into the existing tourism types (article 1586). Furthermore, it was stated that "Related arrangement for the development of 'sustainable tourism' within the ecologically sensitive National Park areas would be established" (1587). moreover, it was stated that environmental problems still continued especially in the coastal areas at first. With this concern, it was stated that the studies related to National Environment Action Plan and partnership towards the International Frame Convention for Climate Change was being prepared.

### **2.1.2.2 Coastal Legislations**

Coastal legislation experience of Turkey goes back to the Ottoman period, when coastal areas were defined as the State Property for the first time. Although it was allowed to gain land by reclamation and drainage through the Land Act no 1858 (*1858 sayılı Arazi Kanunu*); sea and lakes were stated to be the common property of public through the *Mecelle* Act no 1876. Through the Act no 643 (*643 sayılı Medeni Kanun*) in 1926, it was stated that "the unowned properties are under jurisdiction of the State" (Eke, 1995:7; Keleş, 2006:726). So, coastal areas were opened and enhanced for public interest.

Initial statements related to coastal legislations were put into action in 1972, until when usage conditions of coastal areas were defined through other legislations (Eke, 1995:7). Accordingly, 10 meters width after coastline was defined and conserved as shore-strip

through the Municipality Building Roads Act no 2290<sup>61</sup> (1933-1957). Throughout sea and lake coasts with tourism potentials and historic environment; it was forbidden to sell, share or give the State lands or building lots to private or incorporated investors, use them as camping-sites and occupy for unobliged situations (the Council of Ministers' Decree, no 7/52; date 12.1.1970). First coast specific legislation is the 1605 Act, which has added the 7. article into the existing the Development Act no 6785. Accordingly, it was forbidden to construct buildings which weren't used for public benefits within shore-strip section of sea, lake and river coasts that were defined as at least 10 meters depth. This was followed by the arrangement of related regulation, by which definitions of 'shoreline, shore, shore-edge line' were mentioned for the first time (Regulation No: 18.1.1975; OG: 15122).

Through the 1982 Constitution, which is still the highest level of legislations today, usage conditions related to coastal environments are stated as:

Shores are under the jurisdiction and responsibility of the State. Public benefit is primarily concerned in enhancement of sea, lake and river shores and from shore strips. Widths of shores and shore strips regarding usage conditions for public benefits are established by the law (article 43).

So; 'publicity' of coastal areas which has to be safeguarded by the Government is defined as the main criteria. After defining main principles, it is addressed a national law for arrangements of related issues through existing laws. Later on; first coast specific law has been put into action in 1984 with the Coast Act no 3086<sup>62</sup>. Although publicity principle in coastal areas was stated as the main principle; there were contradictory statements giving permissions for industrial, educational, and tourism purposes within shores according to their development plans. Additionally, private developments were allowed in some areas if related plans would be approved by Ministers' Decree. Because of these conditions which were against publicity and public rights in enhancement of coastal environment as stated through the 1982 Constitution, the 4., 6., 9. and 13. articles of the 3086 Act were cancelled in 1986. Since implementation of other articles became impossible as well; the Court decided for the cancellation of the whole law (Eke, 1995:11; Keleş, 2006:735). In order to avoid conflicts until the arrangement of a new law; the Ministry of Public Works and Settlements published a Circular<sup>63</sup>, which has directed usage conditions in coastal areas for a long time until new arrangement has been put into action in 1992 by the Coast Act no 3621.

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<sup>61</sup> The Act no 2290 - Municipality Building and Roads Act (OG: 21.6.1933/2433)

<sup>62</sup> The Act no 3086 – Coast Act (OG: 1.12.1984:18592).

<sup>63</sup> MoPWS; Circular no 110; date: 15.7.1987.

Combined mention of conservation of coastal areas with their cultural and natural characteristics has been stated for the first time by the Coast Act no 3621<sup>64</sup>. Purpose of the Coast Act is stated as to establish principles for protection of sea, natural and artificial lakes, river shores as well as shore strips which are continuation of these places; and their utilization for public benefits by taking into consideration their natural and cultural aspects (Act no 3621: article 1).

Through this statement; geographic content of coastal area is defined firstly. Accordingly, it is not just the connection line of marine and terrestrial sections; but also included geographical continuation affected from this area in terrestrial direction. Secondly, conservation of coastal areas with their cultural and natural characteristics is stated as the main purpose. Through several legislations; physical modification of coastline (former settlement and environmental laws) are tried to be controlled in order to conserve their natural characteristics. The Coast Act is the only legislation which mentions about cultural characteristics of coastal areas that must be conserved. Thirdly, ‘publicity’ and ‘equity’ in enhancement of coastal areas with their cultural and natural aspects are emphasized as primary and fundamental principle as stated in the Constitution (article 5). Therefore all, there are three important goals defined through this legislation related to conservation-usage conditions:

- geographical unity of coastal areas and their shore-strips (hinterlands)
- conservation of cultural-natural characteristics coastal areas
- publicity and public benefits from enhancement of coastal areas

Detailed conditions related to implementation of the Coast Act -including usage conditions for public benefits, usage conditions, planning and development issues - are stated through the Regulation for the Implementation of the Coast Act<sup>65</sup>. Accordingly, spatial definitions and zonings related to “Shore-edge line, Shore and Shore-strip” were given. Due to the publicity principle in use of coastal areas and shore-strips, they are not allowed to construct buildings except for the ones stated through the Regulation (article 5). Buildings that will be developed in the ‘Shore-strip’ can start after 50 m. away from the ‘Shore-edge line’. This line is called ‘Building Approach Line’. Not exceeding ‘Building Approach Line’, depth of shore-strips is determined according to the activities that will take place and

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<sup>64</sup> The Coast Act no 3621 (OG:17.04.1990/20495).

<sup>65</sup> The Regulation for Implementation of the Coast Act, (OG: 03.08.1990/20594)

natural boundaries (article 5; amendment by 1.7.1999-3830-2). Details related to planning and usage conditions of coastal areas are discussed in section 2.3.2.

During the following years; some conditions related to implementation of the Coast Act have been changed by a new Regulation<sup>66</sup>. Accordingly, Immovable Cultural Assets in the shore-strips which are registered according to the Conservation Act no 2863 would be protected. Usage and construction conditions related to these buildings would be defined according to the decisions of Regional Conservation Councils (Regulation: article 2). Therefore, planning conditions for registered buildings or designated sites are given according to conservation and development plans or decisions of Regional Conservation Councils in building-lot scale. In result; although the aim of the Coast Act is stated as ‘to protect the natural and cultural characteristics of the coastal areas’, it is not a conservation law. It regulates settlement principles within coastal areas by banning new constructions within defined zones. Thus, there aren’t detailed issues regarding conservation of legally protected areas.

Arrangements related to conservation of existing historic tissue are only mentioned through the Bosphorus Act No 2960<sup>67</sup>, which is a special coastal planning legislation related to planning and usage conditions of the Bosphorus area in Istanbul. Accordingly; development of new areas in accordance with its natural and historical environment and revitalization of recreational uses according to traditional use of the Bosphorus area is encouraged. Moreover; restoration studies related to existing cultural and natural assets are given priority (the Act no 2960: article 1). In addition to limitations related to physical development issues, visual protection zones to protect visual quality and scenic values of the Bosphorus area are introduced. It is divided into sub-sections as Shore, Shore-strip, Front-view Zone (*Öngörünüm Bölgesi*) and Back-view Zone (*Geri Görünüm Bölgesi*) and Impact Zones (*Etkilenme Bölgesi*). Details related to implementation of these conditions are stated through development plans of the Bosphorus that would be conducted by Greater and District Municipalities. Although, purpose of the Bosphorus Act were defined on good basis at the beginning, circumstances aroused by legislations which have legitimized illegal constructions and mass sprawls throughout later decades have caused problems in application of the law and weakened its principles. With all these coastal legislations today; while in some coastal towns, the shore-strip zone is not enough to conserve the

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<sup>66</sup> The Amendment Regulation on the Regulation for Implementation of the Coast Act.

<sup>67</sup> The Bosphorus Act no 2960, OG:22.11.1983/18229.

cultural and natural characteristics of new development zones (Figure 2.1); some traditional coastal towns have legislative problems since the whole town stays within such a defined zone (Figure 2.2).



Figure 2.1 Constructions behind Shore-strip zone in Kaş (Source: Personal Archive, 2008)

Figure 2.2 Kaleköy (Simena) village which stays in shore-strip zone (Source: Personal Archive, 2008)

### 2.1.2.3 Tourism Legislations and Coastal Areas

Housing various types of activities, there are high number of sectors located within coastal areas causing conflicts in conservation and use balance. Among them, tourism sector is closely related with transformation of cultural, archaeological and natural characteristics of coastal areas. Starting after 1980s; tourism has been defined as an important potential for national economical resource as stated throughout Development Plans. Following, Tourism Incitement Act no 2634<sup>68</sup> has been adopted in order to increase tourism investments through development of ‘Tourism Areas’ and ‘Tourism Centres’.

With the changes by the Act no 4957 in 2003, definitions of Tourism Areas and ‘Tourism Centres’ have been converted into ‘Cultural and Tourism Conservation and Development Areas’ (CTCDAs). The aim of CTCDAs is stated as to conserve and develop areas with dense cultural and natural values and high tourism potential areas (the Act no 4957: article 1/b). Through the Act, publicity principle of coastal areas in tourism areas is stressed as

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<sup>68</sup> The Act no 2634- The Tourism Encouragement Act, (OG:16.03.1982/17635).

“Buildings can be constructed if they contribute to conservation and usage of areas that are under jurisdiction of the State for public benefits”. Similarly, conservation principles are defined as:

Construction of buildings must not damage natural and cultural characteristics of that environment and interventions in coastal areas must not cause modifications or degradations in their characteristics (the Act no 4957: article 6).

Accordingly; before establishment of development of tourism areas; EIA would be prepared with reference to the Environmental Act. In parallel with tourism legislations, a number of legislations are conducted in order to provide Treasury areas for tourism developments. Accordingly, the Regulation no 18301<sup>69</sup> on “Allowance of Treasury Areas for Tourism Developments” is adopted by which Treasury lands can be registered to the Ministry of Culture and Tourism so that they are allowed to private or incorporated investor. Additionally; building lots adjacent to tourism area can be allowed similarly to provide building lot unity, if there are limitations stemming from topographical, geological, vegetation characteristics of the area; or due to decrease of area after application of shoreline where tourism developments will be constructed.

Moreover, State properties for tourism developments within State Forest areas (according to the 6831 Forest Law), National Parks, and SPAs are allowed for tourism investments. Similarly, *Mera* areas, within tourism areas can be used for benefit of tourism (additional article 4). In nature protection areas; expropriation studies are executed by MoCT according to consensus of MoEF. Thus, tourism investments in legally protected areas are outweighed for tourism benefits by which all procedures are organized for acceleration of tourism developments.

During last few years, with legislative changes related to authorities of Ministry of Finance, the selling process of Treasury lands for tourism purposes has become easier. In result, coastal areas including natural and archaeological sites are subjected to severe transformations and development pressures due to tourism activities starting from 1970s. Impacts of tourism sector and related legislations on coastal areas can be stated as in the following:

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<sup>69</sup> Regulation on Allowance of Treasury Areas for Tourism Developments (OG:28.04.1983/18301 revised in 08.02.1985/85/9115).

- Although; it is stated as if the main scope of CTCDA's is conservation of natural and cultural values; in practice, the priority is given to development of tourism sector through several tourism investments and constructions which have caused irreversible modifications on coastal areas.

- In addition to tourism facilities themselves, infrastructural constructions which serve for the organized tourism areas including airports, highways, marinas and sewage disposal facilities have caused severe modifications on natural and archaeological sites since these areas can be used for infrastructural developments in the name of public benefit. For instance, Dalaman airport is located close to ecologically important coastal habitat area and archaeological site which are located together.

- There have been conflicts in execution of publicity principle of coastal areas in tourism areas after establishment of so many tourism investments and related constructions. In practice; shore-strips which must be open for public enhancement are occupied either physically by coastal structures or because of facility owners who banned public entrance including conservation areas.

- Tourism areas have also generated secondary-housing, by which coastal areas are occupied with mass sprawls of housings. Some of these areas are located within archaeological and natural sites since definite sub-categories of these areas can be opened to secondary housing. Moreover, recent legislations which allowed buying properties by foreign private persons and incorporated entities have accelerated construction of secondary housing in coastal areas. Accordingly; with revisions in the Act no 5444<sup>70</sup>, the number of foreign citizens buying properties are increased especially in Antalya, İzmir, Aydın, Muğla and Aydın in coastal areas and Nevşehir-Ürgüp in central Anatolia (Keskinok, Özgönül, Şahin Güçhan, 2005:87). Common aspects of these areas are their attractiveness and richness for natural and cultural values.

- In addition to physical and environmental problems they arouse; mass tourism developments have generated socio-economic problems for local people living in coastal areas. There are several small rural settings living within coastal archaeological and natural sites which economically depend on agriculture and fisheries. Excessive tourism

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<sup>70</sup> The Act no 5444 – Amendment Act on Indeed Act (OG:7.1.2006/26046); [revised with the Act no 5782 in 15.07.2008]

developments have replaced traditional lifestyles and economic activities of local people who have replaced their traditions with tourism. Although it is stated to support local family investments through Development Plans, they cannot get enough economical shares from tourism since they cannot cope with big investors of mass tourism. And finally; rapid developments in tourism, secondary-housing and coastal cities have caused illegal occupancy of Forest Areas which have aroused legislations related to dismiss of degraded Forest Areas out of the State ownership in recent years.



Figure 2.3 Designated Tourism Area in Kissebüki located in Bodrum peninsula (*Source: Personal Archive, 2010*)

## **2.2 Present Situation: Planning and Management Tools in Relation with Coastal Archaeological Environments**

Kay and Alder (1999) state tools of integrated management as administrative, social, technical and financial tools which are defined through ‘policy and legislations, guidelines, zonings, regulations and enforcements’. Therefore, throughout the second phase of the second chapter existing planning and management tools regarding coastal archaeological environments are discussed by referring to five important stages of decision-making process which consists of ‘survey and registration, preparation of plans, implementation, control and monitoring’ stages within current legislative system in Turkey.

### 2.2.1 Survey and Registration Process

Today, MoCT is the main central authority responsible from survey and registration of immovable cultural and natural assets and conservation sites; while MoEF is responsible from natural protection areas. Among existing conservation areas, archaeological environments are designated through a number of protection area status. Being integrated with natural values especially in unspoilt environments, they are also closely related with natural protection areas. Thus, according to the content of values to be protected (cultural, natural, wildlife, etc) and size of the area to be protected designation status may differ. Therefore, archaeological assets can be designated as “Immovable Cultural Asset” and “Archaeological Site” according to the Act no 2863. While Immovable Cultural Asset includes single structures and buildings such as castles, towers, etc; ‘Archaeological Site’ is applied in site scale which is defined as ‘areas that include underground, above ground and underwater traces of past civilizations starting from existence of humankind up today and reflecting social, economical and cultural aspects of their periods’<sup>71</sup>. Similarly, important historic events related with old periods are designated as ‘Historic Site’ as in Septimus Severius in Silifke, where it is believed that he has died while passing across the Goksu River during Crusader Wars.

“Prohibited areas for diving” are designated to provide security for marine archaeology including wrecks and submerged sections of ancient settlements. Protected marine areas are stated with their coordinates<sup>72</sup>. Since survey of underwater assets aren’t completed in the Eastern Mediterranean and Black Sea sections, it is stated that coastal waters of archaeological sites are from Alanya towards Syria border are closed to diving even for tourism and sports purposes. “Ruins Area” (*Örenyeri*); is a term that has been used for a long time in Turkey for archaeological areas meaning place of ruins and remains. After changes with the Act no 5226 in 2863, this term is stated as a designation status that is defined as ‘partially built and combined areas of human contribution and natural environments, where cultural assets are integrated with natural assets that are products of civilizations from antiquity onwards, which are distinctive, topographically identifiable

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<sup>71</sup> MoCT, High Council; Principle Decision No: 5.11.1999/658 Archaeological Sites, Protection and Development Principles

<sup>72</sup> Council of Ministers’ Decree for the Prohibition of Diving on Marine Protected Areas No: 88/13259

and remarkable in means of historic, archaeological, artistic, scientific, social and technical terms' (Act no 2863: article 3a/7).

Being located within un-spoilt sections of natural environments, archaeological environments can be included by natural protection areas. Among them, National Parks and Specially Protected Areas are directly related with them since existence of archaeological resources is an important criteria in designation of these areas. Additionally, archaeological environments may be located with nature conservation areas because of geological, geomorphological and biodiversity aspects including 'Species/habitat conservation areas'; of endangered species, which are protected according to their endemic situation in national, regional or international scale. Some of these areas are protected through International Conventions such as significant wetland areas designated within Ramsar List according to Ramsar Convention; Sea-turtles (*carretta-caretta*,etc.) or Mediterranean Seals (*monachus monachus*) that are designated as 'Important Habitat and Nesting Areas' according to the Bern Convention<sup>73</sup>.

There are several numbers of species and habitat protection areas located within coastal archaeological environments as in ancient cities of Kaunos-Dalyan-İztuzu, Dalaman archaeological site in Muğla, Patara and Olympos-Çıralı archaeological sites in Antalya; Anamerium (Anamur) and Kazanlı archaeological sites in Mersin. Therefore, these archaeological environments are integral part of protected wetland areas and their biodiversity and habitat significance. Besides all these, rare geological formations and scientifically significant and endangered species are conserved as in coastal dunes of Patara archaeological site.

Within the light of these information, there are problems related to definitions of archaeological and natural conservation areas since similar values are designated with different designation status. For instance, Natural Site defined according to the Act no 2863, have close meaning with Nature Protection Area and Nature Park defined by the Act no 2873. Similarly, the beach section of a coastal archaeological environment, which is used as nesting area by Sea Turtles, can be designated as Wilderness Life Protection Area and as Natural Site at the same time. Similarly, with the criteria mentioned through the designation area of Ruins Area (*Örenyeri*), it is defined a cultural landscape environment

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<sup>73</sup> Bern Convention- Convention on the Protection of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats (OG:20.2.1984:18318)

which includes human contribution into natural environment as well as referring to every type of cultural areas with no specific ancient period remains. However, in practice this designation term is still being applied for archaeological environments, which are registered as Archaeological and Natural Sites. Designation of ‘Immovable Cultural and Natural Assets’ and ‘Archaeological and Natural Sites’ are carried out by Regional Conservation Councils in consensus of related authorities through nature conservation areas. Designation of SPAs and National Parks are executed by the Ministers’ Decree, while other natural protection areas are registered by MoEF. Thus, there are variable authorities responsible from designation of these areas, which necessitates good consensus and coordination in both in central and local levels. Although they aren’t direct designation protection status, ‘Shore-strips<sup>74</sup>’ defined through coastal legislations are important for coastal archaeological environments since they provide conservation of these areas against new constructions and developments through zoning regulations as it will be discussed in detail in section 2.2.3.1.

Research and excavation process of archaeological sites is one of the basic and initial subjects, which has been defined through legislations since the Ottoman Period. Accordingly, relationships among the State, excavation directorship and land owners are stated (the Act no 2863: article 35). Although, they don’t have scientific research purposes, there are also conditions regarding treasure searching through legislations. Accordingly; treasure searching licence can be given outside the areas designated as Immovable Cultural and Natural Assets, Conservation Sites and cemeteries under the control of officials from the Ministry (the Act no 2863: article 50). Providing rights for treasure searching through conservation legislations creates a dilemma between conservation principles since they evoke illicit excavations and destructions in archaeological sites some of which aren’t still registered.

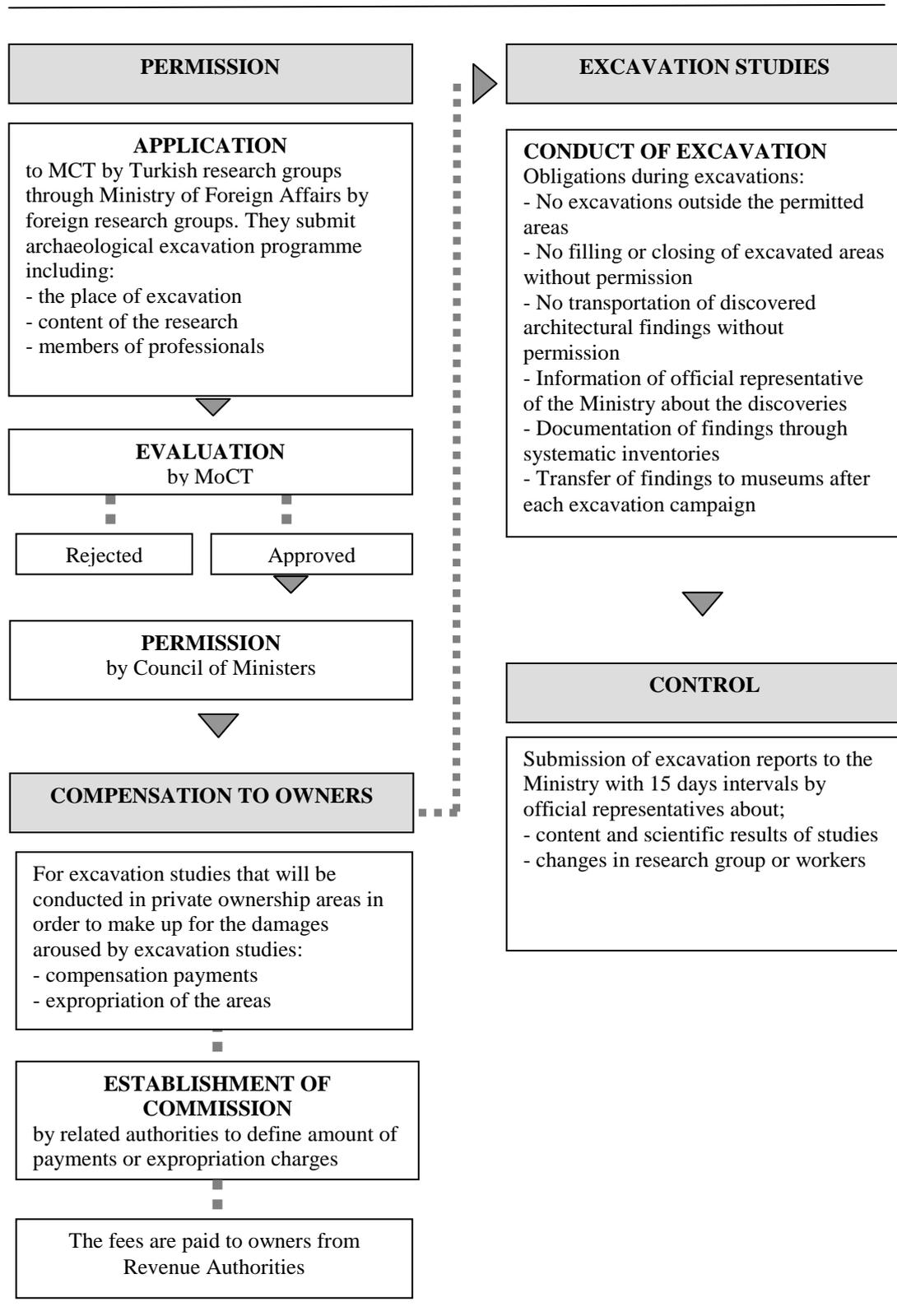
Conditions related to archaeological excavation process within archaeological sites are defined through related Regulation<sup>75</sup> defining application for permissions, compensation of damages aroused by excavation studies, conduct and control of excavation studies and responsibilities of excavation directorships (Table 2.2).

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<sup>74</sup> The Regulation for Implementation of the Coast Act.

<sup>75</sup> The Regulation for Research, Sondage and Excavation Studies related to Cultural and Natural Assets; (RG: 10.8.1984/18485)

Table 2.2 Current condition for archaeological excavations in Turkey according to the Regulation for Research, Sondage and Excavation Studies of Cultural and Natural Assets



Among these issues, compensation of damages is important since it aims to solve the conflict between State Property condition of archaeological assets and usage rights of owners, which constitutes one of the problematic conflicts that has continued since Ottoman Period (Table 2.1).

Accordingly, excavation directorships are responsible from compensation of impacts aroused by excavation studies if they will be implemented in private ownership areas. Amounts of compensation payments that will be given to the owners are defined by a commission established by the MoCT. Once related fees are paid, owners are obliged to give permissions for excavation studies.

Such areas subject to private ownership can be expropriated. Expropriation fees are paid by foreign excavation groups by themselves and these areas are registered as Treasury Property. Amounts of these fees are defined according to general rules of expropriation (the Act no 2863: article 42). Archaeological survey and registration process including both terrestrial and underwater assets of Turkey hasn't been completed yet. This situation causes increase in number of archaeological survey and excavation groups studying throughout the country bringing out valuable information every each year. This causes problems due to changes in existing designation boundaries and status and conflicts with owners of the area where excavation studies are conducted.

### **2.2.2 Planning Process**

In order to achieve geographical, administrative and political unity in a conservation area, it should be integrated with its nearby environment and the region it is located within. In this sense, planning tools related with coastal archaeological environments possess conservation area plans including Archaeological Conservation Sites, Development Plans and Shore-Strip plans. In accordance with hierarchy of plans from upper-scale (macro) to detailed-scale (micro) plans, outcomes of plans are expected to be from more general and conceptual level to more specific and concrete level (Ersoy, 2006:216). Decisions produced through detailed plans should be convenient with more conceptual plans produced in former level; while upper-scale plans are expected to be revised according to problems aroused during implementation process through detailed plans. Upper-scaled

plans prevent fragmentation and provide coordination among decisions produced by detailed plans. Main principles expected from studying through different plan levels for an area are integrated between planning stages and feed-back process among each step.

Main planning tool for coastal archaeological environments is “Conservation and Development Plans” (CDP) prepared for Conservation Sites. CDPs are prepared by local authorities including municipalities within municipality areas and Governorships outside these areas since the adoption of the Act no 2863 in 1983 (Table 2.3). Statements brought by CDPs are depicted onto upper-level plans as plan conditions, by which following Development and Implementation Plans are prepared accordingly. With recent legislative changes brought by the Conservation Amendment Act no 5226 after 2004; scopes of CDPs are defined as in the following:

- *Integration of decisions brought by CDPs with higher level plannings:* After an area is designated as Conservation Site, implementations brought by any type of current plans are stopped including upper-scale plans by which 1/25000 scaled planning decisions related to transition areas (buffer zones) are reconsidered.

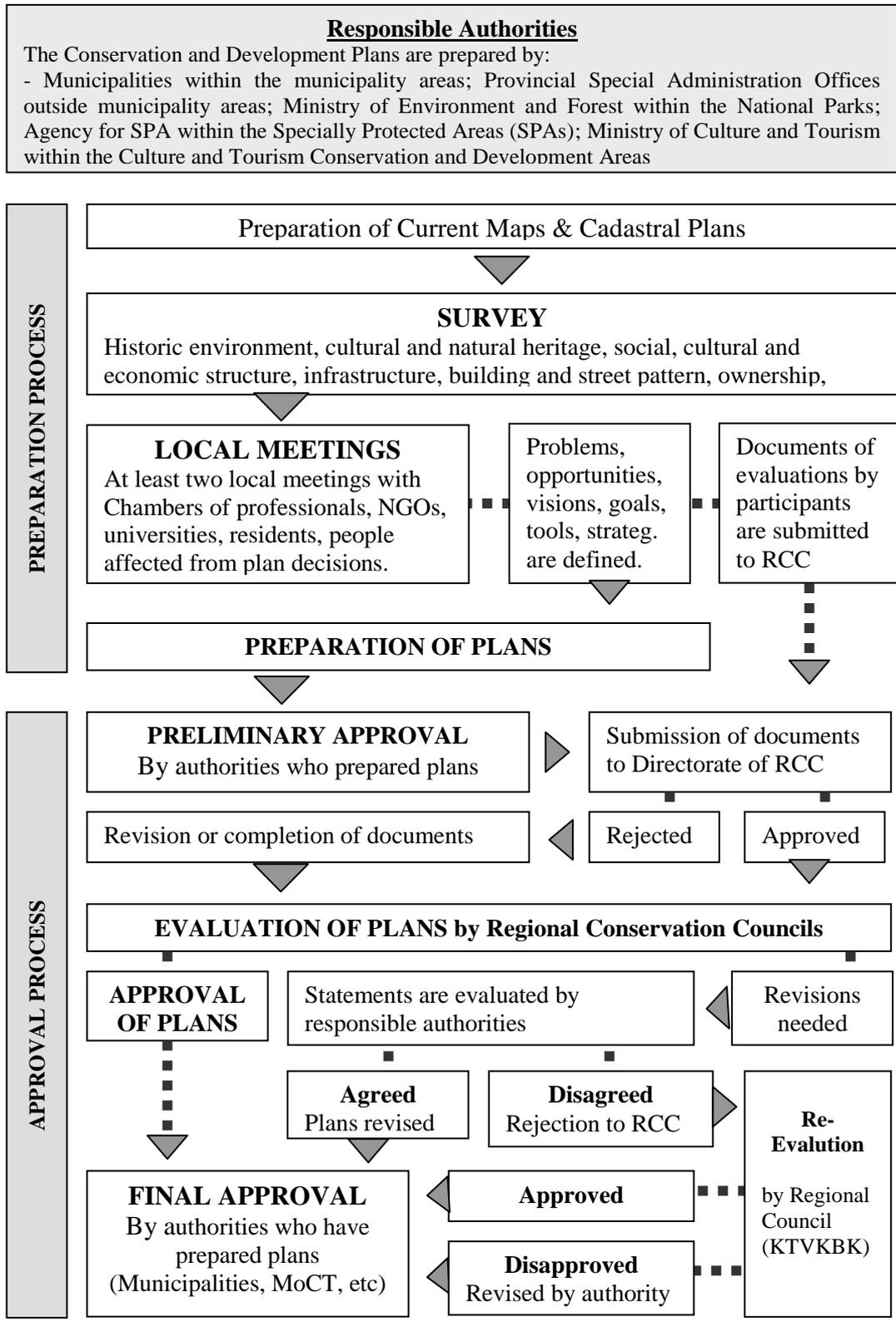
- *Zoning of totally banned activity areas within the plans:* Through CDPs, the areas that are banned for any type of construction activities according to related Laws, Regulations and Principle Decisions are stated.

- *Integration of conservation site with the town it is located during evaluation and decision stages:* For mitigation of existing problems and sustainability of historic, cultural, natural environment strategies special to that site; decisions are carried out by integrating the entire town it is located within.

- *Participation of interest groups during planning process:* During preparation process, local meetings including chambers of related professionals, NGOs, departments of universities who are related with content of the plan and people living within conservation site and owners who are affected from plan decisions are organized (Table 2.3).

- *Defining structure of plan with strategical manner for sustainability of the site in long term instead of static and rational planning approach:* Through local meetings; issues related to problems, opportunities, visions, goals, tools, and strategies are defined. After preparation of tentative plan, another meeting is organized in order to discuss proposals. Participants put forth their comments about the plan through written documents and all these written documents are presented to the Regional Conservation Council (Table 2.3).

Table 2.3 Current preparation and approval process of CDPs for Conservation Sites according to Conservation Amendment Act 5226 and Regulation no 26006



Conditions related to preparation of “Development Plans” (*İmar Planı*) in Turkey are stated through the 3194 Settlement Act, which aims to regulate planning and development principles related to settlement areas in urban and rural environments. According to their content and scales; Development Plans are classified as Regional Plans, Territorial Development Plans and Local Development Plans including Master and Implementation Plans.

Regional Plan (*Bölge Planı*) is prepared to define regional policies and goals within the light of national policies. It includes trends in socio-economical developments, development potentials of settlements, sectoral goals together with spatial distribution of related activities and infrastructures. They are prepared by the State Planning Office (The Act no 3194: article 8/a). With its broader sense, the term of ‘region’ is used to define geographical coverages larger than a city and smaller than total amount of a country including a sub-provincial section, single province or couple of provinces. Boundaries of a region may change according to economic, geographical and administrative borders as well as purpose of the region. Among various types of regional plans<sup>76</sup>, “planning regions” are important in order to implement economical development programmes and to provide integration and coordination among economical decisions developed throughout the region (Keleş, 2006:352).

“Territorial Development Plans” -TDP- (*Çevre Düzeni Planı*); are important macro-planning tools; by which location and land-use decisions related to settlement, industry, agriculture, tourism and transportation areas are defined according to national and regional planning decisions. They are prepared in 1/25.000, 1/50.000, 1/100.000 scales. Main principles of TDPs include conservation of natural, historic and cultural values of conservation sites, SPAs, ecologically important areas, wetlands, internationally protected areas, coastal areas, forest areas, agricultural areas are used and conserved in accordance with their related legislations (Regulation no 24220<sup>77</sup>:article 6). During preparation of these plans, boundary analysis is conducted in order to define integrated territorial area for which the plan will be prepared for. For this purpose, economical, social, cultural, political,

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<sup>76</sup> Keleş (2006:352) classifies Regional Plans according to their purposes as “homogenous regions”, possessing similarities among features of each sub-section of the region; “polarized regions”, including different types of settlements varying from crowded urban settlements to counties and “planning regions”.

<sup>77</sup> Regulation related to Principles for Preparation of Territorial Development Plans (No: 4.11.2000/24220)

historical, sectoral and technological researches are carried out using scientific techniques and methodological approaches (Regulation no 24220: article 5).

Therefore, achieving conservation and use balance while defining future activities in a region and defining correct boundaries for territorial section which is subject to planning study is important tasks of TDPs. Possessing valuable cultural and natural resources, regional development policies of coastal areas are defined through these plans since 1990s, by which TDPs of whole Aegean and Mediterranean Regions, some parts of Black Sea and a number of lakes have been prepared (Ozhan, 2005:53). With these concerns, TDPs of coastal areas have caused indirect but fundamental impacts on cultural and archaeological environments, since they have shaped future visions and transformations of the region they are located within. Similar to CDPs, participatory planning model is scoped during preparation process of plans, where the MoEF organizes central or local meetings after each stage with related public authorities and NGOs.

TDPs have been prepared by Ministry of Public Works and Settlements (MoPWS) between 1991 and 1998, after when preparation of these plans has caused authority conflicts between the two ministries: MoPWS and MoEF (Keleş, 2006:220). With recent legislative changes in 2006, MoEF is stated as responsible authority in preparation of TDPs with 1/50.000 and 1/100.000 scales (the Environmental Act no 2872/5491). Moreover, with regulations related to the Act no 5302<sup>78</sup> in 2005; responsibility for preparation of TDPs in province level -that are defined as strategic plans- has been given to Provincial Special Administration in coordination with Municipalities (the Act no 5302: article 6). In result, today a number of authorities responsible from preparation of TDPs are defined through legislative context of Turkey, by which it is liable to generate new authority conflicts among existing authorities.

Local level “Development Plans” (*İmar Planı*) are important planning tools for urban planning process including town and county areas which consist of ‘Master Plans’ (*Nazım İmar Planı*); including zonings related to principles of future developments and ‘Implementation Plans’ (*Uygulama İmar Planı*); including density of settlements related to building blocks within each zone, roads and implementation programmes. Planning authority in local level is given to the Municipalities with revisions in Settlement Act no

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<sup>78</sup> The Act no no 5302- Provincial Local Administration Act (OG:04/03./2005:25745).

3194 in 1985. Main criteria is population; by which municipalities having more than 10.000 number of population are obliged to prepare their development plans, while the ones having less population than this amount decide whether they need to prepare development plans through their Municipality councils. In some cases, the Municipalities are given planning authority for preparation of 'Special Development Plans' (*Mevzii İmar Planı*) for neighbouring areas whose planning studies are carried out by Municipalities although they aren't administratively belong to them (Act no 3194: article 7c).

Development Plans outside municipality and their neighbouring areas are prepared and approved by the Governorships. Planning conditions in these areas are prepared according to the Regulation for Development of Unplanned Areas (Regulation No 30.06.2001/24448) which includes villages, districts and other small and scattered types of settlement forms. Accordingly; construction and development principles related to new buildings including residential, public and industrial buildings are defined through statements such as conditions related to building lot- building relationships, gardens, building dimensions (heights, widths, etc), construction types and materials, projections, content of interior organizations (types of functions and related rooms), architectural elements (doors, windows, staircases, chimneys, etc) and simple repairs that can be implemented in these buildings.

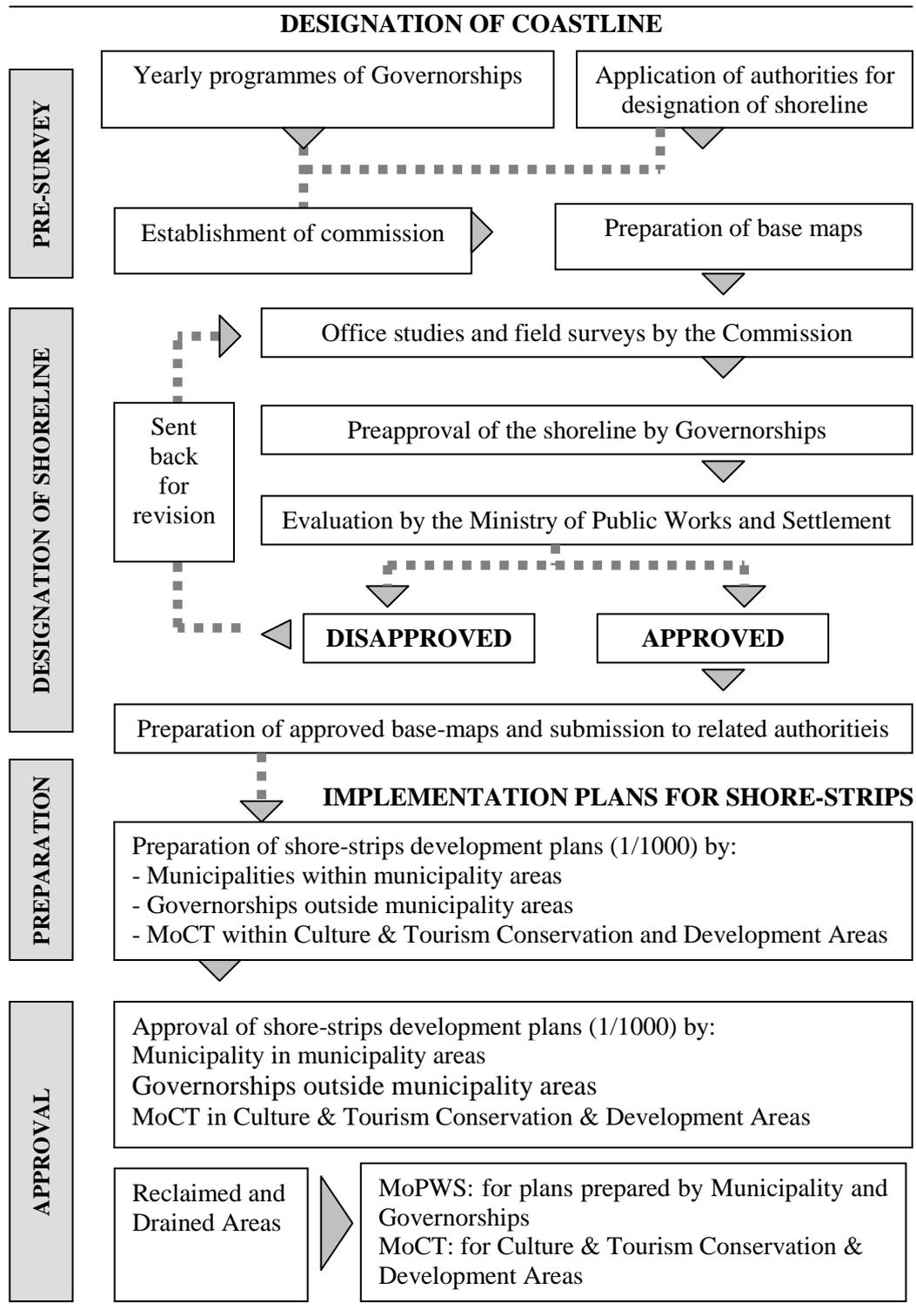
Planning conditions within Shore-strips are defined through the Regulation for the Implementation of the Coast Act<sup>79</sup>. Defining Coastline is the major step for planning studies in coastal areas (Table 2.4). After approval of the Coastline by the Governorships, it is sent to the MoPWS for final approval (the 3621 Coast Act: article 6). Without approved Implementation Plans in Shore-strips (in 1/1000 scale); it is not allowed to start related constructions allowed by the Coast Act. These plans are approved by Municipalities within the Municipality areas; the Governorships outside these areas and by MoCT within Culture and Tourism Conservation and Development Areas (Regulation no 20594: article 12).

Having defined coastline; Shore-strips (I. and II. Shore-strips) are stated as metric zonings by which Building Approach Line and development conditions within these areas are prepared according to allowed constructions defined through each zone.

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<sup>79</sup> The Regulation for Implementation of the Coast Act (OG: 3.08.1990/20594)

Table 2.4 Current conditions for approval process of shore-strip development plans in Turkey according to the Regulation no 20594



However, if there is ‘Partial Development’<sup>80</sup> condition in town and county areas and tourism areas; Shore-strip and Building Approach Line is defined according to their Development Plans (Regulation no 20594: article 16/b). In conclusion, preparation and approval process regarding implementation plans of coastal areas, which are important for future development of these vulnerable areas, causes authority conflicts since a number of local and central authorities are involved according to current legislative conditions in Turkey.

Thus, in practice, there are several areas, where designation of coastline hasn’t been completed yet. This arouses illegal constructions in coastal areas, which are under severe threats due to urbanization, tourism, secondary housing and infrastructural developments. Besides, ‘Partial Development’ condition defined through coastal legislations has weakened application of Building Approach Line defined for Shore-strips. Since there isn’t adequate information management related to past planning conditions and base maps in local municipalities, it is difficult to define exact conditions and development level of coastal areas before ‘11.07.1992’ as it is stated through the legislation. This situation has resulted in illegal developments in several coastal towns.

#### **- Special Planning and Management Areas**

Since there is a number of authorities responsible from different plan types in different levels, Culture and Tourism Conservation and Development Areas (CTCDAs), Specially Protected Areas (SPA) and National Parks are defined as specially planned areas in order to avoid and decrease time consuming planning process (figure 2.4). The preparation and approval of plans in all levels are given to the authorities responsible from these areas. However, Regional Conservation Councils are still responsible from approval of conservation areas including archaeological sites designated according to the Act no 2863.

According to the Regulation, which defines preparation of planning process in CTCDAs<sup>81</sup>; all types of plans including TDPs are prepared and approved by MoCT. While the MoCT prepares all types of plans from the center; participation of local authorities into planning

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<sup>80</sup> ‘Partial Development’ (*Kısmi Yapılaşma*): defines settlement condition by which half of total number of building lots are constructed up to basement level or ratio of used areas is half of total amount of land-use areas according to their settlement plans approved before 11.07.1992 (Regulation no 20594; article 4).

<sup>81</sup> The Regulation on Preparation and Approval of Development Plans within Culture and Tourism Conservation and Development Areas and Tourism Centres (No:03.11.2003)

process is structured indirectly by rejection mechanism (article 15). CTCDA plans are evaluated by Regional Conservation Councils, by which their consensus is needed for final approval. Thus, the main scope of CTCDAs is to decrease planning process to provide locations and settlement conditions for tourism investments by which planning authorities of local administrations and conservation concerns of the areas are diminished.

Similarly; preparation and approval of Development Plans within National Parks, and related plans for Nature Parks, Nature Monuments, Nature Protection Areas are given to MoEF<sup>82</sup>. For conservation areas designated according to the Law of 2863 and for tourism areas, consensus of MCT is needed. So, MoEF and MoCT are the main two authorities that should be in coordination during preparation and approval process of plans within National Parks. As in National Parks and CTCDA areas, authority related to preparation and approval of all level plans including TDPs within the SPAs are given to the Agency for Specially Protected Area, which is defined under structure of MoEF (Council of Ministers' Decree no 20341: article 10)<sup>83</sup>.

In addition to land-use planning tools; there are management plan tools defined for the special planning and management areas defined above. Accordingly; the Agency for Specially Protected Area, is responsible from the preparation of Special Protected Area Management Plans as a result of commitment to the Barcelona Convention. Since, several of SPAs are located on coastal areas, management plans of these areas become important tools for coastal archaeological environments. A new and primary management planning tool for archaeological sites is introduced by the Conservation Amendment Act no 5226, which is defined as 'Site Management Plan' that are prepared for 'Management Areas'<sup>84</sup>. Scope of these Site Management Plans is defined as "conservation and enhancement of 'Ruins Areas', conservation sites with their transition zones (buffer zones) and Nexus Points within a framework of sustainable management plan under coordination of public authorities, related institutions and NGOs" (Regulation No 26006: article 1). Municipalities for Urban Conservation Sites and MoCT for Archaeological and Natural Conservation Sites are the main authorities responsible from preparation of 'Site Management Plans'.

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<sup>82</sup> National Parks Regulation (1986:19309: art.11 and art.15)

<sup>83</sup> Council of Ministers' Decree for the Establishment of an Agency for Specially Protected Areas (OG: 13.11.1989: 20341).

<sup>84</sup> Regulation on Foundation and Duties of Site Management and Monument Councils and Condition and Principles related to Establishment of Management Areas (OG: :27.11.2005/26006)

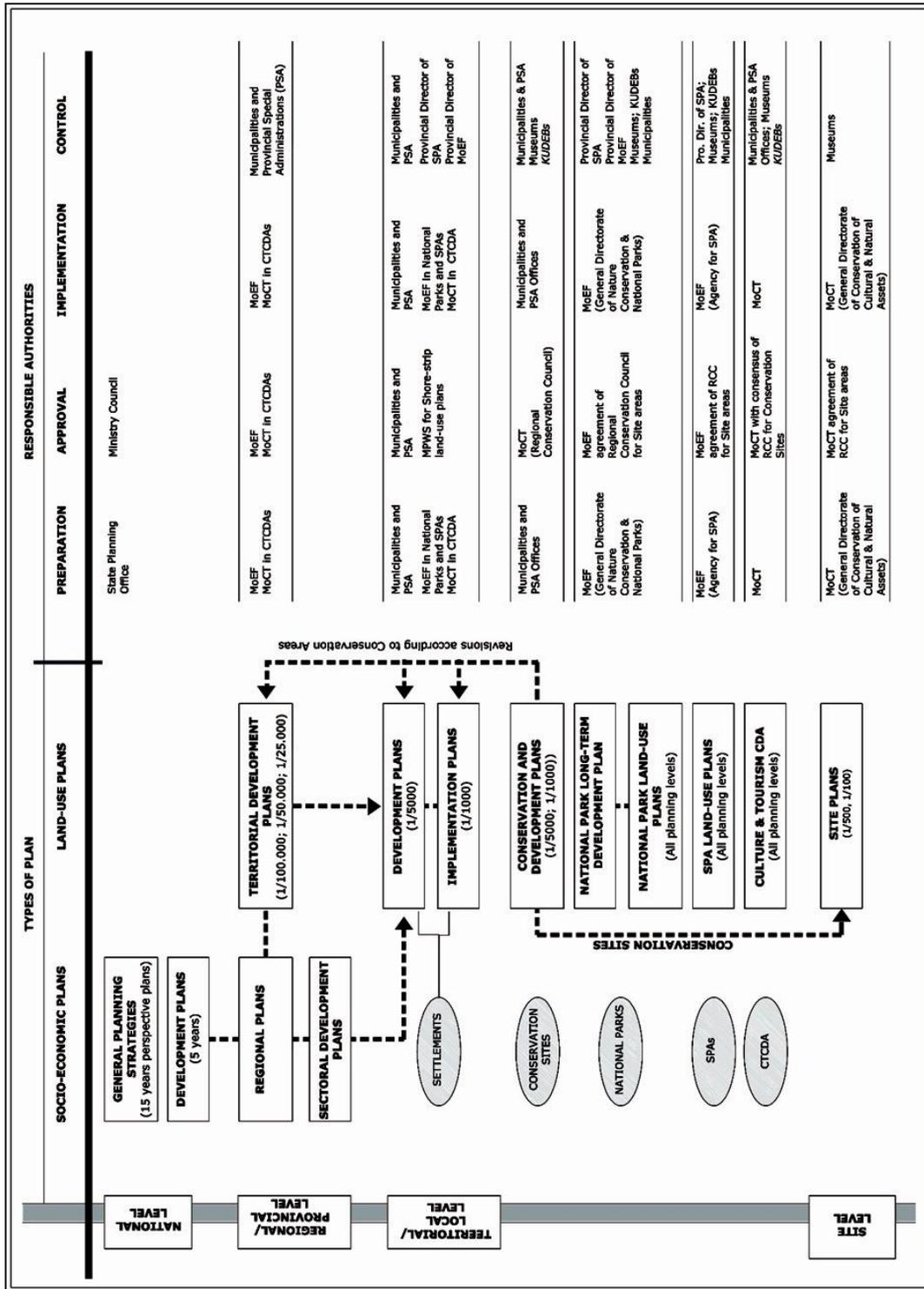


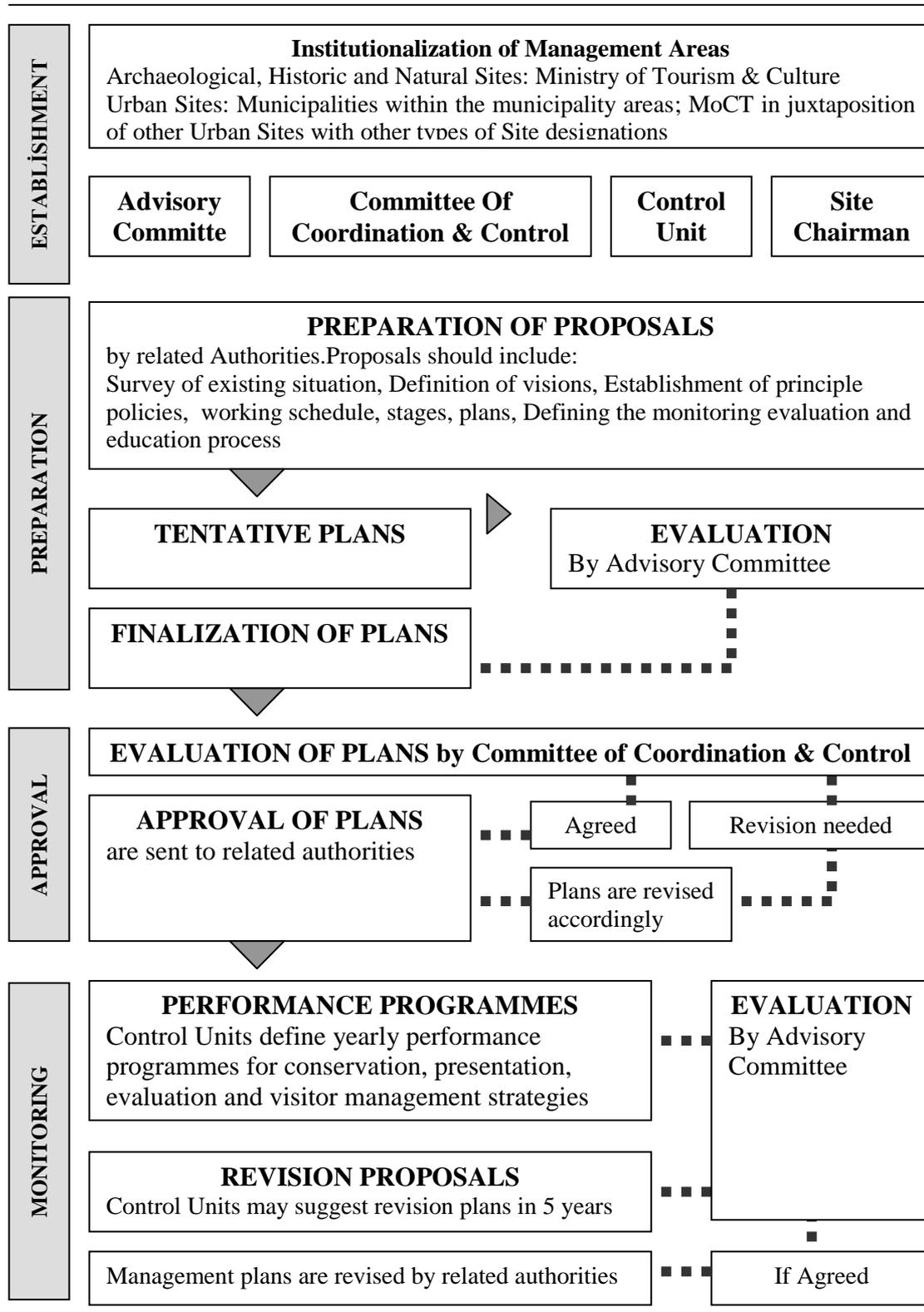
Figure 2.4 Planning tools and responsible authorities in Turkey

When a Conservation Site is designated as Management Area by MoCT; ‘Advisory Committee’, ‘Committee of Coordination and Control’ and ‘Control Unit’ are founded for that site (Table 2.5). While Advisory Committee is responsible to give feedbacks and advices related to preparation process of management plans; Committee of Coordination and Control, is authorized and responsible from approval of management plan and its control during implementation process. For this purpose, Control Unit is established if necessary in order to carry out the control duties of the Committee of Coordination and Control (Regulation No 26006: article 4). Besides these; ‘Management Area Directorship’ (*Alan Başkanı*) has been assigned, who is responsible from providing collaboration throughout the whole process including preparation, implementation and control of Management Plans (Regulation No 26006: article 14).

Within the light of legislative arrangements defined for specially planned and managed areas (namely National Parks, SPAs and Management Areas for Conservation Sites) following issues become significant:

- As in designation of National Parks and SPAs, boundary analysis is important during the designation of Management Areas in order to properly define the relationships among fragmented Conservation Sites or their Nexus Points.
- Role of Regional Conservation Councils in preparation and approval process of Management Plans are diminished with the institutions founded during the preparation of Management Plans.
- Management Plans through the areas defined as National Parks and Specially Protected Areas are questionable since the two main central authorities –MoCT and MoEF- become responsible from preparation of Management Plans in these areas. This situation necessitates strict coordination among central authorities and local administrations related with the area.
- Conducting different Management Plans by different authorities may cause decrease in motivation of local people especially in rural areas located within Archaeological Sites and designated natural conservation areas.

Table 2.5 Conditions for preparation, approval and monitoring process related to Site Management Plans for Conservation Sites in Turkey (Regulation no 26006)



### **2.2.3 Implementation Process and Tools**

In order to achieve implementation of planning decisions, there are some basic tools developed through legislations. Keleş (2006:93) classifies implementation tools applied for urban planning as planning programs, administrative or enforcements which includes zoning and parcellation, expropriation, permission-licences and punishments. Kay and Alder (1999) define management tools related with implementation phase as “administrative tools”, by which responsible institutions are donated by authorities in order to conduct for arrangements such as zonings, enforcements, regulations or punishments; “financial tools” which define economical aspects of implementation; “social tools” which aim to integrate public and traditional knowledge into implementation process; and “technical tools” such as environmental impact assessment or significance assessment in order to mitigate risks and threats during implementation process.

Within these evaluations; implementation process and tools related with coastal archaeological environments in Turkey, are classified as administrative tools which define zonings, planning programs including land readjustment process, expropriation and translocation process and financial tools in order to achieve implementation of these administrative arrangements.

#### **2.2.3.1. Zoning**

Zoning is one of the oldest and simplest tools applied in land-use planning and management systems, which is based on the concept of spatially separating and controlling incompatible uses (Kay and Alder, 1999:119). It is applied in a wide range from town plans up to Regional Plans, as well as for habitat and ecological conservation purposes. According to their aspects, purpose of zonings can be classified as “conservation zones”, which define bannings and limitations and “development zones”, which direct types and contents of future developments. Keleş (2006:200) classifies types of zonings applied in urban planning as “land-use zoning”, which regulates the type and content of the activity that will take place in each zone; “height zonings”, which defines vertical limits of usage conditions from land-use zones as number of storeys; and “density zonings”, which defines ratio of population and usage conditions within each settlement zone by building to building-lot ratios.

For conservation areas, zonings are used for defining rules and limitations related to conservation and planning activities through protected areas according to the activities which are grouped as totally forbidden, permitted under definite conditions or permitted activities. In Turkey; conditions regarding conservation and usage issues within legally protected areas are defined by zonings as stated through a number of legislations defined for conservation of cultural and natural sites.

Main authorities responsible from planning and usage conditions and types of activities allowed within each conservation zone are the MoCT; and the MoEF. Conservation-usage conditions related to Conservation Sites (Archaeological, Natural, Historic, Urban, Urban-Archaeological Sites) and conservation areas of Immovable Cultural Assets are stated through Principle Decisions of the High Council for Conservation of Cultural and Natural Assets in the name of MoCT.

During planning process; development conditions within conservation zones are defined according to density and height ratios. Conditions regarding nature conservation zones aim mostly habitat protection as it is applied through Wetland Areas or Important Sea-Turtle Nesting Beach Areas according to regulations defined by MoEF.

The zoning conditions related to Shore-strips are defined according to regulations defined by MoPWS. Within the light of legislative and administrative regulations in Turkey; types of designated areas and their zoning conditions in relation with coastal archaeological environments can be stated as in Table 2.6.

Therefore all; while usage conditions related to conservation zones (Archaeological Sites, nature conservation areas, Shore-strips, etc) are mainly stated by central authorities of related Ministries; conditions within development zones are defined by Municipalities in local level (Table 2.7). This necessitates appropriate planning among conservation and development zones especially throughout transition zones among them.

Table 2.6 Types of activities according to the zonings in legally protected areas

PROTECTED AREA		ACTIVITIES		
Category		Permitted	Permitted Under Condition	Forbidden
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE	<b>I. Degree</b>	- scientific studies & archaeological excavations - limited agricul. activities; collection of fruits from trees on tumuli & mound	- Infrastructural facilities - Arrangements related to site presentation and development of service units for WC, autopark, pedestrian paths, etc. - unification and subdivisions in building lots	- any type of construction - agricultural activities on tumuli & mounds, - excavation of sand, gravel, stone; mining & quarry facilities - throw of wastes & disposals - opening new agricultural areas
	<b>II. Degree</b>	- The allowed activities within the I. degree arch. aeological sites	- Conditionally permitted - Simple repairs of unregistered buildings	- any type of construction - forbidden activities in I. degree arch. site
	<b>III. Degree</b>	- The allowed activities within the I and II. degree archaeological sites - excavation of sand, gravel, stone	- Simple repairs of unregistered buildings - New constructions based on excavation drills under control of Museums - unification & subdivisions in buildinglots - wind energy santrals, - fisheries facilities	- mining facilities - throw of construction wastes and industrial disposals
NATURAL SITE	<b>I. Degree</b>	- Scientific studies related to conservation	- Infrastructural constructions - Service facilities for recreational purposes - Coastal structures for fishing - Afforestation and deforestation activities - continuation of agricultural activities based on characteristics of site - Simple repairs of unregistered buildings	- any type of construction - excavation of sand, gravel, stone - mining and quarries related to stone, marble, clay, etc. - throw of construction wastes and industrial disposals
	<b>II. Degree</b>	- The allowed activities within the I. degree natural sites	- Tourism facilities and constructions approved by the Ministry of Culture and Tourism - continuation of existing activities (ie agricultural) based on site characteristics	- new constructions except for tourism constructions approved by Ministry - excavation and quarries related to stone, marble, clay - throw of construction wastes and industrial disposals
	<b>III. Degree</b>	- The allowed activities within the I. and II. degree natural sites	- Housing constructions - opening of new agricultural areas - excavation and quarries - Energy plants not causing environmental degradation for national benefits	- throw of construction wastes and industrial disposals
		* Village settlements located within the I. and II. Degree Natural Sites are evaluated with conditions of III. Degree Natural Site		

Table 2.7 continued

PROTECTED AREA		ACTIVITIES		
Category	Permitted	Permitted Under Condition	Forbidden	
SHORE-STRIP	<b>I. section of Shore-Strip (50 m.)</b>	- Coastal structures (dock, jetty, bridge, shelter, retaining wall, dykes - coastal facilities ie dockyards, ship dismantling places, - daily tourism facilities & services	- lands gained by reclamation and drainage along the sea, lake and river coasts considering ecological aspects	- any type of building construction - Construction of wall, fence, trench, pile or any other type of barriers. - change of the coastal profile for excavation purposes of sand, gravel, stone, etc.
	<b>II. section of Shore-Strip 50-100 m.</b>	- only for recreational uses such as pedestrian ways, parks, playgrounds - roads for vehicular traffic		- any type of building construction
WETLAND AREAS	<b>Strict Protection Area</b>	- scientific and conservation studies	- Production of marine products and animal husbandry out of nesting periods of birds	- any type of activities and building constructions
	<b>Wetland Area</b>	- existing agricultural facilities - educational, scientific & sporting purposes; pedestrian paths	- facilities for fresh water obtaining and mining of mineral salts	- any type of building constructions - opening of new agricultural areas
	<b>Ecolog. Impact Zone</b>	- allowed activities in wetland areas - construction of service units for daily tourism purposes		- any type of building constructions - opening of new agricultural areas
	<b>Buffer Zone</b>	- The allowed activities in previous sub-categories	- implementation of development plans without territorial development plans	- establishment of industrial areas and waste disposal facilities
IMPORTANT SEA-TURTLE NESTING BEACH AREA	<b>I. degree Protection Zone</b>	- scientific and conservation studies		- constructions stated by 6. article of the Coast Act and 13.-14. articles of Regulation - land reclamation & drainage - to change beach forms - to ride vehicles or animals (horse,etc), leave fish nets during nesting season - visitors during nights
	<b>II. degree Protection Zone</b>	- scientific & conserv. studies - mobile shelters not fixed into beach		- stated conditions in I. degree protection zone
	<b>Buffer Zones</b>	- Daily tourism services and facilities	- lighting conditions coming from vehicles (autoparks) & buildings	
	<b>Impact Zones</b>	- The allowed activities given for buffer zones	- new constructions according to plans	

Table 2.7 Authorities responsible from conservation and development zones

	Content	Responsible Authority
<b>Conservation zones</b>	Archaeological, historic, natural sites	MOCT: High Council
	Nature conservation and habitat protection areas	MoEF
	Shore-strips in Coastal areas	MoPWS
<b>Development zones</b>	Settlements: municipality areas outside municipality area	Municipalities Governorships*
	Specially managed areas: National Parks, SPAs CTCDA's	MoEF MoCT

**- Immovable Cultural Assets and Conservation Zones:**

Archaeological assets in single scale structures such as castles or towers might be designated as ‘Immovable Cultural Asset’ (The Act no 2863; article 3/5). Designation areas of ‘Immovable Cultural Assets’ consist of two conservation zones including ‘Registered Area’, which defines strictly protected area and ‘Conservation Zone’ (*Koruma Alanı*), which creates a buffer zone in order to safeguard immovable cultural and natural assets in relation with the context they are located within (Figure 2.5). The usage and development conditions related to Conservation Zones are defined according to Principle Decision of the High Council<sup>85</sup> and permissions of Regional Conservation Councils are needed for the activities that will be carried out within conservation zones including simple repairs of unregistered buildings.

**- Archaeological Sites:**

Archeological sites are classified into three sub-categories according to usage conditions and content of activities that can take place in each zone<sup>86</sup>. Accordingly; the I. Degree Archaeological Sites are exact protection zones, where all types of activities except from scientific studies for conservation purposes are forbidden. The permitted activities include

<sup>85</sup> MoCT, High Council; Principle Decision No:664/5.11.1999; Maintenance and Simple Repairs of Unregistered Buildings located within Conservation Zones and Adjacent Building Lots of the Immobile Cultural and Natural Assets and within Conservation Sites

<sup>86</sup> MoCT, High Council; Principle Decision No: 5.11.1999/658 Archaeological Sites, Protection and Development Principles

infrastructure constructions, limited seasonal agricultural activities, environmental arrangements related to visitor paths and service facilities according to the approval Regional Conservation Council. Unification and separation in ownership pattern and cadastral order in these areas are also forbidden (Table 2.7).

Regulations related to approved and forbidden activities in I. Degree Archaeological Sites are also valid for II. Degree Archaeological Sites. However, simple repairs of unregistered buildings are allowed, while detailed conditions are defined by Regional Conservation Councils. III. Degree Archaeological Sites define the designated archaeological sites in which new arrangements related to conservation-use balance are determined by Regional Conservation Councils. In practice; designation of I, II and III degree Archaeological and Natural Site status are generally applied together where II and III degrees are used as buffer zones around the strictly protected zone and to provide transition between conservation and development zones (Figure 2.6)

Before application of construction activities within III. Degree Archaeological Sites; sondage excavations are executed by Museums and final decisions are given according to their results. Similarly, all types of construction and implementations are carried out under the control of Museums in these areas.

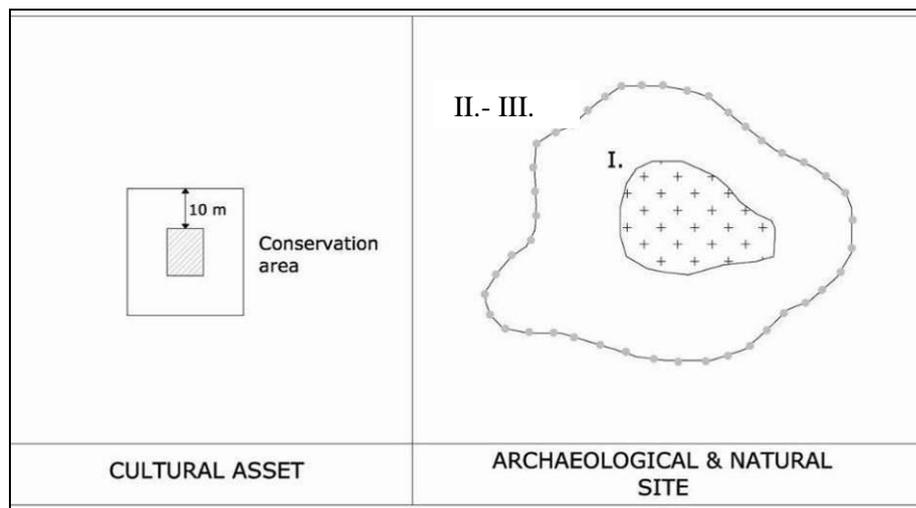


Figure 2.5 Buffer zones of Immovable Cultural Assets;

Figure 2.6 Zonings through Archaeological and Natural Sites

In practice; control of all activities by Museums cause problems since they don't have enough personnel and technical opportunities. Also, conditions of sondage excavations have aroused conflicts between the land owners and the responsible authorities because of revisions in planning conditions and changes in their construction rights according to the results of sondage excavations.

#### **- Natural Sites:**

Natural Sites have close relationship with Archaeological Sites that are located within unspoilt natural environments. As in Archaeological Sites; Natural Sites are classified into three groups according to the types of activities that will take place within each site<sup>87</sup>. Accordingly; I. Degree Natural Sites are defined as “exactly protected areas for public benefits” in which all kinds of activities causing degradation impacts for floristic, topographic, silhouette of site characteristics are forbidden. Only, scientific studies related to conservation are permitted<sup>88</sup>. Related authorities such as Agency for SPA, MoEF and local municipalities are responsible from site presentations within I. Degree Natural Sites (P.D. no 659:1h), while precautions related to fire risks must also be taken by these authorities (P.D. no 659:1e).

In II. Degree Natural Sites; development of touristic facilities with approval of the Ministry can be conducted. For this purpose, conservation plans have to be prepared before the start of constructions. Activities that are convenient with site characteristics (such as agricultural activities) can be carried out according to the permission of Regional Conservation Council. III. Degree Natural Sites are defined as “the areas that can be opened to tourism developments and daily use, residential constructions, agricultural activities, excavation of stone, earth, sand, etc.; quarries related to stone, clay, brick, marble, mine”. Besides, village settlements located within I. and II. Degree Natural Sites are evaluated as III. Degree Natural Sites, by which they can get benefit from construction conditions of III. Degree Natural Sites.

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<sup>87</sup> MoCT, High Council; Principle Decision No: 5.11.1999/659 Natural Sites, Protection and Development Principles

<sup>88</sup> According to the Principle Decision (P.D.) no 659; infrastructural services (sewage disposal, open car park, transportation lines, etc.); services for daily public use; construction of quay, fisherman shelter, etc. for fishing activities in coastal areas; afforestation (according to directions of the General Directorate of Forestry) are allowed through I. Degree Natural Sites.

Within light of these statements, it can be evaluated that II. and III Degree Natural Sites are very weak in conservation. Especially, III. Degree Natural Sites allow almost all type of physical development and intervention activities. While conservation decisions are generally stated as prohibited or conditionally allowed activities, development conditions are left to preparation of CDPs and Regional Conservation Councils who approve them. Thus; planning decisions brought by CDPs in these sites become vitally important. Besides, during the decision process for Natural Sites, Regional Conservation Councils need consultancy from other authorities related with nature conservation areas, which lasts decision making process for each specific case.

The conditions in I. Degree Natural Sites are more problematic, since it is allowed for infrastructural constructions, most of which are conducted for ‘public benefit’ by related authorities or institutions executing them. Thus, this causes severe conflicts upon Regional Conservation Councils to define which ‘public benefit’ overweighs the other: conservation or development?

In conclusion; as it is applied for Archaeological Sites; II. and III. degree Natural Site status are generally used as buffer zones for strictly protected I. Degree zones since there isn’t such transition zone defined through designated areas. However, due to development impacts in time, these strictly protected areas lose continuation and integration with their buffer zone areas since development activities are allowed in these areas.

**- Habitat Protection Zonings:**

Among nature conservation areas habitat protection zonings are important for coastal archaeological environments located within important natural environments with significant biodiversity aspects such as wetland areas or important coastal dunes housing nesting beach of sea-turtles. On the contrary of Natural Sites defined by MoCT; conditions for these areas are defined in detail according to the characteristics of the sites or species that are under protection.

Accordingly; Wetland Areas consists of Strict Protection Zone, Wetland Area, Ecological Impact Zone and Buffer Zone<sup>89</sup>. Usage conditions in relation with allowed and forbidden activities in each zone are stated for each sub-category. Conditions from strict protection

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<sup>89</sup> The Regulation for Conservation of Wetlands (OG:17.05.2005/25818)

zones towards development zones are stated taking into consideration the sensitivity of areas and impacts of activities in order to provide ecological sustainability of these areas (Figure 2.7). Similarly; zonings within 'Important Sea-Turtle Nesting Beach Area' includes I. and II. Degree Protection Zones, Buffer Zone and Impact Zone (Figure 2.8). Allowed and prohibited activities differ for each zone. In I. Degree Protection Zones, activities allowed through the Coast Act and related regulations aren't allowed since intervention of coastal profiles and beach formations are totally forbidden without any exemptions.

Besides, issues related to visitor management including information and sign boards that will be put by MoEF and visiting hours of the beach area according to nesting seasons of the area is defined within these zonings. In addition to precautions related to physical interventions, conditions related to illumination and light sources coming from vehicles and buildings are controlled. For interior lights; related precautions (curtain, colored glazing, etc) are implemented to prevent interior lights coming from windows and make them invisible from the beach section.

As stated in legislations; consensus of MoEF and Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs (MoARA) must be taken related to changes that are conducted in these zones. Today there is a number of Sea-Turtle Nesting Beach Areas located in coastal archaeological sites such as in Patara, Kaunos (Dalyan), Kazanlı, Anamerium in Turkey. Patara is presented to visitors according to regulations stated above. Thus, people can enhance both visiting archaeological site and observing sea-turtles according to regulations defined by MoEF including visitor paths, information and signing boards, brochures, control and safety of the area.

#### **- National Parks and Specially Protected Areas:**

When compared to conservation areas stated above, geographical coverage and content of National Parks and SPAs are wider including other protection zoning areas. Thus, they integrate various types of conservation areas together with settlement or tourism areas (Figure 2.9). So defining boundaries of National Parks and SPAs becomes important since they define conservation areas in regional level. Datça SPA is an example of such regional conservation area which includes all Datça Peninsula.

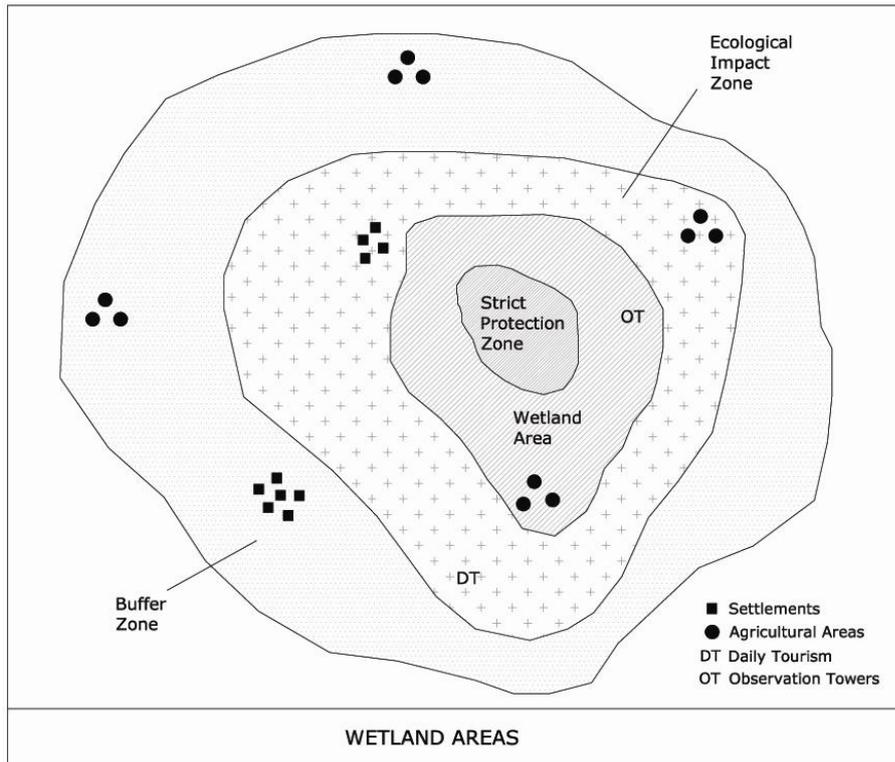


Figure 2.7 Zonings in Wetland Areas

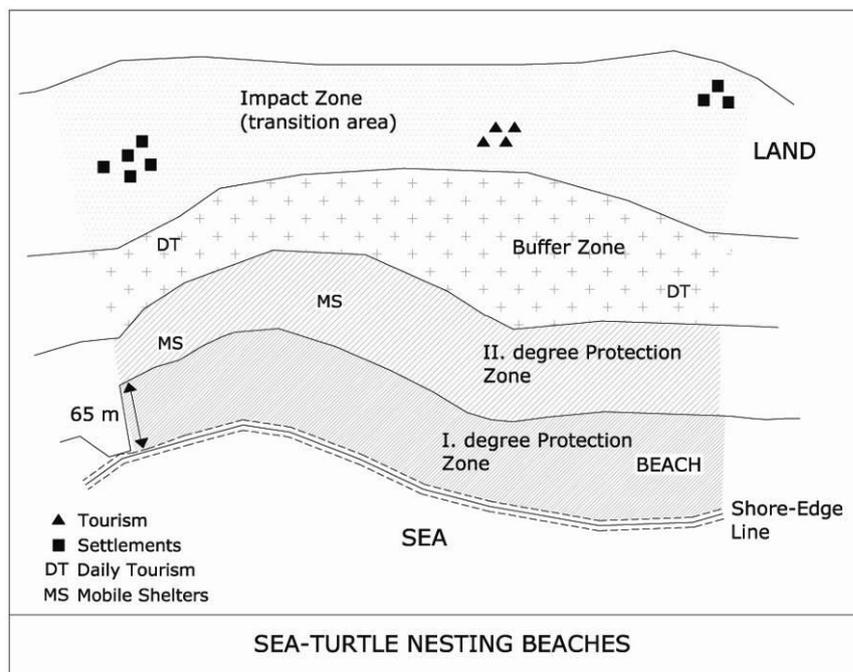


Figure 2.8 Zonings for Important Sea-Turtle Nesting Beach Areas

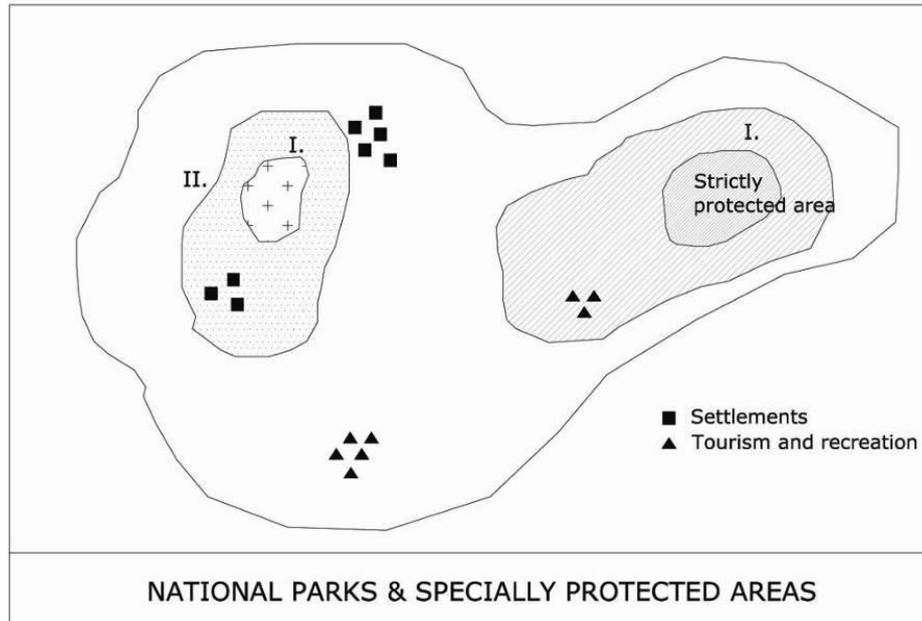


Figure 2.9 National Parks and SPAs including both protection and settlement areas

**- Shore-Strips:**

Main conservation zonings related to coastal areas is the ‘Shore-strip’, which is defined as land section having at least 100 m. width in terrestrial direction from the coastline (the Coast Act no 3621: article 4). Shore-strips are divided into to as 1. Shore-strip Zone (first 50 m) and 2. Shore-strip Zone (50-100 m). While first zone is stated as the strict protection zone from building constructions, on second zone building construction is allowed by conditions (figure 2.10). In shore-strips; construction of wall, fence, trench or any other type of barriers are forbidden.

However, coastal structures such as dock, jetty, bridge, shelter, landing place can be constructed for infrastructural necessities in order to provide public use or for coastal protection purposes. Similarly, facilities and buildings specific to coastal areas such as dockyards, ship dismantling places, which cannot be located rather than the coastal areas can be constructed and daily tourism facilities and related service units in order to provide public use are allowed (the Coast Act no 3621; article 7-8). Taking into consideration the ecological characteristics of the coastal area, lands can be gained by reclamation and drainage along sea, lake and river coasts.



on that coastal environment. Coastal protection statements define limitations related to physical interventions only through horizontal zonings; while they don't state heights zonings for development zones located behind shore-strips which are very significant for scenic and aesthetic values of coastal areas. Only in the Bosphorus Act; there are front-view and back-view areas defined special to this legislation (Figure 2.11). They state limitations related to constructions which will affect scenic values and silhouette characteristics of the Bosphorus when viewed from sea direction towards land section.

### **2.2.3.2 Planning Programs: Expropriation and Exchange Process**

Having defined planning principles and decisions, Municipalities define their "Planning Programs" which include implementation process of plan decisions according to time and budget criteria. They are generally defined for five years period including statements for expropriation works and related activities. According to Keleş (2006:195); if planning programs are applied according to their aims and scopes; they are helpful since they provide 'definition of sequences and priorities, overcome of public benefits against pressures coming from sectoral groups in defining priorities, implementation of local plans according to broader-scale plans, preparation time for implementation of investments according to required financial, technical, personnel terms'.

Similar in Development Plans; authorities responsible from the preparation of CDPs are expected to define five year planning programmes related to land readjustment process, Expropriation and Exchange/Bartering activities for Immovable Cultural Assets or Conservation Sites totally banned from construction activities. The Immovable Cultural and Natural Assets and their conservation zones which are partially or totally under ownership of real and incorporated entity can be expropriated according to the programmes that will be prepared by the MoCT (the Act no 2863: article 15).

Through the I. and II. Degree Archaeological Sites and I. Degree Natural Sites; all construction rights of owners are canceled no matter what planning conditions are defined for that area. For this reason, authorities are responsible from the translocation of existing construction rights in these building lots. Therefore, during preparation process of CDPs, Municipalities are responsible from zoning reserve areas for translocation of the lots that will be subject to exchange process (the Act no 2863: article 17).

Similarly, Immovable Cultural Assets located within Conservation Sites, which are totally banned from construction activities through the CDP decisions can be exchanged with other properties of Municipalities or Provincial Special Administration Offices. The Municipalities -within their administrative boundaries- and Governorships -outside the municipality areas- are responsible from the translocation of the construction rights of ownerships to the areas defined as “Translocation areas opened to settlement” (*Yapılanmaya Açık Aktarım Alanı*). During this process, they have to prepare a programme to define priorities during this process.

According to translocation conditions defined through the Act no 2863; there are “total translocation of building rights”, in which Immovable Cultural Asset is registered to related institution after the process; “partial translocation of building rights”, by which the owner has continued limited construction activities and owner and related authority sign a protocol regarding its conservation and maintenance. Translocation areas are generally defined through boundaries of same municipality. But, if defining such areas for the municipality is limited, related authorities (ie the Ministry) are responsible from executing common programmes.

Details related to exchange conditions for archaeological sites are defined according to Regulation<sup>90</sup>; by which private ownerships in these areas are interchanged with Treasury properties. Accordingly, areas subjected to exchanges must be included within an Exchange/Bartering Programme by the Ministry of Finance in coordination with MoCT. Cadastral conditions and ownership problems within these areas must be completed in order to start Bartering programme. Similarly, private ownership properties which will be subjected to this process have to be located within the I. and II. Degree Archaeological Sites and I. Degree Natural Sites on which all types of activities and constructions are banned according to the designation conditions (Regulation no 22930; article 4).

The Exchange/Bartering programme is defined according to the application MoCT to the Ministry of Finance stating the Archaeological and Natural Sites on which Exchange studies will be implemented. The ownerships who want to get benefit from Exchange/Bartering programme apply to the Provincial Directorate of Culture and

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<sup>90</sup> The Regulation on Exchange of Immovables located in Conservation Sites with Immovable Cultural and Natural Assets banned from Construction Activities with Treasury Properties (OG: 08.02.1990/22930)

Tourism (Regulation no 22930; article 5). The properties that will be given instead of Immovable Cultural Assets are selected within the same neighbourhood, village or district as much as possible. They cannot be selected within the boundaries of other Provinces, from Tourism Centres or Tourism Areas defined according to the Tourism Incitements Act, military areas; and ones reserved for public services (Regulation no 22930; article 8). Similar to Archaeological and Natural Conservation Sites; Immovable Cultural Assets can be expropriated by public authorities and institutions, Municipalities, Provincial Special Administration Offices and Unions of Local Administrations (article 15/a). Expropriation process is carried out according to the conditions of the Expropriation Act no 2942<sup>91</sup>.

With these regulations; main conflict which has been going on between the State and owners of the area on which archaeological sites are located since the Ottoman Period are tried to be solved. For this purpose, two important tools –Expropriation and Exchange/Bartering- provide chance for owners who are restricted from construction activities due to the existence of archaeological assets on their building lots. By this; in addition to the ‘Expropriation’ tool, which has been mentioned for the first time in the draft Act prepared in 1921 (section 2.1.1.1) to solve problems aroused by archaeological assets, tool of ‘exchange’ are defined to cope with these problematic conditions.

However, implementation of these programmes is very challenging because of the fragmented planning and management context of Turkey, where a number of responsible authorities are involved in this process. For instance, according to the Regulation no 18301<sup>92</sup>, Treasury areas can be registered to MoCT so that they are allowed to private or incorporated investors. Additionally; building lots adjacent to Tourism Areas can be allowed similarly to provide building lot unity, if there are limitations stemming from topographical, geological, vegetation characteristics of the area, where tourism developments will be constructed; or due to decrease of area after application of shoreline in Culture and Tourism Conservation and Development Areas. This arouses more complex situation for people living in archaeological and natural sites located in tourism areas. Similarly, expropriation processes within the SPAs are executed by the Agency of SPAs<sup>93</sup> (article 10). On the other hand, Exchange/Bartering programme needs consensus of both

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<sup>91</sup> The Expropriation Act no 2942 (OG:8.11.1983/18215)

<sup>92</sup> Regulation on Allowance of Treasury Areas for Tourism Developments (OG:28.04.1983/18301 revised in 08.02.1985/85/9115).

<sup>93</sup> Council of Ministers’ Decree for the Establishment of an Agency for Specially Protected Areas (OG: 13.11.1989: 20341)

sides including ownerships and authorities, which is very difficult and necessitates further studies related to socio-economical structure, expectations of local people to convince them to move out of their places and land analysis to match adequate areas.

#### **2.2.4 Financial Tools**

With the recent legislative arrangements especially brought by the Conservation Amendment Act no 5226 after 2004, there is a number of financial tools that can be utilized during both preparation and implementation process for conservation and planning activities within archaeological sites. Accordingly, owners of Immovable Cultural Assets can get benefit from the rights and immunities provided as long as they execute issues related to conservation and maintenance of cultural assets according to the orders and restrictions defined by the Ministry. However, Immovable Cultural and Natural Assets, their Conservation Zones and Conservation Sites cannot be owned by possession over time (*Zilyetlik*). The owners can sustain their ownership rights on these assets which are not contradictory with the principles of the Act (the Act no 2863: article 11).

Similarly, related financial and technical supports can be executed by the Ministry for conservation, maintenance and restoration of Immovable Cultural and Natural Assets that are located within the ownership of real and incorporated entities. Immovable Cultural Assets and building lots which are located in archaeological and natural sites that are totally banned from construction activities are dismissed from all kinds of taxes, dues and fees. Similarly, restoration and construction activities that are carried out according to the decisions of Regional Conservation Councils are dismissed from expenses defined according to the Act for Municipalities Income<sup>94</sup> (the Act no 2863; Article 21).

As well as supports for private ownerships, real and incorporated entities; there are also financial supports and shares defined for Municipalities. Accordingly; a fund is put into budget of General Directorate of Iller Bank, by which Municipalities can get benefit from this fund during preparation process of conservation and development plans (the Act no 2863:article 17).

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<sup>94</sup> The Act no 2462-Act for Municipalities Income (OG:29.5.1981/17354)

In addition to the budget of the Ministry, provincial budgets, which have been established from the shares of ten percentages of property taxes collected throughout provinces, is another important financial tool that can be utilized for archaeological sites. Details related to establishment and expenses of property taxes shares are stated through related Regulation (Regulation no 25785)<sup>95</sup>. Accordingly, shared budgets are allowed for expropriations, preparation of projects, planning and implementation projects that will be conducted by municipalities for conservation and enhancement of cultural assets (2863 Law, article 12). Municipalities can apply for these budgets in order to conduct projects and works related to:

- Expropriations for Immovable Cultural Assets and their Conservation Zones defined through the 15. article of Act no 2863,
- For preparation and implementation of CDPs, special project areas defined within these CDPs, Site Plans and survey, restitution and restoration projects for Immovable Cultural Assets” (article 10).

Another important financial tool defined for responsible authorities related to conservation, maintenance and restoration studies of Immovable Cultural Assets is the shares established from 10 percentage of total credits that will be given according to the Mass-Housing Act no 2985<sup>96</sup>. Such studies that will be evaluated within this budget is defined by coordination of MoCT with General Directorate of Mass-Housing (the Act no 2863:article 12).

The presented archaeological sites (*Örenyeri*) are run and managed by MoCT through central organization of *DOSIMM*, which is responsible from collection of entrance fees, providing of service facilities and safeguarding of Archaeological Sites. However, the money obtained from these Archaeological Sites are collected through a common budget of the State and shared for maintenance and conservation of the Sites for the next year. The amount of these shares for each Archaeological Site is defined by the State.

In order to increase financial sources for conservation of Archaeological Sites, Principle Decision no 745<sup>97</sup> is adopted by the High Council in 2008; by which archaeological sites especially for the ones presented to visitors (*Örenyeri*) can be conditionally used and run by private and incorporated entities. Accordingly, they are obliged to provide required

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<sup>95</sup> Regulation on Shares for Conservation of Immovable Cultural Assets (OG:13.4.2005/25785).

<sup>96</sup> The Act no 2985 Mass Housing Act (OG:17.3.1984/18344)

<sup>97</sup> MoCT, High Council, Principle Decision No:745 (22.07.2008)

finance for maintenance, conservation and restoration studies and providing public access according to needs of the site. Conditions for each site are defined through special protocols that would be executed by the MoCT, details of which are to be structured according to the principles of existing CDPs, Site Management Plans and Site Plans. After the adoption of this Principle Decision, some of the Archaeological Sites opened to the visitors are run by private business through a special protocol prepared between the Ministry and the entity.

Another financial tool is defined through collected moneys through Revenue Authorities (*Mal Sandığı*), which are established by the fees gathered from each excavation group during their licence process by the MoCT (the Act no 2863: article 44). Accordingly; expenses related to excavation studies including Compensation Payments and Expropriation Fees for the areas, on which the research and excavation studies are carried on; expenses for in-situ conservation studies of Immovable Cultural Assets and other findings; fees of guards who will be charged with the safeguarding of the excavation areas and the rehabilitation of the excavation areas to their original conditions after the studies are paid from these collected money.

### **2.2.5 Control and Monitoring**

Illegal excavations and interventions mainly building constructions are primary problems occurred within Archaeological Sites. Control and monitoring of construction and development activities are executed according to the Settlement Act no 3194, by which Municipalities and Governorships are authorized with two important tools: Construction and Occupancy Permissions. Moreover, they have the right to demolish illegal constructions against decisions of Implementation Plans. Similarly, punishment procedures for illegal constructions that are executed without construction permissions and against CDPs or conditions of designation status throughout Archaeological Sites are implemented according to the Settlement Act no 3194 by these authorities (the Act no 2863: article 16).

For Archaeological Sites, another local control unit is the Museums which are authorized under the Governorships as the local representatives of MoCT. Museums are mainly responsible from the survey, scientific investigation, conservation, and presentation of the Archaeological Sites as well as control of all types of activities generated through

Conservation Sites (Regulation no 25842<sup>98</sup>). Moreover, before implementation of constructions according to Development Plans within III. Degree Archaeological Sites, sondage excavations are conducted by Museums. They inform Regional Conservation Councils if there are any archaeological findings or traces discovered by sondage excavations. If there aren't any outcomes, Construction Permission is given by Municipalities according to the reports of Museums and controlled after completion construction process.

With revisions brought by the Conservation Amendment Act no 5226, another local control authority –Conservation, Implementation and Control Offices- (*KUDEB*) is established under the structure of Greater Municipalities, Provincial Special Administration Offices and Municipalities, which are allowed to establish these units by MoCT<sup>99</sup>. The *KUDEBs* are responsible from controls regarding maintenance and repair of Immovable Cultural Assets and activities within Conservation Sites including Archaeological Sites. Among duties of these local offices, the ones related with Archaeological Sites can be stated as:

- Control of survey, restitution and restoration projects approved by the Regional Conservation Councils. Preparation of Occupation Permissions for projects completed according to their approved projects.
- Control of illegal constructions within Conservation Sites and building interventions against conditions of CDPs. They stop ongoing interventions and inform the Regional Conservation Councils (Regulation no 25842: article 8).

Although establishment of *KUDEBs* is a great opportunity as local control commissions within Conservation Sites, required criterias related to professions of members are revised a few years after the first adoption of the Regulation. Since many Municipalities or Governorships have had difficulties to find qualified professionals as architects specialized in conservation, required criteria is shifted to 'architects'. Thus, this issue has weakened qualification potentials of newly founding local commissions. Since through the Regulation, issues related to Conservation Sites are given in general terms without adressing which specific Conservation Site (Urban, Archaeological, Natural and Historic);

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<sup>98</sup> The Regulation on Domestic Services of Museums (OG: 30.04.1990/1578).

<sup>99</sup> The Regulation on Foundation, Permission, Working Procedures and Principles of Conservation, Implementation and Control Offices; Projects Offices and Education Units (11.6.2005/25842).

*KUDEBs* become responsible from control of activities carried out in Archaeological Sites like Museums. This fact is liable to arouse authority conflicts between *KUDEBs* and Museums. On the other hand, if this authority conflict is set up with coordination; than existance of *KUDEBs* is a potential for Archaeological Sites since Museums have difficulties in controlling such wide geographical areas.

Another controlling mechanism is established through the preparation of ‘Site Management Plans’ in ‘Management Areas’. The Control Unit is responsible from monitoring of Management Plans by establishing a yearly performance evaluation, working programme and related budget for following year according to conservation, presentation, evaluation and visitor management strategies (Regulation no 26006<sup>100</sup>: article 17). Besides, proposals related to existing themes, goals and visions brought by Management Plan has been reconsidered in five years time by Control Unit in order to ask revision and update of existing Management Plan. So, different than other control authorities this Control Unit is responisble from monitoring of the Management Plan and its otucomes.

### **2.3 Evaluations on Planning and Management Conditions of Coastal Archaeological Environments in Turkey**

As discussed throughout the Chaper 2; today there is high number of planning and management tools in relation with coastal archaeological environments of Turkey. Coastal areas are unified environments which have to be planned considering an integrated geographical context with coastal-inland and terrestrial-marine sections.

According to the report of PAP/RAC, which has been prepared in 2008 to show current conditions of coastal legislations among Mediterranean Countries, it is stated that Turkey is among the countries which has coastal legislation but doesn’t have national legislative framework regarding ICZM (Table 2.8). Similarly, according to the status of ICZM implementation among northern Mediterranean countries; Turkey is stated in the IV. category (last), which means “instead of existence or equivalence of a national ICZM strategy, there are fragmented tools in practice” (Figure 2.12).

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<sup>100</sup> Regulation on Foundation and Duties of Site Management and Monument Councils and Condition and Principles related to Establishment of Management Areas (OG: :27.11.2005/26006)

Table 2.8 Existence of coastal legislations within Mediterranean countries (*Source: UNEP/MAP-Plan Bleu, 2009:75*)

Coastal regulation in some Mediterranean Countries			
Country	Specific legislation related to coastal zone	Frame. Law	Definition of littoral zone/ Constructions limits set by Law
Algeria	Yes	Yes, 2002	Littoral zone is from 800 m to 25 km. Also defines littoral plain of 3 km. No construction within 100-300 m.
Bosnia-Herze.	No		No limits set by law. Construction limits defined by regulation plans
Croatia	Yes, 2004 Regulation		Marine property is 6-metre strip. Regulation of 2004 defines coastal zone of 1000 meters. No construction within 70 m. (housing) and 100 m (tourism) in urban areas and 100 meter in other areas
Egypt	Yes	Yes, 1996	Littoral zone is defined by coastal municipalities. No building within 100 meters
Israel	Yes		Varies from 1-2 km. No building allowed within 100 meters
Italy	Yes		Varies according to ecological region. No building within 300 meters. Some regional variations (e.g. Sardinia)
Malta	No		Littoral zone is 250 meters. No construction within zone of variable depth
Morocco		Draft Law	No construction within 100 m. besides for activities that require the nearness of the sea
Spain	Yes	Yes, 1988	Land bound limit in 500 meters. Construction allowed within 100-200 meters in restricted but not banned
Tunisia	Yes		Limits vary from site to site. No construction is permitted within 100 meters. Within settlements construction is permitted within 25 meters
Turkey	Yes	No	Landward limit is 100 meters and is uniform along the whole coast. Constructions prohibited within 50 meters but exceptions are made

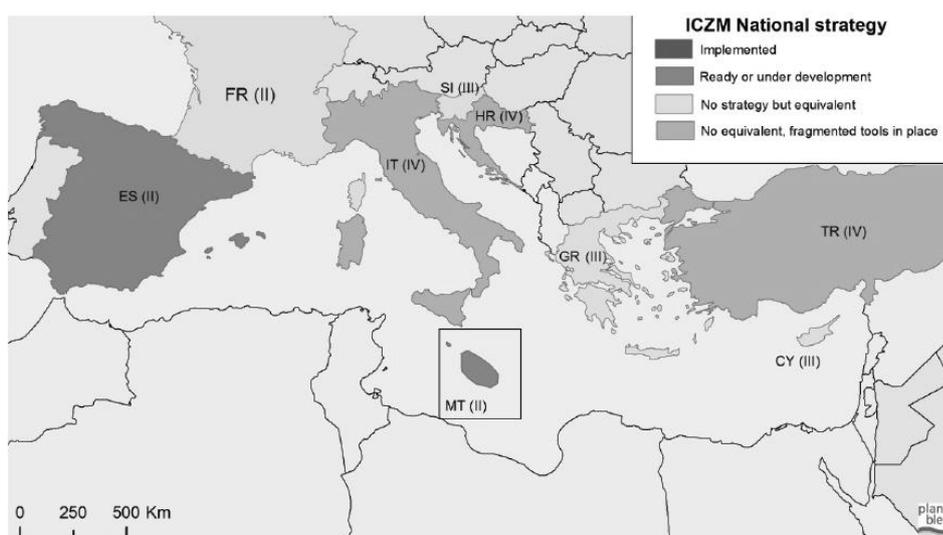


Figure 2.12 Status of ICZM Implementation for the Northern Mediterranean Countries, 2006 (*Source: UNEP/MAP-Plan Bleu, 2009:76*)

As it is also stated in the report of PAP/RAC; planning and management fragmentation is the main problem of Turkey today, especially throughout the coastal areas since the number of authorities responsible from development and conservation of these areas varies up to a complex situation. Local authorities have increased this fragmentation since there isn't consistency among each planning area. Besides, most municipalities have lack of adequate technical, financial resources and personnel staff to handle complex problems of coastal areas. Therefore, conservation unity of archaeological environments and planning integrity of coastal areas is degraded.

In addition to planning and management problems within municipality and rural areas, there are also problems in National Parks, SPAs and CTCDA's, which are planned in central level. This stems from administrative conflicts aroused between different authorities responsible from conservation sites. In this sense, the Patara Specially Protected Area Management Plan prepared by the Agency of SPA during 1990s has been an important experience which has lasted 10 years from preparation until approval process due to authority conflicts between the MoEf and MoCT. The elongation of approval process – which has lasted 6 years- has caused illegal constructions throughout the conservation area. There are still problems in implementation of the plan (Tunçer, 2007:202). Additionally, plans that are prepared by central authorities have the risk of missing needs and expectations of local interest groups and administrations. In order to mitigate this problem, participatory models in planning studies are applied.

In order to cope with complex situation; Local Administration Unions are established in several areas in order to provide co-management related to public service duties like infrastructural facilities. According to Act no 5355 on Local Administration Unions<sup>101</sup> (5355/26.5.2005), local administrations including Provincial Special Administrations, Municipalities and villages can establish public incorporated entities by approval of Council of Ministers in order to integrate execution of some of public services they are responsible from. By this, they can delegate some of their authorities to the Union.

Therefore; there is number of unions established for execution of tourism infrastructural services with Council of Ministers decision such as “Çanakkale Assos Truva Turizm Altyapı Hizmet Birliği, İskenderun Kıyı Bandı Turizm Merkezi Turizm Altyapı Hizmet

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<sup>101</sup> The Act no 5355 on Union of Local Administrations (OG:11.6.2005/25842)

*Birliđi (İSTAB), Milas Kùltür ve Turizm Bölgesi Altyapı Hizmet Birliđi*<sup>102</sup>” and “*Frigya Kùltürel Mirasını Koruma ve Kalkınma Birliđi (FRİGKÜM)*” including Kùtahya, Eskişehir and Afyonkarahisar Provinces<sup>103</sup>. Unions can execute development programmes, buy/run/rent properties, etc. Through the Act, it is also possible to establish ‘Unions for Public Services of Villages’ (*Köylere Hizmet Götürme Birliđi*), which provide integration of public services of Provincial Special Administrations and public administrations (article 18).

Although it is not Local Administration Union defined according to the Act no 5355, the Union of Historic Towns is an important experience which has been founded in national level. The duties of Union delegated by members include definition of common policy and strategies for conservation of historic and natural environments, coordination with national advisory committes from NGOs, Universities, public administrations and common projects with international public bodies<sup>104</sup>. So, integration of municipalities with each other and also international programmes are provided. The Union can also related programs for Properties in order to conserve cultural assets, run restored properties given to Union or open areas where site plan studies are completed (article10). With the programs and projects carried out during last decades, the Union have played significant role in raising awareness of municipalities for cultural heritage and their responsibilities.

Another institutional integration tool for public and local administrations is “Regional Development Agencies” which are established according to “the Law no 5449 on Establishment, Coordination and Duties of Development Agencies”<sup>105</sup>. The aim of regional agencies, which are established by State Planning Office, are to provide collaboration among public, private interests and NGOs to execute common projects. They supply technical supports for planning studies of municipalities, financial supports for projects which will contribute rural and local development of that area within regional strategies and programmes. So, local administrations of Special Administration Offices,

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<sup>102</sup> Council of Ministers Decision (8.2.2008/13157): Twelve Local Administration Unions for tourism services including Belek, Balıkesir-Marmara Güneyi-Adalar; Kaz Dađları, Çanakkale Assos, İskenderun have been established,

<sup>103</sup> Council of Ministers Decision (31.10.2009/15510): Two Local Administration Unions nions related with tourism facilities including Frigya (FRİGKÜM) and Ayvalık.

<sup>104</sup> <http://www.tarihkentlerbirligi.org/icerik/icerik.asp?ID=52>; (accessed in 25.02.2010)

<sup>105</sup> The Act no 5449- Act on Development, Coordination and Missions of Regional Development Agencies (No:5449/25.1.2006).

municipalities, villages and unions of local administrations can apply for projects such as financial support programmes for rural developments.

*-Participatory Principle in Conservation Plans:*

Recent approaches in planning theories generated in international mediums have also affected planning and management concepts in protected areas. Especially after Rio Declaration, integration of public into decision making process about environmental issues are defined as their public rights and this approach has spread into nature and cultural protection areas shifting planning and management studies from more rational approach towards strategic and participatory approaches (section 1.4.3). Thus, public involvement and participation of interest groups in planning process of protected areas has become a major target in Turkey during past few years. Accordingly; today, participatory approaches through meetings with interest groups and local people are required through preparation of: CDPS prepared for Conservation Sites; 'Site Management Plans' for 'Management Areas' including Conservation Sites, Management Plans prepared for SPAs; Wetland Management Plans, TDPs and Environmental Impact Assessments.

Although, there are positive efforts in order to improve participatory approaches with recent legislations, in practice there are severe problems and conflicts related to implementation of these principles and integration of different interest groups. Sectoral development policies still overweigh conservation issues and local people's realities living protected sites. There are strong policies of different sectors -especially tourism- on coastal areas, which must be accepted as natural conservation areas and planned accordingly. Thus, specific sectoral legislations are developed in order to minimize integration of local administrations, NGOs, or other institutions responsible from conservation areas during planning process (ie. planning conditions in Tourism Areas). These groups are participated into planning process only by rejection mechanism as applied in rational plans.

*- Planning and Management of Rural Areas*

As stated previously, there are coastal archaeological environments located within rural environments causing the most complex setting for planning and management issues:

- There are still local people living in natural and archaeological conservation areas who continue their traditional lifestyles including agriculture, fisheries, forestry, etc. Unless properly planned these activities may arouse threats for the protected values (both archaeological and natural values) in these sites.

- Relationship of rural people with archaeological sites is one of the oldest problems arousing the question of '*Have archaeological sites survived up to present because of local people living within them or have they caused degradation of archaeological remains?*' since Ottoman period. This question has been asked since initial survey notes of travellers visiting these sites during 18-19. century.
- Planning conditions in these areas are fragmented and implemented case by case. Since there isn't local administration such as Municipalities or central authorities such as MEF or MCT who will prepare basemaps, cadastral situations, define a planning program related to expropriation process, etc.
- Juxtaposition of Administrative status cause severe problems in coastal village settlements such as Kaleköy (Simena) and Üçağız (Theimiussa) where the whole town stays within shore-strip, archaeological site, SPA, prohibited areas for diving status. Besides, because of conditions of habitat protection due to SPA there are limitations regarding the fishing activities which are main economical resource of local people. Therefore, planning and management problems that have been accumulated in these areas cause decrease in motivation of local people in conservation and related legislations.
- Local people living in rural areas depend on small self-sufficient economies. So, they cannot cope with big investors such as mass tourism in coastal areas. Mass tourism in coastal villages and small town also cause loss of traditional resources and lifestyles.

## **CHAPTER 3**

### **CASE-STUDY: ERDEMLİ-SİLİFKE TERRITORIUM WITHIN MANAGEMENT CONTEXT OF THE MEDITERRANEAN REGION**

Mediterranean coastal environments of Turkey possess great rich and diverse archaeological environments with significant edifices varying from single monumental buildings to settlement remains. In addition to the terrestrial remains, there are remarkable examples of marine archaeology (shipwrecks, submerged cities, etc). Moreover, some of these ancient settlements have been occupied continuously throughout history by later populations providing important ‘historical diversity’ and cultural richness with their continuous cultures. With this concern; the purpose of the I. Phase of case-study research is defined as to evaluate results of coastal development and conservation policies in relation with coastal archaeological environments within the planning and management context of Turkey, which has been discussed in Chapter 2, through the regional analysis conducted on Mediterranean Region.

#### **3.1 Case-Study Phase I: Regional Analysis on Mediterranean Coastal Environments**

Due to their geographical conditions; and economic, strategic and political reasons some sections of the Mediterranean coastline have been highly populated by ancient populations. Silifke-Erdemli region within Mersin coastline in the east; and Demre-Kaş region within Antalya coastline in the west consists of a wide range of coastal archaeological sites located close to each other. Additionally, they have large territorial hinterland contexts, where they have had economical, strategic and political relationships. So, with high level of group values, these coastal environments consist dense archaeological setting providing a wider range of historically and culturally significant coastal zone with high amount of scientific information and research potential.

### 3.1.1 Value Assessments

There are several archaeological settings located within rich sections of coastal ecosystems that possess important flora and fauna species and their habitats in the Mediterranean Coasts. There is a plenty number of archaeological environments located within the river mouths that have generated large deltaic areas, important wetlands, or covered by coastal dunes and lagoons, by which they have become important coastal ecosystems housing significant biodiversity aspects as in Magarsus located within Ceyhan deltaic area, Andriake located within Demre River basin, Patara located within Eşen river basin and Kanuos located within Dalyan.

While these archaeological sites located in depositional coasts house habitats of sea-turtles (Magarsus, Kazanlı, Anamur, Patara, etc.); some of them are located within habitats of sea monks as in Kekova region. With these properties, they possess high level of scientific and educational values (Figure 3.1). Besides; there are still protected rural environments which continue their traditional lifestyles and socio-economic activities which base on agriculture and fishing as in Anamur and western Antalya sections. They possess important cultural landscape characteristics including built environment generated by rural architecture embraced with their traditional farmlands and natural environments.

Most of the archaeological sites observed throughout the case-study area are enhanced for recreational uses. Therefore, as well as showing cultural diversity, they are potential areas for increasing environmental consciousness, natural respect and sensitivity for visitors. Besides, there are archaeological sites located both in east and west sections, giving information about the traditional uses of coastal resources.

Many of them are located on important fertile lands which have been traditionally used for agricultural production. So, these are the potential areas that must be taken into consideration by coastal planners for sustainable planning of these areas and the continuation of local cultures before they are converted into densely constructed areas. In result, integration of coastal archaeological environments with natural and rural environments constitutes significant Cultural Landscape Values for Mediterranean coastal areas.

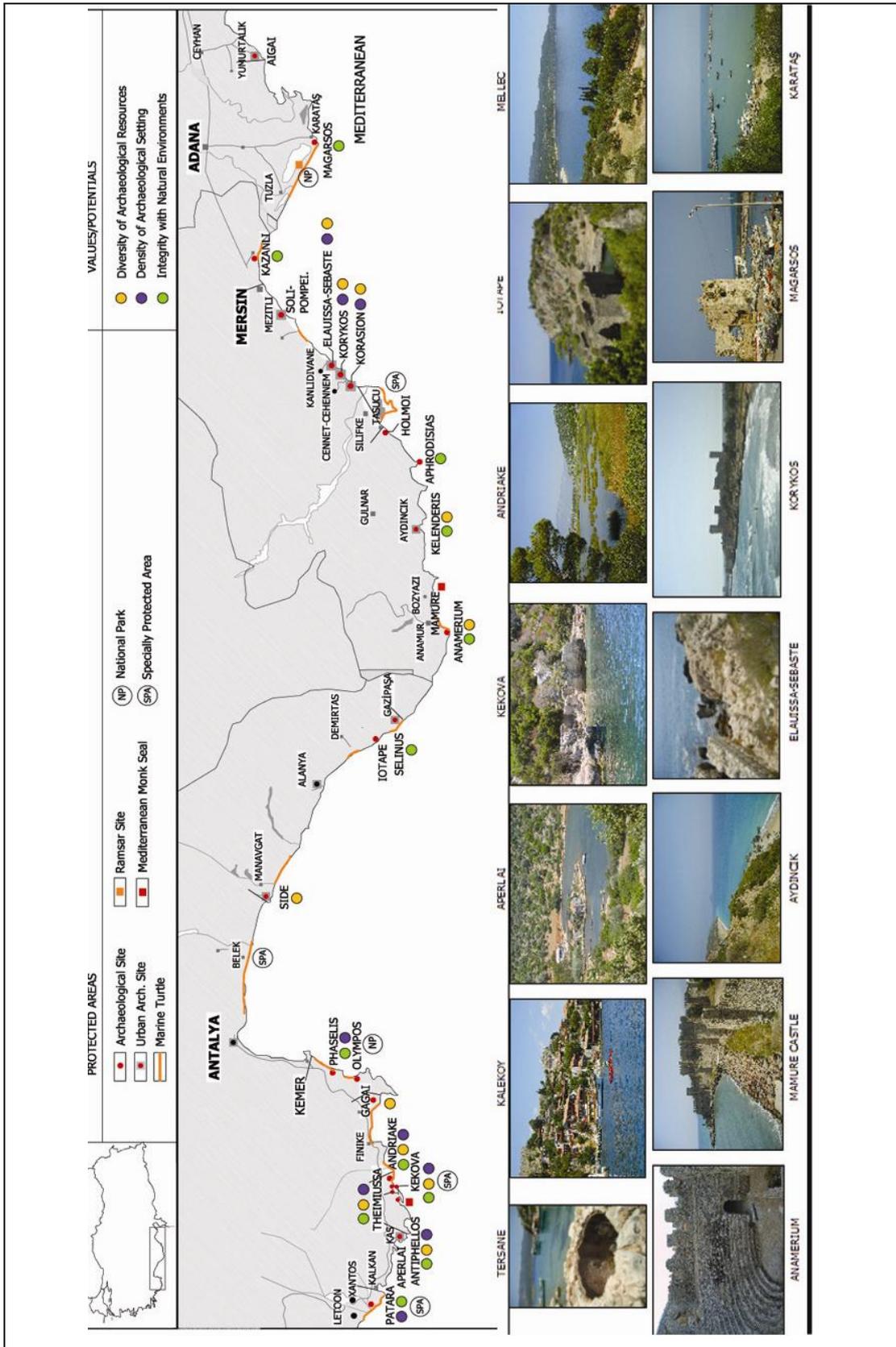


Figure 3.1 Values of coastal archaeological sites located in the Mediterranean Coastline

### 3.1.1 Impact Assessments

The main *problems and threats* observed through the Mediterranean region are classed as natural threats and human impacts (Table 3.1). Within the natural threats; coastal processes including erosion and deposition; bio-erosion due to harsh vegetation of Mediterranean maquis formation are the common problems observed throughout the case-study areas. The archaeological sites located in the forest areas or undegraded natural environments are also threatened with forest fires, which are increasing in number and intense during the last few years. Besides; earthquake is another natural threat which threatens the archaeological sites located in western sections -from Antalya towards Muğla- and Adana region in the eastern section more.

Mediterranean coastline has been subjected to sea-level rise, which has been continuing throughout centuries. So, the most common coastal process is coastal erosion as seen in Magarsos, Karataş, Korykos, Aphrodisias, Kelenderis, Iotape archaeological sites. The archaeological sites located between Kaş and Kekova region were subjected to sudden tectonic movements, which caused the original coastline of the ancient settlements sunk below the waterline.

Due to the geological characteristics of the coastline some of them are exposed to coastal deposition as well. Especially the ones located in the mouth of river basins like Kazanlı, Elauissa-Sebaste, Olympos, Patara are buried with the sediments brought by the river and collected by the sea-waves. Some of these sites are subjected to combined effects of depositional and erosional coasts as in the case of Magarsus, Korykos, Elauissa-Sebaste, Olympos and Phaselis.

The main human impacts throughout the Mediterranean coastal environments stem from urbanization, secondary-housing, tourism and industrial developments. They altogether cause irreversible physical transformations and pollution on natural and cultural values. Due to the national policies on coastal environments defined through the Development Plans, different sectoral developments are addressed in different regional sections throughout the Mediterranean coasts of Turkey. This has resulted in regional differences among the priority of development pressures that have threatened coastal archaeological environments.

Table 3.1 Assessments on natural and human impacts throughout the case-study area  
(Source: Naycı, Şahin Güçhan, 2007)

Loc.	Name of the Site	Types of Coastal Uses and Human Activities												Conser. & Manag. Pro				Natural Threats			
		Settlement			Tourism			Infrastru.			Mi	LC	N	E	D	FF	BE	EQ			
		Ur	Ru	SH	TC	DT	YT	Ind	Ro	CS									Ag		
ADN	Aigai (Yumurtahk)	•	-	•	-	•	-	•	-	•	-	-	-	•	•	•	•	•	•		
	Magarsus (Karataş)	-	-	•	-	•	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
MER	Kazanlı (Tarsus)	•	-	•	-	•	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
	Soloi-Pompe. (Mezitli)	•	-	•	-	•	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
	Elauisa-Sebeaste (Ayaş)	-	•	•	-	•	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
	Korykos (Kızkalesi)	-	•	•	-	•	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
	Korasion (Susanoğlu)	-	-	•	-	•	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
	Holmoi (Taşucu)	-	-	•	-	•	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
	Aphrodisias (Yeşilova.)	-	-	•	-	•	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
	Kelendis (Aydıncık)	•	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
	Anamerium (Anamur)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
	Selinus (Gazipaşa)	•	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
ANT	Iotape	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
	Side	•	-	•	-	•	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
	Olympos	-	•	-	-	•	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
	Phaselis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
	Gagai	-	•	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
	Andriake (Kale)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
	Kekova	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
	Simera (Kaleköy)	-	•	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
	Thermiussa (Uçağız)	-	•	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
	Aperlai	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
	Antiphellos (Kaş)	•	-	•	-	•	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
	Patara (Geleniş)	-	•	-	-	•	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
<b>IMPACTS</b>	<b>9,8,5,2</b>	<b>7,1</b>	<b>8,5,2,1</b>	<b>8,5,2,1</b>	<b>3,2</b>	<b>3,2</b>	<b>5,2+</b>	<b>9,9,5</b>	<b>9,8,5</b>	<b>4,1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>6,3,2</b>	<b>6,3,2</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>6,4</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>6</b>		
Abbrvations	Urb: Urbanization Ru: Rural Settlements SH: Secondary Housing TC: Tourism Constructions DT: Daily Tourism YT: Yaht Tourism Ind: Industrial Development Ro: Road Construction Ag: Agricultural activities Mi: Military Use LC: Lack of conservation studies N: Neglect and lack of maintenance E: Coastal Erosion D: Coastal Deposition FF: Forest Fire BE: Bio-erosion EQ: Earthquake (degree of zones) •*: Pensions mostly																				
	9: Irreversible loss and destruction of archaeological and cultural assets 8: Destruction in integrity of archaeological site 7: Illegal construction, reuse of archaeological materials, insecurity 6: Physical degradation of structures 5: Degradation of natural context and cultural-natural integrity 4: Degradation of underground archaeological materials 3: Visitor impacts (degradation, pollution, etc.) 2: Pollution; 2*: Industrial Pollution 1: Decrease in public approach																				

Accordingly; Eastern Mediterranean Region has been occupied with high industrial activities and urbanization; while Western Mediterranean Region are developed for tourism purposes. There are several tourism areas located together with coastal archaeological sites some of which are designated within important natural conservation areas that are nationally or internationally significant (Figure 3.2).

While coastal areas of Mersin-Silifke and Gazipaşa-Side regions are transformed with mainly secondary-housing constructions; the western sections of Antalya until Kemer is highly occupied with tourism resorts. Construction of tourism resorts, which prefers naturally and culturally rich sections of coastlines for tourism attraction, has caused serious threats on cultural and natural integration. Besides, increase in numbers of secondary housing and tourism resorts have diminished public approach to the coasts, which are rich in natural and cultural context.

Use of machinery in agricultural activities, which are going on fertile lands of coastal areas, pose risks on underground archaeological assets. Rural settlements located on archaeological sites create problems by reuse of archaeological materials and security problems. The ones located within high tourism potential areas such as in Simena, Theimiussa and Patara have illegal construction problems since the owners of houses desire to get benefit from pensionship by converting their houses or constructing new ones. Daily tourism activities and yacht tourism create visitor impacts as in Kekova region.

The Silifke-Gazipaşa region has been preserved from development pressures due to the topographical conditions limiting human approach to the area. Although, there are some local problems aroused by secondary housing as in Aphrodisias or urbanization as in Kelenderis, altogether condition of the region still preserves its natural characteristics and local communities traditionally based on agriculture and fishing. However, there is a major risk threatening the area for further transformations: revision of the existing roads to increase transportation capacity, which will accelerate secondary housing and tourism constructions within the region in forthcoming years. Infrastructural constructions such as road construction and yacht harbours are also problematic for most of the coastal archaeological sites. Several sites located especially in eastern sections are destroyed by road constructions passing parallel to coastline as in Korykos, Eluissa-Sebaste and Kelenderis in Mersin. Similarly, construction of modern coastal structures has destroyed ancient harbor constructions as in Selinus in Antalya or Kelenderis (Figure 3.2).

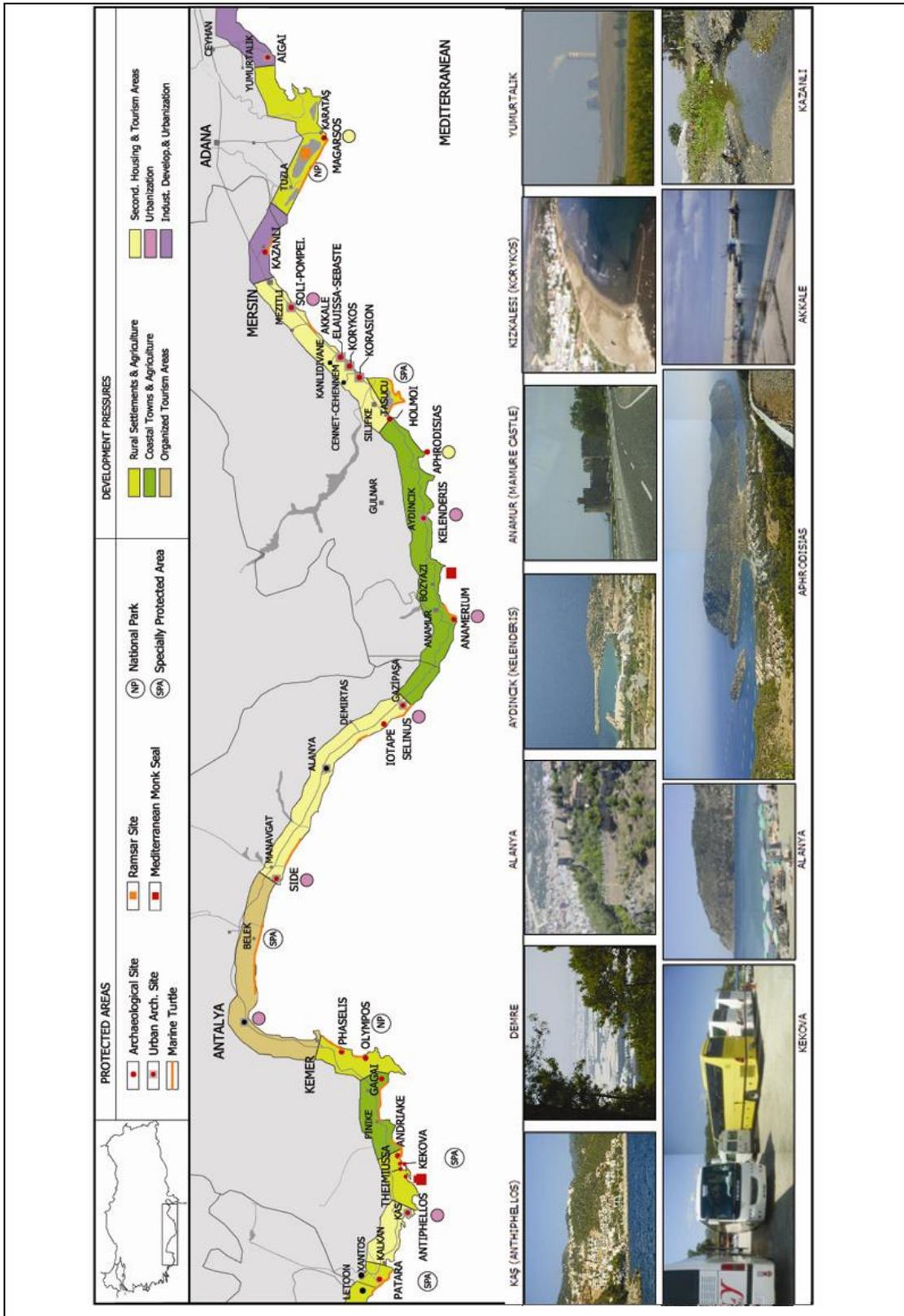


Figure 3.2 Zonings related to development pressures through the Mediterranean Region

### **3.1.3 Evaluations on Planning and Management Problems of Mediterranean Region as a Basis for Selection of Case-Study Phase II**

There are similar types of archaeological and natural areas which are protected by different legal status. For instance, the Seyhan-Ceyhan deltaic areas in the east and the Patara region in the west are housing both archaeological heritage integrated with internationally protected natural habitats. While, the Patara region is designated as SPA; the Seyhan-Ceyhan is designated as National Park (Figure 3.1). As discussed in Chapter 2; this is the result of national policies which have admitted the conservation and tourism sectors as supplementary sectors by stating that:

- “the coastal areas and other natural and historic resources will be conserved and protected with additional support for the exploitation of these areas for tourism and public use” (IV. Development Plan 1979-83)
- “integration” of ‘conservation strategies’ with ‘tourism development strategies” (V. Development Plan 1985-89)
- “exposure of some areas to tourism by taking them under protection” (VI. Development Plan 1990-94)

Therefore; the higher level legal conservation status (NP and SPAs) have served for tourism development policies, which have resulted in location of SPAs and Organized Tourism Areas side by side especially in the western Mediterranean. Besides; as it is defined through the designation criteria of the SPAs; they should ‘not be risky areas stemming from effects of development including settlement, agriculture, industry and mining’ (Chapter 2). Thus, these are accepted as naturally reserve areas which have not been spoilt yet and will not be degraded in near future. Since the eastern sections have been reserved for industrilization locations rather than tourism development purposes through Development Plans starting from 1960s; the natural and archaeological values of Eastern Mediterranean Region have not been conserved with higher level protection status. Contrary to the aims, the mass tourism generated in the Organized Tourism Areas of the Western Mediterranean coasts has put great risks on especially conservation areas.

MoCT and MoEF are responsible from planning and management of specially conserved areas of National Parks, SPAs and CTCDAs in central level; local administrations of Municipalities and Governorships are responsible from planning of Conservation Sites in

other areas. Besides, MoPWS defines planning conditions in shore-strips of coastal areas as well as town and country settlements.

The juxtapositions of legal status have created administrative conflicts among the responsible authorities especially within the special and managed areas, which have resulted in long time delays for planning and management studies and lack of required solutions towards the protection-development needs. This has caused severe problems especially for local people, since they are expected to obey all the prohibitions including new constructions (building, coastal structure, etc.), diving, agriculture, landscape change, fishing, hunting, etc. due to the natural, ecological and archaeological sensitivity of the context they live within.

While, there are administrative problems within boundaries of SPAs or National Parks; they provide safety buffer zones for the archaeological sites against development pressures. Thus, the Archaeological Sites that are not designated with such territorial level designation are more vulnerable against development impacts aroused by urbanization and industrial development status as in the Eastern Mediterranean.

No matter what the legal status of the sites is, the Archaeological Sites are negatively affected from neglect and lack of conservation studies. Therefore, except from the ones in which archaeological excavation and conservation studies are carried out by scholars, all the archaeological sites are in very poor conditions. This is a severe problem since the coastal archaeological sites are eroding faster than inland examples due to the coastal processes. The daily coastal tourism activities (beach recreation, camping, yacht tourism, etc) have generated high amount of visitor impacts on both terrestrial and underwater assets.

Moreover, the purpose of exploitation of natural and historic richness of coastal areas for developing tourism areas in the western sections during 80s and 90s have directed scientific studies for the discovery of the archaeological (both terrestrial and marine) and natural values to these areas. The lack of inventories in eastern sections during these years has resulted with insufficient administrative regulations related to the protection of underwater archaeological sites located on the eastern sections.

Accordingly, diving is prohibited within designated marine archaeological sites in the western regions until Alanya since the actual locations of the underwater heritage have been studied with scientific surveys. Diving within the region from Alanya to Syria border is prohibited in front of the coastal archaeological sites since the actual designations are not still finished yet<sup>106</sup>.

In conclusion; with its rich cultural and historical resources, the archaeological environments of Mediterranean coastline of Turkey are facing complex problems today. In addition to the lack of national planning systems towards the sustainable development of coastal areas, the regional policies of Turkey in the background have generated the transformations on these areas, negative results of which can be observed in several coastal archaeological environments today. Although there are some site-specific attempts within the existing situation (Naycı and Şahin Güçhan, 2006), they are not complemented with higher level policies.

Within the light of all these evaluations, it can be concluded that; although there are unique examples of coastal environments which house valuable natural and archaeological values integrated with each other in Turkey, they are under great risk due to poorly developed management policies and strategies. Therefore all, the existing picture of Turkey is very fragmented which necessitates development of integrated management policies for coastal archaeological environments.

### **3.2 Case-Study Phase II: Territorial Analysis on Erdemli-Silifke Coastal Region (*the Olba Territorium*)**

According to the analysis on current situation of Mediterranean coastal areas, which has been presented in previous section; the coastal archaeological sites located in the Eastern Mediterranean Region are subjected to severe development threats. Among them; Erdemli-Silifke coastal region is defined as a ‘priority area’ since it is more vulnerable towards development pressures because of urbanization, secondary-housing and tourism activities which altogether put severe threats on natural characteristics and archaeological

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<sup>106</sup> Council of Ministries’ Decree for the Prohibition of Diving on Marine Protected Areas (1988/13259)

environments of the region. Moreover, the administrative and management context of the area is fragmented which consist from local administrations of small coastal towns.

Within the light of these evaluations; it is scoped to conduct detailed research related to management problems of coastal archaeological sites located in rural and natural environments within the planning and management context of Turkey as according to the issues defined in Chaper 2. With this concern, Erdemli-Silifke coastal region is selected as the case-study area since it possesses one of the largest and richest coastal archaeological sections of the Mediterranean region (Figure 3.3). The significance of ancient settlements located in this area provide dense and diverse archaeological information, integrity with natural environment; togetherness with local cultures and traditional values of existing rural settlements possessing.



Figure 3.3 Location of the Olba Territorium

Since early ancient times, the area located between Erdemli-Silifke territorial area has been governed politically and economically as an unified settlement context, which is called as “the Olbian Territorium”. Thus, rather than a single geographic boundary, the term Olbian Territorium defines an ancient political and socio-economical region resulted with generation of an archaeological and cultural context that has some definite characteristics special to that region. Thus, this local environment having an archaeological and cultural unity in regional scale is studied in two stages. During the I. stage, which is defined as ‘*Territorial Analysis*’, characteristics of the historic territory including natural environment, historical background of the region, development of ancient and traditional rural settlements in relation with their natural and political context are evaluated. Through the II. stage, which is defined as ‘*Multi-Site analyses*’ phase, representatives of the region are analyzed in detail. Accordingly, the results of site survey studies are presented through site descriptions, which have included information related to historical development of settlement in relation with current archaeological and traditional rural aspects; natural and built environment, types of land-uses in relation with designated conservation sites; interest groups including responsible authorities, local people, visitors, tourists and other stakeholders; conservation and planning studies that have been carried out up to day including registration studies, archaeological survey and excavations, conservation projects, planning studies.

### **3.2.1 Regional Description**

The Olbian Territorium has been historically located within the boundaries of Rough Cilicia (Tracheia)<sup>107</sup>, which has housed important civilizations throughout history due to its rich and diverse natural resources and its location on important networks within the Mediterranean Basin. Geological characteristics of the region mainly consist of miosen formations possessing limestone, sandstone and marn morphologically (Bal, 2000:9). Main terrain formations include hills, plateaus and local plains created by rivers. There are small geological depressions providing suitable flat areas called as ‘*dolin*’ and ‘*uvala*’s (Eren, 2008:181). Sandstone characteristics of the terrain having clay compounds in it make it easy to be carved by rivers, by which deep valleys are generated in north-south direction.

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<sup>107</sup> Name of Cilicia is spelled first in Hittites inscriptions as *Chalaka* during 16. century BC. Cilicia is divided into two as ‘Rough Cilicia’ from Korakesion (Alanya) to Soloi-Pompeiopolis; and as ‘Plain Cilicia’ (Pesidias) from this region to Alexandria kat’Isson (Iskenderun) by famous ancient geographer Strabon (Durugönül, 2005:27).

The Goksu River, which is one of the important rivers of the Mediterranean Region, has generated important deltaic area of Göksu wetland area (Figure 3.4). Limonlu River also creates a local plain with the alluvial it has transported. Additionally, with sediments carried by small rivers, there are also local beach areas located as in Kızıkalesi, Ayaş and Kocahasanlı (Bal, 2000:14). Rest of coastline has (limestone) calcereous-based structure which is carved by sea<sup>108</sup>. Inland sections consist of hills and plateaus, which increases in height towards Taurus Mountains in north. As well as river basins, calcerious geological structure of the region has generated beautiful natural formations by underground waters. There are several geological formations, which are occurred by collapse of terrain due to depression of earth by underground water (Mersin Valiliği, 2006:179). These formations are called as Pits (*Obruk*). Cennet-Cehennem, Astım Cave and Kanlıdivane are important examples for them.

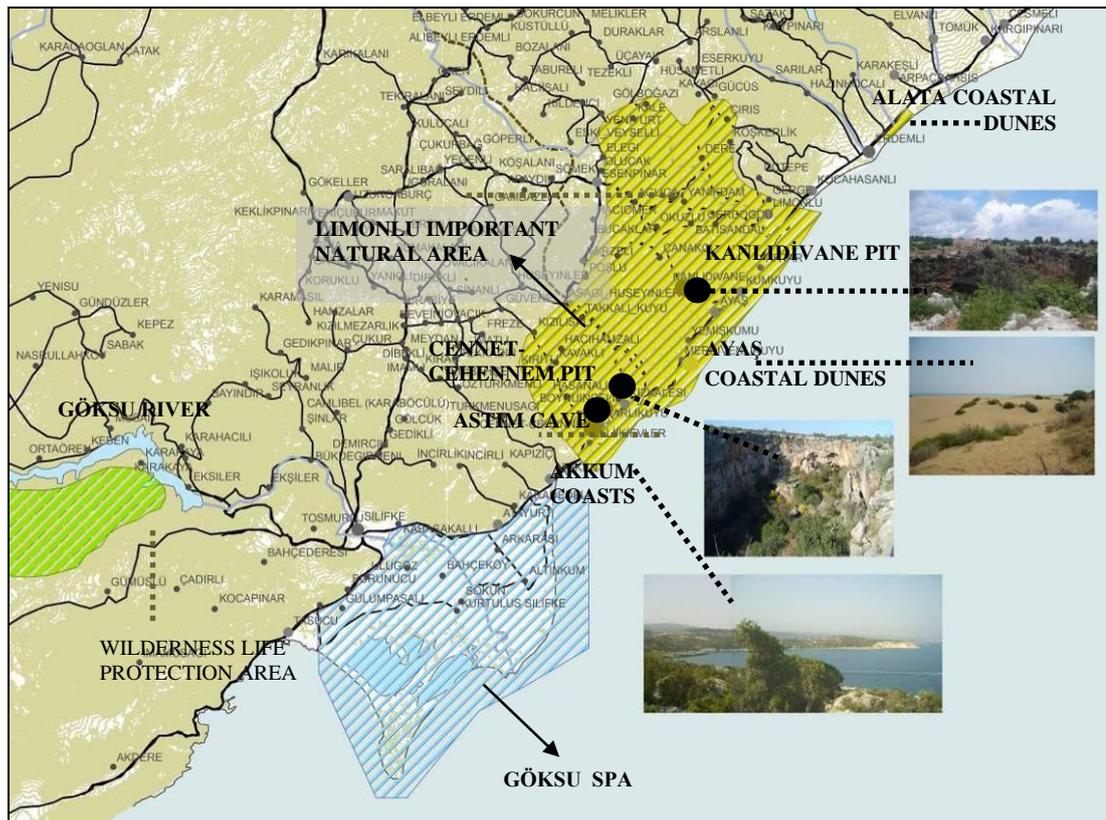


Figure 3.4 Important natural areas of the region

<sup>108</sup> Coastal area of the region is defined by Bal (2000:12) as ‘Sheltered Coasts’ (*Barınak Kıyıları*), which means lower sections of parallel mountains cut by deep valleys generates circular shores by the submerging sea water.

The micro-climate of the region is typical Mediterranean climate with hot-dry summer period and warm-rainy winter period. Coastal areas are under marine climatic effects; while it snows in higher sections towards the Taurus Mountains due to topographical changes (Mersin Valiliği, 2007; Koca, 1994:50). Within these climatic conditions, widespread landscape type is maquis [wild olive trees (*Olea*); Oak (*Quercus Calliprions*); carob tree; Terebinth (*Pistacia Terebinthus*) native to Eastern Mediterranean, Sandalwood, laurel (*Laurus nobilis*) and myrtle], spread height of which is between 0-300 m. So, coastal areas are mainly covered with this vegetation. As topography increases towards inland sections, forestry becomes important land cover. There is sandalwood tree with limited spread area in upper sections of Erdemli<sup>109</sup>.

According to Koca (1994:86), the reason behind widespread of maquis formations is decrease of forest areas in lower zones. Besides, there are also sand dune vegetations which can be observed only in coastal beaches. Parallel rows of hills and mountains prevent access of marine climate towards inner sections. So, valleys play important role in variety of landscape patterns and bio-diversity of flora and fauna by providing access of coastal climate towards inlands (Mersin Valiliği, 2006).

Important coastal habitats between Silifke and Mersin are generally generated by rivers, which form important beaches and wetland areas within their river-mouths. The Goksu Basin is one of the significant wetlands of the Mediterranean region which houses wide range of bio-diversity aspects with several habitats and species, some of which are endemic included in regional and international Red-List<sup>110</sup> (Eken, et al., 2006:392). Another significant habitat area within the region is the Limonlu River together with its river basin; *obruks* of Cennet-Cehennem and Astım; and coastal areas between Limonlu and Susanoğlu, which are altogether defined as ‘Limonlu Special Nature Area’<sup>111</sup> (Eken, et al, 2006:398). Third coastal habitat is coastal dunes of Alata, which houses nesting

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<sup>109</sup> Lower zone (up to 1000-1200 m.) house red-pine forests and maquis. Between 1000-1600 m. characteristics of forests include blackpine, cedar, juniper and fir tree types (Mersin Valiliği, 2006; Koca, 1994:86).

<sup>110</sup> Accordingly, area possesses 12 flora taxonomies including mainly dune vegetations and 43 bird species. Some of them are included in international and regional Red-List. Coastal dunes house sea-turtles (*Caretta- caretta*) and Mediterranean seals (*Monachus-monachus*), which use area for feeding purposes (Eken, et al, 2006).

<sup>111</sup> Habitats and rarity aspects of species in this section are stated as river basin vegetations, red-pine forest areas (*Pinus brutia*), Mediterranean type maquis, garig, sand dune floras. Some species are in regional Red-list and endemic for Turkey. Habitat of *Acomys cilicius* (*Silifke Dikenli Faresi*) is found only in this location and included in global Red-list. Caves of Cennet-Cehennem and Astım also house internationally endemic species (Eken, et al, 2006).

beaches of internationally endemic species of Mediterranean Sea-turtles (*caretta-caretta*) (Eken, et al, 2006:400, Figure 3.5).

### **3.2.1.1 Historical Background**

Main coastal settlements in the Olba Territorium have developed after generation of colonization movements throughout the Mediterranean Region after 7.century BC. They are called *apoikias*, which means “independent communities disconnected from their original motherlands they came from” (Sayar, 2005:13). In relation to settlement preference, they have chosen areas which are suitable with protected natural harbors related to sea trade together with agricultural areas in their hinterlands (Sayar, 2005:14). Ptolemaios, who has got control of Cilicia in 3.century BC, have founded colonized settlements on south Anatolian coasts for two main reasons: to control the Eastern Mediterranean Basin and to supply wood from their forestry hinterlands for construction of naval ships (Aydinoğlu, 2005:71). Physical evidences in the region show that it has been highly populated between 3.century BC-6. century (Durugönül, 2005:47). Seleukeia Nikator, have founded Seleukeia (Silifke), which is located on Kalykadnos (Göksu) River in order to provide important strategic and military control through inland areas towards coasts. During this period, control of lands between Kalykadnos (Göksu) and Lamas (Limonlu) rivers are given to local Teukrid Kingdom, who have gained an independent status given and kept on their land control under control of priests living in Olba (Sayar, 2005:13), So Olba has symbolically become administrative and religious center. This has been a kind of priest-kingdom system controlling the Olba Territorium, boundaries of which are consisted of the area between the Kalykadnos and the Lamas rivers (Durugönül, 2005:29; Aydınoğlu, 2002).

Whole Cilicia has got under the control of Roman Empire and become one of its provinces after 72 AD during time of the Emperor Vespasianus. After this period, due to existence of stability in political peace, settlements could be developed and construction activities are accelerated. As well as reconstruction and redevelopment of existing settlements, new settlements could be founded especially in inlands (Sayar, 2005:25; Durugönül, 2005:44).

With the spread of Christianity throughout Cilicia after 1.century AD, political situation of region has started to change. One of significant Figures leading Christianity is Saint

Paulus, who lived in Tarsus. The second Figure is his pupil called Aya Thekla, who has settled in Silifke, where a church named after with her is constructed into the cave she is believed to live in (Aydın, 2005:54). During medieval ages, economical role of Cilician port-towns are diminished due to political reason such as increase in importance of Black Sea and Marmara regions in sea trades after declaration of Constantinopolis as capital city during Constantinus period (mid 4. century). Another reason is spread of plaque throughout Cilicia during early 4.century.

Economical and political weakness of the region has driven attacks of Sasanians in 359 and Isaurians during 367-368, which have ended Roman period in the region. Some of ancient settlements are passed through physical changes due to political and economic transformations which have shifted powers and roles of settlements within the region. For instance, importance of Korykos which developed as a settlement of Elauissa-Sebaste have increased and become an important regional port town during 4.century AD. During this period, several settlements are defended with construction of citadels as in Gökburç and Korasion (Susanoğlu) (Aydın, 2005:53-55).

During 5.century, Cilicia has been divided into provinces as Cilicia (I), Cilicia (II) and Isauria. Cities of Sebaste, Korykos from previous Olba Territorium have stayed within metropolis of Cilicia (I), which is Tarsus; while cities of Olba and Diocasaeria have stayed under administration of Seleukeia as metropolis. During this period, draughts that are followed by spread of diseases have caused difficult times in the region (Aydın, 2005:58). Sixth century has passed with earthquakes, plague diseases, and struggles between Byzantine and Sasanians. After mid of 7.century, Arabian attacks have started in the region causing struggles between Byzantine and Arabian armies in the region during 6-7.centuries (Koca, 1994:194; Aydın, 2005:59).

After 11.century, the region has gone into struggles between the Armenians who have settled in Cilicia and Anatolian Seleucids (Aydın, 2005:64). Political dominance of Anatolian Seleucids in the region is interrupted by attacks of Crusaders and Mongol armies. Additionally, there are efforts of Byzantine forces trying to re-take control as well (Koca, 1994:195). Due to unstable political condition of Cilicia region and long lasting struggles during middle ages, some coastal settlements as Soloi, Anemourion; and inland settlements as Kanytelleis are left by their residents. On the other hand, starting from Abbasian period, Turkmen groups are located in Cilicia especially in Tarsus for security

reasons (Aydın, 2005:62). Koca states (1994:195) that some of these Turkmen groups have been located in Erdemli and Silifke region starting from Anatolian Seleucid period.

Erdemli region is concurred by Ottomans in 1448 (Koca, 1994:195); while Silifke is concurred in 1473 (Aydın, 2005:66). Whole region is captured from Karamanoglu Principality by 1493. Thus, Ottomans ruling in Cilicia region starts later when compared to other sections of Anatolia. By the time Ottoman period has started, the region had passed through long periods of unstable political struggles. Although some intervals of stable and peace conditions have existed, this doesn't last long and the region has never reached to development level of ancient periods. This fact has caused the Turkish groups -who are leaded to the region by the time starting from the Seleucids- to continue their temporal lives (Koca, 1994:196). Therefore, when the Ottomans have got control of region, they have conducted political arrangements related to settlement of these temporal groups into regular towns. With enforcements of Ottoman State after this period, several groups have settled and founded permanent villages. Accordingly, some of existing villages today are named after according to name of those tribes such as Ayaş, Tırtar, Elvanlı, Kızılın. According to Koca (1994:198); these villages are founded according to arrangements of village headmanship system of the Government after 1829. Within the light of this information, cultural environment of Erdemli-Silifke region –former Olbian Territorium- consists of remains and traces of archaeological settlements that belong to ancient eras including Hellenistic, Roman and Byzantine; and traditional rural settlements that have developed after 18. century. In several locations they are located together. So, characteristics of archaeological and rural environments must be evaluated together in order to understand features and components of '*cultural environment*' of the region.

### **3.2.1.2 Archaeological and Cultural Characteristics**

Earliest physical traces and archaeological evidence go back 3.century BC, although it has been settled during previous periods as well. According to Durugönül (2005:28), this is because use of stone material in constructions, which could stay permanently against physical degradation, has started after Hellenistic Period in the region and continued during Roman, Byzantine and Medieval ages. Thus; according to their physical, architectural, socio-economical aspects, development of settlements in the region are

grouped with reference to three important ages as Hellenistic-Roman period, Byzantine period and traditional rural settlements.

#### **3.2.1.2.1 Ancient Settlements**

Development of ancient settlements has mainly depended on geographical, socio-cultural and political aspects of the region they are located within. Among them, geographical conditions are primary factors which have shaped economical activities and settlement capabilities. In this sense, ancient settlements of the Olba Territorium were small and introverted communities when compared to the Plain Cilicia. Rough topographical condition of the region has left limited amount of low lands in coastal areas due to rows of mountains lying parallel to the coasts. In such topography, valleys generated by rivers leading to the sea provide access between inland and coastal areas (Bal, 2000; Mackay, 1968).

Due to this rough topography, coastal terrains have provided naturally protected port locations within its shores. Existence of forestry areas in hinterlands of coastal areas provided economical activity in means of trade of these woods to be used in construction of naval ships. Availability of agricultural activities in hinterlands of coastal areas has been limited. However, they have managed to provide sufficient capacity to continue agricultural activities for communities living here. Therefore all, existence of naturally protected ports, import of forestry woods throughout the Mediterranean Basin and self-sufficient agricultural activities generated in hinterlands have directed communities to the region starting from colonization period. (Mackay, 1968:1, Aydınoglu, 2002:70; 2005:71; Sayar, 2005:13). Ancient sources show that production and trade of the olive-oil and wine were important throughout Aegean and Mediterranean basins since Bronze Ages onwards<sup>112</sup> (Diler, 1993:505). Similarly, olive, grape and wheat were important agricultural productions of Olba region throughout ancient times (Aydınoglu, 1998b:64). Products obtained from the Taurus Mountains and hinterlands were transported to the ports located at coastal areas through roads system, which have connected the region through a well organized network of access (Figure 3.5).

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<sup>112</sup> The olive-oil is mentioned by Homeros as 'golden liquid'. Besides its gastronomic importance, the olive oil has been used for several purposes such as for fuel oil, for religious rituals and burial ceremonies as in Hittites; and for cosmetic purposes as in the Mycens and Hittites (Halat, 2004:23).



Figure 3.5 Ancient settlements in the Olbian Territory

In this sense, valleys had important roles in this difficult topography for location of these routes to provide access between coastal and inland areas providing military and defensive suitability (Durugönül, 2001:78; Aydınöglu, 2002:72; Mackay, 1968). Main products that were being exported from port towns to the Mediterranean world were timber material processed from cedar forests; as well as wine and olive-oils produced within the region.

As Aydınöglu states (1998b:21); fame of Cilician wine was depicted through the ancient written sources. In addition to wine and olive-oil, saffron (*Crocus sativus*) was an important herb which was used for several purposes such as in production of medicine, perfume or paint -especially the ones obtained from Korykon-Antron-. The resin of sytnax tree was used for production of medicine against bugs, while bay tree (*daphne*) has been processed for herb and soap production (Alagöz, 2004:33). Besides their agriculture-based-economies, development of settlements during the Hellenistic period depends on their strategic and military conditions. These settlements form a kind of “territorial network” throughout the region (Aydınöglu, 2002:75) which depend on necessity for a good-organized defense system so that unity of region can be protected against attacks coming from both coastal and inland directions (Durugönül, 2005:30).

Castles and towers were the main elements of this defense system. They were also used to control valuable and limited agricultural areas located in vicinities of settlements. Local landlords, who governed the agricultural activities in the region, paid taxes to the governor of the region. In the Hellenistic era, this centre was Olbia-Diocaseareia, by which kind of a feudal-theocratic administration in the region was established (Durugönül, 2005:38). For the control of agricultural areas, landlords have used these towers and castles (Durugönül, 2005:41; Aydınöglu, 2005:77). Geographical location of these defensive settlements was an important criteria in occupation patterns of settlements. Especially during the Hellenistic era, edges of valleys were preferred for occupation. (Aydınöglu, 2002:51).

Starting from early periods, inland settlements have had rural characteristics since economy of region have mainly depended on agricultural activities which aroused small settlement units consisted of villages and farm-houses. In these sense, industrial spaces for olive-oil and wine were fundamental components of ancient rural settlements, which were generally accompanied by olive-trees and vineyards cultivated in ancient agricultural terraces.

Throughout the Roman era, economical relationships and organizations among settlements were continued with stable political and administrative condition after period of Emperor Vespasianus (72 AD). Using architecture of cities as their imperial propaganda; Roman empires have donated cities with important public buildings such as colonnaded streets generally accompanied by triumphal arches, theaters, nymphaeums served for public purposes; as well as infrastructure constructions as road and water systems reflecting high merits of Roman engineering skills. Cities of Korykos (Kızkalesi), Elaiussa-Sebaste (Ayaş Merdivenlikuyu), Olba-Diocaesaria (Uzuncaburç) and Olba-Ura (Uğuralanı) were major examples which housed important examples of such structures (Durugönül, 2005:44).

The stable political condition of the Roman era have also provided settlements to spread out from introverted citadel-settlements towards more extroverted scattered settlement units. In this sense, Villa Rusticaes<sup>113</sup> have played important roles in agricultural organization of rural settlements replacing the previous role of Hellenistic towers, which were initial nodes of agricultural organizations before than. Their common properties were storage units, local cisterns and production spaces which make self-sufficient and introverted production spaces (Figure 3.6). Productions obtained from Villa Rusticaes were transported to main urban settlements; so, they had close relationships with road network system of region (Aydinoğlu, 1998b:83). Remarkable examples of Villa-Rusticaes can be seen in Üçayak, Gökkale, Keşlitürkmenkli, Karakabaklı and Olba today (Figure 3.78).



Figure 3.6 Villa Rusticae in Üçayak (Source: Archive of Turan Barlas, 2009);

Figure 3.7 Villa Rusticae in Karakabaklı (Source: Archive of Turan Barlas, 2009)

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<sup>113</sup> Villa Rusticae is a Latin word, which means ‘rural residential structures that are designed for agricultural activities’. The Roman Villa Rusticaes consisted of residential units for the owner of the house as well as service units including warehouses, wine and oil press areas, storages, spaces for workers who serve for the house and places for visitors to sleep (Aydinoğlu, 1998:24).

One of the important Roman period structures of the region was three important water network systems of Olba/Diocasaeria, Olba/Uğuralanı and Elauissa/Sebaste-Korykos (Figure 3.6), which have consisted of rock-cut galleries, rock-cut channels, underground tunnels named as *specus* and aquae-ducts while passing over valleys (Özbay, 1998b:122). Initial sections along the Lamas Rives are passed through rock-cut channels and tunnels following the valley edge. Through flat terrains; water is carried through underground tunnels. In order to pass over valleys, they have built aquae-ducts. Lamas-Olba (Uğuralanı) water system has one aquaeduct close to the city, while Lamas-Elauissa/Sebaste and Korykos water system has seven aquae-ducts passing over valleys in Tırtar, Kumkuyu, Yemişkumu and Paşa Deresi. When the water was reached to cities, they were collected in water reservoirs from which it is distributed to main public buildings (nympheum, baths, etc). Water reservoirs of Olba-Diocasaeria, Olba, Elauissa-Sebaste and Korykos and nympheums of Olba-Diocasaeria and Olba can be still seen today.

Historic routes of the Olba region, which might have been initially established in the Hellenistic period, were developed during the Roman period. Most of these routes were Olba (Uğuralanı) centered, to which two main axis were connected from two important settlements of the region -Olba Diocaeseria and Seleukia-. Coastal settlements having routes leading to inlands were Korasion, Narlıkuyu-Korykon, Korykos, Elauissa-Sebaste, Akkale and Limonlu. Seleukia (Silifke)- Claudipolis (Mut) route, which was the main access that has been still being used today. Similarly, route located in east of Olba Territorium leading through Lamas (Limonlu) Valley connects the whole Territorium to Central Anatolia<sup>114</sup> (Aydinoğlu, 1998a).

In result, occupation patterns of ancient settlements within the Olba Territorium during Hellenistic and Roma periods have depended on two main aspects that were shaped by

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<sup>114</sup> Seleukia (Silifke)- Claudipolis (Mut) route is connected to Olba (Uğuralanı) passing through Keslitürkmenli and than leading to Olba Diocasaeria in north. Remains of road can be seen close to Diocasaeria with two mile stones dedicated and dated to Vespanius (75-76 BS) and Septimus Severus (197 BS). Second route is Karakabaklı-İmamlı route, which connects to Seleukia-Olba route over İmamlı. Third road leads from coastal settlement of Korasion towards Gökburç passing through Paşlı and Takkadın. Fourth road starts from coastal settlement of Narlıkuyu and leads to Gökburç over Korykon-Antron (Cennet-Cehennem) and Kızılısalı. Fifth route is one of most remarkable routes of Olbian region, remains of which can be still seen today, leading from coastal settlement of Korykos to Canbazlı passing through Hüseyinler. Canbazlı has direct road leading to Olba/Uğuralanı and Diocasaeria. Next two routes are Elauissa/Sebaste-İmirzeli over Çatiören and Akkale-İmirzeli routes connecting similarly coastal towns to inlands. The route located in east of Lamas Valley leads from coastal settlement of Lamas (Limonlu) to Sömek, where it has two inland directions one of which leads to Canbazlı (Aydinoğlu, 1998).

economical relationships between coastal-inland and urban-rural settlements. Administrative and political unity in the region has resulted with its integrated planning through road and water systems (Figure 3.6).

During the Byzantine period, development of new settlements throughout the region has decreased. Instead, existing settlements were revitalized for settlement purposes with functional or formal changes. For instance, military and rurally functioned towers of Hellenistic and Roman era were used for construction of basilicas by giving them residential functions for priests (Durugönül, 2005:47). Several constructions were used for re-use material. In result, settlement and architectural characteristics of the region were continuously survived during the Classical, Hellenistic and Roman eras from one to another with slight differences; while these characteristics have deeply changed due to religious differences and changes in economical resource of region during and after the Byzantine period (Durugönül, 2005:51).

Dense agricultural activities of ancient periods, which were supported by infrastructural developments such as watering channels, have been decreased during the Middle Ages due to the unstable political conditions of the region. Since security issues were much more important during this era, construction works included mainly military and defense structures such as castles which have existed especially between late 5.century and early 6. century. In means of civil buildings; several structures of previous period have been renovated and continued to be used with modifications. Similarly; according to the written information on mile stones, ancient roads of the Roman period were restored and revitalized later by the Byzantines (Aydinoğlu, 1998a:144).

Main architectural buildings constructed during this period were churches which were converted from basilicas of late Roman period constructed for public purposes. Besides, existing pagan temples were also converted into churches as in Zeus-Olbios Temple. Even in small settlements there was more than one church (Aydın, 2005:58). During Armenian period, construction or renovation of castles were main architectural activities within the region due to existence of military struggles and wars. Construction of Silifke castle (1099), Island Castle of Korykos (1199) and renovation of Mainland castle of Korykos were important architectural activities of this era. Besides, construction of religious buildings including chapels especially into castles such as the ones within both Korykos castles was also important during this period (Aydın, 2005:64).

### 3.2.1.2.2 Traditional Rural Settlements

Economic welfare of the region has declined due to the wars and struggles generated between Byzantines, Arabians, Armenians and Turkish between 6. and 15. centuries. Immigrations in population, loss of economical and commercial importance and unstable administrative conditions has resulted with destruction of water resources and agricultural facilities. After late 18. and early 19. century; Turkmen groups, who have been living in the area temporarily starting from 15. century, have started to settle down in the region due to settlement policies of the Ottoman Government (Koca, 1994:195) (Figure 3.8).

During this process they have founded their villages by following traces of previous settlements and their resources, by which they have established their settlements above ancient remains. They have continued their temporary lifestyle, by which they change their settlement locations according to seasonal periods. During winter times, they prefer coastal plains, while they move to higher sections of Taurus Mountains during summer. Today, existing rural settlements have historic and cultural relationship with settlements founded by initial Turkmen groups in the region. Traditional lifestyles and temporal living still continue in some sections. Types of rural settlements in the region are classified by Koca (1994) according to their population and formations as permanent rural settlements, which include villages and neighborhoods; and temporary rural settlements, which include *Yayla* (mountain settlements) and *Barn* settlements.

Neighborhoods are sections of villages which have scattered settlements patterns and located away from the centre. Koca defines (1994:226) the reasons behind this issue as limited topographical conditions and water resources which enabled small-scaled settlements and community organization of Turkish groups throughout their settlement process according to their family or tribal differences and forming different settlement areas accordingly. Thus, scattered patterns of ancient settlement organization in the region have continued by traditional rural settlements of Turkish period. However, due to the changes in economic activities, some of these neighborhoods have developed up to village and town settlements, results of which will be discussed in following evaluations section.

'*Yayla*'; is mountain settlements used during summer periods and located far away from main permanent rural settlements in order to feed animal groups. So, they are closely integrated with animal-feeding economic activities.



Figure 3.8 Development of traditional rural settlements of the Olbian Territorium in relation with the previous ancient setting

According to Koca (1994:230); coastal rural residents which still continue 'Yayla' traditions are located in Çeşmeli, Kızkalesi and Kumkuyu towns (especially Ayaş and Tırtar). Due to changes in economic activities by tourism during last few decades, animal-feeding activities have been decreased. But, there are still families who economically depend on this traditional life. Among them, Sarıkeçililer, is the famous group which have settled in Antalya and Mut locations during enforcement policies of Ottoman Government last century.

*Barn*; is a roofless enclosure constructed to keep animals in. They are either located next to villages or separated as self-existing settlement units. Koca (1994:242) states that while the ones located close to villages are generally constructed with timber or plastic sheets; second group are constructed by stone-masonry walls with 100-120 cm. heights defining 70-80 m<sup>2</sup> area. The main criteria in choosing locations of barns are closeness to water sources. Accordingly, the *Barns* are generally located close to wells, which are geological formations of natural setting carved by rains due to depression of calcareous material and human contribution in 1-2 m depth and 2-3 m in diameter and converted into cisterns by covering their tops. The water obtained from these cisterns is used for needs of the animals (Koca, 1994: 243). From the description of Koca mentioned above, it is understood that barn units located away from villages or neighborhoods have been developed by reusing of existing ancient cisterns. So, they have followed traces and resources of ancient rural settlements for development of temporary settlements as well.

### **3.2.1.3 Planning and Management Context**

The historic geographic area of Olba Territorium stays within administrative boundaries of Erdemli and Silifke districts. Section between the Limonlu and Mintan Rivers belongs to Erdemli, while section between the Mintan and Goksu Rivers stays within Silifke. Municipalities, who are responsible from Conservation Sites, are Silifke and Erdemli administrative districts; Kumkuyu, Ayaş, Kızkalesi, Narlıkuyu, Susanoğlu Municipalities in coastal areas and Uzuncaburç and Esenpınar Municipalities in inlands. Ayaş, Kızkalesi, Narlıkuyu and Uzuncaburç municipalities geographically includes wide range of Archaeological and Natural Sites including ancient settlements of Elauissa-Sebaste, Kanytelleis (Kanlıdivane), Korykos (Kızkalesi), Korykon-Antron (Cennet-Cehennem), Adamkayalar, Narlıkuyu, Olba-Diocaseria (Uzuncaburç) and Olba (Uğuralanı).

Villages located outside municipality areas are under responsibility of Mersin Special Provincial Administration (SPA), including control of new developments according to the decisions of conservation plans and legislations, infrastructural necessities such as roads, watering systems, agricultural facilities (Figure 3.9).

The region has been researched by several travelers starting from 19. century. C.F. Beaufort (1818) has surveyed especially coastal sections, while W.M. Ramsay (1890) gives initial information related to geographical and geological aspects. Epigraphic surveys throughout region are carried out by A.D. Wilhelm, R. Heberday (1891-92), which is later followed by G.E. Bean and T.B. Mitford (1964-1968). J. Mellart is one of initial researchers, who have conducted survey within Goksu Valley in 1950s. Following, Gökusu valley has been researched by D.H. Franch during 1960s. Coastal sections of Cilicia Tracheia are studied by E. Rosenbaum between 1962 and 1965. With request of State Planning Office, a field survey related to coastal sections of Adana, İçel and Antakya are conducted by H. Çambel in 1964-1966. Following, Silifke and its environs are surveyed by Semavi Eyice in 1970-1983, who has executed archaeological excavation in Kanytelleis (Kanlıdivane) (Ünal, Girginer, 2007: 307-308).

The era of 1960s-1980s is the period when historical and cultural aspects of Mediterranean coastal environments have been investigated and potential areas for development of coastal tourism are defined. Likewise, coastal areas of Erdemli and Silifke are systematically surveyed especially during this period. These areas are registered with 'Conservation Site' status according to new legislative context of Turkey brought by the Act no 1710 in 1973 (Section 2.1.4).

Accordingly; archaeological sites within 'Mersin-Silifke shoreline' are designated as archaeological site status by General Directorship of Old Assets and Museums in 1982<sup>115</sup>. During this period, coastal archaeological sites of Mezitli (Viranşehir) Pompeipolis, Tömük Höyük (Elvanlı) Bucağı, Limonlu Bucağı Lemas Ancient settlement, Elauissa-Sebaste and Korykos settlement in Ayaş Village, Kanytelleis (Kanlıdivane), Cennet-Cehennem Obruks, Astım (Dilek) Cave in Hasanaliler, Narlıkuyu Natural Site, Uzuncaburç (Olba) and Ura Archaeological Site, Tırtar (Akkale) Castle, Susanoglu bay (Böğrüdilik) Hoyuk and Korasion Ancient settlement were registered.

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<sup>115</sup> Decision of High Council, Date: 10.7.1982, No: A-3757

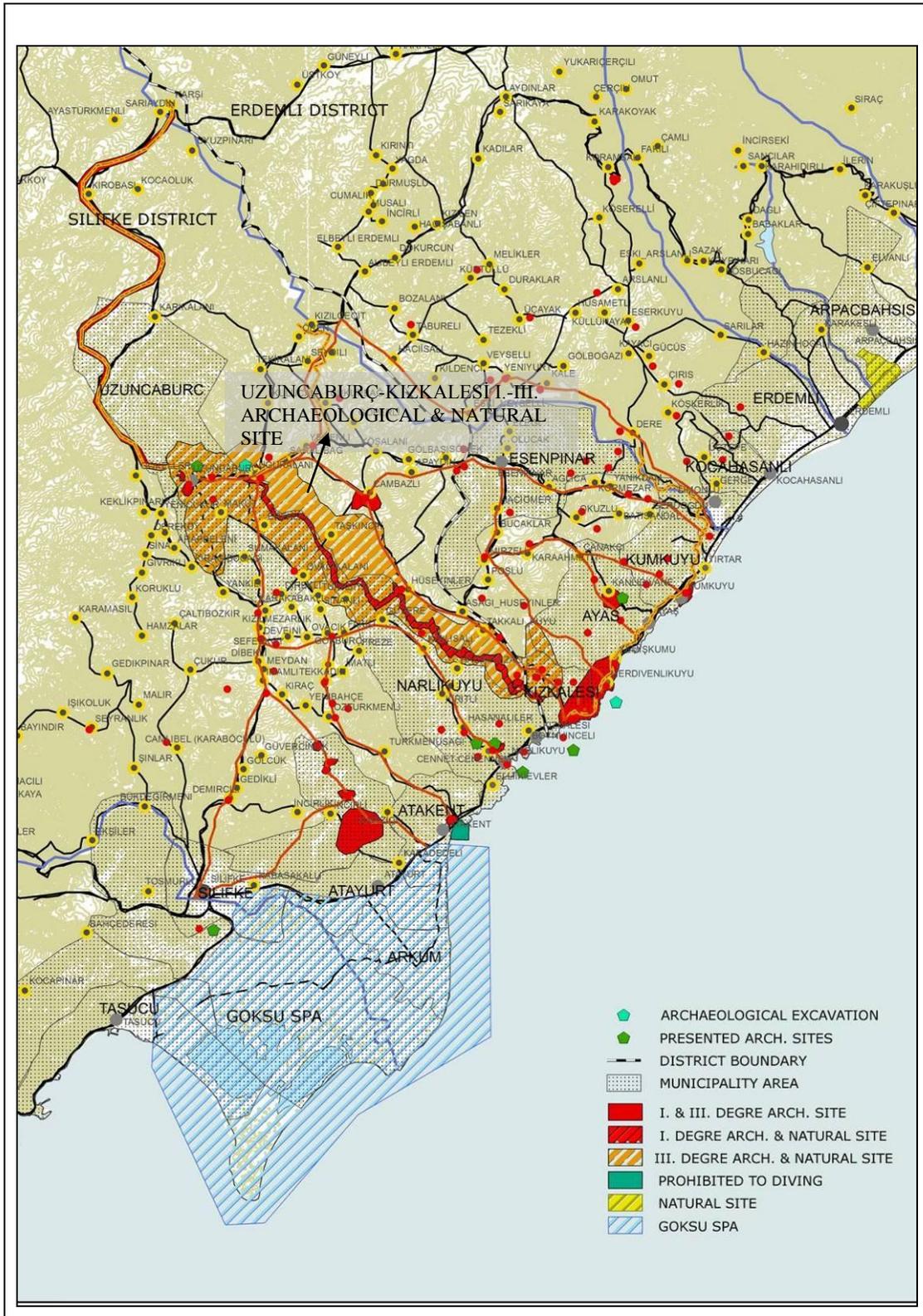


Figure 3.9 Designation status of conservation areas; and planning and management context of the region

During 1990s, registration process related to important examples of ancient castle and tower settlements located in the area were continued. Besides; the important legislative study related to conservation of natural environment during this period was the designation of the Göksu wetland area as the Specially Protected Area in 1990. It is one of most remarkable and important nature conservation areas of the region today. Alata coastal dune area, which serves as an important habitat area is designated as Natural Site. In 1996; the area from Uzuncaburç towards Adamkayalar along the Seytan Valley has been designated as 1. and 3. degree Archaeological-Natural Site. This designation area, which includes archaeological sites of Olba-Diocaaseria, Olba, Mancınık Castle, Adamkayalar, Hüseyinler, Hacıhamzalar and hinterlands of Kızıkalesi, is the largest designation area regarding the Archaeological and Natural Sites in the region.

Adana RCC is responsible from issues regarding planning and development aspects throughout archaeological and natural sites of the region. Local units that are responsible from control of legally protected sites are Silifke and Mersin Museums. Presented archaeological sites that have been opened to visitors are Uzuncaburç, Cennet-Cehennem, Astım Mağarası, Narlıkuyu Museum, Korykos (Mainland Castle and Island Castle), Elauissa-Sebaste, Kanlıdivane and Paşa Türbesi in Ayaş, which serves as a religious tomb area and public cemetery. *DOSIMM* is responsible from the running of these sites including entrance fees, security, service facilities; while presentation and security of Elauissa-Sebaste has been financed by foreign excavation group. Control of these sites is executed by Museums in the name of *DOSIMM*. Göksu Specially Protected Area is under the responsibility of the Agency for SPA in the name of Ministry of Environment and Forest.

Batı İçel Coastal Territorial Development Plan is one of the initial comprehensive regional planning studies, which was conducted by the MoPWS in 1993. By this plan, coastal areas from Erdemli to Silifke were defined as tourism and secondary housing areas, while land-use status of inner sections has stayed as maquis-heathland, forest and agricultural area. With authorities given in 1980s through national legislations, municipalities have become responsible from preparation of Development Plans for these areas. Planning activities in the region have passed into a second period with the Mersin-Karaman Territorial Development Plan, which has been prepared by the MoEF in 2005.

This planning region has been defined according to planning regions defined by the State Planning Office<sup>116</sup>. Initial planning studies for designated archaeological sites was Kumkuyu Conservation and Development Plan which has included Tırtar, Akkale, Elauissa-Sebaste and partially Korykos Archaeological Sites and put into practice by the approval of Adana Regional Conservation Council in 1992<sup>117</sup>. Additionally, Uzuncaburç Conservation and Development Plan has been approved in 1999<sup>118</sup>.

### 3.2.2 Site Analysis

The aim of site analysis is to visualize archaeological and rural characteristics of the case-study area in detail with respect to their values and problems and to explore their conditions with respect to continuations and changes generated within current planning and management context of the region. For this purpose, detailed site analysis is conducted by selection of a group of archaeological sites. The selection criteria in these sites are defined according to coastal use and planning problems that have been faced during the last few decades within the region. In addition to these coastal sites, a number of archaeological sites located inland areas are selected to visualize their relationships with hinterlands.

Accordingly, the first group of archaeological sites is selected from the Korykos-Canbazlı historic route including Korykos (Kızkalesi), Adamkayalar, Hüseyinler and Canbazlı. This is the most important and remarkable historic routes of the region, since it connects the religious-administrative centre of the region - Olba-Diocaesareia (Uzuncaburç)- with the important port city of Korykos. The second group is selected from Elauissa-Sebaste-Emirzeli historic route (Figure 3.10).

The third group includes archaeological sites of Porto-Calamie (Narlıkuyu) and Korykion-Antron (Cennet-Cehennem) which are connected with Hasanaliler and Kızıllısalı in the north. Fourth group includes Kanlıdivane and Akkale which are important archaeological settlements located on east routes of the region. Finally, the fifth group includes Olba-Diocaesareia (Uzuncaburç) and Olba (Uğuralanı) which have been administrative centre and played major role in development of coastal archaeological settlements of the Olba Territorium.

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<sup>116</sup> “Mersin-Karaman Planlama Bölgesi” 1/100.000 Ölçekli Çevre Düzeni Planı Plan Açıklama Raporu” [www.cedgm.gov.tr/mk/mk\\_plan\\_aciklama\\_raporu.doc](http://www.cedgm.gov.tr/mk/mk_plan_aciklama_raporu.doc); accessed in 13.10.2009

<sup>117</sup> Adana RCC; Decision no 25.06.1992/1188.

<sup>118</sup> Adana RCC; Decision no 09.02.1999/3300.

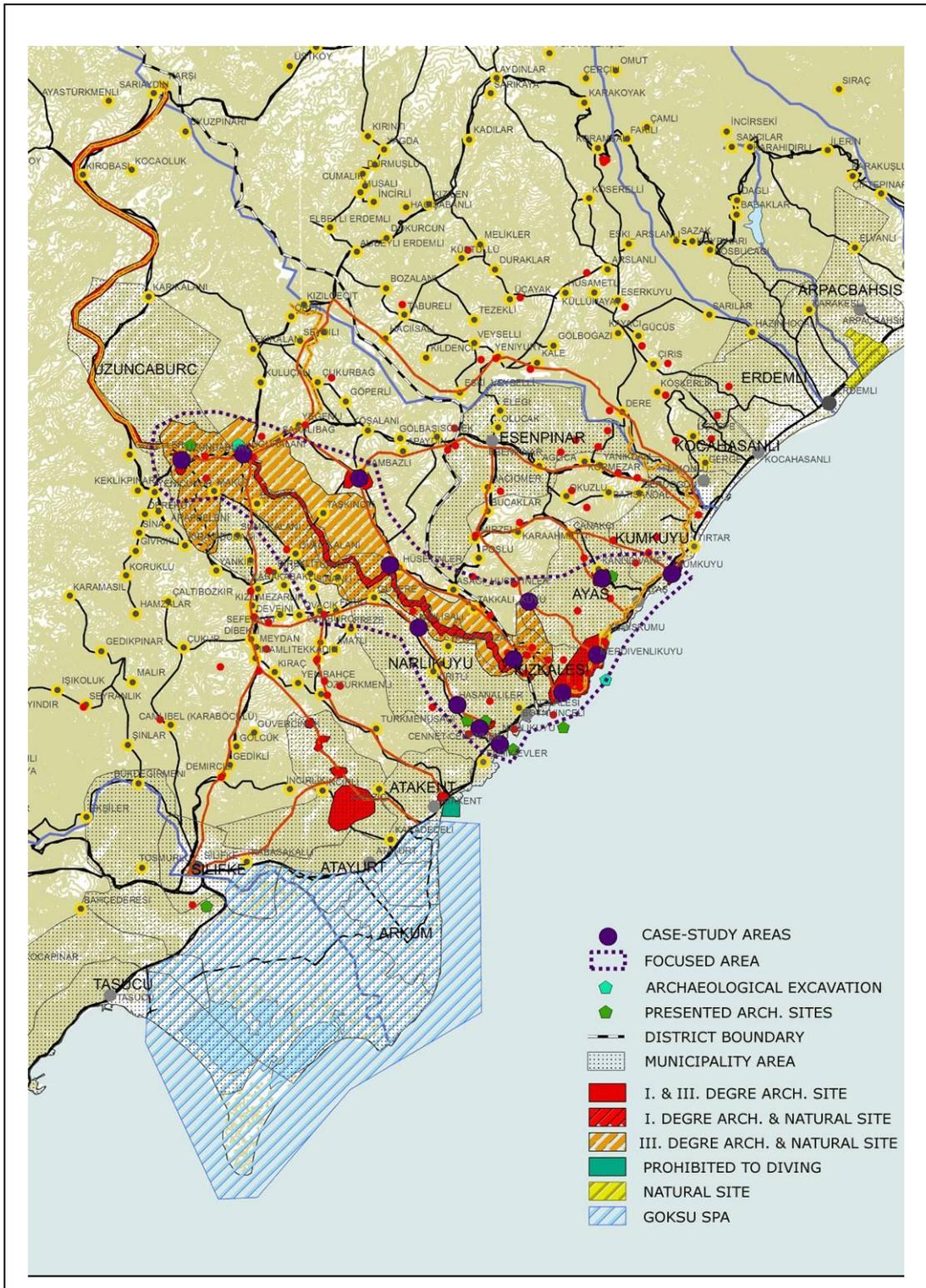


Figure 3.10 Selection of multi-case site analyses in relation with planning and management context of the Region

### **3.2.2.1 Korykos (Kızkalesi)- Adamkayalar- Hüseyinler- Canbazlı**

Korykos possess one of the most remarkable historic routes of the region. There are two important routes that have connected ancient coastal settlement of Korykos with inland settlements: Korykos-Olba route, which connects to administrative centre of Olba Territorium and Korykos-Cambazlı route, which is an important settlement located in higher sections. They both pass through Adamkayalar location and leads towards each direction after Hüseyinler village. One of them is passing through the Mintan Valley leading to Seytan Valley up to Olba; while the second route leads following valley edge. Following east edge of the Mintan River, there are mile stones discovered by travelers and researchers located at 1, 2. and 4. miles, which dates back to Roman and Byzantine periods (Aydinoğlu, 1998a:141). Accordingly; Korykos, Adamkayalar, Hüseyinler and Canbazlı are important the archaeological sites located on this route, which are selected as the first group case-study areas and surveyed during site analyses.

#### **3.2.2.1.1 Korykos (Kızkalesi)**

Ancient coastal settlement of Korykos is located at 25. km east of Silifke, where contemporary Kızkalesi town exists today. It is neighbored with Ayaş town in the east, Narlıkuyu town in the west and Hüseyinler village in the north. Contemporary settlement of Kızkalesi town is located on the west of –Korykos Archaeological Site. Mersin-Silifke road pass through the town connecting Kızkalesi with Narlıkuyu town in the west and Ayaş town in the east. The settlement has developed on the section located between this Mersin-Silifke road and the coastline.

During ancient periods, Korykos settlement has closely related with its neighboring settlements of Elauissa-Sebaste in the east, Cennet-Cehennem (Korykon-Antron) and Narlıkuyu in the west and Olba-Diocaseria in the north in means of geographical, economic and administrative relations. Therefore, Korykos has wide and dense hinterland areas including agricultural and defensive settlements which extend until these neighboring settlements. Among them; Saray Kule, Hıdırlıkale, Gömeç Kule, Güçük (Küçük) Kule are remarkable ones with intense building remains. With all these aspects, Kızkalesi settlement has a wide variety of archaeological resources which consist one of the most extensive archaeological sites in coastal region of Eastern Cilicia. Thus, built environment of

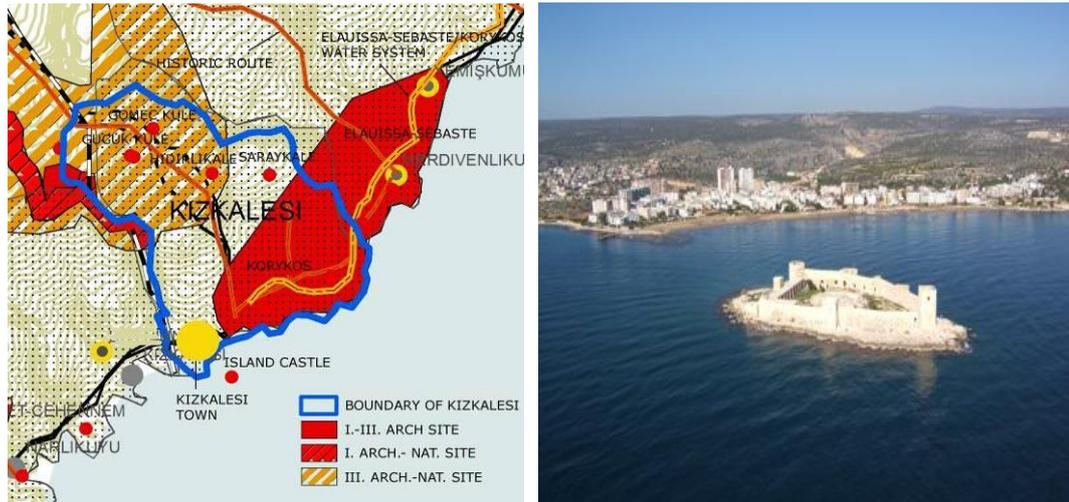


Figure 3.11 Kızkalesi Town and Korykos Archaeological Site,

Figure 3.12 Aerial view of Kızkalesi (Source: Mersin Museum, 2008)

Kızkalesi today consist from ancient coastal settlement and hinterland area of Korykos and contemporary Kızkalesi town located in the east (Figure 3.11). Within the boundaries of Kızkalesi town, there is a wide range of designated protected areas including 1. and 3. degree Archaeological Sites of Korykos, and remains of Gomec Kule, Güçük (Küçük) Kule, Hıdırlıkale and Saraykale. Administration of the Saraykale Remains has passed to Ayas Municipality recently<sup>119</sup>.

Urban sprawl of the contemporary Kızkalesi town starts from the Mainland Castle located on the coastline towards west and north directions, while development of town is prevented by designated Archaeological Site in the east. There is another road leading in the north direction connecting Kızkalesi town up to Hüseyinler and Cambazlı settlements. The Mintan River is connected to the sea within Kızkalesi town, where the river bed section within the town is modified to regulate water flow and prevent floods in high rainfall seasons.

The coastline between the river mouth of the Mintan River and the Mainland Castle located at the east is filled with deposited material collected during centuries and generated an important beach formation, which is one of most crowded recreational areas of the region especially during summer periods (Figure 3.12).

<sup>119</sup> In-depth interviews in Kızkalesi Municipality in August 2008.

### 3.2.2.1.1.1 Ancient settlement of Korykos

Ancient settlement of Korykos is historically located within Cennet-Cehennem (Korykon-Antron) and Elauissa-Sebaste settlements. It takes its name from coastal spit of Korykos. Through the ancient sources, geographical content of settlement has housed a wider area. In Strabon (14 V 5); the Cennet Cave was called as 'Korykos Cave' and the settlement embracing Korykos Cave was also called as Korykos settlement (Umar, 2000:81). Therefore, ancient settlement of Korykos consisted of the main coastal city, its north hinterlands and Cennet-Cehennem (Korykos-Antron) environs which was located 4-5 km away in northwest direction.

Its geographical coverage extended between the Mintan Valley and the Pasa River. The valley of Mintan River is geographically connected with the Seytan Valley which has connected Korykos with Olba (Uguralanı) and administrative center of Olba-Diocaseria settlements (today Uzuncaburç) passing through Adamkayalar and Hüseyinler settlements. Similarly, the Pasa River has provided a natural boundary between Korykos and Elauissa-Sebaste. Together with the ancient settlement of Elauissa-Sebaste (Ayaş), they have been important port towns of the Olba Territorium, by which agricultural products of the region were traded to Mediterranean countries.

Due to topographical changes which extends from lower levels of coastal area towards higher sections in the inner lands, Korykos settlement and its north vicinities includes heterogeneous ecosystem aspects as seen in other sections of the region (Öcal et al, 1999:8). Natural characteristics of the area possess diverse and rich vegetation types of maquis formations including wild olive trees (Oleaster); Oak (*Quercus Calliprions*); carob tree; Terebinth (*Pistacia Terebinthus*) native to Eastern Mediterranean, Sandalwood, laurel (*Laurus nobilis*) and myrtle.

Although the exact period for foundation of Korykos hasn't been known, its historical development goes back to the Hellenistic period according to existing remains. Name of city was depicted through ancient sources first in II. century BC and oldest date depicted on graves goes back to IV. century BC (Umar, 2000:87). The city has gained its importance during Roman period, when it has been donated with monumental buildings and infrastructural constructions as the signs of importance given to Roman cities as a result of imperial concurrence. The city has lived its golden ages during late Roman and early

Byzantine periods due to importance of its harbor where there were intense commercial activities going on in the region. According to Umar (2000:87), existing castle on the island is constructed by Byzantine Amiral Eusthatios in 1104, when he constructed a number of castles along the coastline for defensive purposes. With development of Elauissa as another port town nearby; Korykos city has drawn back to a small settlement until when the city gained its importance during the IV. century AD. Having won the struggles against Byzantine Emperor; Armenain Principalities concured the region for a few centuries after 12. century. They repaired existing castles located on the mainland and the island, by which they constructed more stronger. During Middle Ages, the city could defend itself towards Arabian and Turkish groups due to existence of strong defensive systems with castles and citadels.

When Armenian dominance in the region has decreased a few centuries later, local people had called the King I. Pierre in Cyprus for help. Weakened existence of Armenians in the region was ended by concur of Korykos castle in 1448 by Karamanlı İbrahim Bey (Ünal, Girginer; 2007: 481; Umar, 2000: 88).

Within the light of its historical development; remains of Korykos Archaeological Site can be classified into two as urban settlement section with intense archaeological remains including public and monumental buildings of the city; and the remains that stay within the vicinities of the settlement including necropolis areas, agricultural organizations and rural components. There are also early Byzantine period churches and monasteries located in its vicinities (Durugönül et all, 2005:23) (Figure 3.13).

The city is protected with a citadel wall, remains of which can be seen in west and east sections of settlement area. They are repaired during the Byzantine period including Roman period re-use building materials. Section laying in north-south direction is destructed by the Mersin-Silifke road passing through the settlement. The west wall which leads to the sea ends up with a circular shaped tower-like structure located at the coastline. This structure is identified as a light-house by the scholars; but there isn't exact and reliable information on which this possibility be depended on yet (Durugönül, et all, 2008:85).

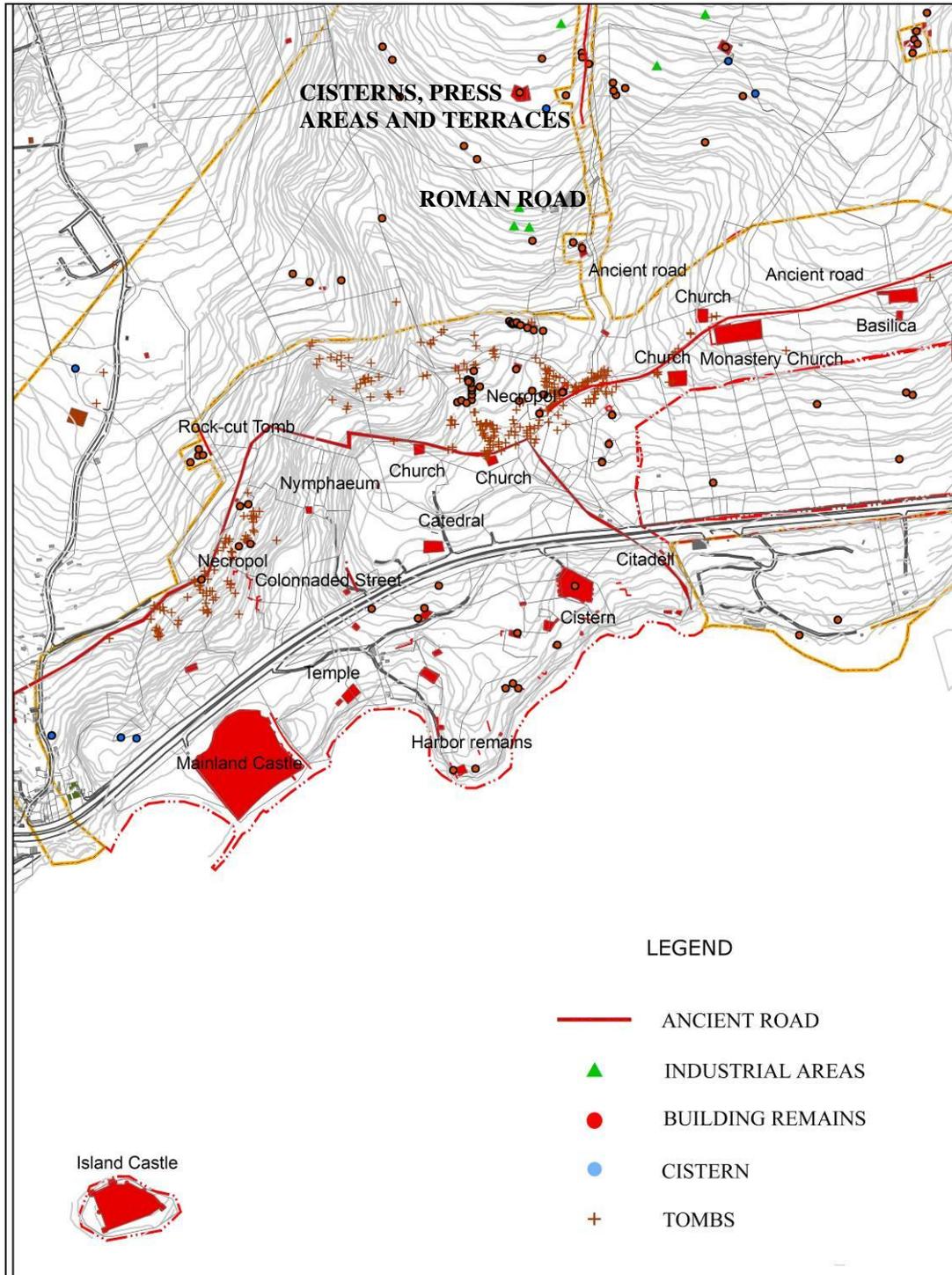


Figure 3.13 Important remains from ancient settlement of Korykos (*adapted from Umar, 2000 and Alagöz, 2004*)

Within the centre of urban settlement, there is public cistern, colonnaded street, triumphal arch, a temple, bath-buildings, nymphaeum, so-called a macellum<sup>120</sup> and several remains related with harbor and commercial activities of the city (Aşkın, 2006:325; Ünal, Girginer, 2006:482). Most of monumental buildings have been constructed during Roman period. The colonnaded street is located at southern section of Mersin-Silifke road.

Being destructed by the road construction; remains of column capitals, drums, column bases and superstructure elements can be still seen in south section. The road is thought to have connected northern and southern sections of the city and leded until the bay where port activities and related buildings are located. There is a Roman period temple located at 100 m. east of the Mainland Castle (Durugönül, et all, 2007:117).

In the centre of urban settlement; main harbor of the city including various coastal structures and the 'Mainland Castle' (*Kara Kalesi*) are located. On south of Mainland Castle, there is an island on which second castle of the city has been constructed (Figure 3.14). It is called as 'Island Castle' (*Ada Kale* or *Kızkalesi*). The IslandCastle, which consists of eight towers and a wall connecting them, constitutes a building complex having a cistern, two basilicas and a dungeon (Ünal, Girginer, 2007:482). The Mainland Castle is one of unique examples in the region which shows characteristics of plan organization and construction techniques of castle architecture of middle ages. During its construction, architectural elements of Roman period structures are utilized as re-use materials. Mainland castle is located along beach area, which used to be a marshy area, during Middle Ages.



Figure 3.14 Mainland and Island Castles of Korykos (Source: *Personal Archive*, 2008)

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<sup>120</sup> From the epigraphical resources as stated by Ünal and Girginer (2007:482).

The castle was defended by a ditch built into the ground at western and northern sections, which is filled with water coming from the sea providing defensive zone between castle and mainland. Entrance to the castle from the land was provided with a wooden bridge while the entrance from the sea was provided through the main arcaded gate located at the western section. The citadel walls encircling the castle contain 22 tower structures, which have become integral part of its defensive structure. One of these towers were constructed so that it would supply communication with the towers and castles located at the northern hinterlands of Korykos covering 5 km. distance from the coast. There are remains of cistern, chapels, industrial areas located within the castle (Nalbant, 2005:210). According to some scholars, the Mainland and Island Castles have been connected to each other with a breakwater (85 m long and 8-10 m wide) which was submerged by water due to the sea-level rise generated throughout centuries (Vann, 1996:261; Umar, 2000:84).

In addition to the castles, there are number of coastal structures including rock-cut spaces and remains of buildings regarding fisheries and salt storage. There are also rock-cut pits that can be called as salt pans, which help collect salt from sea water. There are also small structures and remains of citadel wall for defensive purposes from the sea (Durugönül et al, 2005:23). These small structures that are thought to be small ateliers have connection with the sea by rock-cut stairs. There are also water channels carved into the rocky formations for the drain of rain water coming from the north direction towards the sea (Durugönül et al, 2007:119).

Ancient city of Korykos was connected to Korykos- Elauissa Sabeste water network which was one of the important water routes of the Olbian Territorium constructed during the Roman period. The water was carried from the Lamas (Limonlu) River up to Korykos passing through ancient coastal settlement of Elauissa Sebaste. The water way has included an aquae-duct located at Pasaderesi Valley and rock-cut channels that bring water to public cistern of Korykos (12.40x10.30 m) located in coastal area (Arisoy, Öziş, Kaya, 1994; Özbay, 2001:158; Durugönül, et al, 2008:86).

In addition to this public cistern, there is another rock-cut cistern with a rectangular plan located at north section of contemporary Kızkalesi town by Hüseyinler road. Besides these large scale cistern structures, there are various small scaled cisterns that are scattered around the settlement related with rural settlements and agricultural activities in the vicinities.

- *Vicinities of Korykos (hinterland area:)*

Korykos has developed as one of the important coastal settlements of the Olbian Territorium with intense trade activities consisted of collection and transformation of the agricultural products from inner rural settlements to the port located at the coast. Therefore, Korykos has been connected to its hinterland areas and other important cities of the region with important road networks. The Korykos-Cambazlı route is the major of this road network in the region (Aydınoglu, 1998:140). Besides this major route, there are a number of important stone paved ancient roads which connects Korykos with vicinities of settlement including necropolis areas as well as agricultural and farm components located at northern sections. According to Aydınoglu, peaceful condition of Roman period has provided construction of roads passing through open areas (Figure 3.15). There is an ancient road leading through necropolis extending along a small valley located on northwest of Korykos outside the citadel walls. There is high number of rock-cut tomb structures and sarchopagi with rock-cut Figures, among which there are two Roman period monumental tombs and grave houses (Durugönül, et all, 2008:86).

In this section, there is another Roman road leading in west-east direction intersecting with previous road mentioned above. It connects northern section of Korykos with the Elaoussa-Sebaste located in the east. Some travelers visiting the region during early twentieth century have mentioned about the resemblance this Roman Road with the Via Appia which leads from central Rome to its suburbs (Ünal, Girginer; 2007:482). Along this road, there are sarchopagi and tomb structures as well as early Byzantine churches one of which is called as Extra Muros Church. It is one of conserved examples of its examples. There is a cistern (12.40x10.30 m.) located in the south section of the church covered with barrel vault, having a channel and three circular openings used for collection of water into the cistern located above it (Durugönül, et all, 2008:87).

There are two more churches located along Mersin-Silifke road, one of which is destructed during road construction (Durugönül, et all, 2008:87). On the north of the Roman Road, hinterland areas of Korykos exist reaching until Huseyinler village. Since, trade of olive-oil and wine was important economical resource of Olbian Territorium; Korykos hinterlands contain high amount of agricultural organizations including cisterns, rock-cut industrial areas (for mainly wine press) and agricultural terraces.

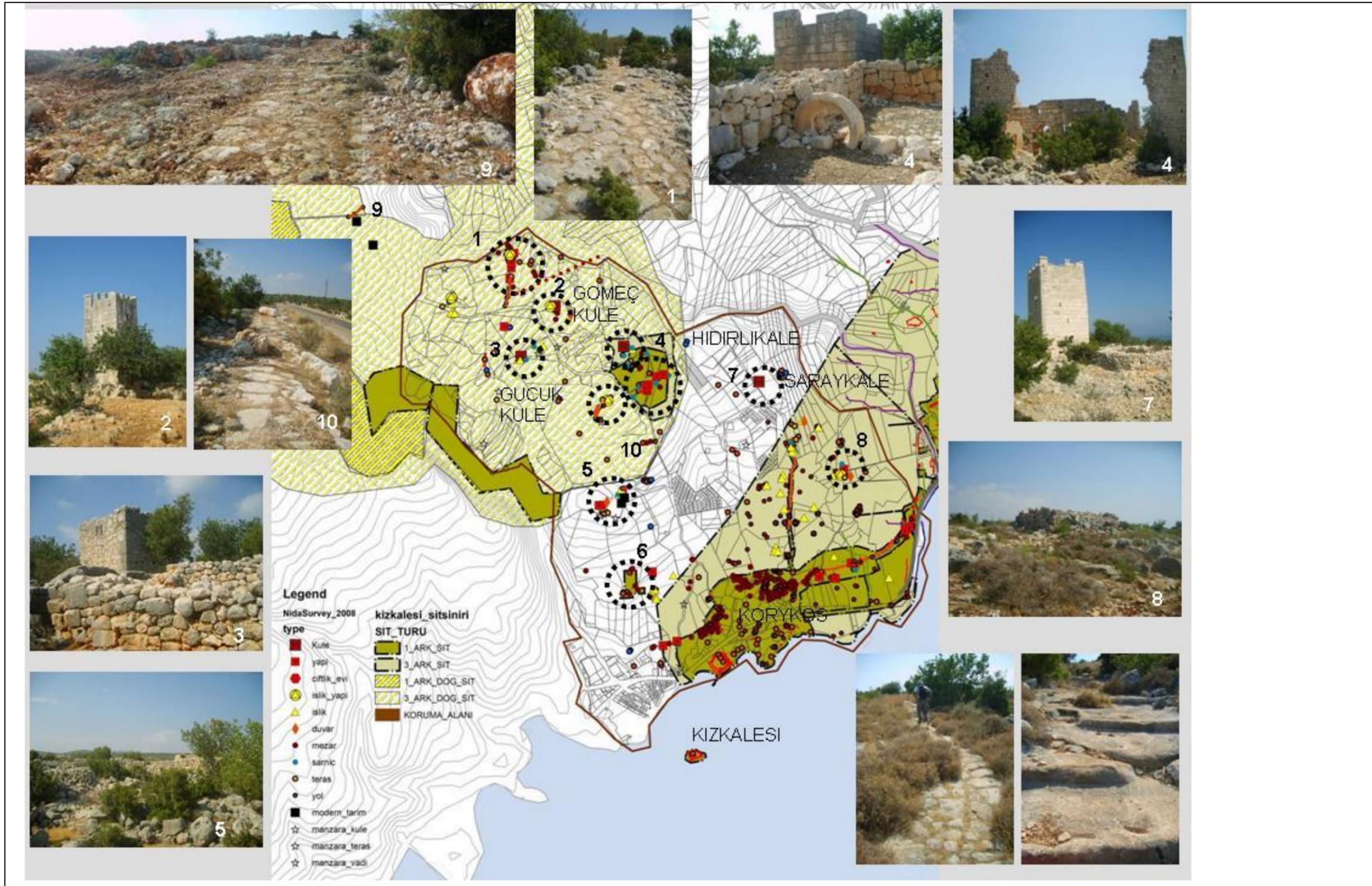


Figure 3.15 Remains of tower and castle structures connected with ancient roads throughout vicinities of Korykos

In some locations, there are tower and castle settlements where number and content of archaeological remains get denser with several building remains such as rural houses, chapels or olive-oil production spaces. There are Roman roads -stone covered paths- connecting these suburban settlement units to each other and the main city to its suburbs. These roads may not be as precise as main Roman roads leading from one city to another with cut-stone pavements and milestones. Instead; these are covered with rough-cut or rubble stones leading probably towards tower and castle settlements and supplying passages among agricultural terraces. These roads, which may be called as secondary Roman Roads, are hardly recognizable today in the site. Most of these paths have been traditionally used for along time for the local residents of the region in order to reach their agricultural areas or during their seasonal movements between the coastal areas and their mountain settlements (*Yayla*).

A number of examples regarding agricultural components and ancient farmhouses can be seen in the northern section of the Extra Muros Church. There is a tower structure called as Saraykale including olive-oil (or wheat) press area, cistern and agricultural terraces. This complex is located a few hundreds away from the churches. Close to this tower settlement node, there is an ancient farmhouse including tombs, rock-cut presses and cisterns located around. In the southeast section of this rural component, there is another farmhouse having olive-oil press area with press pits and weight stones (Durugönül, et al. 2008:88). The approach to the rural complexes and Saraykale located at the north of Korykos is provided with an ancient road that is perpendicular to the Korykos-Elauissa ancient road. There are a number of medium-sized cisterns most of which are related with the agricultural activities and rural components located within the vicinities of the urban settlement. At the north section of the contemporary hotel construction located at the coast, there are rock-cut industrial areas, cistern and tombs. Similarly, on the section between the Mersin-Silifke road and the churches located at the north, there are rock-cut press areas and agricultural terraces (Durugönül, et al, 2008:86).

Korykos hinterlands possess various tower structures. On both sides of Kızkalesi-Hüseyinler road, there are important examples for tower structures, two of which are called as ‘Gömeç Kule’ and ‘Gücük (Küçük) Kule’. These settlements show relationship of tower buildings with agricultural activities having remains of buildings including cisterns, olive-oil (or wheat press areas), and rock-cut presses. The settlement nodes are embraced with

agricultural terraces. Scattered within these terraces, there are rock-cut press areas, cisterns and sarcophagi as well (Figure 3.16).

Hıdırlıkale is one of important settlement nodes located at east side of Kızkalesi-Hüseyinler road. Strategic location of settlement provides a wide range of scenic view of coastal areas including both Elauissa-Sebaste and Korykos harbors, which emphasis defensive and military purpose of the settlement. There is a well conserved building remain which gives name of 'castle' to ancient remains. There are also remains of buildings located around the main building including chapels, cisterns and rock-cut press areas. There is a press stone which might belong to an olive-oil or wheat production unit. As in other sections of Korykos vicinity, there are building and agricultural terraces spread into a large area. There is also an ancient road that is leading towards the settlement within agricultural terraces. This might have been a secondary road that has extended from main ancient road which has connected Hüseyinler to Korykos (Durugönül et all, 2008).

There are also other examples of tower settlements and rural components (ancient farmhouses) as in the southern section of Gömeç Tower, where there is a tower structure with rock-cut press areas and a cistern. Another tower structure is located at 500 m. south of this tower (Durugönül, Durukan, 2006:20). Similarly, there is a farmhouse including press areas, rock-cut niches and rock pits located at the eastern section of Kızkalesi-Hüseyinler road (Durugönül, et all. 2008:89). Today, remains of rural settlements and farmhouses could hardly survive where door lintels especially stayed in good condition.

#### **3.2.2.1.1.2 Kızkalesi Town**

The contemporary Kızkalesi town consists of four districts named as Akdeniz, Mavideniz, Toroslar and Central (Merkez) Districts. Old section of the settlement –including the Toroslar and Central Districts- has developed on archaeological site of Korykos, where it is still possible to come across archaeological remains and traditional houses integrated with each other. Physical structure of this section has scattered and loose characteristics with buildings having generally 1-2 storey heights located within gardens. The neighborhood extends up to 1-1.5 km north of Hüseyinler road, where it is still possible to come across stone masonry traditional houses.

There is a very important example located at the 1.2 km. of the Hüseyinler road (Figures 3.16 and 3.17). It is constructed with stone masonry technique and flat roof covered with earth as seen especially in the higher sections of the region. It has a simple plan organization with two identical rooms with 4x5 m. dimensions located in both sides of central room that might be used as an entrance hall. Entrance of house is stepped back to emphasize and provide protected space for the door. On north section, there are remains of walls which might have belonged to service spaces such as barn of animals or depots.



Figure 3.16 Ancient cistern and grave area utilized by a traditional house on Kızıkalesi-Hüseyinler route (Source: *Personal Archive*, 2007)

Figure 3.17 (A-B)Architecture of traditional house (Source: *Personal Archive*, 2007)

There are also ancient remains of cisterns and rock-cut tombs located at south and east of the house. These ancient remains might have been used as an integral part of service units of the house, where ancient cistern might have been used for water supply as well. This traditional house is one of best conserved examples of its type located especially in coastal sections since they have changed much faster when compared to traditional settlements located in higher sections of the region. Newly developed area of town has much denser and crowded tissue with high-rise buildings with 10-15 storey heights especially in Akdeniz and Mavideniz Districts. While old section of town has more randomly occurred physical sprawl, development zones of in these sections are planned with perpendicular streets and building-lot relationships. This section is under high pressures of newly opened modern agricultural terraces and new constructions.

### 3.2.2.1.1.3 Current Land-Use

Kızıkalesi town has grown rapidly due to increase of tourism activities starting after 1970s. Land-use types mainly include residential and commercial areas consisted of mostly hotels and accommodation facilities, most of which are located at the south of Mersin-Silifke road. Buildings within the old neighbourhood, which is on the Hüseyinler road, are used as pensions during summer periods. Commercial uses such as markets, cafe and restaurants are located along the Mersin-Silifke road as well as along the streets leading to the coastline (Figure 3.18). There are generally agricultural and tourism uses including daily tourism activities, mocamp and hotel facilities carried out in designated Archaeological Sites (Table 3.1).

Western section of the Korykos Archaeological Site, where there are intense archaeological remains, is being used for daily tourism activities and as camping sites. Especially, the beach located by the Mainland Castle houses one of the most crowded beach uses in the town. The Mainland and Island Castles are opened to visitors by the Ministry of Culture and Tourism. There is a high-rise hotel construction within 3. degree Archaeological Site located on east section of Korykos. At the southwest of the Archaeological Site, secondary-housing units are located. North of the Silifke-Mersin road has been occupied with agricultural uses, some of which have been continuing traditionally on Archaeological Sites of Korykos (Figure 3.18).

New type of farmland-uses, which has lately started all throughout the Erdemli-Silifke region, also affects agricultural activities in Kızıkalesi. With improvement of watering capacities in the settlement, intense of agricultural activities are increased especially on north sections of the town as well as along the Hüseyinler road, where there is a number of contemporary large-scale agricultural terraces opened recently. In addition to current land-uses, there are planning studies that has been carried on by the Municipality related to establishment of new development zones especially in the north sections of the town. Having completed the Land Readjustment Process, these areas are reserved as mass-housing and secondary-housing areas. This will increase development process some of which will directly affect archaeological sites. The current condition related to ongoing activities within the Archaeological Sites is shown in Table 3.2.

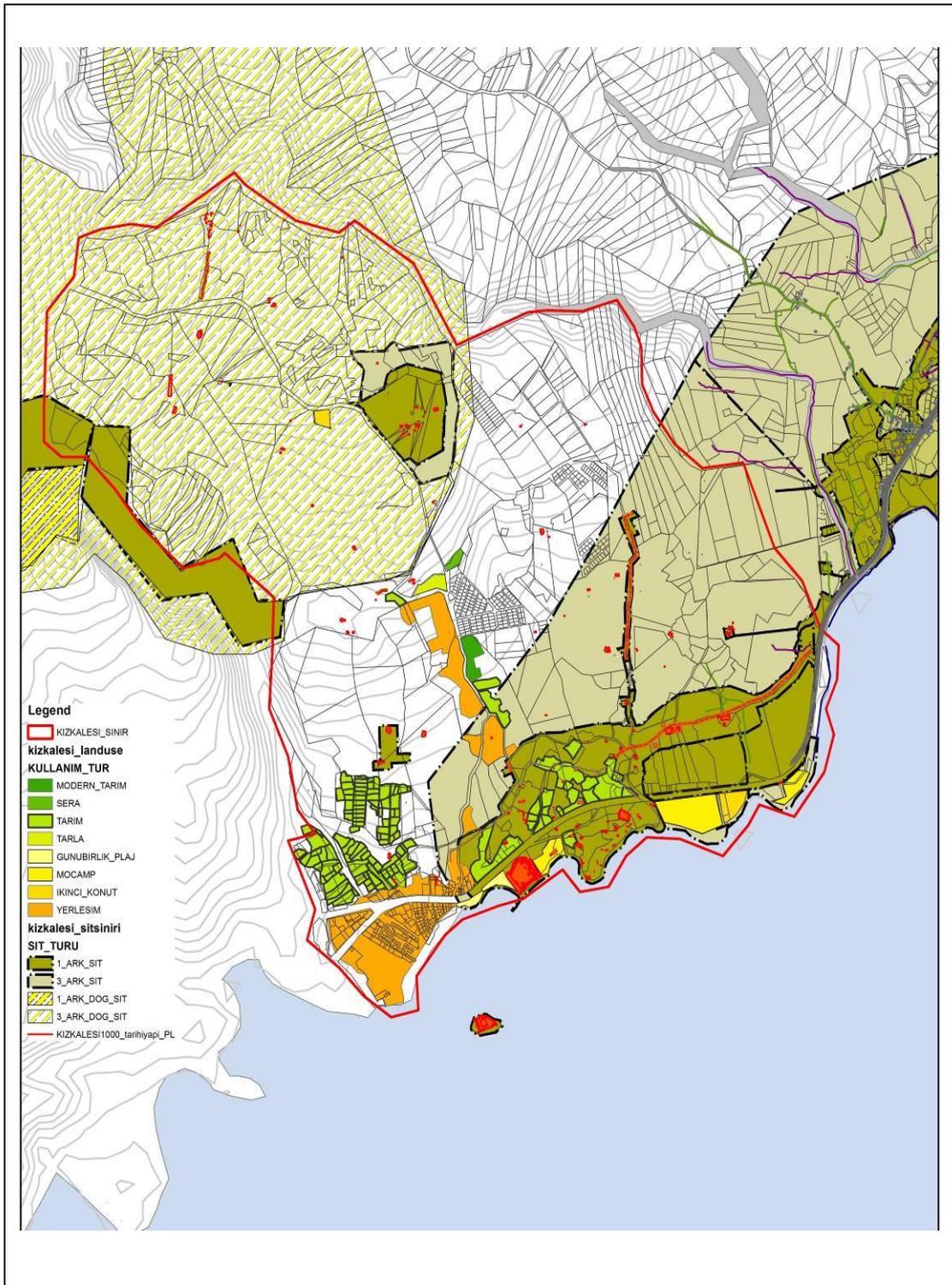


Figure 3.18 Types of land-uses within Kizkalesi town and the Korykos Archaeological Site

Table 3.2 Current land-uses of the Korykos Archaeological Site

Type of land-use	Legal Status	Location
Residential use (including pensions)	3. degree A.S	Korykos A.S
Beach use and daily tourism	1. degree A.S	Korykos A.S
Camping site	1. and 3. A.S	Korykos A.S
Motel and hotel constructions	3. degree A.S	Korykos A.S
Secondary housing	3. degree A.S	Korykos A.S & Uzuncaburç-Korykos A.N.S
Agricultural activities	1. and 3. degree A.S	Korykos A.S
Presented for visitors	1. degree A.S	Korykos A.S (only castles)
<b>Abbreviations:</b> A.S.: Archaeological site; A.N.S.: Archaeological and Natural Site		

#### 3.2.2.1.1.4 Interest Groups

Main interest groups who are related with Archaeological Sites in Kızkalesi can be classified as responsible regional and local authorities including Adana Regional Conservation Council, Mersin Museum and Kızkalesi Municipality; local residents of Kızkalesi having ownership throughout the Archaeological Sites, tourists staying in Kızkalesi, visitors of archaeological sites, other stakeholders and related investors in tourism and agriculture sector; and archaeological research group from the Mersin University who has been conducting the Korykos Archaeological Field Surveys since 2005 in the region.

Adana Regional Conservation Council is responsible from the Registration process, approval of Conservation and Development Plans and control of activities going on in Archaeological Sites. Mersin Museum is the local control unit in the name of Provincial Directorate of Tourism and Culture, who is responsible from the control of illegal interventions and sondage excavations before construction of new buildings in 3. degree archaeological sites. They are also responsible from the control of security and visitor management of presented archaeological sites in the name of *DOSIMM*. Kızkalesi Municipality, which is established in 1993, is responsible from preparation of CDPs, providing infrastructural necessities for presented archaeological sites (electricity, garbage, etc), giving occupancy permits for new buildings constructed according to decisions of CDPs.

- *Local Residents:*

Permenant population of Kızkalesi town is 2841; while it exceeds 10.000<sup>121</sup> during summer periods due to tourism activities. There are two groups of local people living within Archaeological Sites: town residents and ‘*Yörük*’ groups including ‘*Sarıkeçililer*’, which still continue a temporary life during summer and winter seasons. Economical activities of local people mainly depend on agriculture and tourism; while the ‘*Yörüks*’ still depend on animal husbandry. During winter period, they have temporary jobs within the town. Nomadic life isn’t as common as it used to be in previous times due to increase of tourism activities during summer periods. Running small hotels (pensions) is the common tourism activity among local residents especially living within archaeological sites.

Only, ‘*Yörük*’ groups continue to move to higher sections of the Taurus Mountains with their animal groups (mainly goats) during summer (Figure 3.19). In winter times, they live within archaeological remains of Kızkalesi –especially among ancient rural farmhouses - from which they revitalize for their barns. They also use ancient cisterns, which still have capability of collecting water for water needs of their animals. Second group constitutes residents, who live within the Kızkalesi town. They can be classified as the ones who stay during both winter and summer periods, while there is another group of residents that has secondary-houses and stay during summer periods.



Figure 3.19 ‘*Yoruk*’ people and ‘*Barns*’ located within living in vicinities of Korykos  
(*Source: Personal Archive, 2007*)

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<sup>121</sup> General information related to Kızkalesi town is obtained during in-depth interviews in August 2008.

According to the social survey, which has been conducted in commercial centre and old neighborhood section of the town, most of the respondents live in Kızılkalesi for more than 20 years (96.6 %) and stay in the town during both winter and summer periods (100 %). They are mostly natives of Kızılkalesi (81.5 %), while 9.20 % of them have settled in Kızılkalesi for agricultural purpose.

Their economic resources mainly depend on agriculture (51.3 %), fisheries (12.6 %), commercial activities (10.1 %) and tourism (1.7 %). Rest of them economically depends on other issues such as working temporarily in other cities (24.4 %). The ratio of tourism based activities is less when compared to the ones dealing with agricultural activities. The amount of respondents, who permanent job opportunities are low (21.8 %) and constitute the group having retail shops in commercial units. Rest of respondents that seasonal jobs opportunities (37.8 %) works in agricultural or tourism seasons (Table 3.3).

The ratio of families having limited income level is high (since 42.9 % has monthly income under 500 TL and 12.6% has 500-1000 TL); most of whom live in the old neighborhood of the town located within archaeological sites and deal with agriculture or animal-husbandry. Similarly, level of social insurance is also low (37.8 %) (Table 3.4). Families having higher economical income generally deal with commerce and tourism in the town (27.70 % has 1000-1500 TL and 16.8 % has 1500-2500 TL). The ownership status is high since 48.7 % of the respondents have their own houses or farmlands. Respondents who deal with agriculture (40.3 %) do not use green houses and sustain open cultivation methods.

Table 3.3 Economic resources of residents in Kızılkalesi

Economic Resources			Duration of Works		
	Frequency	Percent		Frequency	Percent
Tourism	2	1.7	Permanent	26	21.8
Agriculture	61	51.3	Temporary	45	37.8
Fisheries	15	12.6	Not Included	48	40.3
Trade	12	10.1			
Animal-husbandry	---	---			
Other	29	24.4			
<b>Total</b>	119	100	<b>Total</b>	119	100

Table 3.4 Level of Monthly family income and existence of job insurance among residents of Kızıkalesi

Monthly family income			Insurance		
	Frequency	Percent		Frequency	Percent
500 altı	51	42.90	No Insurance	45	37.8
500-1000	15	12.60	SSK	48	40.3
1000-1500	33	27.70	Emekli Sandığı	---	---
1500-2500	20	16.80	Bağ-Kur	---	---
2500 üstü	---	---	Not Included	26	21.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>119</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>119</b>	<b>100</b>

Primary agricultural products are tomato (28.6 %), citrus fruits (22.7 %) and olive (16 %). Local home-production is not very common. Only home-made production is grape molasses especially (31.9 %) for themselves. Use of credits for works is 32.8 percentages, where they are generally used for agricultural supports (25.2 %). So, resources of most families mainly base on small and self-sufficient economies. Due to the job opportunities provided from the location of the settlement –tourism and agriculture-, the monthly family incomes and existence of insurance levels can be stated as moderate (Table 3.4). The respondents stating that low level of family income are generally located in the older section of the settlement.

- *Visitors:*

Kızıkalesi is one of the most crowded touristic towns of Erdemli-Silifke coastal region. Since Korykos castles –Island and Mainland Castles- are remarkable tourism symbols of Mersin Province, the town has become a prior attraction point, where the ratio of native tourists overweighs the foreign ones (Figure 3.20). There are two main tourist profiles in the town. First group includes tourists who come to visit archaeological sites of Kızıkalesi – especially the Castles- within a defined culture tour or programme. This group constitutes a very small range. They generally visit Kızıkalesi within a programme defined for a wider geographical context. For instance, there is a foreign tourist tour, which stops by Kızıkalesi on their return to Alanya from their Southeast Anatolia and Northern Syria visits. According to their tour programme; they arrive in Kızıkalesi every tuesday and stay only a few hours to visit Mainland and Island castles.



Figure 3.20 Beach use and coastal tourism activities in mainland Castle (*Source: Personal Archive, 2008*)

Second group of tourists come to spend their vacation in the region and mostly consists from native tourists generating highest amount of visitor profile in the town. According to the results of the social surveys applied to native tourists, most of the respondents consist of young to adult people; age intervals of whom are grouped as 18-25 (24 %); 26-35 (33%), 36-45 (25 %) and 46-54 (15 %). Education level has homogenous distribution according to their school degrees, which are classified as primary school (20 %), secondary school (18 %), high school (34%) and university (28 %). So, it can be concluded that Kızkalesi attracts variable tourist profile from different ages and education levels.

Most of respondents have come to Kızkalesi before (92 %); while few of them have stated that this has been their first visit to the town (14 %). Tourists who have come to Kızkalesi before have stated that they come to Kızkalesi 1-3 times in a year (87 %), while there is also a small group who comes every month during summer season (5 %). So, it is understood that Kızkalesi is a well-known tourism area having regular native tourists visiting the town.

Being a popular coastal town; Kızkalesi attracttracts native tourists from different provinces of Turkey. Accordingly, in addition to the close settlements of Mersin, Tarsus and Adana; there have been respondents coming from 18 provinces during the social surveys, among which Central Anatolia holds thr first group (Table 3.5). Accommodation types of respondents vary as hotels (39 %); pensions (17 %), and secondary-houses (5 %). Most of them stay in Kızkalesi (58 %), while very few of them stay in nearby towns such as Silifke, Narlıkuyu or Ayaş (6 %).

Table 3.5 Origins of native tourists in Kızkalesi and type of accommodations

Origins of tourists			Type of accommodation		
	Frequency	Percent		Frequency	Percent
Mersin (& Tarsus)	32	32	Hotel	39	39
Adana	21	21	Pension	17	17
Niğde	9	9	Secondary-House	6	6
Other provinces (17)	30	30	Mocamp	4	4
Living Abroad	8	8	NI (daily)	34	34
<b>Total</b>	100	100	<b>Total</b>	100	100

Rest of tourists have stated that they have come to spend daily time in Kızkalesi (34 %); so they don't accomodate in the region. Duration of accomodation who stay in the region varies as a couple of days up to a week (27 %), between 1 week to 15 days (45 %), 15 days to 1 month (8 %), 1 to 2 months (13 %), 2 months and over (4 %).

### 3.2.2.1.1.5 Conservation and Planning Studies

Ancient remains of Korykos have been surveyed by foreign travelers since early times due to its remarkable monuments and location in the coast. Among them Gertrude Bell is one the best known Figures, who visited the region in 1905 and examined especially the Byzantine churches. S. Guyer and E. Herzfeld has conducted research excavations in 1907. Following; churches and castles are studied by Hellenkemper, who has produced a settlement plan and a map showing locations of monuments in 1976 (Durugönül, 2005:22). During that period, the region has also been examined within other coastal settlements of Olba by native scholars such as Semavi Eyice who have studied in Silifke and its environs during 1970s.

Main systematic research regarding archaeological characteristics of Korykos has started in 2005 by Prof. Dr. Serra Durugönül and her research team from the Archaeology Department of Mersin University. The research group has continued their field surveys within broad geographical coverage including Korykos and its hinterlands up to Cennet-Cehennem and Hüseyinler.

Korykos (Kızkalesi) is among the first group of Archaeological Sites that have been registered by *GEEAYK* in 1982, the decision of which has been revised by the High Council of Conservation according to Act no 2863 in 1985<sup>122</sup>. After the establishment of designation boundaries, they have been depicted onto 1/25.000 scaled maps, which is followed by the announcement of registered building lots to their owners by local administrative authorities<sup>123</sup>. In addition to the establishment of Korykos Archaeological Site, some of the ancient tower and castle settlements, which are located within its hinterland areas, have been registered through different decisions. Accordingly, remains of ‘Gömeç Kule’ and ‘Gücük (Küçük) Kule’ are registered as Immovable Cultural Asset with conservation zone around them instead of area designation as in other Archaeological Sites<sup>124</sup>.

Another important registration decision regarding archaeological and natural areas of Erdemli-Silifke coastal region has been establishment of “Uzuncaburç-Kızkalesi Archaeological and Natural Site” which is closely related with Kızkalesi settlement since it includes its vicinities as well. Mersin General Directorate of National Parks and Conservation of Wilderness Life has proposed Adana Regional Conservation Council for designation of the area from Uzuncaburç to Kızkalesi along Seytan Valley has been as National Park. Having conducted in-situ observations by specialists, the proposed area are designated as I. and III. Degree Archaeological and Natural Sites by Adana Regional Conservation Council including following registration decisions<sup>125</sup> :

- Registration of the area of the Şeytan River (Kocaçay Kanyon) from Ura (Olba) Ancient Settlement until Kızkalesi as ‘1. Degree Archaeological Site’,
- Registration of whole National Park area as III. degree Archaeological and Natural Site due to existence of archaeological remains and traces within whole boundaries of National Park and due to the natural beauty of area,
- Approval of the Adana RCC related to content and boundaries of the proposed National Park area.

There has been the objection from the Kızkalesi Municipality related to decision of Adana RCC about the designation of Uzuncaburç-Kızkalesi National Park stating that there are mass-housing and tourism areas within proposed boundaries of National Park according to

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<sup>122</sup> GEEAYK 10.07.1982 gün A-3753 sayılı kararı; TC Kültür ve Turizm Bakanlığı, Taşınmaz Kültür ve Tabiat Varlıkları Yüksek Kurulu’nun 15.11.1985 tarih ve 1560 sayılı kararı

<sup>123</sup> The official Notification from Icel Governship Museums Directorate to Erdemli Sub-governorship with 20.01.1986 date and no 750/69.

<sup>124</sup> Adana RCC; Decision no 10.5.1996-2495 and Decision no 10.5.1996-2494

<sup>125</sup> Adana RCC; 24.06.1996-2527; Uzuncaburç-Kızkalesi National Park

implementation plan they have been about to prepare. So, they have asked establishment of exact boundaries of designation area that will stay within Kızılkalesi town after the completion of their Implementation Plans related to new development areas<sup>126</sup>.

Some additional designations related to archaeological sites have aroused after increases in selling of Treasury properties to private ownerships especially after 2005. In an example from Kızılkalesi, during selling process of a building lot that belong to the Treasury; it is registered due to existence of remains of an ancient road, walls, cistern and buildings after in-situ surveys of Mersin Museum. Similarly, an ancient cistern and building remains located in Kızılkalesi town are registered as Immobile Cultural Asset<sup>127</sup> (Table 3.6).

After the start of Korykos Archaeological Field Survey by researchers from Archaeology Department of Mersin University in 2005, new information regarding archaeological content of the region are explored which have resulted with changes and revisions in existing situation of legally protected areas.

Table 3.6 Registration decisions related to Archaeological Sites in Kızılkalesi

Name and Content	Responsible Authority	Date/No	Status
Kızılkalesi (Korykos) ancient settlement	GEEAYK	10.07.1982A-3753	I. and III. degree archaeological site
Kızılkalesi (Korykos) ancient settlement	HCC	15.11.1985/1560	I. and III. degree archaeological site
Gömeç Kule	Adana RCC	10.5.1996/2495	Immobile cultural asset
Gücük (Küçük) Kule	Adana RCC	10.5.1996/2494 29.04.2005/565	Immobile cultural asset I. and III. degree archaeological site
Uzuncabuğ-Kızılkalesi N. Park	Adana RCC	24.06.1996/2527	I. and III. degree archaeological and natural site
Hıdırlıkale Örenyeri	Adana RCC	31.01.2002/ 4572	I. degree archaeological site
Ancient cistern and building remains	Adana RCC	27.04.2007/ 2653	Immobile cultural asset
Revision in existing status	Adana RCC	31.07.2008-4075	I. and III. degree archaeological site

<sup>126</sup> The official paper from representative of Kızılkalesi Municipality to Adana RCC in 24.06.1996 about designation of Uzuncabuğ-Kızılkalesi National Park

<sup>127</sup> Adana RCC; Decision no 27.04.2007/ 2653

Accordingly, a section in III. Degree Archaeological Site located at north of Mersin-Silifke road has been revised as I. and II. Degree Archaeological Site by Adana Regional Conservation council according to the statements of Mersin Museum that unity of archaeological environment will be damaged and existing archaeological traces and remains will be destructed with construction activities if they are protected in III. degree status<sup>128</sup>.

- *Conservation Studies:*

Kızkalesi castles –Mainland and Island Castles- are important historical landmarks and tourism symbols of Erdemli-Silifke region. For this reason, conservation and restoration studies regarding the castles are increased during past few years. Survey and restitution of Mainland Castle has been completed in 2001<sup>129</sup>; while conservation and restoration projects for Island Castle are started in 2002<sup>130</sup>. Before implementation of restoration studies, excavation studies are conducted by Mersin Museum, when remains of palace and mosaic pavements are discovered (Figure 3.21). Additionally, human bones are found and this have delayed excavation studies for criminal investigations, which are announced and followed closely by local press. Although restoration projects regarding Mainland Castle has been completed in 2002, implementation studies haven't started since cleaning and excavation studies within castle and its nearby environment including ditches and entrance gates are needed before revision and finalization of restoration projects<sup>131</sup>.



Figure 3.21 Restoration studies in the Mainland castle (*Source: Personal Archive, 2008*)

<sup>128</sup> Adana RCC; Decision no 31.07.2008-4075 revision of III. degree A.S. as I. and II. degree A.S.

<sup>129</sup> Adana RCC; Decision no 16.11.2001/ 4468; approval of the restitution projects; the restoration projects for the Island Castle have been prepared by the architect Kemal Nalbant.

<sup>130</sup> Adana RCC I; Decision no 18.10.2002/ 4929; approval of the restoration projects; the restoration projects for the Mainland Castle have been prepared by the architect Kemal Nalbant.

<sup>131</sup> Adana RCC; 22.03.2002/ 4653 approval of restoration projects after excavation studies

With the increase of secondary-housing and tourism in the region lately; Mersin-Silifke road has been enlarged in order to increase transportation capacity in 2002-2003. Mersin Regional Office of Highways has applied to the Adana Regional Conservation Council for approval of the Road Project which passes through 1. and 3. degree archaeological sites of Korykos and Elauissa-Sebaste. The Council has decided for revision of Project stating that it gives harm to existing cultural heritage. Although, the project is revised; some sections has to stay for security reasons. In these sections, one of which is located in north of Kızkalesi Mocamp, Mersin Museum has conducted salvage excavations and a number of sarcophagus have been moved to the Museum<sup>132</sup>.

*- Planning Studies:*

Being one of the former settlements located in coastal area, initial planning decisions regarding Kızkalesi town are brought by Western Icel Coastal Section Territorial Development Plan, which have defined types of land-uses in 1/25.000 scale. Before establishment of Kızkalesi municipality, the town was administratively bound to Silifke and Erdemli districts, which are bordered with Mintan River. For this reason, integration of development plan decisions brought by two district municipalities have caused problems for Kızkalesi municipality during 1990s, since there have been different land-use decisions or building regulations for same building lots<sup>133</sup>.

Eastern section of Korykos archaeological sites has been included in Kumkuyu Conservation and Development Plan in 1992, by which 3. degree archaeological site has been defined as secondary-housing areas. While some of these constructions have been implemented, the section on north of Mersin-Silifke has been revised due to changes in designation status of the area from 3. degree to 1. degree archaeological site in 2008. This has aroused severe conflicts between responsible authorities (Adana Regional Conservation Council and Mersin Museum) and users having ownership in the area.

Preparation of conservation and development plan for the whole town has started after establishment of Municipality in 1993. Due to lack of sufficient base-maps and lack of financial sources to prepare current plans, Municipality have had difficulties in start of planning studies. They applied for Iller Bank for the preparation of current plans, which have lasted until 2004. In 2005, Kızkalesi municipality has applied to Adana Regional

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<sup>132</sup> Adana RCC; Decision No: 14.07.2003/5205 and Decision No: 30.04.2003/5106

<sup>133</sup> In-depth interviews in Kızkalesi in August 2008.

Conservation Council for update of designation decisions and site boundaries by which they would prepare conservation and development plan accordingly<sup>134</sup>. Officials of the Council have conducted in-situ investigations related to Korykos Archaeological Site and finalized current situation and boundaries of designated areas. During this process, some additional Archaeological Sites are registered into existing protected sites in 2004 (Table 3.5).

Due to legislative changes in preparation conditions of Conservation and Development Plans in 2005<sup>135</sup>; and with recent changes related to designation status up to day, preparation process for CDPs hasn't been completed by Municipality. Adana Regional Conservation Council has declared for Kızıkalesi Municipality in 2005 that they have to complete their studies related to preparation of CDP in two years time according to the Principle Decision of High Council no 03.05.2006/712<sup>136</sup>. Otherwise, planning conditions regarding to transition period will be stopped by the Council. In conclusion, although studies related to CDP of Kızıkalesi has started after the establishment of Municipality in 1993, it hasn't been completed since than (Table 3.7). So, planning activities within archaeological sites have been executed in building-lot scale according to decisions of territorial development plan, additional development plans prepared before Kızıkalesi Municipality, legislations of the Coast Act and Principle Decisions of the High Council.

Table 3.7 Studies that have been conducted related to CDPs by Kızıkalesi Municipality between 1993-2009

<b>Preparation Process for CDPs by Kızıkalesi Municipality between 1993-2009</b>
Preparation of current maps by İller Bankası (Provincial Bank)
Parcellization studies and preparation of cadastral plans
Request from Adana Regional Conservation Council for updated information regarding designated sites
Land readjustment process according to the 18. article of Implementation Law
Mass-Housing studies for the ownerships that are readjusted (continued)
Finalization of CDP and presentation for the approval

<sup>134</sup> Adana RCC; Decision No: 29.04.2005/565

<sup>135</sup> According to new regulations reports from archaeologists, art historians, etc and in-situ meetings with local residents are asked before application for the approval of the prepared plans.

<sup>136</sup> Adana RCC; Decision No:29.06.2006/ 1746.

With the approval of Mersin-Karaman Territorial Development Plan in 2005, northern sections of Kızıkalesi have been defined as urban development areas. Accordingly, land readjustment process according to 18. article of Development Act has been completed, by which the area between designated archaeological sites are defined as mass-housing and secondary-housing areas. Besides, the area located Gucuk (Küçük) Kule in 3. degree Archaeological Site are reserved for University Area and Golf Tourism Area in Mersin-Karaman TDP.

### 3.2.2.1.2 Adamkayalar

The Archaeological Site of Adamkayalar is located at the 5 km north of Korykos (Kızıkalesi) up along the Mintan River, which houses one of the important historic routes leading from ancient settlement of Korykos towards Olba (Uğuralanı). Another historic that has passed through Adamkayalar was Korykos and Canbazlı route passing through the Archaeological Site of Hüseyinler today (Figure 3.22).

“Adamkayalar” is the local name given to a group of ancient human Figure reliefs depicted on the rock-cut tombs located at the eastern facade of the Mintan River. Adamkayalar reliefs are located 3 km northwest of Kızıkalesi and 3.5 km northeast of Cennet-Cehennem caves in bird’s eye-sight. Geological characteristics of the valley consist of depressed layers of yellow and white limestone with medium degree stiffness



Figure 3.22 Rock-cut tombs of Adamkayalar located within the valley of Mintan River  
(Source: Personal Archive, 2008)

Reliefs are carved onto the façade of the valley by considering characteristics of rocky surface (Figure 3.23). There is a natural platform, which provides a projection so that person can stand in front of reliefs, which are located above a crack line caused by layer differences in rock characteristics. By this, they have prevented further degradation that would be caused by surface water leaking from this crack line (Durugönül, Ozaner 1993:529).

In addition to relieved tombs in the valley, ancient settlement includes building remains located at edge of the hill including a tower structure with press areas located nearby, citadel wall and cisterns (Aydinoğlu, 2002:51; Durugönül and Ozaner 1993:527). The remains of ancient road leading from Korykos towards Adamkayalar following the edge of the valley can be seen at east section of contemporary road today (Figure 3.24). Ancient settlement of Adamkayalar is defined as a religious cult area according to characteristics of reliefs (Ünal, Girginer, 2007:418). Scenes depicted through reliefs mainly include religious rituals with Figures of dead men shown either alone or with their families. There are also depictions of soldiers which show military characteristics of Hellenistic and Roman periods (Figure 3.15a-b). According to Durugönül and Ozaner (1993:530), the Persian effects on Greek art can be seen from the composition and content of scenes which are dated back to 2-3. century BC in iconographic aspects of Adamkayalar.

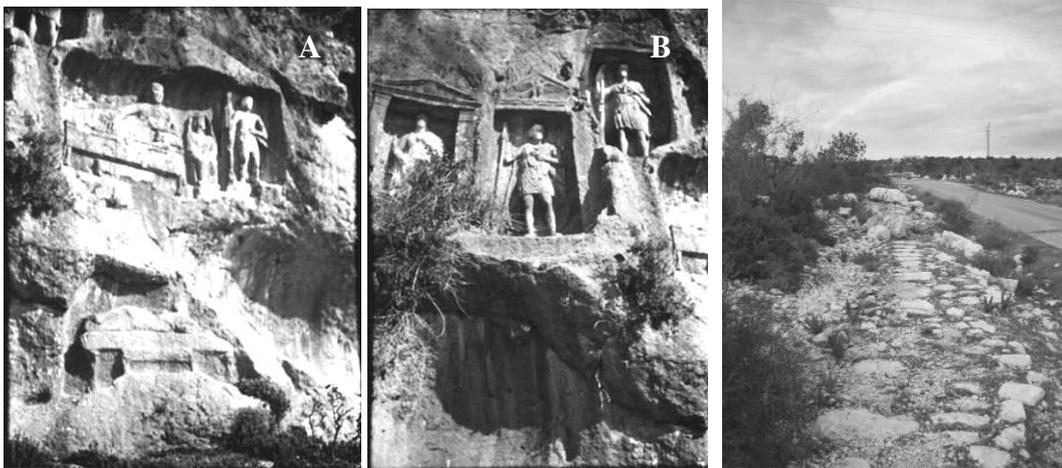


Figure 3.23 (A-B) Adamkayalar reliefs from archive of Gertrude Bell, (*Source: www.gerty.ncl.ac.uk, accessed in 14.09.2008*)

Figure 3.24 Remains of the ancient road along Korykos-Adamkayalar road (*Source: Personal Archive, 2008*)

Approach to the valley base, where the reliefs are located is provided by ancient stairs that are carved into the hill. The original stairs, which are being still used to approach downwards today, are in very bad condition.

Adamkayalar region is used by temporary settlers -‘Yörük’s- as in several other locations in Korykos. They reuse existing remains as barns for their animals and use water that is still being collected in ancient cisterns for their animals. During recent years, agricultural activities are accelerated in environs of Adamkayalar, where large scale agricultural terraces have been opened by using machinery. They are generally located along Hüseyinler road. Ownerships of these contemporary farmlands generally belong to residents of Hüseyinler and Kızkalesi. Adamkayalar reliefs are most remarkable examples of its typology within the Olbian Territorium.

Being located close to (Korykos) Kızkalesi, it is one of important tourism attraction points in the region. The area is visited especially by groups who prefer trekking tours through the valley. Within the light of these evaluations, interest groups related to users can be classified as owners having farmlands and tourist groups visiting Adamkayalar.

Adamkayalar has been registered by Antalya RCC in 1990 (Table 3.8). The area is in Silifke District while lower section of Mintan River and Kızkalesi town stays within in Erdemli District. Although, its location is recorded as Hüseyinler village, it stays within the boundaries of Narlıkuyu Municipality. Silifke Museum is the responsible from control of activities and developments in the name of Ministry and Adana Regional Conservation Council.

Table 3.8. Registration of Archaeological Sites in Adamkayalar

<b>Name and Content</b>	<b>Responsible Authority</b>	<b>Date/No</b>	<b>Status</b>
Adamkayalar (Rock cut relieves)	Antalya RCC	09.01.1990/608	I. archaeological site
Adamkayalar (remains and tombs)	Antalya RCC	09.01.1990/608	I. archaeological site
Adamkayalar (‘Klineli Mezar’)	Antalya RCC	09.01.1990/608	I. archaeological site

Although, Narlıkuyu Municipality is the responsible authority, Kızkalesi Municipality is more interested in development of tourism activities in Adamkayalar. Since, there aren't any site presentation studies by the Ministry, visitor groups are guided by personnel of Kızkalesi Municipality. According to in-depth interviews in Cennet-Cehennem, local people used to guide tourist groups to Adamkayalar reliefs during 1980s<sup>137</sup>.

Ancient rock-cut steps, which provide approach to relieves, have been degraded throughout centuries and cause serious risks for visitors. Recently, there are studies related to rehabilitation of approach to the site, which are executed by Mersin Provincial Local Administration. Although it is conserved with 3. degree Archaeological and Natural Site status, Adamkayalar is vulnerable against development impacts which has started from Kızkalesi town towards northern sections. The area at the southern section of Adamkayalar Archaeological Site and Gücük (Küçük) Tower is reserved as 'University Area' in the Mersin-Karaman TDP. Besides, the proposed second Mersin-Silifke highway passes across Adamkayalar section, which means degradation of topographical and natural characteristic of the area.

### **3.2.2.1.3 Hüseyinler**

Hüseyinler village is located on the 14 km north of Kızkalesi, at the edge of Şeytan Valley, which is a historic route leading from Korykos (Kızkalesi) to Olba (Uğuralanı). Being located on important historic routes, Hüseyinler village and its environs possess rich and diverse archaeological remains most of which might have belonged to castle and rural settlements. The settlement is connected to Canbazlı, Sömek, Seydili, Şahmurlu and Örenköy villages in north direction; while it is connected to Ovacıkalanı through Keşlitürkmenli.

Ancient settlements within Hüseyinler Village have been historically located along two important historic routes leading in north-south direction from coastal town towards upper sections of the region namely Olba (Figure 3.5). One of these routes leads within the Seytan Valley, while the other is leading along Kızkalesi-Canbazlı road today. Besides, there are stone-paved ancient roads leading in west and east directions as well, which

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<sup>137</sup> In-depth interviews in Cennet-Cehennem in November 2008

might have connected rural settlements to main commercial centers and route located on Korykos-Olba direction. One of these Roman roads is in Kuzukaya location, which is defined as one of the best conserved examples of the region (Durugönül et al, 2006:19). Another stone-paved ancient Road is found in Şihdede location which leads towards east direction. Along the ancient Road there are remains of Late Antiquity Period building remains constructed with polygonal masonry technique (Aydınöğlü, 2007:107).

The village itself is settled above an ancient settlement, where archaeological remains have been integrated with traditional houses. It consists of two neighborhoods: ‘Mektep Mahallesi (Aşağı Mahalle)’; which is southern section located on Kızıkalesi road and ‘Yukarı Mahalle’, which is northern section located on Canbazlı road (Figure 3.25). There is also a vineyard in Takkalı location, which is 6 km away from Kızıkalesi. In several locations, archaeological remains can be still viewed within foundations of houses today. On a hill located at eastern edge of Şeytan Valley in ‘Yukarı Mahalle’, there are remains of a citadel wall that is constructed in polygonal stone masonry technique and encircling the hill (Figure 3.26).

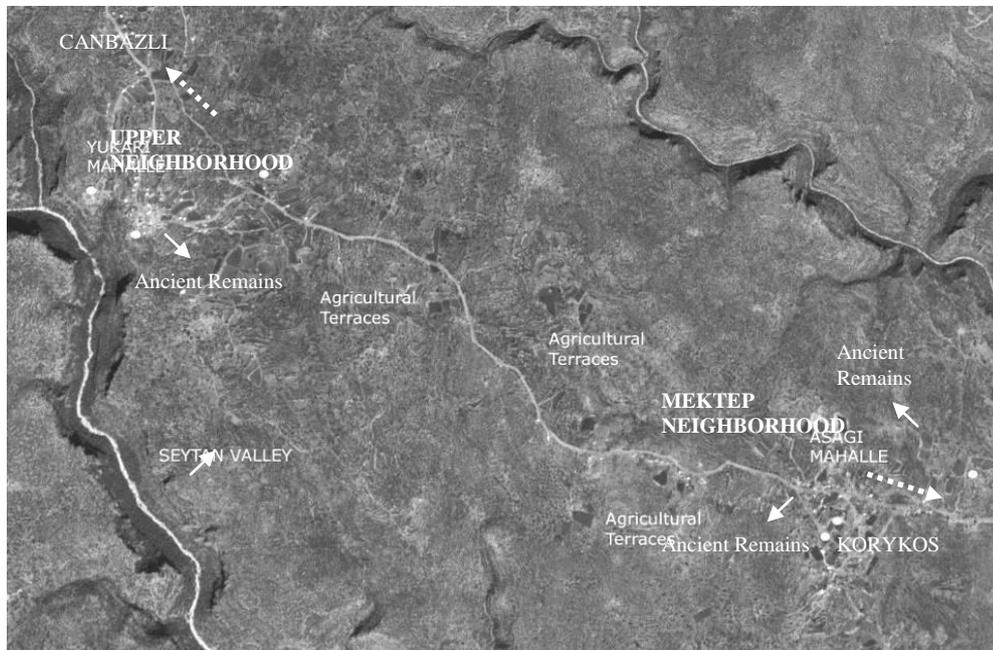


Figure 3.25 Location of Hüseyinler Village and its neighborhoods (Source: AKKENT , Mersin University)

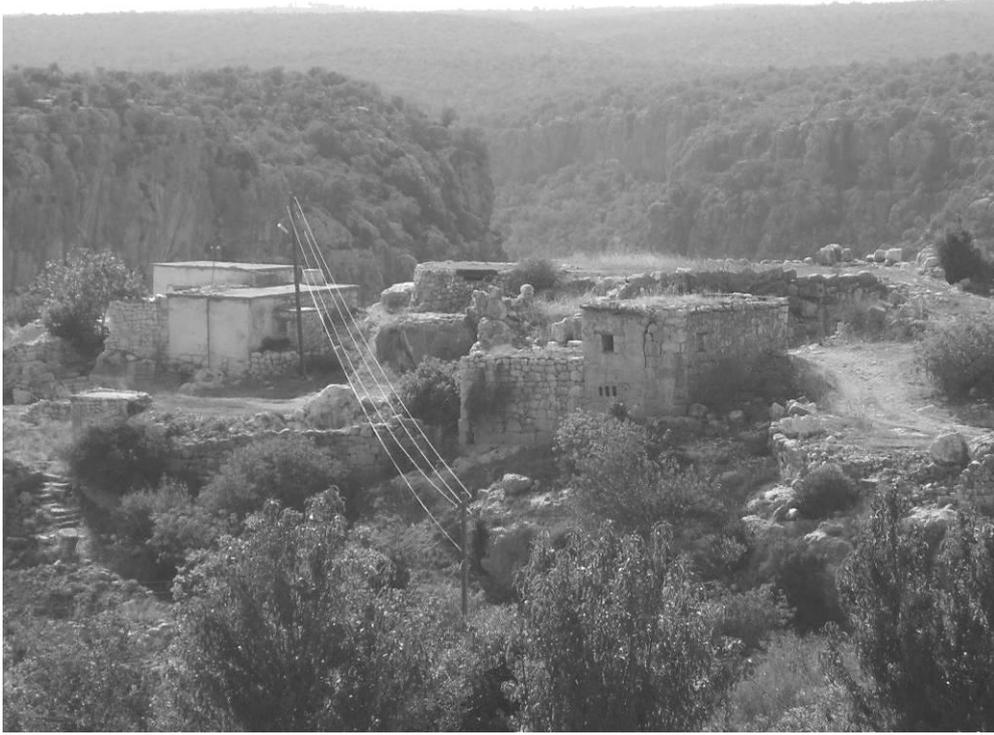


Figure 3.26 Traditional rural houses of 'Yukarı Mahalle' located above ancient remains in Village (Source: *Personal Archive, 2008*)

At the eastern section, there are remains of ancient industrial area including press stones; while at the outskirts of the hill there are remains of a cistern, temple tomb and rock-cut tomb (Aydinoğlu, 2002:53). There are stone masonry traditional rural houses located above this hill. Similarly; in southern neighborhood of the village (Aşağı Hüseyinler), there are stone masonry rural houses constructed on top of ancient remains. One of these remains belongs to an industrial space –possibly an oil production chamber-. There are remains of polygonal walls, cisterns and rock-cut press areas. In Direktaş location, there are archaeological remains that have spread in a large area including two monumental-tombs and Hellenistic style walls. The one located on east of Canbazlı road dates back to 2. century AD. It is defined as one of the significant examples of its typology (aediula form tombs) within the region. Other tomb that has Ionic style columns dating back to early 3. century AD is located around 400 m. southeast of this settlement. It is called as 'Kümbet' by residents of Hüseyinler (Durugönül et. all, 2008:91; Aydinoğlu, 2007:107). These remains are severely destroyed by modern agricultural activities that have been going on in the region recently (Figure 3.27).



Figure 3.27 Monumental-tomb located in Hüseyinler (Source: Personal Archive, 2008)

Along the Kızkalesi-Hüseyinler route there are mile stones, which are probably carried from their original locations to here (Ünal, Girginer, 2007:461). On the southern section of the Aşağı Mahalle there are remains of ancient rural settlements (Figure 3.26). In Burçak Location, there is a tomb with a monumental column which depicts a female and child figures (Figure 3.29). In Tol location, there is a church which dates back to 5-6. century AD and constructed with large pieces of cut-stone. Also, there is an industrial production area having collection pools. Close to Tol location, there is circular altar and an ancient road which ends with a Roman bridge leading across the valley. Only foundation remains of the bridge have survived up to day (Durugönül, et. all, 2006:19).



Figure 3.28 Ancient farmhouses located along Kızkalesi-Hüseyinler road;

Figure 3.29 Mile stones, which are probably moved from their original locations in 'Aşağı Mahalle' (Source: Personal Archive, 2008)

Besides, there is a profiled architectural element with a warrior Figure in Taşaltı location, rock-carved Figures in Bağlıçukur location and a small tower structure in Kertik location. The tower belongs to Hellenistic period and might have been constructed to define border of the settlement and to watch out the agricultural lands located nearby as well (Durugönül, et. all, 2006:20). There are remains of industrial area with press spaces in Kapıtaş location, remains of buildings, press areas and cisterns in Kelleci location, remains of masonry walls constructed polygonal technique with later additions (Aydınöglü, 2007:107).

Hüseyinler Village is one of the traditional rural settlements in the region. The physical tissue of the village -within the Aşağı and Yukarı Neighborhoods- consists of streets and traditional houses with public buildings of school and mosque located in the centre. Mosques have recently been renovated. There are examples of traditional houses constructed with stone masonry walls and earth covered flat roofs as similar in other settlements. Most of these houses are constructed above previous remains of ancient settlements. Early settlement of Hüseyinler village is concentrated on the Aşağı Hüseyinler and Yukarı Hüseyinler neighborhoods, where examples of these unused traditional houses can be still seen today. Contemporary houses are constructed with reinforced concrete generally with one or two storey heights and flat roofs. According to in-depth interviews with the Headsman of Hüseyinler village<sup>138</sup> it is understood that re-vitalization of ancient remains had more meaning rather than just pieces of architectural materials for the residents:

- Hellenistic period masonry construction is locally called as ‘pomegranate wall technique<sup>139</sup>’, which resembles the tight construction texture of the wall,
- While constructing their traditional houses locations of the cisterns has been an important criteria since every house has a cistern located nearby.
- Rock-cut press areas of ancient industrial areas have been used for bathing purposes. They were generally found in the courtyards. Local name for them was ‘yunak’. So, together with cisterns location of these rock-cut press areas were important elements in arranging courtyards or gardens.
- Traditional agricultural terraces of ancient periods are continued to be used by local people for wheat-cultivation without changing their existing structure These

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<sup>138</sup> In-depth interview in Hüseyinler village in 10 October 2008

<sup>139</sup> “Nariçi duvar örgüsü”

terraces are called as 'kelete' by local people, who arranged their settlements according to these agricultural areas and related activities.

Hüseyinler settlement has administratively 'village' status and is located within Silifke District. Being located on an archaeologically important environment, most of the settlement stays within legally protected areas. Some of remains such as monumental-tomb located in Direktaş are protected with 1. degree archaeological site. East section of village lying along the Seytan Valley mostly stays within boundaries of Uzuncaburç-Kızkalesi I. and III. degree archaeological and natural sites.

There are 180 house units in the village. The population is approximately 650 and changes according to summer and winter periods since agricultural activities last from spring until autumn. Main economic resource of residents is agriculture. Therefore, primary land-use type located around the settlement consists of agricultural areas and newly opened fruit and vegetable gardens. Thus, some of the families live in Silifke during winter time and spend their summers in Hüseyinler. Working in nearby settlements is also very common. Especially, younger residents work in tourism sector during summer periods in coastal settlements such as Kızkalesi and Narlıkuyu or work in agricultural areas and related factories located around Erdemli. Besides, some people work in Kızkalesi for trade business during summer periods. There is an example of a resident who runs his market in Kızkalesi by selling fruits and vegetables produced in his own gardens located in Hüseyinler<sup>140</sup>.

Agricultural products obtained from farmlands have been increased with development of watering capacities and construction of modern agricultural terraces during last years. Main agricultural products are bean, red mullet, tomato and fruits. Traditional products of wheat cultivation (wheat, barley, and other cereal grains) are still obtained in sections that cannot be watered with modern techniques yet. Total size of watered agricultural areas has reached up to 1000 ha in Mektep Neighborhood (*Aşağı Mahalle*); 300-350 ha in Takkuyu location where fruit gardens are located (peach, apricot, plum) after development of watering projects. There are still 2000 ha. area, which cannot be used efficiently due to lack of watering capacities. One of infrastructural developments related to watering of farmlands has been developed in 2004, by which water is carried with water pipes from

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<sup>140</sup> In-depth interviews in Kızkalesi in August 2008; and in-depth interview in Hüseyinler village in October 2008

Kızılgöçit spring in Lamas River, until Burçaklı Hill passing 27 km. distance. It is collected into a public pool located in north of Hüseyinler village. Distribution of stored water within settlement –which had caused conflicts between lower and higher neighborhoods of- has been provided with a project funded from Rural Affairs. Additionally, a project named as ‘Project for Diminishing Social Risks’,<sup>141</sup> which has been funded from EU with approval of General Directorate of Pius Foundations. By this; financial credits related to watering equipments have been provided, which must be paid back in four years’ time<sup>142</sup>.

According to the traces and remains of ancient industrial spaces in Hüseyinler, it is understood that olive-trees, wheat and vineyards have been important agricultural activities carried out during ancient periods. Among them, olive-trees can be still seen in landscape characteristics of the area. Today; people don’t prefer olive-oils since efficient production could be obtained in lower sections less than approximately 600 m. height from the sea level. Direktaş location is 704 m. height and Burçaklık hill is in around 750 m. height. Thus, olive-oil production is not very common especially in upper sections of settlement. However, during past 4-5 years around 500 olive-oil seedlings are distributed to local people by District Directorate of Agriculture and Rural Affairs. According to the Headsman of Hüseyinler, if adequate projects regarding olive-tree production are prepared in the region, there is still good potential for it. But at least 10 ha. area is needed to take support and establishing partnerships among the residents. Vineyards, which used to be one of important traditional agricultural activities of the region is almost vanished today. In recent past, there have been very few vineyards –around 5 ha. in total-. But, since traditional agricultural products have been replaced with new ones due to increase of watering capacities, those vineyards have been diminished as well.

Use of local farming habits for agricultural purposes is still common in the Hüseyinler village. Among them, leaves of carob (harnup) and laurel trees are still collected for economical purposes by some local families. Carob grows mostly in Takkalı location. Oil of laurel is used in pharmacy, soap production, etc. Leaves of laurel tree are cut with permission of Directorate of Forest with four years interval by local people and processed to take oil from<sup>143</sup>. One of local ateliers, where oil is processed from collected leaves of

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<sup>141</sup> “SRAP- Sosyal Riski Azaltma Projesi”

<sup>142</sup> In-depth interview in Hüseyinler Village in October 2008

<sup>143</sup> “Teynel” is the local name given to the laurel tree.

laurel is located in Kızkalesi. There is also a local factory in Paslı village for the process of these leaves. With the increase in selling of these oils, local ateliers turned out to be small factories which prepared packing of the processed oil and export from Mersin as well. Having completed preliminary process in these ateliers, oil is sold to tradesman coming from İzmir, İstanbul or Ankara<sup>144</sup>.

Most of the settlement area and farmlands of Hüseyinler Village stay within designated archaeological and natural sites, which are registered during Uzuncaburç-Kızkalesi Natural Park studies in 1996 (Section 3.2.1.1.5). Today; the village is located within administrative boundaries of Silifke; where Silifke Museum is responsible from control of activities throughout the designated areas. Due to its village status, Mersin Provincial Local Administration is responsible from development activities including building constructions and infrastructural developments.

Although it possesses high number of archaeological remains and is located close to archaeological sites of Korykos and Adamkayalar; the number of tourists visiting Hüseyinler is very few. But, the village has faced tourism especially after trekking-tours called as “Prenses’in Ayakizleri”, which have been organized by Mersin Rotary Club during last years. Besides, archaeological surveys in the region and visits of Student Unions and Archaeology Department of Mersin University have increased awareness of local people in values and potentials of archaeological assets for tourism. During organization of “*Prensesin Ayakizleri*” in 2007, old school building –which is empty today- is used to welcome visitors on their arrival in Hüseyinler, which has been the finish point in their trekking route starting from Uzuncaburç.

With suggestions of Sub-Governorship of Silifke and organization committee of the tour (Mersin Rotary Club); renovation projects of school building, which belongs to Village Incorporated Entity (*Köy Tüzel Kişiliği*), has been prepared by the Headsman of the village in order to utilize the building for tourism purposes in future. Following, they have applied for financial fund from the budget shared for rural development projects by Governorship. Being evaluated in related commission, project application has been rejected since related shares for that year have been spent for irrigation projects<sup>145</sup>.

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<sup>144</sup> In-depth interview in Hüseyinler village in October 2008

<sup>145</sup> In-depth interview in Hüseyinler village in October 2008

Besides, there has been an attempt to apply for financial credits from Sub-Governorship budgets in order to develop carpet weaving activities among local women by headsman of the village. But, this attempt couldn't be turned into a real project since there haven't been any applicants from local women. In result; although, there has been some attempts related to development of tourism activities in village in order to increase its economical potential for local residents, the priority is given to development of agricultural opportunities since main economical activity in the region still depend on agriculture.

In addition to irrigation projects, infrastructural projects regarding development of existing roads and opening new ones have been increased recently. Due to these projects, the Hüseyinler Village will be connected to its nearby villages Kızılisalı and Narlıkuyu through shorter distances. Additionally, Hüseyinler-Kızılisalı and Hüseyinler-Narlıkuyu roads are being opened and it is programmed to open for Poşlu Road which will connect Mektep Neighborhood with Erdemli in the following years. Although, number of tourists visiting Huseyinler has increased after improvement of Kızkalesi-Canbazlı Road in 2004; development of roads against topographical characteristics of the region have negative impacts on its archaeological and natural values.

#### **3.2.2.1.4 Canbazlı**

Canbazlı village is located at the 30 km northeast of Silifke; on intersections of the roads coming from Hüseyinler Village at south, from Yeğenli and Uzuncaburç settlements at north-west; and Seydili-Esenpınar road at northeast (Figure 3.30). Canbazlı is administratively has village status located within Silifke District. Population of the settlement is around 1000 during winter periods; while it increases up to 2000-2500 during summer periods.

There are three neighborhoods: Taşkınık, Köşekalanı and Central. Main socio-economic resource of local people is agriculture. Traditional agricultural activities in the settlement consisted of wheat cultivation. However, with development of Aksıfat irrigation project recently, agricultural capacity has shifted from wheat to tomato, peach and apple gardens since they provide good profits when compared with wheat cultivation.

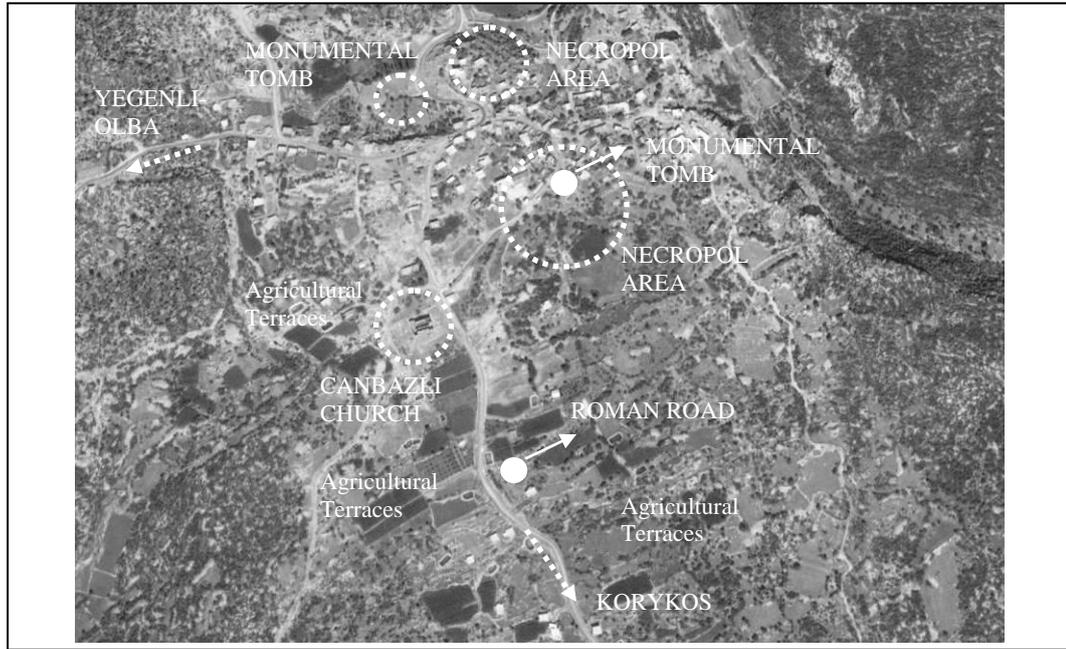


Figure 3.30 Archaeological remains in Canbazlı (Source: AKKENT, Mersin University)

There is an ancient settlement that belongs to the Roman and Byzantine period located within the Canbazlı village (Figure 3.31). Thus, remains of this ancient settlement are named with name of current village. Among them, the necropolis area including Roman period tombs is significant. There are six of them observed up to now, one of which is located at Dilektaş location (Ünal, Girginer, 2007:435). Around the tomb structure, there are traces of rock-cut industrial spaces and cisterns, some of which are used by traditional houses constructed in later periods (Figure 3.32).

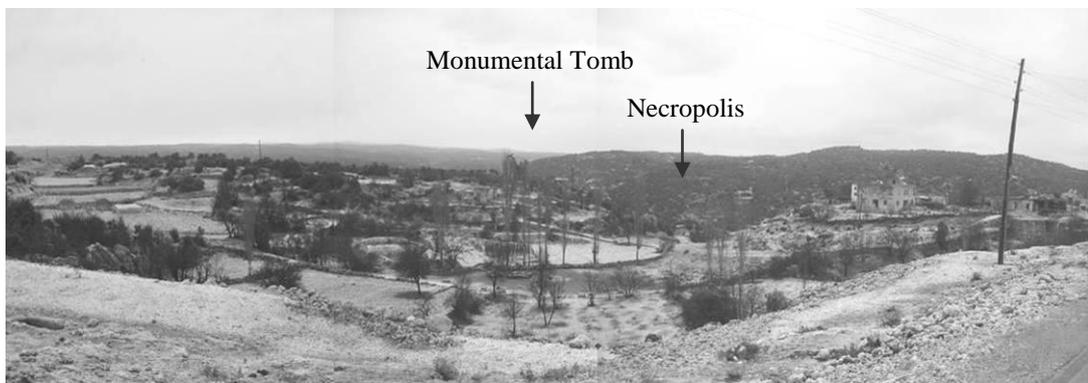


Figure 3.31 Northern neighborhood of Canbazlı Village (Source: Personal Archive, 2007)



Figure 3.32 The monumental-tomb (*Source: Personal Archive, 2007*)

Figure 3.33 Canbazlı Church (*Source: Personal Archive, 2007*)

Figure 3.34 The Roman Road leading from Canbazlı to Korykos (*Source: Personal Archive, 2007*)

Second monumental tomb, which has survived in good condition, is located within the eastern section of the settlement. Its environs are used as public cemetery today. Moreover, there are rock-cut tombs carved into façade of hill towards north direction and remains of citadel wall in eastern direction (Keil, Wilhelm, 1931; Ünal, Girginer, 2007). There is one of the best conserved basilicas of the region, which is called as ‘Canbazlı Church’. It is an early Byzantine period basilica dated to 5.century. It has three aisles separated by two storey-colonnaded rows, one of which is in good condition. Columns and arches that constitute the structure could survive up to superstructure level of the monument (Figure 3.33).

Around the main church building, there are remains of graves and buildings which might have served the church. There are also remains of a Roman Road which historically connected Canbazlı settlement towards Huseyinler and Korykos located at south. According to information obtained during in-depth interviews, most of the ancient road has been destructed during enlargement and construction of existing contemporary asphalt road<sup>146</sup> (Figure 3.34). Canbazlı has been historically an important location for trade activities throughout the region, which used to be carried out by camels. Traditional trade routes followed stone paved roads<sup>147</sup> which have been used by residents for years.

<sup>146</sup> In-depth interviews in Canbazlı village in 10 October 2008

<sup>147</sup> The stone paved road mentioned by the villagers is the Roman Road that leads from Canbazlı to Korykos.

Similarly, trade capacity of settlement has recently increased with establishment of a local market where collected agricultural goods from nearby environs such as Sömek, Örenli, etc are transported to larger cities throughout region. Unlike in Limonlu, green-houses are not commonly applied in Canbazlı although the District Administration of Agriculture provides financial credits up to half of total price. Due to the fact that these supports are given for agricultural lands larger 10.000 square meters in size, most of local people are incapable to apply for these supports only if they establish partnerships among each other, which are stated as difficult by the residents themselves<sup>148</sup>.

Although it possesses significant archaeological remains and one of the best conserved monumental buildings of the region; number of people visiting these assets is very few. Therefore; main interest groups related with archaeological sites of Canbazlı consist of local residents of Canbazlı who live within archaeological sites and few numbers of tourists, who generally come to region to see Canbazlı church. There is a local personnel financed by the Ministry for security of the church.

Archaeological surveys related to Canbazlı are very few since it is generally mentioned by travelers and researchers during their field surveys in regional scale. They have generally focused on the Canbazlı Church. There isn't any planning and management studies related to conservation of archaeological remains in settlement. Results of recent developments for Aksıfat Watering Project are seen especially in southern section of village, where fruit gardens are located. The water brought from Limonlu spring is collected in pools and distributed to the gardens through pipes, some of which pass through ancient remains such as courtyard of the Canbazlı Church and above the Roman Road. Archaeological remains located in Canbazlı have been registered in 1988 by Antalya Regional Conservation Council as I. and III. degree Archaeological Site including the Canbazlı Church building remains, number of cisterns, tombs and sarchopagi located in southwest of village and monumental-tomb located in northern sections and remains related to another church building and cisterns located in eastern section as III. degree Archaeological Site status (Table 3.9, Figure 3.35). Since Archaeological Sites are located within the settlement area, ownerships in designated areas either belong to private owners as in Monumental-tombs or Village Incorporated Entity as in Canbazlı Church.

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<sup>148</sup> In-depth interviews in Canbazlı village in October 2008

Table 3.9 Registration of Archaeological Sites in Canbazlı settlement

Name and Content	Responsible Authority	Date/No	Status
Archaeological site (church, cistern, sarcophagi building remains)	Antalya RCC	10.11.1988/185	I. and III. degree archaeological site
Monumental Tomb I, II, III,IV	Antalya RCC	10.11.1988/185	I. degree archaeological site
Church and cistern	Antalya RCC	10.11.1988/185	III. degree archaeological site

Silifke Museum is the main responsible authority which controls constructions and interventions throughout archaeological sites in the name of the MoCT and Adana Regional Conservation Council. Mersin Provincial Local Administration is responsible from planning and control of the settlement in means of giving occupation licenses for new constructions. They may also give financial supports for agricultural and infrastructural activities such as construction of roads and watering projects in coordination with District Office of Agriculture.

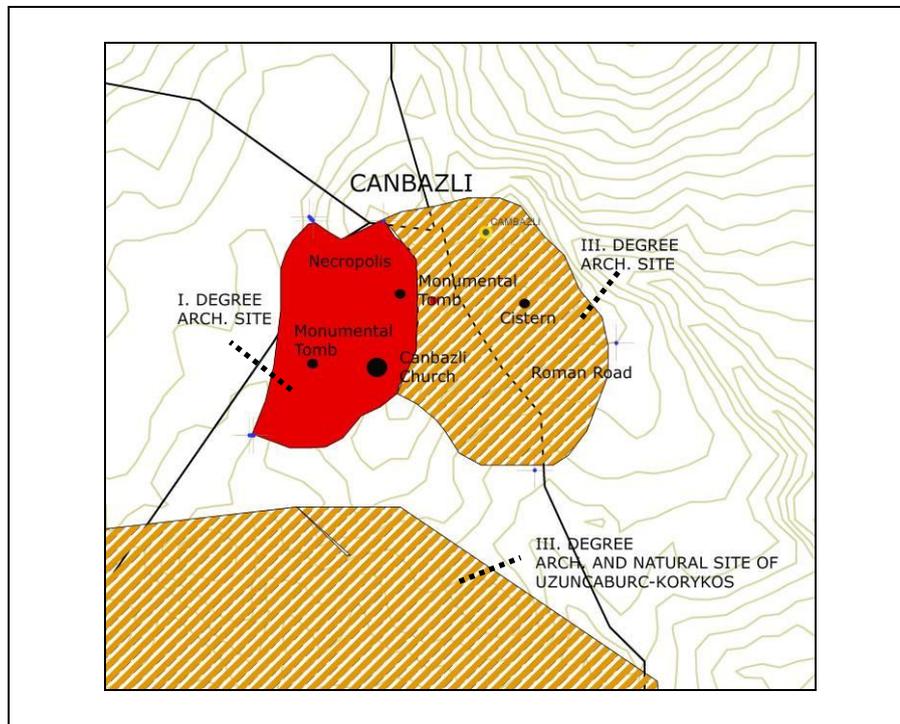


Figure 3.35 The designated archaeological sites in Canbazlı settlement

### 3.2.2.2 Elauissa-Sebaste (Merdivenlikuyu) and Çatiören

The second group of the site analysis is selected from the historic route of Elauissa/Sebaste-İmirzeli over Çatiören, which is then connected to Limonlu-Canbazlı route over Karaahmetli (Section 3.1.2.1). Hellenkemper and Hild (1986) describe the hinterlands of Elauissa-Sebaste and Yemişkumu as Kızılbağ and Çatiören connected to Hacıömerli, Batisandal, Şamlığöl, Yanıkhan and Gökören.

#### 3.2.2.2.1 Elauissa-Sebaste (Merdivenlikuyu)

The Archaeological Site of Elauissa Sebaste is located in Merdivenlikuyu Neighborhood of Ayaş, which is located around 30 km east of Silifke. It is neighbored with ancient settlement of Korykos (Kızkalesi) in the west and Yemişkumu neighborhood in the northeast. It is connected to ancient settlement of Çatiören and Emirzeli village through a small road leading from centre of Merdivenlikuyu today (Figure 3.10). Being one of the important coastal settlements of Olba territorium together with its neighboring city Korykos (Kızkalesi) during ancient periods, Elauissa-Sebaste possess rich and diverse examples of archaeological remains and monumental structures that have spread in a wide geographical context (Figure 3.36).

Merdivenlikuyu neighborhood is one of the traditional settlements of Ayas town, which is believed to be settled by Yoruk groups. Name of 'Ayas' is believed to come from the Turkmen group settled in the region. Built environment of settlement, today, consists of archaeological remains of Elauissa-Sebaste and traditional rural houses of the neighborhood located above it (Figure 3.37).



Figure 3.36 Ancient settlement of Elauissa-Sebaste (*Source: Personal Archive, 2006*)

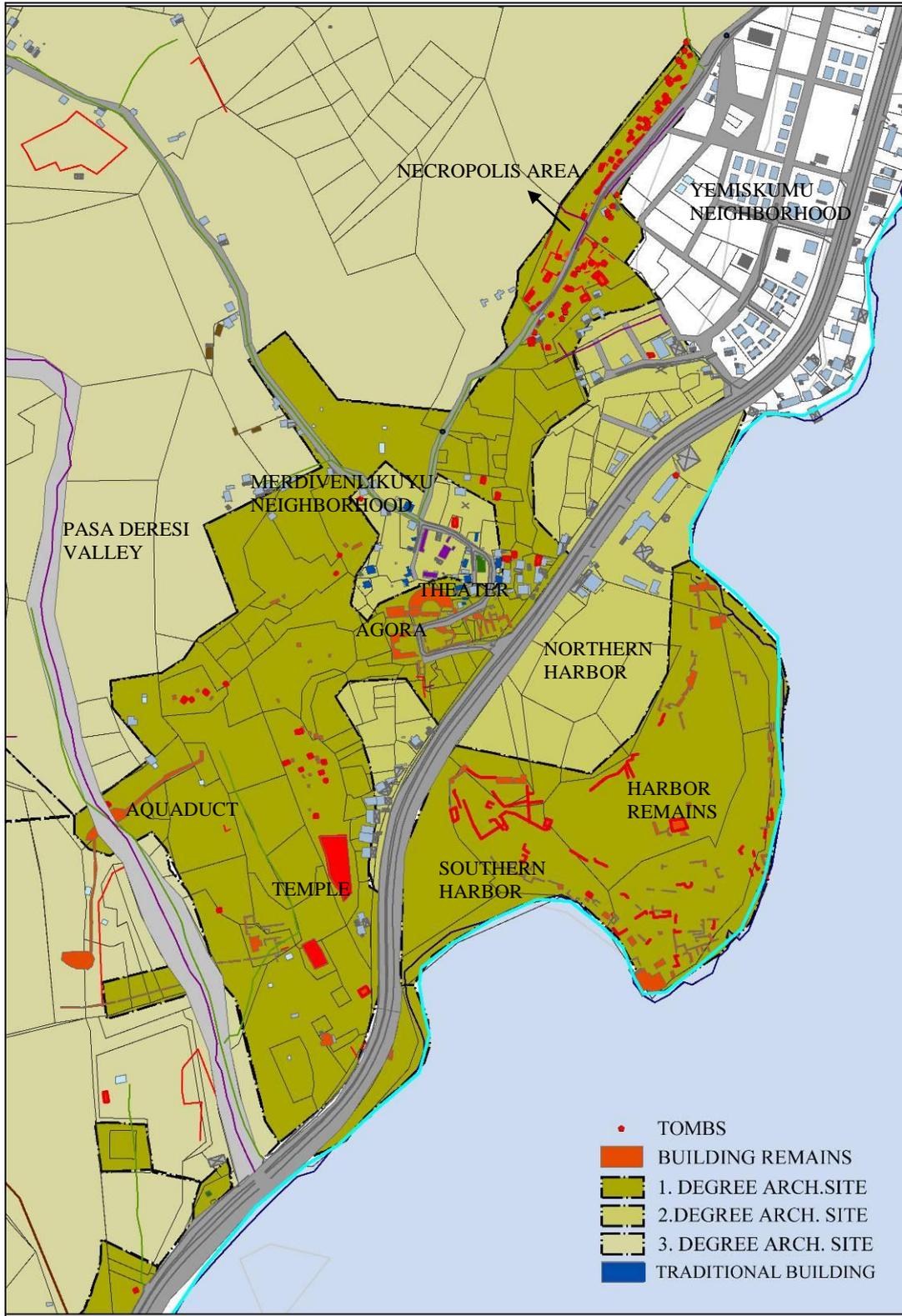


Figure 3.37 The archaeological remains in relation with Archaeological Sites in Elaiussa-Sebaste (Merdivenlikuyu)

The settlement is geographically located along Pasaderesi River which extends in north-south direction connecting coastal areas with inlands through a valley. River basin also provides a natural boundary between two adjacent settlements of Elauissa-Sebaste and Korykos. It has historically consisted of an island called as Elauissa and mainland section where Sebaste settlement has been located (Umar, 2000:95; Figure 3.37).

Although the island has been mentioned as if it was totally separated from the mainland by ancient writers, recent geological and gravimetric surveys have shown that it was historically connected to mainland with a tombolo (Schneider, 1998). Using advantage of this geographical condition, which has provided a natural and protected harbor, Elauissa-Sebaste has become an important port town for Olbian Territorium. However, due to coastal deposition process generated throughout centuries, this tombolo has collected silted material, by which so-called island section has been connected to mainland ending up with Elauissa-Sebaste settlement now (Schneider, 2008:8).

Coastline of the area has rocky formations with abrasion platforms extending towards the sea. Due to deposition of sediments, ancient port section is covered with coastal dunes, generating one of remarkable and important beach areas of Erdemli-Silifke coastal region. According to geological and seismic studies carried out in relation, geological structure of coastal area where ancient harbor is located, consists of three layers as; first is bycollovium deposits, silt and dune systems, second is by marine and sand-silt sediments the third by carbonate rocks (Schneider, 2006:567).

Landscape characteristics of Elauissa-Sebaste possess characteristic formations of region which consists of maquis vegetation (section 3.1); while there are specific and local vegetation types within coastal dune and river basins. The name of Elauissa comes from ancient word of '*elaion*', which means Olive Tree (Schneider, 2008:8). This puts forth existence and importance of Olive trees in daily-life of city both physically and economically during ancient periods.

Today, maquis type of formations has diminished especially in coastal lowlands due to development of citrius fruits especially lemon gardens after 1950s. In higher sections of settlement leading to Çatıören and Emirzeli route, maquis type of formations can be still seen.

### **3.2.2.2.1.1 Ancient settlement of Elauissa-Sebaste**

Historical background of Elauissa-Sebaste goes back to II.- early I. century BC, while it has reached its richest times due to political stability conditions of region during Roman period (starting from Vespanius in 72 AD). So, major development and construction activities have occurred especially during 2-3. century (Schneider, 2008:11). Unlike this period, it has gone through a politically unsteadiness period starting from mid 3.century, which has resulted with decline of the city afterwards. It has re-gained its importance due to increase in its commercial capacity during Byzantine period in 5-6. centuries, by which the city has gone into a second construction activity based on revitalizing previous Roman structures. During this era, while production and commercial activities has continued within existing structures, new buildings are constructed for religious and political purposes (Schneider, 2008:17). Main declination of city has been dated to 7. century, when violent destruction due to war attacks has occurred throughout city (Schneider, 2008:18). After this period, boundaries of settlement have been diminished.

Due to intense economical activities and political situation of Elauissae-Sebaste, it has been integrated with other settlements of Olba Territorium through Elauissa/Sebaste-Emirzeli route over Çatiören in north direction (Aydınoğlu, 1998:139), which was supported with castle settlements as a general principle for defensive purposes. This situation has unified settlement with its hinterlands by which collected goods of olive-oil, wine and cedar timber from Taurus Mountains have been exported. Archaeological remains of Elauissa-Sebaste continue through Yemişkumu neighborhood in east and through vicinities of Korykos in the west.

Two cities of Elauissa-Sebaste and Korykos have been connected to each other with the Roman Road which has served for as common hinterland area with rich and diverse spread of ancient farmhouses.

Historic stratification of th settlement has included Hellenistic, Roman and Byzantine periods. It possess a wide variety of archaeological assets especially from Roman and Byzantine Periods today: Harbor buildings including related industrial structures, harbor baths, a church located at coastline, a Roman agora together with a Byzantine basilica, a theater complex and public cistern, rock-cut tombs, a Roman Temple, a Byzantine Palace and a large necropolis area with a group of temple-tombs (Schneider, 2008).



Figure 3.38 General plan of the Archaeological Site of Elaiussa-Sebaste (Source: Schneider, 2006)



Figure 3.39 Ancient settlement of Elaiussa-Sebaste and important building remains: (A) Agora; (B) Harbor remains (Source: Personal Archive, 2008)

Figure 3.40 Aerial view of the Byzantine Palace (Source: Mersin Museum, 2008)

Mainland section includes civil settlement including agora, theatre, bath and aquaeeduct. There are several archaeological remains including harbor remains and a church building located directly on coastal area, which used to be a peninsula in past. In south eastern section of promontory, there is a multifunctional area including domestic, commercial and artesian activities with kilns, cisterns and conduits related with port (Figures 3.39 and 3.40). During excavation studies a high number of amphorae is found showing that Elauissa-Sebaste has been an important centre for wine trade especially dated between the mid Vth century and the first half of VII century (Schneider, 2008:179).

Necropolis area of Elauissa-Sebaste, which is located along small route leading from Merdivenkuyu District towards Yemişkumu, is one of important necropolis areas of region possessing important examples of monumental tombs that have survived in good condition (Figure 3.41-A). There is a stone paved road in south of theater building, which has connected the city with its hinterlands (Figure 3.41-B). On the top of a natural terrace located at southwestern corner of current bay, there is the temple. On west of theater there is public cistern (water reservoir) built into rocky hill. Superstructure of cistern is consisted of cut-stone block arches (Schneider, 1996). Water system of city constitutes important segment of Elauissa/Sebaste-Korykos water route in the region. Water collected from Lamas spring is carried by six aquaeducts, tunnels and rock-cut channels until the city, where it is collected in the public cistern located by theater. Two of aquaeeducts are located at the east Valley and at the Pasa Deresi Valleys close the settlement (Figure 3.41-C) (Schneider, 2008; Özbay, 2001).



Figure 3.41 Ancient settlement of Elauissa-Sebaste and important building remains: (A) Monumental tomb, (B) Road; (C) Aquaeeduct (Source: Personal Archive, 2008)

### 3.2.2.2.1.2 Traditional Neighborhoods of Merdivenlikuyu and Yemişkumu

Merdivenlikuyu neighborhood, which is one of traditional settings of region, has been developed above the hill where ancient theater and public cistern of Elauissa-Sebaste is located (Figure 3.42). The name of ‘Merdivenlikuyu’ is given by local people due to this cistern, which has stairs leading into it. Settlement is located on intersection of important routes of Mersin-Silifke road, where a secondary road leading towards Çatiören and İmirzeli in north direction is connected. There is another road connecting to Yemişkumu passing through necropolis area of Elauissa-Sebaste. There is a mosque and a school located in the neighborhood, which have served for along time for nearby settlements as Kızıkalesi and Kanlıdivane. Now school building is being used by archaeological excavation group since local children go to schools in Ayaş. It has approximately 50-60 dwellings including traditional and contemporary houses with single storey or two-storey building heights. They are generally located around ancient remains of Elauissa-Sebaste mainly theater structure.



Figure 3.42 Traditional houses of Merdivenlikuyu located on the ancient settlement of Elauissa-Sebaste

There are also housing units located in large gardens along Emirzeli road. Contemporary houses have generally developed along Mersin-Silifke road especially after increase of tourism activities in coastal sections. Traditional houses consist of rough-cut stone masonry walls covered with flat roof constructed with timber logs, screed and earth layer. Some of corner stones used in walls are re-use materials from ancient structures. Architectural elements related to doors, window and cupboards are modest. In some examples, there are original fire-places located inside. They have simple spatial organizations as in other traditional building examples in Kanlıdivane (Kanytelleis) and Kızıkalesi (Korykos). Single floored houses consist of two or three adjacent spaces each of which has their entrance from outside. In two floor houses, ground floor spaces are used for service spaces while upper floor is used for living spaces.

Most of the traditional buildings are in bad conditions today. Some of them are abandoned and they are degraded since they aren't used for a long time. The ones that are still occupied have been subjected to later alterations such as floor or mass additions, paints and plasters on exterior facades and changes of architectural elements with contemporary ones. Therefore all, traditional characteristics of settlement cannot be identified unless detailed and professional observations are conducted in the area.

Yemişkumu is one of the traditional neighborhoods of Ayaş town located about 1 km. west of Merdivenlikuyu. It has taken the name of 'Yemişkumu' due to existence of fig trees and sandy beach located by the sea. Today, it is occupied with new buildings for tourism facilities and secondary-housing, which caused loss of traditional setting.

#### **3.2.2.2.1.3 Current Landuse**

Being one of the continuously occupied traditional settlements of region, Merdivenlikuyu possess variable land-uses some of which conflict with archaeological assets located within the settlement. Major land-use types in the area are residential and agricultural uses, most of which are carried out on legally protected Archaeological Sites. Since, coastal sections in Ayaş are suitable for agricultural activities due to its fertile capacity, flat plains of the area are mainly used for lemon gardens by local people which have mainly developed during 1960s. Due to increase of watering projects in upper sections of Ayaş recently, limited agricultural activities are changed with large agricultural areas opened by using

machines especially in north section of settlement towards Çatören and Emirzeli (Figure 3.43). Tourism activities which have increased after 1980s in Ayaş town, have affected Merdivenlikuyu as well.

On the south section of the Mersin-Silifke road, there are small motels run by local residents, who rent their rooms during summer period, while they use them for residential purpose during winter time. Accordingly, there are commercial uses like restaurant and markets within ground floors of these buildings. Building heights in Merdivenlikuyu district has one or two storeys height since it stays within 1. Degree Archaeological Site. However, along Mersin-Silifke road, there are 3 storeyed-buildings that stay within 3. Degree Archaeological Site. On south of Mersin-Silifke road passing through Yemişkumu district, there are generally 1-3 storey height buildings which are used as hotels and motels; while on north section road there are mostly secondary houses with 3-4 floor heights (Figure 3.43). The types of ongoing activities within the Archaeological Sites are shown in Table 3.10.

There are archaeological excavations that have been carried on since 1999 by Università di Roma La Sapienza in Elauissa-Sebaste, especially on the hill Merdivenlikuyu neighborhood is located, ancient port section and temple area. Some of young local people work in excavations as workers during excavation season which lasts approximately a month. Some of excavated sections including agora and ancient theater are presented to visitors after restoration studies.

Table 3.10 Current land-uses within the Archaeological Site of Elauissa-Sebaste

Type of land-use	Legal Status	Location
Excavation studies and site presentation for visitors	1. degree A.S	Elauissa-Sebaste A.S
Residential use	2. degree A.S	Elauissa-Sebaste A.S
Beach use and daily tourism	1. and 3. degree A.S	Elauissa-Sebaste A.S and Yemişkumu A.S.
Motel and hotels	3. degree A.S	Elauissa-Sebaste A.S and Yemişkumu
Secondary housing	3. degree A.S	Elauissa-Sebaste A.S and Yemişkumu A.S.
Agricultural activities	1. and 3. degree A.S	Elauissa-Sebaste A.S
<b>Abbreviations:</b> A.S.: Archaeological site; A.N.S.: Archaeological and Natural Site		

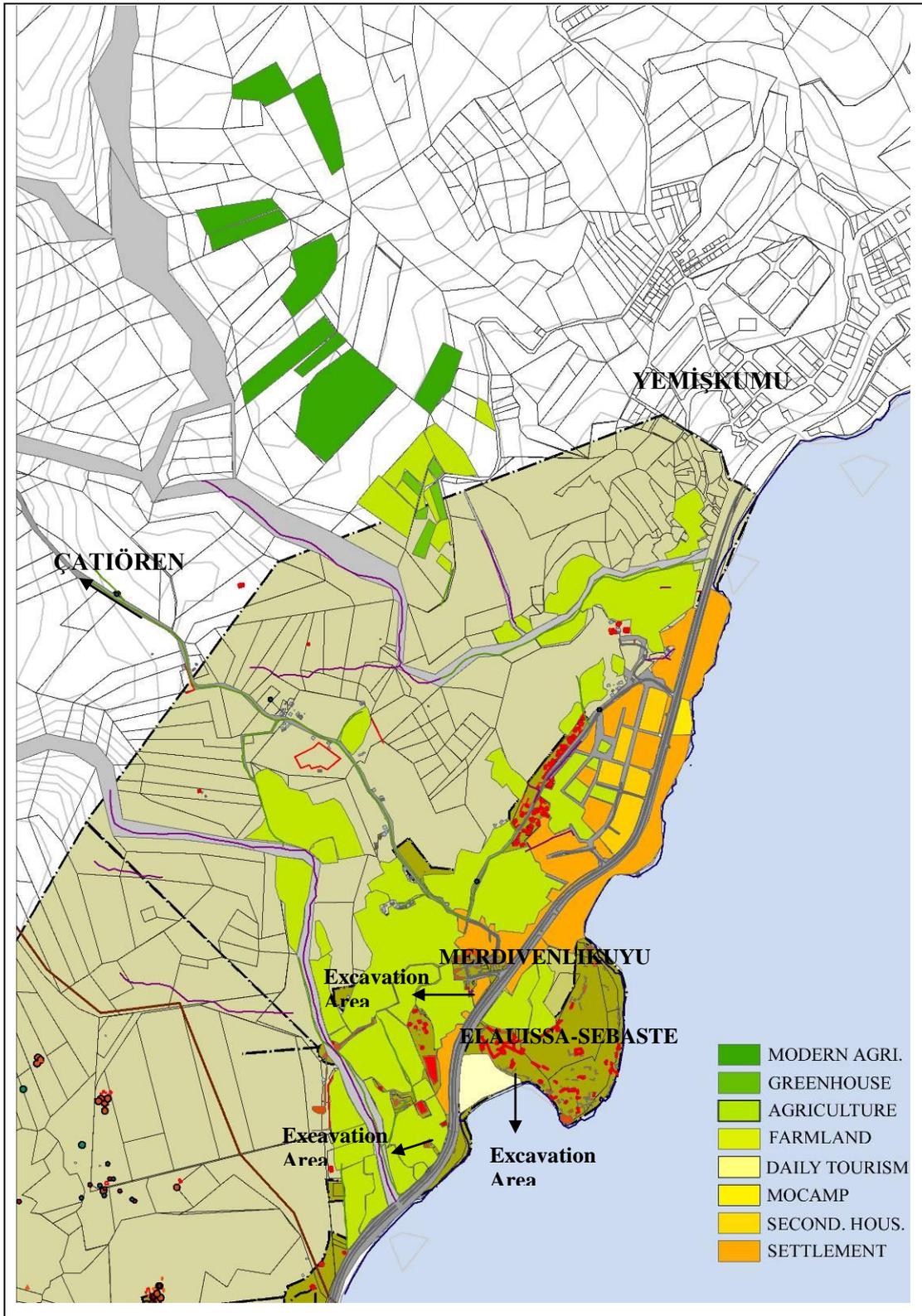


Figure 3.43 Types of land-uses in Merdivenlikuyu and Yemişkumu locations

There are two important beaches located in Ayaş town: one located by Yemişkumu district in east and one located by Merdivenlikuyu District in west. Beach area of Merdivenlikuyu district covers ancient harbor area of Elaiussa-Sebaste, where archaeological excavations are carried on. Being designated as legally protected archaeological site, only daily tourism activities are permitted in this section. This beach is run by Ayaş Municipality and is one of most crowded beaches of region during summer periods.

#### **3.2.2.2.1.4 Interest Groups**

Due to existence of variable land uses, interest groups related with archaeological sites of Elaiussa-Sebaste can be stated as responsible authorities (Adana Conservation Council and Mersin Museum representing the Ministry of Culture and Tourism), Ayaş Municipality, residents of Merdivenlikuyu and Yemişkumu neighborhoods having private ownership in archaeological sites, tourists come to spend vacation in Ayaş, visitors of Elaiussa-sebaste, stakeholders of tourism and agriculture and related investors including local people and foreign archaeological excavation group from the Universite di la Roma “La Sapienza” in Italy under headship of Prof. Dr. E.E. Schneider.

Ayaş Town, has gained Municipality status in 1999 when it is separated from Kumkuyu Town. Today, archaeological sites of Elaiussa-Sebaste, Yemişkumu, Çatiören and Kanytella stay within administrative boundaries of Ayaş Municipality, who is responsible from preparation of conservation and development plans. Besides, coastal beach of Elaiussa-Sebaste enhanced for daily tourism activities is being run by Municipality which provides infrastructural needs for users.

Activities in archaeological sites including construction and agricultural activities or illegal excavations are controlled by the Mersin Museum in the name of Provincial Directorate of Ministry of Culture and Tourism of Mersin and in coordination with Adana Regional Conservation Council. The Museum is also authorized by conducting sondage excavations within 3. Degree Archaeological Sites before new constructions and inform Adana Regional Conservation Council whether there are any archaeological findings or not.

Since, there is an archaeological excavation study in the area, headship of archaeological research group plays an important role related to decisions through conservation and

development plans or site presentation studies. Moreover, headship may offer to Adana Council for designation of new archaeological sites or revision of existing ones. Similarly, if the users or residents in archaeological site may happen to apply for permission to Mersin Museum or Adana Conservation Council, permission of excavation leader has to be claimed. In addition to these issues, excavation directors have responsibility from presentation of archaeological sites to visitors by providing financial aspects of security.

*- Residents of Merdivenlikuyu:*

There are around 250 dwelling units located within Merdivenlikuyu. Most of families' economical resource depend on agricultural activities during winter and tourism activities during summer periods. Mountain settlement of Ayaş is Akpınar village, but only few families (mainly elder people) still continue moving to this place due to increase of tourism activities in summer. Most of farmlands located at north sections of town (on Çatiören route) belong to local people, while very few of them are bought by outside owners financially sharing agricultural activities with a local partner<sup>149</sup>. Most of respondents (73.2 %) are natives of Merdivenlikuyu, while rest of them (15 %) live in Ayaş for more than 20 years. Settlement reasons of second group are stated as agricultural purpose (17.9 %).

According to social surveys conducted among local residents of Ayaş and Yemişkumu, main economical resources depend on agriculture (71.5 %); commercial activities (19.6 %) and tourism (8 %). Most of the female respondents (26.8 %) don't have a job; since they take part in family business in tourism or farming. Although Merdivenlikuyu is a coastal town, only one respondent has stated his economical resource as fisheries.

Products harvested from farmlands are beans (50.9 %), citrus fruits (17.9 %), and viniculture (10.7 %). In the past; olive used to be commonly cultivated until when they have been replaced with lemon trees and than by bean harvesting due to economic profit reasons. During last years, there are re-generation of olive-tree cultivation after arrival of an investor, who wants to establish an olive-oil factory in the region and motivates local residents to cultivate olive trees. Following, only one of respondents have totally produce olive-trees in his farmlands. Mostly, they have recently cultivated olive-trees in small numbers for trial purpose. Use of greenhouses, which is very common in Limonlu and Erdemli areas, is not preferred in Ayaş since it is accepted as too expensive to manage<sup>150</sup>.

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<sup>149</sup> In-depth interviews in Ayaş Municipality and Merdivenlikuyu August 2008.

<sup>150</sup> In-depth interviews in Merdivenlikuyu in August 2008.

They prefer open agricultural activities since they want to carry on agricultural and tourism activities together. They don't use credits or financial supports for their business. Only, 3.6 % of respondents take Local Office of Agriculture; 5.4 % of them have taken agricultural credit from Government through the Ziraat Bank.

Tourism is the second group of economical resource among local people (Table 3.11). While, some families living along Mersin-Silifke road run motels and hotels, some of young people work in Kızkalesi during tourism seasons. They prefer tourism instead of agriculture since they think their economic income from two month tourism season is much more profitable than the amount they obtain from agricultural activities working hard for months<sup>151</sup>. Another economical income is working opportunity in excavation studies of Elauissa-Sebaste. Especially young people prefer this temporal work while some of them have worked in restoration works as well.

Since both tourism and agriculture activities can be carried out seasonally, the ratio of people having permanent job lasting through a year is low (23.6 %); while 49.6 % of them work temporarily. Having their own jobs, they don't have social insurance (71.4 %) while small group of people (28.6 %) have insurance. Overall family incomes per month vary as under 500 TL (25 %); between 500-1000 TL (37.5 %); between 1000-1500 TL (25.9 %) and between 1500-2500 TL (11.6 %) (Table 3.11).

Table 3.11 Economic resources of residents in Merdivenlikuyu and Yemişkum

Economic Resources			Duration of Works		
	Frequency	Percent		Frequency	Percent
Tourism	9	8.0	Permanent	26	23.6
Agriculture	80	71.5	Temporary	56	49.6
Fisheries	1	0.9	Not Included	30	26.8
Trade	22	19.6			
Animal-husbandry	---	---			
Other					
<b>Total</b>	112	100	<b>Total</b>	112	100

<sup>151</sup> Group interviews in Merdivenlikuyu in August 2008.

Table 3.12 Level of monthly family income and existence of job insurance among residents of Merdivenlikuyu and Yemişkumu

Monthly family income			Insurance		
	Frequency	Percent		Frequency	Percent
0-500	28	25.0%	No Insurance	80	71.4%
500-1000	42	37.5%	SSK	23	20.5%
1000-1500	29	25.9%	Emekli Sandığı	---	---
1500-2500	13	11.6%	Bağ-Kur	9	8.1%
2500 üstü	---	---	Not Included	26	21.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>100</b>

Most of the residents have their own houses (73.2 %); which are generally constructed by themselves (50 %). 58.9 % of the respondents have farmlands; which passed to them as inheritance (39.3 %) while rest of them have bought themselves (18.8 %). Only two (1.8 %) of residents have stated that they have rented their farmlands from Treasury properties. Accordingly; the monthly income levels of families aren't so high although the settlement is located in a rich section providing good opportunities of tourism and agriculture at the same time (Table 3.12)

*- Visitors:*

Ayaş town attracts a high number of tourists due to existence of Merdivenlikuyu and Yemişkumu beaches. As in Kızkalesi, ratio of native tourists overweighs foreign tourists, who come to region to get benefit from–sea, sand and sun- opportunities. According to social surveys conducted in Merdivenlikuyu beach, the area is preferred especially by young and middle-aged group (87 % in total), with variable education status which varies as graduated from primary school (16 %), secondary school (29 %), high school (41 %), university (11 %) and graduate level (3 %).

Most of the respondents have come to Ayaş before (86 %). They can be stated as regular visitors of Ayaş since some of them have stated that they come every month (3 %), while most of them come to the area 1-3 times within a year (81 %).

Table 3.13 Cities where native tourists in Merdivenlikuyu come from and type of their accommodations in the region

Cities they come from			Type of accommodation		
	Frequency	Percent		Frequency	Percent
Mersin (& Tarsus)	62	62	Hotel	21	21
Adana	18	18	Pension	10	10
Gaziantep	9	9	Secondary-House	28	28
Ankara	4	4	Mocamp	---	---
Other provinces (3)	3	3	NI (daily)	41	41
Living Abroad	4	4			
<b>Total</b>	100	100	<b>Total</b>	100	100

The range of cities where native tourists come from vary as Mersin (including Tarsus 62 %); Adana (18 %); Gaziantep (9 %), Ankara (4 %); and three other provinces (3 %), while four of them (4 %) are Turkish families living abroad (Table 3.13).

Respondents coming from Mersin and Tarsus have spent daily time in the region, while the ones coming from other cities have stated that they stay in Ayaş (23 %) or Kızıkalesi (15 %) in hotels (10 %), pensions (16 %) or secondary-houses (12 %). Some respondents who spend daily time in Meridvenlikuyu have secondary houses such as Erdemli, Davultepe, Tece and Mezitli. Thus; including them also, duration periods of all respondents in the region vary as a couple days (11 %); a couple days-a week (8 %); a week-15 days (31 %); 15 days-a month (45 %); 1-2 months (3 %) and more than 2 months (2 %).

### 3.2.2.2.1.5 Conservation and Planning Studies

Archaeological remains of Elauissa-Sebaste have been surveyed since 19.century by travelers who visited region researching remains of coastal settlements. One of them was Gertrude Bell, who visited and photographed remains of Ayaş in 1905. Elauissa-Sebaste is one of the initial archaeological sites that has been designated by *GEEAYK*<sup>152</sup> as 1 and 3. degree archaeological sites. This decision has been revised by the High Council in 1985<sup>153</sup>.

<sup>152</sup> The decision of *GEEAYK* in 10.07.1982 with no A-3753

<sup>153</sup> Ministry of Culture and Tourism, High Council decision no:15.11.1985/1560

Boundaries of protected sites are depicted onto 1/2000 and 1/25.000 scaled maps. Following, registered building lots have been declared by Sub-governorship of Erdemli in 1986. Current Merdivenlikuyu District stays within 2. Degree Archaeological Sites. The sections staying in 3. Degree Archaeological Site have been revised according to new information obtained from excavation and research studies. With proposal of excavation headship, some sections have been revised as 1. and 2. degree designation status by Adana Regional Conservation Council<sup>154</sup> resulting with severe conflicts between local authorities, excavation group and local people having ownership in these zones.

Elauissa-Sebaste has been included within Kumkuyu Conservation and Development Plan in 1992, which has been prepared by Kumkuyu Municipality since it was administratively responsible from Ayaş village and Merdivenlikuyu neighborhood during than. After its approval by Adana Regional Conservation Council in 1992, it has been revised several times since the time it has been put into implementation (Table 3.14).

Parallel to this plan, Western İçel Coastal Territorial Development Plan prepared by Ministry of Public Works and Settlements in 1993 has affected development conditions in archaeological sites and coastal sections of Merdivenlikuyu. Accordingly, coastal segment of coastal settlement has been defined as tourism and secondary-housing areas.

While the Territorial Development Plan has put forth general principles; detailed conditions related to development and conservation zones within these areas are stated by Kumkuyu Conservation and Development Plans as well as Implementation Plans of Kumkuyu Municipality. Accordingly; decisions have been grouped in two categories as conservation and development zones.

Conditions related to 1. Degree Archaeological zones are stated according to 28.6.1988/26 and 4.3.1988/6 dated principle decisions of High Council, which totally ban all types construction activities. 3. Degree Archaeological Sites are defined as settlement and secondary housing areas with 3-4 floor heights. In these zones, generally accepted rules for any urban conservation plan are applied especially for new constructions regarding floor heights, building-garden location in building lots, window sizes, finishing materials and colors, roofing constructions (Appendix E).

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<sup>154</sup> Adana RCC; Decision no 17.12.2004/295

Table 3.14 Decisions related to Kumkuyu Conservation and Development Plan

Municipality	Date	Approval	Subject
Kumkuyu	11.05.1992 25.06.1992	Decision of Municipality Council no 13; Decision of Adana RCC no 1188	Kumkuyu (İçel) CDP 1/1000
Kumkuyu	22.6.1993	Decision of Municipality Council no 10	First revision
Kumkuyu	13.6.1997	Decision of Municipality Council no 24	Revision: 26-i-IV-a 1997 (451 building lot)
Kumkuyu	01.09.1998 27.10.1998	Decision of Municipality Council no 17 Decision of Adana RCC no 3184	Revision: 26-i-I-a Revision: 26-i-I-c (443 building lot) Revision: 26-i-I-d
Kumkuyu	27.10.1998	Decision of Adana RCC no 1188; Decision of Municipality Council No 01.09.1998/17	Revision 2: 26-i-IV-b
Ayaş	10.10.2000	Decision of Municipality Council No 25/d	28-j-IV-d
Ayaş	17.12.2004	Decision of Adana RCC no 295	Revision 2: 26-i-I-c Revision: 26-i-II-a

During these years, existing conditions of Kumkuyu CDP has been revised according to new information coming from archaeological excavation studies that have started in 1999. Since some of 3. Degree Archaeological Sites are revised as 1. Degree Archaeological Site degree, this issue has affected planning conditions brought by Kumkuyu Conservation and Development plans. Recently, existing planning conditions regarding floor height ratios in south section of necropolis area has been decreased by Adana Regional Conservation Council.

When authorization in planning studies is delivered from Kumkuyu Municipality to Ayaş Municipality with its establishment in 1999, their first study has been to increase development and construction activities in Ayaş town which has closely affected coastal areas and archaeological sites. For this purpose, Ayaş Municipality has applied to Mersin Museum<sup>155</sup> in order to obtain existing conditions of designated archaeological sites since they were about to apply to Ministry of Public Works and Settlement for revision and addition of Western İçel Coastal Territorial Development Plan. Mersin Museum has sent locations of archaeological sites which have been depicted onto 1/25.000 scale maps<sup>156</sup>.

<sup>155</sup> The official application of Ayaş Municipality to Mersin Museum paper no: 01.12.1999/349

<sup>156</sup> The official answer of Mersin Museum to Ayaş Municipality with 28.12.1999 date and no 720-1320

However, since it was not able to show actual boundaries of legally protected sites in this scale, they could show only locations of archaeological sites as information.

*- Restoration and Conservation Studies:*

Systematic archaeological excavation studies are started by an Italian excavation group from the Università di la Sapienza in Rome in 1999. Thanks to archaeological excavations, important structures of settlement are brought into light. Studies have started from the hill where ancient theatre building is located by which silted material is removed during 1996-97 campaigns. Following; scene and cavea sections, agora and Byzantine complex are discovered (Schneider, 1996, 1997). Excavation studies have been accompanied by restoration studies including restoration and consolidation studies in cavea and seat rows section of theatre, agora, and reconstruction of aquae-duct arch. There is also a general cleaning and site reclamation study that has been conducted in north-east section of necropolis area (Schneider, 2000:242, 244).

With geological surveys carried out in 1998, buried remains and their content could be visualized in harbor section. Accordingly, wharf buildings in northern harbor, brick industry with kilns in southern harbor are explored under beach cover (Schneider, 1999:240). Although it is stated that the region stays within 3. degree earthquake zone, archaeological findings found in collapsed structures of harbor, has showed an existence of a sudden, violent destruction probably caused by an earthquake (Schneider, 2001: 223). Moreover, salvage excavations are carried out by excavation group in the area located between Byzantine Palace and Silifke-Mersin road to identify and document remains, before they would be destroyed during the widening of existing road by the General Directorate of Road Infrastructure (Schneider, 2004:184).

Seismological investigations are carried out in 2003 to find out amplification of earthquake effects throughout the area by which 20 test stations are located in the bed rock. Accordingly, very high impacts are seen in the temple area which have caused rotation of columns, while there has been low amplification record in the agora and promontory areas caused by earthquake dated between 11-12. centuries (Schneider, 2003:303; Schneider, 2004:185). Geological and geophysical surveys in 2005 was conducted in regional scale to find out seismogenic structure of whole region. For this purpose, coastal section between Kanytelleis and Cennet-Cehennem sections showed existence of a horizontal fracture areas in the ground showing an earthquake zone (Schneider, 2003:307). The area, where

excavation and restoration studies have been completed, are opened to visitors with safety precautions and information boards by excavation headship. For security of presented sections, excavation headship of Elauissa-Sebaste pays salary to a guard chosen among local residents of neighborhood. The guard is responsible from safeguarding of archaeological site and officially informs the Mersin Museum every month. Future plans regarding restoration and site presentation studies of the area by excavation headship is to establish a visitor centre inside one of school building complex in future years in collaboration with local administration units and municipality (Schneider, 2008:181).

### 3.2.2.2 Çatiören

Çatiören is located at 8 km. north of Elauissa-Sebaste along Ayaş-Emirzeli road close to Karaahmetli village (Figure 3.40). Current road is passing through ancient settlement, which is located on a hill having strategic location on surrounding environment through the valleys. Vegetation characteristics of the area include maquis formation of region covering archaeological structures with their bushy and rough textures (Figure 3.44). The area possesses significant examples of important monumental structures which are still in good condition today. There is a temple constructed in polygonal technique called Hermes temple, Hellenistic towers, an Early Christian church and houses (Ünal, Girginer, 2007:439).



Figure 3.44 Archaeological settlement of Çatiören (Source: Personal Archive, 2008)

Towers and Hermes Temple are constructed in polygonal cut-stone masonry technique which is characteristics of Olba territorium (Figure 3.44). There is a building inscription in temple which dates back to 3. century A.D. (Söğüt, 1991:23). In outskirts of the hill, there are several cisterns and rock-cut press areas related to olive-oil and wine production most of which belong to rural components (Figure 3.45).

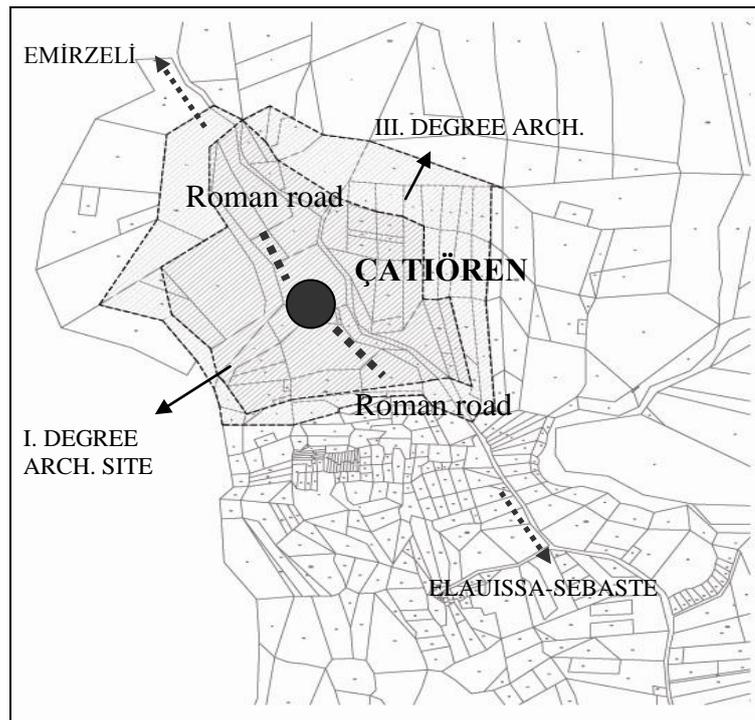
Rock-cut press examples of Çatiören are reflecting characteristics of Cilicia region as in Korykos (Kızıkalesi) and Elauissa-Sebaste (Merdivenlikuyu) and Korykon-Antron (Cennet-Cehennem) with diverse examples of its typology such as small-scaled wine press beds with circular or oval shapes cut into the rock, circular press bed with circular collection pit, a double-press having a circular collection pool in between (Diler, 1994:508). In north and south directions of ancient settlement, there are two stone paved Roman roads. These roads must have been connecting the city to rural settlements and agricultural areas located nearby during ancient times (Figure 3.45).

Being located away from current settlement areas; main activities carried on within nearby environment of Çatiören includes agricultural activities. Thus, land owners conducting agricultural activities in the area, most of whom are local residents living in Karaahmetli and nearby villages, are primary users related with Çatiören. So, archaeological and natural characteristics of the area are conserved in good condition since the area is not modified by human interventions so much. Although it is one of significant and best conserved archaeological settlement of region with its close distance to Elauissa-Sebaste; Çatiören has stayed away from interests of both archaeological studies and tourism activities.

Monumental structures of the site including Hermes temple and church building are studied by F. Hill and H. Hellenkemper, who have conducted an archaeological survey in the region in 1932. These structures are surveyed by these researchers for the first time, whose drawings are still being used as a primary source by scholars today. Therefore, archaeological settlement of Çatiören has been studied by researchers who are interested in regional studies or typological aspects of Olba territorium. Çatiören, which has been registered in 1992 by Adana Regional Conservation Council, consists of 1. and 3. Degree Archaeological Site (Table 3.15; Figure 3.45). Since, the area isn't subjected to archaeological excavation and systematic field surveys, there haven't been any changes related to these protection status or boundaries. It is located within administration boundaries of Ayaş Municipality today.



Ancient cistern and rock-cut press areas within the Çatiören settlement



Stone paved ancient roads connected to Çatiören in north and south directions

Figure 3.45 Ancient settlement of Çatiören and examples from archaeological remains  
(Source: Personal Archive, 2008)

Table 3.15 Designation studies for Çatören Archaeological Site

Name and Content	Responsible Authority	Date/No	Status
Archaeological site	Adana RCC	18.12.1992/1364	I. and III. Degree Archaeological Site
Archaeological site	Adana RCC	31.1.2002/4569	I. and III. Degree Archaeological Site

Main interest groups related with archaeological sites of Çatören are Adana Regional Conservation Council, Mersin Museum, Ayaş Municipality as responsible authorities, owners having private ownerships and who deal with agriculture within vicinities of Çatören, and limited number of tourists visiting the area.

Since area isn't subjected to newly development zones, there isn't any conservation or planning studies related to Çatören yet. It isn't included within Kumkuyu Conservation and Development plan either. However, due to dense tourism activities and number of visitors that has been visiting Elauissa-Sebaste, Çatören road has been rehabilitated by Ayaş Municipality and Sub-Governorship of Erdemli which is financed from the financial shares of Mersin PLA for Union of Villages in 2008 in order to supply approach to the site and provide parking area for tourist buses. Interventions, which have been conducted without approval of Adana Regional Conservation Council, caused destruction of some of the archaeological remains. Therefore, it was stopped by Mersin Museum and continued after completion of required administration process<sup>157</sup>. Although Çatören has better transportation conditions today, there aren't any studies related to security and site presentation of the Archeological Site yet.

Agricultural activities between Elauissa-Sebaste and Çatören are increased due to development of modern agricultural terraces constructed by machines during last years as in Kızıkalesi and Hüseyinler sections. Thus, archaeological environments in this section are under threat of losing their relationships with ancient rural components located in their nearby environment because of these new terraces which cause severe topographical modification.

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<sup>157</sup> In-depth interviews in Ayaş Municipality, August 2008

### 3.2.2.3 Kanytelleis (Kanlıdivane) and Akkale

The third group Archaeological Sites is selected from historic routes of Akkale and Kanytelleis (Kanlıdivane) (Aydınoglu, 1998). Akkale was an important port settlement, while Kanytelleis was one of the most important rural settlements of the region during ancient eras. Since coastal areas are occupied with new developments today, exact location of port of Kanytelleis cannot be identified. However, Akkale with its important location in the region raises possibilities about being historically connected with inland settlement of Kanytelleis, by which agricultural products of the area might have been exported through Akkale port (section 3.1.2.1).

#### 3.2.2.3.1 Kanytelleis (Kanlıdivane)

Ancient settlement of Kanytelleis (Kanlıdivane) is located in 2 km. north of Ayaş which is reached away from main Mersin-Silifke road today. It has been historically located on one of the ancient trade routes of Olbian territorium connecting to a port town located at the coast. There is ancient settlement named as Devecili located at northwest of Kanlıdivane, which is approached with a Roman Road. Devecili settlement includes remains of a church, vaulted tomb structures, sarcophagi and cisterns.

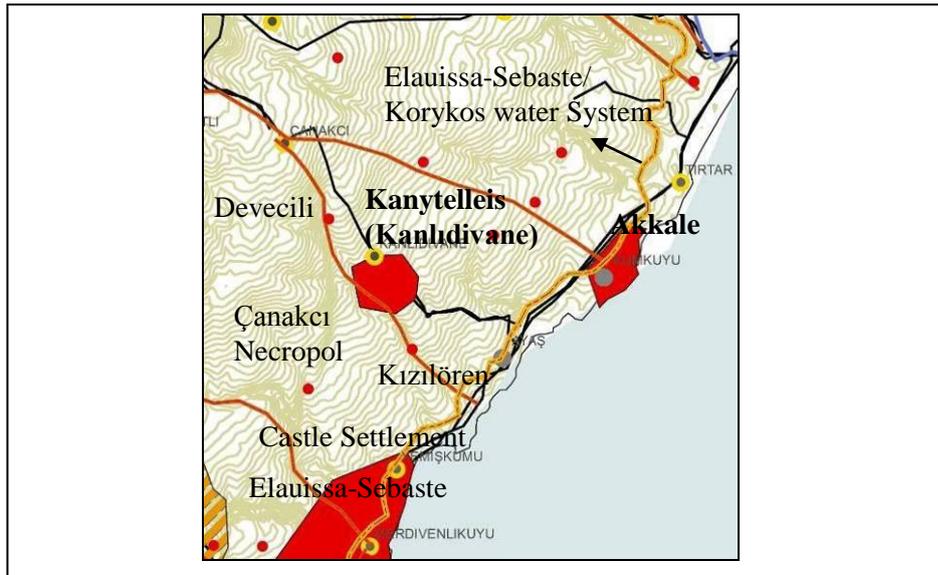


Figure 3.46 Locations of Kanytelleis (Kanlıdivane) and Akkale Archaeological Sites

These two settlements have strategic relationship. In southwest of Kanlıdivane, there are remains of Kızıllören, which is reached by another Roman Road located within a valley. It must have been connected to Kanytelleis settlement as Devecili settlement (Figure 3.46).

### 3.2.2.3.1.1 Ancient settlement of Kanytelleis

The ancient settlement is located by geologically depressed formation of Pit (*obruk*) called as ‘Kanlıdivane Obruğu’ (Figure 3.47) with 60 m. depth and approximately 170x200 m widths, which is one of important natural formations of the region (Mersin Valiliği, 2008). Natural landscape characteristics of the area includes maquis formation with olive-trees, laurel, laurel trees and carob (*harnup*). Vegetation formation varies at the bottom of Pit. Built environment of Kanytelleis (Kanlıdivane) includes settlement layers of Hellenistic, Roman, Byzantine and Turkish periods integrated with each other. It has been traditionally occupied by Turkmen groups who settled above remains of the settlement. The name of this village was Artıklı<sup>158</sup>. According to inscription panels found within settlement, historical development of Kanytelleis goes back to 2-3. century BC. Being administratively connected to Olbian Dynasty, settlement has been located on an important trade route leading from inlands toward the port located at the coast. Kanytella has been *khora* of Elaïssa-Sebaste, which used to be a *polis* during Roman period. It is occupied during Early Byzantine period, remains of which can be still seen today.



Figure 3.47 Kanlıdivane Pit and Archaeological site of Kanytelleis (Naycı, 2008)

<sup>158</sup> In-depth interviews carried out in Kanlıdivane in November 2008.

According to remains, city has lasted its glorious period during late Antiquity period which has reached to a high level of welfare during Roman period. Possessing a number of important church buildings located around ‘*obruk*’, it is believed to be an important religion cult area within the region during both Antiquity and Christianity. Name of city is changed as Neapolis in reign of Byzantine Emperor II. Theodosius during 4. century (Kerem, 2007:110).

During the Middle Ages, Kanytelleis is being settled by Turkmen groups, who started to move into region starting after 15. century. At first, area is used for winter settlement as ‘*kışlak*’, which than turned into a permanent settlement due to policies of Ottoman State directing mobile Turkmen groups to settle down. Today, remains of traditional settlement can be seen within archaeological remains of Kanlıdivane (Kanytella).

Earliest period structures in Kanytelleis (Kanlıdivane) are the Hellenistic tower (Figure 3.44) and wall remains located at southeast of the Pit (Ceylan, 2007:253). Construction technique of tower consists of cut-stone masonry walls coursed in polygonal technique which is specific to Hellenistic period architecture of Olbian region. According to relieves depicted in inscription panel, it is constructed by Teukros -the son of Olbian Priest-King- (Durugönül, 2001).

Roman period public buildings rather than tomb structures have stayed limited when compared with other periods. In west sections of the Pit, there is a stone paved road leading towards north. There are marble columns scattered around the road path which belong to a Roman period colonnaded street leading to a temple complex according to Ceylan (2007:253).

Most of archaeological remains and monumental structures that are observed throughout settlement today belong to Late Antiquity and Byzantine period, which used Roman period structures as re-use materials in their buildings. On north section of the Pit, there are basilica and church buildings dated to Byzantine period, which are main monumental structures of settlement today. These church buildings are named according to numbers of Gertrude Bell, who has visited and documented the buildings in 1905 for the first time (Figure 3.48 B-C). Accordingly, Basilica no 1 and no 2 are located around a courtyard approached through a cut-stone gate from main street. The Basilica no 3 is constructed with re-use material of a previously Roman period monument.



The basilica no 4 located at northern of Pit posses the only Christianity inscription panel of settlement. In addition to these churches, there is church no 5 mentioned by Getrude Bell (Ceylan, 2007:254). There are rock cut stairs within the Pit, one of which is believed to reach church building. There are two rock-cut human reliefs located at northern and western facades of *Obruk* related with death cult (Figure 3.48-A). There is masonry building located at west of stone paved road in centre of city. This building was used by Turkish groups during the time of their settlement. According to Ceylan (2007:255) original function of this building was an *andron*, a public room in rural settlement centres.

Center of Kanytelleis has been embraced with necropolis areas including a number of sarchopagus, tomb structures and monumental tombs with temple plans (Figure 3.48 B-C). On south-western section located 1 km away from centre, there is Çanakçı Valley, where facade of the hill is carved with room chambers and rock-cut human relieves (Figure 3.48-D). There are also sarchopagi located at northern and western of this section. In southern necropolis area, which is divided by Ayaş-Çanakçı road today, there are simple examples of sarchopagi and a temple-tomb. The third necropolis area is located at northern section of settlement continouing towards east. There are remarkable examples of temple-tomb structures located in this section including tomb of Aba, which dates back to 2. century (Kerem, 2007:116; Ceylan, 2007:253).

On east of ancient road passing from west of Pit, there is stone masonry wall having rectangular flooring beam holes and traces of staircases on its east facade showing a multi-floored structure. There is an olive-oil industrial space and a number of rock-cut wine production spaces located at natural terraces along the path leading into the Pit, which is approached by rock-cut steps leading from stone paved road in west side. With these structures, this section shows existance of trade and production activities and related buildings (Ceylan 2007:253).

There are around 60-80 ancient residential structures located mainly around Pit area. Date of these residential units go back earliest to Late Hellenistic period, but mostly they belong to Late Roman and Early Byzantine periods. They were probably reused during later eras. Most of houses have been located around courtyards and they have cisterns. According to traces of flooring beams located on the walls; there must have been second floors and windows in some of them (Ceylan, 2007:255).

Ancient residential units constitute most of remains of ancient settlement today showing high amount of agricultural activities with a number of olive-oil and wine press areas. Since water supply, which is main source of agricultural activities, has been the main challenge of region, there are various cisterns located either under buildings or constructed separately.

Types of cisterns located within settlement can be grouped as large-scaled public cisterns built into the ground with arched superstructure constructed from cut-stone blocks (Figure 3.49-A). These are generally located close to centre. Second group is small scaled cisterns that are built into ground having flat superstructure and constructed with stone-masonry technique supported by walls having with 90-100 cm height from ground level. In some of them, there are circular or rectangular openings at the top to take water. The third group are totally built into the ground which are covered by large stone blocks in the same level with the ground level.

The intensity of agricultural facilities with a high number of olive-oil and wine press areas in the settlement shows that the city was economically depended on agricultural activities which might have been a trade market for the smaller scaled rural settlements -ancient villages- located nearby (Figure 3.49 B-C). According to Ceylan (2007:256); rather than just a religious centre, the ancient settlement of Kanytelleis used to be a large-scale rural settlement which occupied around 20 ha area having approximately 100-150 dwelling units.



Figure 3.49 Examples from ancient settlement of Kanytelleis (A) Public Cistern, (B) Olive-oil press stone and (C) Wine press area (*Source: Personal Archive, 2009*)

### 3.2.2.3.1.2 Traditional Rural Settlement of Kanlıdivane

Living its glorious period during 5. and 6. centuries, settlement must have been declined starting after 7. century as in other section of the Olbian territory. Thus, human occupation started again with settlement of Turkmen groups into the region after 15. century. According to Ceylan (2007:256), the settlement has already been abandoned centuries ago when Turkmen groups started to use area for temporary settings. According to an anonymous saying which is narrated by Eyice, name of ‘Kanlıdivane’ is generated from combination of the words ‘*kanlı*’ (meaning bloody) either coming from reddish color of rocky surfaces of *obruk* or ancient name of Kanytelleis with word ‘*divan*’ meaning local meetings of Turkmen groups. Accordingly, Turkmen groups who were mobile in the region used to come together and conduct *divan* meetings in the area from time to time. Also, it is stated that the area has been called as ‘*Kannıdaltı, Kamıdivan, Kanlıdivan*’ since 19. century, but there isn’ a recorded name such that in 1946 dated State registrations (Eyice, 1977:411).

In time, some of these groups are settled into area and Kanytelleis have become one of rural settings of region which is settled permanently. After the area is designated as legally protected archaeological site by Ministry of Culture and Tourism in 1985-86, local people are moved outside archaeological site and this ended active settlement process of Kanlıdivane.

Today, there are several remains of traditional houses of Turkmen groups within Archeological Site of (Kanytelleis) Kanlıdivane (Figure 3.50). They are all constructed by reuse of previously located ancient remains. They are generally constructed by rough-cut stone masonry technique using cut-stone archaeological pieces in corners to achieve stability. Traditional houses have simple spatial organizations. There are fire-place and small rectangular niches in some of these rooms, which might have been used as kitchen units. The roofs of houses have disappeared today. But in very few examples there are remains of earth cover. According to information gathered during in-depth interviews<sup>159</sup>, houses have had flat roofs constructed out of timber logs and covered with reeds and earth as seen in other sections of the region such as Kızıkalesi. There were also built-in timber

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<sup>159</sup> In-depth interviews conducted in Kanlıdivane in November 2008

closets store cabinet to keep wheat in it. During construction of roofs they used straws in mixture of earth cover. Logs are brought from higher sections of mountains.



Figure 3.50 (A-B) Remains of traditional rural houses (*Source: Personal Archive, 2008*)

Figure 3.51 Public cemetery located by ancient cistern in Kanlıdivane (*Source: Personal Archive, 2008*)

All traditional houses surveyed in the area are single storey buildings located within courtyards to provide access to houses as well as protected spaces to keep their animals in. They have cisterns, which are revitalized from ancient cisterns. Some houses are constructed onto rock-cut buried cisterns as in ancient periods. Besides these local cisterns for each dwelling unit, there has been a public cistern used by whole residents. Ancient public cistern located in west of churches have been used to as the public cistern of Kanlıdivane as well. During heavy rainy seasons, people living in nearby neighbourhoods or villages could get from this water as well. Cistern has been also used as public washhouse and bath in a very simple way without any special furniture or fixture in it. Cleaning and maintenance of cistern has been carried out by local residents. Channels providing water into cistern can still be seen today. During 1970s, the roof of cistern is covered with concrete.

Economical resource has mainly depended on agricultural activities and animal husbandry especially goat as typical to region. They used to produce cheese, butter, etc. from goats. Besides, woolweaving was very common among women by which they could produce all types of fabrics they needed including house textiles, dress, tents, etc. Almost all families had a weaving loom. While in traditional houses of Uzuncaburç these looms have become

an integral built-in furniture of traditional houses, the local women of Kanlıdivane utilized rock-cut chambers located in old Çanakçı necropolis for protected working space.

Mountain settlement (*Yayla*) of Kanlıdivane is Pınarbaşı which is located at north of Erdemli. Ancient roads were still used by local residents of Kanlıdivane as their main paths to reach to other villages or neighbourhoods. There was an ancient road leading to coast most of which was destructed by contemporary Ayaş-Çanakçı road, where only some remains are left today. Similarly, this road which lead to north was utilized to reach to their mountain settlements, while there was another ancient one leading towards Yemişkumu and Merdivenlikuyu neighbourhoods.

Some families had vegetable gardens in coastal lowlands. Besides, they collected fruits of trees and processed small products from them. By this, they used to collect olives and carobs from which they produced carob molasses and olive-oil. These small scale productions were important not only for their daily needs but also for trade purposes, where they used to sell them to dealers coming to the village. Additionally, wheat cultivation has been carried out at the bottom of the Pit. Harvested wheat are stored in sarchopagi, which are closed with mud to prevent air penetration. Cultivated wheats has been processed in flour mills located in higher sections. They stored the amount for daily use in their store cabinet for straws constructed out of timber. One of them is located in Taşgeçit where people bringing their wheats have stayed a couple of days there.

During 1970s, many families have moved to coastal towns for better job opportunities. Some families started to buy farmlands in coastal areas to cultivate lemon trees. By the time, the Ministry of Culture and Tourism has removed residents of Kanlıdivane outside archaeological site in 1986, there are approximately 30 dwelling units living in settlement.

After this period, the use of public cemetery located within the Arckaeological Site (Figure 3.51) was also forbidden. There wasn't a strictly applied expropriation process since most of families didn't have registered deeds. Thus, during this process some families had felt that they would come back thinking that these areas belong to them. While leaving their houses, they took all timber architectural elements including cupboards, doors and windows to utilize them in their new constructions. Today, there are still some people who come to Kanlıdivane to collect laurel leaves from existing tress under permissions of Provincial Directorate of Environment and Forest.

Having left Kanlıdivane, some families have settled in Ayaş (Merdivenlikuyu) and mostly in Tömük. Today, most of these families from Merdivenlikuyu, Kumkuyu, Tömük and Kızkalesi visit the public cemetery located in archaeological site for their relatives during religious days. In addition to physical relations, former residents of Kanlıdivane have had social and symbolic relations with ancient settlement. Especially elder people, among whom the grandmother of the interviewee' was included, believed that the Pit was holly. So, they used to burn fire with the woods collected from the Pit every Friday. Additionally, people believed that living around the Pit having such a height would not cause any danger for children or animals of village since it is holly. Therefore, obruk which was accepted and treated as a cult area since ancient periods had a hollistic and spiritual meanings/values during traditional periods as well.

### **3.2.2.3.1.3 Current Land-Use**

Archaeological site of Kanytelleis is designated as I. and III. degree Archaeological Site. Centre of settlement located around obruk and Çanakçı valley is registered as I. Degree Archaeological Site, which is embraced by 3. degree zone (Figure 3.44). After translocation of local residents of Kanlıdivane in 1986, I. degree zone has been presented to visitors by Ministry of Culture and Tourism. Within light of site presentation studies, there are auto-park area, service units (tickets offices, WCs and a small coffe-shop) located at south of *obruk* (Figure 3.49 a-b). Existing facility is run by an elder resident, who had lived in Kanlıdivane until time movement under permission of *DOSIMM*. Kanlıdivane is one of the most popular archaeological sites in the region. As well as richness of its archaeological remains, the site owes its fame to concert organizations conducted by Mersin State Opera and Ballet who organizes concerts in Kanlıdivane since 1992 (Figure 3.53). However, due to lack of safety precautions for visitors and the archaeological remains themselves; the organizations are cancelled by Mersin Museum in 2009. Within 3. Degree Archaeological Sites, agricultural activities are carried out especially in south sections along Ayaş-Çanakçı road. Land-use designation in these properties includes rocky-bushy, farmland and olive tress. In some building-lots located at south of 3. Degree Archaeological Site, terrain has been terraced by using machinery to develop fruit-vegetable gardens by owners as in several other sections of the region (Hüseyinler, Kızkalesi, Ayaş). These interventions cause serious modifications in region which is archaeologically vulnerable since it stays within (Kanytelleis) Kanlıdivane territorium.



Figure 3.52 Site presentation conditions of Kanlıdivane: (A) autopark area around *Obruk*, (B) service units (Source: *Personal Archive*, 2008)

Additionally, in north section of Çanakçı necropolis, apiculture facilities are carried out seasonally. There is stone quarry located in north of Kanlıdivane along Çanakçı village road, which cause busy truck traffics along Çanakçı-Ayaş road. In south of Kanlıdivane archaeological site, there is a high-rise building construction with 16 floor-height along Ayaş-Çanakçı road, which is completed in 2009. Due to its enourmous height, it can be seen from Kanlıdivane although it is located around 1 km away from Archaeological Site (Figure 3.54). Responsible authorities from Kanlıdivane Archaeological Site are Adana Regional Conservation Council, Mersin Museum and *DOSIMM* in the name of the Ministry of Culture and Tourism, and Ayaş Municipality, since it stays within municipality boundaries.



Figure 3.53 Kanlıdivane concerts (Source: *Hürriyet Newspaper*, 21 May 2008)

Figure 3.54 High-rise building located at the south of Kanlıdivane (Source: *Personal Archive*, 2009)

Other interest groups are private owners of building-lots located within 3.degree archaeological zone who mainly carry out agriculture activities, local people dealing with apiculture activities; and collecting leaves or fruits (mainly laurel) from existing trees in 1. degree archeological zone; visitors and tourists including former residents of Kanlıdivane who still continue to visit their graves during religious days; and private interest running business within archaeological site

#### **3.2.2.3.1.4 Conservation and Planning Studies**

Kanytelleis is one of ancient settlements that has been researched since mid 19. century by different travellers and scholars. It has been published by Victor Langlois who visited Cilicia in 1852-1853 for the first time. According to Langlois, settlement must have been the city of Neapolis which was mentioned in council records of 5.century. Name of Kanytelleis or Kanygelleis has been found on an inscription panel from a tomb by J. Theodore Bent for the first time. Later; name of the city is read on different structures by Heberdey R. and Wilhelm Adolf as well. In 1905 Gertrude Bell, who visited Cilicia has documented plan sketches of churches. Later, the site is researched by Forsyth, Feld, Eyice, Hild-Hellenkemper, Hill and Mietke-Westphalen, who have mainly concentrated on church monuments (Eyice, 1977:415). There has been research and excavation studies related to Byzantine period structures conducted by Semavi Eyice between 1972 and 1977.

Kanytelleis (Kanlıdivane) is included within first groups of archaeological sites which are registered by *GEEAYK* in 1982<sup>160</sup>. After the foundation of the High Council of Conservation, designation status and existing boundaries of Kanlıdivane Archaeological Site has been reapproved<sup>161</sup>. There hasn't been any changes related to registration studies of archaeological sites since it has stayed away from development zones since that period. Starting from 2004, registration studies in the region have increased due to rise of development activities and selling process of Treasury properties. Therefore, two new registrations are added into existing boundaries of Kanlıdivane archaeological site in 2004-2005 (Table 3.16).

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<sup>160</sup> GEEAYK decision no 10.07.1982/A-3753.

<sup>161</sup> Taşınmaz Kültür ve Tabiat Varlıkları Yüksek Kurulu'nun 15.11.1985 tarih ve 1560 sayılı kararı

Table 3.16 Registration decisions related to the Archaeological Site of Kanytelleis

Name and Subject	Responsible Authority	Date/No	Status
Ancient settlement of Kanlıdivane (Kanytella)	GEEAYK	10.07.1982 A-3753	1. and 3. degree archaeological site
Ancient settlement of Kanlıdivane (Kanytella)	HCC	15.11.1985/ 1560	1. and 3. degree archaeological site
BB: 168 BL: 15	Adana RCC	27.11.2004/ 260	Included in Kanlıdivane archaeological site as 1. degree a.s.
BB: 364; BL: 1 BB: 374; BL: 1, 2, 3 and 4	Adana RCC	25.02.2005/ 440	1. degree archaeological site
Kızılören remains and Roman road	Adana RCC	*	*
* At the time of this study, Kızılören remains has been studied by Mersin Museum for registration proposal to Adana Conservation Council			

There aren't any conservation and planning studies related to Kanlıdivane. There has been a study by Special Provincial Office regarding the construction of timber service units and current autopark area within the Archaeological Site during 1990s to improve presentation conditions of the area for visitors. Since the area hasn't been included within settlement areas of Ayaş town according to Western İçel Coastal TDP, there hasn't been CDP or an Implementation Plan for this area. Thus, decisions related to development issues, which mainly related with agricultural activities, have been carried out according to Principle Decisions of the High Council.

Having completion of Mersin-Karaman TDP in 2005, land-use types of Kanlıdivane has changed. Accordingly, the area around 3. degree Archaeological Site is designated as development zones. Besides, the area located at approximately 1 km north of Kanlıdivane archaeological site is reserved for Kumkuyu airport. Following, a parcellization process around Kanlıdivane archaeological site has been executed by Ayaş Municipality as a base for preparation of implementation plans (Figure 3.55). It is obvious that, Kanlıdivane is subject to a busy development process which will start in very close future which has already started by construction of high-rise apartment block at 1 km south of archaeological site.

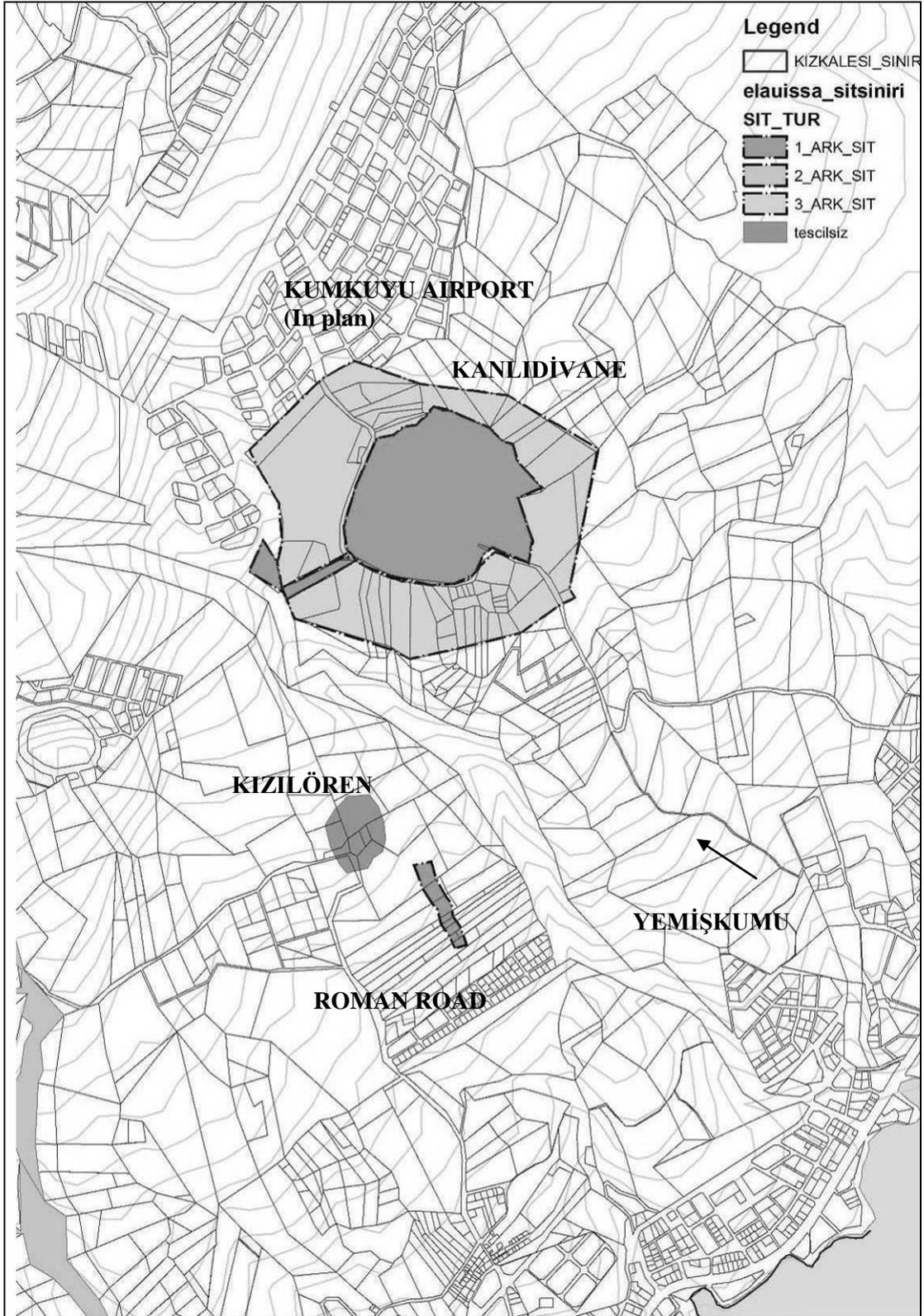


Figure 3.55 Designated sites of Kanlıdivane and relationship of newly development zones located within its nearby environment

### 3.2.2.3.2 Akkale (Tirtar)

Ancient coastal settlement of Akkale (Tirtar) is located 12 km away west of Erdemli district on south of Mersin-Silifke road. It is approached with a road leading from main road towards the coast (Figure 3.56). Archaeological site is located on a small bay with a small river basin, which must have been used as a natural port during ancient period. Today, a pocket beach has been generated in river-mouth due to coastal deposition process.

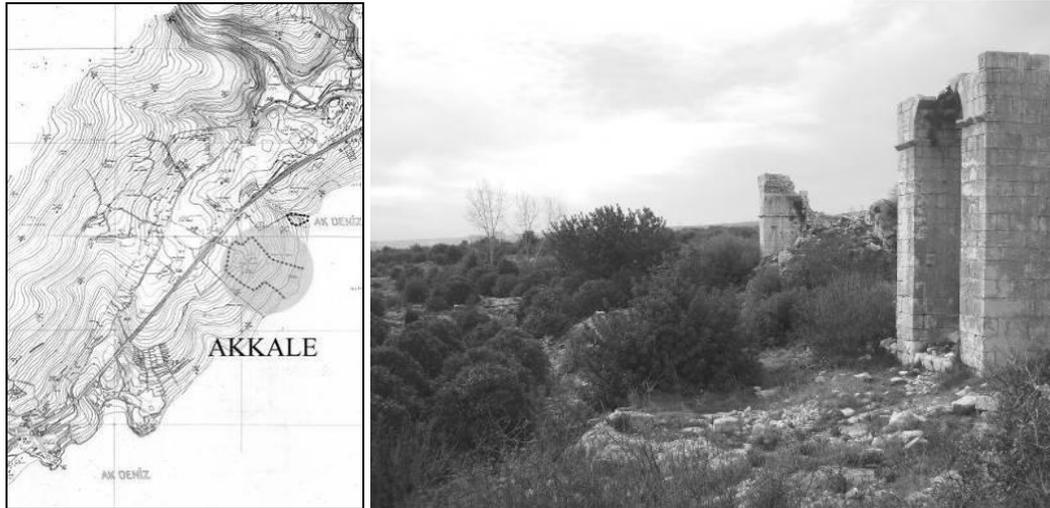


Figure 3.56 Location of the Archaeological Site of Akkale

Figure 3.57 Cross- planned building in Akkale (*Source: Personal Archive, 2008*)

Historical background of Akkale goes back to Late Antiquity period. Some of important structures observed today belong to Roman period including a multi-storeyed building, a cross-planned two-storeyed structure (55 x 65 m) (Figure 3.57), a large-scale cistern, a bath, olive-oil and wine press area, port structures for wharf, a vaulted structure and a number of building remains (Figure 3.58). Some of ancient port structures have been buried under the beach. According to some scholars, cross-planned two-storeyed building might have been summer palace of I. Archelaos the King of Cappadocia. Volume of main cistern has approximately 15.000 tons of capacity. Some of the travelers surveyed in the region during 19. century identified the remains which are buried into the ground as a theater (Tunay 1996:327; Ünal, Girginer, 2007:418).

Being located in coastal section and possessing remarkable remains that could survive in good condition, archaeological remains of Akkale has been included within routes of surveys since 19th century by travelers. However, there hasn't been a systematic archaeological survey or excavation studies specific on Akkale yet. Thus, exact information related to historical background, archeological content and architectural aspects of structures cannot be identified in detail. Similarly, actual documentation of the archaeological site isn't carried out due to lack of information.

Today, current land-use ongoing around the Archaeological Site includes agricultural activities. Recently, there have been topographical modifications in the south of Archaeological Site in order to open wider farmlands by terraces. The Kumkuyu yacht harbor (marina) has been recently constructed in the south coast of the Archaeological Site, which might have probably destroyed traces of ancient port. Along small bay at east of Akkale, there is restaurant and beach area used for daily tourism activities. During the construction of the Mersin-Silifke road the river basin has been modified. Across the river there are high-rise secondary housing constructions located by the coast.

Archaeological site of Akkale is located within administrative boundaries of Kumkuyu Municipality. It has been designated for the first time in 1982 by *GEEAYK*<sup>162</sup> together with other Archaeological Sites located in coastal section of the region. Designation status of Archaeological Site includes 1. and 3. Degree conservation zones, by which 3. degree zoning provides a buffer zone around strictly protected core zone. Existing agricultural activities are carried out in this buffer zone section. Development zones and regarding decisions are stated through Kumkuyu CDP, which has been prepared and approved in 1992. According to this plan, nearby environment of Akkale has been reserved for open areas including parks, children garden, etc (Figure 3.58). The section between Mersin-Silifke road and Akkale remains are reserved for tourism facilities. The small bay located at west of this area is stated as tourism development area. With recent studies, development zone located at east of Akkale Archaeological Site is designated as tourism and culture conservation and development area<sup>163</sup>, by which planning authority is delivered from Kumkuyu Municipality to MoCT since it is responsible from preparation of all types of plans in tourism areas.

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<sup>162</sup> Decision of *GEEAYK* in 10.07.1982 no A-3755;

<sup>163</sup> During research of this study, Akkale archaeological site is being studied by specialists from Mersin Museum and Adana Conservation Council to define boundaries of Culture and Tourism Conservation and Development Area.

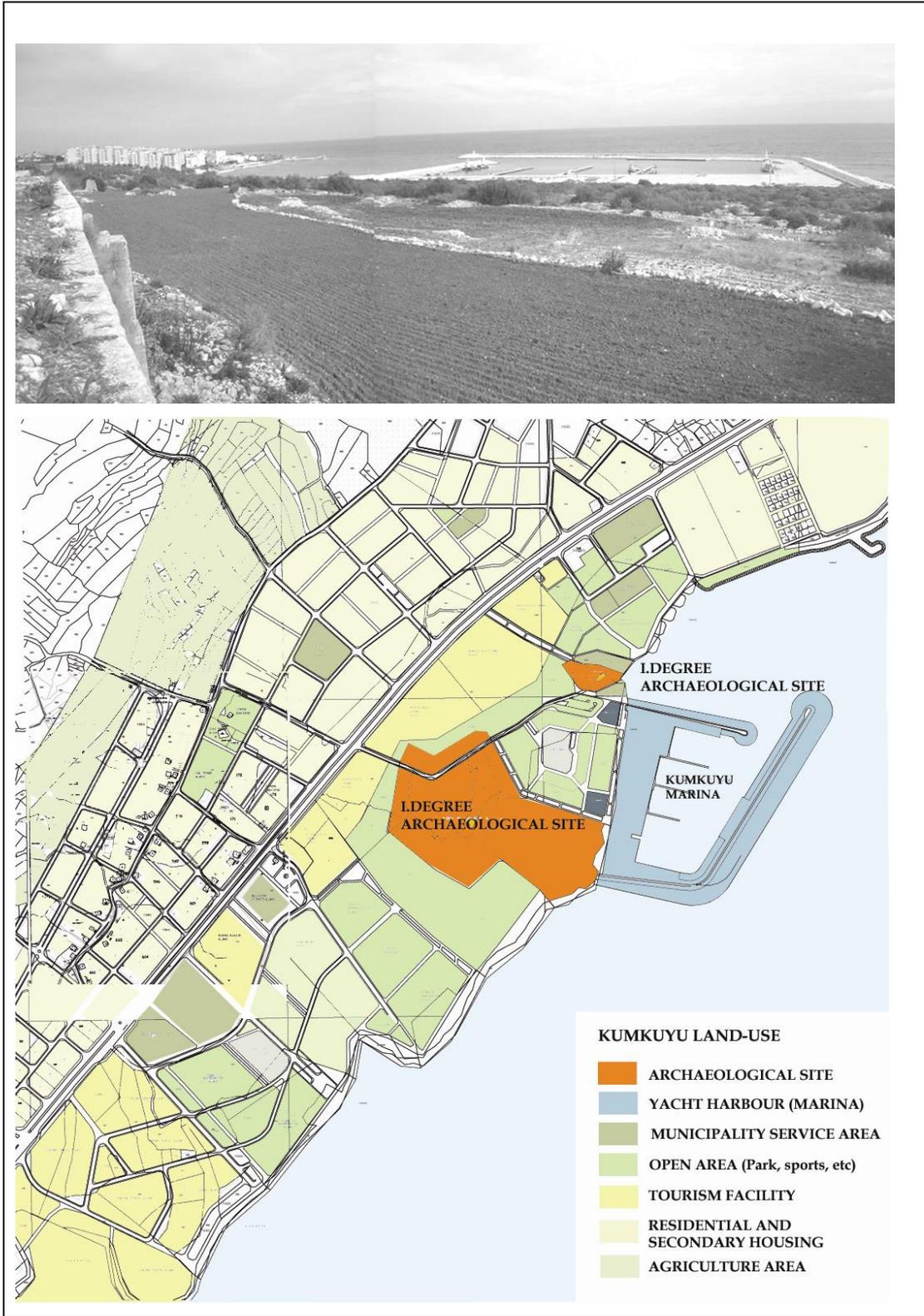


Figure 3.58 Types of land-uses and development zones in Akkale (Tirtar) according to Kumkuyu Conservation and Development Plan

Within the light of these changes; interest groups related with Akkale archaeological site can be stated as in the following:

- Responsible authorities; which are Adana Regional Conservation Council, Mersin Museum for the control of development activities,
- Ministry of Culture and Tourism, who is responsible from preparation of all types of plans within newly designated culture and tourism conservation and development area;
- Kumkuyu Municipality responsible from preparation of implementation plans as well as revisions of Kumkuyu Conservation and Development plan except from the tourism area stated above,
- Private owners, most of whom carry out agricultural activities within 3. degree archeological site of Akkale,
- Private interest, who is running the restaurant located in beach area
- Future potential investors of tourism area and private interests, who will run management of yacht harbor.

#### **3.2.2.4 Porto Calamie (Narlıkuyu), Korykion Antron (Cennet-Cehennem)**

One of the important historic routes of Olba Territorium starts from ancient harbor of Porto-Calamie (Narlıkuyu), which is connected to administrative center of Olba-Diocasaeria (Uzuncaburç) passing through Korykon Antron (Cennet-Cehennem), Hasanliler and Kızılısalı location arriving Keşlitürkmenli which is connected to Seleuika and Olba-Diocasaeria road. Narlıkuyu is located 21 km east of Silifke. It is neighbored with Korykos (Kızkalesi) located 2 km in east, Korasion (Susanoğlu) 2-3 km in west (section 3.1.2.1). Hellenkemper and Hild (1986) describe the hinterlands of Korykion-Antron as Hasanliler, Kızılısalı and Gökburç.

Coastal settlement of Porto-Calamie is located in Narlıkuyu village which gives its name to the shore it is located by. Korykion-Antron (Cennet-Cehennem), located 1 km northwest of Narlıkuyu, is founded by significant geological depressions of Pits (*Obruk*) which are named as ‘*Cennet*’ and ‘*Cehennem*’<sup>164</sup> (Figure 3.59). The Cennet Pit has an elliptical form with 250 m. diameter at top and 110 m. radius at bottom having 70 m. height.

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<sup>164</sup> ‘*Cennet*’ means Heaven; while ‘*Cehennem*’ means Hell.

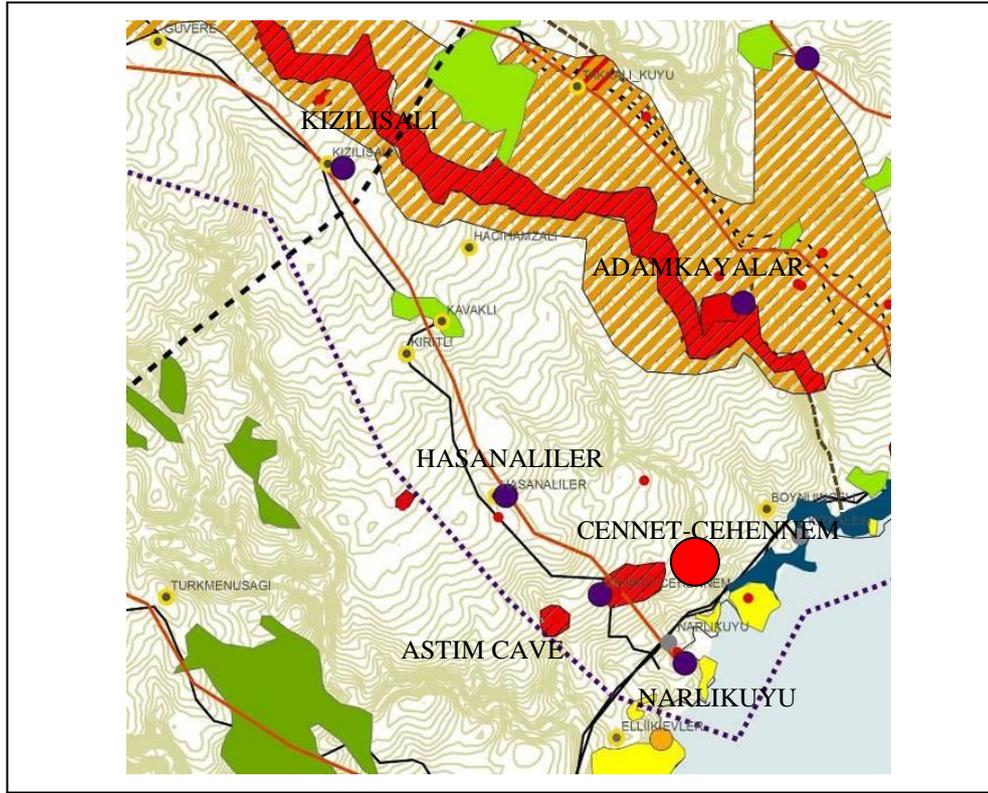


Figure 3.59 Location of Porto Calamie (Narlıkuyu), Cennet-Cehennem (Korykion Antron)

From the bottom of the Pit, it is connected to a cave which has 200 m. length and 135 m. height at its highest point (Mersin Valiliği, 2008:179; Aygen, 1984). There is underground water, which passes through the cave and poured into the sea from Narlıkuyu shore. Similarly, due to underground water resources, there are several fresh water springs that are connected to the sea between Kızkalesi and Susanoğlu.

*Cehennem Obruk*, which is located 75 km. north-east of the *Cennet*, has 50 m. and 75 m. diameter and 128 m. height. There isn't entrance to this depression due to its steepness. Another important cave in the region is called '*Astum (Dilek) Mağarası*', which is located 300 m. east of *Cennet* Pit (Figure 3.60). It has 200 m. length and is believed to be curing for asthma sickness (Mersin Valiliği, 2008:179,180). These *Pits* are also important for their landscape characteristics housing important vegetation types. During ancient periods, saffron supplied from Korykon-Antron has been traded as a famous product of Olba. Similarly, today they are important for biodiversity aspects and habitat areas for housing endemic species (Eken et. all, 2006:398).



Figure 3.60 Astim Cave (Source: Archive of Turan Barlas, 2009)

Figure 3.61 (A-B) The Cennet Pit, which is largest geological depression of ‘Obruks’ in the region (Source: Personal Archive, 2008)

#### 3.2.2.4.1 Ancient Settlements of Porto Calamie and Korykion Antron

Due to geological formations of the Pits, the area has become an important religious cult area of the region during ancient periods. So, Korykion-Antron has always been important cult area continuously during Hellenistic, Roman and Byzantine periods, since religious buildings were constructed onto former ones. The Zeus Temple, which was one of the important religious monuments of region, was constructed on the south of Cennet Pit. It was used during Hellenistic and Roman periods since names of over a hundred priests were depicted onto the wall of temple (Aydinoğlu, 2007:168). There are also remains of a church (dates back to 4.century), buildings and remains related with agricultural activities olive-oil industrial space, rock-cut press areas and cisterns. In northwest of remains, there are small agricultural terraces which are still used by local people. Cennet Obruk has been reached with rock-cut steps with a number of around 450 steps. In the bottom of Cennet Pit, where it is connected to the cave, there is Virgin Mary Church which dates back to 5.century, while fresco paintings located inside walls are dated to 12.century. The Pit continues into the cave around 200 m. length after the church and turns into a water channel which is connected to Narlıkuyu.

The Cennet and Cehennem Pits are surrounded by remains of ancient settlement including rich and diverse archaeological remains today. In addition to the religious buildings including a few chapels, there is high number of ancient agricultural remains including cisterns, olive oil and rock-cut press areas and traditional terraces (Figures 3.61 and 3.62).



Figure 3.62 Building remains located within Cennet-Cehennem Archaeological Site (Source: Personal Archive, 2008)

Because of its importance during the ancient period, Korykion-Antron was connected with important roads to nearby settlements. One of them is located at southwest of settlement remains leading to Narlıkuyu. On the north, it is connected Hasanaliler location, where Roman and Byzantine period remains are located today. Similar to Korykos, Korykon-Antron has been defended with tower settlements located in its hinterlands such as Mancınık castle located at north and Boyan Tower located at northwest direction.

There is an important church building named as ‘*Çanlı Kilise*’ within Hasanaliler village, which located at the north of Cennet-Cehennem (Figure 3.63). Besides, there are olive-oil production spaces and rock-cut wine press areas and cisterns located around the church, which might have been related with building complex located around church building. The historic route continues with Kızılisalı village, which is located on Narlıkuyu, Ovacık and Uzuncaburç road. Ancient settlement is named after the current village located within. It includes a tower, foundations of a church, chamosorium type graves, olive-oil production areas and remains of ancient houses (Ünal, Girginer, 2006:478).



Figure 3.63 Çanlı Kilise in Hasanaliler (Source: Personal Archive, 2007)

Figure 3.64 The Boyan Tower (Source: Personal Archive, 2008)

Figure 3.65 Olive-oil press room in Kızılisalı (Source: Personal Archive, 2007)

Similarly; Boyan Tower and building remains located its nearby environment is one of the important archaeological settlements located in vicinities of Cennet-Cehennem (Figure 3.64). The purpose of the settlement might have been defensive watching out the ancient route leading from Korykion-Antron towards Kızılısalı and Gökburç. There is high number of ancient rural settlements located in the north of Hasanaliler. One of them is located in Kızılısalı village today, where high number of cisterns, olive-oil press rooms and rock-cut wine press areas can be seen (Figure 3.65).

Porto-Calamie (Narlıkuyu) was one of the small port-towns of ancient Cilicia, which has been served for people visiting religious cult area of Korykion-Antron during Christianity period (Figure 3.66). The name of Porto-Calamie was given to this area during middle ages. There is a very important an ancient bath constructed by spring coming from *Cennet Obruk*. It is famous with its floor mosaics known as ‘Three Beauties Mosaic’ (*Üç Güzeller Mozayigi*) (Figure 3.67) due to existence of three daughters of Zeus –Aglaia, Thalia and Euphrosyne- (Ünal, Girginer, 2007). The archaeological and natural significance of Narlıkuyu coastal section continues towards Akyar, which possess important examples of cisterns, olive-oil and wine press areas, sarchopagus. The existance of agricultural purposed remains show that this location might have been used for an important trade ports serving for Korykion-Antron and nearby environment (Figure 3.68).



Figure 3.66 The bay of Narlıkuyu (Source: Personal Archive, 2008)

Figure 3.67 Floor mosaic of ancient bath (Source: Personal Archive, 2008)



Figure 3.68 Archaeological remains in Akyar (Source: Personal Archive, 2008)

#### 3.2.2.4.2 Traditional Settlements of Hasanaliler and Kızılısalı Villages

Traditional villages of Narlıkuyu, Hasanaliler and Kızılısalı are located above the ancient settlements following historic route of Porto-Calamie (Narlıkuyu) and Keşlitürkmenli. This route has traditionally been used by local people during their moving between summer and winter settlements. Besides, they used to carry out trade activities among coastal and inland settlements with camel groups using this route. Thus, relationship of ancient settlements has historically been continued by traditional rural settlements. During the settlement process of Turkmen groups, Hasanaliler and Kızılısalı have developed as villages, while Cennet-Cehennem and Narlıkuyu have become lower neighborhood of Hasanaliler. Today, in all these settlements remains of traditional houses, which are constructed with stone masonry technique, can be seen within the remains of ancient settlement. Among them, Kızılısalı is the most traditional and best conserved village settlement, where traditional lifestyle still continues in the village today (Figure 3.69).



Figure 3.69 Traditional village of Kızılısalı located in the north of Cennet-Cehennem (Source: Personal Archive, 2008)

Examples of traditional houses in Hasanaliler village have been replaced or changed due to contemporary constructions. In lower neighborhoods, impacts of new developments are much more severe due to constructions of high number of tourism facilities such as restaurants, cafes and pensions in Cennet-Cehennem and Narlıkuyu. Besides, after designation of Cennet-Cehennem as archaeological site, people living within archaeological site are translocated from the area. During this process, many families have destructed their houses and took the architectural materials used in these houses for their new constructions. So, today there are very few examples of traditional houses left in Cennet-Cehennem and Narlıkuyu Archaeological Sites. Since they have utilized some architectural elements of ancient remains, they have also taken those elements with them.

### 3.2.2.4.3 Current Land-uses and Interest Groups

Parallel to tourism developments in coastal areas, there are touristic and residential uses in Cennet-Cehennem and Narlıkuyu settlements. Narlıkuyu is famous gastronomic location of whole Erdemli-Silifke coastal region, which attract visitors from Silifke and Mersin as well. The first restaurant is opened in 1953. After it has become a popular place due to development of tourism activities in 1980s, the whole shore is occupied with fish restaurants. While Narlıkuyu section serve for restaurant and motels, northern sections of Mersin-Silifke road towards Cennet-Cehennem serves as cafes for people who come to visit archaeological sites. All these facilities are small family mnagements run by local people. Fishery, which is important for families living in the shore, has become touristic activities. The only fish-farm of region is located in Akkum, which will be carried in Aydıncık by 2012. In higher sections of Cennet-Cehennem including Hasanaliler and Kızıliscalı traditional lifestyles are carried out. Thus, main land-uses in this section are residential uses and agricultural activities.

While people living in Narlıkuyu and Cennet Cehennem economically depend on tourism, economical resources of Hasanaliler and Kızıliscalı villages depend on mainly dry-agriculture and wheat cultivating. People carry out traditional agricultural techniques since there aren't watering projects in Narlıkuyu and its hinterland area yet. And instead of using machinery and opening large modern terraces, they still utilize small agricultural terraces. They also collect leaves of laurel trees and sell them for soap production especially to Antakya.

Cennet-Cehennem and Astım (Dilek) caves are well-known Archaeological Sites, which attract the highest number of visitors in the region. Similar to other coastal settlements of region, there are three groups of visitor groups in Cennet-Cehennem. First group consist of tourists, who visit archaeological sites within culture tour programs including school groups from Silifke and Mersin generally during spring and autumn periods. This culture tour programes are defined within a wider geographical context rather than Erdemli-Silifke coastal region itself.

Second group visitors, most of whom are native people, stay in the region to spend their vacations. They generally stay in secondary-housing or hotels in coastal towns while they use Cennet-Cehennem for recreational purposes especially during weekends. Number of

second group overweighs the first group generating the main crowd. Third group includes citizens of Silifke and Mersin who come to spend for recreational purposes especially gastronomic facilities of Narlıkuyu especially during weekends. In order to find out visitor profile of second group, a social survey is conducted in archaeological site of Cennet-Cehennem like in Kızkalesi and Ayaş (Merdivenlikuyu). Accordingly, visitor profile consists of wide range of age and education levels. Education levels are grouped as no education level (14.7 %), primary school (19.3 %), secondary school (19 %), high-school (28.7 %), university (22.7 %) and graduate level (3 %).

Cennet-Cehennem attracts tourists from fifteen provinces, among which K.Maraş, Malatya and Konya are leading ones except from Mersin and Adana provinces (table x). While half of them have stated that this is their first visit to Cennet-Cehennem (45 %), rest of them state that they have been before (54.7 %). Excluding people, who come to spend daily time in the region, they mostly stay in Susanoğlu, Kızkalesi and between Ayaş and Erdemli. Only 5 of them has stated that they stay in Narlıkuyu (Table 3.17).

Most of them have stated their accommodation types as mostly hotels (28.4 %), pensions (28.4 %) or mo-camps (11.5 %), while rest of them stay in secondary-houses that belong to themselves or their relatives (34.2 %). When respondents are asked the reason they come to Cennet-Cehennem, most of them (75.3 %) have stated as for vacation, while few of them have stated as to visit archaeological sites (4.7 %), to spend daily tourism (picnic or swimming) (6.7 %), investigation for educational purposes (3.3 %).

Table 3.17 Origins of tourists in Cennet-Cehennem and accommodations in the region

Origins of tourists			Place of accommodation		
	Frequency	Percent		Frequency	Percent
Mersin (& Tarsus)	26	17.3	Susanoğlu	52	34.7
Adana	16	10.7	Kızkalesi	35	23.3
Hatay	10	6.7	Ayaş-Erdemli	17	16
K.Maraş	9	6.0	Erdemli	8	5.3
Konya	8	5.3	Silifke	6	4.0
Malatya	8	5.3	Narlıkuyu	5	3.3
Other provinces (12)	59	39.4	NI (daily)	28	18.7
Abroad	14	9.3			
<b>Total</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>100</b>

The area is administratively located within Narlıkuyu Municipality, which has been established in 1992 including former villages of Boynuinceli (Akkum), Hasanaliler and Kızılısalı. After establishment of the municipality, these settlements have become districts of Narlıkuyu, while old neighborhood of Narlıkuyu and Cennet Cehennem is named as Akdeniz district. Today, population of Narlıkuyu is around 3000. The Municipality is responsible from Porto-Calamie, Korykion-Antron, Akkum, Adamkayalar and Keşlikkale archaeological and natural sites and Çanlı Church located in Hasanaliler village. Besides, there are small and local archaeological sites located within settlements such as Kızılısalı and Gökburç.

Silifke Museum is responsible from all control of activities including constructions and interventions within designated archaeological and natural sites of the area in the name of Ministry of Culture and Tourism and Adana Regional Conservation Council. Since the coastal section of Narlıkuyu including Cennet-Cehennem has been defined as Culture and Tourism Conservation and Development Area through the Mersin-Karaman TDP, the main planning authority responsible from all planning activities in this area is Ministry. *DOSIMM* has been responsible from presented archaeological sites (*örenyeri*) of Narlıkuyu Museum, Cennet-Cehennem and Astım (Dilek) Caves.

#### **3.2.2.4.4 Conservation and Planning Studies**

Cennet-Cehennem is one of the first archaeological sites, which is subjected to conservation studies. The area is designated as archaeological and natural site in while the Virgin Mary Church located in the bottom of Cennet cave is restored during 1970s (Table 3.18). Accordingly; the Cennet-Cehennem cave and its nearby environment is designated as 1. degree archaeological and natural sites; embraced with 3. Degree Archaeological Site. Similarly, Çanlı Church and building remains, Boyan Tower are registered as 1. Degree Archaeological Site. Narlıkuyu shore including coastal sections of Akyar is designated as 1. and 2. Degree Archaeological and Natural Sites (Figure 3.70). When the designated studies have been executed in Cennet-Cehennem; the existing traditional rural settlement has been moved out. Most of the families are moved to Narlıkuyu in south or Hasanaliler<sup>165</sup>.

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<sup>165</sup> In-depth interviews in Cennet-Cehennem in November 2008

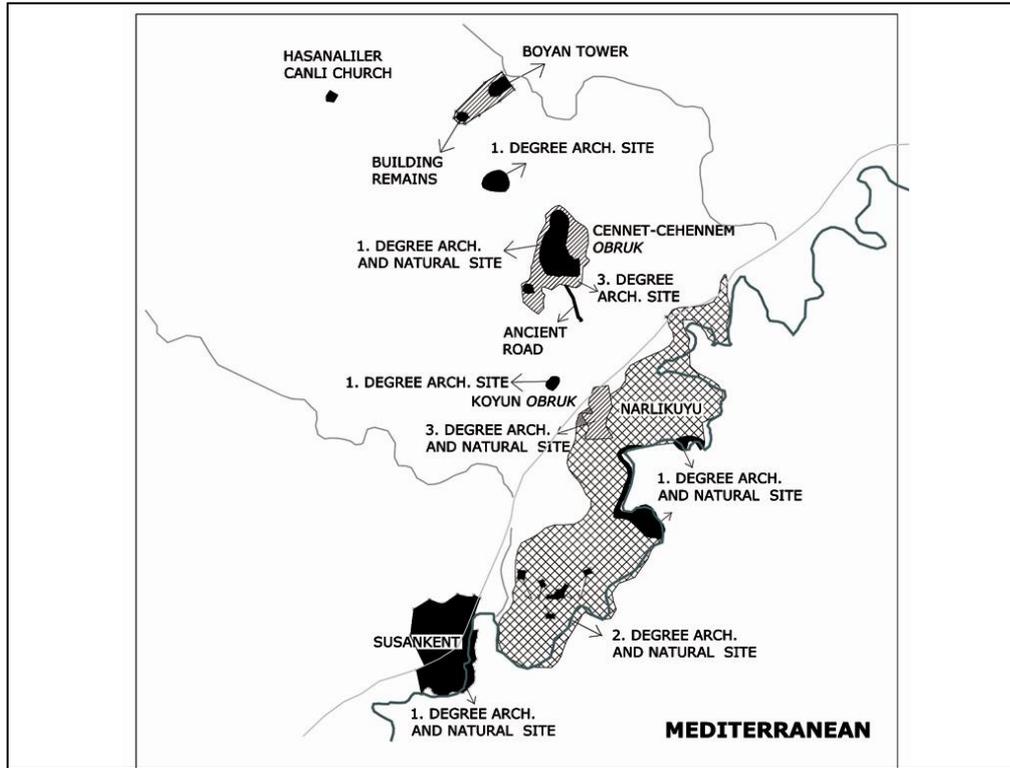


Figure 3.70 Protected sites of Narlıkuyu, Cennet-Cehennem and its nearby environments  
(Adapted from Adana RCC)

Table 3.18 Registration of Archaeological Sites within Narlıkuyu Municipality

Name and Content	Responsible Authority	Date/No	Status
Cennet-Cehennem Cave	GEEAYK GEEAYK GEEAYK TKTVYK Adana RCC	9.7.1976/82 9.5.1980/2195 10.7.1982/3759 15.11.1985/1560 22.4.1994/1823	I. degree archaeological and site
Virgin Mary Church in Cennet Cave	TKTVYK Adana RCC	15.11.1985/1560 10.7.1982/3759	I. degree archaeological site
Ancient road	Adana RCC	18.12.1992	I. degree arch. site
Astım (Dilek) Cave	GEEAYK GEEAYK GEEAYK TKTVYK Adana RCC	9.7.1976/82 9.5.1980/2195 10.7.1982/3759 15.11.1985/1560 22.4.1994/1823	III. degree archaeological site
Hasanaliler Canlı Chuch	GEEAYK TKTVYK	9.5.1980/2195 15.11.1985/1560	I. degree archaeological site
Hasanaliler remains	TKTVYK	15.11.1985/1560	I. degree arch. site
Mancınık Kızıllısalı	Antalya RCC	17.4.1989/342	I. degree arch. site
Keşlik Castle	Adana RCC	22.4.1994/1820	I. degree arch. site

The floor mosaic of ancient bath building located in Narlıkuyu has been discovered under coffee-house of village. After excavation and cleaning of mosaics has been finished, coffee-house building is restored to conserve the mosaics in and converted into a Museum (Figure 3.71). Cennet-Cehennem and Astim (Dilek) caves are opened to visitors, by which service facilities are constructed by Mersin Provincial Local Administration since it has been the responsible authority from presentation of Archaeological and Natural sites. Accordingly, a visitor center including café and gift shops, auto-park area and security precautions around *the Pit* for visitors are constructed (Figure 3.72). During these interventions, buildings are constructed very close to the cave destructing some of remains. Similarly, there are ancient industrial rock-cut press areas under the auto-park area in Astim (Dilek) cave. Moreover, there is the Narlıkuyu-Hasanaliler road passing through archaeological site which passes by ancient wall of Zeus Temple.

Local people living in Cennet-Cehennem are one of the former groups who have contributed into the tourism activities generated throughout the area. Some of them have worked as volunteer tourist guides for both in this area and Adamkayalar. With the increase in recognition of Narlıkuyu, several families have established small family business and constructed one or two storey café buildings. In Narlıkuyu, there are several buildings constructed along the bay. With all these aspects, the Cennet-Cehennem and Narlıkuyu are being used beyond carrying capacity of the archaeological and natural characteristics of the area. Although it is one of the densely used archaeological sites that have been used for tourism purposes, the CDP of the area hasn't been prepared yet.



Figure 3.71 The restoration of old coffee house for mosaic pavements of Narlıkuyu;  
Figure 3.72 Visitor Centre and service facilities located by Cennet Pit (*Source: Personal Archive, 2008*)

According to recent studies conducted by District Command of Gendarmerie Team for Natural Life Protection related to illegal buildings in the area, the coastline and shore-strip of Narlıkuyu and Akkum hasn't been defined yet by which shore-strip implementation plans cannot be prepared. This has caused problems in defining illegal constructions against shore-strip condition in the area as will be discussed in the fourth chapter.

### **3.2.2.5 Olba-Diocaesarea (Uzuncaburç) and Olba-Uğuralanı**

Olba-Diocaesarea (Uzuncaburç) and Olba (Uğuralanı) were two important settlements of the Olbian Territorium that are located 30 km northeast of Silifke district. Architectural remains and traces in Diocasaeria belonging to the Roman Period show administrative and religious life rather than daily ordinary lives. Closest settlement which reflects remains and traces of ordinary life is Olba. So, it is believed that Olba and Diocasaeria have closely related with each other: While Diocasaeria was the settlement of priests who ruled the Olbian Territorium; Olba was the social and commercial center of Diocasaeria with rural settlements located around its environs (Erten, 2002:185). The Roman Road, that is well preserved today, is a proof of this connection. For this reason, these two ancient settlements, which define a strong historical, cultural, physical and natural relationship, are analyzed together (Figure 3.73).

#### **3.2.2.5.1 Olba-Diocaesarea (Uzuncaburç)**

Approach to Olba-Diocaesarea (Uzuncaburç) from Silifke direction is provided from a secondary road leading from main Silifke-Mut road, while another approach is provided from Canbazlı settlement which is located in west. There is a number of short-cut routes leaving from coast and leading up to Uzuncaburç through Keşlitürkmenli located on Silifke-Mut road. Accordingly, historic routes of Kızkalesi-Adamkayalar; Cennet-Cehennem, Hasanliler; and Susanoğlu-Kabaklı connect coastal settlements to Uzuncaburç today. The city has been settled during Hellenistic, Roman and Byzantine eras, which are followed by settlement of traditional Turkmen groups during later periods (Figure 3.73). So, built environment of the area consists of archaeological remains belong to ancient settlement of Olba-Diocaesarea and traditional rural settlement of Uzuncaburç, which is settled above previous settlements.



Figure 3.73 Ancient settlement of Olba-Diocasaeria-Uzuncaburç (Source: *Personal Archive, 2008*)

Archaeological remains possess important examples of monumental structures which have survived in good condition up to day. Similarly, Uzuncaburç is one of the oldest rural settlements in the region with remarkable examples of traditional houses that reflect local architectural and craftsman skills. Therefore, archaeological and rural characteristics of the area create rich and diverse cultural context.

#### **3.2.2.5.1.1 Ancient Settlement of Olba-Diocaesarea**

According to Umar (2000:62); name of ‘Diocasaeria’ meaning as ‘the Caesar (empire) city of Zeus’ has been given during Roman period and used through governmental documents for centuries. Former name of city before Hellenistic and Roman periods used to ‘Prakana’ in Luvian language meaning ‘castle/port place’.

It gained its importance after Hellenistic period especially due to its strategic location in upper sections of Taurus Mountains connecting inner roads coming from Anatolia through Claudopolis (Mut) towards coastal plains of Olbian Territorium (Figure 3.6). Being administrative center of the region, Olba-Diocaesarea was connected to other settlements through Olba (Uğuralanı). Keşlitürkmenli-Olba route, Kızılgeçit-Olba route, Korykos-Canbazlı-Olba route were the main connections which have led to Olba-Diocaesarea.

Ancient port towns of Korasion (Susanoğlu), Porto-Calamie (Narlıkuyu), Korykos (Kızkalesi) and Elaiussa-Sebaste (Ayaş) could be connected to Diocaesareia over Olba-Uğuralanı settlement (Aydınoğlu, 1998a:14; Aydınoğlu, 1998b:140). During the reign of Roman Empire Vespasianus in 72 AD, settlement of Olba- Diocasaeria was administratively seperated from Olba and became an autonomious city which released its own State money (Kerem, 2007:202).

Today, there are important archaeological remains which belong to Hellenistic, Roman and Byzantine periods: Zeus Olbios Temple, Hellenistic tower -which has given the name of ‘Uzuncaburç’-, remains of the citadel, colonnaded street, triumphal arch and theater. On northern section of settlement, there is the necropolis of city, where there are numerous rock-cut graves and tomb-rooms. During Roman period, the city was donated with important monuments. There are two perpendicular colonnaded streets which have defined settlement layout connecting important public buildings together. Main colonnaded street leading in east-west direction connects the Nymphaeum and Ceremonial Gate with Tyche Temple located in west (Wannagat, 2005:124) (Figures 3.74 and 3.75).

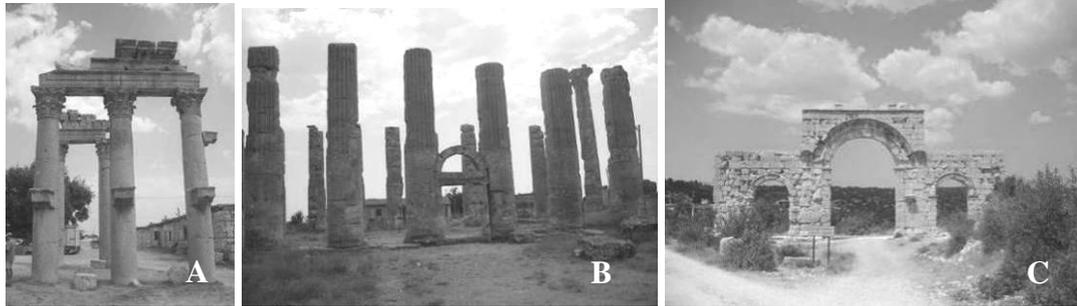


Figure 3.74 Important monumental buildings from Olba- Diocaesareia: (A) Ceremonial Gate; (B) Zeus Temple and (C) Triumphal arch (Source: Personal Archive, 2008)

Passing along the Zeus Temple, it is intersected with colonnaded street leading from Triumphal Arch located in the south. Ceremonial Gate, which dates back to 1. century AD, is constructed in post-lintel system with columns having 1. m diameter and 7 m. heights. Some sections of the gate are destroyed, so five columns could survive today. There is Zeus Olbios Temple on south direction of colonnaded street, which is constructed by I.

Seleukos Nikator. With its planning and construction typology –which is constructed with 36 Corinthian-styled columns embracing the structure-, the monument is one of important and remarkable examples of Anatolian architecture in its period. Temple has been used during Roman period and following Christianity period, when it has been converted into a church in 5. century (Keil, Wilhelm, 1931).

Tyche Temple, located at the end of colonnaded street, dates back to 1. century AD. Architrave blocks are supported by monolithic columns with 6 m. heights. Today, five of these columns have survived. There is an inscription panel located on an architrave block stating that the building was constructed as a gift to city by Oppius and his wife Kyria. Triumphal Arch is located at north end of colonnaded street. It was renovated after an earthquake by Roman Empires of Arcadius (395-408) and Honorius (395-423) according to inscription panel located on it. It consists of a main central arch defining the entrance with two smaller arches located one each side (Umar, 2000:75).

The Theatre building is located at east section of the Ceremonial Gate. According to an inscription panel, it is constructed by Roman Empires of Marcus Aurelius (161-180) and Lucius Verus (161-169) during mid 2. century (Umar, 2000:76). Hellenistic Tower is one of the remarkable structures of settlement which is located at northeast section of citadel walls. It has a rectangular plan (16x13 m) with 5 floors from inside (23 m height) (Durugönül, 2005). Hellenistic tower of Uzuncaburç is large in scale when compared with other tower structures of Olbian territorum. It is depicted on city coins during Roman period. Today, it has given its name to current traditional settlement as ‘Uzuncaburç’ meaning ‘tallish tower’ (Figure 3.76 C).



Figure 3.75 Important monumental buildings from Olba-Diocaesareia: (A) Theatre; (B) Nyphaeum; (C) Hellenistic tower (Source: *Personal Archive, 2008*)



Figure 3.76 Important archaeological remains from Olba-Diocaesareia: (A) Ancient road connected to Olba; (B-C) Necropolis area of Diocasaeria (*Source: Personal Archive, 2008*)

The settlement has been historically connected to Olba through a Roman road which has been preserved up to day (Figure 3.76 A). The Necropolis of the settlement is located along the valley on north of Uzuncaburç (Figures 3.78 B-C). There are various examples of rock-cut tombs and grave chambers. The area has been continuously used during the Hellenistic, Roman and Byzantine periods. Square-planned tower tomb located on south hill of Uzuncaburç is one of important and rare examples within the tomb typology of Olbian territorium. It has been constructed out of cut-stone masonry walls with vaulted superstructure covered with pyramidal cut-stone roof. Reaching to tomb structure is provided from Uzuncaburç road. It has 14 m. height and is visible from monuments located in centre of Diocasaeria settlement (Durukan, 2001:75).

Olba-Diocaesarea water system is one of the important infrastructural water networks of the Olbian-Territorium. The spring of the system starts from Aksıfat in the Lamas River which is located at north of Sariaydın village today. It consists of rock-cut galleries, open channels constructed with masonry technique, underground tunnels (*specus*) passing 32 km. distance from Aksıfat until Olba-Diocaesarea. Material and construction properties of water route reflect characteristics of Roman engineering and infrastructural systems. Using topographical conditions of the terrain, Olba-Diocaesarea passess through Oluk, Hangediği, Bozağacı, Karıkalanı, Topboğazı, Dekeboğazı and Toloz locations (Arısoy, Öziş, Kaya, 1994). It ends up with Nymphaeum building located in city centre, which is one of important monumental buildings of city. It is two-storey building with a semi-circular pool in front and reflects architectural aspects of Roman imperial period as in Side, Sagalassos, Pergamon-Demeter, Ephesos and Anemurion (Özbay, 1998b:126).

### 3.2.2.5.1.2 Traditional Settlement of Uzuncaburç

Although exact period related to historical development of traditional Uzuncaburç settlement cannot be identified, some of traditional houses might have dated back to late 19.th-early 20.century since they have been photographed by Gertrude Bell, who visited the region in 1905. Traditional setting of Uzuncaburç has similarities with other rural settlements of region.

Physical tissue consists of scattered and organically developed residential units which are located within gardens including fruit gardens or vineyards. It includes three neighborhoods as Central (Merkez), Gazi and Cumhuriyet districts. One of older neighborhoods has been Recepli district which is located at north-east. Name of district comes from local family of Recepli, which is said to be former name of Uzuncaburç as well<sup>166</sup>. Grape cultivation has been traditionally continued within settlement and the name of local specific grape cultivated in this area is known as ‘Recepli grape’ (Mersin Valiliği, 2008).

Traditional buildings have single and two storeys constructed in rough-cut stone masonry technique (Figure 3.77). In some of them, there are horizontal leveling beams and diagonal supports out of timber within stone layers of exterior walls. Cut-stones most of which are re-use materials from archaeological remains are generally used as corner stones. They have flat roofs as typical to the region, which is constructed by timber logs and covered by a layer out of reed sheets and than by earth layer. Four sides of the roofs are protected by timber boards called as ‘çatki’ in local name.



Figure 3.77 Traditional rural houses of Uzuncaburç (Source: Personal Archive, 2008)

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<sup>166</sup> In-depth interviews conducted in Uzuncaburç in August 2008

Plan organizations of traditional buildings are simple having generally two adjacent rooms connected with an open sofa located in front of them. The sofa section is generally constructed with timber and approached with a staircases located at exterior. Ground floors are generally used as storage or working spaces as well as to keep animals in. Upper floor spaces are used for living spaces. In some rooms, there are fireplaces and timber shelves located within the niches located in walls showing specialization of space for kitchen use. Timber architectural elements including doors and windows are generally simple. But, the traditional houses located in the center of the village, where the archaeological site is located, possess important and beautiful examples of timber cupboards with decorations showing local skills of timber craftsman in the area. When compared with interior decorations of other traditional houses in the settlement, it is understood that these are remarkable examples of their types. In one of them, there has been a local weaving counter located in ground floor room, but has been removed later.

Since rural settlement is located above the archaeological setting, some buildings were constructed onto ancient structures by converting them according to their spatial needs. Similarly, it is possible to come across rock-cut press area or cisterns in gardens utilized by their new owners. Within current agricultural terraces in Recepli district, there are still ancient cisterns and rock-cut grape press areas showing that these areas have been used as ancient farmlands during ancient periods as they are today (Figures 3.78 and 3.79).



Figure 3.78 Vineyards in Recepli District (Source: *Personal Archive, 2008*)

Figure 3.79 Rock-cut grape press areas located within the vineyards (Source: *Personal Archive, 2008*)

### 3.2.2.5.1.3 Current Land-use

Uzuncaburç consists of five neighborhoods, Central, Gazi and Cumhuriyet districts that are located in the centre and Ovacıkalanı and Kırağıbucağı districts located in outskirts of settlement. Archaeological site of Olba-Diocaesarea (Uzuncaburç) has been designated as 1. and 3. Degree Archaeological Site, by which all central districts stay within legally protected archaeological zones. Current use within the settlement mainly consists of residential and agricultural uses. There are farmlands (mainly vineyards) within and around the settlement (Figure 3.80). Vineyards are generally located within Recepli section located in the northwest of Uzuncaburç, while there are fruit gardens in north and south sections. The watering capacity of the farmlands hasn't been developed properly in Uzuncaburç yet. So, the agricultural activities are carried out according to the limited opportunities of residents. Uzuncaburç is settled as summer housing area (*yayla*) for some families who live in Silifke during winters. So, there are new house constructions within the settlement, which are used only during summer periods.

Centre of ancient settlement has been opened to visitors and run by Ministry of Culture and Tourism. Some important examples of traditional houses are located in this section together with the mosque and public fountain of village. This square also serves as wellcoming place for tourists visiting archaeological remains since there is the ticket office of *DOSIMM*, service places for tourists. Tourism activities in Uzuncaburç are remarkable since it is well known archaeological site in the region. Culture tour groups, most of whom are foreign tourists visit the area especially in spring and autumn times (May and September), while individual tourists, most of whom include native tourists come during July-August periods. According to records of archaeological sites, 2000 people have visited Uzuncaburç only in August of 2007.

Uzuncaburç houses a cultural tourism activity called "Prenselerin Ayakizleri" organized by Mersin Rotary Club during past few years. Leaving Olba-Diocaesaria from ancient Roman Road, the group arrives at Olba-Uğuralanı and continues through Seytanderesi Valley towards Hüseyinler village where they finish their two days trip. They start their trip by spending a night over in Uzuncaburç accommodating in their tents. This tent area is located around public square

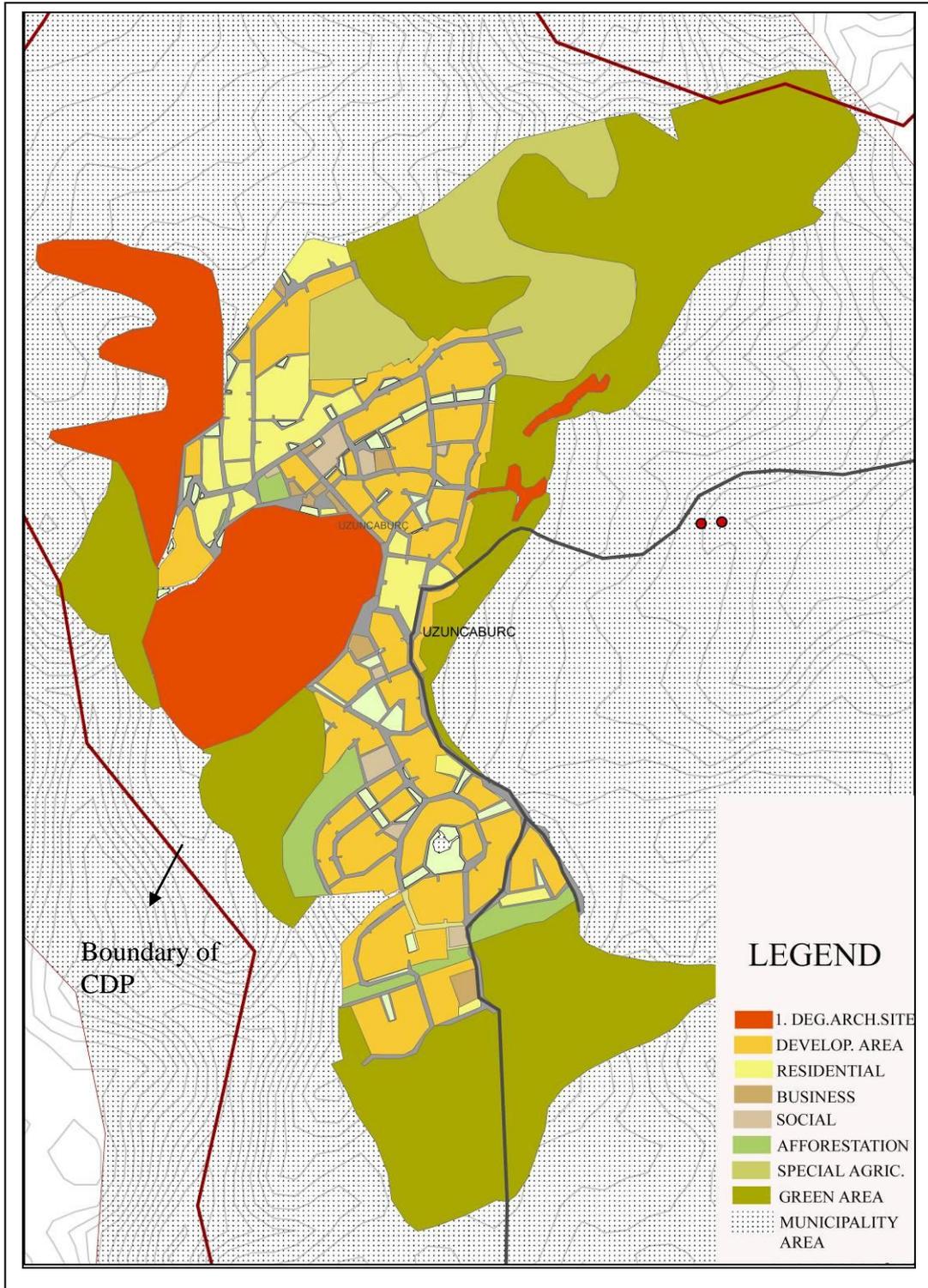


Figure 3.80 Types of land-uses within Uzuncaburç settlement defined according to current Conservation and Development Plan prepared in 1999

There is a local festival yearly celebrated in the settlement called as “Uzuncaburç Tourism, Culture and Grape Festival”. During this festival, there are concerts and local sellings which attracts people living nearby settlements and Silifke. In some of these activities, Municipality have united local festival with “Prensesin Ayakizleri” organization, by which start of two-day trip has been given within festival celebrations. In addition to tourism activities, Uzuncaburç is enhanced for recreational purposes especially by citizens of Silifke. The forest area located at 1-1.5 km south of Uzuncaburç settlement is used as recreational and picnic area, where there is a restaurant and camping facility run by the Municipality. This area attracts a crowd number of people especially during summer periods.

#### **3.2.2.5.1.4 Interest Groups**

Having developed above ancient settlement and located within legally protected areas, all the residents living in settlement are related with archaeological site of Uzuncaburç. With these circumstances, interest groups in the area include;

- Regional authorities as Adana Conservation Council and Silifke Museum, who are responsible from control of development activities within Archaeological Sites in the name of Ministry of Culture and Tourism. Besides; the DOSIMM is responsible from safety, control and running of services in the Archaeological Site.
- Uzuncaburç Municipality is established in 17 June 1992 and today responsible from preparation of Uzuncaburç CDPs as well as Implementation Plan. Besides, it is responsible from infrastructural necessities of archaeological site.
- Local residents and users in Uzuncaburç having properties (residential or farmlands) within Archaeological Sites,
- Tourists and visitors coming for touristic, social, cultural and recreational purposes (visiting archaeological site, attending to local festivals and using forest area located at south of settlement).
- Foreign archaeological survey group from Germany, who have carried out a research in Uzuncaburç region between 2002 and 2005; and planning to start archaeological excavation studies in near future.
- Uzuncaburç Gendarmerie Station, which was closed in 2005, has had an important role in secure of Archeaeological Sites against illegal excavations.

- *Residents of Uzuncaburç:*

There are two groups of local residents in Uzuncaburç: first group which stays in the area during both summer and winter periods; second group temporarily stays during summer periods while they spend their winter in cities such as Silifke or Mersin. According to the social surveys conducted in Uzuncaburç, education level of respondents has a high average including as primary school (6.30%); secondary school (37 %); high-school (45.50 %) and university (15.20 %) degree. While most of respondents are native residents (92 %); only 8 percentage of them have settled 10-15 years ago. All of them (100 %) live in Uzuncaburç permanently during both winter and summer periods.

When the respondents are asked about their professions, they have stated as farmers (67.90 %), tradesman (6.30 %) and businessman (2.79 %) while rest of them stated that they don't have job mainly including young people and women (23.20 %). As in other settlements of the region, agriculture is the prior economical activity, since economical resources of respondents depend on agriculture (85 %), tourism (22 %) and trade (4.5 %). Among them, 24 percentage of the respondents work permanently, while 78.6 percentage have temporary jobs. Reason for high amount of seasonal jobs in region is agricultural activities which can be carried out in some seasons (Table 3.19).

83 percentage of the respondents has no social insurance, while rest of them have SSK (16 %) and Bağ-kur (3 %) insurances. The total income of the families are generally low since they are stated as under 500 (35.7 %), 500 to 1000 (44.6 %), 1000 to 1500 (17.9 %) and 1500 to 2500 (2 %) (Table 3.20).

Table 3.19 Types of occupation of residents in Uzuncaburç and duration of their works

Type of Occupation			Duration of Works		
	Frequency	Percent		Frequency	Percent
Tourism	22	19.6	Permanent	24	21.4
Agriculture	85	75.9	Temporary	88	78.6
Fisheries	15	12.6	Not Included	---	---
Trade	5	4.5			
Animal-husbandry	---	---			
Other	---	---			
<b>Total</b>	112	100	<b>Total</b>	112	100

Table 3.20 Monthly income levels and social insurance of residents

Monthly family income			Insurance		
	Frequency	Percent		Frequency	Percent
500 altı	40	35.7	No Insurance	93	83.0
500-1000	50	44.6	SSK	16	14.3
1000-1500	20	17.9	Emekli Sandığı	---	---
1500-2500	2	1.8	Bağ-Kur	---	---
2500 üstü	---	---	Not Included	3	2.7
<b>Total</b>	112	100	<b>Total</b>	112	100

Most of the residents (83 %) live in their own houses, while rest of them are living in rented houses (14.3 %) or their relatives' (2.7 %). The ones who don't live in rented places have possess these properties by family heritage (15.2 %), buying (23.2 %) or built themselves (53 %). Most of respondents don't have any other dwelling unit (88 %). Since main economical resource in settlement is agricultural activity, the respondents are questioned whether they have farmlands as property.

Accordingly, 48.2 percentage of them have stated that they have farmlands located within vicinities of Uzuncaburç, while rest of them (51.8 %) don't own any farmland. Some of them (4.5 %) have rented farmlands from Treasury land; while rest of them has obtained as family heritage (33 %) or by purchase (14.3 %).

Most respondents (73 %) continue traditional methods –open cultivation- in agriculture; while very small amount of them (10.7 %) carry out green-housing methods. Agricultural products that have been harvested are stated as olive (40.2 %), citrus fruit (24.1 %), vegetable (11.6 %), grape (9.8 %), tomato (5.4 %), and apple (5.4 %). Use of financial supports as governmental, bank credits, etc is not preferred, since they all try to invest their agricultural activities according to their own financial income. Women generally work in farmlands and help to harvesting activities. Local production among women is very limited. Only 6 (5.4 %) of women respondents have stated that they produce home-made products –mainly grape molasses- and sell their products. Some old ladies produce hand-made fabrics to sell for tourists. A few number of family who have houses around entrance of archaeological site sell local foods to the visitors.



Archaeological site of Olba-Diocaesarea (Uzuncaburç) has been registered in 1982 by *GEEAYK* and re-approved by High Council of Conservation in 1985<sup>167</sup>. With proposal of Mersin General Directorate of National Parks and Conservation of Wilderness Life related to designation of the area between Uzuncaburç until Korykos as National Park, Adana Conservation Council has declared area as 1. and 3. degree Archaeological and Natural Site<sup>168</sup>. Thus, the whole settlement of Uzuncaburç has stayed within legal protection status of Archaeological and Natural Site as well as the proposed National Park. Although some owners have applied for the revision of registration status from 1. degree to 3. degree; boundaries of the Archaeological Sites haven't changed since than (Figure 3.81; Table 3.21).

Archaeological remains of Uzuncaburç are being presented by Ministry of Culture and Tourism. For this purpose, two storey building has constructed into Archaeological Site, ground floor of which has been sunken after removal of the earth. During 1980s, there have been cleaning and excavation studies in theater building carried out by Ministry. Additionally, survey and restitution projects of Hellenistic Tower have been prepared in 2005; but restoration studies haven't been completed yet. But, initial interventions related to archaeological remains have started before that.

Systematic archaeological surveys in Olba-Diocaesarea (Uzuncaburç) have been carried out by the research group from the Archäologisches Institut Albert-Ludwigs-Universität in Germany between 2000 and 2006. Their research has focused on Zeus Olbios and Thcyhe temples, citadel walls and towers, documentation of necropolis area, topographical and geological research related to nearby environment (Wannagat, et al, 2005:1).

Table 3.21 Registration decisions related to Olba-Diocaesarea (Uzuncaburç)

Name and Content	Responsible Authority	Date/No	Status
Uzuncaburç (Olba-Diocaesareaa.s.)	<i>GEEAYK</i>	10.7.1982/3754	I. and III. degree archaeological site
Uzuncaburç (Olba-Diocaesareaa.s.)	HCC	15.11.1985/1560	I. and III. degree archaeological site
Monumental tomb	Antalya RCC	21.4.1989/39	Immobile cultural asset
National Park Area	Adana RCC	24.6.1996/2527	I. and III. degree archaeological site

<sup>167</sup> *GEEAYK* 10.07.1982 gün A-3753 sayılı kararı; Decision of HC (15.11.1985/1560)

<sup>168</sup> Adana RCC; 24.06.1996-2527; Uzuncaburç-Kızkalesi National Park

Finishing their initial surveys, German archaeological survey group was planning to start excavation studies, which couldn't start since there was a problem occurred between local people, research group and Ministry<sup>169</sup>. Accordingly, there have been complaints from local people about excavation studies carried out within their gardens without their permissions. Besides, a member of research group has tried to send archeological terracota pieces to Germany from local post-office without permission of the Ministry. For this reason, the Ministry has postponed official survey licence of research group planning to start excavation studies in 2007<sup>170</sup>.

Uzuncaburç ancient water route used to bring water until Uzuncaburç where the water was collected in a public pool. Thus, it has been repaired by DSİ in order to provide water supply for farmlands located between Sarıaydın and Uzuncaburç villages in 1960s. Existing tunnels have been cleaned and rock-cut open channel sections have been raised and closed with rough-cut stone masonry walls. During these interventions, local people living in nearby villages such as Sarıaydın worked in this project<sup>171</sup>. Today, due to cracks occurred in spring section water cannot be carried out through the channel.

CDP of Uzuncaburç has been prepared by Municipality in 1999 and approved by Adana Conservation Council in the same year<sup>172</sup>. Planning area includes central settlement located within 1. and 3. degree Archaeological Sites (Figure 3.80). Existing conservation plan has been revised with an addition plan recently. According to CDP, 1. Degree Archaeological Site zones – centre of settlement and necropolis area- have been designated as 'construction-banned areas' according to principle decisions of High Council (5.11.1999/658), which forbids all types of construction activities within these zones. Settlement areas staying within 3. degree Archaeological Site are designated as residential development zones.

Similarly, development conditions related to 3. degree archaeological zones are stated according to Principle Decision no.658, by which construction and agricultural activities can be executed under definite conditions.

The number of storey permitted within these zones is two-floor heights. Outskirts of south hill, where Hellenistic pyramidal tomb structure is located, are defined as development

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<sup>169</sup> In-depth interviews in Uzuncaburç in August 2008

<sup>170</sup> In-depth interviews in Uzuncaburç in August 2008

<sup>171</sup> In-depth interviews in Uzuncaburç in August 2008

<sup>172</sup> Adana RCC decision no 09.02.1999/3300.

zones as well. Only lower sections are defined as afforestation area. Outside of settlement area are defined as agricultural areas, while Recepli district section is stated as ‘special agricultural area’ meaning that specific products will be cultivated in this zone. Today, there are vineyards carried out in terraces within this section.

Since, centre of settlement stays within 1. degree Archaeological Site, Ministry of Culture and Tourism has started an expropriation program in order to move people outside archaeological site. Accordingly, a local commission has been established to execute the program, by which expropriation process of 32 private ownerships (132 total) within 1. degree Archaeological Site have been completed. In addition to physical development plans, Uzuncaburç Municipality has attempted a number of social projects supported by different institutions in order to provide new financial resources for local people especially from tourism activities. For this reason, they have contributed or supported a number of projects during last years including<sup>173</sup>:

- Organization of “Uzuncaburç Tourism, Culture and Grape Festival” and logistic support for “Prencesin Ayakizleri” organization to encourage local people to sell their products,

- Development of home-pensionships and small hotels that will run by local families. For this purpose they have contributed to an EU Project which was leaded by ‘Silifke Urban-Rural Development Foundation’ to develop eco-tourism within Uzuncaburç. They have renovated a traditional house located in settlement to use as a project office with permission of the owner. They have encouraged young people to attend professional courses on tourism management that was organized in Silifke. But, few number has attended to this course.

- Attempts to provide economical resources for women by local produced textiles. For this reason, they have applied for local credits provided by Silifke Sub-governorship to establish courses and provide weaving counters for women. But, number of applications from residents has been very small.

- Attempts for restoration of traditional houses located in the entrance of archaeological site in order to provide selling and presenting spaces for local products. They have applied

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<sup>173</sup> In-depth interview in the Uzuncaburç Municipality in 16 August 2008.

to Adana Regional Conservation Council for registration of traditional houses as immobile cultural assets so that they could conduct restoration studies. But, the Council has decided for demolition of three of them stating that they are excavation area defined by the German archaeological research group. Only two of houses, one of which stays inside archaeological site has been registered as immobile cultural asset.

- Application to Adana Regional Conservation Council and MoCT to get permission related to restoration and maintenance of Uzuncaburç Ancient Water channel to bring water to the agricultural areas stating that they could have water until last decades.

### 3.2.2.5.2 Olba (Uğuralanı, Uğra)

Olba (Uğuralanı-Uğra), which used to be industrial and commercial center of Olba-Diocasaeria during the ancient periods, is located at 3-4 km east of Diocasaeria in Uğuralanı village. It is reached by Uzuncaburç road being separated into Yeğenli and Tekiralanı directions in Olba, where existing roads are passing through ancient necropolis area (Figure 3.82). There is Uğuralanı village located in the west section of the archeological site today.

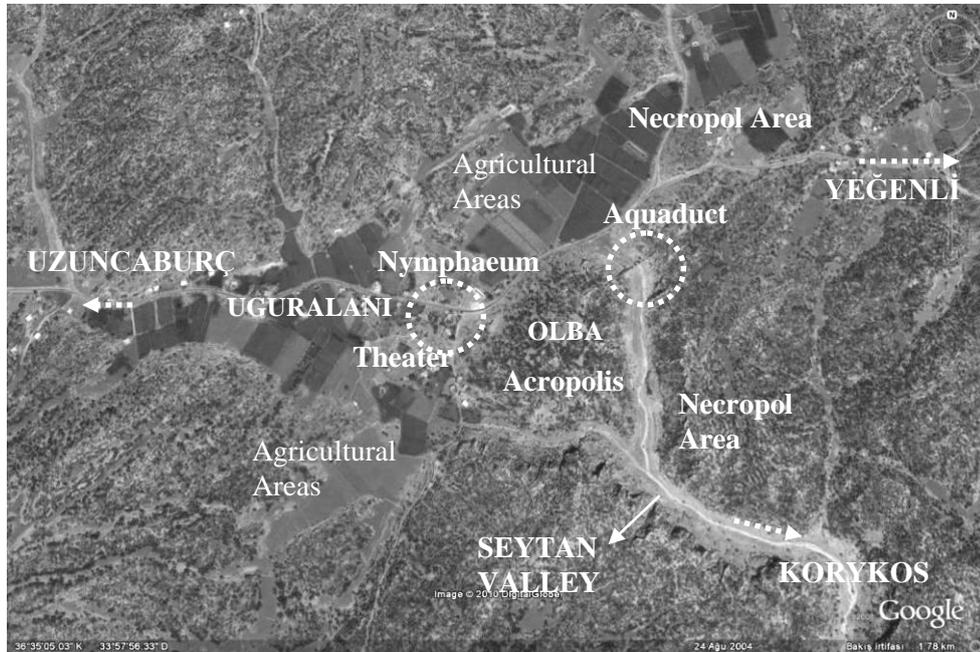


Figure 3.82 Location of Olba (Uğuralanı) Archaeological Site (Source: AKKENT, Mersin University)

Geographical position provides important and suitable location which makes Olba strategically important. Being located on intersection of important routes of Olbian Territorium, Olba connects coastal settlements with inner pleatus and administrative center of Olba-Diocaesarea. It is connected to Korykos which has been important port town of the period. There is a Roman Road passing through the valley including mile stones (Aydınoğlu, 1998b:141).

This route also provided continuous access through ancient settlements located along the valley, including Huseyinler and Adamkayalar. This route continues towards Canbazlı settlement, where remains of the Roman road can be partially observed along existing asphalt road today. Another important Roman road leads towards Keşlitürkmenli. Remains of this stone paved Roman road leads from 200 metres south of Nymphaeum towards Keşlitürkmenli village. This has been an important route which connected settlements located at southern coastal plains (including Korasion, Porto-calamie) as well as Seleukeia to Olba by which they have been connected towards Olba-Diocaesarea and Claudopolis (Mut) (Aydınoğlu, 1998b:140).

Ancient settlement of Olba consists of an acropolis with important public and defensive structures and necropolis area possessing several examples of tomb and grave architecture (Figure 3.83). Acropolis is located onto a hill with 50 m height, which is bordered with valleys and plains. There are two important valleys located on south and east directions, which are connected to Seytan Valley in south direction; while it has a flat plain topography on north direction allowing agricultural activities (Erten, 2004).



Figure 3.83 Examples from important archaeological remains of Olba: (A) Remains along Seytan Valley; (B) Nymphaeum building; (C) Acropolis (Source: Personal Archive, 2009)

Archaeological content of Olba are classified by Erten (2005) as Olba acropolis, south necropolis, monumental-tomb complex and its environs located on eastern facade of acropolis hill, Seytan Valley with rock-cut graves and sarcophagi, eastern hill necropolis (on Örenköy road). There are extensive and diverse remains of ancient settlement including an aquae-duct bringing water from Lamas River to nymphaeum of city, citadel walls of acropolis, a temple, Villa Rusticaa, a Middle-age castle, Roman period theater, a necropolis area possessing several rock-cut graves, temple-graves, sarcophagi (Ünal, Girginer, 2007:500). There are several building remains along the valley having rock-cut industrial areas –press areas-. Thus, this settlement is defined as important commercial center of the Olba-Diocasaeria, supplying the trade of goods to other trade centers within the region.

Defensive system and architecture of city can be observed through remains of acropolis which houses citadel walls having tower structures. One of these towers located on northern section of the hill are in visual relationship with Hellenistic towers located in Uzuncaburç and Yeğenli road. These towers have been also used for safeguard of agricultural lands located at northern and westerns sections of the city (Erten and Özyıldırım, 2007:53). Necropolis areas possess rich content of rock-cut graves and tombs which are carved into the hills (3.84 A). Some of them have reliefs of human figures. The temple planned-monumental tomb is an important example, which reflects architectural characteristics of Rough Cilicia as in Diocaesareia, Cambazlı, Mezgit Kale, Korykos (Kızıkalesi), Elauissa-Sebaste (Ayaş), Kanytelleis (Kanlıdivane), Imbriogon. Rock-cut tombs and sarchopagus, some of which are carved and fixed in-situ, are other examples for rock-cut architecture of Olba (Erten, 2004:13).



Figure 3.84 Examples from important archaeological remains of Olba: (A) Rock-cut tombs, (B) industrial areas; (C) Aquae-duct (Source: *Personal Archive*, 2009)

Additionally, there are sequences of rock-cut spatial niches with domes superstructure which are believed to be religious cult place. Examples of this type of rock architecture are especially located within the Seytan Valley at around 10 m. above the river basin. Erten (2004:14) states that, this type of rock-cut architecture that are constructed for religious and spiritual purposes are more often seen in Iron age cultures of Anatolia like Urartus, Phrygians or Lycian cultures. Therefore, such places seen in Cilicia are culturally significant whether they are the result products of human instinct to carve the rock and natural topography or cross-cultural effects of Anatolia.

There is a remarkable and significant water system and structures of Olba; which bring water to the city from Kızılgeçit spring in the Lamos River located at the 10 km north direction of Olba. Water system includes tunnels and water channels traveling 20 km. distance passing through Örenköy, Seydilli, Şahmurlu, Çukurbağ and Yeğenli locations ending up in Uğuralanı (Arısoy, Öziş, Kaya, 1994). Having similarities in means of construction techniques as in Olba-Diocaeseria and Elauissa Sebaste-Korykos water systems, the Kızılgeçit-Olba water system consisted of five structural categories according to classification of Özbay (1998:31) as in the following:

- “ Rock-cut galleries built-in earthquake lines as in valley section of Lamas river close Kızılgeçit village. There are windows opened in valley facade of these tunnels with 50-100 m intervals.
- Rock-cut channels and mortared masonry channels as in Kızılgeçit, Seydilli-Şahmurlu, Şahmurlu-Çukurbağ, Çukurbağ-Yeğenli and Yeğenli-Olba aquaeduct sections
- Rock-cut underground tunnels as in Danadeliği, Breyne, Ali öldü, Örenköy, Kızılgeçit, Kestel, Seydilli and Kuyu Tunnels.
- Masonry and vaulted underground tunnels (*specus*) as in Hangediği, Karalanı and Bozağacı locations.
- Terracota and lead pipes which are generally used in the city networks to distribute water among building units”

Aquaeduct of Olba is the most remarkable architectural monuments of city, which is dated to period of Septimus Severius (2-3 century) (Figure 3.84 a). Public use of Kızılgeçit-Olba water system ends with a Nymphaeum building which is located at south of acropolis hill. There is also a bath building, remains of which are hardly seen today due to existence of a rural traditional house above it today (Erten and Özyıldırım, 2007:56). In addition to water

structures of Kızılgeçit-Olba water system, cisterns are important components of water culture and architecture of Olba. There are several scattered around the settlement, two of which are remarkable with their sizes: the one located at the northwest outskirts of the acropolis hill having rectangular plan with 8.40x16.00 m dimensions and the one located at the east valley across acropolis having 8.10x32.5 meters. (Erten, 2002:186).

There are also remains of ancient rural settlements in Olba. The Düğürtlük hill located along Örenköy constitutes western section of Olbian urban settlement. Rocky topography of the hill are terraced during ancient periods so that they could be used for agricultural purposes. There are remains of dwelling units namely Villa Rusticaes. Some of these farming complexes have graves of the owners having reliefs on them as in the examples of Yanıktaş location (Erten, Özyıldırım; 2006:421).

Being settled during Byzantine period as well; there are also remains of church buildings within Olba settlement. There is an early Christianity period monastery located within Eastern Valley, which has been shown by Gertrude Bell for the first time during her journey in 1905. There is another church building located close to Damlayan Cave through Seytan Valley and 3 km away from aquae-duct (Erten, Özyıldırım; 2005:425).

Similar to many other ancient settlements in the region; Olba has been settled by later Turkmen groups. The village settlement is called as Uğuralanı or Uğra. Some of traditional houses are located above previous archaeological structures. The south of Acropolis area has been used as public cemetery called as ‘*Sunni Mezarlığı*’ by local people, where ancient building elements are used as gravestones (Özyıldırım, 2006:51).

Ancient city of Olba has been known since 19. century when Olbian region started to be visited by a number foreign travelers. Accordingly, travelers in Olba have been James Theodore Bert in 1891, Gertrude Bell in 1905 and Kell and Wilhelm in 1931. Starting from 2001, there is an archaeological field survey related to Olba and its environs conducted by Emel Erten from Gazi University (Ünal, Girginer, 2007; Erten, 2005).

Similar to Uzuncaburç water system; Olba water system has been renovated during 1930s<sup>174</sup> (section 3.2.5.1.5). Archaeological Site of Olba (Uğra) has been designated as 1.

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<sup>174</sup> Local Newspaper “*Yeni Mersin*”; 27.09.1934. “*Silifke’nin On Dört Köyü Susuzluktan Kurtuluyor*”; “*Romalılar Devrinden Kalan Su Yollarından 14 Köy Faydalanacak*”

and 3. degree Archaeological Site in 1982 by *GEEAYK*. Later it has been included within proposed Uzuncaburç-Kızkalesi National Park Area (Table 3.22).

Users related with Archaeological Site are residents of Uğuralanı village and tourists who come to visit remains of Olba. Socio-economic aspects of residents depend on mainly agriculture. So, main land-uses continued within archaeological sites of Olba are residential and agricultural uses. Some of the abandoned traditional rural houses that had been constructed above the ancient remains can be seen especially in the eastern section of the Archaeological Site.

Today, part of Uğuralanı (Ura) village stays within the administrative boundaries of Uzuncaburç, while rest of the settlement stays is village status. Thus; both Uzuncaburç Municipality and Mersin Provincial Local Administration are responsible from planning studies in the area. Silifke Sub-governorship and Silifke Museum are responsible from control of illegal constructions and interventions. Security of area used to be sustained by Uzuncaburç Gendarmerie Station until it has been closed in 2005. Today, responsible unit from security of the area is Silifke Command of Gendarmerie. There hasn't been any conservation and planning studies related to Archaeological Site of Olba.

Table 3.22 Registration decisions related to Olba (Uğuralanı, Ura)

<b>Name and Content</b>	<b>Responsible Authority</b>	<b>Date/No</b>	<b>Status</b>
Ura archaeological site	GEEAYK	10.7.1982/3754	I. degree archaeological site
Ura archaeological site	HCC	15.11.1985/1560	I. degree archaeological site
Ura archaeological site	Antalya RCC	21.4.1989/39	Immobile cultural asset
Ura archaeological site	Antalya RCC	14.2.1989/272	I. and III. degree archaeological site

## CHAPTER 4

### EVALUATIONS ON ERDEMLİ-SİLİFKE COASTAL REGION

The detailed studies conducted on the Erdemli-Silifke region have shown that the region has diverse and dense amount of archaeological context merged with the natural environment they are located within. Due to the topographical and macro climatic characteristics of the region, the landscape characteristics changes between coastal and inland sections. Besides, the terrain shaped with valleys connecting inland and coastal settlements provide transition zone between them and possessing rich vegetation characteristics. As well as the the river basins themselves; the rivermouths of important rivers such as Göksu and Limonlu have generated important wetland areas in the coastal sections. Today, these areas houses important endangered flora and fauna some of which are internationally protected.

Besides all these; the traditional rural settlements, most of which have been developed above existing ancient settlement remains have increased cultural significance of the region with ther protected traditional lifestyles especially in the upper sections of the region. With these aspects, the Erdemli-Silifke coastal region (Olba Territorium) constitutes an important segment of Mediterranean cultural landscape values. With these concerns; the aim of Chapter 4 is defined as to evaluate Cultural Landscape Values of Erdemli-Silifke coastal region (the Olba Territorium) which are defined by its natural, archaeological and rural characteristics within the light of information analyzed through results of case-study phase. In the second phase, problems and threats that have negatively affected these cultural landscape values are discussed. This stage is concluded with discussions related to the basis of these problems according to terms defined in Chapter 2, since the problems observed through the case-study mainly stems from the conflicts aroused within planning and management context of Turkey.

#### **4.1 Integrity of Natural, Archaeological and Rural Environments: Cultural Landscape Values of the Region**

Erdemli-Silifke coastal region, which has developed as the Olbian Territorium during ancient periods, possess rich and diverse context of archaeological setting from significant monumental buildings to settlement remains and modest agricultural traces defined within the natural context. Due to its natural, geographical and political conditions, the region has housed high number of ancient settlements located in physical, economical and strategic relation with each other defining a large homogenous and continuous cultural heritage context today. City planning and architectural skills applied throughout ancient settlements have been applied considering geological conditions and natural resources of the environment they are located within. Most important criteria in city planning as defined by Vitruvius (Morgan, 1960:16-21) has been:

*..choice of a very healthy site -such a site that will be high, neither misty nor frosty, and in climate neither hot nor cold, but temperate; further, without marshes in the neighborhood...After insuring on these principles, healthfulness of future city, and selecting a neighborhood that can supply plenty of food stuffs to maintain the community, with good roads or else convenient rivers or seaports affording easy means of transport to the city, next thing to do is to lay the foundations for towers and walls.*

Through the territorial network of road systems, inland settlements were connected to coastal areas using topographical advantages of region provided by valleys. Cultivated goods and productions were transported from upper sections to port towns by these routes. Characteristics of Olbian roads studied in the case study are can be classified as primary routes, which have connected administratively and economically important cities, and secondary routes, which have connected rural settlements with these important networks or each city with its vicinity which includes necropolis areas, farmhouses and agricultural terraces. It is possible to analyze economical activities and relationships of settlements with each other through this road network starting from ancient period (Figure 4.1).

Important primary routes of this road network were constructed with good stoneworkmanship having mile stones along them. Remains of coastal-inland historic routes of Narlıkuyu, Cennet-Cehennem; Kızkalesi, Adamkayalar, Cambazlı; Elauissa-Sebaste, Çatıören; Kanlıdivane can be still seen today. Secondary routes were departed from primary routes and connected to tower and castle settlements or important farmhouses as in Hıdırlıkale, Elauissa-Sebaste and Korykos settlements. These roads were constructed by modifying the terrain (Figure 4.2), where some of them were covered with stone cladding.

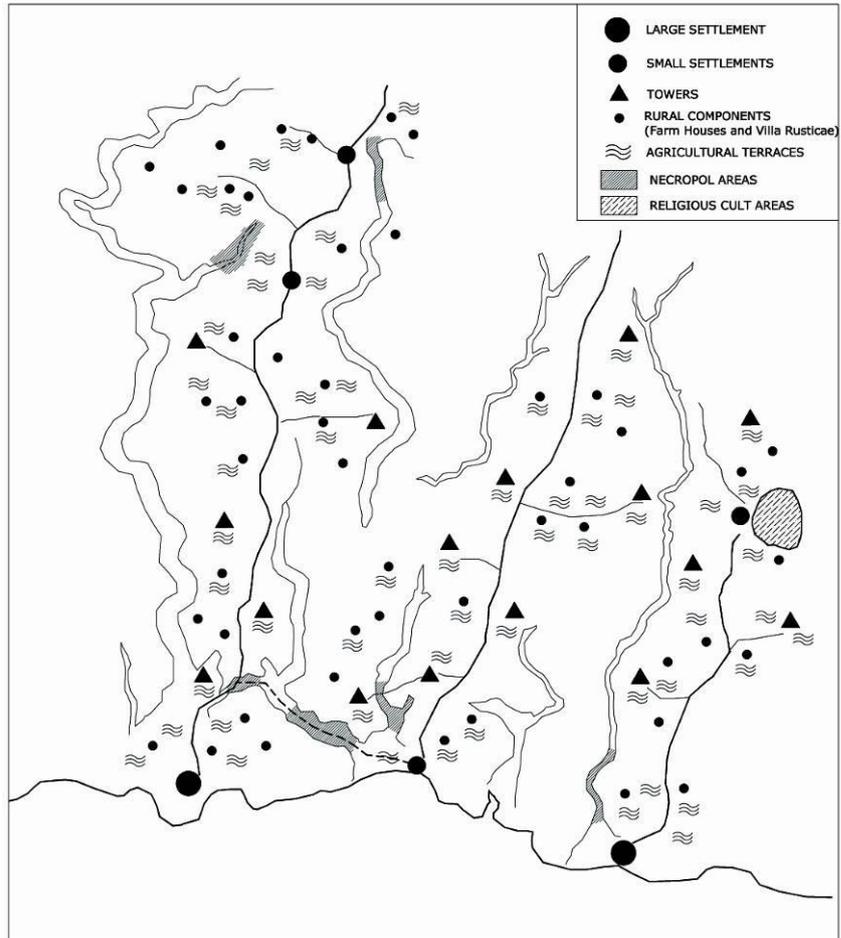


Figure 4.1 Relationship of coastal and hinterland settlements in the Olba Territorium

Since these historic routes were protected with defense systems of tower and castle settlements, main principle in selection of their locations was planned so that they could inform each other in case of enemy attacks especially coming from the sea. Using topographical conditions of area, they were positioned on natural terraces that would provide visual relation with each other and control of nearby terrain. Thus; valley edges, high and flat terraces or tops of hills seeing the settlement it is watching, have been the places generally chosen for locations of these structures. Ancient settlements of Adamkayalar, Hüseyinler and Çatıören are examples of these castle settlements located on valley edge in order to watch out strategically important roads. A geographical context of 5 km. width (in bird's eye-view) from the coastal area has been protected by this way. This settlement principle is also applied for planning of inner settlements as in Uzuncaburç and Olba.



Figure 4.2 Stepped hill in Elauissa-Sebaste/Korykos road (Source: Personal archive, 2008)

Figure 4.3 Rock-cut wine press areas in Gökburç (Source: Personal archive, 2008)

Figure 4.4 Rock-cut wine press areas in Akyar (Source: Personal archive, 2008)

Settlements in antique period have generally consisted of two sections: the main central area –sometimes *acropolis*<sup>175</sup>- which is generally protected by citadel walls and its vicinity lands -*territorium*- including necropolis areas, farmhouses and Villa Rusticaes, olive-oil press rooms, rock-cut press areas, agricultural terraces and stone quarries (Figure 4.3).

The city centers have housed important public buildings, where geological conditions of natural environment have been utilized during their construction. Like in tower and castles, important buildings such as temples were located on high terraces as in Olba-Diocasaeria and Elauissa-Sebaste. Approach to buildings and circulation throughout the whole area are provided by rock-cut steps and stairs to deal with rocky, steep and harsh surface of the region. Streets have followed contours of topography as in Kanytelleis (Kanlıdivane). Territoriums of cities have generally included necropolis areas, farmhouses and farmlands, which were economically, physically and socially integrated with the main settlement. They are important for daily city life possessing agricultural, animal husbandry or religious activities of citizens. In several ancient settlements, large pieces of stone materials were also provided from their hinterland areas. Later; these areas were generally turned into necropolis areas or press areas for wine and olive-oil productions. In northern vicinities of Korykos for example, it is possible to see cutting traces of stone blocks from the rock-bed.

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<sup>175</sup> *Acropolis* is fortified and protected inner settlement which is generally located on high locations such as hills. During the early ages the acropolis areas included important public buildings and temples, while they have become religious area for temple buildings only after the 5.century BC (Kerem, 2007:323).

Necropolis areas were generally located close to settlements they belonged to –their size in relation with population of settlement- within valley basins, above hills having good eye-sight with the settlement or along the roads that connect settlements (Durukan, 2001:94). Geological and geo-morphological structure of topography has been assessed for selection of necropolis areas so that it would be possible to carve and decorate graves and tomb structures (Figure 4.5). Massive sand stone formations through valley basins have provided easy carving of rock-cut graves and tomb structures; while cutting out large pieces of rocky blocks provided construction of sarcophagus (Erten, Özyıldırım, 2007:52; Eren, 2008:181). They are generally located in protected sections and hardly reached areas such as valley basins since they have provided protected places from human approach as suitable for burial use. Approach to the site is provided by rock-cut stairs which are again fit into rocks using its topographical advantages.

There are several examples of necropolis areas located in vicinities of settlements (Figure 4.5). Among them Adamkayalar is the most remarkable one possessing high number of human reliefs. Necropolis of Elauissa-Sebaste, Kanytelleis (Çatiören), Korykos, Canbazlı, Olba and Olba Diocasearia are important religious cult area possessing significant examples of monumental tombs and rock-cut chambers with human reliefs.

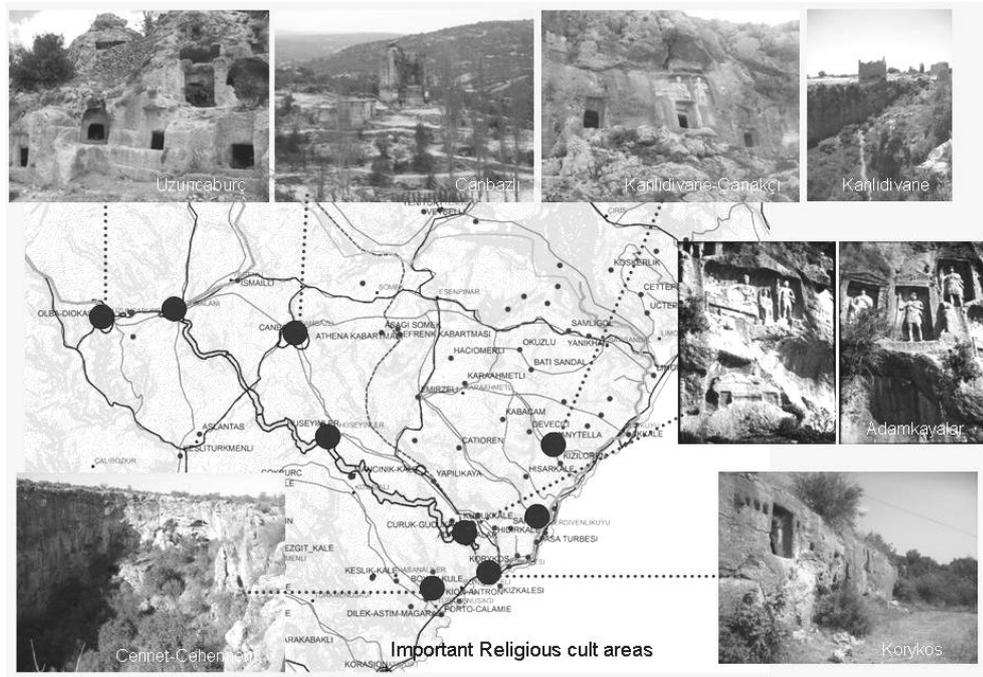


Figure 4.5 Important necropolis and religious cult areas of region

Today there is high number of farmhouses located in vicinities of ancient settlements as seen Korykos, Hüseyinler, Cennet-Cehennem, Çatıören, Kanlıdivane and Olba with oil rooms within. They were generally constructed by cisterns which are important elements to supply hot water for process of oil press from olive fruits. Press rooms were generally structurally sound buildings that have survived up to day since they were constructed to be durable against human force and press process. Therefore, it is still possible to observe a high number of farmhouses throughout the case-study area with their press stones, entrance doors and cisterns.

In addition to necropolis areas, which include dense and variable tomb structures used as public burial area, there are several numbers of self-standing, individual sarcophagus built in-situ located in outer vicinities of ancient settlements as in Korykos, Hıdırlıkale, Çatıören. Generally such areas are accompanied with rock-cut press areas and cisterns. According to Diler<sup>176</sup> (2008), these combinations reflect continuous use throughout the Hellenistic, Roman and Byzantine periods by which former structures have been revitalized by following cultures in different way. Accordingly, a former cult area for bury of dead has been turned into an industrial space related with agricultural activities.

Farmhouses and Villa Rusticae were important architectural components related with agricultural activities of ancient settlements. They were consisted of living spaces, kitchen and service places, cisterns and press areas, storage places, barn places to keep animals in. Related with economical products; physical organization of farmhouses were very important. Press rooms for olive-oil and wine production are important components of farmhouses, which are planned carefully as stated by Vitruvius (1960:183-184):

*“dimensions of farmhouses should depend upon size of the farm and amount of the product...Let the pressing room also be next to the kitchen for in this situation it will be easy to deal with the fruit of the olive. Adjoining it should be the wine room with its windows lighted from the north. The oil room must be situated so as to get its light from south and warm quarters. Pressing room itself, if the pressure is exerted by means of levers and a beam and not worked by turning screws, should not be less than forty feet long, which will give the lever man a convenient amount of space”*

Number of modest farmhouses in the region is higher than Villa Rusticae, which are generally located in northern sections such as Olba as described by Aydınoğlu. This may have stemmed from political-administrative structure and ownership pattern of the region.

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<sup>176</sup> Notes of in-situ interviews with Adnan Diler in 2008.

Accordingly, due to the peaceful period of the Roman era, number of farmhouses scattered throughout vicinities of settlements were increased since they haven't needed to be protected within defensive settlements. So, rural settlements and farmhouses were spread through a wide geographical context among main urban settlements. They have been used by the latter settlers as well. Today there are remains of several examples scattered throughout the region. Though it may be difficult to identify the remains in several of them, their entrance gates, cisterns or production and press areas can be still seen today.

In addition to farmhouses, tower structures were also used for agricultural purposes during time of Roman peace. They were located so as to watch out agricultural lands located around them. In several of them, there are press rooms for oil-press or flour process as seen in towers of 'Gömeç Kule, Güçük Kule, Saray Kale and other smaller tower structures located in vicinities of Korykos. Being located along the road network of the region, collected goods from nearby agricultural areas must have been brought to these structures for preliminary press, after which they were transported to trade centers.

Due to the harsh topographical conditions of the region, local flat areas generated by small geological depressions (*Dolin*) were utilized as farmlands for agricultural purpose as in Olba. In some locations, large stone pieces carved from rocky terrain were used to build terrace walls lying parallel to topography as in hinterlands of Korykos. Besides, small terraces were structured by cleaning the surface areas from stones by putting them in forms of masonry walls, which define rows of agricultural terraces as in Korykion-Antron (Erten, 2008; Alagöz, 2004:64, Aydınöglü, 1998:21). Vicinities of settlements have included such agricultural areas (Figure 4.6). The area between Pasa Deresi and Mintan Deresi Valleys, which was used as a common hinterland area by two important coastal settlements of Korykos and Elauissa-Sebaste, is one of the richest archaeological sites of region with such these agricultural terraces including several numbers of cisterns, oil and wine press and sarcophagus. Similarly, vicinities of settlements such as Hüseyinler, Çatiören and Olba are rich in means of agricultural terraces.

For agricultural purposes, they have economically used advantages of local landscape characteristics of the region. Since production of olive-oil and viniculture has been the most common economical resource, there is high number of press areas used for wine and olive-oil process. Similarly, products of laurel tree and saffron were important traded goods.



Figure 4.6 Ancient agricultural terraces in north of Cennet-Cehennem;

Figure 4.7 Remains of olive-oil press room in Kızılısalı (*Source: Personal Archive, 2008*)

According to their techniques and devices used during these processes, there were designed mechanisms which necessitated spatial organizations, while some of them were simple rock-cut press areas. Press rooms were generally located with farmhouses, tower and castle structures as seen in Gömeç Kule, Güçük Kule, Hıdırlıkale, Çatören, Kanytelleis, Korykon-Antrion (Cennet Cehennem) or within special industrial areas in the cities as in Elauissa-Sebaste. Number of rock-cut press areas is much higher and they are located throughout agricultural terraces in a very wide context as in vicinities of Korykos, Elauissa, Korykon-Antrion, Kanytelleis, Çatören and Kızılısalı. In this sense, remains of olive-oil press room in Kızılısalı, is a good example to show technique and devices used for press process (Figure 4.7).

In result, territories –including necropolis, farmhouses, agricultural areas and industrial spaces for olive-oil, wine process- have been integral parts of ancient settlements they belong to. So defining borders between neighboring settlements and boundaries of their territories in archaeological settings is a difficult task for researchers (Rich and Wallace-Hadrill, 2000:197). According to Diler (2008), geographical coverage and furthest distance of a territory of ancient settlement can be defined by walking distance by which a person leaving from the city in morning for animal husbandry or agricultural reasons returns to the city by noon. Hypothetically, a circle with radius of 2 km. around main settlement can be defined as its territory. Since there has been a dense population living within Olbian Territory, territories of settlements are merged with each other in several locations (Figure 4.1).

Therefore all, the coastal area from Yemişkumu until Narlıkuyu in east-west direction and from coastline towards Hüseyinler village, Cennet-Cehennem in the north are archaeologically merged to each other by remains of ancient settlements and their territorium areas. Similarly, historic routes connecting coastal and inland settlements to each other are archaeologically merged to each other as in Korykos and Olba-Diocasaeria historic route, where a number of rural, tower and castle settlements were located within their own territorial areas. Inland and coastal settlements were connected to each other through their vicinities defining approximately 30 km. length in north-south direction and occupying whole territorium located between Lamas (Limonlu) and Kalykadnos (Göksu) rivers. Moreover, inland settlements were connected with mountain settlements of Taurus. Uzuncaburç, for instance was culturally connected with northern villages of Kırobası and Sarıaydın through Uzuncaburç water channel.

As important natural source for living, supplying fresh water for settlements and agricultural activities has been a challenging task in construction of cities and related structures during ancient periods. Draught and rainless climatic condition in the region was solved with Roman engineering and architectural merits. There are two types of water supply in the region: spring water and rain water. By using topographical conditions of the terrain to create necessary slope for leveling of water and geological structure letting carve and built water structures within, they could manage to carry water through large distances (section 3.1.2.1). Similar to principles mentioned by Vitruvius<sup>177</sup>, water system of Olba region was planned and constructed carefully so as to conduct 30 km. distance from the spring of Lamas River to cities of Olba-Diocasaeria, Olba, Elauissa-Sebaste and Korykos. As regional road networks, these water systems show integrated planning of the region during ancient times.

The second common method applied in the region to collect water was rainwater storage by the help of cisterns. Massive sandstone morphology having crackles structure provided storage of water without leaking to the ground, by which large scale rock-cut cisterns could be built into the ground.

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<sup>177</sup> “First comes method of taking the level. Leveling is done either with dioptrae, or with water levels or with chorobates...There are three methods of conducting water, in channels through masonry conduits or in lead pipes or in pipes of baked clay...When it has reached a city build a reservoir with a distribution tank in three compartments..”. Vitruvius trans. By Morgan (1960:242-244).



Figure 4.8 Rock-cut cisterns located within agricultural terraces as important components of ancient rural organizations (*Source: Personal Archive, 2008*)

In addition to them, there were small sized cisterns which provided to collect and store rain water. They were commonly used within rural settlements and agricultural terraces. All archeological sites studied during case-study research possess rich and diverse examples of such cisterns (Figure 4.8).

Initial residents of Olba have chosen natural harbors together with agricultural areas in their hinterlands, since harbors were needed for exportation of collected goods brought from hinterland areas (section 3.1.1). So, every historic route lying between coastal and inland areas was connected to a port town. Rocky coastlines have provided suitable bays to construct protected harbors for shipyards which have resulted with a number of small and big ports. Accordingly; Akkale, Elauissa-Sebaste (Ayaş), Korykos, Porto-Calamie (Narlıkuyu) and Korasion (Susanoğlu) are coastal settlements developed for this purpose.

Since their main aim was to provide protected place for ships against storms, they have supported their harbors with coastal infrastructures of breakwater and shipyards as in Korykos (Kızkalesi). By choosing an appropriate shore location and taking into consideration wind and wave affects of the place, they have provided sheltered places for safety of ships. In this sense, river mouths were preferred for their natural advantage as in Korykos and Elauissa-Sebaste settlements. In order to protect harbors against attacks, they have built castles as in Korykos (Kızkalesi). By using strategic opportunities of natural environment, they have constructed a second castle on the island close to mainland. Today, Island castle of Korykos can be seen from several locations in the region between Göksu and Akkale.

After collected goods -which were mainly olive-oil and wine- were brought to port cities, they needed to be stored or processed preliminarily before travelling long distances. For instance, within port structures of Elauissa-Sebaste, there are number of industrial areas including pottery making ateliers for amphora, a cistern used for storage of olive-oil. Similarly, main cistern in Akkale is thought to be used for similar function. Rock-cut salt productions spaces, press areas and cisterns are another group of coastal structures as seen in rocky coastline formation of Elauissa-Sebaste, Korykos and Porto-Calamie.

Smaller size sandstone units obtained from sandstone layers of terrain were used for construction of masonry structures and buildings. Availability of stone material has affected development of stone architecture characteristics of the region, although there have been changes throughout periods. Hellenistic period architecture consisted of masonry structures constructed with embossed polygonal stones, which were generally used for construction of towers, castles, citadel walls and monumental tombs (Figure 4.9).

This was to provide stiffness and strength for structures and to give doubts to attack for enemies (Durugönül, 2005:29). According to Durugönül, richness of the Olbian Territorium in means of Hellenistic period structures is unique within the whole Cilicia region. These structures continued to be used during the Roman and Byzantine period, while they have applied their own techniques in new structures. Using cut stone material from previous buildings as reuse material or converting their functions was commonly applied during this period as in other sections of Anatolia.



Figure 4.9 Polygonal masonry construction applied in the Olba Territorium

In conclusion; ancient settlers of Olba region have paid great attention and considered the potentials and limits of their natural environment as Vitruvius stated through his masterpiece *Ten Books on Architecture*. While planning their settlements and building their structures, they have considered all conditions and advantages, by which they have produced diverse and variable structures showing perfect combination of stone workmanship and geological conditions.

They were aware of geological and geo-morphological aspects of the nature while improving their workmanship and skills accordingly. On the other hand, they could manage to cope with challenges of this natural environment with their engineering and construction skills. They were also good in exploitation of natural landscape to develop rich economy from agricultural products especially in wine and olive-oil production. However, while cultivated goods have provided richness in agricultural diversity of the region, uncontrolled and unsustainable exploitation of *sedir* forest have caused decrease of these forests. Today, there are very small areas of these forests left only in higher sections of Erdemli.

In addition to enhancement of physical aspects of their natural environment while developing their settlements, they have also bound to nature with spiritual and religious meanings. The places that have holistic meanings for them were developed as important religious or death cult areas which were donated with important religious monuments of temple, monastery, churches and tomb structures. Geological formations (*Pits*) of Kanytelleis (Kanlıdivane), Korykon-Antron (Cennet-Cehennem) are important regional examples which have been accepted and developed as sacred places. Similarly, several necropolis areas and rock-cut tombs with human reliefs were built close to water resources.

**- Integrity with Rural Environments:**

During settlement process of Turkmen groups into permanent villages and neighborhoods during 18. and 19. century, they have followed traces and remains of ancient settlements throughout the region (section 3.1.3.2). While, locations of ancient urban settlements possessing dense archaeological remains such as Olba-Diocasearia (Uzuncaburç), Canbazlı, Hüseyinler, Hasanaliler, Korykion-Antron (Cennet-Cehennem), Elauissa-Sebaste (Merdivenlikuyu) and Korykos (Kızkalesi) were converted into villages, remains of ancient rural farmhouses and agricultural nodes have been utilized for temporary settlements of mountain settlements (*Yayla*) or barns (Figure 4.10).

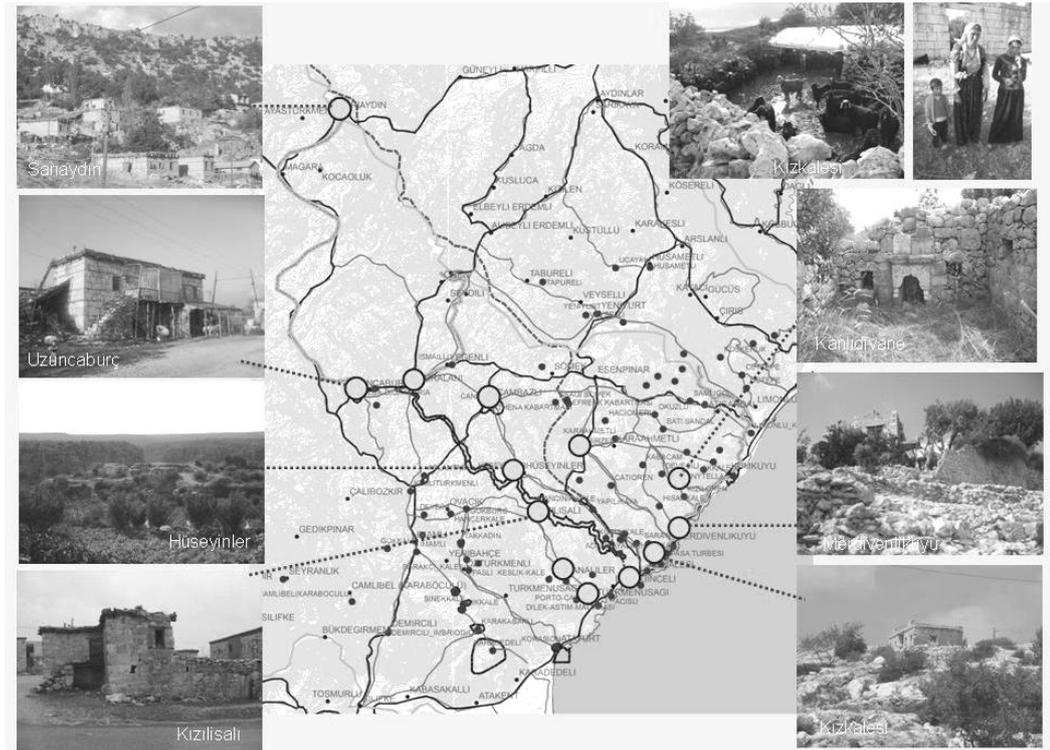


Figure 4.10 Examples from traditional rural settlements located above ancient settlements which have generated cultural stratification

- *Socio-Economic Values:*

Ancient roads have been used as the main routes by new locals –that were Turkmens- to reach their farmlands or to connect villages and neighborhoods throughout the region until a few decades ago (1950s) as seen in Canbazlı, Kızıkalesi, Merdivenlikuyu, Kanlıdivane and Uzuncaburç, where remains of Roman roads can be still seen on ground surface today. They used to spend their summer periods in mountain settlements (*Yayla*), while they spend their winter periods in coastal lowland areas. Therefore, economical relationship of coastal-inland areas throughout ancient period has been continued throughout winter-summer mobility of these groups (*Yoruks*); following the Roman roads. Similar to ancient settlements, rural settlements scattered in the region were located to each other in walking distance. Economical activities throughout the region during this period generally included wheat cultivation especially in coastal areas and vineyards and animal-husbandry in inland areas. Ancient agricultural terraces located within geological depressed areas (*dolins*) are still used for agricultural purposes especially for wheat cultivation as in ancient times.



Figure 4.11 The ancient terraces located in vicinities of Korykos used as ‘*Kelete*’ for wheat-cultivation by local people (Source: *Personal Archive, 2008*)

Similarly; ancient building or agricultural terraces are used by local people without changing existing structure of terraces for wheat-cultivation due to limitations of terrain and climate (Figure 4.11). These local terraces are called as ‘*Kelete*’ as in Hüseyinler (Section 3.2.1.2.2).

- *Landscape Use and Economic Values:*

Parallel to the ancient period, enhancement of regional landscape characteristics for economical purpose is still common today (Figure 4.12), where there are families who collect leaves of laurel, carob tree (*harnup*) as in Hasanaliler, Hüseyinler and Kanlıdivane. Collected leaves are used in soap production in small ateliers established in Kızıkalesi and Yeğenli or they are sent to factories in cities like İzmir or Antakya. Another important landscape feature that has been processed for centuries is the *Achantus* flora, which is a typical Mediterranean flora commonly depicted onto ornamentations of Corinthian architecture of ancient world as in Uzuncaburç (Figure 4.13). This flora is found in calcareous and unirrigated hills of Silifke. Ancient *Achantus* flora, known as ‘*Kenger*’ by local people today, has been utilized for its medical and nutritious aspects since ancient periods. Similarly, they have been traditionally collected by local people to produce ‘*kenger coffee*’ in mountain villages, coffee houses and houses in Silifke (Urbaş, 2008:4). During his journey in Silifke in late 19.century; Bent (1890:456) describes daily lives of *Yoruk* people, who live within ancient remains. He mentions about coffee served by *Yoruks* to himself, by which he describes the historic use of coffee in the region as “*a drink as old as the mountains itself*”. Today, producing coffee from *Kenger* flora still exists in higher sections for touristic purposes as in Uzuncaburç (Figure 4.14).



Figure 4.12 Use of Melengiç in Kirobası (Source: *Personal Archive, 2008*)

Figure 4.13 Achantus Flora on an ancient column (Source: *Personal Archive, 2008*)

Figure 4.14 ‘Kenger Coffee’ produced in a local coffee-shop in Uzuncaburç (Source: *Personal Archive, 2008*)

Vineyards and olive-trees are very few when compared with past periods, but it still continues in some regions. It is very common in higher sections such as Uzuncaburç, where local Recepli grapes (name of family tribe who has settled in this area first and also former name of Uzuncaburç) is typical to this location and continued with a special programme defined by Governorship. Cultivation of Olive-trees, which is seen in lower sections close to the sea, is also very limited. Some families have started to produce olive as in Merdivenlikuyu and Hüseyinler. Fertilization of existing wild olive trees is more efficient than growing new trees (Mersin Valiliği, 2008:193).

Ancient rural settlements including tower and farmhouse complexes are utilized for barn locations. Remains of existing walls with low heights are converted into animal keeping spaces and ancient cisterns which still collect water are used for water needs of animals. Even, there are ancient rock-cut press areas converted into regular water collection spaces by local people as seen in an example in Cennet-Cehennem.

In villages or districts, which are located onto an ancient urban settlement as in Merdivenlikuyu District on Elauissa-Sebaste, rock-cut grave spaces in the necropolis areas are converted into animal keeping spaces. So, either located next to a village or as a self-existing settlement unit away from them, several barns are obtained by conversion of existing ancient remains according to their functional needs.

- *Architectural Values:*

Traditional houses of rural settlements in Olba Territorium have consisted of stone masonry constructions with one or two-storey floors that are compatible with existing geological conditions of the region as construction material. Miosen calcareous type topographical formation of the region, which could be easily formed and worked as a building material, has directed local residents to construct their houses out of stone masonry systems. In addition to geographical factors of the region, one of the reasons that have directed people in stone masonry construction have stemmed from dense amount of archaeological remains since they have settled onto these settings for functional and economical needs. Thus, they could get benefit as building material from existing remains. The local name given to masonry wall construction technique out of polygonal large stone units applied in the Hellenistic period as “*pomegranate wall technique*” (section 3.2.1.2.2).

In several examples such as in Hüseyinler, Kanlıdivane, Kızılısalı and Uzuncaburç, local people have constructed their traditional houses by utilizing existing archaeological remains as corner stones for masonry walls. Today, in several of traditionally constructed rural houses the re-use of ancient building stones are observed. During construction of traditional houses, which are called as ‘*Dam*’ in Turkish, they used to collect salt from coastal areas, which are collected in ancient salt pans, to mix into mortars or earth while covering flat roofs in order to prevent growth of vegetation in the roofs (section 3.2.3.1.2) (Figure 4.15). Although, there are remarkable architectural differences between rural houses of ancient period and traditional houses, use of timber and stone in masonry are also similar. Another traditional method of obtaining salt from coasts is described through travel notes of Bent. Accordingly, Bent (1890:456) mentions about local people wetting planks with sea water and letting them dry under the sun.



Figure 4.15 Salts collected within salt-pans in coastal archaeological sites were collected by local people in construction of their traditional houses (*Source: Personal Archive, 2008*)

Water has also been an important resource in selection of the location of traditional settlements. So, they have preferred location with cisterns during construction of traditional houses in order to reach water. In several cisterns there are rock-cut grape press areas around them. They have used these places for bathing purposes and called them as “*yunak*” (section 3.2.1.2.2).

- *Symbolic Values:*

In addition to the physical, architectural and socio-economical similarities between ancient and traditional cultures; there are also similarities in socio-cultural aspects including spiritual believes, myths or religious (superstitious) sayings. Old residents of Kanlıdivane used to believe that the Pit has been holistic and they have burnt their fire with collected woods from the Pit every Friday.

Symbolic values or superstitious believes attained by people are also continued during later periods. Cennet-Cehennem is the most popular archaeological site which attracts highest number of visitors in the region. During social questionnaires conducted in Cennet-Cehennem; some of visitors have stated their reason to come to Cennet-Cehennem as to see the places of ‘Heaven’ and ‘Hell’, which are holly and important themes of religion rather than archaeological content of site. Similarly, in Kanlıdivane, there have been wish trees on which small clothes are tied by visitors until a few years ago when it is banned by the Ministry of Culture.

One of the significant features of ancient rural house complexes is burrial of owners within their residential complexes as seen in many examples of graves and tombs located with farmhouses. Up to recent times, in rural settlements of Uzuncaburç, when people have died, their graves are buried nearby their houses instead of a common public cemetery<sup>178</sup>.

In conclusion; archaeological values are significant for their integrity with rural environments which altogether define ‘cultural environment’ of the region that have continued for centuries onwards. Settling down above ancient settlements, they have formed a kind of cultural transformation results of which possesses good quality in architectural integration among past and later traditions. Not only construction of traditional houses, but also traditional use of agricultural terraces through ‘*Keletes*’; has

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<sup>178</sup> In-depth interviews in Uzuncaburç in August 2008

supplied continuation and homogeneity among the cultures; which have been transformed throughout centuries. Inland settlements such as Hasanaliler, Kızılisalı, Uzuncaburç, Olba and Canbazlı reflect good examples of traditional rural settlements integrated with archaeological assets as an important cultural layer, on which traditional agricultural activities and lifestyles still continue, while local landscape and vegetation characteristics are preserved. Besides, ‘*Sarıkeçililer*’, which continues traditional temporary lives of *Yoruk* still live in vicinities of Kızkalesi and Ayaş although their numbers are decreased during last few decades.

So, ancient settlements have affected their following cultures in many ways including socio-economic and cultural aspects in relation with settlement and architectural characteristics. Similarly, existence of traditional rural settlements in the region has provided conservation and sustainability of archaeological traces up to day. Therefore all, togetherness of archaeological and rural environments have shared common aspects in enhancement of advantages or cope with limitations of the natural context they are located within (Figure 4.16).

Thus; later period of Turkmen groups and their rural settlement organizations have enabled not only a cultural diversity and continuity in the region but also conservation of past cultures and loss of past traditions. So, rural settlements have directly or indirectly continued physical, economic and technological characteristics of previous traditions and passed them to later periods.

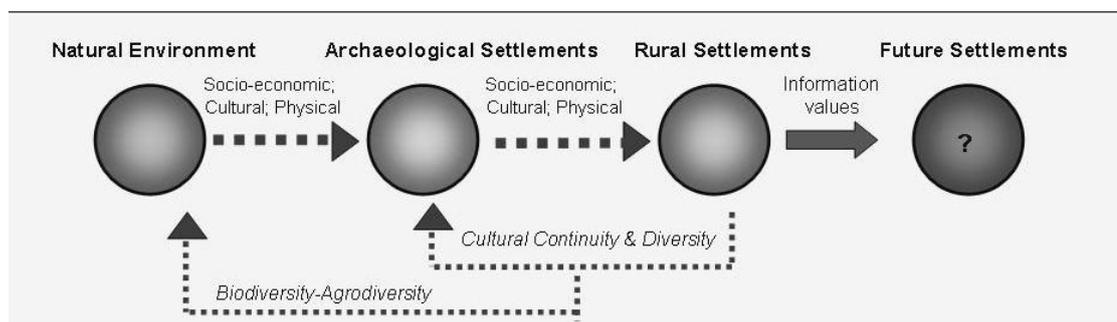


Figure 4.16 Relation of cultures and their contribution into cultural landscape values

With all these aspects it is understood that traditional rural settlements show cultural integrity with natural and archaeological aspects. This is not just physical integration based on physical needs and practical reasons but also socio-cultural integration aroused from past experiences and information that have lasted throughout generations. It is seen that although they have moved to the region latter, they have culturally continued the existing past cultures, adding their own cultural, social and economical aspects. In this sense, they represent deliver of local information and experiences related to socio-economic and socio-cultural aspects that are unique to this region for centuries onwards. Thus, these evidence – which should be called as local knowledge- is not a value of a physical integrity; but also have a potential of ethno-archaeological significant for the scholars to study in detail with further studies; to understand whether these information has been passed between the cultures by transformation or just by chance.

In addition to togetherness of archaeological and rural characteristics, their integration with natural values of the region is important. Ancient settlements located at river mouths have been deposited by sediments that have been brought by rivers. This on-going coastal process since ancient periods has generated important local beach areas and coastal dunes as in ancient harbor of the Elauissa-Sebaste and Korykos. So, with its geological formation that has lasted for centuries and special vegetation characteristics to beach formations, these archaeological sites are also important for their natural values. Ancient settlement located by Cennet-Cehennem and Kanlıdivane are important reflecting important geological formations of the Pits. These formations house important flora and fauna species which are endemic. Besides, they are integrated with local landscape characteristics and their special vegetation aspects –which is maquis formations- especially in lower sections of the area which is scientifically defined as ‘Limonlu Significant Natural Area’ (section 3.1). As stated in the previous sections; the different than ancient period, the *Sedir* forests are growth only in some specific locations of Erdemli region today.

Cultural landscape areas is defined by CE (1995) as “specific topographically delimited parts of landscape, formed by various combinations of human and natural agencies, which illustrate the evolution of human society, its settlement and character in time and space and which have required socially and culturally recognized values at various territorial levels, because of the physical remains reflecting past land use and activities, skills or distinctive traditions, or depiction in literary and artistic works, or the fact that historic events took

place there”<sup>179</sup>. With these concerns, historic context of Erdemli-Silifke coastal region (former Olba Territorium) must be defined as Cultural Landscape Areas in territorial level possessing;

- *Integration values* generated by harmony of natural environment with cultural contributions of mankind,
- In addition to physical/tangible values, *intangible values* as a result of collective memory and local information possessed by local people,
- Conserved and *homogenous tissue* covering a large geographical context and generated by similar lifestyles, physical and climatic conditions continued throughout ages,
- *Continuity values* of cultural diversity and stratification of cultural assets enriched by different cultures which have lasted throughout generations,
- *Economical and use values* due to still continuing traditional rural lifestyles and agricultural activities.

## **4.2 Problems and Threats**

Negative impacts and severe problems that threaten the archaeological and cultural values in the study-area can be classified as natural threats and human activities due to development pressures. For this purpose; at the beginning of this section problems aroused by natural process are stated. Following this; man-caused impacts aroused by development activities in the region are discussed. Than, finally planning and management problems, which constitute basis for human cused impacts, are evaluated.

### **4.2.1 Natural Impacts**

In Olba Territorium; the archaeological setting located on coastline are affected from coastal processes; while the ones located on terrestrial sections are generally theratened by land-slides, macro-vegetation and atmospheric affects such as storms, thunders and heavy rain-falls. Main coastal processes observed in the region base on destructive processes in rocky formations and depositional process in local beaches generated on river-mouths. The

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<sup>179</sup> Council of Europe, Committee of Ministers, Rec. No. R(95) 9 on The Integrated Conservation of Cultural Landscape Areas as part of Landscape Policies

ones that are exposed to effects of sea waves, which accelerate their impacts with strong winds and storms, structures located at shoreline are eroded away causing serious loss of information into the sea as in coastal structures of Korykos (Figure 4.17).

The Mediterranean Region is under the effect of sea-level rise, which has been continuing since centuries onwards causing submergence of various ancient coastal cities. Similarly, ancient settlements of Korykos and Elauissa-Sebaste are affected by changing shoreline level and submergence of coastal structures by water. With all these effects, the archaeological information located at coastal area is under risk of being eroded away. Especially, the remains related with ancient port such as breakwater are below the sea level today as in Korykos case. An example for such erosion impact is put forth by site surveys carried on by two scholars who visited the site in different times. Vann (1995:262) identifies the group of block remains located at the coastline of the Land Castle as the light-house reported by Beaufort during his visit in 1811. He states that the remains were undercut by the wave actions of the sea.

Another type of coastal change occurred throughout centuries is coastal deposition, which have resulted with formation of local beaches especially in river mouths as in Elauissa-Sebaste (Figure 4.17). Harbor of the city –Elauissa section- has been subjected to coastal deposition, which has resulted with burrying of several remains under the beach area. While west and east sections of the old peninsula have been buried with sedimented materials, rocky sections located at north edge of bay is subjected to coastal erosion.



Figure 4.17 Affects of coastal eroision and deposition processes on archaeological sites of Korykos and Elauissa-Sebaste (*Source: Personal Archive, 2008*)

Similarly, sediments brought by the Mintan River, which is main source of the Kızkalesi town, have been accumulated for hundred years' time generating the beach at south section of Mainland Castle. According to Vann (1996:265), there is the possibility of an inner harbor with earliest anchorages located in the small valley at northwest of the Land Castle, according to existence of mooring cuts carved in rock-bed and character of soil with fine-grained and clay earth cover which resembles a silted harbor. While threats on erosional coasts are much more prior, archaeological remains located in these depositional coasts are preserved under silted material.

Another natural threat causing degradation process on archaeological structures are climatic conditions and atmospheric events as observed in Adamkayalar reliefs. These natural processes are classified by Ozaner as "oxidation of limestone due to humidity and temperature; wash of surface by heavy rainfalls coming from top of hill towards valley facade; erosion due to water and dampness leaking through the cracks within rocky layers and coming out to surfaces". The effects of natural erosion are depicted from color changes on relief surfaces (Durugönül, Ozaner, 1993:535).

Besides, there have been flood problems occurred due to heavy rainfalls which have increased especially during last years. There are two major recorded events occurred along the Mintan River in 2002 and 2006<sup>180</sup>, which have caused destruction of Olba archaeological site at upper section and Kızkalesi settlement at lower section. Riverbed of Seytan Valley has been terraced during ancient periods with masonry walls. These terraces and building remains located at inner outskirts of valley have been slid into the valley as a result of flood (Figure 4.18). Although, direct impact of water level during the flood process on Adamkayalar reliefs isn't know, it is important to find out impacts of heavy rainfalls onto valley surface aroused water coming from top of the hill. Similarly, it has caused destruction of buildings located close to river in Kızkalesi, where riverbed is regulated by the Kızkalesi Municipality in order to regulate discharge of water and avoid flood problems. However, technical precautions taken only at river-mouth is not sufficient -as it is seen from occurring of event at the second time- since flood problem starts at the upper sections and continues throughout river till the point it is discharged to sea. For this reason, the Municipality has applied to the local authority of *DSİ* to take precautions along river.

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<sup>180</sup> Information obtained during in-depth interviews in Kızkalesi and Uzuncaburç Municipality in August 2008.



Figure 4.18 Landslide impacts in Olba (Source: *Personal Archive, 2008*)

Figure 4.19 Structural decay in Hellenistic Tower of Uzuncaburç due to earthquake (Source: *Personal Archive, 2008*)

Weathering due to atmospheric events and heavy rainfalls has caused severe problems on the monuments of Olba before. According to local information obtained from residents of Uğuralanı, the Nymphaeum was destroyed by a thunder in a stormy weather. Entrance section of Monastery building and temple planned monumental tomb located at south of Acropolis is an example for destruction by atmospheric conditions (Özyıldırım, 2006:48). Similarly, heavy rainfalls occurred in 2008, some of remains located in Kanlıdivane archaeological site were destroyed. Impacts of rainfall and landslides in the area can be seen from the remains that have fallen into the bottom of geological depression (*Pit*).

Due to geological characteristics of the region, which consists of sandstone having clay compounds in it, makes it easy to shape the subterranean structure by underground water. This fact caused important geological depressions (*Pit*) in the area as in Kanlıdivane and Cennet-Cehennem. This process still continues in the region. Change of underground water level and erosion effects on geological structure resulted with landslides in some areas, which caused translocation of some neighbourhoods in the past. Some of the villages located in Erdemli had to be translocated between 1951 and 1965 due to landslide and flood problems<sup>181</sup> (Koca, 1994:225). According to Koca, the region is vulnerable against flood and landslide problems because of geomorphological characteristics.

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<sup>181</sup> Name of villages are Arslanlı, Gücüş, Harfili, Kayacı, Sarıkaya, Sariyer and Veyselli; Sazak district of Koramşalı (Koca, 1994:225).

Another natural threat in the region is earthquake. Although the region stays within the 4. Degree Earthquake Zone (Mersin Valiliği, 2008:294), structural decays in some archaeological structures show impacts of earthquakes as in Hellenistic Tower of Olba-Diocaseria (4.19). Similarly, recent archaeological surveys on Elaiussa-Sebaste has shown an earthquake zone between Kanlıdivane and Kızkalesi including regional earthquake crack line passing along coastal area, which had caused sudden destruction impacts on archaeological structures generated by earthquake effects as it is stated in section 3.2.2.1.

Maquies type vegetation of the region cause degradations and structural risks in building remains. Farmlands used for agricultural activities during ancient period are still being used today especially in the areas close to the coasts. While, traditional agricultural terraces that are still used by local people for cultivation are in good condition, the ones that aren't used regularly today are covered by maquies type of vegetation. In these areas, archaeological traces such as rock-cut industrial spaces or cisterns cannot be observed properly. Natural vegetation characteristics of the area increase the risk of forest fires, which have threatened archaeological remains especially during last few years.

In an event occurred in 2008, the archaeological site of Kanlıdivane was threatened by fire aroused in vicinities of ancient settlement. In addition to direct structural impacts; vegetation characteristics and hot-arid climate of the region cause fire risks. While territorial fires have accelerated in coastal forest areas of Mersin during recent years due to increase of hot summer days<sup>182</sup>; archaeological site in Kanlıdivane occurred in 2008 have threatened the remains<sup>183</sup>.

During social surveys executed in Ayaş (Merdivenlikuyu), Kızkalesi and Uzuncaburç settlements, experiences of local residents related to natural threats occurred in archaeological sites are interviewed (Table 4.1). Accordingly, the ratio of residents who had experienced flood, landslide or fire problem in Ayaş is higher (30 %) than Kızkalesi and Uzuncaburç (approximately around 18 %). Since archaeological sites of Kızkalesi are away from the Mintan River, ratio of flood and landslide problem is low. Fire problem experienced by respondents have generally occurred in farmlands away from settlements.

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<sup>182</sup> The coastal forest located between Bozyazı and Aydınçık has burnt down in 2007; while important forest areas in Gülnar has destructed by a forest fire occurred in 2008.

<sup>183</sup> In-depth interviews in Kanlıdivane in November 2008.

Table 4.1 Natural problems in archaeological sites experienced by local residents living in Kızkalesi, Ayaş (Merdivenlikuyu) and Uzuncaburç

Q.42. Have you experienced any natural problem that affected your house, shop or farmland located in archaeological site?						
	Ayaş		Kızkalesi		Uzuncaburç	
	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent
Yes	33	29.5	21	17.6	20	18.0
No	79	70.5	96	80.7	81	73.0
Not responded	1	0.9	2	1.7	11	9.0
Total	112	100	119	100	112	100

Q.43. If yes; what kind of problems did you have?						
	Ayaş		Kızkalesi		Uzuncaburç	
	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent
Flood problem	6	5.4	13	10.9	2	1.8
Landslide	10	9.0	6	5.0	12	10.7
Fire	17	15.3	-	-	7	6.3
Not included	79	70.3	100	84.0	91	81.3
Total	112	100	119	100	112	100

Within the light of these evaluations, natural threats that cause degradation and destruction of archaeological remains within the area can be stated as:

- Rise of sea-level for centuries and submergence of coastal remains,
- modification of coastline and erosion impacts on ancient structures,
- modification of subterranean structure due to change of underground water level,
- flood and landslide problems due to atmospheric conditions and heavy rainfalls,
- structural risks due to macro-vegetation,
- forest fires especially during summer periods due to natural vegetation and dry-hot climate characteristics of region.

#### 4.2.2 Man-Caused Impacts: Human Activities and Development Pressures

Although natural threats cause various problems on archaeological and cultural setting of the region; main threats are aroused by human activities. Combined impacts of development pressures including urbanization, tourism, agricultural activities and infrastructural constructions have caused severe impacts on cultural landscape values of

the region resulting with destruction of archaeological remains. Initial pressures on archaeological sites have stemmed from exploitation of remains as re-use materials in new constructions, which dates back to previous periods almost as old as the region itself. During Medieval period, settlements have been developed above pre-existing Roman and Hellenistic structures while all Roman engineering products of road and water systems have been re-vitalized.

While some structures are restored as in the aqueducts of Olba or Eluissa-Sebaste, some are used as building material in their new constructions as in Mainland Castle of Korykos. Tradition in revitalization of previous structures has been continued during settlement process of Turkish period in the region, which have resulted with traditional rural settlements located on previous cultures. While accumulation of physical and cultural values all these eras onto each other has generated cultural landscape characteristics of the historic Olba territorium as defined in previous section, uncontrolled development of rural settlements have caused degradation of archaeological remains and evidences today. Although, impact of human activities on archaeological setting has much longer past due to existence of rural settlements, major development impacts on archaeological and natural values of the region have started with urbanization and modernization of agricultural techniques.

One of leading factors that have generated urbanization in the region is population changes, which have caused continuous population increase in coastal towns; while population in inland settlements (mountain villages) have been either decreased or stayed stable. Foundation of Erdemli district in 1954, by which watering opportunities of the area are increased with establishment of city organization, has affected initial population movements due to development of gardens for citrus fruits and vegetable farming (Koca, 1994:99). Availability of climatic conditions and fertile characteristics of its structure, new farmlands and gardens are established in coastal plains. Because of increase of agricultural activities, some of families living in inland rural settlements as well as nearby cities (such as Konya's Ereğli, Ermenek and Karaman districts) has moved towards coastal settlements.

Thus, there has been a population increase due to development of new agricultural areas in coastal settlements during 1960-1970s, while economical activities of inland settlements have depended on animal husbandry (animal husbandry-goat) and dry farming in wheat

cultivation (Koca, 1994:102). During this period, necessity of workmanship in agricultural activities has been supplied from population in mountain villages, who used to work in agricultural lands temporarily. Similarly; in settlements like Kanlıdivane, Kızılisalı, Hasanliler; population has decreased due to movements of some families to coastal towns during this period<sup>184</sup>. As a result, some of the village settlements in coastal areas are transformed into towns as in Limonlu, Arpaçbahşiş and Kumkuyu.

The second factor that has accelerated population increase in coastal towns is rise of tourism activities in 1970s. However, the recognition and enhancement of coastal archaeological sites of Silifke and Mersin for tourism purposes goes back to 1930s, when the potential of Pompeipolis (Solo) in Mezitli to attract tourists and integration of potentials of coastal beaches with archaeological assets is stated through the local newspaper of “Yeni Mersin”<sup>185</sup>.

Main developments related to tourism incentives have started in Kumkuyu, Ayaş, Kızılkalesi and Susanoğlu towns with construction of motels as well as daily tourism and camping areas located in archaeological sites. In order to support tourism developments, coastal areas have been administratively bounded to Silifke and Erdemli districts, by which planning activities would be easily executed. During this period, rural settlements of Kızılkalesi, Ayaş, Narlıkuyu and Susanoğlu have been administratively in village status, while all planning conditions are defined through additionally implementation plans of these two major districts, which are administratively separated from each other by Mintan River passing through Kızılkalesi settlement. So, while east section of Kızılkalesi has been planned according to implementation plans prepared by Erdemli Municipality, west section has been planned by Silifke Municipality. Tourism developments have gained significance during following decade arousing urbanization in coastal settlements. Major turning point in acceleration of tourism development and secondary-housing in the area has been ‘Western Icel Coastal TDP’ prepared and approved by the Ministry of Public Works and Settlements in 1993 (Figure 4.20).

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<sup>184</sup> In-depth interviews in Kanlıdivane in November 2008.

<sup>185</sup> Local Newspaper *Yeni Mersin*, 30.April.1936., “Ways for Enhancement from Tourism Values of Viranşehir should be seeked: The wide area from Mersin until and beyond Silifke is occupied with old assets and civilization ruins. While visiting these areas, person feels himself as in museum ruins. There are valuable assets staying subterranean as well as it is located above ground. The Viranşehir located 7-8 km from Mersin direction towards Silifke is one of them”.



By this plan, all coastal sections between Erdemli and Silifke are opened to new developments, most of which have been designated as tourism and secondary housing areas. Archaeological Sites of Akkale, Elauissa-Sebaste (Merdivenlikuyu), Korykos (Kızkalesi), Porto-Calamie (Narlıkuyu), Korykon-Antron (Cennet-Cehennem), Korasion (Susanoğlu) are depicted onto the plans. However, the Uzuncaburç-Kızkalesi Archaeological and Natural Site hasn't been included on this plan. This may be the result of preparation of the TDP before designation of this Conservation Site. Activities within existing Conservation Sites are defined according to their designation status, by which 1. Degree Archaeological and Natural Sites are defined for daily tourism activities and camping areas, while 3. Degree Archaeological Sites are defined as development areas for secondary-housing and tourism. Parallel to population increase, coastal settlements of Kızkalesi, Narlıkuyu, Susanoğlu and inland settlement of Uzuncaburç have gained Municipality status in 1992, which are donated with authority in preparation of implementation plans in local level. Following, Ayaş has administratively gained town status in 1999, seperating from Kumkuyu Municipality.

Thus, in 10-15 years time period, traditional rural settlements which are located on important archaeological settlements of the region have been administratively transformed from village to town status and have become responsible from planning of development and conservation zones in local levels. Second turning point in accelaration of development and construction activities that threaten archaeological and natural aspects of the region is Mersin-Karaman TDP, which has been prepared and approved by Ministry of Environment and Forest in 2005. Accordingly, inland areas of Erdemli-Silifke region are designated as new development areas, tourism areas and airport area to serve for tourism by which archaeological and natural aspects have become vulnerable against development impacts (Figure 4.21). As it is stated previously through the Chapter 2; recent legislative regulations, by which non-native Turkish citizens have become able to buy properties in Turkey, have accelarated development growth in coastal areas especially in Muğla and Antalya. Similarly, the coastal Municipalities in the study area such as Ayaş, Kanlıdivane, Kızkalesi, Narlıkuyu have become ambitious to open new development areas for secondary-housing to sell to foreigners. Accordingly, number of foreigners that have settled in region has increased during the last few years<sup>186</sup>.

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<sup>186</sup> Information obtained during in-depth interviews in Kızkalesi and Ayaş in August 2008.

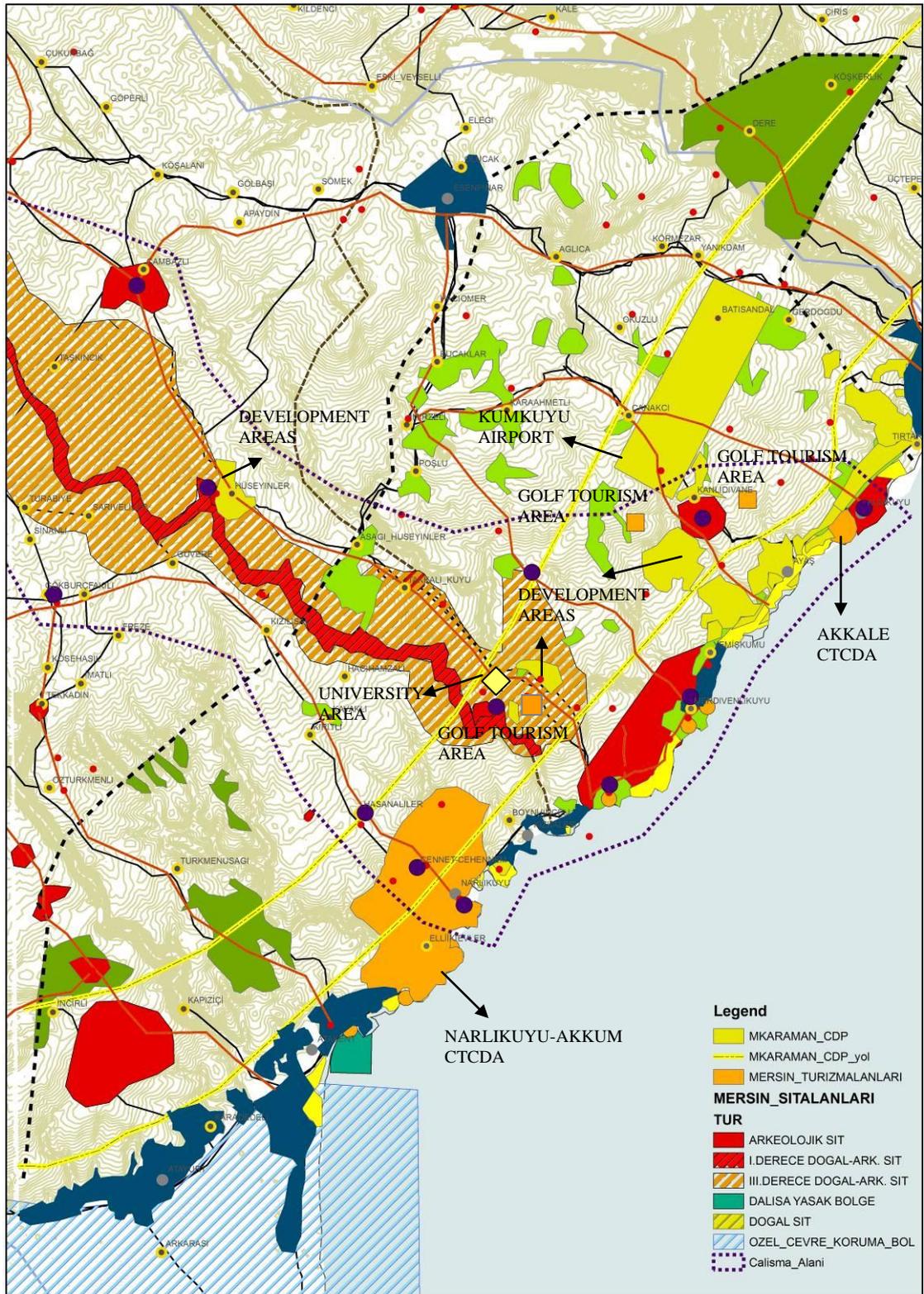


Figure 4.21 Land-use decisions brought by Mersin-Karaman TDP, which is prepared by Ministry of Environment and Forest in 2005

Therefore all, southern section of Mersin-Silifke highway including Kumkuyu, Ayaş, Kızıkalesi and Narlıkuyu towns have been occupied with secondary housing and tourism constructions with 3-5 storeys heights, while recent constructions have reached up to 10-15 storey heights especially in Ayaş and Kızıkalesi towns. These developments have continued through 3. Degree Archaeological Sites as seen in Yemişkumu, Elaiussa-Sebaste, Korykos, Narlıkuyu Archaeological Sites. Urbanization and secondary housing in coastal areas have reached until the borders of designated Archaeological and Natural Sites, where there are three important natural environments important for coastal ecosystem left within the region: Goksu wetland area, Limonlu and Alata dunes.

Today; archaeological remains located in east section of ancient Korykos settlements could have survived due to existence of designated protected areas reaching until Elaiussa-Sebaste, while the west of Korykos has been totally disappeared due to development of contemporary town (Figure 4.22 A-B). Another problem in physical development of coastal towns as in Kızıkalesi and Ayaş town is construction of high-rise buildings, which can be seen from distant locations such as tower and castle structures located at northern vicinities of ancient settlement. Thus, urbanization in coastal areas has negatively affected not only coastal zone itself but also inland areas that in visual relationships with them since mass sprawls and high-rise constructions have interrupted physical and visual relation of coastal areas with their inlands (Figure 4.23). Similarly, second group of construction has started in northern sections of Kızıkalesi as Turkuaz Residences. They are located within ancient rural and tower settlements. Although they have two storey building heights, due to topographical characteristics, these houses can be seen from very distant locations competing with ancient tower structures (Figure 4.24).



Figure 4.22 (A-B) Development impacts in Korykos (Source: Personal Archive, 2008)

Figure 4.23 Urbanization in Ayaş (Source: Personal Archive, 2008)



Figure 4.24 Urbanization in Kızılkalesi (Source: Personal Archive, 2008)

While 3. Degree Archaeological Sites have been subjected to development impacts, 1. Degree Archaeological Sites are generally enhanced for daily tourism and recreational activities for camping or beach uses. Although, providing accessibility from public benefits of view are aimed by these uses, coastal archaeological sites are subjected to various problems due to uncontrolled use of archaeological elements by campers, litter and lack of presentation quality.

**- Agricultural activities:**

Another reason that has caused negative impacts in the region is use of machinery in agricultural activities. According to Koca (1994:297, 312), I. and II. degree fertility farmlands in Erdemli constitute % 3.7 of total amount and they are located along river basins and coastal plains. Although, the amount is small in number, economic capacity of agricultural activities in this limited area has been important for the region. Erdemli lemon gardens has constituted % 34.8 amount of total production of Turkey during 1990s. However, because of opening of coastal areas to tourism and occupation of coastal plains with secondary-housing developments; fertile farmlands have been replaced by mass constructions by which agricultural activities are shifted from coastal lowlands towards upper sections (% 80 in amount), which constitute VII. degree agricultural productivity.

Thus, local people have recently started to open large agricultural terraces by using excavators in order to increase economic efficiency and obtain more products in these areas. This intervention, which causes modification of terrains, has started from Erdemli-Limonlu area few decades ago and spread towards upper sections of Ayaş and Kızılkalesi in parallel with development of watering projects and acceleration of agricultural activities.

Some of these large-scaled agricultural terraces have developed on 3. Degree Archaeological and Natural Sites of Ayaş, Kızıkalesi and Hüseyinler which possess high content of ancient rural settlements (Figure 4.24). Thus, some of these interventions have caused destruction of archaeological traces such as rock-cut press areas, cisterns, roman roads as well as ancient agricultural terraces. They also change original topographical character of the region decreasing natural vegetation aspects as well (Figures 4.25 and 4.26). After improvement of irrigation capacities, various modern agricultural terraces have been opened by using dynamites and heavy machines, which have resulted with destruction of various archaeological assets due to these large scale terrain modifications during this process. Seven locations, where archaeological remains are severely damaged, have been recently depicted by related authorities. Two of these modifications destructed one of the best conserved stone paved Roman Road examples of the region (Figures 4.27).

The studies were stopped by the Silifke Museum; and following Adana Regional Conservation Council has declared a decision so that before opening of such agricultural terraces people would have to take permission from the Museums<sup>187</sup>. Similarly, rock-cut press areas are prepared before they are destructed in large scale rock blocks to be utilized in construction of terrace walls by using dynamites and machines in north hinterland of Korykos. Therefore, the section between Kızıkalesi and Hüseyinler settlements are under severe threat of such interventions for agricultural purposes.



Figure 4.25 (A-B) Agricultural terraces and an ancient rock-cut grape press area prepared to be destructed with dynamites (Source: Personal Archive, 2008)

Figure 4.26 Infrastructural impacts in Hüseyinler (Source: Personal Archive, 2008)

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<sup>187</sup> Information obtained from the Silifke Museum and Mersin Provincial Special Administration. The people are obliged to take permissions for their agricultural activities within 3. Degree Natural and Archaeological Sites according to the Principle Decision of HC with no 658. Adana Regional Conservation Council has reminded this principle.



Figure 4.27 Roman road destructed during opening of modern agricultural terraces in Kızıkalesi-Hüseyinler road (Source: *Personal Archive, 2008*)

Not only physical and topographical aspects of natural environment; but also landscape characteristics of the region have been decreasing since ancient times due to human uses. Among them, *Sedir* forests, which have been exploited for commercial purposes during ancient periods have become endemic. Important economical resource of ancient periods - *sedir* forests- have been decreased and remained very limited throughout the Province due to their excessive use since ancient times.

*Sedir* forestry is stated as nationally endemic for Turkey and is found only high section of the Taurus Mountains. For this purpose special projects are being carried out by Mersin Governorship in order to develop *Sedir* forests throughout province (Mersin Valiliği, 2008; Koca, 1994:86)

Recent surveys conducted within 15 and 20 years intervals related to characteristics of Mediterranean vegetation (maquies-heathland) located within Korykos (Kızıkalesi) and its hinterlands have shown that there is a severe decrease in number of local vegetation<sup>188</sup> because of human impacts. Accordingly; number of endemic flora which is counted as 180 during 1980s has been diminished up to 3 in late 1990s. These endemic floristic types are located in rocky formations as seen in environs of ‘Gömeç Kule’, ‘Gücük (Küçük) Kule’ and ‘Mercimeköreni’ at north of Kızıkalesi (Öcal et all, 1999:11).

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<sup>188</sup> The studies carried out in the region by Davis (1985) stated 170 endemic types within the region, while latter studies carried out by Öcal and his friends put forward only 3 endemic species within the same area (Öcal, et all, 1999:11).

**- Rural Development Impacts:**

Development of rural settings on existing archaeological settlements puts dilemma resulting with both negative and positive impacts as seen in inland settlements which still continue their traditional characteristics like Hüseyinler, Uzuncaburç, Uğuralanı, Canbazlı, Kızılisalı. On one hand; existence and active use of these settlements have prevented archaeological environments that have spread through a wide geographical context from total desertation and destruction while uncontrolled interventions resulting from daily traditional lifestyles have put negative impacts. The residents are still liable to use ancient remains as reuse stone material, while their interventions in their gardens also create risk for underground archaeological assets. There are still events as recorded by Silifke Museum in 2002 due to re-use of archaeological element in building construction in 3. Degree Archaeological Site of Canbazlı<sup>189</sup>, which is followed by the execution of legal procedures for responsible resident. Moreover, opening of modern agricultural terraces take place in villages which economically depend on agriculture as in Hüseyinler, Canbazlı, Karaahmetli, Kanlıdivane and Merdivenlikuyu, where irrigation conditions have been improved due to projects -like Aksıfat Watering Project- established during past few years.

Tourism developments and urbanization have affected traditional rural settings located in coastal areas as well. In settlements like Merdivenlikuyu, Yemişkumu, Kızkalesi and Narlıkuyu traditional houses have been subjected to several alterations due to rapid growth of settlement by which and are replaced with reinforced concrete structures. Additionally, traditional lifestyles which have depended on agriculture and animal husbandry has been replaced with tourism activities starting from 1980s. Many families have settled in coastal towns to run tourism business. Besides, some of local people, who have traditional economic resources have wanted to get benefit from tourism potentials of region. This has aroused construction activities within archaeological sites so that they could run pensions or small motels for tourists or they have sold their farmlands for construction of secondary houses and hotels as in Kızkalesi and Ayaş.

So, today; while traditional coastal settings are exposed to physical and social changes due to tourism and secondary housing; inland rural settlements such as Kızılisalı, Hüseyinler,

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189 Silifke Museum. Date/Decision: 04.12.2002/1027 dated by Silifke Museum to Cumhuriyet Başsavcılığı in Münasip Location of Canbazlı

Hasanaliler, Uğuralanı and Uzuncaburç continue their traditional and cultural lifestyles depended on agriculture. However, reinforced concrete constructions replace traditional stone masonry houses in these settings as well.

**- *Infrastructural Constructions:***

Increase of population during last twenty years in the region has resulted with arouse of infrastructural necessities among which transportation has been the major problem. Infrastructural developments mainly occurred for improvement of tourism and agricultural sectors. Construction of highways and roads, marinas, hotels are to increase tourism capacity of the region. However, these developments have put severe threats on archaeological sites.

Mersin-Silifke road, which has already caused destruction of citadel walls, a church and colonnaded street of Korykos and important buildings of Elauissa-Sebaste is revised and enlarged in 2005 by General Directorate of Road Infrastructrue in order to improve transportation capacity of the region for tourism activities. This road is main connection axis between Mersin and Silifke cities while it connects Mersin and Antalya Provinces in regional scale. This intervention has caused destruction of necropolis area located between Elauissa-Sebaste and Korykos, during when salvage excavations by Mersin Museum are executed in order to transport some of in-situ archaeological assets to the museum. Parallel to tourism developments Kumkuyu marina has been constructed in Akkale archaeological site which has caused destruction of the ancient port.

Similarly, secondary roads which provide connection of inner village settlements have followed existing historic routes, where remains of Roman roads can be still seen in some portions today as in Yemişkumu-Kanlıdivane, Hüseyinler-Kızıkalesi-Cambazlı, Uzuncaburç-Uğuralanı, Elauissa-Sebaste-Çatıören roads. Interventions related to improvement of existing transportation activities have caused destruction of these Roman roads. Besides; attempts of responsible authorities to improve accessibility of archeological sites for tourists have caused destruction of archaeological sites themselves. During site presentation studies in Kanlıdivane and Cennet-Cehennem, which were conducted by Provincial Administration Office during 1990s, centre of ancient settlements were destroyed by autopark areas or service facilities. Similarly, enlargement of existing Merdivenlikuyu-Çatıören road conducted by Ayaş Municipality in 2008 has caused

destruction of some remains in Çatiören, while interventions to turning and stop points for tourist buses in Merdivenlikuyu location has been rejected by excavation headship since it would give harm to archaeological remains of Elauissa-Sebaste. Additionally, construction of Kumkuyu airport, which is located with a very close distance to Kanlıdivane, is about to be implemented as it is designated through Mersin-Karaman Territorial Development Plan. In addition to direct impacts of the airport itself, the heavy traffic and service necessities that will be aroused by airport will result with more infrastructural constructions.

In addition to infrastructural construction related to tourism sector, development of irrigation projects like Aksıfat Watering Project increases agricultural capacity of region which results with construction of watering pools and modern terraces. In addition to direct physical impacts of modern terraces, water pipes which provide distribution of water throughout settlements pass through ancient remains or over Roman roads and cause physical harm and impact visual quality of archaeological sites as in Canbazlı Church or Hüseyinler Village (Figure 4.26). Today, starting from Limonlu towards Silifke, coastal and rural villages have developed their irrigation capacities including Ayaş, Kızkalesi and Hüseyinler. Similarly, projects in Narlıkuyu will be completed and settlements located in upper sections such as Hasanaliler and Kızılisalı will face similar problems.

***- Illegal Building Constructions:***

Main problems occurred throughout designated Archaeological Sites are illegal constructions and building interventions executed without permissions of responsible authorities or against decisions of Conservation and Development Plans. Parallel to urban growths and development rates in the region, intense of illegal interventions on Archaeological and Natural Sites have increased (Appendix F). Accordingly, in coastal towns such as Narlıkuyu, Kızkalesi and Ayaş, rate of illegal constructions is high and generally stems from desire to get benefit from tourism developments by constructing pensionships and small motels. Lack of development controls and execution of punishments by related authorities as well as planning and management problems resulted from current conservation and development plans aroused illegal constructions as will be discussed in next section. In inland settlements, illegal interventions generally stem from modifications of users according to their needs without taking permission from Museums, since they find procedural conditions time consuming.

**- *Animal Husbandry and Barn use:***

One of the conflicts occurred within archaeological sites is utilization of archaeological sites to provide shelters and barns for animal groups as seen especially in archaeological remains located at northern section Kızkalesi which spread into a wide geographical context including various remains that belong to ancient rural settlements. Tradition of animal keeping especially during spring and winter periods within these remains still goes on as in Gömeç Tower location. Location of animals within archaeological sites has caused conflicts between local people, some of whom have applied to related authorities to deal with this problem.

In 2006, there has been an official application to Erdemli Sub-governorship and Kızkalesi Municipality by the headship of Sarıkeçililer Union informing that there are local people who have located their animals within ruins of Saraykale by refunctioning them into barns and they harm environment visited for recreational and touristic purposes. Kızkalesi Municipality has applied to Mersin Museum for field investigations. Before officials from the Museum have conducted their investigation, people have left the area with their animals. In another occasion, officials from Erdemli Sub-governorship have investigated in Kızılören area and has decided that location of animals within archaeological remains is harmless. Accordingly; Adana Regional Conservation Council has decided that traditionally continued animal-husbandry and goat groups are part of regional fauna. Similarly, Kızkalesi Municipality believes in that location of animal groups within archaeological sites provides control of environment, since they cannot achieve security in such a large area against illegal excavations for treasure purposes<sup>190</sup>. While existance of animal groups throughout archaeological sites are stated as harmless or even positive for the security of archaeological remains by responsible authorities, their impact on natural landscape of region should have been evauted.

**- *Security and Vandalism:***

Theft and illegal excavations are important threats for archaeological environments especially located away from human populations since content of archaeological remains has spread over a large amount of geographical context and control of such large area is problematic. Especially, ancient tower and castle settlements that are located far from

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<sup>190</sup> In-depth interviews in Kızkalesi Municipality in August 2008.

settlement areas, where remains are dense, survived and visible, are more vulnerable against illegal excavations. There are destructions caused by illegal excavations for treasure purposes such as in Hıdırlıkale, Hüseyinler, Olba, northern section of Korykos.

According to the records of Olba archaeological survey group, number of illegal excavations in Olba has been increased after closure of Uzuncaburç Gendarmerie Station. They have investigated 22 illegal excavations most of which are conducted along the Seytan Valley. They also identified that human portrait reliefs on sarchopagus in south necropolis has been destructed to search for treasure in it, which have resulted with its translocation from its original context and moved to Silifke Museum in coordination with Silifke Sub-governorship, archaeological survey group, Silifke Museum, Uzuncaburç Municipality and District Command of Gendarmerie (Erten and Özyıldırım, 2005; Özyıldırım, 2006:49).

Similarly, prior threat on Adamkayalar rock-cut tombs results from security problems caused by thefts and vandalism. Destruction impacts can be seen from pieces of blocks fallen down from original rock surface. Such an event has occurred once again, where dynamites were used for destruction of rock-cut tombs to search for treasure.

Moreover, vandalism generated by the owners is another threat, which takes place in archaeological sites that are subject to dense development pressures. After the designation status of their building-lots are revized from 3. Degree Archaeological Site up to 1. and 2. Degrees status according to new information coming from archaeological excavation or survey studies; owners of the area may destruct the existing archaeological remains on purpose in order to erase archaeological evidence. Recently, such attempts have occurred in Kızıkalesi and Ayaş (Merdivenlikuyu).

**- Future Threats:**

In addition to current problems generated by development impacts and human activities; threats stemming from future development policies put severe risk for archaeological and natural values of Erdemli-Silifke coastal region. Tourism and agriculture are the two main economical sectors on which future policies are structured. Preliminary decisions and strategies related to these sectors have been defined through Mersin-Karaman Territorial Development Plans, while detailed decisions are about to be conducted through two

sectoral plans ‘Mersin Tourism Master Plan and Mersin Agriculture Master Plan’ that are being prepared in provincial level by related authorities<sup>191</sup>. According to Mersin-Karaman TDP, the population development for Kızılkalesi and Ayaş towns is projected as 30.000 by 2025<sup>192</sup>. This shows that there will be more development pressures in archaeological sites and their unity, since these two towns possess wide geographic coverage of archaeological settlements.

The north of Kanlıdivane Archaeological Site is designated as Kumkuyu Airport area in order to increase tourism capacity of Erdemli-Silifke region. The project area selected for airport is located at north of Kanlıdivane archaeological site arousing new urban development areas around it. Similarly, location of new tourism areas have been directed to existing archaeological and natural sites since they are the only unspoilt and conserved areas left after mas sprawls of secondary-housing in the region. Akkale Tourism Area, Cennet-Cehennem Culture and Tourism Conservation and Development Area are located by coastal archaeological and natural sites while project areas related to golf tourism in Kızılkalesi and Ayaş towns are located in vicinities of Korykos and Elauissa-Sebaste. In addition to their direct impacts on archaeological and natural sites they are located within or nearby; tourism developments in the region will increase urbanization, secondary housing and infrastructural constructions especially in inland sections.

In order to improve transportation capacity of the region for projected activities and future population increase, Mersin-Antalya highway and railway routes are defined through the plan. Accordingly, they pass through inland areas where a number of tower settlements and ancient farmhouses connected to each other with roman roads are located such as Çatıören, Adamkayalar. In addition to sectoral developments for tourism, development projects regarding improvement of agricultural capacity in the region will continue during following years. With this respect, Hasanaliler and Kızılisalı will have watering systems which will arouse risks on development of modern agricultural terraces as experienced in Hüseyinler and Ayaş cases.

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<sup>191</sup> In-depth interviews in Special Provincial Administration in 26 August 2008.

<sup>192</sup> Çevre ve Orman Bakanlığı, *Mersin-Karaman Planlama Bölgesi 1/100.000 Ölçekli Çevre Düzeni Planı Plan Açıklama Raporu*, p. 21-22 ([www.cedgm.gov.tr/mk/mk\\_plan\\_aciklama\\_raporu.doc](http://www.cedgm.gov.tr/mk/mk_plan_aciklama_raporu.doc); accessed in 13.10.2009)

Table 4.2 Future development threats on archaeological and natural sites brought by Mersin-Karaman Territorial Development Plan

		Akkale	Kanlıdiv.	Çatören	Kızkalesi Hinterland-Adamkayalar	Cennet-Cehennem Narlıkuyu	Hasanali. Kızılisalı
Development Areas	Urbanization & Secondary Housing	-	●	-	●	●	-
	Tourism development	●	●	-	●	●	-
	University Area	-	-	-	●	-	-
Infrastructural Developments	Mersin-Ant. Highway	-	-	●	●	-	●
	Kumkuyu Airport	-	●	-	-	-	-
	Agricultural Watering projects	-	-	-	●	-	●

In upper sections of region, dam construction is planned to supply water for nearby settlements. This development will accelerate agricultural and urbanization developments as well. Moreover, some settlements such as Sariaydın which is a traditional settlement located at the route of historic Uzuncaburç water channel route stays within the dam area. Therefore all; the future development of the region will increase pressures on archaeological sites (Table 4.2). In conclusion; the problems and threats analyzed on archaeological and natural characteristics can be summarized as in the following:

- There are combined effects of natural and man-caused impacts which affect some of the remains seriously. Coastal areas are degraded by urbanization, tourism and secondary housing constructions; while inland sections are destructed by modern agricultural terraces (Figure 4.28; Table 4.2).
- Occupation of fertile farmlands in coastal plains by mass constructions has shifted agricultural activities towards inland. Increase in irrigation capacities and use of machinery have resulted in severe topographical modifications and destruction of both agricultural and natural values. This has replaced dry farming products which are typical to local landscape and vegetation characteristics of Mediterranean region including olive-trees, vineyards with goods cultivated in green houses.
- The increase of tourism activities in the region have already caused changes in local traditional lifestyles which have based on agriculture and animal-husbandry. This will increase and effect inland areas as well in near future due to acceleration of tourism developments.

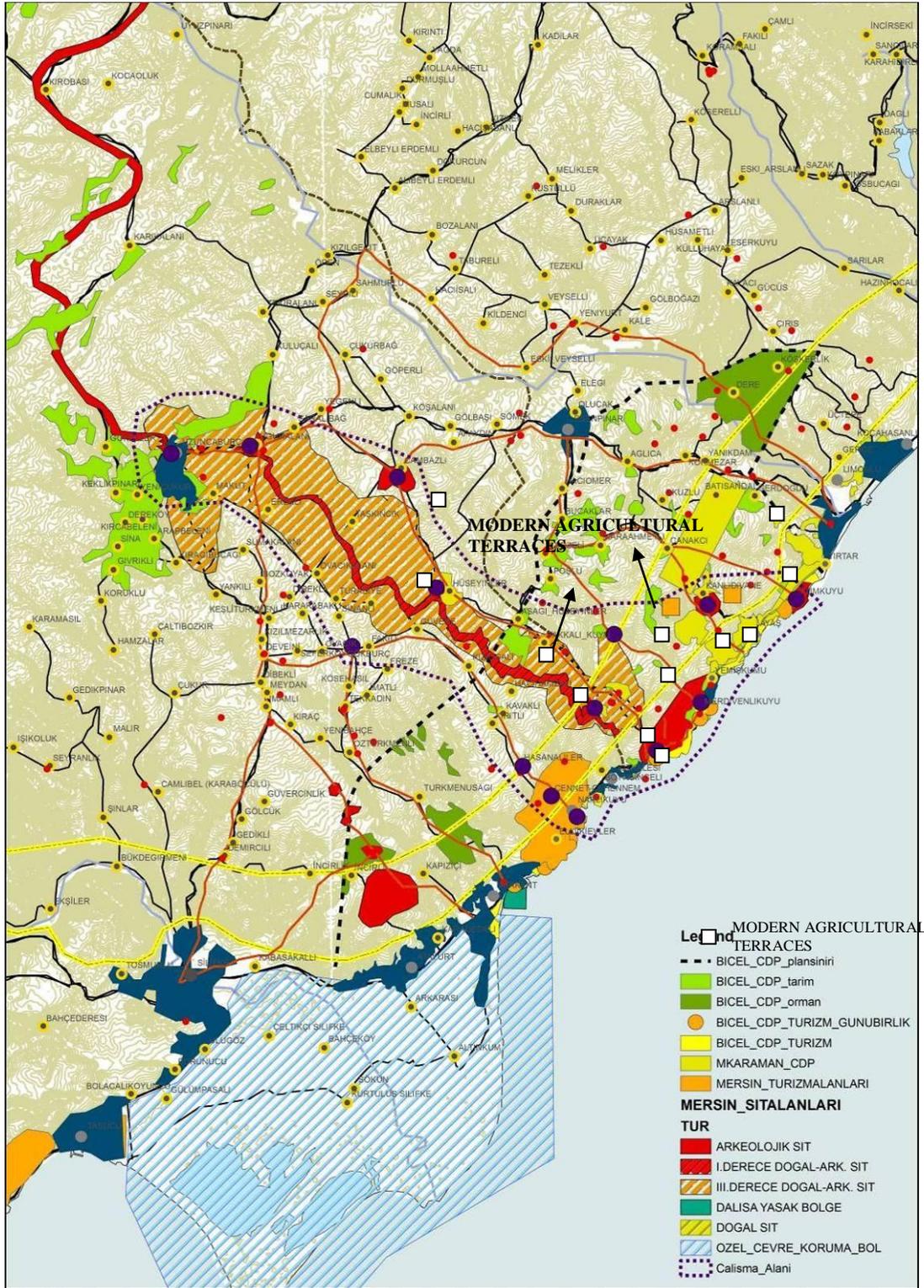


Figure 4.28 Regional development impacts: Land-uses aroused by TDPs and modern agricultural terraces opened by local people

### **4.2.3 Legal and Administrative Problems**

The problems mentioned in the previous section mainly stem from legal and administrative conflicts as a result of existing planning and management context of Turkey. For this purpose, discussions related to administrative problems in the region are analyzed under the headings defined in Chapter 2 as ‘survey and registration process; preparation of plans, implementation process related to planning programs; application of financial tools and finally control and monitoring process’ (Table 4.4).

#### **4.2.3.1 Problems related to Survey and Registration Process**

Inventory and survey is the fundamental and important stage of decision-making process in order to provide an appropriate basis for following stages, by which future strategies are developed accordingly. In this sense, problems related to identification of archaeological resources and registration studies in the region can be stated as lack of inventory studies, changes in designations status and misinformation among responsible authorities. Firstly, survey and registration studies related to archaeological and cultural assets of the area aren’t complete yet. Uzuncaburç water system, which is one of the remarkable archaeological heritage of the region, has been recently registered, when the Municipality has applied to Adana Regional Conservation Council for rehabilitation and restoration of the channel. Similarly; ancient water systems of Elauissa-Sebaste-Korykos and Olba; several roman roads aren’t registered yet; while Kızılören remains located in Yemişkumu has been recently registered.

There are several important examples of ancient industrial spaces which are integral components of rural settlements located within the hinterlands of settlements. Identification of these traces especially rock-cut press areas is difficult since they are not as visible as building remains. Therefore, there are several examples which are located out of designated areas as in north of Kızıkalesi town. As a result, initial registration studies that have been conducted during 1980s and early 1990s are kept until the increase of development activities in inland sections, as a result of selling process of State Treasury properties during recent years. During such selling process; some archaeological sites are added into existing designation boundaries as in cases of Çanakçı in Kanlıdivane and Kızıkalesi according to in-situ surveys of Museum.

Table 4.3 Problems occurred during decision-making process in case-study area

<b>1</b>	<b>Survey and Registration Process</b>	<b>NOTES</b>
Survey	Lack of archaeological surveys and inventories	Whole region
	Lack of underwater surveys	Whole region
	Lack of survey related to flora and fauna and their habitat	Whole region
	Lack of identification in values of rural setting	Whole region
Regis.	Lack of registration studies	Whole region
	Changes in designation status	Kızkalesi, Merdivenlikuyu
	Lack of coordination among responsible authorities	Whole region
	Inadequate buffer zones around Cultural Asset and Arch. Sites	Kızkalesi, Merdivenlikuyu
Arch. Exca.	Damages caused by excavations	Merdivenlikuyu, Uzunca.
	Control of survey and excavation studies	Uzuncaburç
	Lack of coordination between survey and excavation group and local people, municipalities	Merdivenlikuyu, Uzuncaburç, Kızkalesi
<b>2</b>	<b>Planning Process</b>	
CDP	Lack of CDP increasing illegal constructions	Kızkalesi, Narlıkuyu
	Lack of financial, technical resources and professional staff	Whole municipalities
	Weak integration with the town it is located	Ayaş, Kumkuyu
	Lack of involvement of NGOs, local people into planning process	Whole region
	Lack of interdisciplinary studies during survey stages	Whole region
D. P.	No implementation plans	Whole rural settlement
	Irrelevance between CDP and development plan decisions	Ayaş, Uzuncaburç
TDP	Development impacts on conservation sites	Whole region
	Weak involvement of local administration into planning process	Uzuncaburç, Narlıkuyu
	Lack of consensus with responsible authorities about TDPs	Whole region
Coast Plan.	Problems in designation of coastline	Narlıkuyu, Ayaş, Kızkalesi
	Partial development condition	Narlıkuyu, Ayaş, Kızkalesi
	Coastal intervention for tourism purposes	Ayaş, Kızkalesi
	Exemptions for tourism developments	Akkale
<b>3</b>	<b>Implementation Process</b>	
Zoning	Insufficient buffer zones around conservation sites	Korykos, Ayaş, Akkale, Kanlıdivane
	New archaeological information in 3. degree archaeological sites	Korykos, Elauissa-Sebaste
	Insufficient height and setback distances in archaeological sites	Kumkuyu, Ayaş, Kızkalesi
	General metric zoning in shore-strips	Kızkalesi, Ayaş, Narlıkuyu,
	Lack of height control in coastal legislations	Kızkalesi, Ayaş,
Expropriation and Interchange	Lack of bartering and expropriation program	Uzuncaburç, Ayaş, Kızkal.
	Weak coordination between authorities: lack of excavation program into expropriation programs	Merdivenlikuyu (Ayaş)
	Problems in land readjustment process	Korykos
	Ownership problems	Whole region
	Loss of traditional characteristics by dislocation of local people	Cennet-Cehennem, Kanlıdivane
	Problems in similar types of farmlands	
Financial Tools	Planning of new areas for dislocated people	Uzuncaburç, Kızkalesi
	Low income level of local people	Inland village settlements
	Lack of participation of local people in common economical programs	Uzuncaburç
<b>4</b>	<b>Problems related to Control and Monitoring Process</b>	
	Lack of systematic control surveys	Whole region
	Avoid of responsible authorities from destruction of illegal intervent.	Ayaş, Kızkalesi, Narlıkuyu
	Lack of institutional coordination	Whole region
	Lack of visitor management in presented sites	Whole region
	Illicit excavations	Whole region

Archaeological survey and excavation studies conducted by archaeological departments of Universities in both regional and site scale as in Korykos, Olba, Uzuncaburç and Elauissa-Sebaste Archaeological Sites are increased during the last few years. This situation has aroused new information related to unregistered areas and for the content of existing ones which has resulted with changes in designation status or boundaries of protected sites. These changes have caused severe conflicts among responsible authorities, owners of properties and scientific research groups as in Korykos and Elauissa-Sebaste cases.

In addition to lack of inventory and registration studies in the region, existing boundaries of protected sites are not appropriate with natural and archaeological context of the area. The 3. Degree Archeological Site which embraces Korykos and Elauissa-Sebaste ancient settlements are defined so as to depict the area onto 1:25.000 scaled maps. But, there is no reference for defining boundaries of such zonings in reference to the relationship of ancient settlements with their hinterland areas. So, some of them have stayed outside this zoning.

Besides; while most of ancient tower and castles or farmhouse complexes including building remains integrated with rock-cut cisterns, industrial places and agricultural areas located in their environment are registered as ‘Archaeological Sites’, some examples such as Gömeç Kule and Güçük Kule are registered as Immobile Cultural Asset. The boundaries of registered areas and their buffer zones are defined according to boundaries of the building lot they are located within. This has caused lack of buffer zones around the structures or building groups and disconnects them with agricultural traces located around them.

There are also problems regarding the conduct of archaeological excavation studies as in the case of Uzuncaburç. As it is stated in section 2.3.2; there are some legislative obligations that have to be obeyed by excavation groups in means of informing related authorities and the Ministry about new findings. Since, the group staff in Uzuncaburç has tried to send their findings abroad without informing the representative of Ministry, their excavation licence has been cancelled in 2006<sup>193</sup>. Another problem during excavation studies has arisen from lack of coordination between excavation group, Municipalities and local people since research groups submit their excavation programme about locations of intervention areas and content of their study to the Ministry as the central authority.

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<sup>193</sup> In-depth interviews in Uzuncaburç in August 2008.

However, during their geological or geomorphological surveys which they have to study in larger scale they have to make interventions in several locations. In both cases of Uzuncaburç and Merdivenlikuyu, local people have complaint about damages or interventions conducted in their gardens without their permissions<sup>194</sup>.

In addition to lack of identification of archaeological resources in terrestrial section, there isn't inventory of underwater heritage in the region. Although, it possesses a high number of port cities and harbors located in coastal areas, content and geographical coverage of marine archaeology including submerged sections and shipwrecks aren't known. The only designated area as 'prohibited area for diving' is stated in Susanoğlu.

Traditional rural houses, which reflect architectural and local craftsmen skills of the region aren't legally registered yet. In 2005, Uzuncaburç Municipality has applied to Adana Regional Conservation Council for registration of traditional rural houses located in Archaeological Site as Immobile Cultural Assets so as to restore them for tourism purposes. Adana RCC has decided to demolish three of them since they stay within the excavation area defined by archaeological survey group, who has planned to excavate archaeological remains located under these buildings.

However, some of these buildings have been constructed in late 19 or early 20. century and possess one of the most conserved examples of timber workmanship throughout the settlement. This experience has put severe conflict from conservation policies and approaches since a cultural layer is decided to be demolished in order to explore remains of an another historic layer another by authorized institution of the MoCT.

Additionally, local landscape characteristics including important and endemic flora and fauna species of the region aren't protected yet, so they are vanished due to human activities and development impacts especially during the past few years as in species located hinterland of Korykos. Similarly, important geological formations such as Limonlu coastal area defined as Important Nature Area by related scholars (section 3.1) and coastal dunes of Elauissa-Sebaste aren't designated by natural conservations areas.

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<sup>194</sup> Focus Group interviews in Ayaş-Merdivenlikuyu in October 2008 and in-depth interviews in Uzuncaburç Municipality in August 2008.

#### 4.2.3.2 Problems related to Planning Process

Planning process which includes preparation of Conservation and Development Plans, Territorial Development Plans in regional scale and Implementation plans in local scale is the most important stage of decision-making process since principles of conservation and development aspects within and around conservation sites are defined according to these tools. Accordingly; the problems aroused during the preparation of these plans in the case-study area can be stated as in the following.

- *Problems related to Conservation and Development Plans:*

Although Erdemli-Silifke region possess wide geographical content of Conservation Sites, studies related to CDPs are not sufficient. The main problem of Kızıkalesi town is the lack of Conservation and Development Planning process, which couldn't be completed yet. Planning studies are conducted according to Additional Development Plans which has been prepared by Erdemli Municipality during 1990s and main decisions brought by Territorial Development Plans. Activities regarding construction regulations and related process are implemented according to coastal legislations and principle decisions for Archaeological Sites. Thus, without CDP, which is the major tool that provides integration of all other planning regulations and decisions, there are severe problems and conflicts regarding development and conservation activities in Kızıkalesi town. Similarly, Narlıkuyu Municipality who is responsible from large content of Archaeological Sites located within Narlıkuyu, Akkum, Cennet-Cehennem and Hasanaliler doesn't have CDP. While activities within conservation zones are conducted according to Principle Decisions of HC, conditions within new development zones are conducted according to Implementation Plans. So, this issue accelerates illegal interventions within Archaeological Sites.

Kumkuyu and Uzuncaburç CDPs are the major tools that have been applied since 1993 and 1999. Since, these plans are prepared before the legislation changes applied in 2004, they have some basic problems. Construction activities within conservation zones are defined according to zonings of designated status (Section 2.3.4). Accordingly; 1. Degree Archaeological Sites are defined as 'areas totally banned for any construction activities'; while in 2. Degree Archaeological Sites simple repairs of existing buildings can be continued. 3. Degree Archaeological Sites include construction criteria regarding floor heights, building-garden location within building lot, window sizes, finishing materials and colors, roofing constructions.

These conditions are generated from CDPs applied for Urban Conservation Sites. Defining such strict rules related to window, door, projection sizes of newly developed areas have no meaning in relation with archaeological context it is located within since they are not defined according to characteristics of the site (Appendix E). So; while 1. and 2. Degree Site status are defined as totally forbidden ‘*Island Zones*’ left isolated without any further decisions prepared for them, 3. Degree Archaeological Sites can be developed disregarding the archaeological and rural characteristics of the area (Figure 4.29).

Independent from the context it is located within; they are applied similar in Urban, Archaeological or Natural Sites. Moreover, through decisions of Kumkuyu CDP, existing traditional houses located on 1. Degree Archaeological Site are stated to be dismantled outside of Conservation Site. But in following decisions, convenience with existing local and traditional tissue is stated as the fundamental principle for new development zones. These two approaches are conflicting with each other. Through new development zones, street and building block regulations are defined through perpendicular streets so as to easy construction and infrastructural necessities of urban tissues. However, since most of these areas are developed above hinterland areas of ancient settlements as in Kızkalesi and Ayaş, the past landuses of the area which have based on ancient rural characteristics are replaced (Figure 4.30).

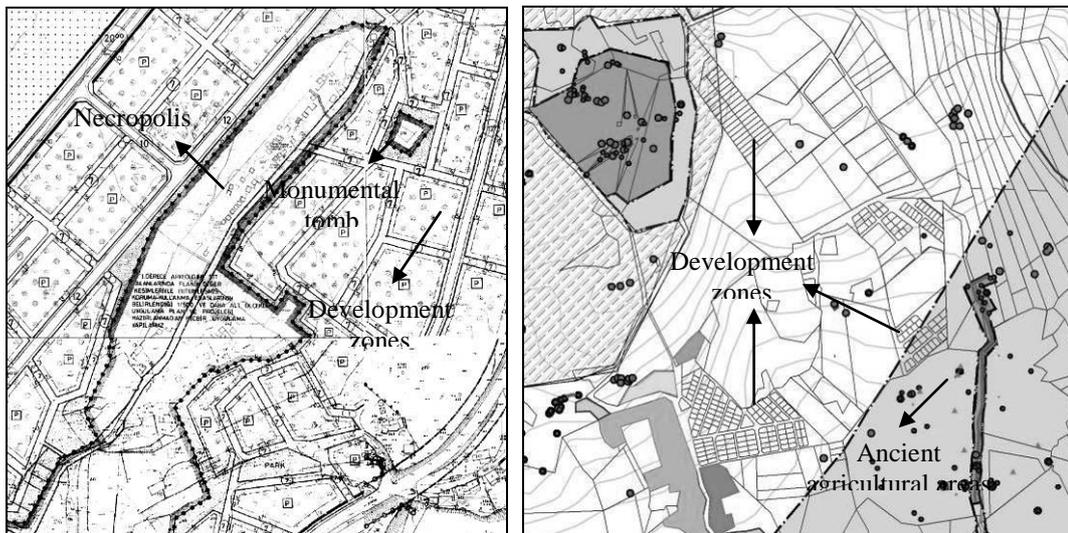


Figure 4.29 Zoning detail from Kumkuyu CDP for Elauissa-Sebaste

Figure 4.30 Parcellization studies for new development zones in Korykos

The problems aroused by changes in use of topography between ancient and contemporary settlements can be seen especially in connection borders of 1. and 3. Degree zones. Thus, planning decisions of Kumkuyu CDP prepared for coastal areas aren't integrated with physical, cultural and architectural characteristics of the towns they are prepared for.

On the other hand, the CDP prepared for Uzuncaburç has more sensitive approach since they are planned according to traditional characteristics and ownership status of the area. Accordingly, the physical tissue of the town continues its rural settlement characteristics through new development areas for special agricultural and forestation zones (Figure 3.80 in section 3.2.5.1.3).

- ***Problems aroused by Implementation Plans:***

Establishment of a number of municipalities on coastal areas, which are responsible from preparation of Development and Implementation Plans, have caused severe problems since continuity in planning process of coastal areas is fragmented. There are also conflicts between CDP and Implementation Plans which cause problems in integration of construction conditions in conservation zones with conditions brought for development zones within the rest sections of towns as in cases of Merdivenlikuyu and Uzuncaburç.

Since there isn't development or implementation plans for settlements in village status such as Hüseyinler, Canbazlı; building occupancy permissions are given by Mersin PLA after construction process if they are completed in convenient with building regulations defined by related legislations.

This process has resulted with loss of traditional characteristics of rural settlements since all the new buildings are constructed out of reinforced concrete with standardized planning schemes and architectural aspects. For new constructions, Mersin PLA has prepared planning typologies according to the needs of families living in rural areas considering height and planning ratios defined by related legislations (section 2.3.2). Accordingly; around 10 plan types are designed such as single storey buildings, two storey buildings with barns, storages and shop units located in ground floor. So, height and spatial characteristics of ground floor spaces are defined according their function<sup>195</sup>.

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<sup>195</sup> In-depth interviews in Mersin Provincial Local Administration in August 2008.

Since there aren't regular current maps in villages as in Hüseyinler; base maps have to be prepared individually by applicants during building construction process or before they apply to National Property Office for Treasury properties. Similarly, current plans related to building-lot situations are prepared individually by each applicant since there isn't a current plan prepared for the whole settlement as in Municipality areas.

- ***Problems aroused by Territorial Development Plans:***

Effects of macro-level planning tools are important especially in areas where Natural and Archaeological Sites spread in wide context as in Erdemli-Silifke region since the aim of TDPs are stated as to conserve values of Conservation Sites and sensitive areas against development impacts (section 2.3.4). However, TDPs prepared by two distinct Ministries – MoPWS and MoEF- in the region have caused severe threats on archaeological and natural values of the region since they have aroused development zones against to natural, archaeological and cultural characteristics of the area.

Accordingly, while all coastal sections are opened to secondary-housing and tourism developments by West Icel Coastal TDP, the second zone are opened to further developments by Mersin-Karaman CDP including airport areas and highways located close to archaeological and natural sites (section 4.1.2.2). Besides; due to lack of adequate inventory and information management systems of responsible authorities, designated sites of the region aren't included through the Mersin-Karaman TDP properly.

In result; these two plans have caused mass constructions developed parallel to the coastline which have destructed inland-coastal relationship, which has been historically planned and managed as a whole throughout centuries connecting coastal areas to inlands up to 30 km distance.

Furthermore; potentials of natural and archaeological sites of the region have not been considered while developing visions for sectoral decisions such as tourism or agriculture. Instead of using potentials of the area for diversification of tourism such as eco-tourism, common approaches are preferred such as golf tourism area as defined within archaeological sites in Kızılkalesi and Ayaş without considering topographical, landscape and climatic conditions of the region.

- ***Coastal Planning Problems:***

As mentioned before in section 2.3.3; major step in preparation of shore-strip plans is designation of coastline which is followed by defining building approach lines and shore-strips. Since, designation of the coastline hasn't been completed in several coastal Archaeological Sites such as Narlıkuyu, Development Plans cannot be prepared. Moreover, the illegal buildings located within I. and II. Shore Strip zones cannot be identified yet. Therefore, through a recent investigation conducted by District Command of Gendarmerie and Erdemli Subgovernorship in Narlıkuyu and Akkum locations, it is stated that 99 of existing buildings have been constructed within Treasury Properties, 37 of them are constructed in II. Degree Archaeological and Natural Sites, and 6 of them are constructed in Forest areas; while all of them stays within Shore-Strip zones defined according to the Coast Act no 3194<sup>196</sup>. So, all the buildings are illegal constructions.

Moreover, 'Partial Development' statement brought by related Regulations weakens the implementation of the 50 m. shore-approach; since in already developed coastal sections this approach is decreased down to 20 m. In this sense, coastal municipalities in the study-area have claimed that they have gained partial construction rights before execution of the Coast Act and continued to construct buildings up to 20 m. approach zone.

Accordingly, shore-strip distance in coastal sections of Narlıkuyu, Kızkalesi and Ayaş has diminished which has resulted with occupation of coastal areas with hotel constructions and secondary houses. This resulted with conflict among responsible authorities as in case of Ayaş town, where construction of high rise building in 20 m. shore-strip zone has been given to law court by Fiscal Directorate<sup>197</sup>.

Accelerated coastal tourism activities have increased development pressures on archaeological sites due to intervention demands for tourism purposes. Accordingly, the request of a tourism facility to make intervention by land reclamation to establish sun-bathing platform in coastal archaeological site in Ayaş is rejected by Adana Regional Conservation Council stating that it would give harm to both archaeological remains and geographical characteristics of the coastline itself (Adana RCC; decision no: 25.02.2005-437).

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<sup>196</sup> The Official document sent to Silifke Museum by Erdemli Subgovernorship in 21.11.1998 with no 479-5/82.

<sup>197</sup> In-depth interviews in Ayaş Municipality in August 2008

- ***Lack of planning capacity of responsible authorities:***

Municipalities located within case-study areas are established after 1992 donated with planning authorities related to both protected areas -Archaeological Sites- and the coastal areas, both of which are vulnerable against development impacts. Planning experiences of newly founded Municipalities are weak and they don't have enough technical, financial resources and professionals within their organizational structure to deal with such important and vulnerable heritage areas. This has caused problems related to planning process including revisions of CDPs a number of times as in the case of Kumkuyu and irrelevance among CDPs and Implementation Plans.

- ***Weak Involvement of NGOs and Local People into planning process:***

With revisions in 2004, involvement of interest groups especially NGOs and local people during preparation process of CDPs has become major goal (section 2.2.2). Since existing plans of Kumkuyu and Uzuncaburç Municipalities have been prepared before this date, expected outcomes of plans related to expectations, visions and goals of local people aren't included (Table 4.4). Similarly; NGOs such as local NGOs established by local residents of Merdivenlikuyu (Ayaş) or professional chambers such as Chamber of Architects haven't been included into planning process.

Since one of the important goals of TDPs is to achieve participation and integration of interest groups and collaboration among different administrations, Municipalities are invited to meetings during preparation of Mersin-Karaman TDP, where they could state their future expectations and visions. In this sense, integration of Municipalities has been so successful that the plan has become a preparation phase for Municipalities before they have established new development zones through settlement plans.

Besides, TDPs are expected to be strategic based plans which sectoral targets and visions according to realms of the region rather than specific land-use decisions. In this sense, Mersin-Karaman TDP has brought land-use decisions according to expectations of Municipalities, who have played active role in decision-making process of planning studies as in Kızıkalesi and Ayaş. With this respect, Kızıkalesi Municipality has put their demands for Golf Tourism and University Areas within the hinterlands of Korykos ancient settlement. It is obvious that such visions necessitate large amount of economical and

political investments and are far beyond capabilities of a local authority, which means there are outside actors directing local authorities.

Accordingly, it is clarified that the Chamber of Maritime Trade in Mersin, which has been looking for a suitable place for a nautical school in coastal region between Erdemli-Silifke, has discussed with Kızkalesi Municipality. Since Municipality has been looking for future visions which will upgrade their town, they have reserved an area for them<sup>198</sup>. Similarly, searching for a high-standard and alternative tourism investments in mass tourism during last years all throughout coastal areas of Turkey has also affected Kızkalesi and Ayaş Municipalities, so they have put reserve areas for golf tourism within their towns.

In result, besides solving problems of local residents living in the town, who are the main users and inside actors, expectations of outside actors are involved into planning process of TDPs in order to carry their towns into a higher economical level in means of future tourism activities. However, integration of protected areas and consensus of institutions responsible from their conservation –the Ministry of Culture and Tourism, Adana Regional Conservation Council- are eliminated during this process. The protected sites shown in Batı İçel Coastal TDP are kept with minimum update of new information and current protected sites. Conservation areas such as Uzuncaburç-Kızkalesi Archaeological and Natural Sites aren't shown on Mersin-Karaman TDP. So, the plan has put severe impacts on Conservation Sites.

Table 4.4 Information levels of local people related to further development projects in their settlements

Q. Do you have any information related to forthcoming projects related to agricultural, touristic and infrastructural investments in your settlement?						
	Ayaş		Kızkalesi		Uzuncaburç	
	Frequency	percentage	Frequency	percentage	Frequency	percentage
<b>Yes</b>	9	8	5	4.2	----	-----
<b>No</b>	103	92	114	95.8	112	100
<b>Total</b>	112	%	119	%	112	%

<sup>198</sup> In-depth interviews in Kızkalesi Municipality in August 2008

In conclusion, the problems aroused by during planning process including all planning tools in the region can be summarized as:

- Integration of updated information of Conservation Sites and related principles in higher level plans,
- Lack of historical, natural, social and cultural researches during TDPs. And instead of regional development strategies and sectoral targets, defining land-use decisions.
- Weak integration of Conservation Sites with development zones and the town its located within by leaving these totally banned construction areas as isolated 'island zones' in CDPs,
- Weak integration and involvement of interest groups especially local people, NGOs and administration authorities responsible from conservation into planning process.

#### **4.2.3.3 Problems related to Implementation Process**

Problems related to implementation process occurred throughout the case-study can be defined as problems related to zonings and enforcements, planning programs including expropriation and exchange studies and and implementation of financial tools.

##### ***- Problems related to Zoning:***

For archaeological environments main problems aroused by zoning and enforcements stem from the status of 3. Degree Archaeological and 2. and 3. Degree Natural Sites, where development activities are based on some definite conditions. These areas can be opened to tourism and secondary housing developments, where density ratios and building-heights are defined by Regional Conservation Councils. After parcellization studies in these Sites, construction permissions in each building-lot are given according to the results of sondage excavations that are carried out by Museums.

This condition has weakened realms of conservation purpose since location of sondage excavation throughout the building-lots becomes the major factor which determines whether that area is appropriate for construction or not. Even if some building-lots are banned from construction activities because of exploration of archaeological findings,

conservation continuity of that Archaeological Site is damaged since in other building lots are opened to development. Thus; 3. Degree Archaeological Sites in the case-study are totally occupied with secondary houses and motel constructions as in Yemişkumu, Merdivenlikuyu, Kızkalesi and Narlıkuyu harming unity among the Archaeological Sites which have interrupted with urban sprawls. So, in order to conserve continuity of Conservation Sites, archaeological research and excavation groups or responsible authorities such as Museums may revise designation status of an Archaeological Site from 3. degree up to 1. or 2. degree, which results with severe problems and conflicts between the owners and responsible authorities as in cases of Kızkalesi and Ayaş (Merdivenlikuyu).

Besides; the main pre-assumption in implementation of 3. Degree Archaeological Site status is that new information are always kept in subterranean level. However, as in several cases in Kızkalesi, there are archaeological traces depicted in natural landscape such as rock-cut press areas, ancient stone quarries or agricultural terraces which are not physically as dense and visible as architectural remains of that ancient settlement. In such areas; the excavation will be useless since they are already above the ground. Therefore, in order to protect these zones responsible authorities may designate such areas with 1. or 2. Degree Status. But this time; in such cases as in Kızkalesi and Ayaş, where number of such archaeological traces spread into a large geographical context, it will be impossible to designate all the areas with 1. and 2. Degree status.

On the other hand; 3. Degree Archaeological and Natural Sites are generally used as Buffer Zones within densely protected areas in several examples. But, these buffer zones have become useless in practice since they are occupied with constructions in time. Therefore all, reason for designation of 3. Degree Archaeological Sites may change from one case to another: either as Buffer Zones, or as potential areas where new information may come out; or to provide integration of Archaeological Site with its nearby natural environment. In all cases, they are vulnerable to be occupied by new developments. Therefore, implementations in 3. Degree Archaeological Site have always caused severe conflicts between development and conservation terms.

Control of height and set-back distances are important tools of zoning in Conservation Sites. However, the decisions brought by existing CDPs in the region aren't appropriate to provide sufficient relationship between the conservation and development zones. Accordingly, in the case of Ayaş; new development zones located in the south of

necropolis area of Elauissa-Sebaste Archaeological Site are revised by Adana Regional Conservation Council since new constructions located in front of the monumental-tombs would prevent their visibility and silhouette<sup>199</sup>.

Similarly; development conditions within shore-strips, which are defined according to metric zoning conditions as it is stated in Section 2.3.3, have problems in practice. Accordingly; all the coastal sections in the region are conserved through general metric zonings, although it is stated through related legislations that shore-strips can be defined according to natural and cultural boundaries of that area. Planning continuity and consistency in Archaeological Sites are degraded since while front sections are banned from constructions, back sections are destructed by new developments and urban growth. Besides; there isn't height control and related zoning obligations in newly developing areas through coastal planning legislations, which are very significant for scenic and aesthetic values of the coastal areas. So, highrise constructions in coastal areas of Ayaş and Kızkalesi have prevented visual quality of inland areas where ancient tower and castle settlements have been located.

- ***Ownership Problems and Planning Programs- Expropriation and Exchanges:***

Spreading through a wide geographical context, Conservation Sites includes variable ownership status as private and State Treasury properties. Juxtapositions of registrations, land-use and ownership status have aroused severe problems especially for coastal areas that are subject to tourism developments. In addition to existing ownership status, the conditions regarding the renting of State Treasury properties for private or incorporate entities have caused problems in the region.

The rate of private ownerships through designated areas is high since almost all Archaeological Sites stay within village settlements as in Uzuncaburç, Ayaş, Kızkalesi, Hüseyinler. Most of these properties are owned by Possession (*Zilyetlik*). In Hüseyinler case; during the record of ownerships by the State in 1950s, agricultural lands of local people, who have been dealing with wheat cultivation within 'Keletes', are registered to their owners and deeds are given accordingly. Rest of the areas have stayed within

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<sup>199</sup> Adana RCC, decisions no 30.05.2007-2702

Treasury properties. This situation has caused fragmented ownerships until a few years ago, when people have started to apply National Property Office to buy the rest of areas.

According to social surveys conducted with residents of Uzuncaburç, Kızkalesi, and Merdivenlikuyu; 53.6 percentage of respondents have stated that they have property within Archaeological Site, while 23.2 percentage of them don't have any. Rest of them has stated that they had no idea about it (23.2 %, mostly women). Accordingly, when types of properties according to designation status of their location are classified, it is seen that amount of agricultural lands within 1. and 3. Degree Archaeological Site constitutes the first group.

Second groups include dwelling units, which is followed by group of commercial units. Most of respondents have their own properties, while only a small group live or work with occupant status within Archaeological Site (Table 4.5). Some of designated Archaeological Sites belong to Village Incorporated Entity as in Canbazlı and Hüseyinler cases (Sections 3.2.1.2 and 3.2.2.4).

In some cases, although the property belongs to State Treasury, occupancy rights of traditional houses constructed by local people are given to their owners. So, this situation cause problems in Expropriation processes as in some cases in Uzuncaburç, since private ownership rights of the buildings are still valid while the land they are located is State Treasury property.

Table 4.5 Ownership status in Uzuncaburç, Kızkalesi and Merdivenlikuyu in relation with their locations within designated areas

Type	Designation Status			Total	Ownership Status			
	1. degree	2. degree	3. degree		Owner	Occupant	Treasury	Other
Dwelling	34	7	54	95	81	14	---	---
Commercial	18	---	7	25	12	13	---	---
Farmland	70	21	52	143	128	8	7	---
Other	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

As it is stated in section 2.3.4; Land Readjustment Process, Expropriation and Exchanges studies are the main tools applied within Planning Programs in order to deal with the private ownership conditions within 1. and 2. Degree Archaeological Sites. However, there are severe problems in practice regarding the application of these tools due to following issues:

- Private ownerships in 1. and 2. Degree Archaeological Sites, where construction rights of owners must be translocated, cause elongation of Expropriation process if consensus of users cannot be achieved. Besides, if there is high amount of private ownerships to be expropriated, it arouses financial problems for the responsible authority.
- There isn't a Bartering or Expropriation program defined in regional scale. So, although designations of existing Archaeological Sites are defined within same years, conditions of the local people still living in 1. and 2. Degree Archaeological Sites are different, since implementations are carried out in local scale according to capabilities of Municipalities. In Uzuncaburç, the Expropriation process has started a few years ago, while in Kızılkalesi Land Readjustment Process is recently completed. In Elauissa-Sebaste; there isn't still a defined program yet related to future of local people living on 1. and 2. Degree Archaeological Sites.
- Expropriation process may last long as in Uzuncaburç case due to ownership problems and rejections of owners in State Courts especially in building lots with high number of ownerships.

The implementation of Exchange process is more complex than Expropriation process since:

- It necessitates consensus between the land owners and related authorities executing Bartering process.
- It is difficult to match suitable State Treasury lands that will be given instead of designated areas since properties have to be selected within the same neighbourhood, village or district as much as possible. So, Municipalities try to implement their own program related to translocation of building rights within boundaries of their towns. But; since there is limited left area out of designated areas as in Kızılkalesi case, the new development zones defined for translocation process include new development zonings that are against to natural and cultural characteristics of the area (Figure 4.31 b).
- It is also difficult to find similar type of farmlands to be Exchanged since agricultural productivity and irrigation opportunities may differ from one region to another within the case study area.

- Defining and planning of new areas where translocated families will be moved is another problem especially from points of Municipalities, who is responsible from planning of these new development zones. They want to develop new settlement areas so that they will be convenient with their traditional setting and meet the necessities of owners.
- Especially elder people, who have lived in these areas throughout their lives, perceive that these areas belong to them as heritage values from their families. Since, they feel socio-culturally connected to their original lands, they don't want to move out as in case of Uzuncaburç.

Despite the challenges regarding the translocation of local people out of their original lands, there have been two experiences in the region. Local people living in Kanlıdivane (Artıklı) and Cennet-Cehennem are moved outside the archaeological site by the MoCT after they have been designated as 1. Degree Archaeological Site in 1984-1986. There have been around 30 dwellings living in Kanlıdivane and 20 dwellings in Cennet-Cehennem by the time they were designated as Archaeological Site. During these experiences:

- Dislocation of rural settlements, who have contributed in cultural diversification and continuation of the region without any documentation, has caused loss of historic and cultural data. During movement process of traditional settlement in Kanlıdivane called as Artıklı, all social and cultural information has disappeared. Today information related to these values live as oral history, which is very vulnerable to be totally lost in very near future.
- During their movement process, people have taken their timber architectural elements and some archaeological elements that have been used in their houses in order to re-use them in their new construction sites. This has caused loss of archaeological remains away from their original setting. In previous situations, there was a chance to keep these remains on traditional buildings.

Another important tool applied for using Treasury properties within Archaeological Sites is renting these areas to private entities through some special protocols, where the usage conditions are defined by the State. With such conditions, they can run facilities located within designated areas. Rate of Treasury tenancies are high especially in coastal areas due to tourism activities. But in practice, there are some problems related to this condition since tenants cause illegal physical interventions due to lack of control as in Kızkalesi and Narlıkuyu mocamp and restaurant facilities. In the case of mocamp located in 3. Degree

Archaeological Site of Korykos, access of public to the facility is forbidden by their owners since it has been closed down. According to coastal legislations; coasts are under the jurisdiction of the State and publicity from enhancement of these areas is a priority. Similarly, there is publicity principle in conservation of cultural assets including Archaeological Sites. Therefore, the public access to coastal archaeological sites is prevented by the owners of facilities against publicity principles of the State and their usage protocols due to lack of controls.

#### **4.2.3.4 Problems related to Financial Tools**

Although there are variable financial tools defined for Conservation Sites and Immobile Cultural Assets through related legislations as it is stated in Section 2.3.5; there are problems related to their use and application in practice. Local administrations including Municipalities and Village Incorporated Entities have difficulties in financing their projects from the common shares provided within Provincial property taxes. In order to apply to take support from this budget, they have to complete the preparation phase of related projects by their own financial resources. Although, Municipalities can apply to these shares in order to prepare CDPs or restoration projects, the conditions related to use and share of this budget is defined by Governors. Accordingly; in Mersin the whole budget is utilized for implementation phases. Therefore; in Uzuncaburç case, although the Municipality has achieved designation of some traditional rural houses located within 1. Degree Archaeological Site as Immobile Cultural Asset, they couldn't prepare restoration projects or Site Plans due to lack of enough financial resources in their own budgets.

In order to mitigate this financial problem, some local administrations have tried to utilize other types of resources and budget programs as in cases of Hüseyinler, where Village Incorporated Entity have applied to rural development budgets of Mersin PLA in order to implement renovation project of the school building to be used for tourism activities. Similarly; the Erdemli Subgovernorship has financed the rehabilitation of the road reaching to Çatiören Archaeological Site from Union of Villages budget. But similarly, such applications may be rejected by related commission who define the targets of projects that will be supported that year according to priority of problems they define.

Finding economical resources for Exchange process and translocation activities is also challenging task. For this purpose, Uzuncaburç Municipality applied to Directorate of Mass-Housing a few years ago in order to provide financial supports for the construction of houses in new development areas, where people will be relocated. However, since the total size area required by the Directorate of Mass-Housing from the applicants was beyond the needs of Uzuncaburç, it could not be put into action<sup>200</sup>.

So, although there have been attempts by local administrations in order to implement some conservation studies for Archaeological Sites within their administration boundaries in order to improve their conditions or mitigate problems of local people, they may be rejected by responsible authorities in either Provincial or National level.

In addition to conservation studies; there have been attempts conducted by local administrations in order to improve socio-economic opportunities of local people living within the Archaeological Site. In this sense, there have been some projects in order provide financial supports for either agriculture activities, which is the main living resource of several families, or for development of cultural tourism, which is the main forthcoming potential economical resource especially for local people living in coastal towns. Although local people want to contribute in activities and get economic benefit from recent developments in cultural tourism or agricultural developments, they don't apply for economical credits provided by local administrations as in cases of Uzuncaburç and Hüseyinler.

People living outside Municipality areas have to prepare projects with their own expenses before they apply to Mersin PLA for construction permissions. If they cannot afford this phase, they cannot apply for projects either. In order to avoid this problem, Mersin PLA, has provided a programme. As it is stated in Section 4.2.3.2; they have prepared plan typologies in order to mitigate this project expense. Similarly; people economically dealing with agricultural activities can apply to District Office of Agriculture for financial supports which can be provided up to the fifty percent of expenses. A main criterion to give these credits is the size of the area, where the project –irrigation, etc- will be applied. When, the size of the farmland is smaller than the required of supported size, collaboration between users, by which they have to come together to develop common projects, are needed.

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<sup>200</sup> In-depth interviews in Uzuncaburç in August 2008.

However, as stated through the in-depth interviews within the case-study; very few people has achieved such collaboration as in Hüseyinler case, where they have got financial support to provide necessary equipment of dripping method in their irrigation systems<sup>201</sup>.

Finally; living on legally protected site are perceived as disadvantageous for local people since they think that they cannot get bank credits because their condition is accepted as unconfident situation by the banks who will give credits. So, there is a number of cases in Merdivenlikuyu and Yemişkumu areas, where owners, whose properties are mistakenly registered by Adana Regional Conservation Council, has officially applied to the Council for the revision of registration status so that they can apply for bank credits (Appendix F).

#### **4.2.3.5 Problems related to Control and Monitoring Process**

Mersin and Silifke Museums are responsible from control of activities including new constructions, agricultural and tourism activities, which are the leading impacts that have caused destructions within the Archaeological and Natural Sites. Besides, they are also responsible from the control of Archaeological Sites of Cennet-Cehennem, Narlıkuyu Museum, Korykos Castles (Mainland and Island Castles), Elauissa-Sebaste, Kanlıdivane, Uzuncaburç, which are run as *Örenyeri* in the name of *DOSIMM. KUDEB*, which has been established under the structure of Mersin PLA few years ago, has also authority to control simple repairs and restoration projects approved by Adana Regional Conservation Council in co-ordination with Museums and the Council.

Municipalities such as Kumkuyu, Ayaş, Kızkalesi, Narlıkuyu within their administrative areas and Mersin PLA within villages are responsible from control of designated sites by Occupancy Permissions and Building Licences to be given to buildings that are constructed according to the decisions of CDPs. They are also responsible from removal and demolition of illegal constructions and interventions conducted by the owners. Execution of Municipalities related to demolition of illegal buildings constructed against CDPs or coastal legislations are controlled by Provincial Directorate of Public Works and Infrastructure and related central units. Another important control unit is Provincial Command of Gendarme- Team for Protection of Natural Life which provides

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<sup>201</sup> In-depth interviews in Hüseyinler and Canbazlı Villages in 10 October 2008

security especially against thefts and illicit excavations as in Uzuncaburç and Olba cases; and illegal constructions against coastal legislations as in Narlıkuyu case.

Although the administration in control and monitoring process is defined properly, in practice; illegal constructions can't be controlled in the region due to lack of technical (ie. information management), financial and human resources in local administrations and Museums who have to deal with such large geographical context. Therefore, instead of systematic surveys of the region, local control units execute their works case by case when the incidents have happened or after they are informed by local people and other authorities. Therefore, coordination among responsible institutions and local administrations becomes very important.

Increase of archaeological surveys carried out by scholars during recent years has contributed into monitoring of the region with their systematic surveys conducted yearly, by which they inform related authorities related to illicit excavations, illegal constructions and interventions as in Olba case (section 3.2.3.2).

According to the official records of responsible authorities, number of illegal construction and interventions such as mass and floor without permission overweighs other topics in parallel to development pressures through case-study area (Figure 4.32). The main reason arousing this situation is stated by local administrations as the fact that local people don't follow related bureaucracy to take permissions from the Museums before construction of their buildings or agricultural activities<sup>202</sup>. They are not also aware of the fact that they are obliged to demolish their illegal constructions. Besides; people continue to use illegal buildings or constructions since they aren't demolished by responsible authorities due to political reasons.

Municipalities, who are responsible from removal of illegal buildings state to Museums that they don't have required donations of machinery to demolish these buildings. On the contrary, Uzuncaburç Municipality has demolished few of them including their own interventions to show people that illegal interventions or constructions have to be removed<sup>203</sup>.

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<sup>202</sup> In-depth interviews in Kızkalesi, Ayaş, Uzuncaburç and Narlıkuyu in August 2008.

<sup>203</sup> In-depth interviews in Merdivenlikuyu, Uzuncaburç in August 2008 and Hüseyinler in October 2008.

Another reason for illegal interventions within rural settlements stem from lack of awareness in construction conditions by local people. For this reason, Mersin PLA has conducted local meetings with Headsmen of villages in order to give information related to restrictions that have to be followed during building construction process. Similarly, especially elder people living in rural Archaeological Sites aren't aware of usage conditions and legal procedures of Conservation Sites.

After the increase of irrigation capacities and agricultural developments, people living in rural settlements such as Hüseyinler have applied to Treasury to buy new farmlands areas and integrate with their existing properties. During this process, there are some definite legal procedures and rules that have to be followed by users (Figure 4.31).

However, thinking that this will take long time, most residents have started their agricultural interventions before completion of legal procedures they must have obeyed. For this reason, in several occasions their activities have been stopped by Silifke Museum and Adana Regional Conservation Council, which is followed by the Court process for those who have conducted illegal interventions in Archaeological and Natural Sites<sup>204</sup>.

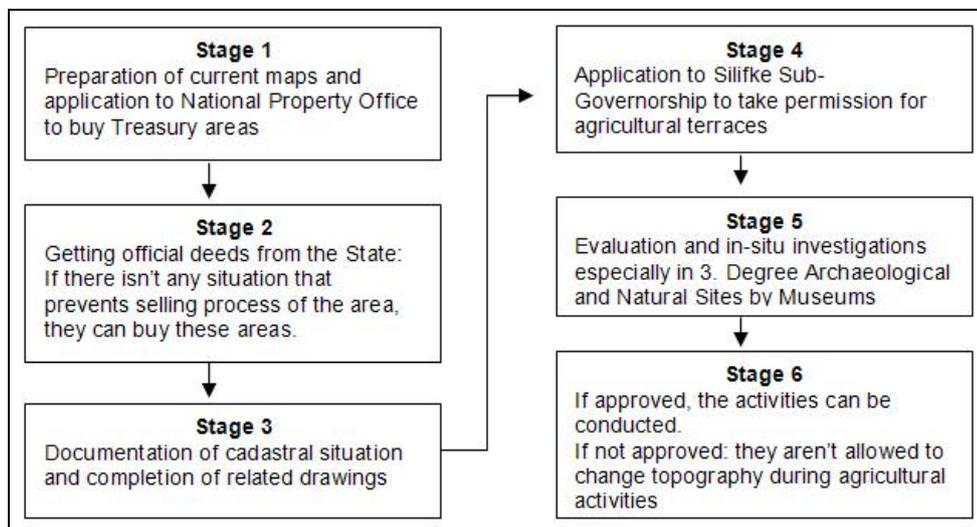


Figure 4.31 The approval process that must be followed by local people in village settlements, to apply for State Treasury Properties

<sup>204</sup> In-depth interviews in Hüseyinler in October 2008

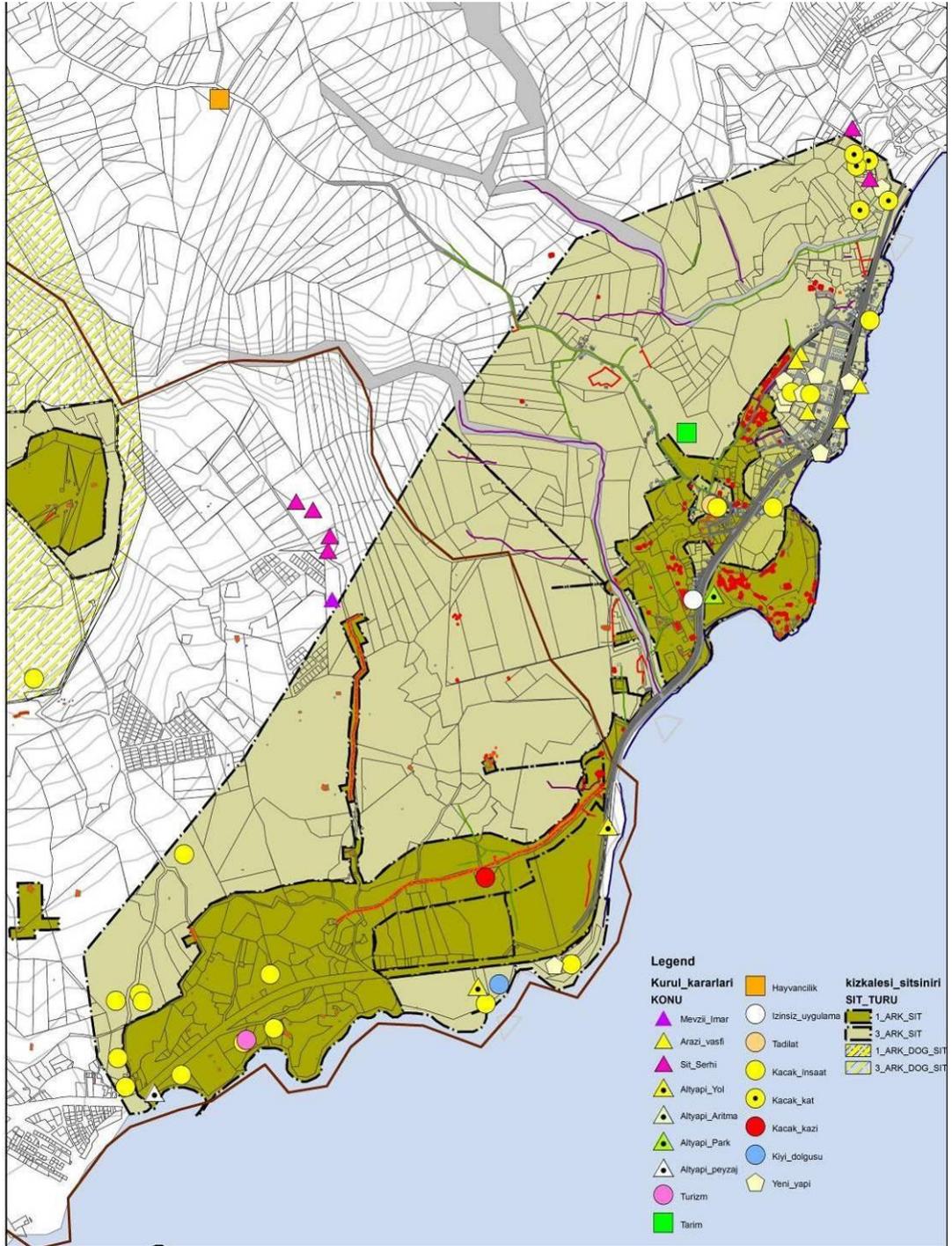


Figure 4.32 Decisions of Adana RCC related to physical interventions and administrative issues within designated archaeological sites of Korykos and Elauissa-Sebaste between 2000 and 2008

#### 4.2.3.6 Lack of Visitor Management

As stated in Chapter 3; the historic context of Olbian region possesses diverse and extensive amount of Archeological and Natural Sites today. In addition to existing archaeological assets; the sea-san-sun opportunities provided by coastal sections attract high number of native tourists coming from more than seventeen provinces (Table 3.4). This situation provides great potential in order to increase public awareness about cultural and historic significance of the area through site presentations. However, there are serious problems related to visitor management throughout the region in practice.

Firstly, the infrastructural conditions of Archaeological Sites regarding reaching to the site, service facilities, visitor paths, information material and security are very poor. Conservation and restoration studies related to archaeological and cultural edifices are very few. Therefore, security of visitors is endangered due to natural conditions of sites as well as structural risks of remains as in Kanlıdivane or Mainland Castle of Kızkalesi. Besides; interventions for service units and autopark area in Cennet-Cehennem, Astım Cave and Kanlıdivane has caused destructions in Archaeological Sites they are located within. Therefore, lack of site management studies including conservation, security and site presentation is a main threat not only for the remains themselves but also for the visitors who would like to visit the remains.

Some of presented archaeological sites (*Örenyeri*) located in coastal areas are defined as 'daily tourism areas' and enhanced for coastal tourism as recreational beaches like Kızkalesi and Elauissa-Sebaste (Merdivenlikuyu) cases. In Kızkalesi, while tourism facilities in these areas are run by private interests, the Mainland castle section is run by *DOSIMM*. The coastal beach of Merdivenlikuyu is run by Ayaş Municipality, while the excavation and site presentation studies related to archaeological remains located in the beach area is executed by the excavation headship of Elauissa-Sebaste. So, there is administrative fragmentation in running and visitor management of Archaeological Sites in relation with coastal tourism activities within the case-study area.

In coastal Archaeological Sites enhanced as camping area, uncontrol use of archaeological remains by campers and littoral problem aroused by crowd of people is a serious problem not only for security of archaeological information but also presentation quality of sites. Kızkalesi is one of the most crowded towns of Erdemli-Silifke coastal segment during the

summer periods, where tourists spend their time for sea-sand-sun activities especially in the beach on which the Land Castle is located. However existing service units that will serve for daily tourism activities aren't sufficient enough for such a crowded number. For this reason, the Kızılkalesi Municipality has conducted some interventions such as construction of toilets, timber platforms in the shore-strip, auto park and landscape arrangements against the regulations of 1. Degree Archaeological Site status without taking permission from Adana Regional Conservation Council. Thus, these interventions are punished and illegal toilet constructions are removed by responsible authorities.

Similarly, interventions carried out by Uzuncaburç Municipality to increase the infrastructural capacity of Archaeological Site especially for special organization and festival periods without taking permission of Adana Regional Conservation Council have been punished because of physical interventions conducted on archaeological remains including the Hellenistic Tower and the theater. The timber coffe-shop constructed by a local resident in the entrance of the Archaeological Site is demolished under the control of Silifke Museum in 2006.

Because of similar reason, interventions of Ayaş Municipality, who has attempted rehabilitation of approach conditions to Çatıören Archaeological Site without informing responsible authorities have been stopped by responsible authorities. Therefore; local administrations especially municipalities, who are responsible from improvement of infrastruce of Archaeological Sites, have caused illegal interventions on these sites while they try to serve for them due to lack of technical information and co-ordination with responsible authorities.

According to social surveys conducted in Cennet-Cehennem, Ayaş and Kızılkalesi, main problems defined by visitors (Table 4.6) are as in the following;

- lack of guidance and presentation of Archaeological Sites including information related to historical and cultural aspects of the sites they have visited,
- Lack of security precautions especially Cennet-Cehennem and Kanlıdivane where the visitors go down into the 'obruk's without balustrades or proper staircases. In cases like Kızılkalesi, the main security problem is the uncontrolled use of archaeological sites from outside.
- Lack of service units and unhealthy conditions,
- Reaching to the site.

Table 4.6 Problems stated by respondents during their visits in Archaeological Sites

Q. What kind of problems have you experienced during your visits in following archaeological sites?

	Reach to site	Sec.	Lack of info.	Serv.	Litter	Other	Total Freq.	Perce nt.
Korykos (Mainland )	11	19	10	6	9	5	60	17.15
Korykos (Island C.)	12	33	49	9	6	11	120	34.28
Adamkayalar	2	3	26	1	3	2	37	10.57
Kanlıdivane	28	8	29	5	3	6	79	22.57
Elauissa-Sebaste	9	8	15	5	26	14	77	22.0
Astım Cave	9	19	66	10	3	3	110	31.42
Göksu Wetland	6	5	11	1	--	6	29	8.28
Hıdırlıkale	7	3	4	1	--	3	18	5.14
Uzuncaburç	4	1	15	1	4	3	28	8.0
Cennet-Cehennem	14	38	67	8	4	4	135	38.57
Narlıkuyu (Museum)	17	4	22	2	2	9	56	16.0
Aya Tekla	16	2	8	--	4	2	32	9.14
Erdemli Alata	6	5	12	13	8	1	45	12.85

Table 4.7 Visit levels of archaeological sites by respondents

Q. Which of these archaeological sites have you visited?

	Freq.	Percent.		Freq.	Percent.
Korykos (Mainland C)	56	16	Hıdırlıkale	31	8.8
Korykos (Island C.)	195	55.7	Uzuncaburç	38	10.8
Adamkayalar	46	13.1	Cennet-Cehennem	188	53.7
Kanlıdivane	78	22.3	Narlıkuyu (museum)	75	21.4
Elauissa-Sebaste	158	45	Aya Tekla	22	6.2
Astım Cave	139	39.7	Erdemli Alata	84	8.2
Göksu Wetland	38	10.8			

In addition to problems generated in site scale; lack of tourism and visitor strategies for presentation of Archaeological Sites in regional scale is another but the primary problem. Although, number and content of Archaeological Sites located close to each other in Erdemli-Silifke region is high, visitors aren't aware of other natural and archaeological sites located in the region (Table 4.7).

Although they are located close to popular coastal sites, Kanlıdivane, Adamkayalar and Hıdırlıkale cannot attract as much visitors as in Korykos, Cennet Cehennem and Elauissa-Sebaste due to lack of advertising studies. Similarly; Uzuncaburç, which is one of the important and remarkable archaeological sites of the region doesn't attract tourist from dense coastal tourism activities, since it is located inland. Foreign visitors visit mainly Kanlıdivane, Cennet-Cehennem and Uzuncaburç Archaeological Sites within culture tour programmes defined for wider territorial content such as from Alanya to Capadoccia or Syria. So, instead of staying in the region, they just stop by one of these sites during their journey.

In result; deciding necessities of Archeological Sites and their management issues including site presentation, visitor management and restoration-conservation studies throughout the region are defined by General Directorate of Cultural ve Natural Assets in coordination with *DOSIMM*, while Municipalities are limited with only supplying infrastructural necessities –electricity, collection of littoral waste, etc- for these sites. In this sense, role of Municipalities regarding presentation and management of Archaeological Sites are questionable when compared with their role in other cultural heritage areas.

#### **4.2.3.7 Administrative Fragmentation and Lack of Institutional Coordination among Responsible Authorities**

Administrative structure of the region consists of Erdemli and Silifke districts which are separated by the Mintan River. Until establishment of Kızıkalesi Municipality in 1992; planning studies in coastal towns are executed accordingly, by which each section has stayed within Additional Implementation Planning areas of Silifke and Erdemli District Municipalities. Similarly, Silifke district has stayed in administrative area of Antalya Regional Conservation Council, while Erdemli district has stayed within Adana Regional

Conservation Council boundaries, until when Adana RCC has become responsible from whole of Mersin Province. In this situation, responsible control authorities are separated into two as Silifke and Mersin Museums according to the boundaries of two districts.

With the establishment of coastal Municipalities in 1992, planning problem in Kızılkalesi town has been solved out. But this time, planning unity and continuation of coastal areas have been fragmented with establishment of a number of municipalities donated with planning authority between Silifke and Erdemli. Moreover, administrative boundaries among Municipalities have changed a number of times due to rapid growth of existing villages. Lastly, Ayaş Municipality is founded in 1999 after separating from Kumkuyu and Archaeological Site of Saraykale located within administrative boundaries of Kızılkalesi has passed to Ayaş Municipality after a Court decision. The revisions mentioned above have resulted with lack of coordination between former and current responsible authorities, while delivering existing planning decisions from one to another. For instance, recent constructions in coastal areas of Ayaş have caused severe conflicts whether it has been included in Partial-Development conditions of previous Kumkuyu Municipality which resulted with Court Process between two the authorities of Municipality and Fiscal Directorate.

Fragmentation problems also continue between coastal and inland areas. There are only two Municipalities located in inland areas: Uzuncaburç Municipality within Silifke district boundaries and Esenpınar Municipality staying within Erdemli district. Planning and development activities throughout villages located outside these areas are executed by Mersin PLA as the responsible authority. In some settlements like Uğuralanı (Uğra), some neighbourhoods stay within Uzuncaburç Municipality boundaries while Mersin PLA is responsible from the rest of settlement.

Current situation of administrative boundaries doesn't directly match with natural boundaries and topographical characteristics of the region. This has aroused administrative problems in Archaeological Sites which have continuously connected to each other following natural boundaries. For instance, while, Kızılkalesi town stays within Erdemli District, upper sections of the Mintan River starting from Adamkayalar and Hüseyinler village stays within Silifke District. In Adamkayalar, natural connection to valley is provided by river mouth located in Kızılkalesi, while original and current approach to the ancient settlement is provided from Kızılkalesi-Hüseyinler route. However,

Adamkayalar has previously stayed within administrative boundaries of Silifke district, where there is still conflict related to whether it is included in Narlıkuyu Municipality area or within Additional Planning Areas of Silifke municipality.

In addition to conflicts between local authorities, due to designation of Narlıkuyu-Cennet Cehennem as 'Culture and Tourism Conservation and Development Area' Ministry of Culture and Tourism has become responsible from planning process of these areas. Similarly, studies regarding designation of Akkale as CTCD Area are about to be completed.

In result, historic region of Olba has been planned and managed as a whole since ancient periods onwards due to natural and topographical boundaries of the areas. However; it has been administratively fragmented against its natural and traditional settlement characteristics today causing severe management problems and preventing control of region where it highly necessitates collaboration among existing authorities.

Administrative fragmentation in the region and revisions in administrative boundaries in short time intervals have caused coordination problems. The Directorate of Environment and Forest has proposed designation of the area from Uzuncaburç to Kızılkalesi as National Park and Wildlife Protection Area by which Adana RCC has registered the Seytan Valley as 1. and 3 Degree Natural and Archaeological Site due to density of archaeological remains and natural beauties.

However, the area hasn't been designated as National Park by Directorate although the proposal has been brought by them. Moreover, since responsible authorities from this area includes Mersin and Silifke Museums, lack of coordination among institutions has caused approval of selling process in State Treasury properties to private ownerships.

Due to weakness in information management, some Archaeological Sites are registered once more although they have been registered before. For instance, Archaeological Site of Hıdırlıkale has been registered twice in 2002 although it has been registered in 1994 during designation of proposed National Park boundaries. Similarly, the Archaeological Site of 'Güçük (Küçük) Kule' is registered once again as 1. and 3. Degree Archaeological Site by Adana RCC in 2005.

Rapid developments especially in coastal towns has accelerated Land Readjustment studies and changes in numbers of building lots within newly established building blocks by Municipalities. This has caused administrative problems during registration process of Archaeological Sites since Adana RCC or related Museums aren't informed by Municipalities properly.

#### **4.2.3.8 Problems defined by Users**

The problems stated in previous section are discussed from the point of users in order to identify prior and stressed subjects defined by them. Accordingly; the problems defined by Municipalities, which are the main responsible authorities conducting public services in local level and local people who are the main users of the area are stated.

##### **- Municipalities:**

According to in-depth interviews with Municipalities in Ayaş, Kızılkalesi, Uzuncaburç and Narlıkuyu, the prior problems experienced regarding Archaeological and Natural Sites are stated as follows:

- *Changes in designation status of protected sites:* The changes in protected status especially during and after they have prepared their CDPs is the common problem mentioned by Municipalities. In the areas, where there aren't any excavation studies such as in Kızılkalesi, the reason of designation changes and how new information is obtained without any excavation studies cannot be understood.

- *Preparation of Conservation and Development Plans:* This problem is mainly addressed to city planners and their professional experience, who have conducted planning studies in region. There has been conflicts between CDPs and implementation plans which have caused revisions in plans of Uzuncaburç and Merdivenlikuyu. For this reason, Uzuncaburç Municipality is planning to prepare a new CDP for their town in the following years. In Kızılkalesi, preparation of plans has been completed without expert reports of archaeologists, art historians, conservation specialist architect or landscape architects. This problem stems from lack of interdisciplinary studies during preparation of plans.

- *Lack of Coordination with Excavation Groups:* Ayaş (Merdivenlikuyu) and Uzuncaburç towns have experienced scientific excavations. All the Municipalities believe in potentials

of archaeological excavation studies for their contribution in recognition of their towns and development of tourism. In this sense, lack of shared information obtained by excavation groups with Municipalities is stated as the common problem. In addition to this, excavation groups are the main actors to whom all physical interventions that will be done within their territories. However, they don't share their excavation or conservation programmes related to future with the Municipalities. In this sense, they cannot collaborate together in order to develop common programmes or projects related to solve the problems of users living within the sites including Expropriation and Exchange studies or to establish projects such as development of tourism quality in the region.

- *Illegal constructions*: Municipalities have stated that they are incapable of solving illegal construction problems caused by local people in their areas. They are responsible from destruction of illegal constructions within control of the Museums. However, due to both practical and political reasons they avoid solving these problems, which encourage people to construct more. Among Municipalities surveyed within the case-study; only in Uzuncaburç case illegal constructions are demolished by the Municipality.

- *Infrastructural and Service Necessities*: Municipalities try to solve infrastructural problems of people living within Archaeological Site or they want to provide better conditions for visitors and tourists. However, because of designation status of the Archaeological Site (if it is 1. and 2. Degree) or since they don't apply or wait for decisions of Adana RCC, they cause illegal activities in the Archaeological Sites.

In result; main problems stated by Municipalities stem from lack of knowledge and technical personnel, collaboration with other responsible authorities related to preparation of conservation and development plans as well as site planning projects for archaeological and natural sites. So, Narlıkuyu Municipality has stated that they are positive for designation of Cennet-Cehennem as Culture and Tourism Conservation and Development Area since all planning activities will be conducted by the Ministry.

**- Local People:**

The main problems defined by local people living in Ayaş, Kızkalesi and Uzuncaburç, where social surveys are conducted are as follows. Firstly; they find it difficult to live on an archaeological site because of limitations due to construction activities, limitations due

to agricultural activities, infrastructural problems and legal and administrative problems (Table 4.8). The main reasons for legal and administrative problems are defined as the revisions in the designation status, bureaucracy process related to permissions especially in areas where research and excavation studies are carried out as in Ayaş, lack of proper planning studies (especially CDPs) and lack of information provided by authorities who will guide local people about the procedures that they have to follow.

Another problem defined is infrastructural conditions due to limitations in construction activities. Since; only simple repairs of buildings can be conducted within 2. degree archaeological sites as in Merdivenlikuyu; interventions related to infrastructural necessities cannot be implemented by Municipalities (Table 4.9).

After the start of archaeological excavations in Merdivenlikuyu in 1995, new information related to archaeological content of settlement is obtained by research group. This has resulted with offer of excavation group for the revision of existing registration status in some areas. Accordingly, the 3. Degree Archaeological Sites are revised as 1. Degree Archaeological Site. This has caused severe problems from point of users' view, who have got construction rights according to building conditions stated in CDP before.

Table 4.8 Subjects of problems defined by local people

Q.40. Are there any difficulties related to living in archaeological site?						
	Ayaş		Kızkalesi		Uzuncaburç	
	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent
Yes	105	94.6	117	98.3	105	94.6
No	7	5.4	2	1.7	7	5.4
Total	112	100	119	100	112	100

Q.41 If yes, what kind of problems you have experienced?						
I can't...	Ayaş		Kızkalesi		Uzuncaburç	
	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent
construct or add new building	27	23.4	24	20.2	78	69.6
add floor	69	62.2	88	73.9	18	16.1
cultivate in farmland	16	14.4	7	5.9	16	14.3
Total	112	100	119	100	112	100

Table 4.9 Infrastructural problems defined by local people

Q.44 Are there any other problems experienced within archaeological sites?						
	Ayaş		Kızkalesi		Uzuncaburç	
	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent
Infrastructure	89	80.2	87	73.1	84	75.0
Security	9	8.1	23	19.3	---	---
İllicit excavation	---	---	---	---	12	10.7
No comment	14	11.7	9	7.6	16	14.3
Total	112	100	119	100	112	100

This situation has resulted with application of users to State Courts. In 2005, owners have written an official letter to the Minister of Culture and Tourism asking to solve their problems, which are stated as;

- They have to wait for sondage excavations conducted by Mersin Museum results of which are evaluated by excavation headship in University of Rome. This situation has elongiated procedures since the University is abroad,
- Due to long time consuming process of permissions regarding residential and commercial uses for tourism purposes, residents have difficulties and this has caused illegal constructions,
- Local people -including the local NGO they have established- aren't informed about history of region and results of excavations by excavation group,

Revisions of of 3. Degree Archaeological Site into 2. Degree Archaeological Site has prevented their construction rights.

#### 4.2.3.8 Lack of Awareness

According to historical research of the case-study area and in-depth interviews conducted in traditional rural settlements; it is understood that the local people used to have attained meanings to the archaeological assets they live within. However, the rapid developments generated in past thirty years have already caused loss of several traditions. Translocation of some settings from their original places as in Kanlıdivane and Cennet-Cehennem; change of agricultural practices; movement of several families to coastal cities starting from 1960s, development of tourism in the region have accelarated this process. So, today the meanings attained to cultural and archaeological assets by local people have shifted

from ‘cultural identity’ towards ‘tourism assets’. One of the important generative sectors in the region is tourism, which is tried to be accelerated by further developments. In this sense, level of awareness and perception values of users and visitors are surveyed during social surveys. Similar to Municipalities, local people are aware of the archaeological and natural values located within their towns since they assess them as the main and important potential resources for development of tourism in their towns.

So; losing the cultural and heritage meaning for them, they perceive archaeological assets significant because of their potential in tourism. Similarly, when they are asked if they know the meaning of the names for their town, the answers have been negative (Table 4.10). However; all three settlements (Merdivenkuyu, Kızkalesi, Uzuncaburç), takes their names from an important archaeological monument located in their town.

During the social surveys with visitors, which have been conducted in Cennet-Cehennem, Ayaş and Kızkalesi, they are asked about the Archaeological and Natural Sites that have been visited. According to the results;

- most popular Archaeological and Natural Sites that have been visited are the ones located at coastal area, since main purpose of visitors is to spend their time for coastal tourism (sea-sand-sun). Moreover, they have heard about the cultural and natural aspects of that area before they come to the region.
- they visit Archaeological Sites close to locations they spend their vacation. In this sense, the ones located inland as Hıdırlıkale, Uzuncaburç is little known.
- although they have visited those Sites or heard about them, they don’t know why they are protected.

It is understood that; the natural values of the region is little known since protection status of several inland Archeological Sites are stated as Sea-turtle nesting beach by some visitors during the social surveys (Table 4.11). In result, although tourism sector is accepted as the main development sector on which the future of the region should be based on by both local people, municipalities and related governmental agencies; the studies related to presentation and public awareness related to archaeological and natural values of the region are very weak.

Table 4.10 Level of awareness and opinions of local people about archaeological assets of their settlements

Q29. Do you know the meaning of '.....' (*settlement*)?

	(Ayaş)		Kızkalesi		Uzuncaburç	
	Freq.	Percent	Freq.	Percent	Freq.	Percent
No	77	68.8	116	97.5	88	78.6
Yes	27	24.1	3	2.5	24	21.4
Not Responded	8	0.7	-	-	-	-
Total	112	100	119	100	112	100

Q30. What is your opinion about archaeological assets of your town?

	Ayaş		Kızkalesi		Uzuncaburç	
	Freq.	Percent	Freq.	Percent	Freq.	Percent
1. Cultural heritage	16	14.3%	23	19.4	19	17.0
2. Touristic-economic	68	60.7	75	63.0	61	54.5
3. Our Asset	14	12.5	21	17.6	6	5.4
4. Not Responded	14	12.5	-	-	26	23.2
Total	112	100	119	100	112	100

Table 4.11 Information level of visitors about protection status of archaeological sites they have been visited

Q. Do you know why these sites are under protection?

	Archaeological Site	Natural Site	Sea-Turtle Nest. Beach	SPA	No Op.
Korykos (Mainland C)	106	21	9	1	13
Adamkayalar	26	12	6	2	104
Kanlıdivane	32	18		1	99
Elauissa-Sebaste	33	16	6	1	94
Astim Cave	27	21	2		99
Göksu Wetland	6	19	4	2	119
Hıdırlıkale	11	2	4	1	132
Uzuncaburç	21	11		1	116
Cennet-Cehennem	34	69	2	1	44
Erdemli Alata	20	26	8	27	69
<b>Total</b>					

#### 4.2.5 Evaluations related to Problems

When the problems defined throughout case-study phase are evaluated within existing planning and management context of Turkey with respect to development of new concept and approaches in both conservation and planning fields; following reasons and conclusions related to conflicts aroused in practice can be derived:

- ***Lack of heritage definition regarding Cultural Landscape and Rural Heritage Characteristics***

Through national legislative framework of Turkey; there isn't a designation status related to Cultural Landscape Areas. Although, definition of Ruins Areas (*Örenyeri*) defines cultural landscape areas for archaeological environments; these areas legally designated as Archaeological and Natural Sites (section 2.2.1). However, protection of such areas with 3. Degree Archaeological and Natural Site status becomes impossible since unity of areas is fragmented with new development zones. So, designation zones with wide geographic coverage are needed for Cultural Landscape Areas as in the historic context of Olbian Territorium.

Similarly, there aren't heritage definitions regarding rural characteristics. They are either protected as Immobile Cultural Asset or as Urban Conservation Site. Similar to the territoriums of ancient settlements; rural settlements (villages or counties) have farmlands located around them. Thus, rural environments consist of cultural heritage values including built environments located in settlement centers; and natural values including agricultural farmlands and natural environment located around them. These two cultural and landscape aspects define cultural landscape characteristics of rural heritage areas. Thus, as also stated through international documents (CE, Rec(94)6), the sustainable development of countryside areas have to be achieved in relation with built environment with their natural habitats which altogether can be defined rural landscape heritage areas (section 1.3.1).

- ***Definition of "Values, Problems and Goals": Who will define these issues?***

Identification of shared values and problems is the fundamental step in decision-making process throughout planning and management studies. While defining problems in a Conservation Site, it is important by whom the 'problem' is defined. In some cases, the

issues which may not be significant for responsible authorities or scientific experts may become a severe problem for the people living there. On the contrary; in some cases, although there aren't any problems defined by users living within Archaeological and Natural Conservation Site, there may be problems defined by responsible authorities or scientific experts (conservation specialists, archaeologists, etc.) as in Cennet-Cehennem and Kanlıdivane cases, where local people living in rural setting have been translocated outside the protected area because of causing harm onto archaeological assets. Similar process has been carried out in Uzuncaburç today. Expropriation and Exchange, which have been used as an important legal tool in Archaeological and Natutal Sites, may cause severe problems when people don't want to leave or move from their original places. Therefore, definition of problem changes from point of different actors and a solution brought by one group may be a problem for the other.

Another important problem in planning and management process is definition of 'shared values'. Similar to definition of problems, it may change according to person or group that defines them. Through a heritage site, while values defined by experts generally focus on socio-cultural and scientific values including historic, cultural, social, symbolic, aesthetic, informational and educational values; values defined by stakeholders or people living within that site may include economic values including use, functional and resource values.

Definition of cultural or scientific values in heritage site may even be conflictive among different experts as in case of Uzuncaburç, where local traditional houses are decided to be demolished due to demand of archaeological research group who have planned excavation studies underneath. So, definition of traditional values and identities of local culture located in the town has become important in such case. In Elauissa-Sebaste case, for instance excavation area continues one the peninsula which has been covered by coastal dunes throughout centuries housing important dune vegetation today. This makes this area very significant in means of nature conservation. However, the area doesn't have natural protection status and future of archaeological excavation studies that have been carried out in beach section, which are destructive for nature themselves, are not questioned. In these two examples, the role of excavation studies within a group of different experts should be questioned on archaeological sites, where significance of archaeological heritage is overvalued than natural or rural heritage values.

Accordingly, identification of goals and future expectations from an archaeological and natural heritage site becomes a different task since priorities may differ according to the person or group that will define these goals: the residents (users), scientific experts, municipalities or sectoral stakeholders. Therefore all, definition of problems, values and goals become challenging during decision-making process which results with “conflicts” among different groups within protected areas.

- ***Dilemma between Centrality-Locality in decision-making process:***

Although subsidiarity principles have become the main scope of planning and conservation studies throughout legislative context of Turkey; archaeological sites are still being governed with high centralized authorities. This stems from the vulnerability of archaeological sites, where the control mechanism for archaeological environments have been more centralized than other heritage areas in order to avoid intervention and planning risks.

While approval of related projects and plans in other protected areas such as urban sites or single cultural asset by the Regional Conservation Councils is enough, the projects that are approved for archaeological sites should be approved by the General Directorate of Cultural ve Natural Assets in the final. Thus; the central authorities of Ministry are responsible from all types of permissions, licences and controls in planning and conservation activities in archaeological sites.

If there is an archaeological excavation that is going on in an archaeological site; than approval of excavation headship on the subject becomes an important. This issue has caused severe problems for local people especially in locations where excavations are conducted by foreign groups as in Elauissa-Sebaste. When people apply to responsible authorities about intervention permissions for 2. and 3. Degree Archaeological Sites (Museums or Regional Conservation Councils), the decision-making process is alongiated since the permissions have to be approved by excavation headship living abroad. Due to practical reasons (language, communication, etc), it becomes a long time-consuming process for local people.

Thus; despite the recent developments related to achieve subsidiarity principles in public services by decentralization of several topics through local administrations and municipalities; some permissions in archaeological sites require international consensus.

- ***Dilemma between scientific realities of the Conservation Site and realms of people living within that site:***

Centrality of decision-making process in Archaeological Sites as discussed above arouses another dilemma between the scientific realities of Archaeological Sites and the realms of people living within these areas. On one hand; problems of people living within Conservation Sites include physical needs such as adaptation of their houses for new requirements (family changes, etc), infrastructural reasons or socio-economic necessities due to changes in socio-economical conditions of the site such as running home-pensionships with tourism developments. On the other hand; there are scientific realities of archaeological sites where new information may come from under ground. These two conditions are contradictory with each other most of the time.

So, from both practical and scientific reasons, Archaeological Sites are complex environments to deal with its all multi-facet issues including their social, cultural, economical and scientific characteristics as well as to satisfy the expectations of the people living within the site. However; since Ottoman Period; the priority is given to conservation of archaeological assets and excavation studies through legislative context disregarding the realms of local people living within these sites especially in rural environments. Thus, decision-making process and permissions in these sites are still too much centralized as stated in previous section. Through the changing conditions of planning and management approaches during past few decades where involvement of local people into decision-making process is accepted as 'public right'; the consensus have to achieved between scientific realities of the site and needs of people living within these areas by responsible authorities.

- ***Weak Implementation of EIA for coastal environments:***

Coastal archaeological environments are sensitive areas that necessitate environmental impact assessments because of both being a coastal area and archaeological site. In order to achieve conservation-usage balance in sensitive areas including natural, archaeological, cultural environments and coastal areas, Environmental Impacts Assessment (EIA) has become an important tool. Through the Environmental Act in Turkey, it is stated that during infrastructural implementations which will change the original coastal profile including jetties, dykes, etc. as well as the construction of marinas and yacht harbors EIA is implemented (section 2.1.3). Similarly; through tourism legislations it is stated that EIA will be prepared before application of tourism facilities not to damage natural and cultural

values of the area and not modify characteristics of coastal areas (section 2.2.2). However; before implementation of projects, the EIA must be applied in planning process. As seen in Territorial Development Plan experiences in the case-study area, where the second one has been prepared by the Ministry of Environment and Forest; the plans themselves have caused destruction and threats on sensitive coastal archaeological environments by selection of locations for tourism development areas (Cennet-Cehennem, Akkale), marina (Akkale) and airport areas (Kanlıdivane).

Another problem in implementation of EIA; is the lack of experience in utilization of Impact Assessment tools for archaeological sites. This approach is generally utilized for natural environments which have based on Carrying Capacity Assessments and developing strategies related to mitigation of these impacts. Similarly; the visual landscape characteristics and scenic values of coastal environments aren't assessed for new developments including both tourism and urban areas. In result; although EIA is stated as the fundamental criteria for both archaeological and coastal environments by which town and country plans and related projects must be changed accordingly through both international documents (CE, Malta Convention, 1992) and national legislations; in practice this is not applied. Therefore, parallel to development of technical experiences, application of EIA for archeological sites must be required through specific legislations such as Principle Decisions of High Council. Besides, TDPs themselves have to be assessed through EIA in planning stage before implementation of related projects such as infrastructural or tourism facilities.

- ***Conflicts in Publicity Principle:***

Through international documents and national legislations, publicity of coastal areas and providing public access to their cultural and natural values are stated as the prior principle. However in practice; there are severe problems in implementation of these principles. Mass constructions of tourism and secondary housings prevent approach of people to these sites. These stems from admitting tourism activities as public use. Development of infrastructural projects including highways laying parallel to coastlines, marinas and airport areas are conducted in the name of public service. However; they are generally serving for tourism development areas in order to improve transportation capacities as seen in several coastal sections of Turkey. Similarly; road constructions are preferred parallel to coastline due to economical reasons having irreversable impacts on both natural and archaeological assets located in these sections.

## CHAPTER 5

### PROPOSALS AND CONCLUSIONS

As it is discussed through the Second Chapter, existing planning and management context of Turkey in relation with coastal archaeological environments is very fragmented and conflictive including juxtapositions regarding definitions, tools and institutional authorities considering this fragmented structure. The aim of this conclusive section is to put forward integrated management principles of coastal archaeological heritage and required arrangements through the current legislative and management context of Turkey according to experience gained from the results of case-study researches, which are conducted on Mediterranean Coastal environments in regional level and Erdemli-Silifke coastal region (the Olba Territorium) in territorial and local level. To reach this aim, proposals related to legislative context should be conducted by:

- Bringing together existing tools,
- Revisions within the current legislative system,
- Suggestions related to new legislations

Within the light of these evaluations, proposals related to structuring integrated management policies for coastal archaeological environments are structured from local to general (national) for Turkey. Accordingly; having defined principles for Integrated Management of Coastal Archaeological Environments in the following section; an administrative model in order to achieve implementation of these principles is proposed for the case-study area of Erdemli-Silifke coastal region. For this level; instead of revisions within the priority is given to bring together various parts and components of existing legislation system by evaluating the advantages and disadvantages of existing planning and management context. Therefore; three management scenarios are evaluated for the case-study area.

Following this stage; conclusions derived from the case-study areas are discussed in order to integrate these principles into an ICZM policy area that will be defined in national level. Since implementation of these principles in national level necessitates legislative arrangements in some points; proposals in this stage are concentrated on required legislative revisions and new suggestions.

## **5.1 Principles for Integrated Management of Coastal Archaeological Environments in Turkey**

Integrated management principles for coastal archaeological environments are defined according to experiences discussed in the end of case-study research. For this purposes, the principles are proposed in three groups. Firstly; the principles related to definition of coastal values referring to its content, geographical coverage and time criteria are discussed. In the second group; integration principles related to usage and planning conditions of coastal areas are defined. And finally, integration of interest groups to achieve implementation of principles defined in previous two groups is discussed. Accordingly; principles related to involvement of local people and administrative and institutional integration to achieve share of management responsibility are defined. The headings related to proposed principles are grouped as in the following:

- Principles related to Content of Coastal Values:
  - o Integration of Heritage Values: Identification of Coastal Cultural Landscape Areas
  - o Geographical Integration
  - o Integration across time-scale
- Principles for Usage Conditions and Planning of Coastal Areas
  - o Integration across Sectoral Activities
  - o Integration at all Planning Levels
- Principles related to Integration of Interest Groups,
  - o Publicity Principle and Integration of Interest Groups
  - o Involvement of Local People
  - o Administrative and Institutional Integration: Share of Management Responsibility

### **5.1.1 Integration of Heritage Values: Identification of Coastal Cultural Landscape Areas**

The main target of coastal management policies must include sustainability of environmental, cultural and social diversification of coastal areas as defined in Section 1.4, which altogether defines 'Coastal Heritage Values' including historic places, sites and built environments as well as landscapes, biodiversity, collections, past and continuing cultural practices, knowledge and living experiences.

Cultural landscape values of coastal areas generated by natural, archaeological and rural environments are significant aspects of Mediterranean coastal areas. Coastal archaeological environments located within natural environments possess important habitats of significant flora and fauna some of which are internationally endemic; while the ones located within rural settlements are integrated with traditional values of local communities becomes part of its cultural heritage. As discussed through results of Olba Territorium case; in addition to historical, cultural, architectural, social, biodiversity, recreational and scenic values stemming from their characteristics; their interaction with each other arouses socio-economic, agro-diversity and symbolic-religious values defining unified and homogenous cultural landscape context (Figure 5.1).

They altogether define accumulated information values related to past experiences and meanings showing relationship of man-kind with coastal environments and their natural resources. Besides; they have economical values with agricultural activities that are still going on through rural areas and tourism activities generated by its natural and cultural aspects. Therefore, conservation policies should include cultural and archaeological heritage policies; natural area and habitat protection policies and rural development policies.

Significance assessment and defining cultural landscape values is the fundamental step for decision-making process since further strategies and decisions are given accordingly. Coastal areas are more challenging than other areas to cope with for decision-makers and planners. Therefore, in order to achieve management of protected issues, integration of knowledge and multi-disciplinary approaches play a vital role. In some occasions, the heritage values defined by different experts or methods of different disciplines can be conflicting with each other (ie. Archaeological excavation and landscape protection).

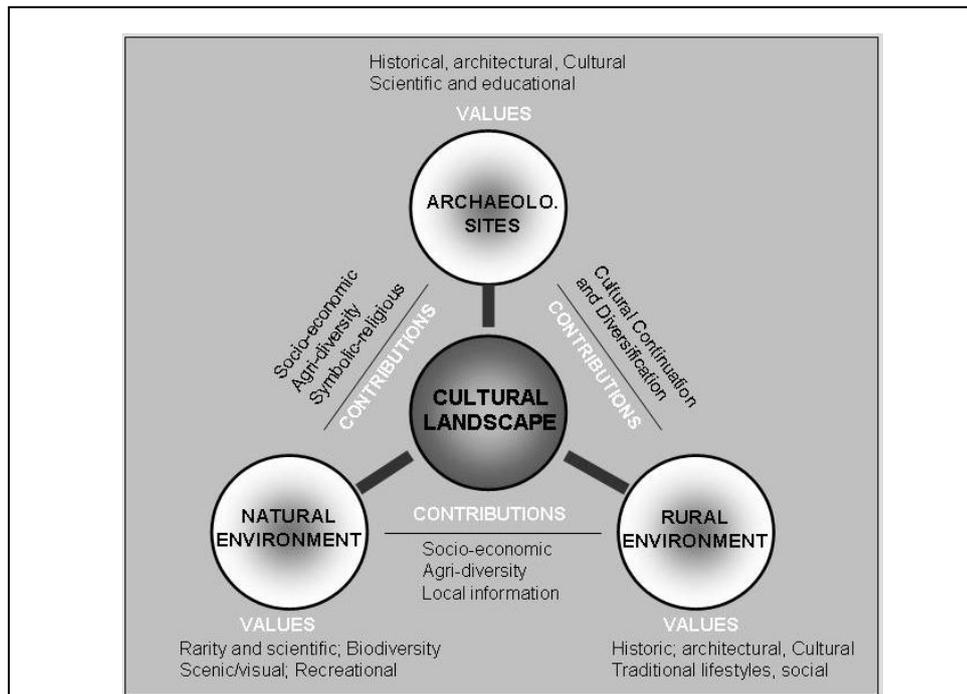


Figure 5.1 Coastal cultural landscape values of the Olba Territorium generated by social, cultural and economic relationships within its natural, archaeological and rural environments

For instance, archaeological site located on a depositional coastal segment may include archaeological evidence partially or totally buried under coastal dunes due to depositional activities of coastal process going on throughout centuries. Similarly, the ancient settlement may be merged with coastal wetland system which has been generated by the process between riverine and sea coasts. In time, these coastal dune or wetland systems start to house important biodiversity and habitat areas by which they altogether define cultural and natural environment that are significant for experts of different disciplines.

Similarly; archaeological heritage are integrated with existing rural settlements such as village and mountain settlements (*Yayla*) located on them as seen in several examples through the case study area. These areas should be accepted as continuous and homogenous cultural heritage areas which are stratified vertically as in urban archaeological sites. Excavations are the major tools for exploring archaeological and historical values of archaeological environments. However, focusing on archaeological

information, conventional methods, which depend on digging of the area, ignores other realms of the site such as natural characteristic of setting; social and cultural aspects of communities living within these sites. For instance, in sensitive settings of coastal areas, coastal dunes or beaches; all kinds of excavation are forbidden except for scientific excavations. So; while archaeologists conduct archaeological excavations in conventional techniques in order to explore the buried archaeological heritage that is important and 'valuable' for them, they may risk the sensitive natural heritage located there and cause loss of important geological formation and habitat areas. Searching for valuable information, they cause loss of another 'value' defined by other professional groups.

Thus, conventional archaeological excavation methods should be admitted as a destructive method; and non-destructive methods such as geo-physical surveys should be encouraged in naturally sensitive areas. For conventional excavation applications, sensitivity assessment should be required. During scientific research and survey of coastal areas, multi-disciplinary approaches including archaeologists, architects, conservationists, biologists, geologists, historians, sociologists and other related disciplines are required.

Similarly; in rural settings; instead of removing existing traditional assets, research methods and techniques which will study all these layers together should be established and conservation principles should be developed accordingly. In this sense, these areas should be defined as "rural archaeological sites" where they are all conserved together.

For evaluation of cultural landscape characteristics of coastal areas multidisciplinary studies that will be conducted by architecture, landscape design, archaeology, history, ecology, geography, geology, natural sciences, ethnology, anthropology, sociology, economics and town planning disciplines are needed.

In addition to multi-disciplinary approaches defined by different experts during "significance" assessment of a heritage site; other sources of information like experiences of local residents should be collected. Therefore, integration of local knowledge and traditional information through oral history studies are needed. In order to achieve sustainable planning of coastal areas *integration of traditional knowledge and past experiences* should play a vital role. In this sense, the archaeological and historic data should be evaluated for their information values which give clues about the past knowledge related to natural resources and how people have exploited them.

### **5.1.2 Geographical (Spatial) Integration**

Definition of ‘coastal zone’ is the fundamental process in conservation, planning and management of coastal areas, since concept of ‘integrated coastal zone management’ defines unified system of a policy area. In its broadest term; coast is defined as the geographical areas where marine and terrestrial sections connect to each other, which temporarily or permanently change due to dynamic process of coastal waters. This definition is derived from geomorphologic characteristics of coastal areas. As stated within the Protocol on Integrated Coastal Zone Management in the Mediterranean (Barcelona Convention, 2008); coastal zone is defined considering its natural resources as geographical area on both sides of the shoreline between marine and land parts.

For legislation terms, concept of coastal area is used to bring regulations related to problems aroused from conservation and usage of these areas. Rather than single geographical concerns, it aims to provide spatial basis for required legislations. Therefore, legislative definition of coastal areas generally consists of metric zonings and may not be compatible with geomorphologic characteristics of the area it is applied for. Similarly, through legislative framework of Turkey; coastal area is horizontally defined as metric zoning of I. and II. Shore-strips having 50 m. width for each area, where building approach line is defined accordingly.

However, due to ‘partial development’ condition, it decreases down to 20 m. width through urbanized or semi-urbanized environments. Thus, although it is stated that geographical coverage of shore-strips can be more than this defined width according to their characteristics and usages located in the hinterlands; in practice it is hardly applied (section 2.3.3.2). Moreover, there isn’t vertical control mechanism related to building heights in new development areas, the visual quality and scenic values of coastal areas cannot be achieved. Besides, there have been problems related to implementation of front-view and back-view areas brought by in th4 Bosphorus Act, which are the only tools brought for building heights in hinterland areas.

Within the light of these evaluations; it is fundamental to define spatial definition of coastal archaeological environments as the first step to achieve their integrated management as a policy area. In its broadest terms, coastal archaeological environments

are traces of human contribution into natural environment which shows physical, cultural and economic relationship of man-kind with coastal areas and their resources.

In this sense; geographical coverage of coastal archaeological sites includes vertical integration of underwater, subterranean and on-land layers; while horizontally, it consists of water section including open and coastal waters; shoreline where the sea and land sections interface and terrestrial sections including coastal-strip affected from sea effects and their hinterlands. Accordingly, the content of archaeological assets should be identified taking into consideration (Figure 5.2):

- Underwater section which possesses submerged remains and shipwrecks,
- Coastline section which includes coastal structures located on rocky coasts or buried remain under sedimentary coasts,
- Terrestrial area including settlement remains located in shore-strip and hinterland area.

Relationship of archaeological settings of Olba Territorium with coastal areas can be defined as physical, visual, economic and historical relationships. Accordingly, the archaeological structures located in underwater and coastline sections are exposed to physical effects of coastal process including coastal erosion and deposition, while archaeological remains located in coastal plains are under indirect effects of marine climate.

Archaeological setting located in hinterland areas have visual relationships as seen in tower and castle settlements and economical relationships as seen in agricultural organizations of the region. They all have historic relationship showing past use of coastal areas (Figure 5.3). In this sense, geographical context of 30 km. area from coastline up to inland areas can be defined as 'coastal area' of the region.

Similarly, geographical (spatial) integration for riverine environments covers the river beds from river mouths where river and sea system connects with each other up to its springs located in hinterland area. Therefore all, whether river or sea coast; it is fundamental to evaluate coastal archaeological environments within the whole geographical content they are located in.

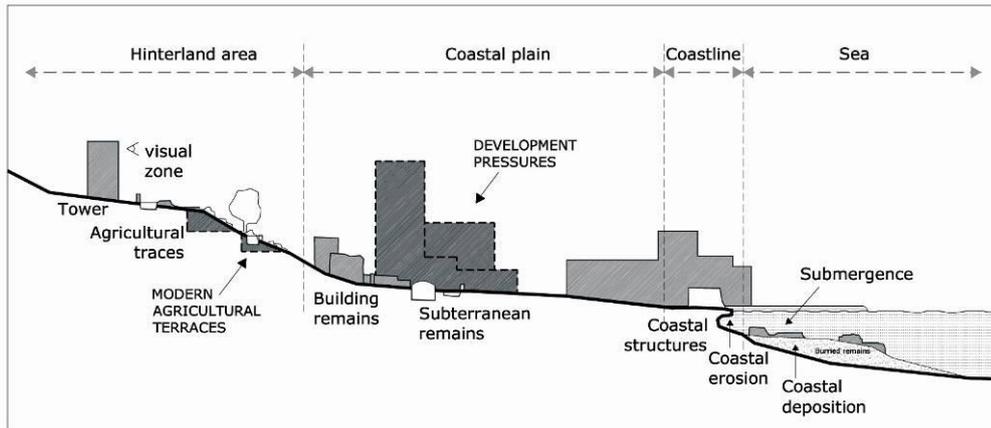


Figure 5.2 Geographical context of coastal archaeological site and development pressures as derived from the Olba Territorium

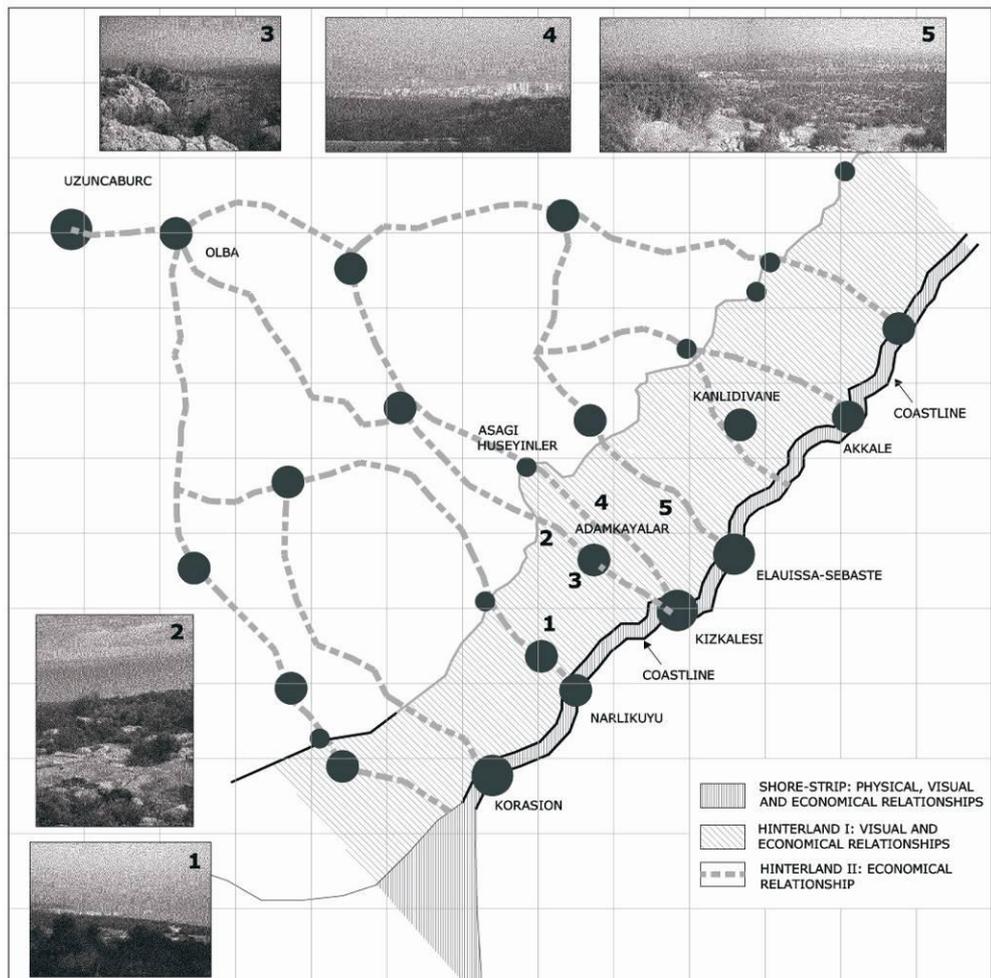


Figure 5.3 Coastal area-hinterland integration of the Olba Territorium possessing physical, visual, economical relationships of ancient settlements generated throughout historic periods

### **5.1.3 Integration across Time-scales**

Time factor is another important criteria for identification of both values and future strategies in coastal areas. Management of coastal archaeological environments must include integration between short-term, medium and long term strategies as well as considering past changes that has affected the coastal setting on which archaeological environment is located. As discussed in previous section (5.1.2); geological changes aroused by coastal process throughout centuries in archaeological environments may end up with generation of significant natural formations and habitat areas for biodiversity aspects. Similarly; due to dynamic characteristics of coastal areas; these areas will continue to change in future due to ongoing processes and transformation between significance content of the area (from archaeological and cultural towards natural) will continue. So, management strategies for these areas should include both past and potential future changes.

Similarly; future risks stemming from climate change and sea-level rise have been stressed throughout international documents especially during the last years. This issue necessitates future strategies and risk-preparedness ready for long term. In European Convention on Archaeological Heritage (CE, 1992), Governments are asked to sustain and preserve 'reserve areas' for scientific research, conservation and maintenance of future generations. Thus, in addition to conservation of these areas against future threats and problems, protection of archaeological sites for future conservation studies are needed including the ones located in coastal areas.

Survey of archaeological heritage is a 'long term, dynamic and continuous process' as stated by ICOMOS (1990). This means that new information may be obtained from subterranean by further researches. Besides, 'adaptive design and management process' is needed against future threats of climate change and sea-level rise are vitally important for coastal archaeological environments. In result, due to uncertainty of archaeological information and dynamic context of natural environment it is located within, management process for coastal archaeological environments must be adaptive. For this purpose, instead of rigid and static planning approaches, these areas should be planned through "Shore-line Management Plans" by which short and long-term decisions can be evaluated strategically according to changing conditions and future scenarios of the environment it is located within.

Main tools that provide evaluation of future conditions and adaptation of management process accordingly are risk assessments and Environmental Impact Assessments (EIA). While, former one is generally adapted for natural caused threats or sudden hazards caused by human defects such as accidents; EIA is applied for defining future impacts of development activities. They both help formulation of priorities and long-term management strategies. During assessment of future impacts, source of threat is also important. For instance, construction of a dam in upper sections of a river may change discharge pattern of sediments resulting in acceleration of coastal erosion impacts on archaeological setting located in the river mouth. Thus, consideration of geographical integration is important during evaluation of future impacts.

Accordingly; in order to be define risk preparedness for coastal archaeological environments following issues should be considered within short and long-term management strategies:

- Changes in rainfall patterns and flood or landslide impacts especially for archaeological sites located along river basins such as Olba and Adamkayalar or by sensitive geological formations such as Korykion-Antron (Cennet-Cehennem) and Kanytelleis (Kanlıdivane).

- Effects of rainfall changes and watering systems for agricultural activities and their salination impacts for buried remains that are located within traditional farmlands such as Elauissa-Sebaste and Korykos.

- Analysis of past changes for sea-level rise and submergence as in Korykos (Kızkalesi) and risk analysis for future impacts that will be accelerated by climate change,

- Monitoring of discharge patterns and effects on coastal erosion after construction of dams in upper sections; interventions related to river beds or construction of coastal structures (jetties, dykes, etc) in the river mouths such as Korykos or Akkale.

In addition to natural threats, development strategies brought by regional or local plans have to be evaluated before implementation process in order to identify probable impacts on conservation of natural and archaeological assets. In this sense, EIA is an important tool as stated through European Convention on Archaeological Heritage (Valetta, CE, 1992). The plans have to be modified if it is decided that they arouse negative impacts for cultural landscape values of the region as will be discussed in following section 5.1.6.

#### 5.1.4 Integration across Sectoral Activities: Conservation and Development

Due to richness of their resources and values, coastal areas are highly demanded by human activities, most of which are conflicting with each other and opposite to the conservation principles. These activities include agriculture, commerce, fishing, forestry, industry, military use, mining, nature reserves, recreational and residential development, tourism and transport infrastructures. Their effects and impacts on archaeological environments have to be evaluated in order to identify conflicts within these activities.

In order to achieve conservation and development balance on coastal areas; information values and potentials of cultural landscape characteristics of the region defined according to its archaeological, natural and rural characteristics must be evaluated. In this sense; diversification of existing sectoral practice by integration of development policies -mainly tourism and agriculture for coastal archaeological environments- and conservation policies through approaches such as eco-tourism and agro-tourism can be achieved (Figure 5.4).

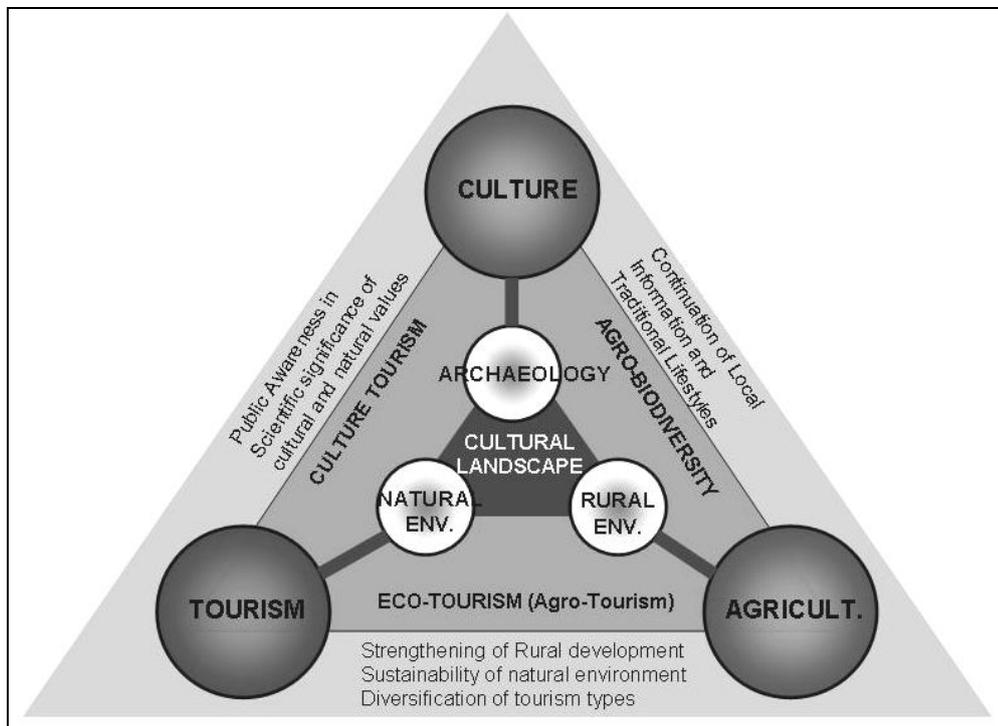


Figure 5.4 Proposals related to sectoral integration principles in relation with conservation-use balance

Within the light of these principles, development policies related to agriculture and tourism, which are the main sectoral activities that threaten coastal archaeological and natural environments can be defined by considering conservation principles of their cultural landscape characteristics. Accordingly; agricultural and tourism policies according to results of case-study in Olba Territorium should include following principles:

▪ ***Agricultural Policies:***

Integration of agricultural policies with landscape conservation and management policies must be achieved since these areas define an important cultural landscape territorium. Modernized agricultural techniques and use of machinery have posed severe threats for both natural and archaeological assets of the region. Land reclamation by modern agricultural terraces should be controlled through definite conditions or totally banned activities according to the sensitivity of the area with its archaeological and natural characteristics. For this purpose, vulnerability assessments should be conducted before permissions of type and degree of agricultural activities. And; existing control mechanism related to illegal interventions has to be strengthened. For totally banned areas, techniques that are convenient with natural context of the area should be sustained.

Irrigation and control of water use in farmlands should be provided through development of special projects that will prevent over exploitation of water Tables and production of local cultural landscape vegetation types that are durable against drought and low water levels such as vineyards and olive groves should be supported.

Main reason for usage of these modern techniques is low income from existing agricultural products. Therefore, efficiency and productivity in existing agricultural techniques must be increased to achieve continuation of traditional techniques. In this sense; potentials related to development of productivity from local landscape vegetations which will be convenient with agro-ecological characteristics of the region should be provided. Accordingly, some potentials of the region that will both contribute into its agro-diversity and increase economic efficiency can be defined as in the following:

- analysis of morphological, archaeological, historical, cultural and natural characteristics into landscape management policies.

- Inoculation of existing vegetations found in its natural landscape characteristics result in high profit products such as increasing productivity from existing wild olive-trees or producing pea-nuts from inoculation of existing *Melengiç* trees.
- Vineyards have been continued since ancient periods. Recepli Grape cultivated in Uzuncaburç is defined as local and specific agricultural product by Mersin Governorship which are developed through special projects. Thus, potentials for further development of vineyards in the region must be researched and supported.
- Similarly, olive groves in the region should be developed. During past few decades, some families have started to cultivate olive-trees as in Hüseyinler and Ayaş due to presence of a potential investor for olive-oil factory in upper sections of Ayaş. Such developments should be encouraged.
- Trade of collected products from Laurel and carob trees can be utilized in different sectors such as medicine or cosmetics. Thus, harvesting and trade of these products should be supported and developed through special projects.

Therefore; information values of traditional techniques and support of special studies that will increase economical potential of agricultural products from their own landscape characteristics should be provided. These traditional techniques also provide agro-diversity of the area.

As it is stated through the Section 4.2.3.3; the local people in the case-study area think that it is disadvantageous to live within designated areas and they cannot get financial credits because of that. Thus, special financial supports for agricultural activities such as watering systems or seeds of harvested products should be provided. Besides, discounts in taxes as applied in cultural heritage assets during agricultural activities and use of credits can be provided for these people. In addition to technical and financial supports; special education programmes in order to increase quality and efficiency in their professions should be provided.

Local people generally refuse to come together and work in groups for management of agricultural activities and share of water resources or other infrastructures. So, cooperation and partnerships should be encouraged. Similar precautions should be provided for animal husbandry and forestry activities in the region in order to avoid threats on natural vegetation characteristics.

▪ ***Tourism Policies:***

Unsustainable tourism developments in the region aroused by mass tourism and secondary housing in coastal areas have caused;

- replacement of farmlands and agricultural plains with tourism constructions since local people think that tourism income obtained in two months is much higher than total income amount of agricultural activities conducted rest of the year<sup>205</sup>.
- limited economical contribution by existing tourism activities for local people; although they claim tourism as a more profitable economical sector;

Thus, in order to provide sustainable and environmental friendly tourism approaches following principles should be sustained:

- Instead of mass tourism developments, diversification of existing tourism approaches with more environmental friendly types such as eco-tourism and agro-tourism activities that can also be carried out within Natural and Archaeological Conservation Site;
- Regional strategies that will make the whole region a single tourism destination for arrival and accommodation of tourist groups.
- Decrease of tourism development pressures in coastal areas, by integrating mountain or nature tourism activities that will be located in Uzuncaburç and other sections. In order to avoid further impacts in these areas, sustainable development policies, which are convenient with carrying capacity characteristics of newly developed areas.
- Conducting EIA for choosing location of new tourism areas and infrastructural developments through regional plans and modify plans accordingly (section 4.3.3).
- Support and development of local people and family investment involvements in tourism activities through agro-tourism and eco-tourism activities.
- Education of local people and potential local investors to increase quality in tourism management. Promotion and development of trades related to local products and handicrafts.
- Development of tourism activities will direct access of high number of people towards archaeological sites and increase public awareness in scientific values of both archaeological and natural aspects of the region.

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<sup>205</sup> Focus-Group interviews with local residents of Ayaş (Merdivenlikuyu) conducted in October 2008.

In conclusion, sustainable development of both agricultural and tourism sectors in the region will increase employment rate of local people and economical activities in the region. It will prevent migration from rural and mountain settlements to coastal towns. Integration of tourism policies into rural development policies will provide diversification of job opportunities and multi-sectoral competitiveness of the region. Besides, environmentally friendly tourism approaches convenient with its natural and rural traditional characteristics will sustain continuation of local landscape characteristics and replacement of agricultural activities and farmlands with mass sprawl and high-rise constructions in coastal plains.

#### **5.1.5 Integration at all Planning Levels**

Integrated management policies highly necessitate two-track strategies, which includes “bottom-up” and “top-down” approaches together. While developing main strategies in regional level; understanding values, problems and potentials of territorial and local levels is vitally important. As discussed in previous chapters, upper-scaled plans are helpful in prevention of fragmentation and providing coordination among decisions brought by local level plans (section 2.3.2). The content, scope and geographical coverage of plans have to be integrated so that they will complete each other. In this sense, types of plans can be classified according to their:

- Scale as ‘regional, local and site level plans’,
- Scopes and outcomes as ‘strategic and operational plans’,
- Subjects as ‘thematic plans such as sectoral plans, conservation plans, archaeological excavation plans, habitat management plans, shoreline management plans’.

Within the light of these evaluations; main principles to achieve integration in planning studies can be stated according to their scale and content as in the following:

- ***Territorial Level Plans:***

Territorial level plans are important tools which define main development and conservation strategies through a defined territorial context. They provide intermediate planning level between national development policies and legislative framework and local levels implementation conditions according to values, potentials and problems of the

region. In this sense; territorial level plans discussed in this section include Regional Plans, Territorial Development Plans, Territorial Conservation Plans and Shoreline Management Plans, which can be prepared as supplementary plan for defined former three plans.

Regional Plans, which can be prepared in provincial and sub-provincial levels, are helpful to define socio-economical developments, sectoral goals and development potentials. In this sense sectoral plans can be prepared in regional level as in case of Mersin, where Tourism Master Plan and Agriculture Master Plan are being prepared by Governorship. Although, preparing sectoral plans are helpful to focus on problems and potentials of the sector it deals with in detail, they have the risk of sectoral fragmentation and losing integration potentials as discussed in section 5.1.4. The expected outcomes for regional planning studies are to link bridges between different thematic plans prepared again in regional level as well as local level Implementation Plans. Therefore, for coastal areas defining boundaries and content of Regional Plans according to their cultural landscape characteristics is important. In this way, relationship of coastal areas with their hinterland areas can be achieved. A provincial level regional plan may include more than one cultural landscape area according to changing geographical, historic and cultural properties.

Territorial Development Plans (TDPs); are important upper-level plans which provide sustainable development principles within a defined territorial area according to sectoral goals and expected development outcomes defined by regional plans. In this sense, locations and conditions of development zones have to be convenient with conservation principles of natural, archaeological and rural environments providing their sustainability against new developments. In this sense; Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is an important technical tool to define ecological and cultural considerations for future development impacts and revise planning decisions accordingly in this level (section 5.1.3).

Similar to development plans, conservation principles through a region can be defined through Territorial Conservation Plans (TCPs); including Archaeological, Historic and Natural Conservation Sites, habitat management areas, special agricultural lands or forest areas. Through a territorial level conservation plan, planning strategies related to locations, conservation principles and interrelations of conservation sites with each other and development areas can be defined according to cultural, historic and ecological characteristics and sectoral developments of that region.

While future development strategies in a region is discussed through territorial plans and thematic sectoral plans, planning and management objectives of coastal areas must be defined through Shoreline Management Plans (SMP) by which natural impacts that will be aroused by coastal processes and impacts of developments and human interventions can be discussed as a special theme. SMP should be prepared as supplementary plans for town and country plans and conservation plans. They should be prepared according to time and geographical criteria discussed in previous sections (section 5.1.2 and 5.1.3) including both sea and river coasts. Main technical tools applied during preparation of SMP must include:

- Risk assessments related to short and long-term changes and sudden hazards that can effect coastal archaeological and natural environments and defining risk-preparedness accordingly,
- Vulnerability assessment against development impacts that threatens cultural landscape values of these areas including physical, architectural, social and visual/scenic qualities.

Expected outcome of a SMP is definition of priority areas and related precautions which will be integrated with both conservation and development plans that will be prepared in local levels. Important criteria in preparation of territorial level plans is that they should be strategically prepared plans which can be adapted according to changing conditions of the region that will be defined through significance assessment, EIA, risk assessment and vulnerability assessments. Besides, they should be revised according to results of new information obtained through archaeological and natural surveys in that region. In result, territorial level plans must;

- Define long-term strategies and visions; broad perspectives for a region which altogether constitutes action programs.
- Define coordination between different thematic and local level plans and related planning programs.
- Be adaptive and revised according to changing conditions, experiences of preliminary implementation results, and new information related to conservation areas.

▪ ***Local and Site Level Plans***

Local and site level plans are important tools to define implementation principles of planning strategies brought by territorial plans. Similar to territorial development plans; local area plans mainly focus on conservation and development issues. According to

content and scope of plans, local and site level plans include Conservation Plans including; archaeological conservation plans accompanied with detailed excavation plans in some areas, landscape management plans for natural conservation sites such as special agricultural products, forest areas, etc; and Habitat management plans for special habitat protection zones. Through conservation plans, detailed Site Plans can be prepared in order to present archaeological, cultural and natural values of conservation areas to visitors for public awareness. Besides; Development Plans include town and country plans for rural areas and shore-strip development plans prepared specific to coastal areas.

While, territorial level plans are generally strategic based plans, local plans should be utilized as operational plans in order to implement planning strategies defined through territorial level plans. Though, each operational plan may define its own strategic terms related to implementation and revision/update process.

During implementation process, usage conditions are defined in details through zoning principles as it is discussed in Section 2.3.3.2. Since integration of archaeological, natural and rural environments are altogether defined as Cultural Landscape Areas, conservation and development zones and their usage conditions are merged with each other in these areas.

Therefore, having defined cultural landscape values and significance assessment of an area, the next step should include defining conservation and usage conditions in these areas which will be defined according to significance assessment for cultural landscape values of that area. According to sensitivity degree of the protected values; strict protected zones for natural and archaeological areas should be defined first.

In the other areas including buffer zones, where usage can be continued on definite conditions, conservation principles and usage conditions must be defined in detail including agricultural methods in traditional farmlands and development conditions. In this way; continuation of traditional rural characteristics can be achieved. Having defined these conditions, zonings of these areas should be depicted onto the plans (Figure 5.5).

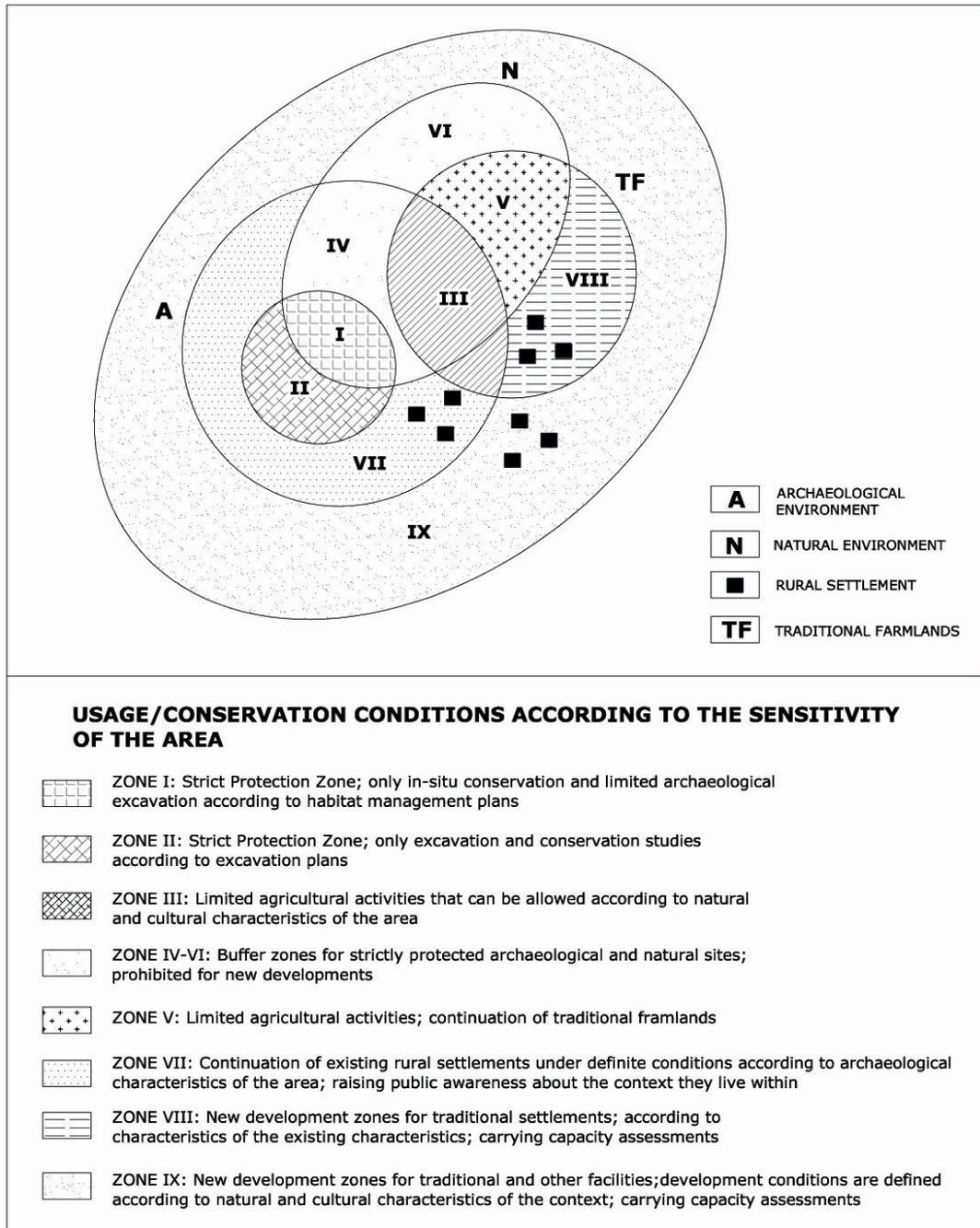


Figure 5.5 Zoning in local level plans for cultural landscape areas

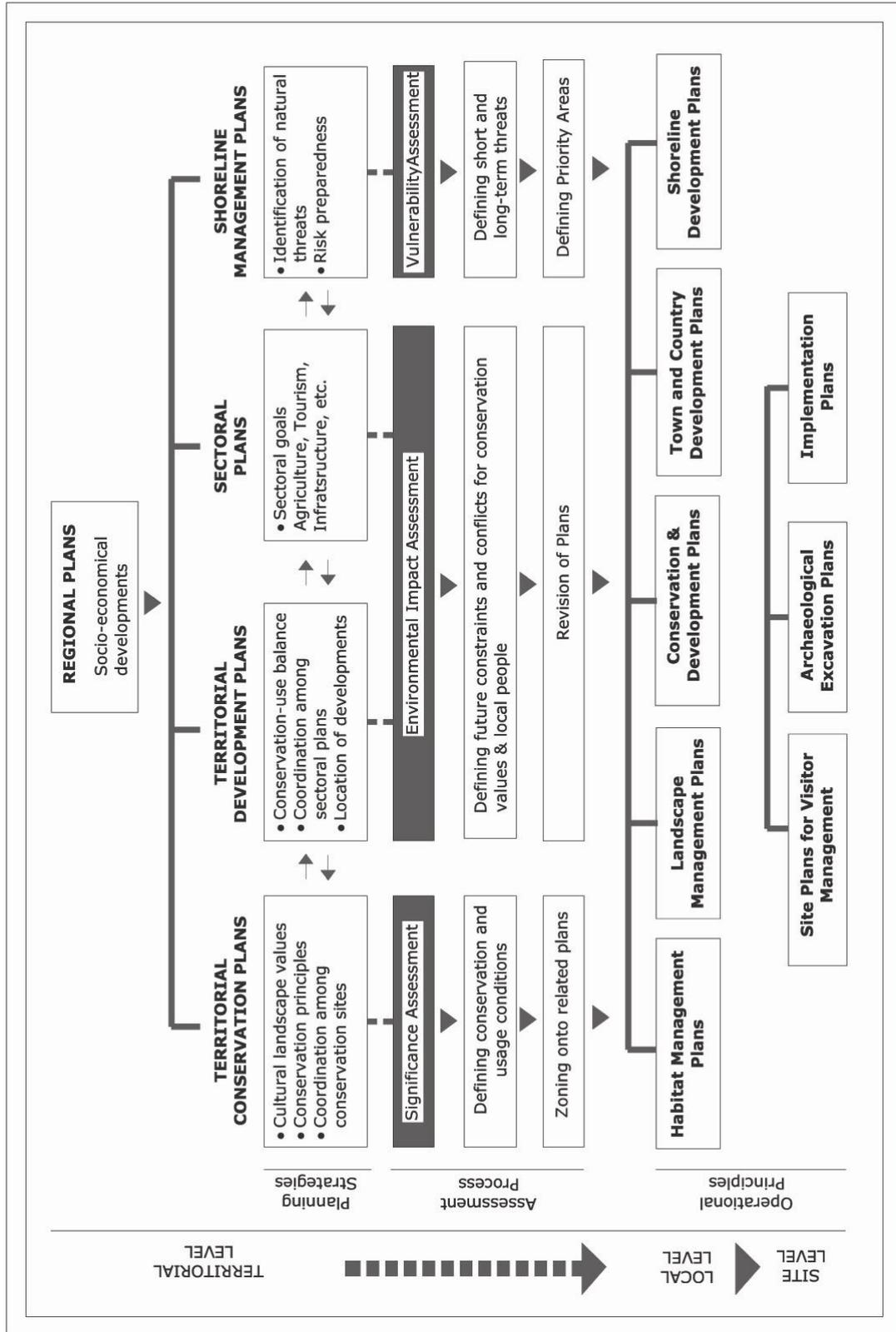


Figure 5.6 Integration among planning types and stages

In addition to physical usage conditions, visual protection zones in order to conserve scenic quality of coastal areas should be defined. In this sense, as in the the Bosphorus Act, visual protections zones related to “front scenic zones” and “back scenic zones” should be defined. The protection zones should include planning parameters regarding location, height, orientation and distance of the development areas from the shoreline. With these terms, local and site level plans must:

- Define operational terms to implement management strategies brought by territorial level plans although it has its own strategic planning program within its own terms.
- Include detailed definitions related to usage and conservation principles and zonings according to cultural landscape characteristics of the area.

In conclusion; providing integration and coherence among different planning tools according to their scales; scopes and subjects are very important in order to achieve sustainable conservation and development policies in multi-faceted values and problems of coastal cultural landscape areas as in Olba Territiroom case. Accordingly; the principles in structuring necessary relationships among various planning tools using related technical tools of Significance Assessment, EIA, and Vulnerability Assessment throughout the decision-making process including stages of defining planning strategies, assessment process and operational principles are shown in Figure 5.6.

#### **5.1.6 Publicity Principle and Integration of Interest Groups**

The basic principle regarding usage and planning conditions of coastal environments is its publicity principle -right of public access-, which means all people have equity to access and enhance from coastal areas. Through various international documents, Governments are asked to provide related legislations in order to provide public access to coastal areas and to prevent private ownership in coastlines.

Similarly, public access to archaeological heritage and underwater heritage are stressed through various documents. Therefore, enhancement of natural and cultural values of coastal areas for public benefit is the primary scope of coastal usage conditions. Public access to natural and cultural values of coastal areas by large crowd of people will provide public awareness in understanding of their scientific and educational values.

Following the statements of Agenda 21 after Rio Declaration (1992) and Burra Charter (1998); integration of interest groups (especially local governments and agencies, NGOs, stakeholders from related sectors and local people) into planning and management process has become important in conservation areas. Firstly; involvement of public through planning process especially users that will be affected from that plan has become obligatory since through several international documents living in healthy environment is accepted as public rights for every single person. Therefore, they have the right to express their opinions about the plans that will affect their natural environment (section 4.3.4). Additionally; implementation experiences throughout the past few decades have shown that:

- When interest groups that are affected by management plans are involved into preparation of planning process by expressing their problems, visions and expectations; they also support following stages and participate in implementation process. Any type of plans prepared ignoring these groups and especially local people aren't supported and even ignored by them.
- In several conservation areas especially located in rural areas; it is experienced that natural and cultural values could be protected due to existence of these communities who are living with these values. By mitigation of problems aroused by uncontrolled use of rural people, the safest solution to achieve sustainability of these areas and resources can be achieved by continuity of their traditional lifestyles. But, increasing awareness of local people about sustainable use of these resources and providing financial and technical supports for their current conditions is important during this process.
- Similar to local people, involvement of local governments and related agencies have provided to establish common budgets for financial, technical and professional staffs especially during implementation process. Besides, they have opportunities to share their experiences and establish common principles that can be implemented in each scale.

Therefore; consensus type preparation process and participatory approaches has started to be applied through few decades in almost all types of plans including conservation plans in order to achieve collaboration of actors through planning and implementation process. Among these interest groups; involvement of local people and administrative and institutional integration is discussed in detail through following sections.

### 5.1.7 Involvement of Local People

Involvement of local people into planning and management studies especially for cultural landscape areas including archaeological, natural and rural environments as in the Olba Territorium case is important because:

- They have provided continuation in agro-biodiversity of natural landscape characteristics which have been going on since ancient periods.
- Their presence has provided safety of archaeological assets which are extended through a large geographic context that cannot be protected with police forces only. In this point; education of local people and increase of their awareness in archaeological and cultural assets will increase their potential in contribution of safety precautions for these assets.
- As it is stated through the Rio Declaration, there is unique and valuable information possessed by small communities that should be utilized for sustainable development and environmental management of that area. In this sense, through cultural landscape areas of Olba Territorium, traditional information related to agricultural activities, traditional lifestyles, spiritual/mythological meanings attained to archaeological and natural assets must be enhanced as information values. And these experiences should be utilized in cultural, landscape and rural management strategies.

Therefore; continuation of cultural landscape areas can be achieved through continuation of rural and traditional lifestyles (Figure 5.7) and with involvement of local people living within these sites.



Figure 5.7 New vineyard on traditional farmland in Uzuncaburç with ancient agricultural traces providing continuation of past land-uses (Source: *Personal Archive, 2007*)

In this point, their integration process into management studies should be planned in two parallel tracks. In first track; their future expectations and visions should be defined according to tools and methods defined through participatory planning models. Some of these expectations may be contradictory with scientific realities of the site causing impacts on conservation and sustainable development principles. In this point, the second track studies should be implemented by which public awareness of local people about significance of cultural and natural values should be provided. So; while defining their expectations and visions; they should become aware of values and vulnerabilities of that site as well.

During the social surveys conducted through the site studies in Olba Territorium, potentials of continuity and willingness of users are researched in Uzuncaburç, Kızkalesi and Merdivenlikuyu (Ayaş). Accordingly; although they have serious problems stemming from living within Archeological Sites they don't want to move outside conservation zones at first. They prefer improvement of their current conditions or they want to move somewhere else but continue to work within that archaeological site. So, in any cases, they want to continue their connection with that site either due to socio-cultural or economic reasons. The reason may be economic based, by which they want to get benefit from increasing tourism activities or socio-cultural based, because they feel that they belong to that area (Table 5.1).

Table 5.1 The opinions of respondents about moving out from the Archaeological Site they are living within

Q.49 Would you prefer to move out if translocation out of the Conservation Site were suggested as a solution to the existing problems?						
	Ayaş		Kızkalesi		Uzuncaburç	
	Freq.	Percent	Freq.	Percent	Freq.	Percent
I'd never prefer to move out	8	7.1%	18	15.1%	3	2.6%
Prefer rehabilitation of existing conditions	29	25.9%	70	58.8%	21	18.8%
I'd prefer to move but continue to work here	75	70.0%	27	22.7%	88	78.6%
I'd totally prefer to move out	-	-	4	3.4%	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>119</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>100</b>

Table 5.2 Future visions of respondents about sectoral development of their town

Q.50 In which sector do you think our town should be developed?						
	Ayaş		Kızkalesi		Uzuncaburç	
	Freq.	Percent	Freq.	Percent	Freq.	Percent
Agriculture	-	-	2	1.7%	-	-
Tourism	86	76.8%	74	62.2%	80	71.4%
Agriculture and Tourism together	14	12.5%	40	33.6%	16	14.3%
No idea	12	10.7%	3	2.5%	16	14.3%
<b>Total</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>119</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>100</b>

Through the social surveys; their future expectations and visions related to development of their towns are questioned. Level of tourism activities in these settlements is different. While tourism activities in coastal towns are high, in Uzuncaburç main economic resource is still agriculture. Besides, agricultural activities in Kızkalesi and Merdivenlikuyu (Ayaş) stills plays important role. However, in all three settlements, tourism is defined as the prior sector for future development. Number of respondents, who think that agriculture and tourism may work together is very low; while the ones that responded future visions of their towns as agriculture is almost none (Table 5.2).

In this point, while evaluating future visions and expectations of local people; the risks on replacement of traditional economical resources and lifestyles by tourism activities in future should be evaluated. So, required precautions and related proposals should be developed by which expectations of local people and continuation of cultural landscape characteristics of the area can be achieved together. Besides; these developments (both tourism and continuation of rural lifestyles) should meet the needs of local people. Within the light of these discussions, following principles should be sustained in order to achieve integrated management of coastal cultural landscape areas:

- continuation of rural communities and their lifestyles who are traditionally living on these areas,
- enhancement of archaeological and traditional information of the area in sustainable development and environmental management of coastal areas and to resolve conflicts and negative impacts aroused by existing development and planning decisions,

- Public participation enabling them to play active role in formulating, implementing and monitoring objectives.

For this purpose, the participation of local people into decision-making process should be based on three supplementary principles in order to provide dialogue between experts and local people:

- integration of local and traditional knowledge into management issues (especially in subjects related to environmental, landscape management and agri-diversity continuation); training and education of local people on special agricultural production activities, awareness raising through guided visits to an area involving local people (Figure 5.8).

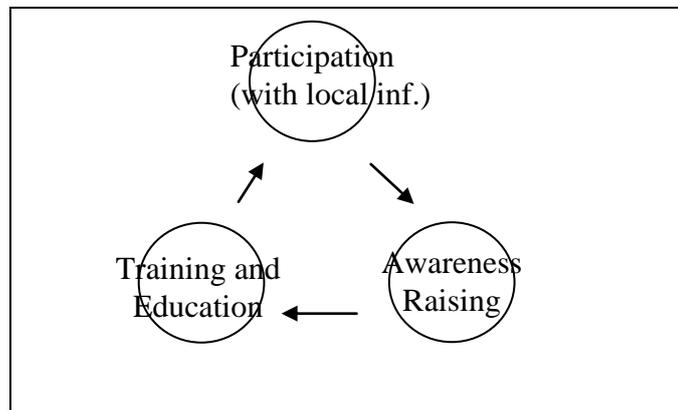


Figure 5.8 Principles related to integration process of local people into decision-making process in conservation areas

### 5.1.8 Administrative and Institutional Integration: Share of Management Responsibility

As discussed through previous chapters related to existing legislative and management context of Turkey and results of case study on Olbian Territorium, administrative fragmentation and institutional conflicts is the main problem in implementation of integrated management. Thus, in order to achieve integrated management principles defined above, good governance of Conservation Sites in relation with rural and town settlement areas are needed.

In several cases; cultural, historic, geographic boundaries of cultural landscape area may go beyond local and even provincial areas of authorities including various settlements with different administration status. Similarly, management boundaries of coastal areas may go beyond even national areas of authorities, which may necessitate share of management responsibility. Political integration in international level is needed especially for underwater heritage, which are international resources since some of them are located far away from their original contexts.

Thus, integrating political approaches with respect to their legal and administrative tools to cope with these complex and challenging environments are important. Therefore, one of the main aspects of integrated coastal management policies is to achieve “horizontal integration” of associated governmental agencies which are responsible from planning and management of these environments. By horizontal integration, different sectoral representatives are brought together. Another important authority group is local authorities which are close to public. Thus, they have advantages in identification of the needs of local people and conducting their public services accordingly. Therefore, in good governance approaches decentralization of implementation and control mechanism and providing “vertical integration” between local, regional and national/central authorities is an important task. In addition to administrative and institutional integration; involvement of local people and other interest groups through decision-making process must be achieved.

The share of management responsibility also provides diversification of financial resources, increase in technical opportunities and professional staff during all stages of decision-making process related to survey and registration, preparation of related plans, implementation planning programs, control and monitoring phases. Within the light of these evaluations; there are three management scenarios that can be defined to prevent administrative fragmentation and identification of the Olba region as a unified management context within the legal and administrative context of Turkey:

- Scenario 1: Designation of the region as National Park according to the Act no 2873;
- Scenario 2: Designation of the region as Management Area according to the Conservation Amendment Act no 5226;
- Scenario 3: Establishment of Local Administration Union according to the Act no 5355.

### **5.1.8.1 Scenario 1: Designation of the Region as National Park according to the Act no 2873**

Within the existing situation of legislative framework; Archaeological and Nature Conservation Sites that include large geographic coverage as in Olba Territorium, are generally designated as Specially Protected Areas according to the Act no 2872 or National Parks according to the Act no 2873. Since through its designation criteria it is stated as ‘existence of historic, archaeological and cultural values, unity of land and water ecosystems, special of biological, ecological and geomorphologic characteristics’; the cultural landscape content of the region fits as Special Protected Area criteria. However; since the main criteria in establishment of National Parks is stated that the region must not be polluted by development impacts in near future and away from development zones; defining Olba Territorium as SPA cannot be implemented due to already urbanized sections especially in coastal areas (section 2.1.3).

Similarly; according to the related criteria for National Parks; which is identified as ‘Sites and areas that possess traces and documents of historical, archaeological, mythological, anthropological, ethnographical, sociological events’ (section 2.1.3); the region can be designated as National Park or Historic National Park. Göreme, Nemrut, Truva, Hattuşa are examples of historic contexts, which are designated as National Park in Turkey due to richness and unity of archaeological, natural and cultural values. So; homogenous and wide geographic context of the Olba Region with rich archaeological and cultural landscape values may be designated as (Historic) National Park. There has been such an attempt for Uzuncaburç-Kızkalesi section in 1996, but could not be put into practice (section 3.2.1.1.5).

In this scenario; there are some advantages and disadvantages in order to achieve integrated management principles defined in previous sections. Accordingly, the advantages can be stated as in the following:

- The conservation unity of cultural landscape values in territorial level can be provided.
- In addition to protection of archaeological assets; environmental quality, landscape management control and visual quality of coastal areas can be sustained.
- The pastoral and traditional values of rural environments can be conserved.
- Since; Long-term Development Plans are prepared for National Parks in territorial level (1/25.000); development activities throughout the region can be limited.

Severe impacts causing destruction of archaeological and natural aspects by modern agricultural terraces, urbanization and high rise constructions in coastal areas can be prevented.

However, there are also disadvantages during and after designation of the area as National Park:

- The private ownership rate is very high in the region. Thus; during designation and implementation stages, this issues will cause severe problems and rejections by local people and owners since their construction rights will be vanished.
- The leading agency responsible from planning and management of the area will be MoEF, by which all the plans are prepared by central authority. So, centralization of planning authority will cause diminish of focus on local problems and realms of the Conservation Sites as experienced through Batı İçel Coastal and Mersin-Karaman TDP experiences of the region. This situation will be against subsidiarity principles of good governance
- Besides, the institutional experience of MoEF in preparation of related plans and programs in specially managed areas such as National Parks is natural environmental basis. Thus, in development of planning decisions, programmes and projects related to archeological and cultural aspects of the region; consensus of MoCT is highly needed. Since, MCT has delegated some responsibilities in both central and local levels such as Regional Conservation Councils; providing coordination between different levels of different departments causes conflicts. The planning experience of Turkey has shown providing such consensus medium in central level cannot be easily achieved (section 2.3).
- Defining correct management boundaries that will be defined according to archaeological, cultural and natural aspects of the region is important.

#### **5.1.8.2 Scenario 2: Designation of ‘Management Area’ according to the Conservation Amendment Act no 5226**

The area can be designated as a ‘Management Area’ as stated in the Conservation Amendment Act no 5226; the aim of which is defined as to provide coordination among responsible authorities for Conservation Sites. The advantages of this scenario can be stated as in the following:

- Different than National Parks; the aim of Management Areas is to provide integration of different institutions responsible from Conservation Sites for which the Management Plan will be prepared. Thus, it is not as centralized as in National Parks and the principles of subsidiarity can be still valid for this process.
- The content and process related to preparation, approval and monitoring stages are defined in detail through related legislations. Accordingly; involvement of local people and other interest groups into planning process is one of the fundamental principles of plans.
- Different than other plans; program evaluation tool is defined in order to provide monitoring of the management process and update according to changing conditions.

There are also disadvantages that may result from this scenario:

- As in National Parks; defining correct boundary analysis and content of Conservations Sites is important in designation of Management Area including. However, since survey and registration studies are not completed and buffer zones are not adequate in Olba region; defining the appropriate boundaries of Management Area according to current conditions of Conservation Sites may arouse problems.
- The Management Plans propose administrative organizational framework in order to provide coordination among responsible authorities. In this sense, the Management Area Directorship is an important tool for establishment of required coordination throughout the preparation of Management Plans.
- Management Plans deal with Conservation Sites, Buffer Zones and Nexus Points. So, limited integration of Conservation Sites with each other can cause gaps in management unity of the region since there are hundreds of ancient rural settlements located within the territoriums of important settlements. This may cause isolated management of Conservation Sites as “island zones” and weak integration with development zones.
- Although, the principles of Management Plans aim to integrate local administrations and Municipalities into planning process; the success of Management Plans in implementation and monitoring stages depend on the success of the MoCT in involvement of local levels into preparation phase.

- Monitoring experience of central authorities in planning and management studies are new for Turkey. So, success of such programmes is questionable since related experiences will be obtained during following years.

### **5.1.8.3 Scenario 3: Establishment of Local Administration Union according to Act no 5355**

As it is discussed in Chapter 2; the planning and management context of Turkey for past decades is shifted from strict centralized structure towards more subsidiarity principles, by which use of planning and financial tools are decentralized to Municipalities so as to provide better public services. However, decentralization of local levels has also caused problems resulting in administrative fragmentation and incapability of execution of these authorities due to lack of financial resources, technical tools, professional staff and experiences of Municipalities. So, arrangements related to local administration unions including both Municipalities and Provincial Special Administration are increased during the past few years (section 2.3).

Besides; Provincial Special Administration and Governorships are donated with territorial level planning authorities related to preparation of Strategic Plans or TDPs for their provinces after the revisions in 2004. By this; a general framework to provide planning unity among local plans are aimed. The third policy level is defined through the establishment of 'Regional Development Agencies' by the Act no 5449. Although; the aim is not directly related with planning and management of the regions; they are important administrative structures in order to support planning activities in local levels and develop regional development projects according to the scopes of national plans. They also provide collaboration between public administrations, Municipalities and private sectoral stakeholders during preparation and implementation of regional projects (section 2.3).

Accordingly; Çukurova Regional Development Agency has been founded in regional level in 2006 including Mersin and Adana Provinces for the purpose of supporting regional and local level plan and projects. In provincial level; Unions of Village Services that has been established under the structure of Mersin PLA has been established in order to provide financial supports for public services of village and county settlements including irrigation and infrastructure projects. And in local level; Silifke Municipalities Union, which

includes town municipalities has been founded in order to conduct common projects regarding infrastructure.

Therefore, the third scenario proposed for the case-study is to establish Local Administration Union for the Olba region, in order to achieve better governance conditions during planning and management process of the region. The Union will consist of Municipalities (Erdemli, Silifke, Kızılkalesi, Ayaş, Kumkuyu, Narlıkuyu, Uzuncaburç, Susanoğlu) and Mersin PLA. Accordingly, the advantages of this Union can be stated as follows:

- Share of planning and management experiences; financial, technical tools and related professional staff.
- Good coordination among responsible authorities.
- Coordination among planning tools including CDP, TDP, town and country plans and coastal plans.
- Locality in public services and common solutions related to infrastructural necessities of protected sites as well as people living within these sites.
- Focus on local problems more including expectations of local people and users.
- Defining detailed development conditions and activities within both development and conservation zones including building constructions; agriculture, tourism, etc.
- Preparation of rural development projects (such as eco-tourism, rural tourism, home pensionship, etc) according to potentials and realities of the area including local people in coordination with Çukurova Regional Development Agency.
- Involvement of local people will be continuously provided rather than a couple local meetings as provided by central planning studies; since the Municipalities will be included in whole process. This will provide adoption of plans during implementation process more.
- The role of central governments especially in protected areas will be more control-aimed rather than preparation of plans.
- Exact boundary analysis as in National Parks or Management Areas is not necessary for the beginning since the boundary of the Union is defined with administrative boundaries of participants. Thus; the Union may be established for a pilot area and extended with contribution of other participants (Municipalities). This provides a manageable geographical content at first.
- Participation medium among Municipalities provides learning platform in order to raise awareness in natural and cultural significance of their areas as well as good

competition for conservation studies as experiences in ‘Union of Historic Towns’ (section 2.3). Besides, it sustains self-control and monitoring system where the participants control each other about their implementations.

- Local Administration Unions can establish financial management models to implement related projects. Similarly; they can run the presented Archaeological Sites (*Örenyeri*) in the region and take more responsibilities in their control and management through special protocols with the MOCT (section 2.2.5).

The disadvantages of this scenario can be stated as:

- The archaeological, cultural and natural characteristics of the environment necessitate a good scientific knowledge base for all planning activities. Thus, involvement of professionals from Universities and other institutions as Advisory Groups into the system is highly needed as applied in “Union of Historic Towns”.
- Such a model mainly deals with conducting public services including planning, implementation, control and development projects in correct terms. However, it doesn’t guarantee the control of development conditions in new development zones such as high-rise constructions in coastal areas or set-back, height and mass ratios in Conservation Sites unless the participants are agreed as common principle and included as plan notes in territorial level plans. Thus, some terms of this model base on consensus of Municipalities to achieve better conservation-usage environment for the region and diminish construction rights in several locations. However; in coastal sections where economic concerns and development rates overweighs conservation issues, this may be difficult.
- The main risk on networked based governance models is its dependence on motivation of leaders (mainly mayors or the Governor) which provide coordination between different units. However, when their duty is ended the success and continuation of the system may decline. Similarly; in Local Administration Unions, Municipalities can leave from the Union unless the establishment criteria is based on some definite conditions defined by the Council of Ministries.

Although establishment of Local Administration Union according to the Act no 5355 has been discussed as the third management scenario; it is also possible to establish such Unions within specially planned and managed areas (namely National Parks, SPAs, CTCDAAs). As it is discussed during Chapter 2, there are various examples of such

combinations especially in tourism areas, where small municipalities are brought together under Local Administration Unions especially in order to prepare and implement common projects related to waste disposal and infrastructure for tourism areas (Section 2.3).

However; the main purposes of these Unions are generally focused on specific topics such as infrastructure. However, as it is previously, planning fragmentation in coastal areas especially within the specially managed and planned areas arouse conflicts between central and local authorities. Therefore, achieving planning integrity and coordination among responsible authorities through Local Administration Union that will be founded for a National Park or Management Area can also be implemented.

## **5.2 Proposal for an Administrative Management Model for Erdemli-Silifke Coastal Region**

Within the light of these discussions; an administrative model is proposed for Olba Territorium which will provide coordination between local and central agencies responsible from these areas by establishment of Local Administration Union. Since the main scope of management studies in conservation areas is to achieve Subsidiarity (*Yerindenlik*) as discussed in Section 2.1.4; the proposed model aims to bring together local administrations in order to provide horizontal integration according to the principles discussed in the Third Scenario.

Accordingly; it is scoped to identify an administrative system which will define the roles and responsibilities of local authorities to achieve synchronization, which will provide implementation of common policy goals and related directions within the Olba case.

For this purpose; Mersin Governorship is defined as the main organizing authority responsible from coordination of local commissions (LC), since it constitutes an intermediate level authority which can bridge between local and central decision makers, mainly Ministries. These working groups, which are established from related authorities and agencies in local level, are responsible from each topic of decision-making process as defined in the following.

### **5.2.1 Local Commission 1: Survey and Registration Group**

Identification of resources that will be protected within the cultural landscape values of the region is the fundamental stage in decision making process in order to avoid miss-information related to unregistered assets and revisions in designation status. Besides; defining correct boundaries of management area according to its historic, cultural, natural and geographic context is important for further stages of planning studies. Therefore, first working group defined in the management model is local commission responsible from coordination of survey and registration studies in the region. The expected outcomes of this study group is to establish a good information management system by which results of archaeological, cultural and natural surveys will be collected within a regional database and they will inform related authorities such as municipalities, headsman, etc. from the results updated information. Similarly; designation of coastline is important in order to establish shoreline conditions and related planning studies accordingly. The Local Commission (LC1) will study on designation of coastlines and building approach lines and juxtapositions of protected sites with shore-strips. They will altogether define the coastline and shorestrip according to cultural and natural boundaries of the area especially for sensitive coastal environments where ancient settlements are located.

Accordingly; LC1 will be responsible from survey and registration studies related to designation conditions and boundaries in the region. The coordination unit will be Provincial Directorate of Culture and Tourism; main study group includes professionals from Silifke and Mersin Museums and *KUDEB* established under Provincial Special Administration for archaeological and cultural assets; Provincial Directorate of Environment and Forest for natural and ecological surveys; specialist from Provincial Directorate of Settlement and Public Works for coastline designation; and Erdemli and Silifke Directorate of Deed and Cadastre for appropriate depiction of registration and designation results onto the deeds and related maps; and finally advisory group including scientists and specialists from Universities, archaeological survey and excavation groups studying in the area and NGOs related with these topics. Survey Commission will also conduct studies related to collection of local information related to un-surveyed areas and social and cultural values of local communities. The study will be conducted in coordination with Adana Regional Conservation Council for registration process; and with Municipalities in town area and Headsmen in rural areas to inform people about registration studies.

Collection and evaluation of these information necessitate good Information Management systems, which might not be possible within the existing structures and experiences of local administrations. In this point; Universities can become important and integral part of these studies, which might be defined as the main supervisor for this working group. Besides, pilot studies can be implemented throughout the region under the supervision of University.

### **5.2.2 Local Commission 2: Planning Process and Identification of Conservation and Development Conditions**

For planning studies defining usage and conservation conditions in detail is important phase of planning studies. LC2 will be responsible from defining detailed conditions related to conservation areas. Separating strict protection zones, the commission is responsible from defining development and usage conditions in I., II and III. Degree Archaeological and Natural Sites including simple repairs, new constructions, agricultural activities and animal husbandry according to designation status of the area. The Commission will consist of representatives from Provincial Directorate (PD) of Culture and Tourism, Municipalities, Provincial Special Administration, PD of Environment and Forest, PD of Agriculture and PD of Settlement and Public Works in relation with Adana Regional Conservation Council and advisory groups from Universities, NGOs and local people.

Conditions related to agricultural activities within I., II. and III. degree Archaeological and Natural Sites (coordinator: PD of Agriculture):

- Farming conditions in relation with natural landscape characteristics of the region,
- Establishment of special farming areas such as vineyards in Uzuncaburç,
- Seasonal agricultural activities; collection of fruits from existing trees in I. and II. degree archaeological sites with socio-economic incomes,
- Watering conditions and required projects,
- forestation and deforestation activities,
- conditions related to newly opened agricultural areas and farmlands,
- Coordination among financial supports that will be given to local people,
- Local meetings and support of local people to establish local organizations or working groups

Development conditions in conservation and development areas for rural areas:  
(Coordinator: Mersin PLA)

- Simple repairs of registered and unregistered buildings,
- Restoration projects for registered traditional buildings,
- conditions related to buffer zones and conservation areas for each archaeological and natural sites including set-back distances, height ratios or building materials.
- Preparation of plan typologies specific to that area according to traditional characteristics of settlements including building heights, spatial organizations, roof structures, window and door openings.
- Instead of reinforced concrete construction; stone masonry constructions defining related stone quarries; increase of local workmanship through education of stone constructors.
- Financial supports for preparation of architectural drawings during project application (as it is conducted Mersin Provincial Administration today)
- Local meetings with public for consultation during preparation and implementation process of these conditions.

They will also define shore-strip areas and building approach lines according to its archaeological and geographic coverage including development conditions, by which impact zones related to front-view and back view will be stated. Related coordinator in coastal areas studies will be PD of Settlement and Public Works.

Similarly; conditions and principles related to visitor management in presented archaeological sites will be defined in detail (Coordinator: PD of Culture and Tourism).

Accordingly;

- Identification of tourism designation tours that will integrate important archaeological sites of the area located both on coastal and inland areas
- Development of detailed Site Plans including service units, auto parks, pedestrian paths for presented sites,
- Regional visitor centre and related published documents and materials including natural, archaeological and cultural values of the region,
- Defining restoration and conservation programmes including special project and priority areas,
- Infrastructural conditions and safety precautions,

Besides; visitor management and tourism activities within natural conservation zones will be defined under coordinator of PD of Environment and Forest, which will define:

- Daily tourism activities in coastal archaeological beach areas including required coastal structures for service utilities and coastal dune protection studies.
- Habitat management programmes in especially crowded beach areas such as Alata or Goksu Coastal Dunes, which house nesting beaches of sea turtles
- Wildlife and Landscape control programmes in archaeological sites such as Cennet-Cehennem and Kanlıdivane.

The LC2 will also be responsible from coordination among planning studies and depiction of these conditions as planning notes into both upper and local level plans including conservation and development plans, development and implementation plans. During identification of these conditions and preparation of planning process; involvement of local people, NGOs and advisory groups will be provided.

### **5.2.3 Local Commission 3: Conditions for Planning Programs**

When an area is designated as I. and II. Degree Archaeological and I. Degree Natural Site; related authorities are responsible from translocation of people living in these sites. Similarly; when a site is defined as excavation site; compensation of damages and permissions of owners have to be taken. These processes; which constitute one of the most problematic stage of management process in archaeological sites, must be defined through a regional planning program, by which coordination between different local level implementation can be achieved. Accordingly; a third local commission (LC3) including PD of Culture and Tourism, Directorate of Deed and Cadastre, Municipalities, Provincial Special Administration, PD of Settlement and Public Works will be established in order to define five year planning programmes regarding land-readjustment process, expropriation and exchanges, translocation process of local people and construction rights according to priority areas in the region. Accordingly, the Commission will be responsible from:

- Regulation of compensation payments related to owners of areas, where excavation studies will be implemented in coordination with research and excavation groups,
- Defining translocation conditions with respect to designation status as total translocation of building rights in I. degree A.S; partial translocation process in II.

degree A.S. For partial translocation process preparation protocols related to usage conditions.

- Defining exchange (bartering) and expropriation programme in regional scale according to priority of problems and restoration/conservation programme. This programme should be applied as a second choice for areas, where it is not possible to keep people in their places even with controlled activities.
- Defining translocation programmes including social, physical and architectural documentation studies for traditional settings, if translocation is defined as the only solution for local people as stated above.
- Defining conditions related to new development areas where people will be moved through Mass Housing programmes in coordination with other working groups

#### **5.2.4 Local Commission 4: Coordination Group related to Implementation of Financial Tools**

There are a number of financial supports defined by various legislations (section 2.2.4) and by different authorities including conservation/restoration studies, expropriations, preparation of plans and projects, new constructions in rural areas, agricultural supports and credits or infrastructural supports. Besides, there are financial supports provided by Regional Development Agencies or other organizations that can be applied by local administrations according to some definite themes such as rural development projects. Thus, a working groups which will bring together and provide coordination among these financial supports offered by various institutions and agencies according to needs and necessities of the region for implementation of management programme. Accordingly, LC4 consists of representatives from PD of Culture and Tourism, Municipalities; Provincial Special Administration, Çukurova Regional Development Agency.

#### **5.2.5 Local Commission 5: Control and Monitoring Group**

In order to achieve continuation of management programme; control and monitoring of the process and initial results of planning decisions is vitally important. Besides, safeguard of the protected areas and control of implementations must be controlled. Accordingly; a fifth working group is proposed, which will be responsible from control and monitoring of both

the region and the planning and management process itself. Including Silifke and Mersin Museums, *KUDEB* from Provincial Special Administration, Municipalities, PD of Settlements and Public Works, Directorate of Deed and Cadastre and Gendarme forces (mainly Provincial Command of Gendarme, Team for Protection of Natural Life); the LC 5 will be responsible from:

- surveys related to current conditions of illegal buildings that are constructed against decisions of Conservation and Development Plans or implementation plans; Principle Decisions for conservation sites, shore-strip conditions; on Treasury Properties. Executing related programmes for such illegal buildings including occupancy permits, destructions, etc.
- preparation of evaluation programme related to efficiency of planning and management progress; defining constraints during implementation process and new necessities according to changing conditions. During this process, studies in coordination with Advisory Groups will be helpful since programme evaluation needs some technical assessment tools.

**- *Advisory Groups:***

In addition to these Working Groups, which are established from local authorities, advisory groups are important components of good governance models in order to provide supports especially in terms of scientific knowledge and required professional staff especially by Universities and research institutions. Besides, involvement of sectoral stakeholders and NGOs such as Chamber of Commerce and Industry, Chamber of Professionals into decision-making process helps development of sectoral goals and visions according to potentials of the regional characteristics.

**- *Involvement of Local People and Users:***

Starting from the UNCED Conference and Agenda 21; involvement of local people into planning and management studies and enhancement of their traditional knowledge within environmental management studies have become important principles of sustainable development policies. Besides; the main purpose of management studies within the Conservation Areas, must be to keep local people within their original contexts as much as possible by providing both detailed conditions related to continuation of their daily-life as well as increasing their awareness in natural and cultural values and vulnerability of the context they are living in. This will also provide safety of archaeological assets, which has such wide geographical coverage.

Table 5.3 Involvement of local administrations and interest groups into the local commissions proposed for the case-study area

	LC 1 Survey & Registra.	LC 2 Planning Process	LC 3 Planning Programs	LC 5 Financial & Implem.	LC 4 Control & Monitoring
<b>PD Culture &amp; Tourism</b>	●	●	●	●	●
<b>PD Env. &amp; Forest</b>	●	●	-	●	●
<b>PD Agri. &amp; Rural Affairs</b>	●	●	-	●	●
<b>PD Sett. &amp; Pub. Works</b>	●	●	●	-	●
<b>PD Cadastre</b>	●	-	●	-	-
<b>Mersin PLA</b>	●	●	●	●	●
<b>Municipalities</b>	●	●	●	●	●
<b>Headsmen</b>	●	●	●	●	●
<b>Adana RCC</b>	●	●	-	-	●
<b>Mersin Museum</b>	●	-	-	-	●
<b>Silifke Museum</b>	●	-	-	-	●
<b>KUDEB (Mersin PLA)</b>	●	-	-	-	●
<b>Directorate of Gendarmeria</b>	-	-	-	-	●
<b>Local People</b>	●	●	●	-	-
<b>NGOs</b>	●	●	●	●	-
<b>Advisory Group</b>	●	●	●	-	-
<b>Çukurova Regional Development Agency</b>	-	-	-	●	-

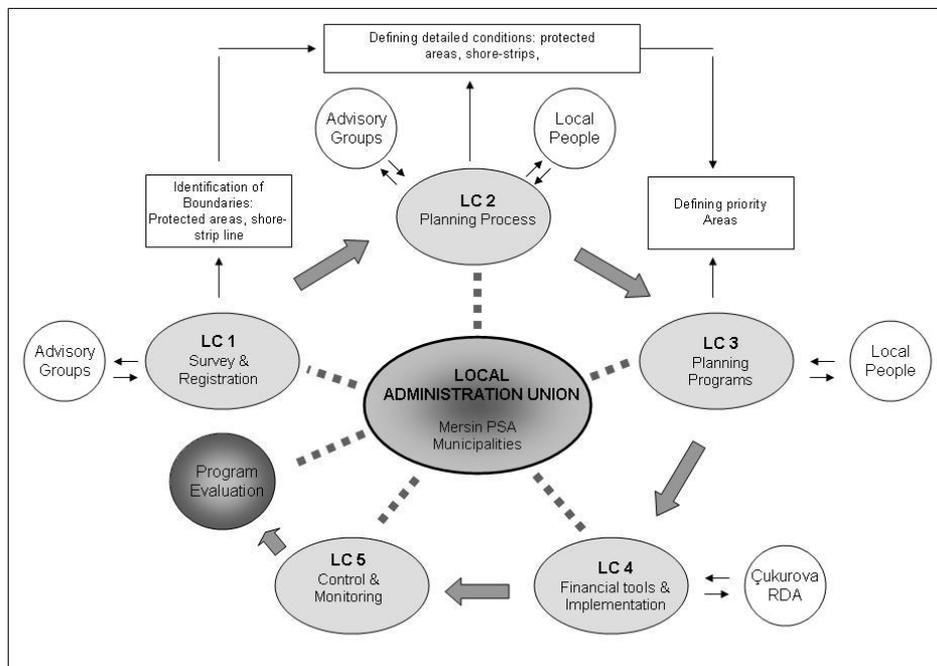


Figure 5.9 Organizational scheme related to working of Local Commissions

Thus; involvement of local people and owners of the lands throughout the management area will help adoption of the plan by them throughout the implementation and monitoring in the case-study area. Designing involvement process of residents should be defined according to terms within Municipalities legislations such as establishment of Local Agenda 21 in the supervision of Local Administration Union (Table 5.3).

For conclusions; final evaluations on such an administrative organization as proposed for Erdemli-Silifke coastal region can be stated as in the following:

- Such model aims to define the whole area as unified planning and management area according to subsidiarity principles, where planning, implementation, control and monitoring processes tried to be achieved in coherence with each other by providing collaboration among all stakeholders.

- The management model based on working progress of such an administrative model defined above helps coordination with local administrations and municipalities that have planning and conservation duties with central authorities. Therefore, although this model is proposed as the Third Scenario in the beginning of this section; establishment of such models and Local Administration Unions in local level can also be applied in Natural Park, Specially Protected Areas and Management Areas established according to the Law no 2863.

- As defined in Section 1.4.3, there are levels of administrative integration as fragmented, communication, co-ordination, harmonization and integration sequenced from weakest to strongest. Therefore, by establishment of a Local Administration Union according to the Act no 5355; it is aimed to avoid risks in continuation of such model according to 'Coordination' and 'Harmonization' principles for long term, where the model may fall down due to changes of leaders in responsible units. Instead; a more formal mechanism depending on institutional re-organization is scoped, where some of the duties of administrations especially municipalities are delegated to Union established by them. In this sense, main important criteria that has to be considered is that members of Union cannot delegate all their responsibilities to such system (The Act no 5355, article 4).

Thus; while the limits and responsibilities such as content of public services that will be carried out by the Union will be defined through its foundation protocol; rest of duties (planning studies) may be carried out through coordination. Similarly; the opportunities of

such Local Administration Union in establishment of local units such as *KUDEB*, conducting management protocols to run presentation facilities in archaeological sites within the approval of Ministry of Culture and Tourism should be defined.

In final; the involvement of the members (Provincial Special Administration, Municipalities) to the proposed Local Administration Union is discussed according to liabilities of responsible authorities to work together. Accordingly, during the in-depth interviews with Municipalities, they are asked to propose a territorial context, where they think the archaeological and cultural potentials of their settlement will be recognized and managed more efficiently. Accordingly, the answers are stated as in the following:

- Uzuncaburç Municipality has stated that with integration of Korykos archaeological settlement through Seytan Valley and collaboration with Kızkalesi, the territorial level tourism development for their town can be achieved.
- Kızkalesi Municipality has stated that tourism activities in their town and recognition of their archaeological sites can be developed better if they can work with Narlıkuyu Municipality especially in management problem of Adamkayalar Archaeological Site.
- Ayaş Municipality has stated that if planning and conservation studies related to Korykos and Elauissa-Sebaste archaeological sites can be achieved together, the problems will be solved more easily and it will contribute recognition of these archaeological sites more.
- Narlıkuyu Municipality has stated that their town has no need to take part in such collaboration since archaeological sites of their town have already been known in tourism activities. Besides, the Ministry of Culture and Tourism is responsible from planning process for Narlıkuyu, Cennet-Cehennem CTCD Area.

So, the ratio in liability of municipalities in collaboration with each other is high. Thus, the Union may be established according to liability degree at first. In time, integration of other municipalities or villages can be provided (the Act no 5355, article 4). Within the study-area, the Village Union, which is established under the coordination of Mersin PLA according to Act no 5355, has developed and supported several projects in order to improve rural settlements in the region. Similarly, both Municipalities and Village Legal Entities as in Hüseyinler have applied to Mersin PLA to take supports for their conservation projects as well as socio-development projects. Thus, local authorities are liable to develop projects in coordination with higher level agencies for their settlements.

Therefore all; the problems on conservation and management of archaeological and rural sites in the region aroused by administrative fragmentation, lack of technical and experience terms and liability of local administrations to work together increases the implementation potential for such an administrative re-organization.

### **5.3 Learning from the Erdemli-Silifke Case: Conclusions driven for Turkey**

Integrated Coastal Zone Management (ICZM) Policies have been evolving as an important policy area throughout international and intergovernmental mediums, which has recently supplemented with the adoption of 'Integrated Coastal Zone Management Protocol' by UNEP/PAP/MAP in 25.10.2008. This Protocol constitutes important turning point in coastal conservation and management policies, which will be more emphasized in forthcoming years, resulting in the adoption of the Protocol by Countries and formulating their Coastal Zone Management policies accordingly. Therefore, integration of conservation policies for coastal archaeological and cultural environments into ICZM process and defining these areas as a special policy area becomes a vital task for countries including Turkey, which has rich and diverse coastal cultural landscape values.

The problems aroused from lack of ICZM policies, fragmentation of existing legislative tools and their impacts on coastal archaeological environments of Turkey has been the basis for this dissertation research. Being a significant Mediterranean country with rich and diverse coastal heritage values, Turkey deserves special attention and integrated policies regarding coastal cultural landscape areas and archaeological environments.

For this purpose, throughout the Chapter 1; conservation and management problems of coastal archaeological environments are discussed. Accordingly, historical generation of related concepts and policies throughout intergovernmental policies are stated by underlying important principles in order to evaluate in following sections of the research. Among them, ICZM concept has been selected as an important umbrella term, which has constituted the theoretical basis for the dissertation research. In Chapter 2, planning and management context of Turkey in means of coastal archaeological environmental are evaluated within the light of developments in international mediums stated in previous section. During this research; the planning and management process and related tools are defined, which are utilized during the problem evaluations on results of case-study survey

in the next section. Chapter 3, which has constituted regional analysis on Mediterranean Region and territorial analysis on Erdemli-Silifke coastal region have provided to have insight evaluations related to values and significance of coastal archaeological environments as well as planning and management problems as stated in Chapter 4.

In the final; based on the experience obtained during the case-study research; principles in order to achieve integrated management of coastal archaeological environments are stated. Following; an administrative model in order to achieve implementation of these principles and to *integrate* existing fragmented tools in practice are proposed for the selected site. As stated in the beginning of Chapter 5; the priority is given to bring together various parts and components of existing legislation system instead of suggestions related to revisions within the current legislative system or new legislations.

However, structuring national policy framework and generalization of required criteria to be implemented in every coastal section of the Country may necessitate revisions or special arrangements related to legislative system. Therefore all, in the final of this research some conclusions are driven for Turkey in order achieve implementation of integrated management policies for coastal archaeological environments in *National Level*:

Lack of “Cultural Landscape” definition throughout existing legislations of Turkey arouses vulnerability in conservation of these areas with existing designation tools -mainly Archaeological and Natural Sites and in some cases Urban Conservation Sites for rural settlements-. Therefore; new legislative arrangements related to introduction of “cultural landscape areas” are needed. However, if this new legislation are conducted without adequate preparation and collaboration of responsible authorities especially Ministry of Culture and Tourism, Ministry of Environment and Forest, Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs and Ministry of Settlements and Public Works related to identification of conservation criteria, content of designation status, planning and management principles and roles of responsible authorities from central to local levels; than designation of “Cultural Landscape Areas” or “Rural Landscape Areas” may increase conflicts and fragmentation into the already complex situation.

As also stated through the PAP/RAC report in Chapter 2, exceptions for constructions in prohibited sections by the current Coastal Act of Turkey, which is the only ICZM tool in practice, weakens implementation of the legislation and arouses problems in coastal areas.

Based on the discussions conducted in Chapter 2 and experiences gained throughout the case-study research; some legislative changes are required in the Coast Act for following issues:

- Conditions related to “Partial Development” criteria should be revised.
- Control mechanism related to height-zoning is needed. In this point; Front-view and back-view zones as in the Bosphorus Act should be defined
- Sustaining continuation of cultural heritage characteristics of coastal areas should be mentioned as a priority during planning studies as it is mentioned in the Bosphorus Act.

Today; there are various legislations which allow exceptions for development of constructions that belong to different sectors (tourism, infrastructure, etc) in coastal areas. Besides, recent revisions in the Act no 5444; which allow for foreign citizens to buy properties in Turkey and allowance of former forest areas (named as 2B category areas) to be opened to constructions have accelerated degradation of natural and cultural values of coastal areas, some of which have directly destructed archaeological environments. For this purpose; a national master plan for coastal areas as stated in VII. Development Plan (1990-1994) should be prepared immediately in order to get these developments under control. Lack of a national master plan and unity in coastal planning, increase development pressures caused by central authorities, which allows sectoral exceptions in central level and local municipalities, who cause unhealthy developments in local level.

In preparation of a national coastal master plan, which will provide a basis for ICZM studies in later stages, cultural landscape values of coastal areas according to their regional characteristics should be studied at first. For this purpose; development of ancient historic contexts and traditional characteristics should be evaluated for their information values in providing sustainable development and integrated management principles for coastal areas.

Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is the most common technical tool applied throughout existing legislations, which is utilized before development of constructions (industry, tourism, etc) in coastal areas as well. During recent years Carrying Capacity Assessments for SPAs are implemented by the Agency of SPA in order to evaluate ecological carrying capacity of these naturally important areas before permissions of yacht harbors. However, application of such tools in order to prevent coastal cultural landscape values including archaeological heritage is not sufficient enough yet. Because; these tools

are applied case by case only for some sectoral developments through standardized schedules. Instead; such technical tools including EIA, vulnerability assessment, carrying capacity assessment, risk assessments should be more emphasized through specific legislations related to coastal areas. Moreover, they have to be implemented in regional or territorial level according the thematic zonings of coastal areas which will be derived from the cultural landscape characteristics as mentioned above.

Last of all; in order to define coastal areas as a common policy area and to structure ICZM policies in national level; two major authorities responsible from conservation areas – MoCT and MoEF- have to collaborate in national level and achieve a national master plan for coastal areas considering its natural, ecological, social and cultural carrying capacities.

In this sense; foundation of General Directorship of Marine and Coastal Management in 2005 under the structure of MoEF has been an important potential within the institutional arrangement of the Ministry. However, this unit has mainly focused on naval transportation and marine pollution up to day. Similarly; since most of the SPA are located on coastal environments (including sea, river and lake coasts); Agency of SPA, which has focused on preparation of management plans for protected areas including their natural, cultural and social aspects during the last decades, has focused on mitigation of sectoral conflicts; integration of local people into planning studies in coastal areas. Similarly; designation of Conservation Sites as ‘Management Areas’ and preparation Site Management Plans by MoCT has been an important turning point in achieving integrated management of these areas.

However, none of these efforts have focused on coastal areas as special policy areas. Therefore; these two main authorities should define coastal areas as a ‘special planning and management area’ admitting that all coastal areas are natural sites that must be conserved, planned and managed carefully. For this purpose; an administrative integration in central level among responsible authorities should be structured as it is proposed for Erdemli-Silifke region in local level. Such administrative integration, which may be revised as an Agency for Coastal and Marine Management, must be based on institutional re-organization. Defining coastal areas as a special policy area and conserving its cultural landscape values through legislative and institutional arrangements will provide important opportunity for Turkey on the way to adoption and implementation of ‘Integrated Coastal Zone Management Protocol’ defined by UNEP/PAP/MAP in forthcoming years.

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- The Official Notification sent to Silifke Museum by Erdemli Subgovernorship in 21.11.1998 with no 479-5/82.

## APPENDIX A

### Glossary

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- Ruined Areas	<i>Örenyeri</i>
- Conservation Sites	<i>Sit Alanı</i>
- Archaeological Site	<i>Arkeolojik Sit Alanı</i>
- Natural Site	<i>Doğal Sit Alanı</i>
- Historic Site	<i>Tarihi Sit Alanı</i>
- National Park	<i>Milli Park</i>
- Site Plans	<i>Çevre Düzenleme Projesi</i>
- Nexus Points	<i>Bağlantı Noktası</i>
- Management Areas	<i>Yönetim Alanı</i>
- Site Management Plans	<i>Alan Yönetim Planı</i>
- Management Area Directorship	<i>Alan Başkanı</i>
- National Development Plan	<i>Kalkınma Planı</i>
- Shore-edge line	<i>Kıyı Kenar Çizgisi</i>
- Shore	<i>Kıyı</i>
- Shore-strip	<i>Sahil Şeridi</i>
- Building Approach Line	<i>Yapı Yaklaşma Sınırı</i>
- Front-view Zone	<i>Öngörünüm Bölgesi</i>
- Back-view Zone	<i>Geri Görünüm Bölgesi</i>
- Impact Zones	<i>Etkilenme Bölgesi</i>
- Immovable Cultural Asset	<i>Taşınmaz Kültür Varlığı</i>
- Conservation Zone	<i>Koruma Alanı</i>
- Strict Protection Zone	<i>Mutlak Koruma Alanı</i>
- Development Plan	<i>İmar Planı</i>
- Regional Plan	<i>Bölge Planı</i>
- Territorial Development Plan	<i>Çevre Düzeni Planı</i>
- Master Plans	<i>Nazım İmar Planı</i>

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- Implementation Plans	<i>Uygulama İmar Planı</i>
- Special Development Plans	<i>Mevzii İmar Planı</i>
- Partial Development	<i>Kısmi Yapılaşma</i>
- Expropriation	<i>Kamulaştırma</i>
- Exchange	<i>Takas</i>
- Bartering	<i>Trampa</i>
- Land readjustment process	<i>Arazi Düzenleme Süreci</i>
- Translocation areas opened to settlement	<i>Yapılanmaya Açık Aktarım Alanı</i>
- Allowance	<i>Tahsis</i>
- Provincial Local Administration	<i>İl Özel İdaresi</i>
- Conservation Council of Monuments	<i>Anıtları Koruma Komisyonu</i>
- Conservation and Development Plans	<i>Koruma Amaçlı İmar Planı</i>
- Environmental Impact Assessment	<i>Çevresel Etki Değerlendirmesi</i>
- Specially Protected Areas	<i>Özel Çevre Koruma Bölgesi</i>
- Unions for Public Services of Villages	<i>Köylere Hizmet Götürme Birliği</i>
- Sheltered Coasts	<i>Barınak Kıyıları</i>
- Geological Pits	<i>Obruk</i>
- Mountain Settlements	<i>Yayla</i>
- Barn	<i>Ağıl</i>
- Local nomads living on Taurus Mountains	<i>Yörük</i>
- Village Incorporated Entity	<i>Köy Tüzel Kişiliği</i>
- Cultural and Tourism Conservation and Development Areas	<i>Kültür ve Turizm Koruma ve Gelişim Bölgesi</i>
- Conservation, Implementation and Control Offices	<i>Koruma Uygulama ve Denetim Bürosu - KUDEBs</i>
- Regional Councils of Conservation for Cultural and Natural Assets	<i>Kültür ve Tabiat Varlıklarını Koruma Bölge Kurulu (KTVKKBK)</i>
- High Council of Conservation for Cultural and Natural Assets	<i>Kültür ve Tabiat Varlıklarını Koruma Yüksek Kurulu (KTVKYK)</i>
- Directorate of Revolving Fund, MoCT	<i>KTB, Döner Sermaye İşletmesi Merkezi Müdürlüğü (DOSIMM)</i>
- The High Council of Immovable Old Assets and Monuments	<i>Gayrimenkul Eski Eserler ve Anıtlar Yüksek Kurulu (GEEAYK)</i>

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## APPENDIX B

### Catalogues for Regional Survey on Mediterranean Region

A. KÜNYE BİLGİLERİ									
Alanın Adı: Blaussa-Sebaste		Kodu: M-03							
Konum: Mersin-Silifke karayolunun 50. km'sinde konumlanmıştır.									
İli: Mersin	İlçesi: Erdemli-Kumkuyu	Belde/Köy: Ayaz-Merdivenkuyu mah.							
Tanımı: Kıyı ve kıyıya bağlı iç bölgelerden oluşan Ayaz ilçesine bağlı köy ve mahalle yerleşiminin bulunduğu bir alan.									
B. ALANIN ARKEOLOJİK VE KÜLTÜREL ÖZELLİKLERİ									
o Tarihiçe									
Adına kayıtlarda ilk defa MÖ. 1. yüzyılda rastlanan kent, Oliba Territorium'u bünyesinde siyasi varlığını sürdürmüştür. I. Archelaos döneminde bağımsızlığını kazanıp; MÖ. 25 İmparator Augustus döneminde Roma hakimiyetine girmiştir. Kentin önemli yapıları bu dönemden itibaren ortaya çıkmıştır. Roma mimari ve mühendislik becerilerinin en güzeli lamaz. Kentinden alana su taşıyan su kemerleridir. Bizans döneminde psikoposluk merkezi de olmuş olan antik kent Bizans döneminde kiliseler içermektedir. Aynı zamanda Likya geleneklerine benzer lahit ile döneminin tarihi ve coğrafi etkilerini yansıtmaktadır. (Ünal, Girginer,2007)									
o Antik Dönemde Kıyı ile İlişkisi ve Alan Kullanımları:									
1. Stratejik/askeri X	2. Deniz Ticareti X	3. Kara Ticareti	4. nehir ticareti						
4. Sualtı kaynakları	5. Tarım alanları X	6. Su Kaynakları							
İç bölgelerde konumlanmış bağların ve şifliklerin bulunduğu zengin bir hinterlandın Akdeniz'e açılan önemli bir liman kenti									
o Arkeolojik Niteliklerin Türü:									
X	Anıtsal yapı (kale, deniz feneri, vb.)								
X	Antik kent kalıntıları	Geniş bir alana yayılan farklı yapı türleri var							
X	Altyapı (antik liman, mendrek, vb.)	Jeomorfolojik değişimlerle liman yapısı dalmış							
X	Kaya oyma (şiflik, taş ocağı, tuza, vb.)	Kuzey bölgelerinde şiflikler; Kıyıda kaya oyma sarnıçlar							
X	Kültürel Pejaj (antik tarım terasları,vb.)	Territoriumunda zengin tarım alanları mevcut							
	Batık								
Sahilde kaya oyma şiflikler ve sarnıçlar mevcut. Aynı zamanda Merdivenkuyu yerleşimi yakınlarında zeytin ve üzüm şiflikleri bulunmaktadır (Diler,1994)									
o Mimari Yapılar									
	Yapı	Kalınlı	İz	Dönemi	Yapı	Kalınlı	İz	Dönemi	
	Triyatros	X		Roma MS.1.yy	Su kemeri		X		Roma-Bizans
	Hamam	X		Roma	Yol		X		Roma-Bizans
	Tapınak	X		Roma	Kaya mezarı		X		Roma-Bizans
	Ödön				Kent kapısı	X			Roma
	Kale				Nekropol		X	X	Roma-Bizans
	Agora	X		Roma	Şehir duvarı		X		Roma-Bizans
	Çeşme				Sarnıç	X			Bizans-Bizans dönem
	Kilise		X	Bizans	Liman		X	X	
o Arkeolojik Alanın Konumu:									
Kentleşmiş bir çevrede (yoğun)		Kırsal yerleşimde (seyrek) X		Doğal çevrede (yapılaşma yok)					
o İzlenebilirliği									
Yer üstü		Yer üstü-Yer altı (Kısmi İzlenebilir)		X		Yer altı (İzlenmiyor)			
Su Altı		Yer üstü-su altı (Kısmi belmiş)		X					
o Korunmuşluk Durumu									
Tümüyle tahrip olmuş		Kısmi tahripata uğramış X		Korunmuş-Toprak altın. X		Korunmuş- Onarım çağ. X			
Nedenleri: Kıyının binikme ve aşınma süreçlerinin birlikte etkilediği bir alan. Arkeolojik bilginin bir kısmı denize doğru kaybolurken, bir kısmı da biniken kıyıda oluşan kumsal alanın altında korunmuş.									
o Araştırılabilirlik Durumu									
Yok		Tespit X		İnceleme		Yüz. Araş. X		Kazı Araş. X	
Alanda çalışan İtalyan kazı ekibi (Prof. Schneider başkanlığında) 1995 yılından beri kazı araştırmaları yürütmektedir. Aynı zamanda, bölgenin tarihçesine ilişkin epigrafik araştırmalar 1984 den itibaren Mustafa Sayar tarafından incelenmiş; alandaki şiflikler ve etno-arkolojik değerlere ilişkin araştırmalar									

o <b>Koruma/Sunum Çalışmaları</b>				
Restorasyon/Onarım	X	Çevre Düzen.	X	Yüzey Temizliği
				Alan Yönetimi
				Alan Sunumu
o <b>Sorun ve Tehditler</b>				
Doğal Tehditler		İnsan Kaynaklı Tehditler		
	Taşkın	Diğer:	X	Kaçak Yapı
X	Kıyı Erozyonu		X	Altyapı,yol
X	Makro Bükülme		X	Ziyaretçi Baskısı
	Örm. Yangını		X	Bakımsızlık
X	Su seviyesi değişimi		X	Güvenlik
			X	Tarım
o <b>Alanın Potansiyelleri</b>				
Farklı yapı türlerinin varlığı, hinterlandında yer alan tarım terasları, şikâyetlerle etnoarkeolojik değeri yoğun. Bununla beraber yakın çevresinde konumlanmış diğer örenyerleri ile birlikte zengin bir bölge tanımlıyor.				
Alanın kırsal yaşamla birikteliği yol açtığı sorunlara rağmen önemli bir potansiyel.				
Alanın kolay ulaşılabilir tanınması açısından önemli bir potansiyelken; ikinci konut turizmine ve kentleşimlere yakınlığı bazı riskleri artırıyor.				
o <b>Kaynaklar:</b>				
- Schneider, Equini E., 2003. <i>Blaussa Sebaste I-II</i> , Università degli Studi di Roma 'La Sapienza', Roma.				
<b>C. ARKEOLOJİK ALANIN KONUMLANDIĞI KIYI ÇEVRESİNİN GENEL ÖZELLİKLERİ</b>				
o <b>Fiziksel ve Jeomorfolojik Özellikleri</b>				
1. Kıyı Alanının Türü	X	Deniz kıyısı		Nehir kıyısı
				Göl kıyısı
2. Sahil eğiminin niteliği		Der-yüksek kıyı	X	Alçak Basık Kıyı
				Lokal düzlük
Jeolojik ve jeomorfolojik Yapısı:				
Alanın büyük bir kısmı karstik kayalardan oluşmuş. Zaman içindeki jeomorfolojik değişimler lokal bir kumsal alan oluşturmuş. Bu kumsal oluşumları yerel olarak Petara'daki kadar değerli olarak tanımlanmalı.				
o <b>Arkeolojik Alanın Mevcut Kıyı Oluşumları ile olan Birikteliği</b>				
	Açık deniz			
X	Yarı-açık (kay, körfez)			
	Kapalı (korunaklı) deniz			
	Büyük ekolojik sistemler (Delta, sulakalan,dalyan,vb)			
X	Kumsal alan oluşumları (kumul,kistak,tambola,vb)			
X	Ada, yarımada oluşumları İnce bir kistakla anakaraya bağlanan ada daha sonra kumul birikmesi ile yarımada haline gelmiş			
o <b>Kumsal alanda konumlanmış ise kumsal alanın;</b>				
1. Oluşma Biçimi		Yapay	X	Nehirden taşınma
				Açık denizden
				Aşınma ile oluş.
2. Büyüklüğü	X	Lokal, cep kumsalları		Büyük ekolojik sistemin bir parçası
3. Kullanımı	X	Plaj		Ekolojik
				Kullanılmıyor
Açıklama: Lamas (Limonlu) deresinin getirdiği alüvyonlar rüzgar ve akıntı etkisi ile birikerek Blaussa Limanını oluşturmuş				
o <b>Kıyı Erozyonu: Var X Yok</b>				
1. Türü	2. Nedenleri			
X	Birikme	X	Dalga	X
				Rüzgar
				Akıntı
X	Aşınma	X	Su seviyesi yük.	İnsan Aktiviteleri
				Yapılaşma
				X
				Nehir yal. Değ.
				<b>İzlenmeli</b>

## E. ALAN GENELİNDEKİ KULLANIMLAR VE ETKİLERİ

### o Ulaşım Türleri

Karayolu	X	Denizyolu	X	Demiryolu		Sadece Yaya
Açıklama: Ayas beldesinin doğusunda yapılan ama aktif olarak kullanılmayan bir liman mevcut.						

	Kullanım Biçimleri	Arkeolojik Nitelikler üzerindeki Etkileme Biçimleri (Aşağı. Tablo.)	Doğal Çevre üzerindeki Etkileme Biçimleri (Aşağı. Tablo.)
	Yerleşim		
	Kentrel		
X	Kırsal	1a-4: Yapılaşma, devşirme malzeme ve kamu tarafından ulaşımın kısıtlan.	
	Turizm		
X	Günöbirlik	3b: Ziyaretçi baskısı, kirlilik	
X	Tesis	1b: Yakın çevrede yeni otel inşaatları	Habitatları yok etmekte
X	Yazlık	1b: Çok katlı; kıyının görünürlüğü baz.	Habitatları yok etmekte
	Yat turizmi		
	Ulaşım, Ticaret		
	Liman		
	Marina, yat lim.		
	Altyapı Çalışmaları		
X	Yol, köprü		
	Kıyı yapısı, isk.		
	Nehir yat. İstah		
--	Kanaliz., arıtma	---	Altyapı yok; deniz kirliliği artırmakta
	Endüstriyel		
	Askeri		
X	Tarım/Seraçılık	1a: Riskli idenmeli	Büyük ölçekli müdahale türleri doğal yapısı bozmakta
	Örmanlık		
	Balıkçılık		
	Çiftlik balıkçılığı		
	Hayvancılık	---	İç kesimlerde otlatma baskısı
X	Rekreatif kullanım	1a: Ziyaretçi baskısı ve kirlilik	Orman yangını tehdidi
	Diğer		
	Bilimsel çalışmalar		
X	Arkeolojik	Alanın arkeolojik nitelikleri ve zenginliklerini öne çıkarıyor	Koruma alanındaki ekolojik değerlere ilişkin çalışmalar var
X	Diğer araştırm.		

### Olumsuz Etkileme biçimleri (Yukarıda değerlendirilmek üzere)

1.	Tarihi ve Kültürel niteliklerin tahrip olması		
	a. Fiziksel	b. Görsel (manzara, vista, cephe bütünlüğünün yok olması)	
2.	Doğal ve ekolojik dengenin bozulması		
	a. Türlerin yok olması	b. Yaşam çevrelerinin yok olması	
3.	Kirlilik		
	a. Denizel	b. Karasal	c. Görsel
4.	Kamu kullanımı ve ulaşımının kısıtlanması, engellenmesi		

### Alan Kullanımından Etkilenen İlgili Gruplar ve Sektörler

Sit alanı üzerinde yaşayan Merdivenlikuyu mahallesine bağlı kırsal nüfus Kırsal nüfusunun ettirdiği mevcut tarım alanlarının (meyve bahçeleri) yanısıra Blauissa'nın kuzeyinde büyük ölçekli müdahaleler içeren yeni tarımsal aktiviteler 2008 derece Arkeolojik sit alanında günöbirlik turizmci; kamp kullanıcıları; turizm aktiviteleri Alanda kazı araştırmaları gerçekleştiren Roma Üniversitesinden İtalyan Bilimsel Kazı Ekibi
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## E. ALAN GENELİNDEKİ KULLANIMLAR VE ETKİLERİ

### o Ulaşım Türleri

Karayolu	X	Denizyolu	X	Demiryolu		Sadece Yaya
Açıklama: Ayaz beldesinin doğusunda yapılan ama aktif olarak kullanılmayan bir liman mevcut						

	Kullanım Biçimleri	Arkeolojik Nitelikler üzerindeki Etkileme Biçimleri (Aşağı. Tablo.)	Doğal Çevre üzerindeki Etkileme Biçimleri (Aşağı. Tablo.)
	Yerleşim		
	Kenar		
X	Kırsal	1a-4:Yapılaşma , devirme malzeme ve kamu tarafından ulaşımın kısıtlan.	
	Turizm		
X	Günöbirlik	3b: Ziyaretçi baskısı, kirlilik	
X	Tesis	1b: Yakın çevrede yeni otel inşaatları	Habitatları yok etmekte
X	Yazlık	1b: Çok katlı; kıyının görselliği boz.	Habitatları yok etmekte
	Yat turizmi		
	Ulaşım, Ticaret		
	Liman		
	Marina,yat lim.		
	Altyapı Çalıřmaları		
X	Yol, Köprü		
	Kıyı yapısı, isk.		
	Nehir yol. İskan		
--	Kanaliz.,arıtma	---	Altyapı yok; deniz kirliliđi arttırmakta
	Endüstriyel		
	Akden		
X	Tarım/Seracılık	1a: Riskli izlenmeli	Büyük ölçekli müdahale türleri doğal yapıyı bozmakta
	Ormanlık		
	Balıkçılık		
	Çiftlik balıkçılıđı		
	Hayvancılık	---	İç kesimlerde otlatma baskısı
X	Rekreatif kullanım	1a:Ziyaretçi baskısı ve kirlilik	Orman yangını tehdidi
	Diđer		
	Bilimsel çalıřmalar		
X	Arkeolojik	Alanın arkeolojik nitelikleri ve zenginliklerini öne çıkarıyor	Koruma alanındaki ekolojik deđerlere iliřkin çalıřmalar var
X	Diđer arařtırım.		

### Olumsuz Etkileme biçimleri (Yukarıda deđerlendirilmek üzere)

1.	Tarihi ve Kültürel niteliklerin tahrip olması		
	a. Fiziksel	b. Görsel (manzara, vista, cephe bütünlüđünün yok olması)	
2.	Dođal ve ekolojik dengenin bozulması		
	a. Türlerin yok olması	b. Yařam çevrelerinin yok olması	
3.	Kirlilik		
	a. Denizel	b. Karasal	c. Görsel
4.	Kamu kullanımı ve ulaşımının kısıtlanması, engellenmesi		

### Alan Kullanımından Etkilenen İliđi Grupları ve Sektörler

Sit alanı üzerinde yařayan Merdivenlikuyu mahallesine bađlı kırsal nüfus  
Kırsal nüfustan evren ettirdiđi mevcut tarım alanlarının (meyve bahçeleri) yanısıra Blauisse'nin kuzeyinde büyük ölçekli müdahaleler içeren yeni tarımsal aktivitele  
2008 derece Arkeolojik sit alanında günöbirlik turizmci; kamp kullanıcıları; turizm aktivitele  
Alanda kazı arařtırmaları gerçekteřiren Roma Üniversitesinden İtalyan Bilimsel Kazı Ekibi

### Alanda Yaşanan Çalışmalar

II. derece arkeolojik sit alanında konulanmış köy yerleşiminden kaynaklı mülkiyet problemleri, sit alanı ilanından önce süregelen alan devşirme malzeme kullanımı ile arkeolojik değerlerin kullanım değişimi. Yakın çevresinde özellikle Ayas Belde'sinde artan turizm ve ikinci konut baskısı. Tanım ve doğal kumul oluşum alanlarında bilimsel amaçlı kazı yapma iklemi

### F. ALANIN YASAL VE İDARİ ÖZELLİKLERİ

#### a. İlgili Kurumlar

Mersin Valiliği, Erdemli Kaymakamlığı, Kumkuyu ve Ayas Belediyeleri, Merdivenkuyu Muhtarlığı, Adana Kültür ve Tabiat Varlıklarını Koruma Bölge Kurulu

#### b. Yasal Koruma Alanları

		Yetkili Kurumlar			
		İlan Tarihi	Tespit/tescil	Plan/Proje	Denetim
X	Arkeolojik Sit 1., 2. ve 3. derece	1988	Adana KVTVK	Ayas Belediyesi	Ayas Belediyesi/ Adana KVTVK
	Kentsel Sit				
	Kültür Varlığı				
	Doğal Sit				
	Tabiat Parkı				
	Tabiatı Koruma Alanı				
	Yaban Hayatı Kor & Gel Sahası				
	Milli Park				
	Özel Çevre Koruma Bölgesi				
	Kültür ve Tur. Kor ve Gelişim Bölgesi				

#### b. Alanda Şu Ana kadar Yürütülmüş Planlama ve Yönetim Çalışmaları

Planlama Çalışmaları		Açıklama
X	Koruma Amaçlı İmar Planı	Kumkuyu Koruma Amaçlı İmar Planı (1992)
X	Çevre Düzenleme Projesi	2008 yılında alanın bir bölümü ziyarette açılacak
X	Restorasyon Projeleri	Tiyatro, çelir kapısı ve İmam restorasyon çd.
	Özel Amenejman Planları	
	Tabiat Anıtı, Tabiatı Koruma Alanı Planları	
	Orman içi dinlenme yer planları	
X	Çevre Düzeni Planları	1/25000 Bölü-İçel Çevre Düzeni Planları
	Kültür & Turizm Koruma & Gelişim Böl. Planları	
Yönetim Çalışmaları		
	Alan Yönetim Planı (Sit Alanları için)	
	Yaban Hayatı Kor & Gel Sahası Yön. Ve gelişme Planları	
	Milli Park Uzun Devreli Gelişme Planı	
	Özel Çevre Koruma Bölgesi Yönetim Planı	
X	Çevre Düzenleme Projesi	Kazı ekibi tarafından arkeolojik park çalışmaları

#### c. Alanda Yaşanan Yasal ve İdari Sorunlar

Mülkiyet problemleri, koruma imar planına yönelik sıkça yapılan tadilat ve değişiklikler (1992 yılından itibaren); Denetimsizlik ve buna bağlı ziyaretçi baskısı

## APPENDIX C

### Social Survey Forms for Local People

<b>KIYI ALANLARINDA KONUMLANAN ARKEOLOJİK ALANLARIN KORUNMASI ARAŞTIRMASI</b> Anket Çalışmaları ODTÜ • Mimarlık Bölümü • Restorasyon ve Koruma Programı • 2008	
Bu anket çalışması Orta Doğu Teknik Üniversitesi, Mimarlık Fakültesi, Mimarlık Bölümü bünyesinde yürütülen ve Devlet Planlama Teşkilatı (DPT) tarafından BAP-09-11-DPT-2002K129/510 nolu projeden desteklenen 'Arkeolojik Alanlarda Bölünmüş Yönetim' konulu doktora araştırmaları kapsamında gerçekleştirilmektedir.	
<b>ANKET BİLGİLERİ</b> Anketi Uygulayan: ..... Anket No: ..... Uygulanan Yer (Bede/Mahalle): ..... Uygulama Tarihi: .....	
1	Cinsiyetiniz [1] Kadın [2] Erkek
2	Yaşınız [1] 18-24 [2] 25-34 [3] 35-44 [4] 45-54 [5] 55-64 [6] 65 ve üzeri
3	Eğitim Durumunuz [1] Okuma-Yazma Bilmiyor [2] İlkokul [3] Ortaokul [4] Lise [5] Üniversite [6] Lisansüstü [7] Diğer
4	Mesleğiniz [1] Memur [2] Çiftçi [3] Esnaf [4] İşçi [5] Serbest Meslek..... [6] Emekli ..... [7] Evhanımı [9] Çalışmıyor [10] Diğer.....
5	Doğumyeriniz?
6	Kaç yıldır Ayaş'da otunuyorsunuz? [1] Birkaç yıldır [2] 5-10 [3] 10-15 [4] 15-20 [5] 20-30 [6] 30 yıldan fazla
7	Yaz-kış devamlı burada mı otunuyorsunuz? [1] Evet [2] Hayır, kışın burada kalıyorum [3] Hayır, yazın kalıyorum
9	Ayaş'a yerleşme sebebiniz nedir? (Ayaşlı olmayanlar için) [1] Yeni iş imkanları bulmak için [2] Çocukların eğitimi için [3] Çiftçilik yapmak için [4] Turizmle uğraşmak için [5] Emekliliğimi geçirmek için [6] Evlendiğim için [7] Diğer.....
10	Geçmiş Kaynaklarınız Nelerdir? [1] Turizm [2] Tarım [3] Balıkçılık [4] Ticaret [5] Hayvancılık [6] Diğer.....
11	Sürekli mi mevsimlik mi çalışıyorsunuz? [1] Sürekli [2] Mevsimlik
12	Sosyal Güvenceniz Var mı? [1] Yok [2] SSK [3] Emekli San. [4] Bağ-Kur [5] Diğer.....
13	Ailenizde başka çalışan var mı? [1] Evet [2] Hayır
14	Ailenizin aylık toplam geliri nedir? (YTL) [1] 500 altı [2] 500-1000 [3] 1000-1500 [4] 1500-2500 [5] 2500 üstü
15	Otunduğunuz ev size mi ait? [1] Evet [2] Hayır, kirada otunuyorum [3] Diğer.....
16	Evetse, Nasıl aldınız? [1] Miras [2] Satın alma [3] Kendim yaptım [3] Diğer.....
17	Kendinize ait başka bir eviniz var mı? Evetse; Nerede? [1] Evet [2] Hayır
18	Kirada veya sizin işlettiğiniz işyeriniz var mı? Evetse; Nerede? [1] Evet [2] Hayır
19	Arazi, tarlanız var mı? Evetse; Nerede- kaç dönüm? [1] Evet [2] Hayır
20	Nasıl aldınız? [1] Miras [2] Satın alma [3] Hazineden tahsis [4] Ortakçılık
21	Ne zaman aldınız?

22	Ne tür bir tanım yapıyorsunuz? [1] Açık tanım [2] Seracılık																																																					
23	Ne tür ürünler yetiştiriyorsunuz? [1] Narenciye [2] Zeytin [3] Baş [4] Domates [5] Fasulye [6] Elma [7] Diğer .....																																																					
24	Bunun dışında, Evde veya başka bir yerde birşey üretiliyor musunuz? [1] Evet [2] Hayır																																																					
25	Evetse, Ne üretiliyor? [1] Kilim dokurum [2] Pekmez yaparım [3] Zeytin yağı üretirim [4] El işi yaparım [5] Diğer .....																																																					
26	Ürünlerinizi satıyor musunuz? Kime? [1] Evet [2] Hayır .....																																																					
27	Yürüttüğünüz bu işler için kredi, vb ekonomik destek alıyor musunuz? [1] Evet [2] Hayır																																																					
28	Evetse, şimdiye kadar ne tür destekler aldınız? [1] Banka kredisi [2] Teşvik kredisi [ ] Kimden?..... [3] İlçe tarım müdürlüğünden fide yardımı [4] Diğer .....																																																					
29	'Merdivenlikuyu' adının nereden geldiğini biliyor musunuz? [1] Hayır [2] Evet (lutfen belirtiniz) .....																																																					
30	Yörenizin arkeolojik değerleri hakkında ne düşünüyorsunuz? [1] Yörenizin geçmişini anlatan ve çocuklarınıza aktarmamız gereken kültür mirası alanları olduğunu düşünüyorum [2] Turistler açısından ilgi çekici alanlar; bu yüzden yörenizin ekonomik yaşantısı açısından önemli olduğunu düşünüyorum [3] Dedelerimiz yıllardan beri burada yaşamışlar; bize ait olduğunu düşünüyorum [4] Diğer .....																																																					
33	Arkeolojik Sit alanı içinde Ev, işyeri ve/veya tarlalar var mı? [1] Evet [2] Hayır																																																					
34	Evetse, mevcut durumlarını aşağıdaki tabloya göre belirtir misiniz?																																																					
	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th rowspan="2">Türü</th> <th colspan="3">Sit Derecesi</th> <th colspan="5">Mülkiyet Durumu</th> </tr> <tr> <th>1.derece</th> <th>2.derece</th> <th>3.derece</th> <th>Özel Mülkiyet</th> <th>Kira</th> <th>Hazineden Tahsis</th> <th>Köy Senedi</th> <th>Diğer .....</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Ev</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>İşyeri</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Tarla</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Diğer</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Türü	Sit Derecesi			Mülkiyet Durumu					1.derece	2.derece	3.derece	Özel Mülkiyet	Kira	Hazineden Tahsis	Köy Senedi	Diğer .....	Ev									İşyeri									Tarla									Diğer								
Türü	Sit Derecesi			Mülkiyet Durumu																																																		
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Ev																																																						
İşyeri																																																						
Tarla																																																						
Diğer																																																						
35	Ne zaman aldınız/kiralediniz? [1] Sit alanı ilan edilmeden önce [2] Sit alanı ilan edildikten sonra [3] Fikrim yok [4] Diğer .....																																																					
36	Sit alanı ilan edildikten sonra yeni/ek yapı yaptınız mı? [1] Evet [2] Hayır																																																					
37	Ruhsat aldınız mı? (32. soruya Evet cevabı verenler için) [1] Evet [2] Hayır [3] Fikrim yok																																																					
38	Sit alanı ilanı edildikten sonra taşınmanız gündeme geldi mi? [1] Evet [2] Hayır [3] Fikrim yok																																																					

39	Evetse, Nasıl? [1] Takas [2] Kamulaştırma [3] Diğer .....
40	Sit Alanında yaşam anın zorlukları var mı? [1] Evet [2] Hayır
41	Evetse; ne tür sıkıntılar yaşıyorsunuz? (Birden fazla seçenek işaretleyebilirsiniz) [1] İhtiyaçlanıma göre ek/yeni yapı yapamıyorum [2] Kat çıkma vb. şekilde evimi/işyerimi ihtiyaçlanım doğrultusunda büyütemiyorum [3] Tarım faaliyetlerimi istediğim gibi yürütemiyorum [4] Diğer .....
42	Eviniz, işyeriniz ve/veya tarlanızın bulunduğu yerde doğal kaynaklı sorunlar yaşadınız mı? [1] Evet [2] Hayır
43	Evetse; ne tür sorunlar yaşadınız? [1] Sel baskınları [2] Heyelan [3] Orman yangını [4] Diğer .....
44	Bunların dışında sit alanında başka ne tür sorunlar yaşıyor? [1] Fikrim yok [2] Altyapı sıkıntısı [3] Güvenlik [4] Kaçak kazı [5] Diğer .....
45	Yasal ve idari sorunlar yaşıyor musunuz? [1] Evet [2] Hayır
46	Evetse, ne tür sorunlar yaşıyorsunuz? Lütfen belirtiniz .....
47	Sizce yaşanan bu sorunların nedeni nedir? [1] Sit alanlarının ve derecelerinin değişmesi [2] İzinlere ilişkin işlemlerin çok uzun sürmesi [3] Planlama çalışmaları [4] Mevcut durumla ve/veya süreçle ilgili vatandaşa yol gösteren kimsenin olmaması [5] Diğer .....
48	Bu sorunları çözmesi gereken yetkili kurum sizce hangisi/hangileridir? [1] Belediye [2] Kültür ve Turizm Bakanlığı Bakanlıđı ile Kuruma Kurulu, Müze [3] Valilik [4] Diğer .....
49	Bu sorunlara çözüm olarak sit alanından taşınmanız gündeme gelse taşınmak ister misiniz? [1] Kesinlikle istemem; bu halinden memnunum [2] Mevcut şartların iyileştirilmesi koşuluyla burada yaşamaya devam etmek isterim [3] Burada çalışmaya devam edip (işletmeci/çiftçi olarak), sit alanı dışında oturmaya devam etmek isterim [4] Kesinlikle; bedeli üzerinden satarak tamamen taşınmak isterim [5] Diğer

50	Sizce Ayaş'ın gelişmesi hangi yönde olmalıdır? [1] Tarım [2] Turizm [3] Tarım ve turizm birlikte [4] Diğer .....
51	Ayaş'da sürdürülen mevcut turizm faaliyetleri hakkındaki görüşleriniz nelerdir? [1] Beldemiz için en önemli sektör olarak görüyorum, olduğu gibi devam edebilir [2] Beldemiz için önemli olmakla birlikte, mevcut turizm şartları geliştirilmeli [3] Olumlu düşünmüyorum; yapılaşmayı artırıyor, kenti bazuyor [4] Turizmin yanında başka sektörlerin de desteklenmesi gerektiğini düşünüyorum [5] Diğer .....
52	Sizce yöredeki mevcut turizm türleri (deniz, kum, güneş) yeterli midir? [1] Evet [2] Hayır
53	Hayırsa, hangi tür alternatif turizm türlerinin geliştirilmesi iyi olur? (Birden fazla seçenek işaretleyebilirsiniz) [1] Yayla turizmi [2] Doğa-trekking [3] Yat turizmi [4] Sualtı Dalış [5] Golf-turizmi [6] Tarım-turizmi [7] Diğer.....
54	Turizm sektörü yukarıda belirttiğiniz şekilde gelişse nasıl bir katılım sağlamak isterdiniz? [1] Ev pansiyonculuđu [2] Otelcilik [3] İşletmecilik (ticari) [4] Tur rehberliđi [6] Evde/tarlada üretilen ürünlerin satışı [7] Diğer.....

55	Beldenizin tarihi, kültürel ve doğal güzelliklerinin turizm adına yeterince tanındığını düşünüyor musunuz? [1] Evet [2] Hayır [3] Fikrim yok
56	Hayırsa; Tanıtımı için neler yapılabilir? [1] Festival ve kültürel etkinlikler düzenlenmeli [2] Müze kurulmalı [3] Okullarla özel geziler düzenlenmeli [4] Televizyon, gazete ve dergilerde daha fazla tanıtıcı yayınlar yapılmalı [5] Diğer .....
57	Yörenizde devam eden arkeolojik kazıları hakkındaki görüşleriniz nedir? [1] Tarihi ve arkeolojik eserleri ortaya çıkarıyor, beldemizin turizm açısından tanınmasını sağlıyor [2] Yazın kazılarında çalışarak ekonomik gelir elde etmemizi sağlıyor [3] Sit alanlarını genişletiyor, yaşamımızı olumsuz etkiliyor [4] Diğer .....
58	Yöredeki mevcut tarım faaliyetleri hakkındaki görüşleriniz nelerdir? [1] Mevcut tarım şartlarının yeterli olduğunu düşünüyorum [2] Mevcut tarım alanlarının iyileştirilmesi gerektiğini düşünüyorum [3] Yeni açılan tarım alanları ile tarımın daha da gelişeceğini düşünüyorum [4] Diğer
59	(2. seçeneği işaretleyenler için) Sizce, tarımsal faaliyetlere ilişkin sorunlara yönelik ne tür çözümler getirilmeli? (Birden fazla seçenek işaretleyebilirsiniz) [1] Sulama, ulaşım, vb altyapı sorunları giderilmeli [2] Mevcut ekilen ürünler ekonomik getirisi daha fazla olan ürünlerle değiştirilmeli [3] Daha fazla makilik-fundalık alan tarıma açılmalı [4] Seracılık geliştirilmeli [5] Üreticiler kredi vb. ekonomik olarak desteklenmeli [6] Diğer .....
60	Yörenizde tarım, turizm, altyapı vb konulara yönelik ne tür yatırımlar yapılıyor, yapılması düşünülen yatırımlar hakkında bilginiz var mı? [1] Fikrim yok [2] Evet (Birkaç örnekle belirtmişsiniz).....
61	Bunların dışında öneri ve/veya yorumlarınız varsa lütfen belirtiniz. .....
	<i>İlginize teşekkür ederiz.....</i>

## APPENDIX D

### Social Survey Forms for Visitors

<b>KIYI ALANLARINDA KONUMLANAN ARKEOLOJİK ALANLARIN KORUNMASI ARAŞTIRMASI</b>			
Anket Çalışmaları ODTÜ • Mimarlık Bölümü • Restorasyon ve Koruma Programı • 2008			
Bu anket çalışması Ortadoğu Teknik Üniversitesi, Mimarlık Fakültesi, Mimarlık Bölümü bünyesinde yürütülen Kıyı Alanlarında Konumlanan Arkeolojik Çevrelerde Bölüngeçik Yönetim' konulu doktora araştırması kapsamında gerçekleştirilmektedir.			
<b>ANKET BİLGİLERİ</b> Anket Uygulayan: ..... Anket No: ..... Uygulanan Yer (Belde/Mahalle): ..... Uygulama Tarihi: .....			
1	Cinsiyetiniz <input type="checkbox"/> Kadın <input type="checkbox"/> Erkek Yaşınız Eğitim <input type="checkbox"/> Okuma-Yazma Bilmiyor <input type="checkbox"/> İlkokul <input type="checkbox"/> Ortaokul <input type="checkbox"/> Lise Durumunuz <input type="checkbox"/> Üniversite <input type="checkbox"/> Lisansüstü <input type="checkbox"/> Diğer Mesleğiniz		
2	Kızkalesi'ne ilk geliştiniz mi? <input type="checkbox"/> Evet <input type="checkbox"/> Hayır Ne sıklıkta geldiniz/gelirsiniz?		
3	Nereden geliyorsunuz?		
4	Nerede kalıyorsunuz? (Mersin ili dışından gelenler için) <input type="checkbox"/> Kızkalesi <input type="checkbox"/> Ayaz-İrdemli <input type="checkbox"/> Ayaz <input type="checkbox"/> İrdemli-Mezitli <input type="checkbox"/> Narlıkuyu <input type="checkbox"/> Silifke <input type="checkbox"/> Susanoğlu <input type="checkbox"/> Diğer	Konaklama türü: <input type="checkbox"/> Otel <input type="checkbox"/> Pansiyon <input type="checkbox"/> Yazlık <input type="checkbox"/> Kendi yazlığım <input type="checkbox"/> Kiralık <input type="checkbox"/> Misafir <input type="checkbox"/> Mucamp'ta (çadır, karavan, vb.) <input type="checkbox"/> Diğer	
5	Geliş sebebiniz nedir? <input type="checkbox"/> Tatil <input type="checkbox"/> Eğitim, inceleme <input type="checkbox"/> Gününbirlik dinlenme (deniz, piknik) <input type="checkbox"/> Kültür-Örenyerlerini gezme <input type="checkbox"/> Ziyaret <input type="checkbox"/> Diğer		
6	Kalış süreniz ne kadar? (Gününbirlikten fazla olanlar için) <input type="checkbox"/> Birkaç gün <input type="checkbox"/> Birkaç gün-1 hafta <input type="checkbox"/> 1 hafta-15 gün <input type="checkbox"/> 15 gün-1 ay <input type="checkbox"/> 1 ay-2 ay <input type="checkbox"/> 2 ay ve üstü		
7	Tatil amaçlı bu bölgeyi tercih etmenizin sebebi nedir? (Birden fazla seçenek işaretleyebilirsiniz) <input type="checkbox"/> Burada yazlığımın olması <input type="checkbox"/> Tanıdıklarımın olması <input type="checkbox"/> Ucuz olması <input type="checkbox"/> Yakın olması <input type="checkbox"/> Denizin güzel olması <input type="checkbox"/> Doğal ve tarihi güzellikleri olması <input type="checkbox"/> Diğer		
8	Aşağıdaki arkeolojik ve doğal alanlardan hangilerini ziyaret ettiniz? <input type="checkbox"/> Korykos (Kara Kalesi) <input type="checkbox"/> Hidrikale <input type="checkbox"/> Kızkalesi (Deniz Kalesi) <input type="checkbox"/> Uzuncaburç <input type="checkbox"/> Adamkayalar <input type="checkbox"/> Cennet-Cehennem <input type="checkbox"/> Karlıdivane <input type="checkbox"/> Narlıkuyu (Üç güzel eller mozaiği) <input type="checkbox"/> Ayaz (Blauissa-Sebaste) <input type="checkbox"/> Aya Tekla <input type="checkbox"/> Astım Mağarası <input type="checkbox"/> İrdemli Alata Çamlığı <input type="checkbox"/> Goksu Deltası		

9	Gezdiğiniz alanlara ilişkin ne tür sorunlarla karşılaştınız?					
		Ulaşım	Güvenlik	Bilgilendirme Eksikliği	Servis (wc,vb)	Diğer (belirtiniz)
	Korykos (Kara Kalesi)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Kızkalesi (Deniz Kalesi)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Adamkayalar	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Kanlıdivane	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Ayaş (Blauissa-Sebaste)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Astım Mağarası	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Göksu Deltası	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Hıdırlıkale	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Uzuncaburç	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Cennet-Cehennem	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Narlıkuyu (Müze)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Aya Tekla	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Erdemli Alaşa Çamlığı	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Açıklama:						
10	Bu alanların neden koruma altında olduğunu biliyor musunuz? (Birden fazla koruma alanı statüsü seçeneği işaretleyebilirsiniz)					
	Koruma Alanı Statüsü	Arkeolojik Sit	Doğal Sit	Deniz Kaplumbağası Yuvalama Alanı	Özel Çevre Koruma Bölgesi	
	Korykos-Kızkalesi	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	Adamkayalar	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	Kanlıdivane	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	Ayaş (Blauissa-Sebaste)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	Astım Mağarası	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	Göksu Deltası	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	Hıdırlıkale	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	Uzuncaburç	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Cennet-Cehennem	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
Erdemli Alaşa Çamlığı	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
11	Bölgeye gelmeden önce doğal ve arkeolojik özelliklerine ilişkin bilginiz var mıydı?					
	<input type="checkbox"/> Hayır yoktu, buraya gelince öğrendim					
	<input type="checkbox"/> Televizyondan öğrendim					
	<input type="checkbox"/> Gazete, dergiden öğrendim					
	<input type="checkbox"/> Turizm şirketinden öğrendim					
	<input type="checkbox"/> Daha önce gelenlerden öğrendim					
	<input type="checkbox"/> Zaten buralı olduğum için biliyordum					
	<input type="checkbox"/> Diğer					
İlginize teşekkür ederiz ....						

## APPENDIX E

### Decisions Brought by Kumkuyu Conservation and Development Plan

#### 5. Decisions regarding conservation (article 5.1):

I. "The areas that would be preserved except for scientific studies related to their conservation will be designated as I. degree archaeological sites". In these areas following terms will be applied:

- a) New constructions will not be allowed.
- b) Buildings except from the immobile cultural assets will be demolished and moved to the areas that belong to the treasury or that will be expropriated outside the sit area.
- c) Opening new agricultural areas, forestation isn't allowed; only limited seasonal agricultural activities can be continued. In tumuli or mound areas designated as I. degree archaeological site, cultivation activities that need ploughing will not be allowed.
- d) Any type of excavation and mining activities rather than scientific purposes (such as stone quarry, brick kilns, etc) is forbidden.
- e) Infrastructural interventions including poles, water supplies, pipe systems, highways, etc that will be applied by public or civil authorities will be implemented according the approvals of the Conservation Councils
- f) The boundaries of such 'sit' areas will be bordered with wire fences or border stones; donated with informative boards and protected with guards (including the precautions for local municipalities).
- g) In I. degree archaeological sites that have tourism values, there can be environmental design projects including pedestrian ways, open areas and auto parks within the permission of Conservation Council can be applied without causing severe excavation interventions.

II. The areas that should be preserved but conditions related to their use that will be defined by Conservation Councils will be designated as II. Degree archaeological sites. In these areas;

- a) New constructions will not be allowed.
- b) The simple repairs of existing buildings can be carried out within the control of Museum.
- c) Seasonal farming and greenhouse activities can be carried out within the control of Museum.
- d) Any type of excavation and mining activities rather than scientific purposes (such as stone quarry, brick kilns, etc) is forbidden.

Article 5.3: During the demolition of existing buildings rather than Immobile Cultural Assets within I. and II. degree archaeological sites, the approval of the Municipality is regarded.

Article 5.4: Within the III. degree archaeological sites following decisions are applied according to the principle decision of 4.3.1988/6 by High Council of Conservation.

"The 'sit' areas that can be developed according to the conservation-use planning decisions approved by Conservation Council are designated as III. degree archaeological sites". In these areas following principles can be executed:

During new construction activities in areas staying within the Municipality areas or rural settlements, the construction process will include taking permissions from Conservation Council, execution of foundation excavations within the control of the Museum and notification of the Council by the Museum when an archaeological remain is found during excavation studies. In municipality areas, the building license will be given by Municipality after the approval of the Conservation Council.

Article 5.5: In III. degree archaeological sites, approvals of projects and giving their building licenses related to new constructions that area convenient according to the conditions of Conservation Plans and its Regulation are carried out by the Municipality.

Article 5.6: During the preparation of projects related to public buildings such as school, hospital, mosque and tourism areas in III. degree archaeological sites; the opinions of Conservation Council must be taken.

Article 5.7: The tourism constructions that will be developed within the tourism areas in III. degree archaeological sites must be approved by the Ministry of Tourism

Article 5.8: In III. degree archaeological sites; Municipalities are authorized for separation-unification of building lots, expropriation and execution of article 18 of 3194 Settlement Law during the implementation of Conservation Plans.

Article 5.9: In parcels reserved for public use such as road, green areas or auto park use in Conservation Plan within III. degree archaeological sites; building license cannot be given or separation-unification can not be carried out without their expropriation to public use.

#### 6. Decisions related to the new constructions

Article 6.1: In building lots smaller than 350 m<sup>2</sup>, separation isn't allowed. In separation process the lot façade cannot be smaller than 15 m.

Article 6.2: Construction is not allowed within the building lots smaller than 250 m<sup>2</sup>. In these occasions; their unification with adjacent lot is needed.

Article 6.3: Meeting all the related conditions, more than one building can be constructed in one building lot.

Article 6.4: Construction codes regarding building-garden locations are implemented as –leaving at least 6 m. between the two buildings, at least 3. m. in rear gardens, at least 5. m at rear gardens-. The location code regarding front gardens are applied according to Conservation Plan.

Article 6.5: The floor-area ratio, plot ratio proportions can not exceed 30% and the basement occupation cannot exceed 225m<sup>2</sup>.

Article 6.6: The maximum building façade is 15 m height.

Article 6.7: The leveling ground of the

Article 6.8: Basement, attic or roof floors cannot be constructed; the building height in façade cannot exceed 9.50 m.

Article 6.9: The base wall height cannot exceed 1 m. height.

Article 6.10: The closed and open projections from side elevations cannot exceed 1 m. The distance between two opposite projections is at least 4 m.

Article 6.11: The side elevation walls cannot be left without finishing material as in brick, brut concrete, or concrete blocks. All the walls except from the stone walls will be finished with plaster and painted into white and its shades.

Article 6.12: The garden walls cannot exceed 1 m. height; and stone material must be used during their construction. No fence can be added onto the walls.

Article 6.13: The window sizes will have 0.60-0.80 m width and 1.20-1.60 m height. Materials except from timber cannot be used in window fenestrations. Timber shutters can be used.

Article 6.14: The building and garden entrance doors will be constructed with timber material. Arches can be used in doors.

Article 6.15: Except from traditional flat-roofing, pitched or hipped roofs with 33% inclination can be constructed staying within the limits of maximum building height. Only tile material can be used as finishing materials in roofing.

Article 6.16: The solar energy heating system equipments that are widely used in the region and antennas must be hidden into the roofs.

## APPENDIX F

### Decisions of Adana Regional Conservation Council between 1998 and 2008

No	Location	Subject	Date/No of record	Authority Record	Decision
1	Kızıkalesi 12 pafta BL:565	Illegal construction	19.01.1998- 2950	Adana KTVKKBK	Removal
2	Kızıkalesi 12 pafta BL:592	Illegal construction	14.01.1999- 1709	Adana KTVKKBK	Removal
3	Kızıkalesi BL:659	Municipality interventions	03.09.2002- 1861	Adana KTVKKBK	Removal
4	Kızıkalesi BL:687	Illegal construction	-----	Adana KTVKKBK	Removal
5	Kızıkalesi BB:101; BL:26	Illegal construction	-----	Adana KTVKKBK	Removal
6	Kızıkalesi 13 pafta BL:580	Illegal construction	-----	Adana KTVKKBK	Removal
7	Kızıkalesi Gümüleyik	Illegal construction	-----	Adana KTVKKBK	Removal
8	Kızıkalesi BL:674	Illegal construction	-----	Adana KTVKKBK	Removal
9	Kızıkalesi 12 pafta BL:526	Illegal construction	-----	Adana KTVKKBK	Removal
10	Kızıkalesi BL:639	Illegal intervention in beach	-----	Adana KTVKKBK	Removal
11	Kızıkalesi BL:574	Illegal construction	-----	Adana KTVKKBK	Removal
12	Kızıkalesi Cathedral Church	Illegal excavations	-----	Mersin Museum	Legal procedures
13	Kızıkalesi 12 pafta BL:641- 653	Illegal construction	-----	Adana KTVKKBK	Removal
14	Kızıkalesi 12 pafta BL:643	Illegal construction	-----	Adana KTVKKBK	Removal
15	Kızıkalesi 9 pafta BL:674- 465-467	Change of registration status	18.12.2007- 3404	Adana KTVKKBK	Approved
16	Kızıkalesi 3. arch. site	Construction against development plans	31.07.2007- 2922	Adana KTVKKBK	Suspended; lack of Cons. Pl.
17	Kızıkalesi BB:102 BL:135	Change of registration status	23.03.2007- 2523	Adana KTVKKBK	Approved
18	Kızıkalesi all arch. sites	Animal husbandry	26.01.2007- 2388	Adana KTVKKBK	Approved
19	Kızıkalesi 12 pafta BL:653	Illegal construction	29.06.2006- 1749	Adana KTVKKBK	Removal
20	Kızıkalesi 3. arch. site	Landscape arrange. by Municipality	2006/1123	Erdemli State Court	Exemption for municipality
21	Kızıkalesi BL:697	Change of registration status	06.12.2006/72 0-833	Mersin Museum	Approved
22	Kızıkalesi BL:641-653	Damage of remains by camping use	11.09.2006/72 0-677	Mersin Museum	Legal procedures
23	Kızıkalesi	Revision in plan	16.12.2005-	Adana	Disapprov.

	BB:102 BL:71-95	conditions	1279	KTVKKBK	
24	Kızkalesi BB:130 BL:4	Construction of beach platforms	29.07.2005- 917	Adana KTVKKBK	Approved
25	Kızkalesi BB:130	Revision in plan conditions and land reclamation in coast	25.02.2005- 437	Adana KTVKKBK	Disapprov.
26	Kızkalesi Island Castle	Waste disposal system for toilets	17.12.2004- 297	Adana KTVKKBK	Approved
27	Kızkalesi I. degree arch site	Parking use	17.01.2005 720-38	Mersin Museum	Disapprov.
28	Kızkalesi; Korykos site	Revision of Mersin- Silifke Road	30.04.2003/51 06	Adana KTVKKBK	Revision of projects & salvage excavations
29	Hüseyinler Village, Kaleiçi Location	Physical intervention in III. degree archaeological site	31.07.2007/29 35	Adana KTVKKBK	Legal procedures
30	Hüseyinler Village, Yapılın Monastery	Illicit excavation	11.07.2008	Silifke Museum	Legal procedures
31	Hüseyinler Village, Kaleiçi Location	Physical intervention for agricultural terraces (8 locations are depicted)	30.08.2008/78 65	Adana KTVKKBK	Legal procedures
32	Ayaş BB:342; BL:1	Illegal construction in 3.degree A.S.	24.06.2008- 3954	Adana KTVKKBK	Removal
33	Ayaş BB:6; BL:302	Application for machine use to remove stones for agricultural activities	12.01.2009	Mersin Museum	Refuse
34	Ayaş Pafta:5 BL:721	Daily facilities within 3. degree A.S. by Municipality	27.05.2008- 3856	Adana KTVKKBK	Approval
35	Ayaş BB:177; BL:78	Division and revision of registration status	27.05.2008- 3859	Adana KTVKKBK	Approval
36	Ayaş BB:345; BL:14	New construction according to CDP	29.01.2008- 3489	Adana KTVKKBK	Approval
37	Ayaş BB:345; BL:6	Change of landuse status in 3.degree A.S.	29.01.2008- 3490	Adana KTVKKBK	Approval
38	Ayaş BB:345; BL:1	New construction according to CDP	18.12.2007- 3403	Adana KTVKKBK	Revision of project
39	Ayaş BB:345; BL:14	Change of landuse status in 3.degree A.S.	26.11.2007- 3285	Adana KTVKKBK	Approval
40	Ayaş BL: 467	Change of registration status	31.10.2007- 3242	Adana KTVKKBK	Approval
41	Ayaş BB:203; BL: 4	Change of registration status	28.12.2007 3619	Adana KTVKKBK	Approval
42	Ayaş BB:185; BL: 300	Animal husbandry	07.01.2008 720-23	Mersin Museum	Registration of the area
43	Ayaş BB:125; BL: 5	Change of registration status	B.16.0.KVM.4 .33.00.01/720- 724	Mersin Museum	Approval
44	Ayaş BB:202; BL:2 BB:202; BL:2 and 3	New construction according in 3. degree A.S.	30.05.2007- 2702	Adana KTVKKBK	Revision of project acc. to silhouette of monumental tombs
45	Ayaş BB:339; BL:1 BB:342; BL:1	New construction according to CDP	30.05.2007- 2703	Adana KTVKKBK	Approval
46	Ayaş BB:201; BL: 1	Change of landuse status in 3.degree A.S.	30.05.2007- 2700	Adana KTVKKBK	Approval
47	Ayaş BL: 405	Application of Ayaş Munic. for playground area in 1. degree A.S.	17.05.2007/72 0/369	Mersin Museum	Refuse

48	Ayaş BL: 402	Removal of illegal constructions	30.11.2006-2207	Adana KTVKKBK	Approval
49	Ayaş BL: 283	Removal of illegal constructions	30.11.2006-2213	Adana KTVKKBK	Approval
50	BB:343; BL:3	Sondaj and change of landuse status	26.01.2007-2387	Adana KTVKKBK	Approval
51	Ayaş Pafta:4; BL:912	Revision in new construction in 3. degree	29.06.2006-1748	Adana KTVKKBK	Approval
52	Ayaş BL:718	Change of registration status	-----	Mersin Museum	Approval
53	Ayaş BB:117; BL:3	Change of registration status	720/644	Mersin Museum	Approval
54	Ayaş Pafta:5; BL:179	Illegal intervention addition of 2. floor in 3. degree A.S.	2005/168	Mersin State Court	Punishment
55	Ayaş Pafta:27i3a; BL:203	Illegal construction in 3. degree A.S.	2004/143	Mersin State Court	Punishment
56	Ayaş Pafta:5; BL:243	Illegal intervention addition of 2. floor in 3. degree A.S.	2005/37	Mersin State Court	Punishment
57	Ayaş Pafta:5; BL:151-179 Pafta:4; BL:748	Illegal intervention addition of 2. floor in 3. degree A.S.	2004/326	Mersin State Court	Punishment
58	Ayaş Pafta:5; BL:243	Illegal construction in 3. degree A.S.	2004/326	Mersin State Court	Punishment
59	Ayaş Pafta:27i3a; BL:204	Illegal construction in 3. degree A.S.	2004/368	Mersin State Court	Punishment
60	Ayaş Pafta:7; BL:859	Illegal interventions in coastal area and allowance of area to private interest	13.07.1999-3480	Adana KTVKKBK	Refuse of allowance acc. to excavation headship
61	Ayaş Pafta:7; BL:293	Illegal construction	-----	Adana KTVKKBK	Removal
62	Ayaş Pafta:9; BL:452	Illegal construction	-----	Adana KTVKKBK	Removal
63	Ayaş BL:860	Illegal construction	-----	Adana KTVKKBK	Removal
64	Ayaş BB:351; BL:5	Illegal construction	-----	Adana KTVKKBK	Removal
65	Ayaş Pafta:7; BL:188	Illegal construction	-----	Adana KTVKKBK	Removal
66	Ayaş Pafta:7; BL:324	Illegal construction	-----	Adana KTVKKBK	Removal
67	Ayaş Pafta:5; BL:234	Illegal construction	-----	Adana KTVKKBK	Removal
68	Ayaş Pafta:27i3d; BL:231	Illegal construction	-----	Adana KTVKKBK	Removal
69	Ayaş Pafta:27i3a; BL:250	Illegal construction	-----	Adana KTVKKBK	Removal
70	Ayaş BB:352; BL:4	Illegal construction	-----	Adana KTVKKBK	Removal
71	Ayaş Pafta:27i3a; BL:158	Illegal construction	-----	Adana KTVKKBK	Removal
72	Uzuncaburç, Ovacıkalanı	Re-use of arch. elemnt in 3.degree arch. site	04.12.2002/1027	Silifke Museum	Legal Procedures
73	Uzuncaburç	Excavation of earth in 3. degree archeological site	11.07.2002/705	Silifke Museum	Legal Procedures
74	Uzuncaburç, Kırığıbucağı	Illegal construction in 3. degree arch. site	31.01.2002/4575	Adana KTVKKBK	Removal
75	Uzuncaburç, Kırığıbucağı	Illegal constructions in 3. degree arch. site	31.01.2002/4576	Adana KTVKKBK	Removal

76	Uzuncaburç	Construction of coffee-shop in I. degree arch. site	18.10.2002/49 13	Adana KTVKKBK	Removal
77	Uzuncaburç, Hellenistic Tower & Theater	Municipality intervention for festival in I. and III. Degree arch. site	-----2004	Adana KTVKKBK	Legal Procedures
78	Uzuncaburç	Physical intervention in I. arch. site	18.10.2002/49 15 decision	Adana KTVKKBK	Legal Procedures
79	Uzuncaburç, Gazi District	Illegal excavation for grave in III. archaeological site	31.07.2008/47 08 decision	Adana KTVKKBK	Legal Procedures
80	Uzuncaburç, Zıpskiz	Construction of GSM station in 3. arch. site	28.09.2006/19 75 decision	Adana KTVKKBK	Legal Procedures
81	Uzuncaburç, Zıpskiz	Building construction 3. archaeological site	30.11.2006/22 17	Adana KTVKKBK	Removal
82	Örenköy, Ura BL: 889	Illegal construction in 1.degree arch. site	30.10.2003/53 49	Adana KTVKKBK	Removal
83	Örenköy, Ura BL: 816	Illegal construction in 1.degree arch. site	30.10.2003/53 49	Adana KTVKKBK	Removal
84	Narlıkuyu	Illegal construction against Coast Law	14.01.1994/17 17	Adana KTVKKBK	Legal Procedures /Research
85	Narlıkuyu	Illegal construction against Coast Law	01.10.1999/35 29	Adana KTVKKBK	Legal Procedures /Research
86	Narlıkuyu	Illegal construction against Coast Law	01.10.1999/35 30	Adana KTVKKBK	Legal Procedures /Research
87	Narlıkuyu	Illegal construction against Coast Law	19.03.1999/35 30	Adana KTVKKBK	Legal Procedures /Research
88	Narlıkuyu	Illegal construction against Coast Law	30.05.2000/37 54	Adana KTVKKBK	Legal Procedures /Research
89	Narlıkuyu	Illegal construction against Coast Law	28.09.2001/43 42	Adana KTVKKBK	Legal Procedures /Research
90	Narlıkuyu	Illegal construction against Coast Law	18.12.2003/54 06	Adana KTVKKBK	Legal Procedures /Research
91	Narlıkuyu	Illegal construction against Coast Law	17.12.2004/30 6	Adana KTVKKBK	Legal Procedures /Research
92	Narlıkuyu	Illegal construction against Coast Law	25.05.2006/16 83	Adana KTVKKBK	Legal Procedures /Research
93	Narlıkuyu	Illegal construction against Coast Law	29.06.2006/16 83	Adana KTVKKBK	Legal Procedures /Research
94	Narlıkuyu	Illegal construction against Coast Law	29.06.2006/17 59	Adana KTVKKBK	Legal Procedures /Research
95	Narlıkuyu	Illegal construction against Coast Law	31.07.2007/29 27	Adana KTVKKBK	Legal Procedures /Research
96	Narlıkuyu	Illegal construction against Coast Law	31.07.2007/29 33	Adana KTVKKBK	Legal Procedures /Research
97	Narlıkuyu	Illegal construction against Coast Law	25.03.2008/36 91	Adana KTVKKBK	Legal Procedures /Research
98	Narlıkuyu	Illegal construction against Coast Law	28.04.2008/37 17	Adana KTVKKBK	Legal Procedures /Research
99	Narlıkuyu	Illegal construction against Coast Law	27.05.2008/38 63	Adana KTVKKBK	Legal Procedures /Research
100	Narlıkuyu	Illegal construction against Coast Law	08.07.2008/40 00	Adana KTVKKBK	Legal Procedures /Research
101	Narlıkuyu	Illegal construction against Coast Law	31.07.2008/40 82	Adana KTVKKBK	Legal Procedures /Research
102	Narlıkuyu	Illegal construction against Coast Law	21.04.2009/49 10	Adana KTVKKBK	Legal Procedures /Research
- Abbreviations: BB: Building Block; BL: Building Lot					

## APPENDIX G

### In-Depth Interviews

#### ▪ In-depth Interviews conducted in Directorate of Planning and Projects in Mersin Provincial Local Administration in 26 August 2008

NN: İdari yetkiniz altındaki arkeolojik ve doğal sit alanlarına yönelik bugüne kadar yürüttüğünüz çalışmalarından bahsedebilir misiniz?

R: Bizim yetkimiz İl Özel İdare'nin Kültür bütçesinden İl Kültür Müdürlüğü'ne ayrılan ödeneğin kullanılması. Aynı zamanda Kültür Bakanlığı'nın restorasyon çalışmaları için aktardığı bütçeden yapılan rölevo-restorasyon çalışmalarının ihalesi ve ödemelerini de biz yapıyoruz. Bu kapsamda son yıllarda yaptığımız çalışmalardan bahsetmek gerekirse. Aya-Tekla'nın elektrik altyapısı ve ışıklandırmasını yaptık. Benzer şekilde Cennet-Cehennem ve Astım mağaraları için de altyapı çalışmaları yaptık. Mamure Kalesi, Silifke Kalesi ve Kızılkalesi (Ada Kale)'nin rölevo-restitüsyon-restorasyon çalışmalarının ihalelerini yaptık. Aynı zamanda Aynalı Mağara doğal sit alanına yönelik bir çalışmamız oldu. Adamkayalar'a ziyaretçilerin daha güvenli inmesi için merdiven yapılması ve Alahan örenyeri için servis ve WC yapılması da gündemimizdeki konular. Talepleri belirleyen ya İl Kültür Müdürlüğü ya da Bakanlık oluyor. Biz sadece ödemelerini yapıyoruz. Eskiden örenyerlerinin işletmesi de İl Özel idare'lerdeydi. Ama sonra Müzelere geçti yani Bakanlığa bağlılar.

Ayrıca Taşınmaz Kültür Varlıklarının Restorasyon'una yönelik katkı paylarının kullanılmasına yönelik bütçe kullanımını da biz düzenliyoruz ilgili yönetmeliğe göre.

NN: Bu noktada Kurum olarak karşılaştığınız sorunlar nelerdir?

R: Biz en çok sıkıntıyı kurumların birbirleri arasındaki uzayan bürokrasinin işleri yavaşlatmasından dolayı yaşıyoruz. Örneğin, Aynalı Mağarası'nın çevre düzenleme projesi için ihaleye çıkmışlar. Kurul onaylı demişler. Projenin hazırlanması sırasında MTA'nın ya da Orman Bakanlığı'nın görüşü alınmış, ama onların iniş için önerdiği yere de Kurul onaylamamış. Dolayısıyla, projeyi hazırlayan mimar ya da müteahhitlerin işi bilmemesinden kaynaklanan bir sorun var bu işlerin çok yavaşlamasında neden oluyor.

NN: KUDEB'in kuruluşundan bahsedebilir misiniz biraz? Ne zaman kuruldu? Bugüne kadar neler yaptınız?

R: İlimizde KUDEB'in kuruluşu daha çok yeni. 2005'de Yönetmelik ilk çıktığında yüksek lisans uzmanı mimar gibi şartları avrdı. Sonrada (30.03.2006) şartları değişti uzmanlık şartı kalktı, uzman veya mimar dendiği için kurulması daha kolay oldu. Mimar, şehir plancısı, inşaat mühendisi, sanat tarihçi ve arkeolog'dan oluşuyor şu anda. Büyükşehir Belediyelerinde henüz kurulmadığı için İl Özel İdaresi'nde kuruldu, Büyükşehirlerde kurulduğu zaman bizim KUDEB'imiz de kendi yetki sınırlarımıza çekilecek. Ama şimdilik bütün ile onlar bakıyorlar. Arakdaşlarımız şu anda Adana Koruma Kurulu'nda 3 aylık staj aşamasındalar. Döndükten sonra da Mersin Üniversitesi'nde restorasyon-koruma konusunda bir kurs eğitimi/seminere katılacaklar. Ve yavaş yavaş görevlerine başlayacaklar.

NN: Peki, KUDEB'lerin arkeolojik ve doğal sit alanları ile ilişkisi nasıl olacak? Nasıl bir denetim örgütlenmesi öngörüyorsunuz?

R: KUDEB'ler Koruma Kurulu'nun alt bölgesi olarak çalışacak denetimde. İlgili yönetmeliğin 7. maddesinde “..sit alanlarındaki tadilatlar, koruma imar planını uygulamak...” gibi hükümler var. O yüzden sit alanını sadece kentsel, arkeolojik sit alanı diye belirtmemiş. O yüzden arkeolojik ve doğal sit alanlarında da denetim yapabilir demek oluyor bu. Ama zaten Müzeler de bu iki alanda – arkeolojik ve doğal sitlerde- denetim yetkisine sahip. Bu yüzden bir yetki karmaşası olabilir. Bunu çalışmamız lazım birlikte.

NN: Bunun dışında arkeolojik sit alanlarındaki köylere yönelik ne tür çalışmalar yaptınız bugüne kadar?

R: Şimdi örenyerleri de dahil olmak üzere köylerdeki bütün kaçak yapılara ceza kesiliyor. Ruhsat alamazsa yıkım kararı çıkıyor. 3194 sayılı İmar Planı'nın uygulaması yapılıyor.

NN: Köylere yönelik başka ne tür çalışmalarınız var?

Bayındırlık İl Müdürlüğündeyken 2-3 sene önce başladığımız ‘Tip proje geliştirme’ çalışması vardı. Bu tip proje geliştirme fikri bir tavsiye üzerine gelişti ve üzerinde çalıştık. Kaçak yapılaşmayı önlemek için geliştirilmiş bir proje bu. 2005 yılından sonra İl Özel İdareler yasası değiştikten sonra bu yetkiler Bayındırlık Bakanlığında İl özel İdare'ye geçince o çalışmaya burada devam ettik. Köye kayıtlı ya da köylerde oturan vatandaşlara geliştirdiğimiz 8 tip proje var bunu ücretsiz veriyoruz. Tam takım projeyi veriyoruz, uygulama sonrasında da projenin aslına uygun yapılmışsa ruhsatını veriyoruz. Yaylada oturanlara yönelik proje vermiyoruz, bu çalışma köyleri kapsıyor. Böylece vatandaşın 2-3000 liralık proje masrafından kurtarmış oluyoruz.

İdare olarak bütün muhtarları toplayıp seminerler verdik 2007 yılında. Mesela bir köye gidiyorduk sonra yakın çevredeki köy muhtarlarını da toplayıp Ruhsat ve Denetim Müdürlüğündeki arkadaşlarımız kendilerine bu tip proje çalışması hakkında bilgiler verdiler. Ayrıca ruhsat alabilmeleri için (sıhhi, gayri sıhhi alanlar, maden ocakları, yol su ruhsatları da dahil) neler gerekiyor onları anlattılar, cezaları nedir bilgilendirmeye çalıştık. Bu şekilde 2 yılda 500 civarı proje verdik. Buna rağmen kaçak yapılar var, ama zaman içinde bu yaygınlaşırsa kaçak yapıları önleyebiliriz. Bunu yanında halihazır projeler hazırlandı köylerin imar planları yapılacak.

NN: Bu 8 tip proje neye göre belirlendi?

R: Vatandaşın ihtiyacına göre bunun sayısı daha da artabilir. Büyüklüğüne, kat sayısına göre tipler değişir. Mesela tek katlı konutlar var, iki katlı konutlar, üst katı konut olup altı traktör garajı olan ya da altında dükkan olan var. Zaten İmarsız Alanlarda Yapılaşma Yönetmeliğinde belirtilen kat yükseklikleri, su basman seviyeleri, gabariler vs. Gibi şartlara uyarak hazırlıyoruz bu projeleri. Eğer İmar planı varsa onu altlık olarak uyguluyoruz.

NN: Bunun dışında başka ne tür projeler var?

R: KÖYDES'le yani Köylere Destek ile eski Köy Hizmetleri'nin bütün hizmetlerini biz yapıyoruz artık. Yol yapımı, içme suyu, tarımsal sulama vb hizmetler yaptık bugüne kadar. Pek çok sulama suyu götürdük.

▪ **In-depth Interviews conducted in Kızkalesi Municipality in 14 August 2008:**

NN: Kızkalesi Belediyesi kaç yılında kuruldu?

R: 1993 yılında köy statüsünden Belde statüsüne geçmiş ve belediyemiz de bu yılda kurulmuştur. Bundan önce burası turizm bölgesi olduğu için Silifke'nin mücavir alanında kalmış bir dönem. Hatta Mintan deresinin batı tarafı Silifke Belediyesinde doğu tarafı Erdemli Belediyesindeymiş. Aynı parselde farklı imar şartları verdikleri bile olmuş. Biz Belediye olduktan sonra bunun sıkıntılarını çok yaşadık, bunu çözmek için uğraştık.

NN: Belediyeniz sınırları kapsamındaki nüfus ve hane sayısı nedir?

HU: Kızkalesinin nüfusu 2841. Yazın bu sayı 10.000i geçiyor. Özel konser zamanlarında bu sayıyı da geçiyor. Beldemiz dört mahalleden oluşuyor. Akdeniz, Mavideniz, Toroslar ve Merkez Mahalleleri. Mücavir alanımız yok. Bu mahallelerdeki hane sayıları; Akdeniz 1426, Merkez 327, Mavideniz 211 ve Toroslar 66.

NN: İdari sınırlarınız içindeki arkeolojik ve doğal sit alanları nelerdir?

R: Korykos antik kentinin tamamı bizim belediyemiz sınırları içinde Elauissa-Sebaste'ya kadar. Gömeç Kule, Güçük Kule Hıdırlıkale örenyerleri var. Ayrıca Saraykale harabeleri vardı ama o bölge mahkeme kararı ile Ayaş'a geçti.

NN: Hangi mahalleler sit sınırları içinde kalıyor?

R: En yoğun sit alanı içinde olan Toroslar mahallesi, Mavideniz ve Akdeniz kısmi olarak sit alanında bulunuyor.

NN: Sit alanında yaşayan halkın geçim kaynaklarından bahsedebilir misiniz?

R: Sit alanında yaşayan halkın büyük bir kısmı aile pansiyonculuğu yapıyor. Tarımla geçinen nüfus daha az. Örneğin bir market sahibinin Kızkalesi'nin üst taraflarında tarlaları var, orada yetiştirdiği ürünleri markette satıyor. Ama çoğunluk turizmle ve aile pansiyonculuğu ile geçiniyor. Bir de Sarıkeçililer var yörük grupları. Bunlar keçi besliyorlar özellikle sit alanının üst kısımlarında. Yazın yukarı yaylalara çıkarlar kışın örenyerinde hayvanlarını tutarlar.

NN: Peki sit alanında yaşayan halkın sorunları nelerdir? Kısaca bilgi verebilir misiniz?

R: En önemli sorun koruma amaçlı imar planının geç kalmış olması. Ailenin büyümesi ile ihtiyaç duyulan yeni yerler yapılamıyor. Özellikle sit alanı değişiklikleri en büyük sorun. Kızkalesi'nde 3.derece arkeolojik sit alanının bir kısmı 1.dereceye bir kısmı ise 2.dereceye çıktı. Tam da koruma amaçlı imar planının bitimine az bir süre kala. Oysa biz Kurul'a 2005 yılında sit alanlarının son durumu ile ilgili başvuruda bulunmuştuk. Gelip burada inceleme de yaptılar. Bize tamam dediler. Biz ona göre planımızı hazırlıyoruz. Bu sonbaharda vereceğiz tam, birden bu yaz sit derecesi 1.e çıktı. Tabi buradaki arsa sahipleri çok mağdur oldular. Şimdi hiçbir şey yapmaları mümkün değil.

Bir de bir dönem Sarıkeçililer ile ilgili bir şikayet oldu. Sit alanında hayvan besledikleri için. Kurul'a gitti bu konu, kurul'da keçilerin tarihi kalıntılara zarar vermediği yönünde görüş bildirdi. Bizim de Belediye olarak kanaatimiz bu yönde. Çünkü sit alanı çok geniş bir alan yayılıyor ve buraların güvenliğini sağlamak zor oluyor. En azından onların varlığı kaçak kazıları önüyor.

NN: Kurum olarak sizin karşılatığınız sorunlar nedir?

R: Koruma amaçlı imar planının hazırlanma sürecinde de çok sıkıntılar yaşandı. Ta 1993'de başladı bu süreç aslında. Ama o zaman doğru dürüst halihazırımız olmadığı için, İller Bankasına bunu hazırlatmamız uzun sürdü. Sonra sit sınırları ve kadastral durumu işlettik. Bütün bunların bitmesi 2004 yılını buldu. 2008 yılında KAIP tamamlandı ama Kurul arkeolog, sanat tarihçi, sosyolog ve

arkeolog raporu istediği için bunları tamamlamamız gerekiyor şimdi. Tabi biz planları hazırlarken bir taraftan da ilke kararları devamlı değişiyor. Örneğin 3.derece sit alanında %30-35 olan TAKS oranları, %15'e düşürüldü. Planlama sürecinde hem sit derecelerinin ve ilke kararlarının değişmesi hem de iyi bir altlık halihazırlarımızın olmaması planlama sürecini uzatan ve sektey uğratan etkenlerdi.

Planlama sürecindeki bir başka engel de Kızkalesinin üst kısımlarının, o bölgenin makilik-fundalık alan olmasıydı. Çevre düzeni planı revizyonu bizi epey rahatlattı artık.

NN: Sit alanında yaşanan sorunlara yönelik bugüne kadar ne tür çalışmalar yürütüldü kamulaştırma, takas, vb?

R: Kamulaştırma veya takas olmadı. Bizim kanaatimizce takasın burada işlemesi zor. Özellikle tarım yapan halk için. Çünkü burada su bir problem ve aynı ürün miktarını alabileceği bir yeri bulup vermek çok zor. Kamulaştırma daha uygun ama biz vatandaşın taşınmasından ziyade sit alanı üzerinde uzlaşma ile yaşamasının yollarının bulunmasında tarafız.

NN: Kızkalesi'ne ilişkin beklenti ve vizyonlarınız nelerdir? Sizce Kızkalesinin gelişmesi hangi yönde olmalı?

R: Beldemizin turizmle gelişmesini istiyoruz. İkinci konut yapılaşmasından ziyade turizm daha iyi, çünkü ikinci konutun emlak vergisi dışında bir gelir getirisi yok. Biz golf turizminin gelişmesini istiyoruz. Bunu da çevre düzeni planına işlettik zaten. Golf turizm alanı olarak Kızkalesinin üst tarafını. Sonbaharda arıtma tesisimiz açılacak. Kaliteli turizme hitap eden bir turizm yapılaşmasına ihtiyacımız var. Bunu içinde yıldız (beş yıldız) otellerin yapılması gerekiyor: Yörede iyi konaklama sunulmadığı için turist gelmiyor yöreye. Kumkuyu havaalanının da yörenin turizme açılmasında önemli bir imkan yaratcağını düşünüyorlar.

Ayrıca buranın bir üniversite kenti olmasını istiyoruz. Ama yurtdışından bir üniversite ile bağlantılı olacak. Zaten Denizcilik ve Ticaret Odası'nın bizden talebi olmuştu bu yönde biz de Çevre düzeni planına üniversite alanı olarak işlettik.

NN: Peki bu gelişme içinde yörenizin arkeolojik değerleri hakkında ne düşünüyorsunuz? Sizce yeterince tanınıyor mu?

R: Kızkalesi başta olmak üzere arkeolojik değerleri turizmdeki en büyük potansiyelimiz. Ama yeterince tanınmıyor. Yurtiçi-yurtdışı tanıtımlarla güçlendirilmesi gerekiyor. Ayrıca biz Kızkalesinde kazıların da yapılmasını istiyoruz... Biz bu alanların potansiyellerini ortaya çıkarmak için bazı girişimler de bulduk. Mesela Kızkalesi-Elauissa roma yolunun çevre düzenleme projesi ile ziyaretçilere açılmasını istiyoruz. Korykos (Dış kale) de temizlik çalışmalarının başlatılmasını istiyoruz. Aynı zamanda Adamkayaların trekking doğa yürüyüşü turlarına açılmasını istiyoruz. Ama Adamkayalar Narlıkuyu belediyesinin sınırları dahilinde. Bunu için yetkimiz yok. Yoksa aşağı iniş merdivenlerinin yaptırılmasını üstlenebilirdik.

Genel olarak arkeolojik sit alanları ile ilgili beklentilerimiz ulaşılabilir olması, gezilebilir olması gelen turistler tarafından.

NN: Peki bu yönde çalışmalar olsa Belediye olarak ne tür katkı koyarsınız?

R: Biz I. derece arkeolojik sit alanlarında her türlü desteği vermeye hazırız olanaklarımız çerçevesinde. Tanıtıcı broşür hazırlanması, işgücü, teknik destek vb. (Ama III.derece sit alanlarının ise turizme açılmasını istediklerini de belirtiyorlar)

NN: Peki son olarak, sizce Kızkalesi ve arkeolojik özellikleri yakın çevredeki hangi yerleşimlerle birlikte ele alınırsa daha güçlü bir tanıtım olur?

R: Cennet-Cehennem ve Uzuncaburç zaten tanınıyorlar ve çok turist geliyor oraya. O yüzden bence Adamkayalar ve Canbazlı ile birlikte ele alınabilir.

▪ **In-depth Interviews conducted in Ayaş Municipality in 15 August 2008:**

NN: İdari sınırlarınız içindeki arkeolojik ve doğal sit alanları nelerdir?

R: Belediyemiz sınırlarında Elauissa-Sebaste antik kenti var, Çatıören ve Kanlıdivane örenyeri de bizde. Ayrıca Yemişkumu mahallemiz içinde de arkeolojik sit alanları var. Merdivenlikuyu mahallesinde bulunan ve şimdi I. derece sit alanı olan halk plajını biz Belediye olarak işletiyoruz 10 yıllığına kiraladık protokol ile. Giriş ücreti alıyoruz, bunun karşılığında WC, soyunma kabini vb hizmetler veriyoruz.

NN: Arkeolojik sit alanı kapsamında kalan mahalle ve hane sayısı nedir?

R: Merdivenlikuyu mahallesinin tamamı ile Yemişkumunun bir kısmı arkeolojik sit alanı içinde yer alıyor. Merdivenlikuyu'nun tahmini hane sayısı 250 hane.

NN: Sit alanında yaşayan halkın geçim kaynaklarından bahsedebilir misiniz?

R: Halkın büyük bir kısmı turizmle geçiniyor. Aile pansiyonculuğu yada otelcilikle uğraşiyor. Limon bahçeleri var onlar çok önemli. Tarımla da uğraşan bir nüfus var epeyce.

NN: Peki sit alanında yaşayan halkın sorunları nelerdir?

RT: En önemli sorun kaçak yapılaşma. Bu tabii bizim için de sorun çünkü bunları yıkamıyoruz. Biz aslında bu sorunları Kumkuyu Belediyesinden devraldığımızı düşünüyoruz, o zaman kaçak yapılaşmaya ilişkin hiçbir ceza işlemi uygulanmamış. Biz geldikten sonra halkı uyardık epey. Ama şu anda çok büyük sıkıntılar var. Kuruldan ve şehir plancılardan çözüm bekliyoruz. Ayrıca Koruma imar planı ile bizim imar planımız arasında da farklılıklar vardı emsallerde filan, bu da çok büyük sıkıntı yaratıyordu. Örneğin su baskınları oluyor ama vatandaş bodrum yapamıyor. Koruma amaçlı imar planını yeniden yapmak istiyoruz ama paramız yok.

NN: Peki bugüne kadar ne tür çalışmalar yürütüldü bu sorunları çözmek için. Takas, veya kamulaştırma?

R: Takas veya kamulaştırma olmadı kazı için bile kamulaştırma talebi olmadı. Halka yeni yer önermek alternatif olabilir ama biz halkın sit alanı ile bütüncül korunmasından yanayız. Özellikle sit alanı içindeki pansiyonlarını koruyabilirlerse gelen turistlere alternatif konaklama olanağı sunmuş olunur. Belde genelinde yıldızlı konaklama olanağı sunmak için yeni oteller yapılıyor gerçi ama sit alanında alternatif konaklama olabilir. Buna benzer bir konu bir zamanlar Kurulda görüşülmüştü. Sit alanı üstündeki evlerin taşla kaplanması ve yöreye uyumlu hale getirilmesi fikri gündeme gelmişti Kurul da buna sıcak bakmıştı. Ama sonradan bu hayata geçmedi.

NN: Peki halkın ve sizin Ayaşta devam eden arkeolojik kazılara ilişkin görüşleriniz nelerdir?

R: Bizle projelerini paylaşmıyorlar belediyeye bir bilgi vermiyorlar. Yani diyalog eksikliğimiz en büyük sorun. Vatandaş da eskiden kazılarda çalıştığı para kazandığı için olumlu bakıyordu ama sit derecelerinin yükseltilmesinden sonra tepkili.

NN: Ayaş'ın gelecekte beklenenleri ve vizyonları nelerdir?

R: En önemli sektör turizm burada. Yatak kapasitesini arttırmaya yönelik yeni oteller inşa ediliyor beldemizde. Ayrıca havaalanı inşaatı da turizmi geliştirecek önemli bir potansiyel burada. Bir de tarım çok önemli burada. Özellikle üst taraflarda sulamanın da gelmesi ile birlikte tarım çok canlandı. Bu konuda da Belediye olarak Ayaş Göletini yaptırdık zaten.

NN: Yeni çevre düzeni planı hazırlama sürecinde nasıl bir rol oynadınız?

R: Mersin Karaman ÇDP hazırlanırken Çevre ve Orman Bakanlığı hem bilgi belge hem de isteklerimiz belirtmemizi istedi bizden belediyeler olarak. Başkan aktif olarak Ankaradaki toplantılara katıldı iki kez. Golf turizmi alanı, havaalanı ve diğer projeler bu şekilde işlendi plana.

▪ **In-depth Interviews conducted in Uzuncaburç Municipality in 16 August 2008:**

NN: Uzuncaburç Belediyesi ne zaman kuruldu? Belediyeniz sınırları kapsamındaki nüfus ve hane sayısı nedir?

R: Uzuncaburç 17 haziran 1992'de belediye oldu. Bugünkü mevcut hane sayısı 800 civarında merkez mahalleleri Gazi ve Cumhuriyet Mahalleleri'nden oluşuyor ayrıca Ovacıkalanı ve Kırağıbucağı diye iki tane aşağı mahallemiz var. Toplam 31.000 m2lik bir alana yayılıyor<sup>206</sup>. Beldemiz merkez mahallelerinin tamamı 1. ve 3. derece arkeolojik ve doğal sit alanında. Mücavir alanımız yok.

NN: İdari sınırlarınız içindeki arkeolojik ve doğal sit alanları nelerdir?

R: Olba-Diocasaeria diye geçen antik kentin üzerine kurulmuş bir yerleşme burası. Aynı zamanda aşağıda Olba-Uğuralanı'na bağlanan bir Roma yolu var beldemizden geçen. Büyük bir burç, adını da ordan alıyor Uzuncaburç.

NN: Sit alanında yaşayan halkın geçim kaynaklarından bahsedebilir misiniz?

R: Çoğunluk tarımla bağıcılıkla uğraşılıyor burada. Bağıcılık eskiden beri devam ediyor, hatta buranın üzümüne recepli üzümü deniyor eskiden de buranın ismi Recepliymiş zaten. Aşağılarda zeytincilik var ama az, buranın rakımı yüksek olduğu için zeytin yukarlarda soğukta pek olmuyor. Bunun dışında aşağı Atayurt'ta harnup toplayan vatandaşlar var. Şimdi yenilerde elma bahçeleri yaygınlaşmaya başladı. Suyun gelmeye başlaması ile birlikte. 2002 yılında Aksıfat sulama suyuyla birlikte tarımsal sulama mümkün oldu ancak şimdi içme suyu eksiklerimiz var.

NN: Tarımsal kredi kullanımı var mı?

R: Genelde pek tarımsal kredi kullanmıyorlar kendi imkanları ile tarım yapıyorlar. Orman'dan arazi kiralayıp ağaçlandırıp kredi kullananlar var.

NN: Turizm faaliyetlerinden bahsedebilir misiniz?

R: Burada turistler belli sezonlarda geliyorlar, kültür turları ile mayıs ve eylül aylarında yoğun oluyor. Ama sayısı yine de az. Genellikle Antalya'dan Kapadokya'ya geçerken uğrayan turlar. Onun dışında ağustos aylarında münferit gezen vatandaşlar oluyor. Mesela geçen sene ağustos ayında 2000 kişi civarı gezmiş. (Bu arada örenyeri bekçisinin bilet kayıt defterine bakıyoruz). Tabii mevcut tanıtım çok az. Biz internet sitemize koymaya çalışıyoruz. Ama bu konuda burada geçen yıllarda çalışan yüzey araştırması-kazı ekibinden de istedik fakat bize hiçbir bilgi vermiyorlardı. Bir tane emekli öğretmenimiz var. O Uzuncaburç ve Silifke ile ilgili birkaç kitap hazırladı. Hatta onları bir tanesini Kaymakamlık bastı. Onların satışı yapılıyor burada.

NN: Bu kazı-yüzey araştırması ekibi ne tür çalışmalarda bulundu?

R: Alman grup 2000-2006 yılları arasında çalışmalarda bulundu burada. Fakat zamanla halkın şikayetleri oldu. Çünkü vatandaşın bahçesinde ve de kendi kazı alanlarının dışında akşam 6'dan sonra bir kaç kez kazı yapmaya kalkmışlar. Vatandaş da şikayet etmiş. Mahkemelik oldular. En son olarak da bizim aşağıdaki postaneden Bakanlık'tan izin almadan seramik parçaları göndermeye çalışırken yakalandılar. Bakanlık da iptal etti izinlerini. 2 senedir gelmiyorlar bir çalışma yok. Burda çalıştıkları süre boyunca bizimle hiçbir bilgilerini ve veya kazı programlarını paylaşmıyorlardı. Biz o yüzden buradaki üniversiteden bir kazı ekibinin çalışmasını istiyoruz burada. Bizimle daha çok iletişim kuracak.

NN: Peki sit alanında yaşayan halkın sorunları nelerdir? Kısaca bilgi verebilir misiniz?

R: 1.derecede zaten bir şey yapmaları mümkün değil. Özellikle 3.derece sit alanında Müzeyi çağırıp sondaj yapmayı zor görüyorlar. Birkaç kişi bu yüzden ceza yedi. İzinsiz kat çıktığı için ya da çıkma yaptığı için. Biz de hatta birkaç tanesini yıktırdık. Ama yıkılması gereken katlar var onlar daha duruyor. Bir de vatandaş para cezasını ödeyince cezanın geçtiğini zannediyor oysaki onu yıkması da lazım.

<sup>206</sup> Mülakatın yapıldığı tarihte Uzuncaburç Belediye'sinin en büyük sıkıntısı nüfusu 2000 altında olduğu için kapatılacak Belediyeler arasında olmasıydı. Ancak Kasım 2008'da turizm bölgesi içinde olması nedeniyle kapatılmamasına karar verilen belediyeler arasına girdi.

NN: Kurum olarak sizin karşılatığınız sorunlar nedir?

R: Bizim de çok sıkıntılarımız oldu belediye olarak. Mesela Burç üzerine bayrak direği astığımız için ya da burada Uzuncaburç festivali var o zaman tiyatrodaki seyircilerin daha iyi izleyebilmesi için müdahalemiz olmuştu. İki konu yüzünden de mahkemelik olduk. Aynı zamanda örenyeri girişinde bir işletmecimiz var. Ona ahşaptan bir kafeterya yapmıştık, ama o da soruşturmalık oldu Müze yıktırdı geri. Şimdi aynı işletmeci yörük çadırından bir yer yaptı kendine orada gözleme ayran satıyor ona izin verdiler.

Biz de örenyeri girişindeki köy evlerini onaralım onları satış için kullanalım istedik. Kurul'a yazdık kültür varlığı olarak tescil edilmesi yönünde. Kurul uzmanları geldi 2 gün kaldılar ama kazı alanında olduğu için bu evlerden 3-4tanenin yıkılmasına karar verdiler. Sadece bir tanesini tescil ettiler. Bir de aşağıda bir ev var onu tescil ettiler. Onun sahibi ile konuştuk orayı pansiyon olarak onaracak.

Biz Belediye olarak istiyoruz ki, burada pansiyonculuk gelişsin vatandaş turizmden gelir elde etsin. Bu konuda çalışmalarımız var.

Ayrıca en büyük sıkıntımız yeni bir mevzii imar planı hazırlatmıştık bu revize ve ek koruma amaçlı imar planı ile uyuşmuyor. Plancının hatası tamamen o da bize şu anda büyük sıkıntılar yaşıyor. Bir daha tadilat olacak.

NN: Sit alanında yaşanan sorunlara yönelik bugüne kadar ne tür çalışmalar yürütüldü kamulaştırma, takas, vb?

R: Vatandaş sit alanının daraltılmasını istiyor bunun için de Kurula dilekçe yazdı tekrar. 1. derece arkeolojik sit alanı kamulaştırma altında şu anda. Kültür Bakanlığı tarafından bir komisyon kuruldu bunun için. 132 mülkiyetten 32'si sonuçlandırıldı. Ama itiraz davaları açılıyor yıllar sürüyor mahkemeler.

NN: Başka ne tür çalışmalarınız oldu bugüne kadar, festivalden bahsettiniz?

R: Uzuncaburç Turizm, Kültür ve Üzüm Festivalimiz var. Her sene konserler yapıyoruz. Çok kalabalık olur. Silifkeden katılım olur. Ayrıca Mersin Rotary Klubünün başlattığı Prensensin Ayakizleri şenliği var. Mersinden gruplar geliyor. Burada konaklıyorlar. Hatta konser de oluyor o sırada. Buradan Roma yolundan aşağıya iniyorlar. Sonra vadi içinden Hüseyinler köyüne kadar ilerliyorlar. Oradan da otobüslerle ayrılıyorlar. 2 gün sürüyor bu yürüyüş.

Burada başlıyor Hüseyinler köyünde son buluyor. Biz de Belediye olarak prensesin ayakizleri yürüyüşünde burada temizlik ve aydınlatma çalışmalarında bulunduk. Aynı zamanda burada konakladıkları zaman onların konaklama masraflarını (yiyecek-ıçecek, vb) karşılamaya çalıştık.

Bunun yanısıra Silifke'den Kentsel-kırsal kalkınma vakfından bir AB projesi ile geldiler bize. Uzuncaburç'ta eko-turizm geliştirmek üzere. Burada bir köy evini onardılar proje ofisi olarak. Ancak çok kötü yaptılar kapıları pencelerini değiştirdiler sadece ama geri kalan yerlerini kötü oldu. Bu kapsamda Olba Platosu Turizm derneği kuruldu biz de katıldık aktif olarak.

Silifke'de kurs düzenlendi aile pansiyonculuğu üzerine ama katılım olmadı gençlerden sadece 1 kişi katıldı bizden. Daha sonra bu proje dağıldı çünkü proje ekibi Mut'a kaydirdılar bütün desteklerini. Bizden pek katılım olmayınca Olba Platosu Turizm Derneği de dağıldı.

Ayrıca bir zamanlar Kaymakamlığın bir projesi vardı. Ev dokumacılığını teşvik ve desteklemek amacıyla dokuma tezgahı kurulmasına yönelik düşük kredili teşvikler vardı ama sadece birkaç kişi başvurdu. Burada Belediye olarak en büyük sıkıntımız vatandaşların sadece hibe türü olursa bu tür fırsatları kullanması bunun dışında hiçbir şeye yanaşmıyorlar.

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Aynı zamanda bizim bir de Roma su kanalı projemiz var. Çok yakın bir zamana kadar su geliyordu buradan. Biz yeniden onarmak istiyoruz su kanalını. Bunun için de Kurula başvurduk restorasyon projelerinin hazırlayabilmemiz için.

NN: Yeni hazırlanan Çevre Düzeni Planında nasıl bir rol aldınız?

R: Belediyelerden girişimci olup da isteklerini kabul ettiren planlara işletti. Biz bunun farkına varamadık bu konuda geri kaldık, yoksa burada da turizm bölgesi ilan ettirebilirdik.

▪ **In-depth Interviews conducted in Narlıkuyu Municipality 11 October 2008:**

NN: Narlıkuyu Belediyesi ne zaman kuruldu? Belediyeniz sınırları kapsamındaki nüfus sayısı ve mahalleler nedir?

R: Narlıkuyu 1992 yılında belediye oldu. O zamanki Boynuinceli (Akkum), Hasanaliler, Kızılısalı köylerinin birleşmesinden belediye oldu. Belediye olduktan sonra bu köyler mahalleye çevrildi. Bunun yanısıra Akdeniz, Cumhuriyet ve Kızılısalı mahalleleri bulunmakta. Cennet-Cehennem ve Narlıkuyu Akdeniz mahallesine bağlı. Toplam nüfusumuz 3000 civarında.

NN: Belediye sınırları içerisindeki arkeolojik ve doğal sit alanları nelerdir?

R: Cennet-Cehennem arkeolojik sit alanı, Narlıkuyu doğal ve arkeolojik sit alanı var ve bir de Müze var burada, Akkum-Kızlar hamamı Adamkayalar, Hasanaliler Çanlı Kilise ve Keşikkale arkeolojik sit alanları mevcut. Toplam 50 km<sup>2</sup>lik bir alanda, bunların yanısıra çeşitli sayıda küçük sit alanları parçaları bulunmakta.

Yöremizin doğal su kaynakları çıkışları çok önemlidir. Kızıkalesi'nden Susanoğlu arasındaki bölgenin koylarında çok sayıda tatlı su çıkışı vardır. İç kısımlarda da obruk oluşumları. Bunların en önemlisi Cennet-Cehennemdir.

NN: Buradaki yerleşim özellikleri ve Halkın geçim kaynakları neler?

R: Burada ilk yerleşimler iç bölgelerdeymiş, sonra zamanla kıyı alanlarına kaymış. Özellikle Kızılısalı da yoğun bir yerleşim varmış. Narlıkuyu bir mahalleymiş sadece. O zamanlar hayvancılık da çok yaygındı. Bir de develerle yaylacılık yapıldı. Sonra buraya turizm gelip de Belediye kurulduktan sonra vatandaş da yaylalara pek çıkma zordu. Zaten bu develerin bir kısmı Antalya'ya gönderildi turizm için. Burada da tek tük kaldı şimdi. İç bölgelerde özellikle kuru tarım yani hubbat var. Sulama az olduğu için, ama sulamaya yönelik altyapı çalışmalarımız tamamlanıyor. Yakında tarımsal faaliyetler daha da artacaktır. Eski dönemlerde zeytincilik ve defne yağı ticareti varmış burada yoğun olarak. Şimdilerde kalmadı, sadece harnup ve defnecilik var. Defneler sonbaharda toplandıktan sonra Antakya'ya gönderiliyor. Defne yağı ve sabun yapımında kullanılıyor.

Kıyılarda daha çok turizm var. Halkın en büyük geçim kaynağı turizm. Narlıkuyu'da balıkçılıkla iç içe geçmiş bir turizm mevcut. İlk Balık restoranı burada 1953 yılında tulumbanın yanında açılmış. Şimdilerde ise bütün koy balıkçı restoranları ile dolu. Narlıkuyu ve Cennet-cehennemdeki aileler hep işletmeci oldu şimdi.

Bunun yanısıra vatandaş turizm sezonun dışında dışarıya gidiyor çalışmak için.

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NN: Sit alanında yaşayan halkın sorunları nelerdir?

R: Halkın en büyük sorunu 3.derece sit alanındaki kaçak yapılaşma. Ayrıca su sorunu çok ciddi bir sorunu vatandaşın.

Bizim Belediye olarak en büyük sıkıntımız arkeolojik ve doğal sit alanlarının birarada bulunması. Doğal sit alanları tek başına olduğunda altyapı yapabiliyoruz arıtma tesisi filan ama arkeolojik sit alanı olduğunda çok zor.

NN: Narlıkuyu'ya ilişkin beklenti ve vizyonlarınız nelerdir? Sizce Narlıkuyu'nun gelişmesi hangi yönde olmalı?

R: Narlıkuyu'da iç bölgelerde tarım ve kıyılarda turizm şeklinde bir gelişme olacaktır. İç bölgelere sulamanın gelmesiyle birlikte tarımcılık faaliyetleri de artacak ve ürünler çeşitlenecektir.

NN: Cennet-Cehennem bölgesi Kültür ve Turizm Koruma Ve Gelişim Bölgesi ilan edilmiş. Bu süreç nasıl oldu?

R: O bölge eskiden de turizm bölgesiydi. Onu olduğu gibi Kültür ve Turizm Koruma ve Gelişim Bölgesine çevirmişler. Bize birşey sormadılar bu konuda. Ama bizi de rahatlatacak çünkü planlarını Bakanlık hazırlayacak.

NN: Peki bu gelişme içinde yörenizin arkeolojik değerleri hakkında ne düşünüyorsunuz? Sizce yeterince tanınıyor mu?

R: Arkeolojik alanlarımızın tanıtımında bir sorun yaşamıyoruz. Çünkü çok iyi tanınıyorlar ve ulaşımı da kolay olduğu için turistler buray iyi geziyor.

▪ **In-Depth Interview Conducted with the Headsman of Hüseyinler Village in 10 October 2008**

N: Hüseyinler Köyünün genel özelliklerinden bahsedebilir misiniz?

R: Köyümüz Silifke ilçesine 40 km uzaklıkta bulunmaktadır; Kızkalesi Beldemize de 14 km yani üst Yukarı Mahalle dediğimiz bölüme kadar 14 km; Aşağı Mahallemiz Mektep Mahallesi orası 10 km ve Takkalı koyu dediğimiz bağımız var orası da 6 km.dir Kızkalesi'nden. Şimdi köyümüzün nüfusu 650 yaklaşık olarak... Yaklaşık 180 hane. Bunun bir kısmı şimdi çalışmaya gittiler..

N: Tarımla mı turizmle mi ilgili çalışıyorlar?

R: Turunçgil, Narenciye paketleme fabrikalarına işçi olarak çalışıyorlar.

N: Mevsimlik mi?

R: Evet, genç nüfusumuz diyelim, çalışmaya gittiler şu anda. Şimdi genellikle yaşlılarımız var...Yolumuz burdan Canbazlı Köyü, Sömek, Seydili, Şahmurlu, Örenköy, bir taraftan da Keşlitürkmenli, Ovscıkalanı üzerinden bağlanıyor. Şimdi geçen yıl yol ağına aldığımız Hüseyinler Narlıkuyu Beldesini birbirine bağlayacak olan Hüseyinler-Kızılisalı yolu açımına başladık. 1.5 km.lik bir bölümünü tamamlamış bulunmaktayız. Bunun yanında Erdemli-Karaahmetli Köyü ile aşağıda bizim Mektep Mahallemizi bağlayacak olan bir Poşlu yolumuz var. İnşallah bu da 2009 yılında değerlendirmeye alınacak. Programa aldığımız takdirde buranın Erdemli ile de bağlantısını sağlamış olacağız. Yani şu Kızılisalı 27 km.lik yolu 3 km de ulaşacağız kestirme olacak.

N: Halkın geçim kaynaklarından bahseder misiniz. Tarım veya turizm mi, Kızkalesi'ne çalışmaya inen oluyor mu?

R: Tabii o da var, orada esnaflık yapanlar var. Yaz döneminde onlar iniyorlar. Kışın pek fazla şey yok, 12. aydan sonra burda tarım olayı biter ta ki nisan ayına kadar işte nisan ayında da tarım alanında fasulye üretimi başlar, sarıkız dediğimiz. Onun yanında kırmızı barbunya dediğimiz şurada çuvallarda gördüğünüz barbunya türü fasulye türü fasulye üretimi var, domates üretilir. Bir kısmı tabi su olmayan, suyu götüremediğimiz bölümlerde buğday, arpa, hububat üretilir.

N: Kuru tarım yapıyor yani.

R: Evet.

N: Bu sulama ne zaman geldi?

R: Sulama 2001 yılında 27 km mesafeden kapalı sistem boru ile, Kızılgeçit Köyünden yani Lamas deresinden getiriliyor. Şimdi şurada Burçak Tepe dediğimiz bölüm var, şeyde de geçer zaten Burçaklık diye. Oraya kadar 27 km. Orada bir ana dağıtım havuzumuz var. Büyük bir havuz. Ben 2004 yılında muhtar seçildiğimde suyu paylaşamıyorlardı. İşte siz çok kullandınız biz az kullandık gibi. İki ayrı grup olduğu için, ayrılmışlar, ayrı ayrı borulara götürmüşler ordan ama birininki biraz aşağıda olduğu için suyu fazla alıyor, çekiyor. Yukarı Mahalle'de yani burada suyu daha az alıyor.

N: Anlaşabildiler mi peki?

R: Ben bir proje yaptırıp köy hizmetlerinden bir havuz projesi. Buradan dik kanallarla herkesin hisseleri var, dik kanallarla ayrı havuzlara topladık, şimdi her iki mahallenin de havuzları ayrı. Yani herkes kendi hissesi kadar suyunu alıyor. Sulama çok önemli bizim için. Benim zamanımda bir de SRAP- Sosyal Riski Azaltma Projesi hazırlattık. AB projesi. Vakıflar Genel Müdürlüğü tarafından onaylandı hayata geçti. 4 yıl sonra geri dönecek şekilde yardım ediyor. Sulama ve borulara kredi veriliyor.

N: Sulama ile ürün çeşitleri değişti; eskiden kuru tarım mı vardı sadece?

R: Evet, buğday, arpa, daha çok. Mektep Mahallesinin 1000 dönüm sulak arazisi var. Takkuyuda 300-350 dönüm şeftali, kayısıerik bahçesi var. En az 2000 dönüm sulanabilecek arazi var. Sulama yetersizliğinden kullanılmıyor.

N: Neden sulaması az olan ürünler tercih edilmiyor zeytin gibi?

R: Bugüne kadar, 4-5 yılda 500 adet zeytin fidanı dağıtıldı İlçe Tarım Müdürlüğü tarafından. Şimdi zeytin aşağı 600 m. Rakımda oluyor. Bizim Direktaş 704 m. Burcalık tepesi 750 m civarı.

N: Sizce zeytincilikten ekonomik potansiyel çıkar mı burada?

R: İyi bir çalışma olursa olur tabii. Zeytinciliğin olması için 10 dönüm olması lazım. Vatandaşın da 10 dönüm arazisi çıkmaz, birlik oluşturmak çok zor oluyor.

N: Peki bağcılık var mı bölgede?

R: Yok denecek kadar az bağcılık vardı eskiden, yani toplam 5 dönümü geçmez, şimdi hiç yok.

N: Ondan öncesinde varmıştı acaba bağcılık bu bölgede?

R: Şimdi benim tahminim şöyle. Eski tarihleri incelediğimiz zaman, geriye doğru gittiğimizde burada genellikle bağcılık, zeytin... zeytine çok önem verilmiş. Onu görüyoruz. Bir de bu keçiboynuzu dediğimiz harnup, o da zaten Aşağı mahallenin hemen altında Takkalı Koyu mevkiinde daha fazla oluyor. Bir de şu var, teynal dediğimiz defne yağrağı şeyi. Şimdi biz de dört yılda bir kesim yapılır. Orman dairesinin müsadesi ile. Yani bu yaprağı alan ihracat yapan şeylerimiz var hatta Kızkalesi'nde bir Mehmet amcamız var... bu defne yaprakları işleniyor. İşte onlar orda işleniyor, burada kesiyorlar ince filizler halinde kesiliyor. Onu alıyor 300 bin liraya kilosunu, ondan sonra işliyorlar.

N: Dışardan mı geliyorlar almaya?

R: İzmir'den gelen oluyor genellikle, Ege Bölgesinden gelenler oldu. Geçen yıl İstanbul'lu bir abimiz var. Paslı'da yaprak işleme fabrikası var. Uzuncaburç'tan Atakent'e inen yol üzerinde fabrikasını görürsünüz. Onlar yaprakları işliyorlar orda. Karton kutularda kutuluyorlar, ihracat yapıyorlar. Mesela, Kızkalesi'nde Mehmet Amcam eskiden İzmir'e veriyordu, Şimdi kendisi paketliyor ve ihraç ediyor buradan gönderiyormuş artık.

N: Son yıllarda artan yeni tarım terasları açma faaliyetlerinden bahsedebilir misiniz? Son zamanlarda bazı sıkıntılar da yaşanmış durumda bu konuda.

R: Şimdi ben vatandaşa çok dedim, kadastronuzu çizdirdikten sonra Müze'ye sorun önce izin alın diye. Ama vatandaş bu sürece aldırmadı ve şimdi bu sıkıntılar yaşandı (sit alanına denk geldiği için bazı vatandaşların mahkemelik olma sürecinden bahsediyor).

N: Peki, bu terasların açılma sebebi nedir?

R: Şimdi, bizim eskiden tarım alanlarımız küçüktü. Biz bu tarım teraslarına 'kelete' deriz (*eskiçağlardan kalma olduğunu söylenen geleneksel tarım terasları*). Buradan vaktiyle Tapu Kadastro geçerken vatandaşın ekilip sulanabilen alanlarına kadastro vermişler. Geri kalan alanları hazine bırakmışlar. Zilyetinde olan yeri vatandaşa vermişler. 1992-93'de tapular verildi. Burada tabii sınırlı bir tarım yapabiliyorduk. Ama şimdi bölgeye sulama da geldi. Bekolarla (kayalıkları kırmada kullanılan iş makinalarından bahsediyor) arazileri düzelterek daha geniş tarım terasları açıyoruz. Ben de evimin arka tarafında açtırdım.

N: Bunun yasal ya da idari süreci nasıl işliyor vatandaşın izlemesi gereken yol nedir?

R: Vatandaş parçalı tapulu alanlar için devlete müracaat edecek. Halihazırda çıkarılacak, tapu verilebilir hale getirilip Milli Emlak'a başvuruyor. Burada Belediyelerdeki gibi düzenli halihazırda olmadığı için vatandaş kendi imkanları ile yaptırmak zorunda. Tapuyu aldıktan sonra kadastro çapı çıkarılacak. Harita mühendisi gelecek ve açılacak tarım sınırını iletip kaymakamlığa başvurulacak. Onlar müzeye haber veriyor. Müze gelip bakacak. Ancak Bekocuların tahammülü yok, vatandaşın sabrı yok.

N: Seracılık faaliyetleri ya da girişimler var mı yörede?

R: Seracılık için kredi alamıyor bankalardan. Bankalar güvenilir bulmadığı için kredi vermiyor. Birkaç kişi damlama sistem için kredi almış. İlçe tarıma başvurması için proje hazırlanması lazım. Onu da buradakiler yapmıyor. Yoksa %50 hibeli krediler var.

N: Biraz da Hüseyinler Köyü'nün özelliklerinden bahsedelim. Eski bir yerleşim mi burası? Yoksa diğer yerleşimler gibi ilk olarak yukarılarda gelişip sonra mı kıyıya yerleşilmiş?

R: Hüseyinler köyünün geçmişi tahminimce 19. yüzyıla dayanıyor.

N: Geleneksel evler (taş evler) var mı köyünüzde?

R: Hemen hemen kalmadı, betonarmeye döndü. Eski Muhtarlığın karşısında tepenin başında var bir tane (*antik yerleşimin üzerinde gelişen alan*) hatta benim dayımın orası. Eski okulumuz var, okulluktan çıktı artık. Köy tüzel kişiliğine ait. Şu an tavanları iyi ama kapı pencere kalık değil, içeriler berbat bir şekilde. Buraya ben proje hazırladım köy kalkınma payından. Hatta bu seçildi ile gitti, Bayındırlık'a verdik. İşte Valilikçe şey gördüler, yani dediler ki 'yatırımları sulamaya yönelik yapacağız'.

N: Köyünüzdeki kültür ve turizm faaliyetleri hakkında bilgi verebilir misiniz, neler yapılıyor?

R: Tabi, kültür turizm faaliyetlerinden önemlisi geçen yıl Uzuncaburç'tan başlayarak bizim köyümüzde sona eren Prensesin Ayakizleri yürüyüşüne katıldılar. Hatta buna Silifke Kaymakamımız Ahmet Beyoğlu da geldi. Biz okulumuzun bahçesinde misafir ettik kendilerini ve diğer misafirleri. Hatta orda dediler ki, bu köye de tamir şeylerine filan yardımcı olalım dediler ama bir şey çıkmadı. Tabi biz belki oradaki kulüplere gidip (*Prensesin Ayakizleri yürüyüşünü organize eden Rotary Klübü*) onlardan yardım isteseydik bana yardımcı olacaklarını tahmin ediyorum yani; ederlerdi muhakkak. Ama biz istedik ki Bayındırlık İskan Müdürlüğü üzerinden Köy Kalkınma Payından faydalanalım, yeniden projelerini hazırlatalım. Burayı güzelce tamir edelim, güzel bir şey olsun. Bu tür etkinliklerde o taş binalarda konaklasınlar, ben yani onu eski otantik bir şekilde yöremizin kültürüne göre hazırlamak istiyordum oraları. Eskiden biliyorsunuz çul denilen yünden dokuma ya da hasır şeyler de olabilir (muhtar burada geleneksel yörük çadırlarının gelen turistlere servis verecek şekilde Cennet-Cehennem'de olduğu gibi kullanılmasından bahsediyor). Onun için de eskiden kullanılmış eşyalar, filan konulabilir.

N: Burada hala geleneksel el dokuması devam ediyor mu?

R: El dokuması yapan bayanlarımızı çok az. Hatta ben o eski okul binasını onarıp içine bayanlara dokuma ile ilgili kurs verecek bir yer olarak düşündüm Kaymakamlıktan destek alarak, bayanlara ilettim ama hiçkimse sıcak bakmadıkları için.

N: Peki, bayanlar ne işle uğraşıyorlar burada, hepsi tarımda mı çalışıyorlar?

R: Hepsi tarımda çalışırlar, burada eşleri ile birlikte akşama kadar çalışırlar. Mecburlar yani. Bir de genç çocuklarımızı da narenciyeye gönderiyorlar. Ben dedim hatta bu çocukları okutun hepsini, eğitim alsın şey olsun. Bu çocukları şimdi para kazanma aracı olarak görmeyin. Ortaokulu bitiriyor çocuk, 8 yıllık ilköğretimi, ondan sonra bu çocuklar fabrikaya gidiyor. Orada fabrikada çalıştırılıyorlar mevsimlik 4-5-6 ay sonra dönüyorlar duruma göre. Orada tabi kazançlarını ailelerine katkı yapıyorlar.

N: Başka kültür-turizm faaliyetleri oluyor mu Prensesin Ayakizleri haricinde ya da turist geliyor mu buraya?

R: Şimdi bu Canbazlı yolunu 2004 yılınmda asfaltladık yani ben hemen muhtar olur olmaz başladık yaptık. Ondandır turistlerimiz fazlaştı.

N: Yerli mi yabancı mı?

R: Yabancı, arabalarla geliyorlar. Eskiden bizim buradan yukarı çıkmazlardı toprak yol olduğu için, gitmezlerdi. Kızkalesi Adamkayalar bizim sınırimız oaradan buraya çıkıyorlar.

....

Bu duvar örgüsüne (*Olba bölgesinde sıkça görülen ve yöreye özgü Hellenistik Dönem poligonal duvar kalıntıları*) yöremizde 'Nariçi Duvar duvar' denir. Böyle sıkı bir duvar örgüsüdür...

..Yine eskiden evlerimizin yanında böyle yunaklar olurdu (*eskiçağ üzüm ezme çukurları*), burada yikanırdık. Her evin yanında bir sarnıç vardı.

▪ **In-depth Interviews conducted with the Headsman of Canbazlı Village in 10 October 2008**

N: Köyünüzün genel özelliklerinden bahsedebilir misiniz?

R: Köyümüzde yaklaşık 400 hane bulunmaktadır. 3 mahalleden oluşmaktadır. Taşkıcık, Köşekalanı ve Merkez Mahalleleri. Nüfusun büyük bir kısmı yaz-kış oturur burada yaklaşık 1000 kişi kadar. Yazın 2000-3000'e kadar çıkar buranın nüfusu.

N: Belli başlı geçim kaynakları nelerdir?

R: En önemli ekonomik geçim kaynağımız tarımdır. Başka da bir şey pek yoktur yani. Eskiden kuru tarım yapılıyordu burada. Şimdi domates çok yaygın en önemli geçim kaynağımız. Su geldikten sonra şeftali ve elma üretimi de arttı ve iyi kar yapıyor. Canbazlı, Sömek ve Örenköy'deki tek ürün bu artık. Bir de buraya hal kurduk (köy kahvesinin ilerisinde kurulan hali gösteriyor, o sırada kamyonlara yükleme yapılıyor) şimdi ürünlerimiz daha iyi toplanıyor artık. Burada toplanıyor ürünler buradan dağıtılıyor, böylece hale götürme derdinden kurtulduk.

N: Seracılık yaygın mı burada?

R: ..seracılık Limonlu da çok gelişmiş durumda. İlçe Tarım Müdürlüğü 10 dönümün altında teşvik vermiyor bunun üstünde olması lazım. Sera ve damlama için teşvik kredisi var. Bunun % 50'sini veriyor. Ama 10 dönüme vatandaşın tek başına gücü yetmiyor. Ancak birleşmeleri lazım. O da zor.

N: Köyünüzün geçmişi ve tarihi hakkında bilginiz var mı?

R: Tabi burası çok eski bir yerleşim, çok eski kavimler yaşamış burada, eskiden deve kervanları ile ticaret yapılırmış. Taş yollardan patikalardan (eski Roma yollarından bahsediyor) develerle dışardan getirdikleri ürünleri burada satarlarmış. Kilometrelerce ilerden gelirmiş bu kervanlar.

N: Burada üretilen ürünler var mıymış o zamanlar, burada üretilip sonra ticareti yapılan.

R: Pek yok, ben bilmiyorum yani, ekseriyetle dışardan getirdikleri şeyleri satarlarmış burada..

N: Peki bu bahsettiğiniz taş yollardan hiç kaldı mı geriye?

R: Tabi aşağıdaki Kilisenin güneyinde var. Aşağı Kızkalesine kadar inermiş o yol eskiden. Biz de çok kullandık o yolu. Sonradan asfalt döktük yolu genişlettik o sırada yolun altında kaldı kalmadı geriye pek. Şimdi bir kısmı görülebiliyor. (Daha sonra muhtar Mustafa Küçük Roma yolundan geriye kalan kısmı gösteriyor yerinde)

N: Köyünüzde başka arkeolojik sit alanları var mı?

R: Var, karşıdaki Dilektaş mevki dediğimiz tepede kalıntılar var (Anıt Mezar'dan bahsediyor), aşağıda köyün içinde Büyük Kilise var. Onun dışında tek tük yerler var köyün içinde.

N: Peki, bu alanlara ilişkin sorunlar yaşanıyor mu?

R: Pek bir sorun yaşanmaz burada. Yani bizim için bir sorun olmuyor.

N: Turist geliyor mu yöreye ya da turlar oluyor mu?

R: ..hemen hemen hiç olmaz burada, tek tük vatandaşlar geliyor ama onlar da çoğunlukla kendi araçları ile geliyorlar çoğu da yabancı oluyor, böyle kalabalık gruplar pek gelmiyor.

▪ **Group Interview conducted with local people in the Coffe House of Merdivenkuyu (Ayaş) in 28 October 2008**

...

NN: Sit derecelerinin değişmesi sizi nasıl etkiliyor?

P1: 3. derece sit alanıdır..hemen şurası yani. Bu sit çalışmaları başladı; belli bir süre sonra 1. dereceye düştü burası yani tüm mahalle. Ama ilerdeki bir yer mezarlığın orası, 1.dereceden 3.e çıktı. Orda da aynı tarihi kalıntı var, etrafı eski eser; burada kimse bunu anlayamadı. Vatandaş Anıtlar Kuruluna gitti, mahkemeye gitti. Sondaj atıldı hiçbir tarihi kalıntı yok ama aynı sit statusu yerinde kaldı.

NN: Vatandaşın sit derecesinin yükseltilmesine yönelik mahkemeye yaptığı başvurulardan hiç vatandaşın beklentisi yönünde karar çıktı mı?

P1: Hayır. Anıtlar kurulundan bilirkişi geldi. Hatta bir tane arkadaşın biri yanındaki evi emsal gösterdi. İki kardeş çocukları; biri bina dikti. O binadan dolayı 3.ten 2ye iniyor. Vatandaş bina yapacak, sondaj raporu filan var elinde...yan taraftaki işyeri o da bir sonuç çıkaramadı. İlerdeki yerde 1.den 3.e çıkıyor aynı tarihi kalıntı. Burada vatandaşın yapacağı hiçbir şey kalmadı artık.

I3. Her sene 1 k m 2 km genişliyor sit alanı; bugün 5 km ye kadar çıkmış. Burda belli bir yerin kazısını yapmak lazım, diğer tarafı da kullanması lazım vatandaşın.

N: Bu kazılar başladıktan sonra mı sit dereceleri yükseltildi peki?

P1: Kazı başlamadan önce burası 3.dereceydi zaten. 3.dereceden 1.dereceye yükseldi kazıdan sonra. Vatandaş da uğraştı, hiçbir şey elde edemedi. Şu anda da vaziyet gidişat hiçbir fayda yok gibi. Tek kurtuluş turizm bölgesi olması. Mersin bölge olarak turizm açısından gelişmesi yani. Burada deniz de var, güneş de. Mersin sanayi şehri ama, bizim köyümüzde % 70 i tarımla uğraşılıyor; % 30u turizmle uğraşılıyor.

N: Yani turizm arttıkça oraya kayma olacak?

P1: Tabi. Turizmden maddi yönden gelen destek başka hiçbir şeyde yok, tarımda yok. Burada tarımdaki sezon 2 aydır ya da 40 gün. O kırk gün burada çay da satsa (turizmin hareketli olduğu yerlerden bahsediyor) kazandığı parayı 5 dönüm fasulye ekse kazanamaz. Geliri daha yüksek.

N: 3.derece sit alanında sizin yazışmalarınız süreciniz ne kadar sürüyor?

P2: Misal, şu an inşaat yapılacak olsa, Müze Müdürlüğünden, Anıtlar Kurulundan iznimizi alsak bir de İtalya'ya yazmamız gerekiyor. İtalyanca bilmiyoruz, Türkçe dilekçe yazacağız. İngilizceye çevireceğiz tabi belli bir bedel karşılığı. Daha sonra da bu İtalya'ya fakslanacak. Tabi ordan yazının süresi ne kadar zamanda gelecek bunu kimse bilmiyor. Belki bir ayda, iki ayda belki 20 günde. Ordaki kazı başkanının imzası olmadan ruhsat verilmiyor. Bunu İtalya'daki biri değilde burada bir yetkili.. bu kazı başkanının bir görevlisi olabilir, memur olabilir, kendisi görüşerek burda ben bir kişi ile muattap olurum... Müzeyi aşıyorsunuz, Anıtlar Kurulunu aşıyorsunuz, Bakanlığı aşıyorsunuz, Belediyeyi aşıyorsunuz, gidiyorsunuz İtalyadaki birinin fikrini almak için bekliyorsunuz. Burada 1 ay çok önemli bir süre, 20 gün çok önemli bir süre. Zaten kısa bir sezonumuz var, herkesin yaptığı şeyi sezona yetiştirmesi lazım. Çünkü verdiği paranın karşılığını alması lazım.

N: Bunun dışında başka ne tür kısıtlar yaşadığınızı düşünüyorsunuz?

P2: ...bırakın inşaat yapmayı ağaç bile dikemiyorsunuz, doğanın dengesini bozmamak için. Misal şurada yukarda bir yol var (Kaya mezarların önündeki yoldan bahsediyor), imar yolu var, normal vatandaşların kullandığı arabaların kullandığı bir yol, asfalt dökülecekti Belediye asfalt dökülecekti. İzin verilmedi, dökülmedi. Yani şimdi ne kadar doğru ne kadar yanlış o da tartışılır. Bana göre

yanlış, daha düzgün olabilir gelen turist daha iyi gezebilir... kazı başkanı izin vermeyince asfalt dökülmedi. Bayağı bir problem var yani.

N: Peki kazı grubunun projeleri hakkında fikriniz var mı? Sizinle paylaşıyorlar mı, yada Belediyeye aktarıyorlar mı, Belediye sizle paylaşıyor mu?

P1: Onu bilmiyoruz. Paylaşıyorlarsa da belediye ile paylaşıyorlardır. Burası zaten bu mahalle komple belli bir yere kadar sit alanıdır. Şu karşıdaki otele kadar 1. derece bazı yerlerde 2. derece inşaatların olduğu yerler, yolun altı da aynı şekilde. İlerisi 3.derece, ama sit sahasının ucu Yemişkumu Motel'e kadar dayanıyor. Buradan 1-1.5 km ileriye kadar dayanıyor. Zamanla oralar da gider.

N: Peki bu yeni inşaatlar nasıl yapıldı?

P1: Onlar sitten önce yapıldı. 3.dereceyken yapıldı. İlerdeki mahalle ise 3. derece, sadece bu mahalle burada kazı çalışması olduğu için 1.dereceye yükseltildi. Mesela ben şu anda evimin üstüne talvar yapmak istersem yapamam. Banyo tuvalet yapmak istersem onu da yapamam. Yıkılmak yasak. Yıkılan yıkıldığı ile kalır. Ancak kaçak yapacaksın. O da çok hızlı, bir gecede bitirmek lazım. O da mümkün değil. Yani bayağı bir problem yani.

N: Kaçak olsa da yine ruhsat alamayacaksınız..?

P1: Evet ruhsat alma şansımız yok elektrik su alamıyorsunuz, ekstra Belediye'den ceza alma ihtimaliniz var. Çözüm yok, her zaman da mahkeme mahkeme başa bela yani. Bayağı bir problem.

N: Peki bölgedeki turizm faaliyetlerine yönelik ne tür sorunlar yaşıyorsunuz?

P2: ..en önemli sorun yabancı dil. Özellikle yabancı turistlerle iletişim kurma konusunda sıkıntılar var. Özellikle işletmeci olanlar, yazın burada kalıp bir işle meşgul olanlar yabancı dil öğrenebilir..Örneğin benim eniştenin barı var Kızkalesi'nde, müşterilerinin hepsi yabancı. Ben ara sıra yardıma gidiyorum yanına; dil olmadığı için sadece getir götür işlerine bakıyorum, sipariş alamıyorsunuz iletişim kuramıyorsunuz...

N: Kurslar olabilir belki, hem yabancı dil için hem de pansiyonculuk için. Böyle bir girişim olsa buradaki gençler gider mi kursa?

P1: Mutlaka gider yani.

N: Kaç kişi burada pansiyonculukla uğraşiyor?

P1: Burada 70 tane hane işletmecilikle uğraşiyor, onu bırakın burdaki bütün gençler yazın ya bir otelde çalışıyor ya da sahilde şezlongculuk yapıyor. Muhakkak bir işle meşgul yani... bence buarada bu tür kurslara katılım olur. Burada emekli bir öğretmen var. Bir ara o geceleri ingilizce kursu açtı. Başında 60 kişi falandık, sonuna doğru 40 kişiye filan düştük. Ama bayağı bir katılım oldu yani. O zaman böyle turizm filan da yoktu.

N: Şimdi gittikçe artıyor, daha da artacak turizm.

P1: Mutlaka daha da artacak. Şimdi Mersin keşfedilmemiş bir yer turizm olarak. Devletin de yaptığı herhangi bir yatırım yok, yani bütün yatırımlar herşey Antalya'ya gidiyor. Turizm denince insanın aklına ilk Antalya geliyor. Ama iddia ediyorum, bizim şuradaki kumumuzu denizimizi Antalya'da hiçbir yerde bulamazsınız...Çok hoş bir kumumuz var, elekten geçirilmiş gibi

N: Tabi, çok güzel buradaki kumullar Patara gibi. Peki bu arka taraftaki kumul tepelerini biliyor mu insanlar dolaşp arka tarafa bakıyorlar mı?

P1: Yok. Bu mahalle olarak iki tane sahilimiz var çok güzel. Ama düzen yok. gelen g n birlilik geliyor. Kamyonla filan. oęu insan ilk defa denize gelmiř. Őezlongda piknik olur mu; kumda piknik olur mu.

P2: Kamyonla gelen aileler giysileri ie denize giriyorlar. Daha ok dikkat ekiyorlar.

N: Onlar nereden geliyorlar?

P1: Tarsus'tan, Adana'dan, Mersinden Antep'ten geliyor. G n birlilik olanlar Mersin ve Tarsus ciavrından. Yani Őimdi g n birlilik geliyor. İnsanlar sabahtan geliyor, denizine giriyor. Belediye fiř kesiyor onlara, temizlik duř ve kabin iin. Őezlongunu kiralıyor. ğlen restorana gidiyor..Belediye masa kiraya veriyor. Orada piknik sahası orası. Ben ona karřıyım kumda piknik olmaz... Piknik yeřillik bir alanda, dere kenarında filan olur.. Pazar g nleri sahile gidin kasabanın opluęu zannedersiniz. Bir ara op pořeti daęıtıldı, kimse kullanmadı.

N: Peki g n birlilik gelenler dıřarı ıkıp burdaki restoranlarda yemek yiyorlar mı size faydası oluyor mu?

P1: Yiyen aileler var, sabah geliyor ailecek...gelen berbat bir grup ortamı bozabiliyor. Yazın yle bir konu oldu. Irak'tan bir grup vardı. İranlımı bilmiyorum, ama hepsi karaarřafla denize gidiyorlardı, sadece g zleri g r n yordu. Herkesin inancına saygımız sonsuz ama daha ok dikkat ekiyor b yle.. onlar mayolulara bakıyor mayolular onlara.. B yle tuhafliklar oluyor.

N: Dıřarı g  vermiyor deęil mi burası?

V4: Yok, g  vermiyor.

N: Bařka ne t r sorunlar var?

V4: Tanıtım olarak ok zayıf. Yani bizlerin filan internette verdięi reklamlarla tanınmıyor biraz. Ben 1989'da buranın fotoęraflarını ektim, sonra Almanya'da g sterdięimde insanlara T rkiye'de b yle bir yer var mı diyorlardı. O g sterdięim b lgeden sadece 1500 turist geliyor. Kızkalesi'ne geliyorlar, neticede buraların hepsini geziyorlar. Kızkalesi'ne gelene turist Anamur, Alahan ve Mersin evresini geziyor. İki hafta kalıyorlarsa, 2-3 g n  gezmeye ayırıyorlar.

▪ **In-depth Interviews with the Owner of Kanlıdivane Coffe-Shop in 17 November 2008**

N: Sizin küçüklüğünüz burada geçmiş, Kanlıdivane sit alanı olmadan önce buradaki yaşam nasıldı?

R: Herkes ekin ekerdi.özellikle bu obruğun içine ekin ekerdik...Ortadan bölerdik salan derdik. Bir tarafına ekin ekilirdi, bir tarafına malcı (keçi vb küçükbaş hayvan) konurdu, ekinin ekildiği yere mal girmezdi, bir yıl boyunca mal girmezdi. Yaza kadar aşağılarda deniz kenarında sebze yapan yapardı, yapmayan çift sürerdi, mal güderdi (hayvancılıktan), bu keçiboynuzundan pekmez çıkarırdık, zeytinyağı elimizde çıkarırdık.

N: Zeytin ağaçlarınız var mıydı, yoksa burada olanlardan mı çıkarırdınız?

R: Burada olanların bir kısmını dedem aşlamış, aşılanmayanlardan da ileri geri kışın yağmur yağdıkça meyvelenenlerden elimizle toplardık ve yağ çıkarırdık. Keçiboynuzu böyle korunurdu, beki tutulur korunurdu, temmuz ağustos eylülün 20sinde filan toplanırdı. Sonra tüccar gelirdi, vatandaş ona satardı. Biraz da evine çerezlik ayırırdı. Malcı olduğu için kendi mal ürünleri (süt, peynir, vb) zaten elinde olurdu. Dokuma tezgahları evinin içinde dışında olurdu.

N: Ne dokurlardı? Halı, kilim..

R: Bizim gibi çul dokurlardı çuval bütün dokuma ile evin hali eşyası olurdu zaten. Bütün el dokuması ile meydana gelirdi. Keçinin sırtından alınan kıldan dokumalarda kullanılırdı. İnsanlar birbirine yardım ederdi. Önce bu kıllar taraktan geçerdı, sonra yayadan geçerdı. Oklavada kıvrılırdı. Kirmen denilen yün eğirmede kullanılırdı. Yumak olur sonra onu birlikte katlarsın. Tekrar yumak olur dokuma için çözerler 'eriş' derler. Daha sonra da arkaçı eğirirlerdi. Koyunun yününden de yüz ipi yaparlardı. Aynı şekilde eğilir çözüldür ve boyanırdı sonra. Boyadıktan sonra tekrar yıkanılır boyası geçmesin diye Yine elleriyle toplayıp yumak yaparlar ve dokuma tezgahlarına geçiriler. En az beş kişinin olması lazım. Keçiden alınan ipe arkaç ve eriş, koyundan alınan yüz ipi denirdi. 2 kişi 20-25 günde dokuyabilirdi. Herşey dokunurdu. Örneğin çadırlar dokunurdu. Onlar yağmuru dışına alırdı. İçine vermezlerdi. Çocukların çeyizi için sürekli her evde dokuma olurdu. Pamuktan gömlek dokunur. Pamuk yağmurdan korunmaya kapalı yere ihtiyaç duymış. İlerdeki kaya mezarları var ya (Çanakçı kaya mezarları). Onun içinde herkes tezgahlarını kurar dokumasını yapardı. Ordaki dokuma tezgahlarının sesi çınlaması ta buradan duyulurdu. Her evin bir tane dokuması varmış o zaman.

N: Yaylanız nerdeydi peki?

R: Yaylamız Pınarbaşı'ydı. Yaylamız da kendi memleketimizdi zaten. Buğday eken temmuzda kalırdı, mal kısmı temmuzda göçerdı, bir harman buğday kaldıracak olan kalırdı. Buğdayı temmuzun haftasında onbeşinde kaldırırđı buğdayımı, bu tarihi sinlere yani mezarlara bugünkü lahitlere dökerlerdi, kenarlarını çamur ile sıvarlardı. Böylece buğdaylar, herkesin evlerinde samanlığı vardı samanlığa dökerdi yayalaya çıkar gelirdi. Kasım ayında göçer gelirlerdi, herkes ordan çıkar gelirlerdi

N: Burada kaç hane vardı?

R: Otuz hane filan vardı kesin, ama yetişen nesiller aşağı gitmeye başladı azalmaya başladı, en sonunda 86'da sona erdi buranın halkı.

N: Peki kamulaştırma ile mı çıktılar?

R: Genelde kamulaştırma ile de çıktılar da, kamulaştırmanın aslı olduğunun hiç farkına varmadı vatandaş. Akarsuyu olmayınca, genelde limon dikilmeye başlandı aşağılarda herkes yer aldı, yer almaya başladı, Malcılıkta da gözü olmayınca 86'da yasakladılar mezar koymayı (şimdi örenyeri içindeki Osmanlı mezarlığı diye geçen yerden bahsediyor). Gene de yerimizi kullanacağız hissiylen çekildiler aşağıya daha sonra da buraları ekerlerdi, köy derlerdi Artıklı derlerdi. Kanlıdivane sade bu çukurun ismiydi. Köyümüz derlerdi burada bazı hayvan kısmı kaldı zaten, aşağıdan ağıri bakarlardı.

Daha çok yağmur yağdığı zaman bu çukurun içine Kanlıdivane'nin içine indirirlerdi. Öyle kullanırlardı yani.

N: Bu evlerin kullanımı nasıldı?

R: Burada herkesin yer evi vardı, 'dam' denirdi eskiden falancanın damı diye. Bir göz iki göz damı vardı, kendi deve yeri vardı, inek ahırını öküz ahırını vardı öküzlere çok bakarlardı, öküz ile çift sürüldüğü için atı, koyunu, keçisi, devesi herşeyi olurdu... Vatandaş böyle yaşayıp giderdi. Daha bir yeni yetişene nesiller aşağılara çekildi yetişen yeniden buraya ev yuva kurmayınca daha sonra da sit alanı olunca çekiliverdi ama bu kadar elinden gideceğini vatandaş hiç hissine varmadı daha sonra kadastro gelince daha geniş almış sit alanını daha geniş aldıktan sonra 3. kadastro gelince ayağa kalktılar baktılar ki çok geniş alınmış onunla da mücadele eden olmadı. Hatta Adana'dan arkadaşım biri söyledi mücadele edin kısaltırsınız filan diye çok dedi. Sonra buraya Sarıkeçililer geldi kiraya geldiler bizim yurtlarımıza, Sarıkeçili, Karakeçili vardı. Karamanlılar geldi..

N: Nereye kiraya geldiler, buraya mı?

R: Bizim buraya geldiler köylüler göçtükten sonra aşağıya. Yerini adama icara verdi. Mal yetiştirdi adam.

N: Buradan gidenler nerelere yerleşti? Dağıldılar mı?

R: Dağılmadı, Ayaş'ta bir kısmı Tömük'te var. Genel de Tömük'te yerleşti. Gene Ayaş'ta yerinde kaldılar da burdan çıktılar.

N: Peki bu damları nasıl inşa ediyordunuz?

R: Önce toprak kazıyorlardı. Eliyorlardı sonra toprağı aynı kum hesabı. İçine saman katardı. Denizde eskiden tuz toplarlardı. Kenarlardaki çukurlardan biriken çorak tuz (*antik kıyı kentlerinin kenarlarında denizden tuz elde etmek için kullanılan doğal ya da insan eliyle oluşturulmuş tuz tavaları*). Çorak tuzu sonra birlikte harç kararlardı, kim ustaysa getirirlerdi eskiden de tarihi taşlar köşe taşı filan olarak kullanırlardı. Böylece herkes kendi damını yapardı. Daha sonra üstünün çağını yayalamızdan getirirlerdi.

.....

N: Tomruk gibi olan ağaç kütüklerden mi?

R: Tabi tabi, tomruk gibi oluyor yaylalarda uzun uzun ağaçlardan erkekler günlerce keserlerdi hazırlarlardı daha sonra develere iki iki, üç üç atılırdı Ormancıdan korka korka getirirlerdi. Falancanın evi yapılacak misal, onun çağını döşerlerdi. Sonra aralarını sıklaştıracak bir bitki var, çetrez deriz. O çetrez dizlerlerdi, bir gün yine toprak kararlardı dam için (üst çatıya da dam deniyor) onu aşağıdan yukarıya atarlardı ağız bırakıp. Ona da çorak tuz koyarlardı. Kışın kar yağınca onların bir yuvak olurdu, büyük taş yuvağı onla da yuvarladıkça sıklaştırdı o toprak akmazdı. Öylece dam olurdu.

Bu damların içinde bir de ambarlar vardı. Herkes hasat buğdayını toladıktan sonra develere yüklerdi. Değirmene gidilirdi. Taşgeçit'te birkaç gün kaldıklarını bilirim. Bütün köy orada öğütür gelirdi. Damların içinde ambarlarımız vardı. Onun içine korlardı, 2 yıl dursa hiçbir şey olmazdı bu unlara. Katran ağacından yapılırdı. Ama şimdi hiç kalmadı. Herkes söktü götürdü. Zamanla bozular onları divan yaptılar. Bu ambarlar çok güzeldi. Üstten kapağı vardı, Unumuzu doldurduk. Bir yüzünde giyotin kapak vardı. Unumuzu kullanmak için oradan alırdık.

.....

N: Bu damların hemen hemen hepsinin içinde ocakları var. Bunlar nasıl yapılırdı?

R: Ocakları içinde, her usta ocak yapamazdı. Ocak yapacak ayrı bir usta getirirlerdi o ustaya her evin ailesi ayrı bir havlu verirdi. Ocak havlusu verilirdi. Her usta ocak çtamazdı. Ayrıca ocak ustası getirilirdi.

N: Nereden getirilirdi bu ustalar?

R: Öbür köyden ya da mahalleden gelirlerdi. Diğer köyler yapar olmuşlar. Daha önceden önceden yabancılar varmış, biz gavur deriz o zamanın devrinde. Onlardan iki kişi kalmış burada. Hep ustalık yapmış, duvar taşını çok güzel yaparlarmış. Mesela dibek oyması. Benim dedem hocaymış, herkes başı ağrıyan dişi ağrıyan herkes dedeme birşeyler yaptırmaya gelirmiş iyileşirmiş. O kalan vatandaşa da şey demişler Todri demişler ismine. Kendi ismi de zaten öyleyse de Todri derlermiş.

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‘Yok’ demiş Todri; ‘bu taştan dübek olmaz bu taştan olur sen bu taşı kullanacaksın hiçbir şey kırılmayacak içinde’ demiş. Dedeme o dübeği ovalayıvermiş. Gerçekten o dübeği bütün mahalle kullanırdı. Buğday dövülürdü, keçiboynuzu dövülürdü, zeytin dövülürdü. Her cuma günleri buğday döverdük onu pilav yapardık biz. Her cuma günlerine ayrı bir özen gösterirdik. O dübek hala babamın evinin önünde yatar.

N: Bu Todri nerede oturuyormuş peki?

R: Aralarda oturmuş kimin evini yaptıysa orda kalmış. Bir Todri daha varmış. Buradan bir kız ile evlenmiş. Evlenmiş 3 tane çocuğu olmuş. Aynen bu köylere ustalık gidermiş o da orda burada. Kimin ihtiyacı varsa, ona ev yaparmış.

N: Peki su ihtiyacınızı nasıl karşıladınız?

R: Su azdı o zaman... Her evin altında yanında muhakkak bir sarnıç vardı. Yağmur suyunu toplardı. Bazen suyumuz olmadı mı dışarı giderdik, dışardaki sarnıçlarda yıkanırđık. Herkes etraftaki kullanılmayan sarnıçlara giderdi. Atlarla gidilirdi. Kumkuyu’ya gidilirdi oradan getirilirdi. Onun dışında bizim bir de burada halk sarnıcımız vardı. Büyük bir sarnıç. Halk sarnıç içme suyu için kullanılırdı. Çamaşır için de. Bütün köy kullanırdı bunu. Diğer köylerden gelirlerdi. Ama bu büyük sarnıç çok önemliydi. Su az olduđu zaman diğer köylülere verilmezdi. Daha sonra 1970’lerde üstüne beton döküldü. Üstünde topluca namaz kılınırdı Cenaze namazı filanda. Bu sarnıca gelen bir kanal var. Köyün erkekleri yağmur yağdıđında yukarlardan su gelecek olduđunda o kanalı açar temizlerdi. Ordan sarnıca su dolardı temiz temiz. Sonra sarnıcın ağzını kapatırlardı duvarla. Sarnıcın arka tarafını çamaşırılık olarak kullanırdık. Köyün kadınları çamaşırılarını yıkarlardı. Bir de sarnıcın bir yanında gördüğünüz yıkık duvarlar var. Orayı da hamam gibi yıkanmak için kullanırdık. Baktılar ki kuraklık varda orada çamaşır yıkatmazlardı

N: Bu obruđu nasıl kullanırdınız başka?

R: Bizim için çok önemliydi bu obruk, çok kullandık. O zamanlar dedem namaz kıldırırmış cami de olmadığı için obruğun içinde ezan okutturmuş. Malımızı indirirdik develerle patika yoldan. Ekin ekilirdi aşağıda, nar, dut, incir ağaçları vardı.. hayvanlarımız dururdu, keçilerimiz dururdu. Bir de bazen dokuma tezgahları kurulurdu. Korunaklı olduđu için ve evlerde yer dar olduđu için.

Nenem rahmetli kutsal derdi Her Cuma bize obruk içinden odun getirtirdi. Kızlar kurumuş odunları çıkarırdı ve onları yakardık. O kutsalmiş, hem de güzel bir kokusu olurdu. ..Nenem çok ermiş bir kadındı. Bize hep şey derdi çocukken. Bu çukur dualı derdi. Mesela biz içine inerdik, hayvanlarımızı indirirdik otlatırdık, ekin ekerdik. Bir gün keçilerimizden bazıları kayboldu. Herkes sandığı çukura düştü öldüler. Nenem birşey olmaz o çukur dualı dedi. Gerçekten de birkaç gün sonra çıkıp geldi hayvanlar. Hiç düşen olmadı şimdiye kadar çukura.

.....

N: Peki bu taş yolu (*eski Roma yolu*) anlatabilir misiniz bize? Yaylalara çıkarken mi kullanıyordunuz?

R: Evet, diđer kylere giderken kullanırdık. Burada okuyan çocuklar okula taş yoldan giderlerdi. Merdivenlikuyu'daki okula, muhtarlıđa oraya giderlerdi. Cumaları camiye gidilirdi Yemiřkumunun yukarisına. Buradan ařađıya asfalta inen yolun kenarında řimdi tek tk kalmıř yol o zaman çok kullanılırdı. řu anda yapılan petrol ofisi var, kamp vardır. Oradan ayrılıyordu zaten o yol. Orda da bir sarnıç vardı kuyu kendi kendine su toplardı. Biz o yolu çok kullanırdık. Çayın içinden geçen yol taş yola Iřık hasan denilirdi. Iřık Hasan yolundan gidilince kestirme olurdu Yemiřkumuna gitmek. Oradan da sarnıca giderdik, ..Hasan sarnıcı denirdi o sarnıca. Yemiřkumu Mahalesinin yukarisında Örenci denen yerde oturulardı. Her yer kumluk ve yemiř (incir) ađacı olduđu için Yemiřkumu demiřler.

Bu taş yollara araba yolu gibiydi. Byle atlar gelirken nal sesleri ta teden duyulurdu. Ařađıdan buraya (Kanlıdivane) kadar gelirdi vadi içinde de vardı bir tane. Buradan da yukarıya devam ederdi. Sonradan řimdiki asfalt yol dklnce o yol bozuldu. Byle çok dik dnřlerde yol kenarlarında kaldı sadece.

N: Buradan gidenler buraya hala gelirler mi ziyaret için filan?

R: Tabi, bayramda mezarlıđı çok ziyaret ederler. Bu bayramda grsen çok kalabalıktı mesela. 60-70 kiři vardı gelen. řimdi eskiden burada ldđu için defnedilen de olmuř, dıřardan getirilen de. Mesela řimdi Tmk'ten, Tırtar (Kumkuyu), Kızkalesi, Merdivenlikuyu'dan gelen çok olur.

▪ **In-depth Interviews conducted with the owner of the Harnupaltı Cafe in Cennet-Cehennem in 17 November 2008:**

N: Bize buranın sit alanı olmadan önceki durumundan bahsedebilir misiniz?

R: Tabii. 1960'larda ilk yerleşim vardı burada. Burası yukardaki Hasanaliler köyünün bir mahallesi idi o zamanlar. Yaklaşık 18-20 hane vardı burada. Elektrik yoktu. İl Özel idare Cennet-Cehennem'i yaptırdı elektrik geldi buraya. Buranın geliri o zaman hayvancılık, tarımdı. Eskiden sütleri bile satmak için Narlıkuyu'ya giderdik. Ve bir de Luxlerle turistleri gezdiriyorduk. Biz dahil herkes gezdiriyordu. Ben çok turist gezdirdim. Adamkayalara indirirdim turistleri. 1986'dan sonra elektrik geldi buraya. Sonra burayı yaptırdım. Biz burayı açmadan önce yaylaya giderdik. Kavak mere Hasanaliler köyüne bağlıyız biz. Orada da yerimiz var. Su yokken keçileri Narlıkuyu'ya götürüp suluyorlardı. İlk balıkçı restoranı Narlıkuyu'da 1950lerde açılmıştı. Tulumbanın yanında Kerim restoran.

N: Buradaki ilk işletme sizinmiş galiba?

R: Evet, ilk ben yaptırdım sonra 92'de askere gittim, döndükten sonra döndükten sonra kendim işletmeye devam ettim. Aşağı işletmeciler bizim akrabalar hep teyze çocukları amca çocukları filan. Mülkiyeti bize ait 4-5 senelik yeni onlar. Yabancı yok yani. Baktılar ki bu iş iyi tuttu hepsi şimdi kendi işletmelerini açtılar. Yazın çok kalabalık oluyor burası. Cennet-Cehennem Astım mağarası da bizim akrabaların, kirayla işletiyorlar. O zaman böyle ev vardı. Kafeterya gibi. İl özel İdare onları yıktı bu binaları yaptı o sırada çok tarihi esere de zarar verdiler.

N: Başka ne tür geçim kaynaklarınız var, tarım mesela?

R: Hasanaliler ve burada tarım yok yani çok kısıtlı, sulama yok çünkü. Tapu bile yok. Bir yıl sonra su gelecek. Belediye şu anda altyapısını yapıyor. Kışın genelde limon kesmeye giderler. Zeytincilik yoktu. Yeni yeni aşılama başladı. Bu gördükleriniz Roma aşısı eski. Güzel yağ çıkar bunlardan. Aşılama sıfırdan ekmeğe göre daha iyi diyebilirim.

N: İşyeriniz kaçınıcı derecede?

R: Birinci derece. Şu çadıra kadar. Sonra koruma alanı (3.derece de olabilir)

N: Bu konuda ne tür sorunlar yaşıyorsunuz?

R: Yapılarımızı değiştiremiyoruz. Çatı akıyor onu değiştiremiyorum çünkü 1.derecede burası. Bu bina önceden vardı. Yaptıktan sonra,3-4 sene sonra sit oldu. Çadırları sit alanından sonra yaptım. Kalıcı değil, hemen yıkabilirim, Müzeye sorduk. Bu harnup ağacını da ben ekmişim 20 sene önce, şimdi zaman zaman kesiyorum, buduyorum. Mesela şimdi annemin oturduğu taş ev var. Orayı böyle onaralım istiyoruz belki gelen misafirlerimiz kalır diye. Çok soran oluyor, isteyen oluyor gece kalmak. Ama uğraşamıyoruz çünkü 1. derecede o da. Aşağıdaki işletmeler sit alanında olamdığı için onlar rahat, sorun olmuyor çok fazla. Ama bizim için çok büyük bir sorun.

N: Bu tür eski evlerden burada var mı başka?

R: eskiden vardı, burada insanlar otururken. Sonra sit alanı olduktan sonra çoğu söktü taşlarını taşıdı. Yasaktı ama geceleri gizli gizli gelip götürdüler. Aşağıya taşıdılar, yeniden evlerini yapmak için. Şimdi pek kalmadı, bizimki gibi. Benim annem hala orda oturuyor. Ama damı akıyor yağmurdan yaptırıyoruz işte.

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2000-2001: Leda Mimarlık, Ankara

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