

ARCHEOLOGICAL SITES IN THEIR RURAL SETTINGS: STRATEGIES FOR
THE INTEGRATED CONSERVATION OF IASOS-KIYIKIŞLACIK (MUĞLA)

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(MUĞLA)**

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ABSTRACT

ARCHEOLOGICAL SITES IN THEIR RURAL SETTINGS: STRATEGIES FOR THE INTEGRATED CONSERVATION OF IASOS-KIYIKIŞLACIK (MUĞLA)

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The relationship between archaeological sites and their immediate surroundings has long been debated, resulting in a shift of focus from the archeological vestiges alone to the physical and social environment in which they are located. In this context, emphasis has formerly been placed on the understanding of problems and potentials of archaeological sites located in urban areas; while, on the other hand, the relationship between archaeological sites and rural landscapes and settlements awaits further investigation.

This study thus aims to investigate the co-existence of archaeological sites and rural settlements as integral components of rural landscapes through a selected case study, i.e. Iasos-Kıyıkışlacık, and is developed in three stages: the formation of a theoretical framework, mainly including the identification of the nature of rural areas and conservation of archaeological heritage; a detailed analysis and evaluation of the case study with its different settlement phases and components; and the development of proposals and strategies for the integrated conservation of the archaeological heritage in its rural setting.

The selected study area, Iasos-Kıyıkışlacık, is a significant example reflecting the close physical and socio-economic relationship between an archaeological site and its

rural setting. Such an intricate relationship inevitably produces a series of values, threats and opportunities affecting the conservation of both the archaeological site and its rural setting. Kiyıkışlacık is located on the site of the Iasian necropolis, making use of some archeological remains, mainly the chamber tombs. On the one hand, this overlapping location and architectural reuse provides some sort of protection for the archaeological remains, while on the other hand, it causes problems of and threats to the conservation, presentation and management of the archaeological site as a whole. In this context, this study analyzes the values, threats and opportunities generated by this intertwined relationship between the archaeological site and its rural setting in order to offer a series of proposals and strategies for the integrated conservation of Iasos-Kiyıkışlacık within its physical and socio-economic environment. .

Keywords: Iasos/Kiyıkışlacık, Archeological site, Rural settlement, Integrated conservation

ÖZ

ARKEOLOJİK ALANLAR VE İÇİNDE BULUNDUKLARI KIRSAL ÇEVRE: İASOS-KIYIKIŞLACIK (MUĞLA) ÖZELİNDE BÜTÜNCÜL KORUMAYA YÖNELİK STRATEJİLER

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Arkeolojik alanlar ve çevreleri arasındaki ilişki uzun zamandır kültürel mirasın korunması alanında yürütülen çalışmalara konu olmuştur. Süreç içerisinde odak, arkeolojik kalıntılardan, içerisinde buldukları fiziksel ve sosyal çevreye kaymıştır. Bu kapsamda çalışmalar, kentsel çevrelerde bulunan arkeolojik miras alanlarının problem ve potansiyellerinin incelenmesine odaklanmıştır ve kırsal peyzajlarda bulunan arkeolojik miras alanlarında araştırmalar kısıtlıdır.

Bu bağlamda tez, arkeolojik alanlar ve kırsal yerleşimlerin bir aradalığının doğal yapısına odaklanan üç aşamalı bir araştırma yürütmektedir. İlk aşamada kırsallık ve arkeolojik mirasın korunması üzerinden teorik bir çerçeve belirlenmiş, ikinci aşamada örnek bir çalışma alanı üzerinden analiz ve değerlendirme çalışmaları yürütülmüş, üçüncü aşamada ise yapılan değerlendirmeler kapsamında bütünlük koruma yaklaşımı için politika ve stratejiler üretilmiştir.

Örnek çalışma alanı olarak seçilen İasos-Kıyıkışlacık yerleşimi, arkeolojik alanlar ve kırsal yerleşimler arasında kurulan fiziksel, ekonomik ve sosyo-kültürel ilişkileri yansıtması açısından önem taşımaktadır. Kıyıkışlacık, İasos antik yerleşiminin nekropolü üzerinde kurulmuş ve mezar odalarının kalıntılarını kullanmakta olan bir

kırsal yerleşimdir. Iasos kentinin kalıntıları Kıyıkışlacık köyünün kırsal kimliğinin bir parçası haline gelmiştir. Kırsal yerleşimin arkeolojik miras üzerinde yerleşmiş olması, kalıntıların belirli bir ölçüde korunmuş olmasını sağlamışsa da, alanın korunması, sunumu ve yönetimi konusunda bir takım problemlere de yol açmaktadır. Bu çalışmanın amacı, Iasos-Kıyıkışlacık örneği üzerinden kırsal yerleşimlerin ve arkeolojik miras alanlarının bir aradalığından doğan değer, tehdit ve problemlerin analiz edilmesidir. Bu bağlamda analiz sonuçları değerlendirilmiş, bütünlük koruma yaklaşımı kapsamında stratejiler üretilmiştir..

Anahtar Kelimeler: Iasos/Kıyıkışlacık; arkeolojik alan; kırsal yerleşimler; bütünlük koruma

to the soul of my beloved aunt Türkan Bedük

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

ABBREVIATIONS

COE: Council of Europe

EU: European Union

GEEAYK: High Council of Immovable Monuments and Antiquities – Gayrimenkul Eski Eserler ve Anıtlar Yüksek Kurulu

HGM: General Directorate of Mapping – Harita Genel Müdürlüğü

ICOMOS: International Council on Monuments and Sites

ICCROM: International Centre for the Study of the Preservation and Restoration of Cultural Property

IKTVKK 2: İzmir the Second Conservation Council of Cultural and Natural Properties – İzmir 2 Numaralı Kültür Varlıklarını Koruma Kurulu

MKVKBK: Muğla Regional Conservation Council of Cultural Properties – Muğla Kültür Varlıklarını Koruma Bölge Kurulu

MKTVKBK: Muğla Regional Conservation Council of Cultural and Natural Properties – Muğla Kültür ve Tabiat Varlıklarını Koruma Bölge Kurulu

OECD: The Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development

TÜBİTAK: Türkiye Bilimsel ve Teknolojik Araştırma Kurumu

TÜİK: Türkiye İstatistik Kurumu

UNESCO: United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

Since Anatolia has witnessed the passing of several civilizations, starting from the prehistoric period, there are numerous archeological heritage sites in Turkey, and some of these have universal importance due to their documentary value in the history of humanity. Both urban and rural settlements formed on and around the remains of ancient cities due to the process of location selection in the search for an advantageous geographical and topographical location. In this manner, the present day rural landscape of Turkey hosts a considerable part of the archeological heritage sites in the country. In fact, the relationship between archeological remains and rural settlements are quite unique in terms of their local values when compared to the urban areas.

Rural settlements are the centerpieces of rural landscapes on a larger scale, as the indicators of an area of interaction between humans and the natural environment. The indigenous formations of rural settlements derive their characteristics from the integration of humans with nature, and the resulting physical environments become shaped through this process of integration. As such, archeological heritage sites are also integral parts of the rural identity of the settlements. Therefore, understanding the integrity of archeological sites and rural settlements with their site specific values, problems and threats, is a crucial prerequisite in the conservation of both the rural identity and archeological heritage.

The relationship between archeological remains and rural settlements can be defined as organic, as it is formed by the needs of local communities living in a specific geographical setting. Thus, understanding the unique interaction between archeological sites and rural settlements is crucial and it emphasizes the need for a local, detailed analysis of each specific case.

1.1. Problem Definition

“The concept of a historic monument embraces not only the single architectural work but also the urban or rural setting which is found the evidence of a particular civilization, a significant document or a historic event.”²

The significance of the relationship between archaeological sites and their immediate surroundings has long been debated, resulting in a shift of focus from the archeological remains alone to the physical and social environment in which they are located. In this context, emphasis has been placed on an understanding of the problems and potentials of archaeological sites in urban areas; while the relationship between archaeological sites and rural settlements still awaits further investigation.

Archeological sites within rural settlements have been dealt with in different ways. Initially, the focus was placed on the archeological heritage only, without any concern regarding the surrounding rural setting with its physical and socio-cultural components. However, the focus then began to shift towards the environmental scale, with resulting changes in conservation approaches, and archeological sites starting to take into consideration their physical and socio-cultural environments. Even so, this new perspective resulted in neglect, especially regarding archeological sites without any potential for generating income in terms of touristic activities, such as these located in remote rural landscapes³. In fact, archeological sites in rural landscapes were left to the organic development process of rural settings. In the words of the renowned photographer Ara Güler in describing the relation of the archeological site of Aphrodisias and the village of Geyre as “History and today was living together. I have not seen such an interesting place in my life. Ruin is a ruin. But that was something different. That was a settlement living within its history”⁴. As a result of the lack of interest by the Turkish government, an organic approach towards archeological sites has been developed by local communities living in nearby rural

² The Charter of Venice, ICOMOS, 1964, Article 1.

³ Orbaşlı, 2013, p. 242.

⁴ URL 1.

settlements. These approaches are shaped by the basic needs of the community, as well as their awareness regarding cultural heritage. Such approaches have paradoxically resulted in both the loss of archeological values and the conservation of remains at some level.

However, archeological remains, as an integral part of rural identities, have been threatened not only by excessive use and lack of appropriate conservation policies, but also by two-way population movements into and out of rural settlements. As a consequence, rural identities face the risk of losing their social values from migrations both to urban areas, and from urban areas to rural settlements⁵. This leads to the conservation of archeological heritage in rural settlements encountering several issues.

Therefore, the integrated conservation of archeological sites and rural settlements stands out as a crucial issue in rural development and planning studies. Considering different cases, there is a growing interest in rural settlements in current conservation approaches. However, rural settlements and their relations with archeological heritage sites, by their nature, have indigenous characteristics with physical, socio-cultural and economic components, and different sets of values and problems are produced according to their unique formation.

1.2. Aim and Scope of the Thesis

Within the framework outlined above, this thesis aims at developing an understanding of the results of the organic relations between archeological sites and their rural settings in a quest to develop a comprehensive conservation approach towards each and every cultural value. In order to determine the main principles and strategies for the conservation of archeological heritage in rural settings, it is proposed to analyze and evaluate the values, threats and potentials emerging from this integration. Thus,

⁵ Mitchell, 2004, p. 17.

rather than the archeological heritage itself alone, rural settlements are also at the focus of this study by virtue of their integration within a determined physical context.

As each rural settlement is unique in terms of its site-specific characteristics shaped through local circumstances such as geographical conditions, natural resources and existence of a specific community, conservation approaches to the archeological sites in rural settlements should also be developed distinctively. Thus, this thesis focuses on a specific case for understanding the nature of integration, rather than developing general considerations by presenting different cases and using a comparative approach. By focusing on a specific case, the study aims to develop an introductory approach to analyzing and evaluating the archeological heritage in rural settings and determining the basic concepts involved. In this manner, the historical and physical formations of different components within the historical context, including governmental decisions and interventions are investigated within the case study. In parallel, the values of the given site to be protected together with the problems and threats to be averted are identified.

Since rural settlements are defined by the interaction between humans and nature, the rural community play a crucial role in the conservation of archeological heritage in rural settings⁶. However, the main concern of this thesis is not to analyze the social structure of the community involved and its impact on the historical and physical integration processes as this would require a particular focus distinct from the analysis of the physical context. Nevertheless, the formation of the socio-cultural environment is investigated by an analysis of historical processes to a certain extent.

In the end, the main aims of this study are to reveal the values created through the processes involved in the coexistence of the archeological sites and rural settlements as well as the problems and threats they are faced with. In this regard, the aim is to

⁶ Erdem, 2012, p. 13.

propose strategies for the conservation of the values of both the archeological heritage and rural identities while adopting a holistic approach in the course of a case study.

1.3. Methodology and Structure of the Thesis

With the aim of analyzing the results of the integration and developing a series of principles and strategies based on the values, threats and potentials resulting from this integration, this thesis is structured around a case study by identifying a conceptual framework for developing an approach to understanding the case. Thus, the study proceeds in two phases including theoretical and conceptual research, and analyzing and evaluating the specific case. In the first phase, it is aimed to determine a conceptual framework for the study on rural settlements containing archeological heritage. In pursuit of this, a theoretical study on the concepts of rurality and archeological heritage is performed with a focus on understanding the basic approaches of archeological heritage conservation in rural landscapes. In relation to this, international charters, Turkish legislation, and different cases that have occurred in the course of the ever-changing nature of conservation approaches are rethought in this context.

The theoretical concept of rurality is discussed in the light of the ideas and research of Michael Bunce, *Rural Settlement in an Urban World* (1982); Michael Hill, *Access to Geography: Rural Settlement and the Urban Impact on the Countryside* (2003) as a means of defining “what is rural?”. In terms of approaches to rural landscapes and rural identity, Paul Claval, *Reading the Rural Landscapes in Landscape and Urban Planning* (2005) and the doctoral thesis by Meltem Erdem, *Kırsal Yerleşim Peyzaj Kimlik Önerilerinin Tespiti, Korunması ve Geliştirilmesine Yönelik Değerlendirme Matrisi Önerisi* (2012) both remain as important reference works. For the discussions on archeological heritage, international documents regarding cultural heritage preservation together with rural landscape are the basic sources used in this study, specifically: the Charter for the Protection and Management of the Archeological

Heritage⁷, the European Convention on the Protection of the Archeological Heritage⁸ and the IFLA Principles Concerning Rural Landscapes as Heritage⁹.

The second phase includes the case study which employs several methods in both the analysis and evaluation processes. In the case selection, the basic criteria are defined for a comprehensive analysis of the integration of archeological sites and rural settlements. For the purpose of understanding the dynamics of the rural landscape, the integration between the archeological site and the rural settlement is deemed to be the most important feature in the selection process. This means the rural settlement should be both physically and socio-economically integrated with the archeological site. Such an integration creates a “connection” and a “relation” between the two settings. This connection, or relation, as a second criterion, should not have been seriously interrupted or compromised by intervening factors because, the physical, social and cultural characteristics of this coexistence are dependent on the process and continuity of the relationship. Another feature is the rurality of the settlement; a settlement can be defined as “rural” in terms of the basic features that have been defined in the first phase, i.e., the conceptual framework. In addition, it is crucial for it to be an “active rural settlement”. What is emphasized here is the continuing existence of a relationship between humans and nature in terms of economic profit and the routines of daily life. A value assessment of both components constitutes another criterion. Both the archeological site and the rural settlement should be valuable in terms of their physical, social, economic characteristics, and/or should have scientific importance. Lastly, the existence of areas of challenge or the presence of a specific threat is significant in the assessment process.

⁷ ICOMOS, 1990.

⁸ Council of Europe, 2009.

⁹ ICOMOS, 2017.

Table 1.1. The criteria for the selection of the case study

Concepts	Case Selection Criteria
Integration	Physical: a direct physical interaction between the archeological site and rural settlement Socio-economic: an active interaction between the local community and the archeological site as a part of the cultural identity of the settlement
Connection	An uninterrupted relationship between the rural settlement and the archeological site
Valuable Components	Both archeological site and rural settlement should have values such as built environment, social and/or cultural characteristics, scientific opportunities etc.
Rurality	Definition: Compatible with the definition of “rural”, in terms of population, basic economic activities and relation with nature. Activity: Being an active rural settlement sustainable in terms of its everyday life and rural identity.
Areas of Challenge	The existence of threats or challenges as a way of understanding the outcomes of the coexistence.

Based on the given criteria, the case of Iasos-Kıyıkışlacık was selected (Table 1.2). The site is located on the Aegean Coast of Turkey within the boundaries of the Province of Muğla. Iasos is an ancient city which was located on a peninsula previously separated from the mainland by a narrow channel. The mainland area formed the extra-urban site of the ancient city of Iasos and is now occupied by the present-day rural settlement of Kıyıkışlacık, with the coastal village occupying the site of the Roman necropolis. Both the village and archeological site have significant values. The built environment of village includes a small number of traditional houses and three olive oil plants as well as archeological remains. With its population, and its economic dependence on olive groves and fishing, Kıyıkışlacık is a settlement with a rural identity. Iasos is also considered to offer great opportunities for archeological research still awaiting investigation on both the promontory and the mainland¹⁰. There is a strong physical integration between the rural settlement and the archeological site, especially on the mainland. Rather than completely overlapping with the archeological

¹⁰ Pierobon Benoit, 2012, p. 118.

site, this physical integration takes place in an interaction area which is thought to be advantageous in terms of its various components with their different values. Moreover, the local residents have strong socio-economic relation with the archeological site, having hosted the excavation team for many years. The excavations at Iasos provided an alternative source of income in the form of employment on excavations, food and accommodation services and the sale of local products. A considerable degree of raised awareness is another outcome of this socio-economic integration. The local people have been informed about the importance of Iasos and its physical setting by the excavation team. The physical and socio-economic relations have been sustained since the establishment of the village and have been relatively uninterrupted by interventions. However, the construction of secondary houses and tourist facilities on the periphery of the village has created a pressure on this coexistence. The effects of such developments can now be observed in the loss of agricultural land and threats to the archeological layers. As a result, the village has a heterogeneous structure consisting of three identities: Iasos, the village of Kıyıkışlacık and the secondary housing areas. Such a coexistence presents a good example of a case suitable for analysis and study regarding solutions to the problems of rural settlements incorporated into archeological sites.

The structure of the case study is based on urban conservation analyses methods and follows the stages of: pre-survey and survey, analysis and evaluation, and decision making¹¹ using the rural landscape identity assessment method developed by Erdem¹². Following the main stages of the former method, the primary approach of the latter method concerning rural settlements is taken as the basis for the evaluation stage. In this stage, value assessment approaches regarding the cultural heritage conservation are also used¹³. In the analysis process, the information related to the case study is gathered using four different methods:

¹¹ Rifaioğlu and Şahin Güçhan, 2007, p. 1108.

¹² Erdem, 2012.

¹³ Feilden and Jokilehto, 1998, pp. 6-21.

- Literature survey
- Data collection from governmental institutions
- Field survey
- Interviews

Table 1.2. Criteria for the selection of Iasos-Kıyıkışlacık as a case study

Concepts	Case Selection Criteria	Iasos - Kıyıkışlacık
Integration	Physical: a direct physical interaction between the archeological site and rural settlement Socio-economic: an active interaction between the local community and the archeological site as a part of the cultural identity of the settlement	Physical: Rural settlement founded on the remains of the Roman necropolis of Iasos. Socio-economic: The presence of the excavations and excavation team as an alternative source of income; the adoption of the archeological remains as part of the built-environment and daily life.
Connection	An uninterrupted relationship between the rural settlement and the archeological site	Beginning with the formation of an early rural settlement on the site, a direct relation with the archeological remains continues until today with limited interventions.
Valuable Components	Both archeological site and rural settlement should have values such as built environment, social and/or cultural characteristics, scientific opportunities etc.	Archeological site: Great scientific opportunities in the form of a large number of unexcavated, protected areas and the significance of archeological the findings from Iasos. Rural Settlement: A modest village with traditional houses, olive oil plants and archeological remains.
Rurality	Definition: Compatible with the definition of “rural”, in terms of population, basic economic activities and relation with nature. Activity: Being an active rural settlement sustainable in terms of its everyday life and rural identity.	Definition: With population of 1650 and a relationship with nature in terms of agricultural activities as the basic source of income together with fishing. Activeness: An active rural settlement with its demographic characteristics and rural activities such as agriculture, animal husbandry, production of local goods etc.
Areas of Challenge	The existence of threats or challenges as a way of understanding the outcomes of the coexistence.	Threats by secondary housing on the periphery to both the archeological remains and productive land.

The literature survey aims to combine the earlier studies on Iasos and Kıyıkışlacık by employing a comprehensive approach. There are several modern sources in absence of which this thesis would have been impossible. The historical information and general description of Iasos with detailed information about archeological remains are provided by the works of Doro Levi, *Iasos Kazıları* (1986); *Arslantepe, Hieropolis, Iasos, Kyme: Türkiye'deki İtalyan Kazıları* (1993) edited by Fede Berti, Daria de Bernardi Ferrero, Marcella Frangipane and Sebastiana Lagona, and Ufuk Serin, *Early Christian and Byzantine Churches at Iasos in Caria: An Architectural Survey* (2004). In terms of approaches to archeological survey on the mainland, Raffaella Pierobon Benoit, *Mandalya Körfezi: Yüzey Araştırması Sonuçları ve Yeni Perspektifler* (2005) and *Iasos e La Caria* (2005) comprise important sources, tracing the rural characteristics and historical development of the mainland. Likewise, the information regarding the chamber tombs and necropolis is covered by Paolo Emilio Pecorella, *La Cultura Preistorica di Iasos in Caria* (1984), and Francesco Tomasello, *L'acquedotto Romano e la Necropoli Presso l'istmo* (1991). Together with the excavation reports, these sources cast light on the historical process of formation as well as the scientific studies carried out on the site. In addition, the article by Ufuk Serin, *Threats and Vulnerabilities in Archeological Sites. Case Study: Iasos* (2005) provides the main framework for this thesis by defining the basic problems and threats that exist regarding the integration of the archeological site of Iasos and the village of Kıyıkışlacık.

As a second method, information is gathered from different institutions namely: The Ministry of Environment and Urbanization (T.C. Çevre ve Şehircilik Bakanlığı), The Municipality of Milas (Milas Belediyesi), the Muğla Regional Conservation Council of Cultural Properties (Muğla Kültür Varlıklarını Koruma Bölge Kurulu)¹⁴ and the General Directorate of Mapping (Harita Genel Müdürlüğü - HGM). The 1/1000 scale base map of the site as NetCAD data, aerial photographs taken in the years 1938, 1953,

¹⁴ Hereupon, this institution will be mentioned as the Conservation Council of Muğla.

1954, 1972, 1975, 1992, 1998 and 2012¹⁵, ownership information, partial and regional plans, site and building designations and conservation council decisions¹⁶ comprise the basic data gathered from these institutions. Some of these data are processed in different sections of the analyses. Such as, the base map is used in the data collection on site, whereas the aerial photographs are consulted in the course of the historical research. The data regarding the present physical environment has been gathered on site through three different field surveys as the third method. In these site surveys, information about open and built up areas have been collected on the base map and systematically photographed (Figure 1.1). Additionally, survey sheets have been prepared and filled on site regarding archeological remains (Figure 1.2).

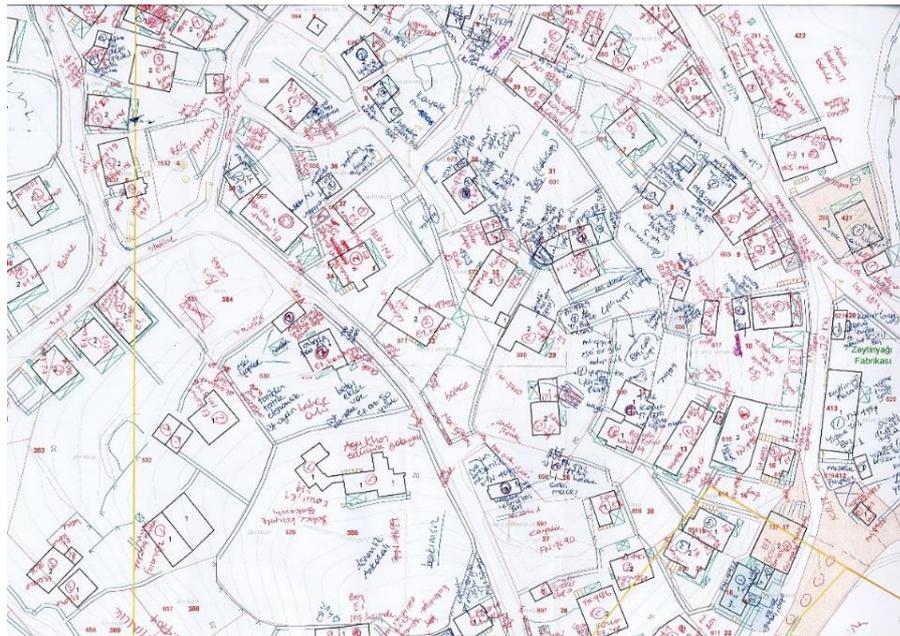


Figure 1.1. Sample of survey maps for data collection

¹⁵ Aerial photographs provided by HGM are given at Appendix A.

¹⁶ Conservation decisions provided by the Conservation Council of Muğla are given at Appendix B.

Metu Graduate Program in Restoration 2016 Fall Semester Damla ERDEM Supervisor: Assoc.Prof.Ufuk SERİN		KIYIKIŞLACIK-IASOS FIELD TRIP	A
Archeological Sites and Rural Settlements: A Reassessment of Threats and Potentials for the Integrated Conservation of IASOS-Kiyıkışlacık (Muğla)			
ADDRESS: —	SURVEYOR: <i>damla</i>	DATE: <i>16.09.2016</i>	BLD ID: <i>A</i>
	BLOCK/LOT NUMBER: <i>2/591</i>		PHOTO ID: <i>9208</i>
Survey for Archaeological Remains		FUNCTION: <i>residential</i>	
Location:	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Freestanding <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Used in foundation <input type="checkbox"/> Used in wall <input type="checkbox"/> Other:	Condition:	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Original materials are intact <input type="checkbox"/> Deterioration in original materials <input type="checkbox"/> Deterioration in original materials and structural problems <input type="checkbox"/> Severe structural and material problems
Accessibility:	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Open to public <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Located in private property but can be seen by outsiders <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Located in private property and not accessible <input type="checkbox"/> Other:	Define physical and other features: <i>chamber tomb remainings in the foundation of building (visible from outside PARTIALLY can be detected inside)</i>	
Material:	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Marble <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Stone <input type="checkbox"/> Other:		
ADDRESS: —	SURVEYOR: <i>damla</i>	DATE: <i>15.09.2016</i>	BLD ID: <i>D-E-F</i>
	BLOCK/LOT NUMBER: <i>12/582</i>		PHOTO ID: <i>4760-4775</i>
Survey for Archaeological Remains		FUNCTION: <i>storage</i>	
Location:	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Freestanding <input type="checkbox"/> Used in foundation <input type="checkbox"/> Used in wall <input type="checkbox"/> Other:	Condition:	<input type="checkbox"/> Original materials are intact <input type="checkbox"/> Deterioration in original materials <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Deterioration in original materials and structural problems <input type="checkbox"/> Severe structural and material problems
Accessibility:	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Open to public <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Located in private property but can be seen by outsiders <input type="checkbox"/> Located in private property and not accessible <input type="checkbox"/> Other:	Define physical and other features: <i>chamber tomb standing at corner. (storage g10i arcaik kullanılmıyca aetik) *INSCRIPTION → D (pn:4762)</i>	
Material:	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Marble <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Stone <input type="checkbox"/> Other:		
ADDRESS: —	SURVEYOR: <i>damla</i>	DATE: <i>16.09.2016</i>	BLD ID: <i>A</i>
	BLOCK/LOT NUMBER: <i>3/586</i>		PHOTO ID: <i>5162-5174</i>
Survey for Archaeological Remains		FUNCTION: <i>empty</i>	
Location:	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Freestanding <input type="checkbox"/> Used in foundation <input type="checkbox"/> Used in wall <input type="checkbox"/> Other:	Condition:	<input type="checkbox"/> Original materials are intact <input type="checkbox"/> Deterioration in original materials <input type="checkbox"/> Deterioration in original materials and structural problems <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Severe structural and material problems
Accessibility:	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Open to public <input type="checkbox"/> Located in private property but can be seen by outsiders <input type="checkbox"/> Located in private property and not accessible <input type="checkbox"/> Other:	Define physical and other features: <i>* visible from the street is accessible because of being abandoned. (publicly owned) Pazari cıali cinepi dolmuş, bakımız, yılanlı salınak</i>	
Material:	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Marble <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Stone <input type="checkbox"/> Other:		

Figure 1.2. Sample of survey sheets for the survey of archeological remains

The presentation of the collected information, both the on-site records and from the institutions is based on data processing using Geographic Information Systems (GIS). The information collected on maps at site surveys was added to a data model which was prepared accordingly. The maps that are presented in the following chapters were exported from this database on ArcGIS on a reproduction of the 1/1000 scale base map supplied by the Municipality of Milas. Additionally, NetCAD, AutoCAD, Adobe Photoshop and Adobe Illustrator were used in data processing and presentation as secondary computer programs.

As a final method, in-depth interviews with the local people about the historical development of the settlement were carried out on site. In fact, due to the lack of scientific studies and sources concerning the history of the village of Kıyıkışlacık, these interviews are considered to be the primary sources for the analysis of the formation process of the village¹⁷.

Within the two phases of research, this thesis is structured in five chapters. The first phase includes Chapter 2 as the theoretical framework. The second phase concerning the case study is presented with Chapters 3, 4 and 5 as analysis, evaluation and strategy proposals regarding the Iasos-Kıyıkışlacık case (Table 1.3).

Chapter 1, as an introductory chapter, presents the general approach of the thesis with a brief introduction to the topic, problem statement, aim and scope of the study, methodology and structure of the thesis. The general systematic approach of the thesis can be followed in this chapter.

Chapter 2 includes a theoretical discussion on rurality and archeological heritage conservation. First, a theoretical framework and definitions of rurality are discussed. This is followed by the historical development of archeological heritage conservation, with a particular emphasis on the rural landscapes, which are all analyzed through the medium of international conservation approaches. In this context, the Turkish experience is analyzed through the legal regulations on the conservation of archeological heritage and rural settlements. Concerning the Turkish experience, a classification of different types of integration or separation between archeological sites and rural settlements is presented.

¹⁷ All interviews are given in Appendix C as written documents.

Table 1.3. Structure of the Thesis and Basic Sources

Phases	Chapters	Research Methods	Basic Sources
1	<p>Chapter 2: Archeological Sites and Rural Settlements: Definitions, Concepts and Regulations</p>	Literature Survey	<p>Bunce, M. (1982). <i>Rural Settlement in an Urban World</i>. London: Croom Helm.</p> <p>Hill, M. (2003). <i>Access to Geography: Rural Settlement and The Urban Impact on the Countryside</i>. Hodder & Stoughton.</p> <p>Claval, P. (2005). Reading the rural landscapes. <i>Landscape and Urban Planning</i>, 70 (1-2), 9-19. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.landurbplan.2003.10.014</p> <p>Erdem, M. (2012). <i>Kırsal Yerleşim Peyzaj Kimlik Özelliklerinin Tespiti, Korunması ve Geliştirilmesine Yönelik Değerlendirme Matrisi</i>. Istanbul Technical University.</p> <p>Pecorella, P. E. (1984). <i>La cultura preistorica di Iasos in Caria</i>. Rome.</p> <p>Levi, D. (1986). <i>Iasos Kazıları</i>. Ankara: İtalyan Kültür Heyeti Arkeolojik Araştırmalar Bölümü.</p> <p>Tomasello, F. (1991). <i>L'acquedotto romano e la necropoli presso I'istmo</i>. Rome.</p> <p>Berti, F. (1993). Karia Iasos'u. In F. Berti, D.B. Ferrero, M. Frangipane and S. Lagona (Eds.), <i>Arslantepe, Hierapolis, Iasos, Kyme: Türkiye'deki İtalyan Kazıları</i> (pp. 119-142). Ankara: Ankara İtalyan Kültür Heyeti.</p> <p>Serin, U. (2004). <i>Early Christian and Byzantine Churches at Iasos in Caria: An Architectural Survey</i>.</p> <p>Pierobon Benoit, R. (Ed.). (2005). <i>Iasos e La Caria</i>. Napoli: Macchiaroli Editore.</p> <p>Pierobon Benoit, R. (2005). Survey on the Mandalya Gulf Report on the 2004 Campaign: The Iasos' Chora and the System of Defence. In 23. <i>Araştırma Sonuçları Toplantısı 2. Cilt</i> (pp. 279-392). Antalya: Kültür Bakanlığı Millî Kütüphane Basmevi.</p>
2	<p>Chapter 3: Iasos-Kyıkışlacık: Understanding the Integration of the Archeological Site and Its Rural Setting</p> <p>Chapter 4: Assessment of Values, Threats and Potentials Concerning Iasos-Kyıkışlacık</p> <p>Chapter 5: Conclusions and the Strategies for the Integrated Conservation of Iasos-Kyıkışlacık</p>	<p>Literature Survey</p> <p>Data Collection</p> <p>Field Survey</p> <p>Interviews</p>	<p>1/1000 scale base map</p> <p>Land ownership</p> <p>Conservation council decisions</p> <p>Site boundaries and designations</p> <p>Aerial photos</p> <p>1/25,000 and 1/100,000 scale regional plans</p> <p>Partial plans</p> <p>Revised base map</p> <p>Photographs</p> <p>Survey sheets</p> <p>Sound records</p>

In the third chapter, the case study of Iasos-Kıyıkışlacık is analyzed in detail. As an introduction, the general physical and geographical characteristics of region and site are presented. Following the introduction, the historical development and the periods determined as critical for the purpose of analyzing the dynamics and characteristics of the site are given. As a result of this research, three basic components and their gradual formation are taken as a base for the presentation of the analytic studies. Specifically, the information is presented through the formation process of site, in a chronological order relevant to the archeological site of Iasos, the present-day village of Kıyıkışlacık and the territory with its new development areas. After the outline of historical development, the interventions carried out by governmental institutions are presented. The designations of the edifices and conservation areas, plans, projects, interventions are given in a chronological order. In the last part, the analyses of the built environment are presented through maps of different scales according to the scope of the analyses.

Regarding the analyses, discussions are presented in Chapters 4 and 5. In Chapter 4, an assessment of values and threats together with potentials are presented as a synthesis. The main outcomes of the evaluations on Iasos-Kıyıkışlacık case are presented in Chapter 5, in conjunction with a proposal including basic principles and strategies as well as actions on physical environment. This chapter also outlines the general conclusions of the thesis with particular emphasis on limitations and further research possibilities regarding the integrity of archeological sites and rural settlements.

CHAPTER 2

ARCHEOLOGICAL SITES AND RURAL SETTLEMENTS: DEFINITIONS, CONCEPTS AND REGULATIONS

Rural landscapes are integral parts of the natural environment worldwide. They stand as on-going interaction areas between humans and nature. The use of natural resources, such as agriculture, fishing, forestry, animal husbandry, food gathering and hunting, comprises the main component of this interaction, something distinguishing rural landscapes from urban settings¹⁸. Rural landscapes with their natural components and products support the sustainability of human life on earth. The character of the production patterns and built environment in rural landscapes reflect the cultural identity of a rural community with its traditions as indicators of its social and economic characteristics.

Archeological heritage, on the other hand, forms significant component of rural landscapes in Turkey due to the long history of human habitation in Anatolia. As a result, the contribution of this heritage to the cultural identity of rural landscapes is also an outcome of the long interaction processes between humans and nature. However, rural landscapes have been subject to rapid changes since the beginning of the urbanization process.

The population migrations from rural to urban settlements has been one of the main impacts of modernization leading to the erosion of rural identities. Parallel threats have occurred in present day rural landscapes caused by a reverse migration from urban to rural settlements. In fact, the negative impacts of the post-modernization process, such as urban development, environmental pollution and an increasing demand for

¹⁸ ICOMOS, 2017.

recreational areas, has produced a “counter urbanization”¹⁹. Thus threatening rural landscapes by the byproducts of changes in social structure. The impacts of these changes have largely affected the built environment as well as the elements of cultural heritage located in rural landscapes. This has resulted in the conservation of cultural heritage including archeological heritage in rural landscapes became the focus of the conservation discipline and rural studies within the last decade.

In this chapter, the main concepts regarding rural landscapes and archeological heritage conservation are presented in the context of conservation practices on international and national levels.

2.1. The Concept of Rurality

Theoretical and methodological studies on rurality have concentrated on three main concepts: rural settlement, rural landscape, and rural identity. In the process of defining and intervening in rural areas, the scope of the studies has become enlarged with the inclusion of both natural and social components of the so-called rural landscapes. In this section, the different approaches to these three concepts will be presented as follows.

2.1.1. Rural Settlements

The built environments in rural landscapes are the core elements of rural studies, since they are considered as being the major component of rurality. Rural settlements are defined in different ways according to differing parameters. The differences of parameters for defining the rural settlements are mainly based on the rural development policies of the nations concerned²⁰. These definitions are generally centered around urban-rural differentiation, population/diversity and agricultural

¹⁹ Hill, 2003, p. 189.

²⁰ Tacoli, 1998, p. 147.

activities. The urban-rural distinction is a tendency to define rural areas as “non-urban settlements” or settlements outside the urban tissue. The Turkish State Planning Organization (*Devlet Planlama Teşkilatı*) has included the distinctions between the urban-rural and the village-city concepts in the definition of rural settlements²¹. Likewise, a study on the urban and rural division also defines rural settlements by noting the differences from urban areas in several dimensions as follows²².

Table 2.1. Comparison between urban and rural settlements (Scott, Gilbert, Gelan and Carter, 2014, Table 1)

DIMENSION	URBAN	RURAL
1. Economy	Secondary and tertiary sector dominant	Primary industry sector and supporting activities dominant
2. Employment	Manufacturing, construction, administration and services	Agriculture, forestry and other primary industry occupations
3. Education	Higher than national averages	Lower than national averages
4. Services Accessibility	High	Low
5. Information Accessibility	High	Low
6. Sense of Community	Low	High
7. Demography	Low fertility and mortality	High fertility and mortality
8. Political Views	Liberal and radical elements more strongly represented	Conservative, resistance to change
9. Ethnicity	Varied	White
10. Migration	High; generally net in-migration	Low; generally net out-migration

Another common parameter in defining the rural settlements is population size. A specific population criterion is identified for settlements to be defined as rural. These criteria are vary considerably when the approaches of different countries are

²¹ The Turkish State Planning Organization includes distinctions between urban-rural and village-city in the definition of rural settlements in the 8th Five-Year Development Plan.

²² Scott, Gilbert, Gelan and Carter, 2007, p. 4.

considered. The following table shows the population criteria concerning the rural settlements by different countries.

Table 2.2. Population criteria for the rural settlements in different countries (after Sazak, 1990)

Nations	Population
Denmark	200
Iceland	250
Albania	300
Brazil, Canada, Malesia, Venezuela	500
Ireland, Colombia, Panama	1000
Germany, Australia, Algeria, France	1500
Israel, Kenya, Portugal, Greece	2000
USA, Alaska, Puerto Rico	2500
Belgium, India, Ghana, Jamaica, Iran	5000
Spain, Sweden	10.000
Netherlands	20.000
Japan	30.000
Korea	40.000

Besides specifying the population, some definitions are based on the population density and size of the settlement. Rural settlements are considered to be low in population density within a dispersed tissue²³. The European Commission define the settlements as predominantly urban, intermediate or predominantly rural according to the percentage of population living in the local residential units. The share of population living in the local units of the settlement should be higher than %50 to be

²³ Erdem, 2012, p. 13.

defined as rural²⁴. The same approach is adopted by the OECD, which defines a settlement as rural, if the population density is lower than 150 inhabitant per km²⁵.

The population parameters are also used in the Turkish legislation. The Village Act (*Köy Kanunu*) defines rural settlements as settlement areas with a population under 2000 people²⁶. However, settlements with a population over 2000 may also have a rural character. In fact, defining the rural settlements only according to the criterion of population may lead to critical exclusions. The concept of rurality represents a direct human-nature relationship in a specific geography. Thus, inputs like the socio-cultural and economic life style should be included in the definitions, as well as the specific character of the built environment. The Village Act has some considerations on these issues in identifying the built environment. The act states that villages have common properties like a mosque, school, and pasture, with people living in compact or sprawling arrangements of houses with their fields, orchards and vineyards²⁷. However, there is an absence of social components, as well as a comprehensive physical definition.

The socio-cultural and economic components of rurality rarely feature in these rural settlement definitions. Nick Gallent defines rurality in terms of three types of concept: functional concepts, political and economic concepts, and social constructions of rurality²⁸. By emphasizing the socio-spatial diversities, a rural settlement is defined as as “Interconnections between socio-cultural constructs of rurality and nature..., and the actual lived experiences and practices of lives in these spaces”. From a similar perspective, the face-to-face relations, a strong solidarity in daily activities, the experiences and traditions forming daily life are identified by Mahmut Tezcan as forming the social structure of rural settlements²⁹.

²⁴ European Commission, 2006, p. 3.

²⁵ OECD, 2011, p. 3.

²⁶ The Village Act (*Köy Kanunu*) No: 442 has been adopted in 1924. With several changes, the rural settlement legislation is still in force.

²⁷ Translated from Article 2 of the Village Act.

²⁸ Gallent *et al.*, 2008, p. 7.

²⁹ Tezcan, 1970, pp. 151-182.

Another detailed definition is proposed by Ruşen Keleş in the *Dictionary of Urban Sciences (Kentbilim Terimleri Sözlüğü)*. Keleş also emphasizes the face-to-face relations between the local people and states that a rural settlement is a settlement with agriculture and animal husbandry as the main economic activities³⁰. Although agricultural activities and animal husbandry are the major sources of income in rural settlements, other economic activities such as tourism and mining are also significant economic sectors in some rural settlements. In fact, rural settlements have a multifunctional economic character where the different factors support each other in the current globalized world order³¹. A similar approach with a focus on major economic activities can be observed in Michael Bunce's description. He states that the economic sources of income in rural settlements are mainly generated from the primary resources, such as agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry and fishing³².

The definitions of rural settlements vary according to the different parameters used, as mentioned before. However, those based on the definitions of urban settlements and using specific parameters tend to exclude factors such as population, density and economic activity. The most significant feature of rural settlements is the relationship between humans and nature. This relationship is mutual in terms of physical interaction. The form of the settlement and the economic activities are provided by nature, and the communities shape the natural environment while developing the land³³. This means that the communities live in harmony with nature on the rural settlements. By reason of their natural character, rural settlements are defined as the components of "natural circulation" while the urban areas are "artificial additions"³⁴.

As mentioned earlier, the inclusion of social components is crucial in defining rural settlements. A community living close to the nature, with strong relations between its members and a sense of belonging to the settlement, is an integral part of the concept

³⁰ Keleş, 1998, p. 93.

³¹ Erdem, 2012, p. 13.

³² Bunce, 1985, pp. 22-27.

³³ Erdem, 2012, p. 1.

³⁴ Erdem, 2012, p. 14. See also Spreiregen, 1965; Morris *et al.*, 2001.

of rurality. The physical formation of the settlement is highly affected by traditions, daily-life activities and the social structure of this specific community. Taking into account these considerations, rural settlements have gradually been defined in their socio-cultural and physical environment, as integral parts of the “rural landscape”.

2.1.2. Rural Landscape and Identity

The concept of landscape has long been debated. There are several definitions and all of them focus on the relationship between humans and the land. The definition provided by the Council of Europe on the European Landscape Convention is considered to take a comprehensive approach by stating “Landscape means an area, as perceived by people, whose character is the result of the action and interaction of natural and/or human factors”³⁵.

Research on the rural landscapes has mainly focused on its historic components. However, the rural landscapes, in general, are as integral part of the combination of the natural environment, the social existence of a local community and the physical environment shaped by the community’s traditional lifestyle and production patterns. Here, the cultural dimension of the rural landscapes is provided by the existence of a community in a specific geography. The local values produced by the ethnicity, social structure, traditions and rituals have impacts on both the natural and man-made environment, especially in rural areas³⁶.

Rural identities on the other hand, are directly created by the unique formations of the rural landscapes. The indigenous coexistence of the natural environment, a specific community and the built-up environment created through the historical process, which is defined as the rural landscape, creates the rural identity.

³⁵ Council of Europe, 2000, p. 2.

³⁶ Claval, 2005, p. 13.

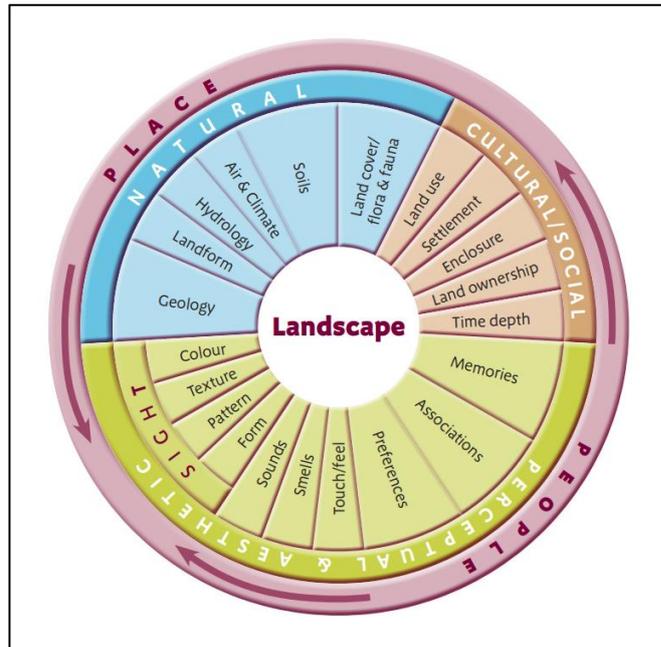


Figure 2.1. Different dimensions of the landscape (Tudor, 2014, Figure 2)

The term identity in general refers to the distinctive features of a settlement which distinguish it from other settlements³⁷. Thus, rural settlements should be defined on the basis of their identities in order to reflect their indigenous features. However, conventional definitions generally focus on the population and the physical structure of the settlements, as mentioned earlier. The typologies are developed according to these definitions rather than a consideration of the specific identities. The typological studies also concentrate on the physical components of settlements with the general tendency regarding the categorization of rural settlements since the 19th century has been primarily concerned with the physical setting of the man-made environment³⁸. The physical setting of a rural settlement includes its geographical location, the number and density of the buildings and the layout of the settlement³⁹. However, the

³⁷ Lynch, 1990, p. 8.

³⁸ Kohl, as the earliest researcher of the rural settlements, identifies different settlements according to their location. See Bunce, 1982.

³⁹ Erdem, 2012, pp. 117-130. See also Sharp, 1946; Brunce, 1982; Hill, 2003.

social contribution of the local community has been generally neglected in the characterization of rural settlements.

On the other hand, the characterization of a rural settlement in terms of its identity reflects various local values. A rural settlement is identified by its ethnicity, historical establishment, economic activities or geographical location, in accordance with their dominance. For instance, two different villages located on mountains can be identified differently due to their socio-cultural features: a village located on Çomakdağ is identified as a Yörük village due to the dominant ethnicity of its inhabitants, while another one in the Blacksea Region is called a *Yayla* (Highland) village, reflecting its cultural characteristics in accordance to the functional characteristics of the village. Although these two villages are both located on mountains, the dominance of different features leads to them being given different identifications. As a result, definitions should be based on the rural identities emerging from the indigenous rural landscape, instead of the limited typologies based on physical characteristics.

The existence of a remarkable natural and cultural heritage in the landscape of rural settlements has a significant impact on the formation of their identity. In reality, the components of the historical layers of cultural heritage are prominent in the formation of the unique character of the rural settlements. In this regard, the existence of archeological heritage, as defined in the scope of this study, becomes a fundamental component of the identity of a rural settlement within its surrounding landscape.

2.2. Archeological Heritage

Sites of archeological remains are the fundamental parts of the historical and physical integrity of the current built environment. As mentioned earlier, both urban and rural areas contain significant remains of former civilizations due to the continuous inhabitation of the geographically advantageous sites. Thus, archeological sites are

integral components of urban and rural identities⁴⁰. This has meant that the conservation of archeological heritage has always been at the core of settlement studies. Yet, earlier attitudes towards archeological heritage were not as comprehensive as in its currently developing scope.

The interest in searching for and exploring past civilizations dates back to the Renaissance in Europe⁴¹. Earlier approaches to archeological remains mainly concentrated on collecting the assets for individual collections. Archeology, as a science, developed from this predilection for researching ancient resources and remains and collecting the assets⁴². Not only did the remains aboveground attract the interest of archeologists but they also started to excavate those underground. Rather than simply collecting the remains, the quest for enlightenment about historical information concerning ancient civilizations became a specific objective of these excavations. Archeology became increasingly important as a provider of information which was not available from written sources. So, museology evolved from simply involving collecting the assets from ancient civilizations into an important resource for delving into human history.

Starting from the 18th century, the general approach towards archeological assets was presenting movable assets such as tools, sculptures and architectural pieces in museums. Especially in Europe, the archeological heritage started to be conceived of as valuable pieces of common cultural history and it acquired increasing symbolic values⁴³. In time, the emphasis shifted from single assets to the settlements they emanated from and an interest developed in uncovering the structural characteristics of these settlements.

At the beginning of the 19th century, interventions started to be made in ancient heritage sites in the form of the restoration, consolidation and repair of buildings that

⁴⁰ Aslan and Can, 2017, p. 1063.

⁴¹ Erder, 2007, p. 8.

⁴² Erdemir Tanyeri, 2001, p. 8; Eres, 2016, p. 158.

⁴³ Eres, 2013, p. 15.

were thought to have representational value⁴⁴. In the 20th century, the main concern became the presentation of archeological heritage and the dissemination of the knowledge embedded in it. This led to the remains starting to be observed on site (*in-situ*) rather than in museums (*ex-situ*)⁴⁵. As a result, the importance of excavations with site representation concerns became the focus of scientific studies.

Until 20th century, approaches towards archeological heritage concentrated on the presentation of single assets without any comprehensive conservation concern. It was in 20th century that the conservation of both *in-situ* and *ex-situ* remains became the focus of interventions on archeological sites. Together with the increasing recognition in the international scientific arena, archeology and archeological heritage became one of the most the significant concerns of the conservation of cultural heritage. With the contribution of the formulation of international declarations regarding good practice and the scientific studies that have been carried out since the second half of 20th century, archeology is now accepted as an ever-evolving, inter-disciplinary methodology for research into the history of humanity.

2.3. Development of the Conservation Approaches to the Archeological Heritage in Rural Landscapes

Within the scope of this thesis, current conservation approaches towards the archeological heritage existing in rural landscapes are investigated together with the progressive development of these approaches. As such, one particular, integrated approach is usually absent from conservation perspectives, and attitudes towards archeological heritage and rural landscapes have evolved separately⁴⁶. The related

⁴⁴ Jokilehto, 1999, pp. 75-87.

⁴⁵ For further information about *in-situ* and *ex-situ* concepts, see Braverman, 2014.

⁴⁶ One exclusion may be the IFLA Principles Concerning Rural Landscape as Heritage provided by ICOMOS in 2017.

developments are presented as follows, starting with the international approaches and the specific Turkish experience.

2.3.1. International Approaches to the Conservation of Archeological Heritage and Rural Landscapes

The development of international approaches towards the conservation of cultural heritage has been a comprehensive and integrative process. Both the term cultural heritage and the conservation principles are considered to be continually evolving and broadening concepts⁴⁷. In this development process, archeological heritage and rural landscape are mentioned in several documents. In this section, the results of the search of “archeological heritage/site” and “rural landscapes/settlements” within the international conservation approaches are presented (Figure 2.2).

The First International Congress of Classical Archeology, which took place in 1905, is considered to be one of the earliest attempts towards the conservation of cultural heritage⁴⁸. A large gathering of scholars, people representing universities, museums and governmental institutions met in the Parthenon at Athens. Archeology of different periods, excavations, museums, conservation of archeological assets and educational issues were the main topics of this congress, as a result of concepts developed in the course of 19th century practices⁴⁹.

The Athens Charter for the Restoration of Historic Monuments, as the first international document on the conservation of cultural heritage, was the outcome of another congress held in Athens in 1931. Although the main concern of the Athens Charter was the preservation of monumental buildings, there was a concern expressed for archeological heritage as well. The fourth resolution on the charter notes that, “Excavated sites which are not subject to immediate restoration should be reburied for

⁴⁷ Bilgin Altınöz, 2012, pp. 299-303.

⁴⁸ Jokilehto, 1999, pp. 396-397.

⁴⁹ Dyson, 2006, p. 131.

protection”. In addition, the general conservation approaches concerning education, rights of the public and their cooperation were also identified in this document.

The understanding of archeological sites as cultural heritage can also be observed in the protocol document of The Hague Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict in 1954. In fact, the protection of registered cultural properties was suggested to be effected by placing a specific emblem on them in times of war or armed conflicts.

Although archeological heritage conservation is considered to be a long standing practice, the identification of international principles specific to archeological practices only took place in the 1950s⁵⁰. The Recommendation on International Principles Applicable to Archeological Excavations was revealed by UNESCO in 1956. The most significant approach in this document was to prioritize the conservation of archeological assets and sites, as well as identifying management issues, such as the accessibility of the excavation sites, education of the community and the organization of administrative services. Another important concern of the recommendation was the evaluation of archeological assets within their environmental context. Article 31 of the Recommendation on International Principles Applicable to Archeological Excavations was dedicated to the return of movable elements to their countries of origin by noting:

“Excavation services and museums should lend one another assistance in order to ensure or facilitate the recovery of objects derived from clandestine excavations or theft, and of all objects exported in infringement of the legislation of the country of origin. It is desirable that each Member State should take the necessary measures to ensure this recovery”.

⁵⁰ Erder, 2007, p. 28.

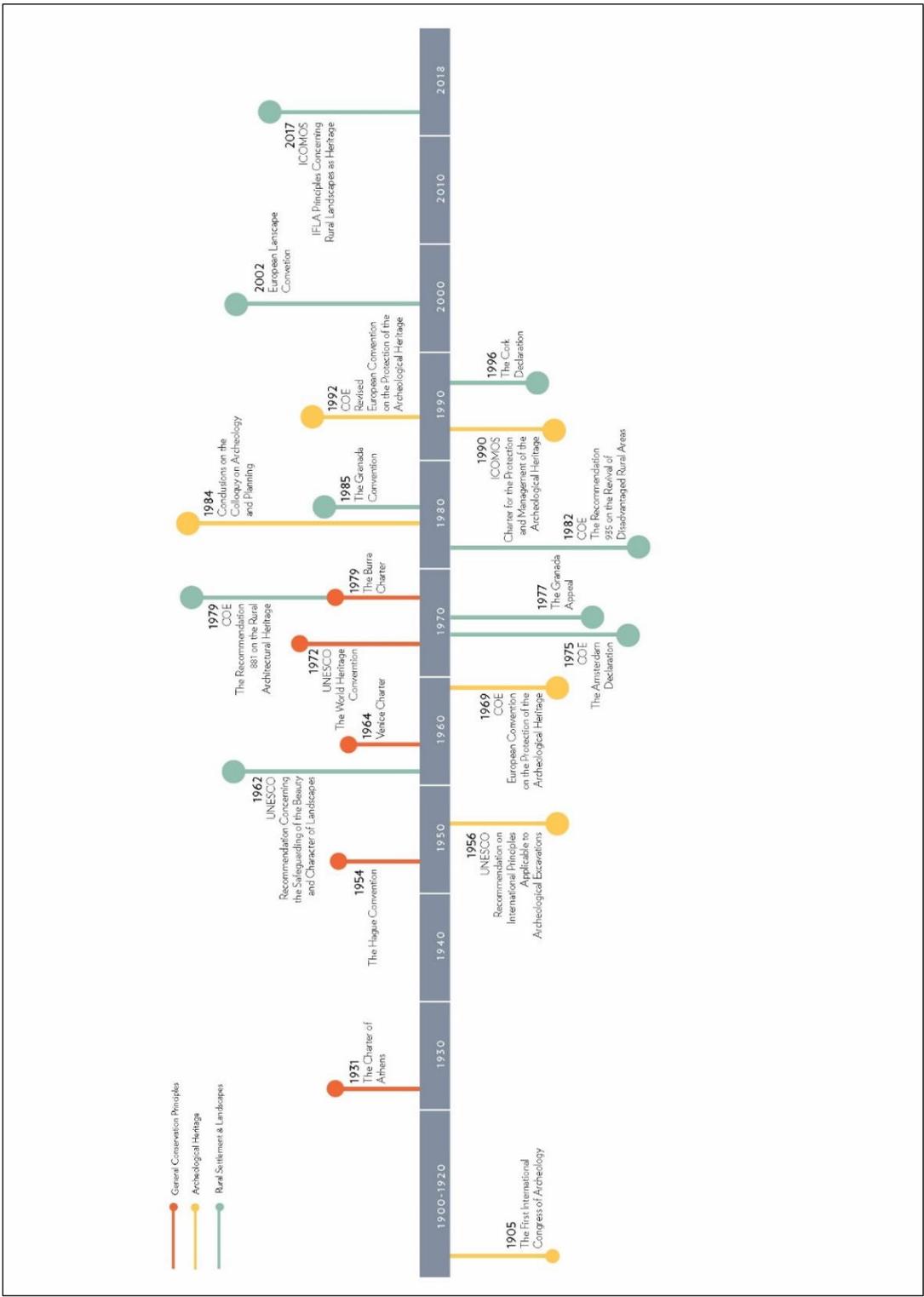


Figure 2.2. Timetable of the development of international conservation approaches towards cultural heritage

In the 1960s, landscapes started to be defined and discussed in international conservation forums. The Recommendation Concerning the Safeguarding of the Beauty and Character of Landscapes was issued by UNESCO in 1962, with consideration regarding natural landscapes within specific historical periods. Accordingly, the cultural importance of natural and man-made landscapes and sites was discussed in relation to their aesthetic values. This document is significantly substantial in terms of defining the major imperatives for the preservation and even the restoration of rural, natural and urban landscapes as noted in Article 1 as, “For the purpose of the present recommendation, the safeguarding of the beauty and character of landscapes and sites is taken to mean the preservation and, where possible, the restoration of the aspect of natural, rural and urban landscapes and sites, whether natural or man-made, which have a cultural or aesthetic interest or form typical natural surroundings.”, as well as the threat factors noted in Article 7. Landscape approaches to rural planning was also mentioned in this document as a protective measure by Articles 14 and 15 as:

“Urban and rural planning schemes should embody provisions defining the obligations which should be imposed to ensure the safeguarding of landscapes and sites, even unscheduled ones, situated on the territory affected.” (Article 14)

“Urban and rural planning schemes should be drawn up in order of urgency, specifically for towns or regions in process of rapid development, where the protection of the aesthetic or picturesque character of the town or region justifies the establishment of such schemes.” (Article 15)

The International Charter for the Conservation and Restoration of Monuments and Sites, also known as the Charter of Venice, was revealed by UNESCO, in 1964, and is considered fundamental, within the scope of the present study, as one of the landmarks for the development of international approaches towards the conservation of cultural heritage. Although the general emphasis rested on historical monuments, the scope of cultural heritage definition was enlarged to include the surrounding

environment of any historic monument, as a progressive approach in the 1960s. Article 1 of the Charter of Venice defines the concepts of historic monuments as follows:

“The concept of a historic monument embraces not only the single architectural work but also the urban or rural setting in which is found the evidence of a particular civilization, a significant development or a historic event. This applies not only to great works of art but also to more modest works of the past which have acquired cultural significance with the passing of time.”

Conserving cultural heritage on-site was another approach advocated in the Charter of Venice regarding the physical setting of assets by noting it in Article 7 as, “A monument is inseparable from the history to which it bears witness and from the setting in which it occurs. The moving of all or part of a monument cannot be allowed except where the safeguarding of that monument demands it or where it is justified by national or international interest of paramount importance”. By including “rural settings” in these definitions, the Charter of Venice is considered a significant document in the process of developing the conservation of archeological heritage in rural landscapes.

The European Convention on the Protection of the Archeological Heritage was issued by Council of Europe in 1969, as another document on archeological heritage⁵¹. The natural and physical setting of archeological heritage was also taken into consideration in Article 1, by noting, “The preservation and study of which help to retrace the history of mankind and its relation with the natural environment”. In addition, an integrated concept of conservation was aimed at in development plans by means of including financial and administrative approaches, as Article 5 describes.

In 1972, the World Heritage Convention was announced by UNESCO. This is accepted as an essential document by virtue of its integration of natural heritage into the field of cultural heritage conservation⁵². Both natural and cultural values are defined as a “shared heritage of humankind” i.e. world heritage. The significance of

⁵¹ The Convention was revised and republished in 1992.

⁵² Feilden and Jokilehto, 1998, p. 9.

the declaration lies in its comprehensive approach towards the definition of the term heritage by including the built and natural environments together with their ethnographical and anthropological components⁵³.

From the 1970s and 1980s onwards, rural settlements were at the core of international conservation approaches. Several recommendations and documents on rural heritage were issued. Although these concentrated on historical rural settlements, this process is significant in terms of fostering the development of rural studies. Stressing “the continuity of rural communities”, “characteristic villages” and “cultural heritage in countryside”, the Amsterdam Declaration issued by ICOMOS in 1975, integrated the concept of rurality into the wider conservation field. The Granada Appeal: Rural Architecture in Regional Planning was declared in the Symposium No: 2 of the European Programme of Pilot Projects in 1977, and recognizes the existence of threatening developments to rural heritage sites with an emphasis on the dangers of modernization⁵⁴. Furthermore, the correlation between rural architectural heritage and socio-economic and natural contexts was revealed. In the following years, recommendations made by the Council of Europe also concentrated on rural heritage. The revitalization of declining rural settlements, socio-economic approaches towards the conservation of rural heritage and the identification of threats created by socio-economic components were the major topics discussed in these recommendations.

While the rural architectural heritage was the center of concern of conservation studies at the international level, archeological heritage also stayed in the focus in the 1980s. In the concluding report of an international colloquium on Archeology and Planning, organized jointly by the Council of Europe and the Region of Tuscany in 1984, urban and rural developments were a prominent subject together with their effects on archeological heritage sites. In order to overcome the problems of conservation, the need for the integration of the values of archeological heritage into planning processes was emphasized in this document. A similar approach was adopted in The

⁵³ See Article 1.

⁵⁴ See Articles 3, 6 and 8.

Recommendation on the Protection and Enhancement, which was issued in 1989 by the Council of Europe. As its name highlights, the importance of planning practices for the conservation of archeological heritage sites was specified, and the necessity of completing ongoing inventories and identifying legislative, financial and technical measures was stressed⁵⁵.

In the 1990s archeological heritage management became a prominent issue due to a realization of the pressure exerted by spatial developments and illegal interventions. This resulted in the publishing of The Charter for the Protection and Management of the Archeological Heritage by ICOMOS in 1990. In order to prevent the damage caused by spatial development, the need for archeological heritage conservation to be included in planning activities was emphasized, in similarity to the former approaches, such as the international colloquium on Archeology and Planning. Principles regarding the administrative, legislative, financial and technical issues mainly concerning reconstruction, restoration, maintenance and excavations were recommended to be adopted by planning policies on a national level. Voicing a specific concern for the surrounding environment of archeological heritage and the need for maintenance and protection, Article 6 of this charter notes:

“The overall objective of archaeological heritage management should be the preservation of monuments and sites in situ, including proper long-term conservation and curation of all related records and collections etc. Any transfer of elements of the heritage to new locations represents a violation of the principle of preserving the heritage in its original context. This principle stresses the need for proper maintenance, conservation and management. It also asserts the principle that the archaeological heritage should not be exposed by excavation or left exposed after excavation if provision for its proper maintenance and management after excavation cannot be guaranteed.”

With the development of new concepts and approaches, a need for a revision of the European Convention on the Protection of the Archeological Heritage became apparent. The document, first drafted in 1969, was revised and re-issued in 1992. The

⁵⁵ Yıldırım Esen, 2014, p. 33.

integration of conservation policies into planning practices with the creation of interdisciplinary forum between archeologists and urban planners was the main focus of the revised version of this convention⁵⁶. Financial, educational and administrative issues were also the subjects of the focus of the convention.

Rural settlements were also subjects of interest in the 1990s. The Cork Declaration regarding rural development was released in 1996 by the European Commission. The uniqueness of rural areas was emphasized under the heading of “Aware” as: “that rural areas- which are the home of a quarter of the population and account for more than 80% of the territory of the European Union – are characterized by a unique cultural, economic and social fabric, an extraordinary patchwork of activities, and a great variety of landscapes (forest and farmland, unspoiled natural sites, villages and small towns, regions centers, small industries)”. This document is significant in terms of assigning value to rural areas and suggesting the conservation of these values by means of sustainable rural development.

In the 21st century, the concept and vision of cultural heritage has been broadened. The interpretation of cultural heritage, cultural routes, industrial heritage sites, intangible heritage, and heritage as a stimulus for economic development are some of the new concepts developed from the beginning of the 21st century in particular. In the context of this thesis, documents concerning rural landscapes are considered to be the most significant developments of the 21st century. Starting from the European Landscape Convention held in 2000 by the Council of Europe, rural landscapes have been the subject of studies on the conservation of cultural heritage. For instance, Article 2 of the European Landscape Convention includes the definitions and planning, management and conservation principles of “landscapes” covering natural, urban, peri-urban and rural areas. Although a specific emphasis was not placed on rural landscapes, this document has significance regarding the integration of

⁵⁶ An international cooperation was established as a result of this approach, which was thought to provide a suitable background for exchanging knowledge and experience on archeological heritage conservation.

landscapes into planning and conservation policies. Some of the specific articles of this convention on awareness-raising, education, identification, implementation and monitoring aimed at securing the conservation and continuity of landscapes.

As the most comprehensive and most recent international document in terms of the scope of this study, the IFLA Principles Concerning Rural Landscapes as Heritage were adopted by the 19th ICOMOS General Assembly in 2017. In general, this document provides guidelines for the sustainable transformation of rural landscapes, with specific concerns for the issues of ethics, culture and environment using a multi-scale approach. An all-embracing definition of the rural landscape is formulated by noting that “all rural areas are landscapes”. Accordingly, rural landscapes are considered the product of interactions between humans and nature. Such interactions are defined by means of the production of food and use of other natural resources. Cultural significance provided by local communities was also emphasized in the definition noted in Chapter 1, Section A as:

“For the purpose of this document, rural landscapes are terrestrial and aquatic areas co-produced by human-nature interaction used for the production of food and other renewable natural resources, via agriculture, animal husbandry and pastoralism, fishing and aquaculture, forestry, wild food gathering, hunting, and extraction of other resources, such as salt. Rural landscapes are multifunctional resources. At the same time, all rural areas have cultural meanings attributed to them by people and communities: all rural areas are landscapes.”

In addition, rural landscapes are accepted as heritage sites reflecting the tangible and intangible heritage of rural areas. Rural identities are also included in the definitions as rural landscapes providing a sense of identity representing economic, physical, socio-cultural and natural components. Conservation of the natural and cultural components of the rural landscapes is considered crucial for the future sustainability of human existence. Accordingly, threats, such as the changing demographic, cultural, structural and environmental values of rural landscapes are identified. Due to the inexorable processes of transformation in rural landscapes, conservation policies need

to be formulated with a view to the management of change. Identification, documentation, the creation of inventories and catalogues, the integration of local communities as a basic source of knowledge, as well as of public institutions, NGO's and universities are all considered as components of understanding the heritage context of rural landscapes. For the integrated conservation of rural landscapes, several principles are described for the protection, sustainable management and transmission of the identified heritage.

As additional sources for the development at an international level of the conservation of rural areas, The Village Design Guides and The EU Rural Development Policy 2014-2020 should be noted. Different examples of The Village Design Guides identify design parameters according to the needs of the local communities⁵⁷. With their consideration of the conservation and sustainability of rural identities within their physical and socio-cultural components, these guidelines are intended as an interdisciplinary approach to courses of implementation. The EU Rural Development Policy is another document which was issued by European Commission in 2014. It describes rural planning policies with objectives for the economic, social and environmental development of rural areas.

2.3.2. The Conservation of Archeological Heritage and Rural Landscapes in the Turkish Legislative Context

In the context of the global developments, the Turkish experience is analyzed under two separate headings in this section: legislation on conservation of archeological heritage, and rural landscapes.

⁵⁷ For some examples of Village Design Guidelines, see Asrav, 2015, p. 28 , n. 26.

2.3.2.1. The Conservation of Archeological Heritage in the Turkish Legislative Context

As mentioned earlier, Turkey is very rich in archeological heritage from prehistoric times through to the end of the medieval, Byzantine and Seljuk periods. Thus, archeological studies have a special significance in Turkey, and during the modernization period, the earlier practices of archeology have been carried out since the beginning of the 19th century⁵⁸. The initial investigations were conducted by foreign archeologists during the Ottoman period, in a search for the traces of ancient Greek culture and the subsequent civilizations in Anatolia⁵⁹. As the interest in antiquities increased with these studies, the establishment of the Ottoman Imperial Museum took place in 1869. However, the participation of foreign archeologists led to antiquities being removed from their original locations and exported to Western Europe. In addition, modern settlements had grown up in the areas within and around the remains of ancient cities and had used the foundations of the ruined structures as well as archeological objects as spolia⁶⁰. The first legal regulation on the conservation of cultural heritage, *Asar-ı Atika Nizamnamesi*⁶¹, was promulgated in 1869 by Osman Hamdi Bey and included the protection of antiquities⁶². With this regulation, the export of antiquities was partially restricted. The concept of the conservation of archeological heritage gradually evolved until the end of Ottoman period, by the following series of revisions of this legal regulation in 1874, 1884 and 1906. The regulations on excavations, classification of archeological objects and the strict prohibition of the export of archeological objects were the main concerns of these regulations. As opposed to the developments in western societies, the main focus of

⁵⁸ Özdoğan, 1998, p. 112.

⁵⁹ The permissions for the archeological excavations were given by the Ottoman Empire to foreign missions in the 1840s, see Eres, 2016, p. 164.

⁶⁰ Eres, 2016, p. 165.

⁶¹ There were earlier regulations on cultural assets with no specific conservation approach. Since the focus of this study is archeological sites, the development of conservation legislation is presented within this scope. For detailed information about the regulations on the conservation of cultural heritage see Madran and Özgönül, 2011.

⁶² Osman Hamdi Bey, the renowned figure of the Turkish archeology, was the director of the Ottoman Imperial Museum (today's Istanbul Archeological Museum): see Özdoğan, 1998, p. 115.

archeological studies was related to museums rather than ideologies about nationalism⁶³.

The real importance of archeology and archeological heritage conservation as a discipline were not recognized until the establishment of the Turkish Republic in 1923. Archeology and the excavation of ancient settlements received an impetus from the endeavors of Mustafa Kemal Atatürk, with a view to revealing a bolstering the identity of the new Republic⁶⁴. The Turkish Historical Society (Türk Tarih Kurumu) was established in 1935 and the first excavations carried out by Turkish teams were conducted in Alacahöyük and Ahlatlıbel under the auspices of this society. Similarly, educational approaches to archeology as a discipline were also developed as well as new concepts such as open-air museums⁶⁵. The Museum of Anatolian Civilizations in Ankara was another establishment reflecting the ideological approaches of the Turkish Republic by exhibiting the remains of Hittite civilizations from its inception.

The establishment of the High Council of Historical Assets and Monuments (Gayrimenkul Eski Eserler ve Anıtlar Yüksek Kurulu - GEEAYK) in 1951 as the first institution promoting the conservation of cultural heritage is considered the most significant initiative in the field of conservation in Turkey. The registration of historical assets and sites, and identification of conservation principles were assigned to the responsibility of this council by Law No: 1710 in 1973⁶⁶. This law is considered to constitute a milestone in conservation legislation in Turkey, by bringing into its core concerns the definition of “site” and “conservation area” for the first time⁶⁷. However, the conservation approaches of GEEAYK, together with the legislative

⁶³ Serin, 2008, p. 218.

⁶⁴ Archeological studies in the early years of Republican Period concentrated on the Neolithic and Bronze Age periods in order to support the idea of Turks being earliest civilizations in the Anatolian region, as noted in the Turkish History Thesis (*Türk Tarih Tezi*). For further information, see İnan, 1939; Özdoğan, 2012.

⁶⁵ The first departments of history and archeology were established in Ankara University and Istanbul University during that period: see Özdoğan, 2006; Serin, 2008, p. 219.

⁶⁶ Until the declaration of this Law, the legal regulations issued in 1906 were adopted and used by the Turkish Republic.

⁶⁷ Madran and Özgönül, 2011, p. 5.

restrictions have been mainly focused on monumental and historical buildings as single objects since 1973. In this process, the surrounding environment and the physical setting of the cultural property was neglected, and reversible and irreversible interventions were carried out. The irreversible effects of conservation interventions were experienced especially in the rural areas containing archeological heritage. The historical layering in rural areas was perceived as damaging the cultural properties, and rural settlements were removed from the area hosting remains of the ancient settlements.

The enactment of Law No: 1710 signaled a new approach towards the conservation of cultural heritage by including consideration of the surrounding environments of monuments and historical buildings, as well as archeological heritage. Communities are also included in the definition of “site” in the Article 1 of this Law. This article also defines “archeological sites” as areas containing buried, underwater or unearthed remains of an ancient settlement or former civilizations. However, the concern for historical values on an environmental scale was to be developed by the enactment of Law No: 2863 in 1983. New concepts such as “cultural heritage” and “conservation” were included in this Law. The scope of site definition was also extended by including social and economic features⁶⁸. The Turkish Ministry of Culture and Tourism (T.C. Kültür ve Turizm Bakanlığı) was empowered with the responsibility for the conservation of archeological sites as well as other types of cultural heritage. In addition, a definition of the “conservation plan” was published for the first time.

With several additions and changes, Law No: 2863 is still in force as the basic legislation on the conservation of cultural heritage in Turkey. Currently, this Law includes the definitions, regulations on interventions and the institutional organization necessary for the decision making and implementation processes. Article 6 of Law No: 2863 defines archeological heritage as a “cultural property” and cultural property is, in turn, defined as “movable and immovable property on the ground, underground

⁶⁸ Article 3/a of the Law No: 1710 of 1973.

or underwater, regarding science, culture, religion and fine arts of prehistoric and historic eras or that is of unique scientific and cultural value for social life before and after recorded history”.

As mentioned earlier, the definitions of “site” and “archeological site” were decided by Law No: 2863 in 1983. In relation to this Law, Enactment No: 658 was established in 1999 by the High Council of the Conservation of Cultural and Natural Heritage (Kültür ve Tabiat Varlıklarını Koruma Yüksek Kurulu), which defines archeological sites in terms of a grading system, with the exception of Urban Archeological Sites. Accordingly, 1st, 2nd and 3rd degree, and urban archeological sites, together with conservation and use regulations for each site are defined in this Enactment. Current regulations and definitions regarding this enactment are presented below⁶⁹. Currently, 17081 archeological sites are designated in Turkey (Table 2.4)⁷⁰. 14 of them are declared as World Heritage site by UNESCO (Table 2.5)⁷¹.

Table 2.3. Definitions and Regulations of the Archeological Sites

Grade	Definition	Regulations
1 st Degree Archeological Site	Sites on which any building activity is allowed except for excavation regarding scientific research	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Obligatory infrastructural implementation is to be evaluated by the conservation council with the opinion of Museum Directorate and excavation director. - No new agricultural cultivation is allowed except seasonal agricultural activities. Additionally, greenhouse cultivation is allowed only if the conservation council approves. - Agricultural plowing and cultivation of new trees is not allowed on the sites containing mounds and tumuli. - Gathering of stone, sand, earth etc. is not allowed as well as mining activities.

⁶⁹ The information in this table, regarding the Enactment No: 658, was translated from Turkish by the author. For the original document, see URL 2.

⁷⁰ This table is produced according to the information obtained from URL 3.

⁷¹ This table is produced according to the information obtained from URL 4.

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Construction of itineraries, squares, open air car parking areas, WC, ticket offices, security building etc. is allowed only if the conservation council approves. - If containing public cemeteries, burial is allowed. - Land amalgamation and subdivision are allowed only if the conservation council approves.
2 nd Degree Archeological Site	Sites on which new building activities are not allowed except for excavations related to scientific research. The conservation and use regulations are identified by the conservation council.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Repair and maintenance of the new buildings on these sites, which are currently used, are regulated by the enactment. - All regulations identified for the 1st degree archeological sites are valid for the 2nd degree archeological sites.
3 rd Degree Archeological Site	Sites on which new operations are allowed by regulations.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Temporary building regulations will be in force until a conservation plan is prepared. If a former plan exists, these regulations must follow its decisions on building density. Additionally, compatible functions, building heights, construction techniques and materials, and obligatory infrastructural implementations must be identified. - A conservation plan must be prepared. - For permissions for constructions, drilling excavations must be carried out by the experts of the responsible museum directorate, and the approval of the conservation council is obligatory. - Land amalgamation and subdivision are allowed only if the conservation council approves. Gathering of stone, sand, earth etc. is not allowed as well as mining activities. - Wind power plants are allowed if the conservation council approves. - Maricultural and aquacultural activities are regulated by the enactment.
Urban Archeological Site	Archeological sites which contains cultural	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - An inventory of the archeological vestiges must be prepared.

	properties and urban tissues defined in the Article 6 of Law No: 2869.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A conservation plan must be prepared by defining functions, building heights, construction techniques and materials, and obligatory infrastructural implementations in harmony with the traditional tissue. - A restitution project for the buildings which are defined as cultural properties and constructed on the foundations of the earlier structures, is allowed to be prepared and implemented, with the approval of the conservation council - Repair, maintenance and restoration projects for the cultural properties, which are assigned to be protected, are allowed if the conservation council approves.
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Table 2.4. Designated Archeological Sites in Turkey in 2018 (URL 3)

Archeological Sites According to the Degrees	Number
1 st Degree Archeological Sites	11340
2 nd Degree Archeological Sites	762
3 rd Degree Archeological Sites	1867
Mixed Archeological Sites (1 st and 2 nd , 1 st and 3 rd , 2 nd and 3 rd , 1 st , 2 nd and 3 rd degree archeological sites)	1898
Archeological sites under designation process	839
Archeological and Urban Sites	40
Archeological and Historical Sites	15
Archeological-Historical-Urban Sites	3
Archeological and Natural Sites	311
Archeological-Natural-Urban Sites	9
Archeological-Natural-Historical Sites	5
Archeological-Natural-Historical-Urban Sites	2
TOTAL	17081

Table 2.5. Archeological heritage sites in Turkey in the UNESCO World Heritage List (URL 4)

Heritage Sites Including Archeological Heritage	Designation Year
Göreme National Park and the Rock Sites of Cappadocia	1985
Historic Areas of Istanbul	1985
Hattusha: the Hittite Capital	1986
Nemrut Dağ	1987
Hierapolis-Pamukkale	1988
Xanthos-Letoon	1988
Archeological Site of Troy	1998
Neolithic Site of Çatalhöyük	2012
Pergamon and Its Multi-Layered Cultural Landscape	2014
Ephesus	2015
Diyarbakır Fortress and Hevsel Gardens Cultural Landscape	2015
Archeological Site of Ani	2016
Aphrodisias	2017
Göbekli Tepe	2018

2.3.2.2. Legislations and Implementations Regarding Rural Landscapes

The earliest legal regulations on rural settlements were defined by the Village Act No: 442 (*442 Sayılı Köy Kanunu*) in 1924. In general, this law includes the definitions of villages, borders of the settlement, identification of the agricultural lands, and regulations on organizing the social and administrative aspects of daily life. As mentioned earlier, the definition of a rural settlement is based on the population criterion in Article 1 as settlement areas with a population under 2000 people. Although this definition is not extensively detailed in terms of the social and physical aspects of rural settlements, Article 2 includes some limited considerations on the built environment by stating that villages have common properties like a mosque, school, and pasture with people living in compact or sprawling housing with their fields, orchards and vineyards. With the emphasis on “common properties” and articles on the building regulations for houses, construction of public buildings and infrastructure,

and obligatory collective works, this act considers the local community as one of the main components of rural settlements⁷². In fact, a representative (*muhtar*) and a council composed of the elected elders of the village, are defined and authorized as the local bodies responsible for village affairs. With several changes, the Village Act is still the main legal regulation for defining the rural settlements in Turkey.

Together with the Village Act, the establishment of the Ministry of Agriculture (Ziraat Vekaleti) in 1924, was one of the significant development of the new Turkish Republic with specific approaches to rural development. The name of this governmental institution was changed several times by including and excluding the concepts “village affairs”, “food”, “livestock” and “forestry”⁷³.

Starting from 1963, Five Year Development Plans were implemented by State Planning Organization (Devlet Planlama Teşkilatı) with particular approaches to rural settlements. In fact, the problems regarding rural development were one of the main concerns of these plans⁷⁴. In addition, rural development plans were prepared on a regional scale starting from the 1970s. The main objectives of these plans were the development of agriculture and animal husbandry, and the provision of basic services such as drinking water⁷⁵. The earliest example is the Rural Development Plan of Çorum Çankırı, which was supported by the World Bank.

As the main legal regulation on settlements and building activities, The Development Act No: 3194 (*3194 Sayılı İmar Kanunu*) was enacted in 1985. Together with those for urban areas, building regulations for rural settlements are defined in this Act, which

⁷² See Articles 2, 7, 13, 14 and 15.

⁷³ The name of the ministry was changed in:

- 1974 as the Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Livestock
- 1981 as the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry
- 1983 as the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Village Affairs
- 1991 as the Ministry of Agriculture and Village Affairs
- 2011 as the Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Livestock
- 2018 as the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry.

⁷⁴ Erdem, 2012, p. 27.

⁷⁵ The earliest example is the Rural Development Plan of Çorum Çankırı, which was supported by the World Bank in 1976. Other examples are Erzurum, Bingöl-Muş, Yozgat, Erzincan-Sivas, and Ordu-Giresun. For further information, see Erdem, 2012, p. 29.

is still in force, although with several changes. Accordingly, new housing regulations are defined with specific emphasis on compatibility with the vernacular tissue and local architectural characteristics of the rural settlements⁷⁶. Additionally, the granting of permissions and control of the building activities in the settled area (*köy yerleşik alanı*) are assigned to the local administrative body *muhtarlık*.

The Pasture Act No: 4342 (*4342 Sayılı Mera Kanunu*) is another legal regulation affecting rural settlements, which was enacted in 1998. Conservation and control of the pasture areas by specific regulations aims to improve the quality of the pastures, and ensure their sustainability. As one of the main economic activities of rural communities, animal husbandry is supported by this act, with the assignment of designated pasture lands to village legal entities (*köy tüzel kişiliği*).

In the 2000s, a growing interest in rural settlements was apparent in the projects and implementations of the governmental institutions. For instance, The National Rural Development Strategy (*Ulusal Kırsal Kalkınma Planı*) in 2006 includes approaches to the conservation of rural settlements by noting the major objective being to “provide the development and the sustainability of the working and living conditions of the rural community with the consideration of the local potentials and resources, and conservation of natural and cultural properties”⁷⁷.

Similarly, a project was prepared by the Ministry of Public Works and Settlement (İmar ve İskan Bakanlığı) in 2008 for defining regulations for the buildings of rural settlements: Prevalence of Proper Structuring Consistent to the Regional Pattern and Architectural Character in Rural Settlements (*Kırsal Alanlarda Yöresel Doku ve Mimari Özelliklere Uygun Yapılaşmanın Yaygınlaştırılması*). In accordance with this, projects for the Kayseri and Balıkesir provinces were prepared by the ministry with the collaboration of the Mimar Sinan Fine Arts University in 2008 and 2010. Similar

⁷⁶ This statement was included in the Act No: 648 (*648 Sayılı Kanun Hükmünde Kararname*) in 2011, see URL 5.

⁷⁷ The information regarding the National Rural Development Strategy was translated from Turkish by the author. For the original document, see URL 6.

studies have been carried out in other selected sites: Afyonkarahisar, Erzincan, Hatay, Kahramanmaraş, Malatya and Trabzon⁷⁸. Another project on rural settlements was carried out by the Ministry of Public Works and Settlement with the support of TÜBİTAK in 2010 and completed in 2015: Rural Planning Focusing on Conservation (*Koruma Odaklı Kırsal Alan Planlaması - KOKAP*)⁷⁹. With the collaboration of the Karadeniz Technical University and the Selçuk University, a model was proposed. In preparation for the implementation of the project, studies were started in 2016. The on-going project of Rural Planning Focusing on Conservation and Identification of Building Regulations Based on Local Characteristics and Needs in Villages (*Kırsal Alan Planlaması Modeli Uygulaması ve Köylerde Yöresel Özellikler ve İhtiyaçlar Dahilinde Yapılaşma Koşullarının Belirlenmesi Projesi – KODAKAP*), aims support the preparation of village design guidelines and produce guides and regulations. Accordingly, seven pilot districts have been selected: Kartepe (Kocaeli), Gürün (Sivas), Söke (Aydın), Erzin (Hatay), Halfeti (Şanlıurfa), Acıgöl (Nevşehir), and Çamlıhemşin (Rize)⁸⁰.

Despite these developments, the Metropolitan Municipality Act No: 6360 (*6360 Sayılı On Dört İlde Büyükşehir Belediyesi ve Yirmi Yedi İlçe Kurulması ile Bazı Kanun ve Kanun Hükmünde Kararnamelerde Değişiklik Yapılmasına Dair Kanun*) was issued in 2012, and has been affecting the identity and character of rural settlements which are located within the boundaries of metropolitan provinces. This Act introduces fourteen new metropolitan municipalities and empowers these municipalities within the provincial administrative boundaries. This has meant that the status of villages located in these provinces has been changed to “neighborhood”, which is a component of urban areas, and their responsibilities were transferred to the municipalities. As a

⁷⁸ URL 7.

⁷⁹ The project was completed by the The Ministry of Environment and Urbanization (T.C. Çevre ve Şehircilik Bakanlığı), which was established in 2011 with the delegation of powers from the Ministry of Public Works and Settlement.

⁸⁰ URL 8.

result, the local values of these villages are threatened by the centralization of local power and the urbanization of the rural landscapes⁸¹.

To sum up, rural settlements in Turkey are regulated by Acts No: 442 and 3194, by means of definitions, building regulations and administrative issues. In addition, the Metropolitan Municipality Act No: 6360 affects the status of the rural settlements and identifies their regulatory conditions. Additionally, the projects of the Ministry of Environment and Urbanization on rural development planning, provide local regulations with an approach to conservation embodying the place-specific values of rural settlements. However, the implementation processes of these rules and regulations has not been experienced yet. Moreover, the definitions of rural settlements are restricted by the population criterion with a limited concern for local socio-cultural characteristics, and several rural settlements have lost their status as villages due to the recent legislation.

2.3.2.3. Different Types of Interventions and Approaches towards the Archeological Heritage in a Rural Setting

With the shift in the paradigm of conservation of cultural heritage from conservation on single monument scale to environmental protection, rural landscapes including archeological heritage now exist in different contexts, according to the differences in the relationship between settlements and heritage sites. Accordingly, a basic classification of rural landscapes with archeological heritage can be developed. In this classification, both physical and socio-cultural interaction are taken into consideration in the scope of this thesis. The physical interaction, location of the rural settlement, site designations regarding archeological heritage and built environment are evaluated in this context. In socio-cultural interaction, the interrelationship between the local community and the archeological site is examined. As a result, three main categories can be identified: relocated rural settlements, rural settlements overlapping and

⁸¹ Savaş Yavuzçehre, 2016, p. 297.

integrated with an archeological heritage site and rural settlements existing separately from the archeological context.

2.3.2.3.1. Rural Settlements Relocated from Their Original Archeological Context

As mentioned earlier, conservation approaches in the early 20th century focused on individual monuments. Before the advent of a more comprehensive consideration of cultural heritage within its socio-cultural and physical environments in the 1980s, the rural settlements located on or near an archeological site were removed to nearby locations⁸². As a result, this type of rural settlements constitutes a distinct category in this study of rural landscapes. As the earliest examples, Aphrodisias-Geyre, Stratonikeia-Eskihisar, and The Thousand and One Churches-Karadağ Region are selected and explained below to illustrate this type of coexistence. In the case selection, the existence of the former studies on these settlements were sought, so as to observe the consequences of implementations.

Aphrodisias - Geyre

The archeological site of Aphrodisias and the village of Geyre are located in southwestern Turkey within the boundaries of the Province of Aydın.

Starting from the Neolithic period, the ancient city of Aphrodisias was inhabited continuously by successive civilizations. The city was one of the important settlements of Caria and became a bishopric center in the 4th century CE⁸³. Its cultural and archeological significance depends on the unique finds of sculptures and buildings and has educational significance on an international level⁸⁴. The excavations were started

⁸² Madran and Özgönül, 2011, p. 5.

⁸³ Alpaslan, 2015, p. 83.

⁸⁴ Dinler and İzol, 1983, p. 16.

in 1904 by a French engineer, Paul Gaudin, and continued until the middle of the 20th century with foreign excavation teams. The site was excavated by New York University after 1961, when Prof. Dr. Kenan Erim started his research on Aphrodisias⁸⁵. The ancient city was designated as a World Heritage Site by UNESCO in 2017. The Temple of Aphrodite, the tetrapylon and the theatre are some of the outstanding remains of this site.



Figure 2.3. Aphrodisias-Geyre, aerial photograph of the present-day rural landscape (URL 9)

The village of Geyre, on the other hand, is a rural settlement currently located to the west of the archeological site. The present-day settlement has its origins in the Old Geyre Village, the origins of which date back to the 19th century⁸⁶. The old village was discovered by the photographer Ara Güler in 1958. The old village was originally built on the remains of Aphrodisias by using the remains of ancient structures in the

⁸⁵ URL 10.

⁸⁶ It is also stated by Güçer in 2004 that the village was established in 17th or 18th century. However, the buildings found on the site in the 1960s were dated back to the 19th century. For further information see Dinler and İzol, 1983.

construction of the village structures. Quite apart from the archeological remains, the old village was also valuable for its traditional tissue. This consisted of traditional buildings with a timber-framed masonry structure using rubble stone, wood lath (*bağdadı*), and mudbrick infill (*hımış*) techniques.

After the documentation of the site by Ara Güler, Aphrodisias attracted the attention of governmental institutions and issues related to its conservation were then discussed. Later, the village was expropriated by the Ministry of Culture for the sake of archeological investigations and the conservation of excavated structures⁸⁷. Accordingly, the ‘modern’ village was moved to the west of its original location within a distance of 2 km, between the years 1960 and 1970⁸⁸. In this process, only a small number of the traditional buildings were designated⁸⁹.

The traditional tissue of the former village was destroyed by forcing the local community to move to another location. The building materials were dismantled. On the other hand, the designated buildings, which remained in-situ, were assigned to new functions⁹⁰. Three of these were documented within the scope of a study conducted in 1983 on the relocation and the exploration of the houses of the village⁹¹.

The removal of the rural settlement caused an interruption in the interaction of Aphrodisias with rural settlement, and archeological site was separated from its socio-cultural environment. Likewise, the traditional tissue of the former village of Geyre was destroyed. In addition, the context of the relationship between the local community and nature changed, and the organic formation of the settlement disappeared. In fact, the current morphology of the village is quite different from that of its predecessor. As a result of a plan prepared for the new settlement in the course

⁸⁷ Dinler and İzol, 1983, p. 15.

⁸⁸ The removal of the village was also justified by the destructive effects of an earthquake which took place in 1956: Alpaslan, 2015, p. 83.

⁸⁹ Dinler and İzol, 1983, p. 16.

⁹⁰ Topaloğlu, 2017, p. 26.

⁹¹ Dinler and İzol, 1983.

of the relocation process, the village currently has a grid-pattern physical structure (Figure 2.6).



Figure 2.4. Photographs of the old village of Geyre taken by the renowned photographer Ara Güler in 1958 (URL 1)

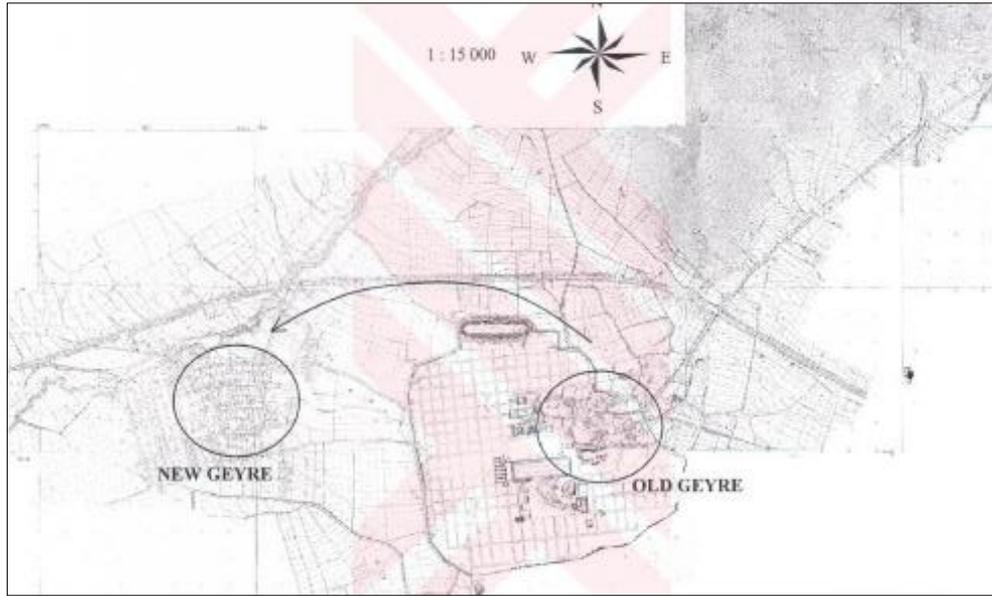


Figure 2.5. Old and New Geyre, site plan (Güçer, 2004, Figure 5.9)



Figure 2.6. Geyre Village, aerial view (URL 9)

Stratonikeia - Eskihisar

The case of Stratonikeia and Eskihisar represents another significant example of relocation interventions on rural settlements. The archeological site of Stratonikeia and the village of Eskihisar are located within the boundaries of the Province of Muğla. The ancient city of Stratonikeia was included in the Tentative Lists of UNESCO in 2015⁹². Stratonikeia was continuously inhabited from the Late Bronze Age until Republican period, and the archeological remains at present visible in the present-day site, mostly belong to the Hellenic, Roman and Medieval periods⁹³. In addition, the traditional tissue of the former village of Eskihisar can still be seen on the site, something also noted in the description by UNESCO⁹⁴. The buildings represent the characteristics of the traditional architecture of the territory of Muğla, with the use of rubble stone and timber as construction materials. Because of the fact that the village was founded on the archeological remains, the use of spolia is another characteristic of the traditional buildings on site.



Figure 2.7. Stratonikeia-Eskihisar, aerial view (URL 9)

⁹² URL 11.

⁹³ Kızıl Aydoğdu, 2012, p. 71.

⁹⁴ The traditional tissue of the old village of Eskihisar is noted as “remarkable examples of civil architecture” by its components such as the streets, square, Turkish bath, mosque, coffee-houses (*kahvehane*) and commercial buildings: see URL 11.

In contrast to the case of Aphrodisias – Geyre, earthquakes were the dominant factor in the relocation of the village, together with the conservation concerns about the archeological remains. In fact, an earthquake which took place in 1957, caused the first relocation of the village of old Eskihisar to the northwest of its original location, where a disaster housing area was designated by the former Ministry of Public Works and Settlement (Figure 2.8). However, the designation of the 1st and 3rd degree archeological sites in 1978 also led to the dereliction of the archeological site and the restrictions on the built environment. In addition, a coal reserve was discovered at this new location of the village in the 1980s, and the village was relocated once more to the west, at its current location (Figure 2.7).

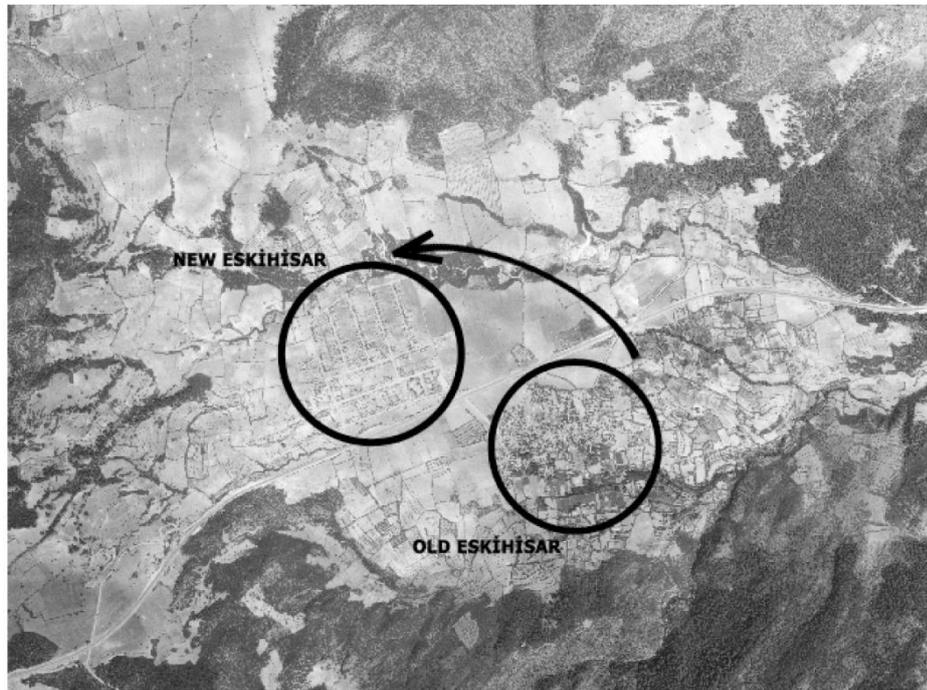


Figure 2.8. Aerial photograph showing the relocation of the old village of Eskihisar in 1974 (Kızıl Aydoğdu, 2012, Figure 3.15)

The architectural heritage of the old village of Eskihisar, together with the archeological remains of Stratonikeia have both been threatened by these two relocation processes. As in the Geyre case, traditional buildings fall into ruin because of lack of use and the general dereliction of the site. This has meant that the archeological site decisions together with the coal mining policies of the governmental institutions, have destroyed the values of the rural landscape, on which the rural settlement of Eskihisar and the remains of the ancient city of Stratonikeia once co-existed. The agricultural land surrounding the site, the main economic resource of the local community, has also been threatened by the coal mining activities. As a result of these developments, the rural identity of the village of Eskihisar has been compromised by the interventions in its physical setting and economic activities.



Figure 2.9. Stratonikeia, present-day situation with the old village houses (URL 12 [left]; URL 13 [right])

The Thousand and One Churches - Karadağ Region

The Karadağ region is distinguished from its surrounding territory by containing significant remains of Christian churches together with other structures, such as residential buildings, cisterns, chamber tombs and other structures⁹⁵. As also

⁹⁵ Ramsay and Bell, 2008, p. 7.

mentioned by William Mitchell Ramsay in 1891, the villages of Madenşehir and Değle are located within the remains of the ancient city. These villages are currently located within the boundaries of the province of Karaman.

Similarly to the former cases, the rural settlements of Madenşehir and Değle have also been under threat because of the designation of the archeological site regarding the remains of the Thousand and One Churches in 1976. Although these villages have not been relocated by the governmental interventions, the local community suffers from the restrictions on the archeological site. This has meant that even agricultural activities are prohibited in and around the rural settlements. The villagers engage in animal husbandry as the only source of income available to them due to these restrictors on agriculture. As a result of such regulations, the population of the village of Madenşehir fell after the 1980s, so that the local community left the village and moved to a new village to the east of its original location.



Figure 2.10. Karadağ Region, aerial view (URL 9)

2.3.2.3.2. Rural Settlements Overlapping with Archeological Sites

Forming the second type, overlapping cases represent the most significant examples of the coexistence of archeological sites and rural settlements. In these cases, parts, or the entirety of rural settlements are physically intermingled with archeological sites. The direct interaction and integration between the rural community and archeological remains can be observed in these cases in terms of both the physical and socio-cultural structures. One prominent characteristic of these overlapping cases is the historical layering of the built environment so as to include remains belonging to different periods. Because of this, new building activities in archeological sites are forbidden in all the legal regulations after the 1970s. The rural settlements integrated with archeological sites have generally been established in earlier periods, and incorporate traditional tissue, with its own historical value. Herakleia ad Latmos-Kapıkırı, Erythrai-Ildır, and Assos-Behramkale have been selected as examples of this type of coexistence, and discussed below. The cases have been selected from the sites visited by the author, in order to make evaluations on the overlapping structure.

Herakleia ad Latmos - Kapıkırı

The archeological site of ancient city of Herakleia ad Latmos and the almost congruent village of Kapıkırı are situated within the boundaries of Milas district of the province of Muğla.

According to the earliest finds on the site, the region of the ancient city of Herakleia ad Latmos was inhabited from the prehistoric era until the Ottoman period⁹⁷. The village of Kapıkırı became established on the remains of the ancient city from the 18th century onwards, by nomadic communities originating from the region of the Taurus Mountains⁹⁸. Thus, the later settlement contains traditional tissue representing the

⁹⁷ Peschlow, 2017, p. 55.

⁹⁸ Hetemoğlu, 2019, p. 142.

local architectural characteristics of the region of Muğla over a period of more than two hundred years.

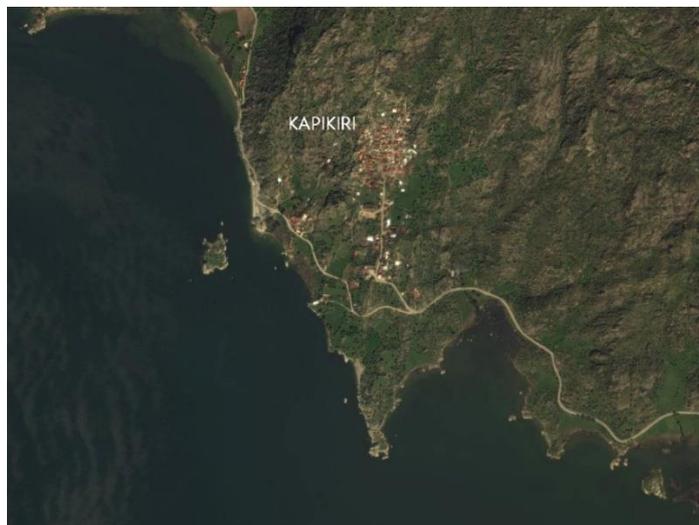


Figure 2.12. Herakleia ad Latmos-Kapıkırı, aerial view of the present-day village and surrounding landscape (URL 9)

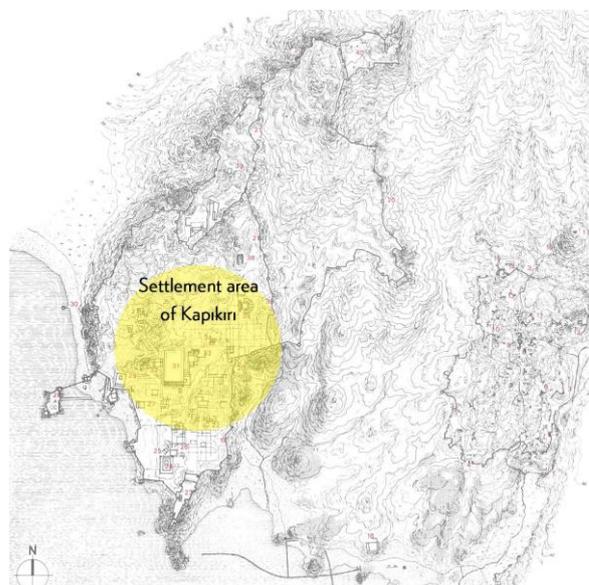


Figure 2.13. The ancient city of Herakleia ad Latmos, the area now occupied by the village of Kapıkırı (reproduced after Peschlow, 1996)

In present-day built environment, the physical integration of the rural settlement and archeological site can be clearly seen in several places, so that, for example, the remains of the ancient bouleuterion are located in the garden of a residential building. Similarly, the area of agora is occupied by a contemporary school building currently serving as a house (Figure 2.14). In fact, the remains of the ancient city are integrated into, and intermingled with, the daily life of the present rural settlement.

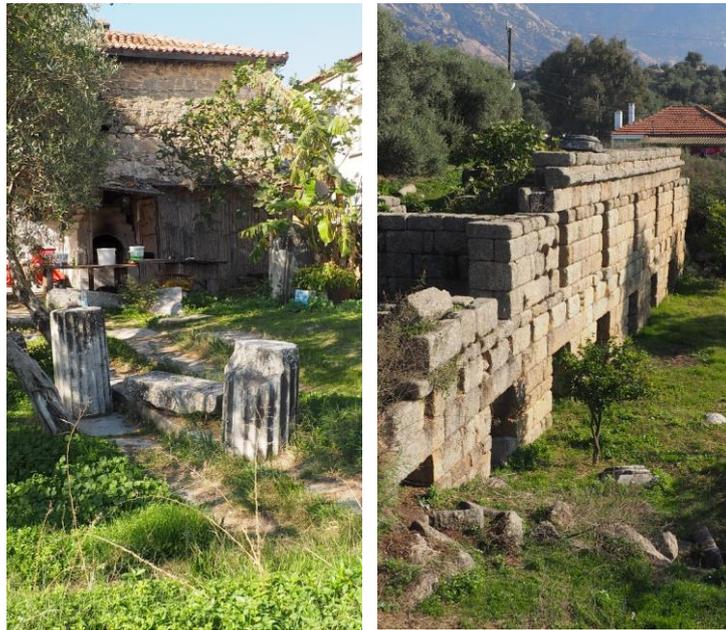


Figure 2.14. Kapıkırı, archeological remains of the bouleuterion (left) and agora (right) in the present-day village (Photo: Hetemoğlu, 2018)

Eryhtrai-Ildır

The case of Eryhtrai and Ildır is another example of an overlapping rural settlement and archeological site, presenting a strong social and cultural interaction today. The rural settlement of Ildır and the archeological site of Eryhtrai are located within the boundaries of the Çeşme district of the province of İzmir.



Figure 2.15. Erythrai-Ildır, aerial view (URL 9)

The rural settlement of Ildır is located on the coast line to the west of the archeological site of Erythrai. In the present-day built environment, clearly visible archeological remains can be observed around the rural settlement, as well as in the ruins of the acropolis on a hill to the east. The settled area of the village is designated as an urban historical site with its traditional tissue containing houses, olive oil factories and so on⁹⁹. As a result of the coexistence of the rural settlement and archeological site, the integration of the social fabric of the village with the archeological heritage has developed. This has even resulted in a festival called “Erythrai - Ildır Culture and Art Festival” which combines raising awareness about the archeological site and the economic development of the village, by promoting local products and hosting tourists¹⁰⁰.

⁹⁹ Topaloğlu, 2017, p. 110.

¹⁰⁰ Topaloğlu, 2017, p. 167.

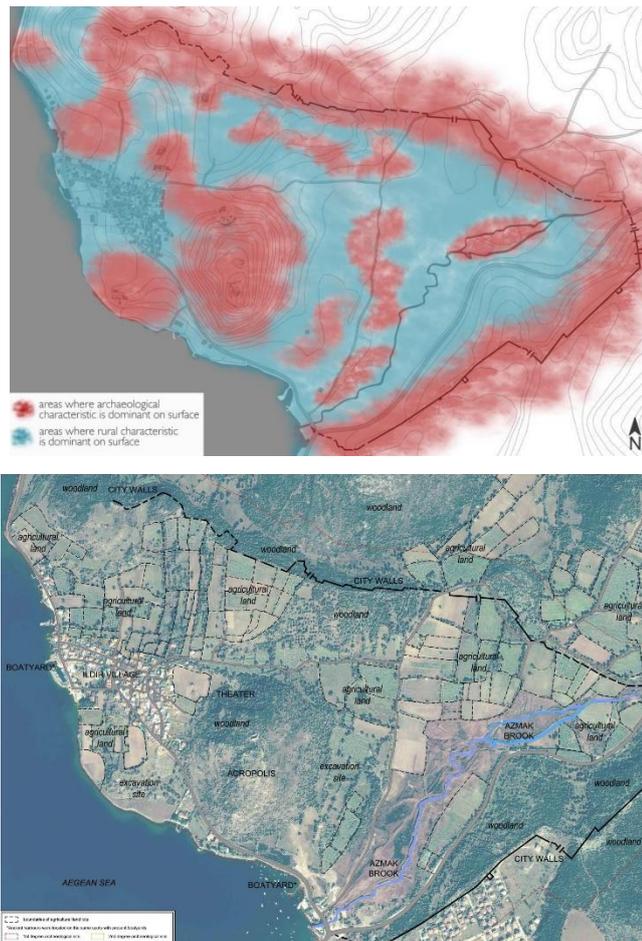


Figure 2.16. Archeological and natural components of the rural landscape of Ildır (Topaloğlu, 2017, Figures 46 and 48)

Assos-Behramkale

The coexistence of the ancient city of Assos and the village of Behramkale is another example of the overlap between an archeological site and a rural settlement. The site is located on the Aegean coast, within the boundaries of the province of Çanakkale. The archeological site of Assos was included in the tentative lists of UNESCO World Heritage sites in 2017¹⁰¹.

¹⁰¹ URL 15.



Figure 2.17. Assos-Behramkale, aerial view (URL 9)



Figure 2.18. Assos-Behramkale, present-day rural settlement with archeological remains (URL 16)

The ancient city of Assos was first settled in the early Bronze Age and then continuously inhabited until the Ottoman period¹⁰². Although basically a coastal settlement, the city is actually located on a steep hill with an associated port on the coast. The acropolis on the summit of the hill stands as a landmark for locating the ancient city. The rural settlement of Behramkale is an Ottoman settlement, which was established on the northern side of the acropolis, inside the outer fortifications. Currently, the rural settlement is designated as urban site due to the authentic nature of its traditional buildings. The close spatial relationship between the archeological remains of the ancient city and the present village has become a significant feature of the rural identity of Behramkale. The integration of the rural settlement and the archeological site contribute significantly to its attraction as a tourist destination¹⁰³.

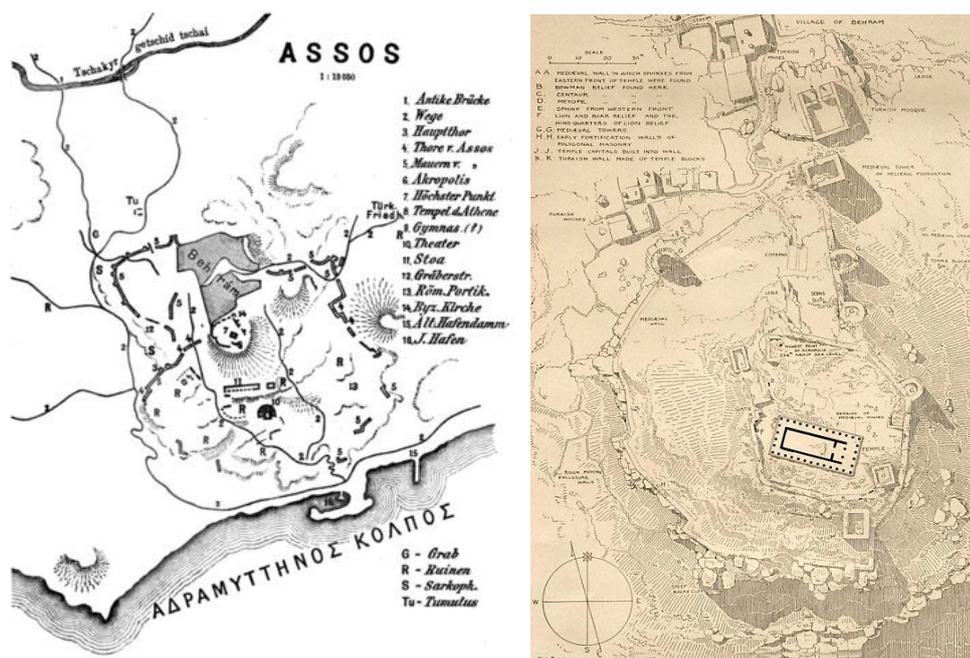


Figure 2.19. Assos, plan of the ancient city (left [URL 17]) and acropolis (right [URL 18])

¹⁰² Serdaroğlu, 1995, p. 11.

¹⁰³ For similar other cases, see Elaiussa Sebaste-Ayaş, Dara-Oğuz and Olba-Uzuncaburç.

2.3.2.3.3. Rural Settlements Detached from Their Archeological Context

Comprising another type of coexistence, rural settlements located in the areas surrounding archeological sites may still have developed a strong relationship with the nearby archeological heritage. Although there is no actual physical integration between these rural settlements and archeological sites, strong elements of socio-cultural and economic integration can be observed in these cases arising from the generation of income from tourism activities, excavation work, and socio-cultural interactions. In this way, the cases of Çatalhöyük-Küçükköy and Sagalassos-Ağlasun cases have been selected. In making the case selection, existing studies on the archeological site management of the sites have been taken as the basis. Both cases are the most significant examples of successive archeological site management implementations carried out in Turkey.

Çatalhöyük-Küçükköy

The neolithic archeological site of Çatalhöyük is located within the boundaries of province of Konya. It was declared as a World Heritage site by UNESCO in 2012, and is considered as a significant example of the transition from rural settlements to urban agglomeration with its unique housing clusters¹⁰⁴. The site is located in a rural landscape, and surrounded by fertile agricultural land, while the present-day rural settlement, Küçükköy, is located 2km to the north of Çatalhöyük. (Figure 2.20). Although direct physical interaction does not exist between the rural settlement and archeological site, a strong socio-economic integration can be observed currently. In this integration, The Çatalhöyük Management Plan, which was the first management plan to be carried out in an archeological site in Turkey, played a significant role by providing significant socio-economic benefits to the surrounding settlements¹⁰⁵.

¹⁰⁴ URL 19.

¹⁰⁵ The Çatalhöyük Management Plan was prepared in 2004 by the Çatalhöyük Research Centre within the context of TEMPER (Training, Education, Management, in the Prehistoric Mediterranean) Project.

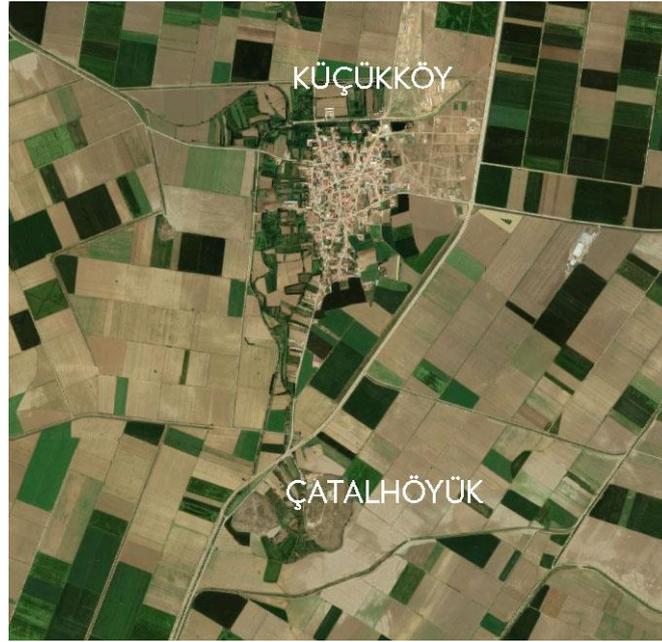


Figure 2.20. Çatalhöyük-Küçükköy, aerial view (URL 9)

With the policies and practical implementation of the management plan, the rural development of the village of Küçükköy has been provided, both economically and socially. In terms of economic development, the existence of the excavation works for three months in the summer season has proved more effective than the touristic activities. Because Prehistoric sites in general, are considered to be less attractive to tourists, the economic benefits generated from tourist activities are not as great as the employment opportunities presented by the excavation works in the case of Çatalhöyük-Küçükköy¹⁰⁶. These employment opportunities include working on the implementation of conservation, excavations and excavation house activities, the supply of local materials, and serving the daily needs of the excavation team and researchers. As Aylin Orbaşlı notes, a hundred people are employed in excavation

The regulations started to be implemented in 2005, and the results and impacts were evaluated in 2008 and 2012. The TEMPER Project focused on the site management issues in terms of regional development in the Prehistoric sites in the Eastern Mediterranean. For further information on the project, see Hodder and Doughty, 2007; see also Orbaşlı, 2014.

¹⁰⁶ Orbaşlı, 2014, p. 58.

works, security, housework and pottery cleaning in the Çatalhöyük excavations every year for three months (Figure 2.21)¹⁰⁷. Beside the economic benefits, the social contribution of the archeological site to the rural settlement of Küçükköy is significant and results in greater integration with the archeological site. Book and secondhand computer donations to the village school, together with the education carried out for the children are the most significant social contributions of the excavation team conducted in the archeological site of Çatalhöyük¹⁰⁸.



Figure 2.21: Küçükköy, local inhabitants serving food to excavation team (left [Orbaşlı, 2013, Figure 2]), and women working on pottery cleaning (right [Orbaşlı, 2014, Figure 2])

Sagalassos-Ağlasun

The archeological site of Sagalassos is located within the boundaries of the province of Burdur, and was included in the Tentative Lists of UNESCO in 2009¹⁰⁹. Ağlasun district, with its rural identity, is located 7 km to the southeast of Sagalassos. Despite the distance, and the rugged nature of the landscape between Ağlasun and Sagalassos, a strong relationship has grown up, mainly as a result of touristic interest and the

¹⁰⁷ Orbaşlı, 2014, pp. 59-60.

¹⁰⁸ *Ibid*, p. 61.

¹⁰⁹ URL 20.

excavation works. The local and foreign tourists visiting the archeological site of Sagalassos recognize the local value of Ağlasun and other surrounding rural settlements such as Yeşilbaşköy, Mamak (Çanaklı) and others¹¹⁰. In addition, the excavations, which have been taking place since the 1990s, have played a significant role in the economic development of Ağlasun. Together with the increase in touristic interest mentioned above, the excavations provide an additional source of income to the rural community. This involves both the opportunity to work on the excavations as paid workers, and the economic returns from providing board and lodging to the excavation team. This has also affected the character of the built environment by the development of accommodation facilities such as apartments and hotels.



Figure 2.22. Sagalassos-Ağlasun, aerial view (URL 9)

¹¹⁰ There is a growing interest in alternative touristic activities in the region of Ağlasun. This includes the establishment of itineraries in and around the settlement of Ağlasun, aiming to present the traditional tissue of the settlement together with the natural values such as springs and streams. These itineraries also approach the nearby rural settlements, see URL 21.

2.4. Overall Evaluation

Rural landscapes are rich in archeological heritage sites belonging to different civilizations to the extent that approximately 97% of the designated cultural heritage sites in Turkey consist of archeological sites¹¹¹. The evaluation of the historical process and attitudes towards archeological sites in rural landscapes thus reveals two main concepts:

First, as a result of conservation approaches existing until the 1980s, the socio-cultural integrity of archeological sites has been disrupted and the identity of the landscape in which they are located has changed. In the process of starting from the export and looting of archeological property, progressing to the single monument conservation approach, and culminating in a policy of demolishing the surrounding contemporary built environment, various heritage sites have lost their unique significance. After the paradigm shift in conservation approaches, the importance of the socio-cultural and physical environment i.e. rural landscapes was also recognized. Yet, instead of developing a comprehensive conservation approach, archeological heritage sites were mostly left to their fate and administrated on the basis of the existing conservation regulations based on their designated grades. This system of grading archeological sites, combined with misleading site designations, has faced archeological heritage with a serious loss of values. In present-day rural landscapes, different categories of cases exist regarding the relationship between rural settlements and archeological sites.

Secondly, threats to the cultural sustainability of rural settlements affect the identities of rural landscapes and their associated cultural heritage. The results of both the urbanization and counter-urbanization processes have influenced rural landscapes. The previous socio-cultural characteristics of rural landscapes have either been lost through the migration to urban settlements or greatly changed by the migration to rural settlements. The built-up environment has also been effected by the loss of the socio-

¹¹¹ URL 3.

cultural values of local communities' consequent upon and in conjunction with these changes.

Thus, the conservation of the archeological remains existing in rural landscapes now looms as a significant issue concerning the disciplines of architecture, urban and rural planning, archeology, and sociology. This study thus aims to develop strategies based on the assessment of the values, threats and potentials of the cases studied. In conjunction with the typological study, basic criteria are determined for case selection, and Iasos – K1Y1K1Şlacık has been selected as a specific case study¹¹².

¹¹² The detailed explanation of the case selection process is given in Chapter 1, p. 9, with the description of the basic criteria and the evaluation on the case of Iasos-K1Y1K1Şlacık.

CHAPTER 3

IASOS-KIYIKIŞLACIK: UNDERSTANDING THE INTEGRATION OF THE ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE AND ITS RURAL SETTING

As an illustrative example to allow an understanding the coexistence of archeological sites and rural settlements, Iasos-Kıyıkışlacık was selected as a case study, and analyses regarding it are presented in this chapter. Accordingly, this analysis study is formulated around three main concepts: historical development, state interventions and present-day built environment. The analysis of the historical development is mainly based on a literature survey including the resources regarding archeological evidence, as well as the material from ancient writers and travelers. State interventions, on the other hand, are analyzed through the information provided by the local institutions: the Municipality of Milas, the Metropolitan Municipality of Muğla, the Museum of Milas, and the Conservation Council of Muğla. Lastly, analyses on the built environment are based on site surveys.

The analysis on these concepts is carried out in chronological order starting from the ancient city of Iasos, formation of the rural settlement of Kıyıkışlacık and the secondary housing developments in the territory. It should be emphasized that the aerial photographs provided by the General Directorate of Mapping, and the oral information provided by the local residents also constitute significant sources for the analysis of the historical development of the rural settlement of Kıyıkışlacık. The outcome of this analytic approach is to identify the dynamics of the site of Iasos-Kıyıkışlacık by a detailed survey of each component of coexistence.

3.1. General Features of Iasos-Kıyıkışlacık

The site containing the ancient city of Iasos and the rural settlement of Kıyıkışlacık is located on the western coast of Turkey, within the boundaries of the Milas district in the Province of Muğla (Figure 3.1). The distance between the rural settlement of Kıyıkışlacık and the city center of Milas is nearly 30 km and takes 40 minutes by road. Milas-Bodrum Airport is also located close by at a distance of 25 km from Kıyıkışlacık (Figure 3.2).

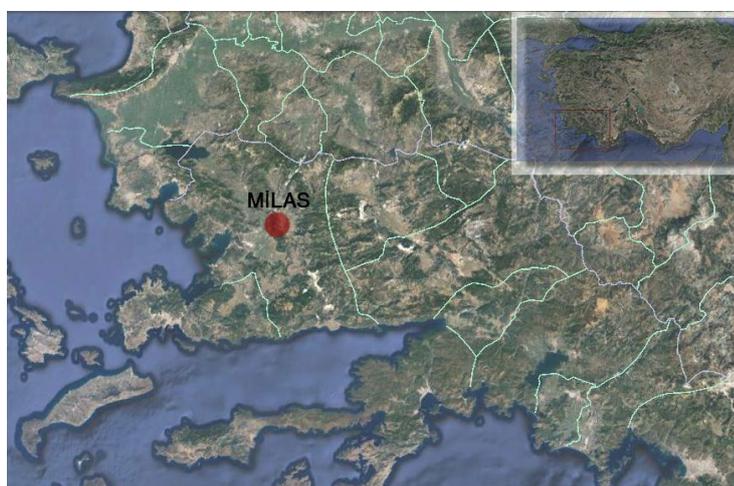


Figure 3.1. Location of Milas in Turkey and Muğla (URL 22)

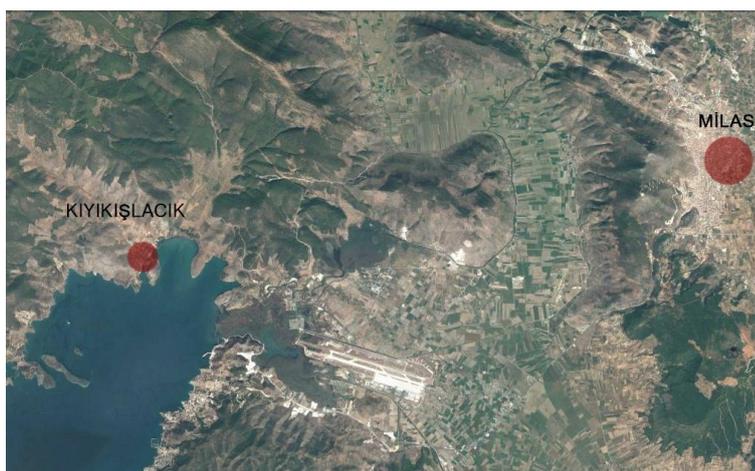


Figure 3.2. Location of Kıyıkışlacık (URL 22)

The rural settlement of Kıyıkışlacık is located on the mainland on the site once occupied by the Roman necropolis of the ancient city of Iasos. Over the last decade, increasing building activity has taken place on the eastern and western peripheries of the rural settlement in the form of secondary housing clusters.

3.1.1. Natural and Geographical Characteristics of the Site

The district of Milas is one of the 3 largest districts of the Province of Muğla and has a long coastline on the Aegean Sea. The coastal region has numerous gulfs, ports, and peninsulas. The climate of the area is characteristic of the Mediterranean climate with hot and dry summers and rainy winters. The effects of the climate can be seen in the dominant vegetation of the region, with extensive areas of olive groves. Additionally, tobacco growing and pine forests are also common in the region¹¹³. In terms of mineral resources, marble and quartz can be considered as the main products of the region. The marble quarries, in particular, have been a source of economic income for much of the regions history¹¹⁴. The quarry district located on the *Karaoğlan Deresi*, near Iasos, is one of the most significant marble quarries on the region¹¹⁵.

Kıyıkışlacık is located on one of the gulfs of the Region, i.e. the Gulf of Mandalya (*Güllük Körfezi*). Although the village is settled on a plain land, the coastline can be considered mountainous by the existence of Ilbira (Grion) Mountains. As a result, accessibility of the settlement is considerably difficult from the land. The promontory on which Iasos is located is a steep, and rocky hill rising to a height of 80 m. The western slopes of the promontory are considerably steeper in comparison to the southern and eastern parts. The elevation values exceed 70% on the western slopes, while only reaching a maximum of 40% on the eastern section (Figure 3.53). On the other hand, the mainland is flat on the northern side of the promontory, surrounded by

¹¹³ Kızıl, 2002, p. 2.

¹¹⁴ Serin, 2013, p. 200.

¹¹⁵ Andreoli *et al.*, 2002, p. 13.

two hills to the southeast and west that are part of the foot hills of the Ilbırı (Grion) Mountain Range. However, the rural settlement of Kıyıkışlacık was established on the eastern slopes of the hill on the west of the promontory due to the fertility of the flat land, and relatively lower elevations. In fact, this territory has been serving the rural settlement as its basic economic resource since the 1930s¹¹⁶. Even so, these fertile lands have been encroached upon by the new development areas of Kıyıkışlacık.

The nature of the vegetation in and around Kıyıkışlacık includes large olive groves. This olive production has played a significant role in the economic development of Kıyıkışlacık. Olives are produced either by individuals or companies, such as Asın Farm or Akarca Farm, and these farms have a considerable reputation in the olive market. Apart from olive groves, pastures used for the animal husbandry which is the secondary economic activity, and different fruit orchards and vegetable gardens for the production of seasonal fruits are other components of the vegetation in the region.



Figure 3.3. Agricultural lands surrounding Kıyıkışlacık (URL 22)

¹¹⁶ Oral information provided by Ahmet Çakır: see Appendix C.

3.1.2. A Brief Archeological Description of Iasos

The ancient city of Iasos was a Carian settlement, located on the west coast of Asia Minor in the Roman Province of Caria. This location around a safe harbor on the Gulf of Mandalya, provided a strategic advantage in maritime activities¹¹⁷. The presence of Iasos dominated the region, along with Bargylia, in ancient times, so that the Gulf of Mandalya was mentioned in the ancient sources as either the Gulf of Iasos or the Gulf of Bargylia¹¹⁸.



Figure 3.4. Carian Settlements (Henry, 2009, Figure 1)

¹¹⁷ The location and wider geography had a significant effect on the development of Iasos by endowing it with strategic importance. The importance of this strategic location of Iasos is noted by Foss (1987, p. 213) as the indented coastline and being located at the intersection of shipping routes. In addition, the advantages of the location provided constant encouragement for human settlement over the years. Fede Berti (1993, p. 119) emphasizes the importance of the location in the explanation of the 3000 years of existence of Iasos. She summarizes these facts such as the strategic location of Iasos in the Gulf of Mandalya, the densely populated hinterland of Iasos, and surrounding natural resources and a sea offering abundant quantities of fish.

¹¹⁸ P1b. (16,21,1). See also Serin, 2004, p. 3.

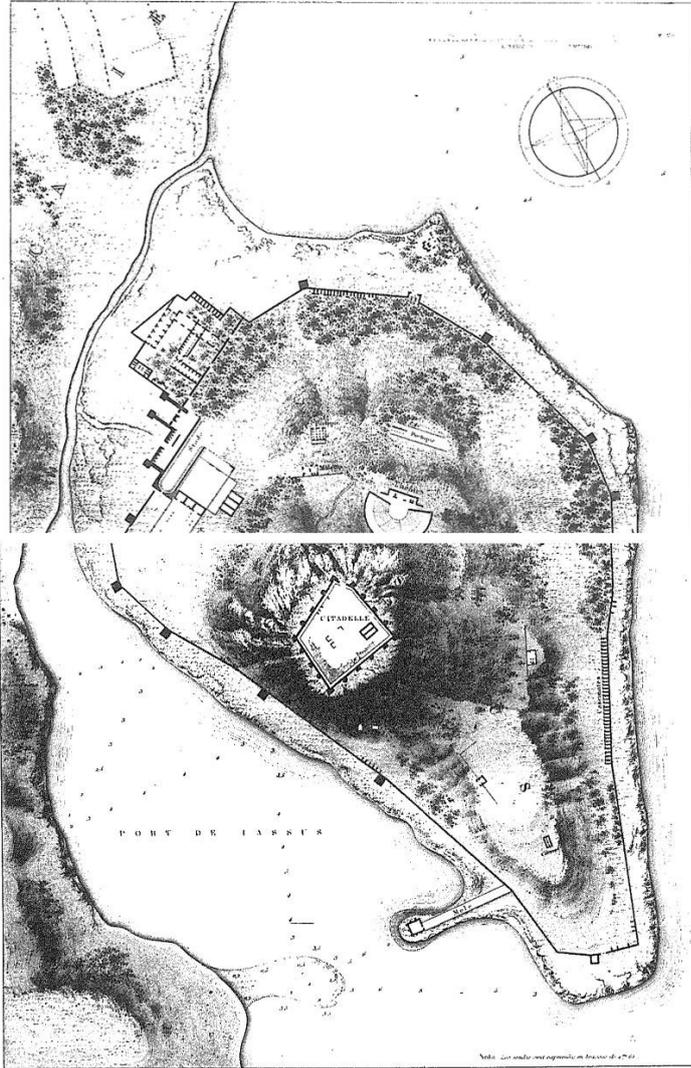


Figure 3.5. The peninsula of Iasos, drawing by Texier (1862, Pl. 142)

The *polis* and *chora* of the ancient city of Iasos were located on a small peninsula and the mainland behind, respectively. As mentioned earlier, the steep and rocky peninsula was joined to the mainland by a narrow isthmus. Such was the view of Strabo who notes that: “Iasos lies on an island close to the mainland”¹¹⁹. The existence of a narrow channel can also be seen in the drawings by Texier in 1862 (Figure 3.5). The peninsula

¹¹⁹ STR. (14,2,21). For an English translation, see Jones, 1928, p. 291.

must have been contiguous with the mainland once, so that the narrow channel can now be seen as a low point in the isthmus. It extends towards the sea on the south and the length of the promontory is 1 km.

There are two natural harbors to the west and east of the promontory. The western harbor is known as the Little Harbor, and there are two piers at the entrance to this harbor, which were built in the Roman Imperial Period¹²⁰. The one that is located on the south of the promontory was occupied by a Middle Byzantine Tower dated to the 10th or 11th century. The harbor facing the eastern section of the gulf is the Big Harbor.

The promontory is occupied by the *intra-urbem* site of Iasos, i.e. the *polis*. There are three fortification systems on the promontory: one surrounding the peninsula, another surrounding the acropolis, and the castle of Isthmus on the northern section of the peninsula. Although a limited section of the fortification surrounding the peninsula can still be observed today on the coastline of the promontory, the former layout can be seen from the drawings of Texier. There are two main entrance gates to this fortification system: The first one is located at the northern entrance of the site, and the second one faces the Big Harbor and is known as the East Gate. The second fortification system surrounds the acropolis located at highest point of the peninsula. The acropolis contains the remains of a cistern and a building which is thought to have been a Hellenistic temple¹²¹. The third fortification system, the castle on the Isthmus, occupies the flat land on the northwest of the promontory. The area surrounded by these walls has not been excavated, but archeological surveys shown that there are many vestiges awaiting exploration¹²².

One of the most visible and significant areas of the promontory is the agora, which has considerable historical layering due its occupation by successive settlements¹²³. Once, one of the earliest settlements on the promontory was located in this area, and

¹²⁰ Serin, 2004, p. 16.

¹²¹ *Ibid.*, p. 18.

¹²² Spanu, 2014, p. 581.

¹²³ Levi, 1986, p. 55.

was settled from the Bronze Age to the Late Byzantine Period. The area is located near the gate on the north of the promontory, and contains the remains of several public buildings including the archeological remains from the Bronze Age, the bouleuterion, and an Early Christian basilica. The flat land on the northeast side of the peninsula is accessed from the agora and it is occupied by various structures such as the Sanctuary of Zeus Megistos, building complexes inside the East Gate, and two churches.

The northeast and south slopes of the promontory are occupied by the remains of the residential buildings of the ancient city, since the ground here has a much gentler slope compared to the west side of the promontory. These residential quarters are distinguishable by being located on either natural or artificial terraces on the slopes¹²⁴. In addition, the streets themselves have been revealed with their infrastructural systems by the excavations¹²⁵. One of the most significant buildings in the archeological site of Iasos is the House of Mosaics, which is located on the southern slopes. This Roman villa is famous for its mosaic floors and frescoes on its walls¹²⁶. On the northeast slopes, the theatre is located, but only its layout can now be observed due to its seats and marble revetments having been removed to İstanbul¹²⁷.

The *extra-urbem* site of Iasos is located on the plain on the mainland surrounded by the Griion Mountain Range. The Roman necropolis of Iasos was located in this area, together with an impressive array of fortification walls¹²⁸. This fortification system, i.e. the Mainland Wall, covers a large area on the northwest of the mainland and was constructed in trapezoidal isodomic masonry with many towers, which are of semi-circular shape¹²⁹. The existence of the necropolis has dominated the character of the mainland from Prehistoric period to the 19th century¹³⁰. However, the area was later occupied by the rural settlement of Kıyıkışlacık. A small number of remaining

¹²⁴ Serin, 2004, p. 18.

¹²⁵ Baldoniet *al.*, 2004, p. 109.

¹²⁶ *Ibid.*, p. 112.

¹²⁷ For the present day situation of the theatre, see Figure 3.30.

¹²⁸ Serin, 2004, p. 3.

¹²⁹ *Ibid.*, p. 17.

¹³⁰ Berti, 1993, p. 121.

chamber tombs can be observed today. There are three monumental chamber tombs on the mainland. The first one, the so-called Clock Tower, is located at the entrance of the village. As it was also in ancient periods, it stands as a landmark of the mainland settlement by its form and location. The so-called Balık Pazarı is another monumental chamber tomb located near the isthmus. This peristyle building with a courtyard was a mausoleum and has now been transformed into a museum. Similarly, the last monumental chamber tomb has been restored and converted into a service building for the excavation house. It is located on the coastline facing the Little Harbor. There are other remains in the area surrounding the so-called Balık Pazarı, such as the remaining parts of an aqueduct, and a three-aisled basilica¹³¹.

3.2. Historical Development

As mentioned earlier, the geographic and strategic position of the site was the major factor in the area being inhabited continuously since the Prehistoric period. In fact, the ancient city of Iasos, has had a political and economic existence for more than 3000 years¹³². The site that was formerly occupied by a Carian settlement, i.e. the ancient city of Iasos, was later occupied by the village of Kıyıkışlacık and is now confronted with the new construction of secondary houses, pensions and resorts. Within this history of settlement and development, the coexistence of the archeological site and the rural settlement forms a heterogeneous structure: the ancient city of Iasos, as the first settlement at site, the village of Kıyıkışlacık with a direct relationship with the remains of Iasos and the new development areas of secondary housing (Figure 3.6).

In the context of this thesis, the presentation of the historical development of the site is interpreted differently from the general approaches to historic research, i.e. the determination of historical periods. Thus, a chronological order is provided in terms of the formation of different components rather than the classification of the built

¹³¹ Serin, 2004, p. 23.

¹³² Berti, 1993, p. 119.

environment into periods like the Hellenistic, Roman, Byzantine or Ottoman. The basic logic underlying this is the absence of written resources regarding the development of the present day rural settlement, which are crucial for a proper historical research.

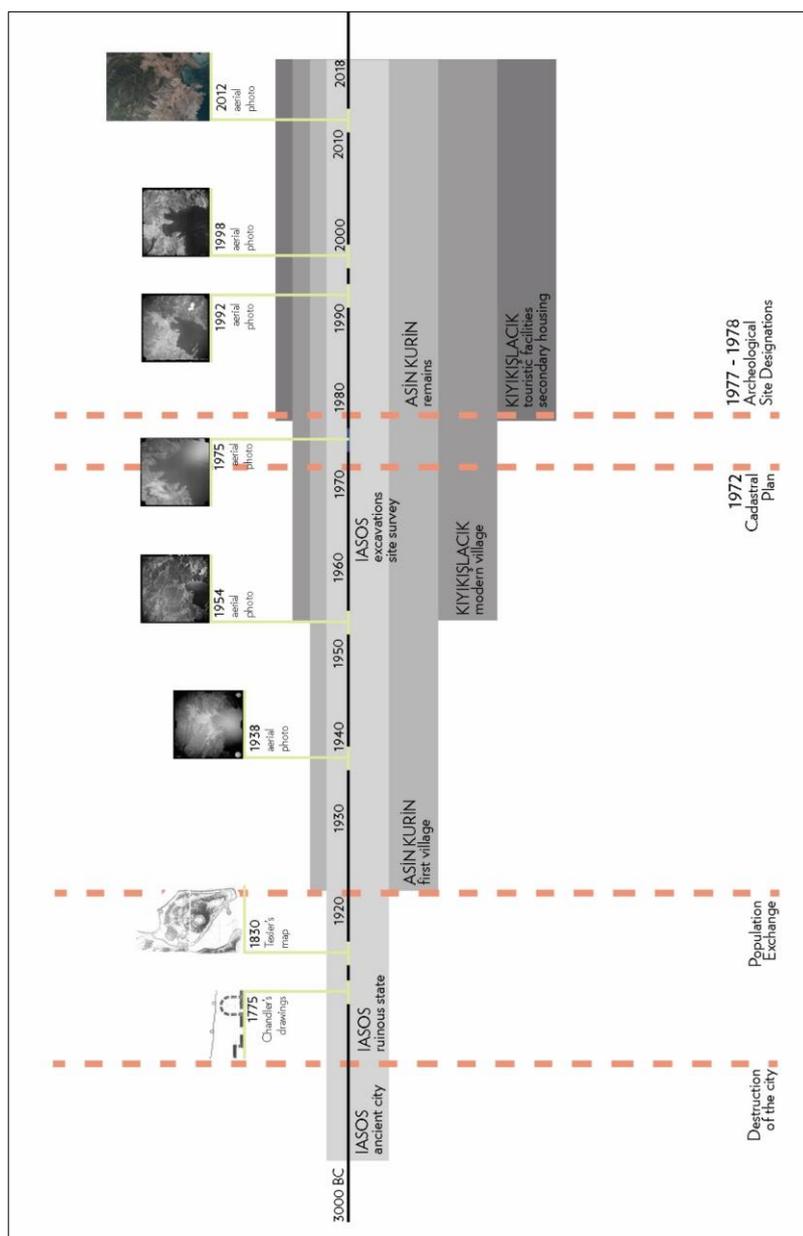


Figure 3.6. Timeline for the formation of Iasos-Kıyıkışlacık

3.2.1. Formation of the Ancient City of Iasos

3.2.1.1. Historical Framework

Dominated by geographical advantages, as mentioned above, the area has a settlement history going back to Prehistoric times. The historic sources emphasize the advantages the sea provided both for fishing and transportation. As also noted by Strabo, the influence of the sea was an important consideration in the foundation of Iasos, the main economic activity on which it depended being fishing. In addition, a legend about the importance of fishing activities at Iasos has survived until today¹³³. In contrast to the region's continuous settlement history, historical sources are considered by scholars to be virtually silent about Iasos¹³⁴. Since the name of Iasos does not appear in any historic document until the 5th century BCE, its foundation based on a legend is accepted by many scholars¹³⁵.

According to the legend, Iasos was founded by Greek colonists from Argos in the first half of the 7th century BCE. However, the colonists faced resistance from the local people when they arrived, and sought help from Neleus, son of Miletus. The origins of the name "Iasos" is also based on this legend. A coin belonging to the Roman Imperial period refers to Iasus, leader of the colony, with the title *KTICTHC* meaning "the founder Iasos"¹³⁶.

¹³³ Strabo (14,2,21) mentions a story about the importance of fishing for the citizens: "When a citharoede was giving a recital, the people all listened for a time, but when the bell that announced the sale of fish rang, they all left him and went away to the fish market, except one man who was hard of hearing. The citharoede, therefore, went up to him and said: "Sir, I am grateful to you for the honor you have done me and for your love of music, for all the others except you went away the moment they heard the sound of the bell." And the man said, "What's that you say? Has the bell already rung?" And when the citharoede said "Yes," the man said, "Fare thee well," and himself arose and went away." For the English translation see Jones, 1928, p. 291.

¹³⁴ Berti, 1993, p. 119. See also Serin, 2004, p. 200, n. 6, with previous bibliography.

¹³⁵ Akurgal, 1978, p. 247; Levi, 1986, p. 15; Berti, 1993, p. 119; Baldoni *et al.*, 2004, p. 32-33; Serin, 2004, p. 7.

¹³⁶ Head, 1887, p. 528. See also Serin, 2004, p. 10.



Figure 3.7. A coin belonging to the Roman Imperial period (Head, 1887, p. 528)

Although the legend associates the foundation of Iasos with the arrival of the colonizers in the first half of the 7th century BCE, archeological findings indicate that the site was occupied at an earlier period. In fact, the earliest archeological evidence dates back to the Early Bronze Age, and indicates two different settlements: around the necropolis located on the promontory, and on the upper slopes of the island, dating back to 3000 BCE. In addition, archeological finds in the area of the agora indicate the existence of an inhabitation, which is dated to the Middle Bronze Age¹³⁷.

Despite the legends and findings, written sources relates the existence of Iasos in the tribute lists of the Attika-Delos Confederacy in the 5th century BCE¹³⁸. Iasos faced serious attacks and occupations in that period of time. As with other settlements in Anatolia, Iasos came under the domination of the Persians after the confirmation of the King's Peace supporting Persian superiority in Anatolia in 387 BCE¹³⁹. In its reality, the Persian domination was considered as a physical and sociological disaster by Abuzer Kızıl¹⁴⁰. This process of destruction continued until 334-332 BCE when the city obtained its independence under Alexander the Great, as did the rest of Caria¹⁴¹. Although the city had suffered from various assaults, the public buildings and sacred places increased in number at the end of the 4th century BCE. Later, a

¹³⁷ Laviosa, 1995, p. 81; Serin, 2004, p. 10; Baldoni *et al.*, 2004, p. 32.

¹³⁸ Levi, 1986, p. 15.

¹³⁹ Bean, 1971, p. 72.

¹⁴⁰ Kızıl, 2002, p. 72.

¹⁴¹ Levi, 1986, p. 16.

physical renewal process started and the improvements in significant places, such as the agora, gained importance¹⁴².

Another period of development occurred in 168-129 BCE when Caria was included in the Roman Province of Asia¹⁴³. After that period, the city went into decline following serious earthquakes, slave raids and pirate attacks. However, the strategic position of Iasos provided an opportunity for the city to become a customs center for the province¹⁴⁴. As a result, welfare and physical conditions were improved during the Roman occupation. According to Daniela Baldoni, these improvements included large construction projects, repairs, and improvement to public buildings in the form of enlargements and ornamentations, increase in the numbers of civic buildings, water supplies and so on. The renovation of the bouleuterion, the use of frescos and mosaics on the House of Mosaics date back to this development process¹⁴⁵. In the Early Christian Period, Iasos became the suffragan bishopric of Aphrodisias and new building activities continued to take place in the city¹⁴⁶.

However, the Persian and Arab attacks between the middle of the 7th century and the 9th century, had destructive effects on Asia Minor, and Iasos appears to have been affected by these incursions¹⁴⁷. Berti also notes that Iasos witnessed tragic and difficult times in this process¹⁴⁸. The Arabs left the region in the 9th century, and the Caria region was occupied by the Seljuk Turks at the end of the 11th century (1093-1095), following the Battle of Manzikert in 1071, and their subsequent occupation of Anatolia¹⁴⁹. However, it was only in the second half of the 13th century that the Byzantine presence in Western Asia Minor was finally ended with the establishment

¹⁴² Baldoni *et al.*, 2004, p. 39.

¹⁴³ Bean, 1971, p. 73.

¹⁴⁴ *Ibid.*, p. 74.

¹⁴⁵ Baldoni *et al.*, 2004, p. 41.

¹⁴⁶ See Serin, 2004, p. 17, n. 113, with references to historical sources and further bibliography.

¹⁴⁷ Baldoni *et al.*, 2004, pp. 42-43; for further information on the Persian and Arab attacks, see also Serin, 2004, p. 13, n. 68.

¹⁴⁸ Berti, 1993, pp. 140-141.

¹⁴⁹ Eroğlu, 1939, p. 100.

of the Menteşe Principality¹⁵⁰. These developments left their traces in Iasos in the remains on the castle of Isthmus and the Middle Byzantine Tower on the Little Harbor, which were erected for defensive purposes¹⁵¹. From the 1390s, when the domination of the Ottoman Empire was established, the area has remained under the control of the Turks¹⁵². There are remains belonging to the early periods of the Ottoman Empire, which were uncovered in the burial area of the basilica of the agora which indicate the presence of a limited population in this period¹⁵³. As many scholars emphasize, some monuments suffered damage in the Ottoman period, such as stone blocks belonging to the theater removed from Iasos and carried to Istanbul to be used in port construction in 1887¹⁵⁴.

Regarding the known information about the settlement history, the ancient city has been continuously occupied since the Prehistoric period until the Roman, Byzantine and even early Ottoman periods. As a result, Iasos can be considered as a meeting point of different cultures over thousands of years.

3.2.1.2. Research History: Ancient Writers, Travelers and Scholars

Iasos had drawn the interest of the ancient writers by reason of its sepulchers during the Peloponnesian War, much earlier than the well-known travelers' visits¹⁵⁵. Thucydides mentions the search for and discovery of Carian sepulchers in his book by describing a specific incident¹⁵⁶. He notes that sepulchers belonging to earlier periods were revealed accidentally at a religious ceremony that the Athenians performed at the beginning of the Peloponnesian War. The sepulchers were thought to be Carian,

¹⁵⁰ Eroğlu, 1939, p. 101.

¹⁵¹ Baldoni *et al.*, 2004, p. 43.

¹⁵² Serin, 2013, p. 13.

¹⁵³ Baldoni *et al.*, 2004, p. 43.

¹⁵⁴ Berti, 1993, p. 127; Levi, 1986, p. 26; Serin, 2004, p. 18.

¹⁵⁵ The chamber tombs in Caria were called as "sepulchers" by Thucydides (8,28,14).

¹⁵⁶ Th. (8,28,14).

so other examples were subject to a research in the coastal region of Caria, including Iasos¹⁵⁷.

Strabo (14,2,21) notes that Iasos was an island close to the mainland and emphasizes the abundance of fish. In fact, the main economic sources of income of the city had depended on the sea because of the previously thought infertility of the land:

“Then one comes to Iasus, which lies on an island close to the mainland. It has a harbor; and the people gain most of their livelihood from the sea, for the sea here is well supplied with fish, but the soil of the country is rather poor.”¹⁵⁸

Following Strabo, travelers such as Richard Chandler and Edward Lee Hicks, had emphasized the poorness of the soil. However, the region is now considered to be rich in olive trees and economic benefits based on olive oil productions. The fertility of the land was later emphasized by Charles Texier in reference to the marshy and favorable surrounding plain providing the production of all types of grain¹⁵⁹.

In the 16th century, Piri Reis mentioned Iasos in his *Kitab-ı Bahriye* in a chapter about the coastal area of Acı Su, i.e. the Gulf of Mandalya¹⁶⁰. He emphasizes the ruinous state of the city and gives information about the fortifications and natural environment:

“...is a large ruined castle that they call Asin, in the center of which has been constructed another. This larger castle, they say was built by order of a recent sultan and it is still standing... Before these castles, there is an artificial harbor at the entrance to which the late Sultan Beyazid Han had a bastion constructed. This bastion still stands. Four miles north of this harbor is a lagoon that they call Acı Su. This place resembles a lake. It measures ten miles in circumference but its northern, northwestern and eastern sides are shallow. There are also reed beds and marshes here”¹⁶¹

¹⁵⁷ Berti, 1993, p. 119.

¹⁵⁸ Str. (14,2,21). For an English translation see Jones, 1928, p. 291.

¹⁵⁹ Texier, 1862, p. 663.

¹⁶⁰ The English name of this book written in 1521 is *The Book of Navigation*.

¹⁶¹ Piri Reis, pp. 447-451. See also Serin 2004, p. 203.

In 1673, the English travelers Pickering and Salter passed through the Meander Valley during their visit to the Seven Churches of Apocalypse¹⁶². The route of the tour included Iasos and Mylasa. Although they did not mention Iasos, the place called Asemkalesi was later related with Iasos by George Wheler according to the descriptions of Strabo¹⁶³.

Richard Chandler's visit to Caria was significant since it provided a detailed description of Iasos. Doro Levi identifies Chandler as the earliest discoverer of Iasos¹⁶⁴. A chapter was dedicated to Caria and Iasos in his book *Travels in Asia Minor* in 1775. This chapter includes detailed geographical information of Iasos described it as a small island connected to the mainland by a narrow isthmus. The richness of the sea in terms of the abundance of fish, was also emphasized by Chandler. Similarly to Strabo, Chandler paid attention to the poorness of the soil. Additionally, some plant and animal species that they observed on the island were mentioned:

“...and then along the shore, arrived at Iasus, now called Assyn-Kalesi. The Iasians were a colony of Argives and afterwards of Milesians. Their city covered a rocky islet lying near the continent, to which it is now united by a small isthmus and was only ten stadia or a mile and a quarter in circumference. It had a port and was maintained by the sea, which abounded in fish; its territory being rough and barren... Single pinks, with jonquilles, grew among the thickets of mastic; and we sprung some large coves of partridges, which feed on the berries.”¹⁶⁵

This chapter also includes an informative depiction of the *intra-urbem* area of Iasos and its fortification walls. Inscriptions regarding the theatre and a vaulted edifice are also given at the end of the book:

“The north side of the rock of Iasus is abrupt and inaccessible. The summit is occupied by a mean but expensive fortress. At the foot is a small portion of flat ground. On that and on the acclivities the houses once stood, within a narrow compass, bounded to the sea by the city wall, which was regular, solid and handsome, like that of Ephesus. This,

¹⁶² Texier and Pullan, 1865, p. 2.

¹⁶³ Serin, 2004, p. 14, n. 83.

¹⁶⁴ Levi, 1986, p. 16.

¹⁶⁵ Chandler, 1775, pp. 226-227.

which has been repaired in many places, now encloses rubbish, with remnants of ordinary buildings and a few pieces of marble....In the side of the rock is the theatre, fronting 60m east of north with many rows of seats remaining, but covered with soil or enveloped in bushes. On the left wing is an inscription in very large and well-formed characters, ranging in a long line and recording certain donations to Bacchus and the people. Beneath, near the bottom, are several stones inscribed, but not legible. By the isthmus is the vaulted subtraction of a considerable edifice; and on a jamb of the doorway are decrees engraved in a fair character, but damaged and black with smoke; the entrance, which is lessened by a pile of stones, serving as a chimney to a few Greeks, who inhabit the ruin. Opposite to the isthmus is a flat point running out into the sea, with a small square fort at the extremity.”¹⁶⁶

The mainland was also described for the first time in Chandler’s writings. He notes the area across the isthmus is a plain, with numerous chamber tombs, and gives detailed information about the construction techniques and materials of the buildings. One of the most important pieces of information that Chandler provides is that Greeks occupied the area in the 1770s, when he visited Iasos. Although the city was in a ruined state, a few sepulchers and edifices were inhabited by the Greeks¹⁶⁷.

In 1782, the French traveler Choiseul Gouffier visited the site and wrote down his observations with a few sentences in his book *Voyage Pittoresque dans L’Empire Ottoman*. He mentions the site as Assem-Kalesi – Iasos¹⁶⁸. More detailed information was given by Charles Texier, who visited the site in the 1830s, in his book *Description de L’Asie Mineure*. The site was abandoned and in a ruined state, when he arrived at Iasos. Even the few Greek families mentioned by Chandler were not there. He described Iasos as a town situated on an island and drew a plan of the city (Figure 3.5). The richness of the sea was also emphasized by Texier. Although the rich fishing opportunities of the sea were a common observation of the travelers, Texier takes a different view of the fertility of the land. As mentioned above, the plain was

¹⁶⁶ Chandler, 1775, pp. 227-228.

¹⁶⁷ *Ibid.*, pp. 227-230.

¹⁶⁸ Gouffier, 1825, pp. 265-266.

considered as fertile ground with its marshy nature and olive trees covering the peninsula, according to Texier's observations¹⁶⁹.

Texier provides detailed drawings and descriptions of the *intra-urbem* and the *extra-urbem* structures of Iasos. Two different chapters were dedicated to the fortification walls in which the construction materials and structural conditions are recorded. In addition, façade and plan drawings, information regarding the inscriptions of some structures such as the theatre, stadium and palaestra were all provided by Texier. For the mainland, he wrote a chapter entitled "Sepulchers" and provided a historical analysis of the chamber tombs¹⁷⁰. He described the general appearance of sepulchers as "houses which creates a small city" and thus emphasizes the large number of chamber tombs.

As noted by several scholars, on the one hand, Texier provided a significant and detailed information about the fortifications, *intra-urbem* structures and *extra-urbem* necropolis, while on the other hand, he seriously damaged the remains by setting the olive trees and bushes on fire in order to better observe the ruins¹⁷¹.

The document that Edward Lee Hicks provided in the 1880s stands as a significant source of information about the city's history¹⁷². A detailed examination of the inscriptions, with the original texts, and their explanations are provided in this document, and it remains as an important source for researchers. The historical development of Iasos was analyzed by Hicks in terms of the religious, legal, economic and social features of the city. To do this, he examined the daily life routines and historical events with information provided by the inscriptions. Apart from historical information, Hicks gives some geographical and physical descriptions of city as well. A definition of the island with its surrounding geography and emphasis on fishing activities can be given as an example. Even the necropolis was depicted in one part by

¹⁶⁹ Texier, 1862, p. 633.

¹⁷⁰ Texier, 1862, pp. 633-635.

¹⁷¹ Texier, 1862, p. 633: "...la nuit était venue, on mit le feu aux oliviers sauvages qui couvraient la rive; aucun garde champêtre n'apparut pour dresser procès-verbal."

¹⁷² Hicks, 1887, pp. 83-118.

pointing out that the burial places had to be on mainland because the whole island was occupied by urban functions¹⁷³.

Georges Cousin and Gaston Deschamps were also interested in the inscriptions, and their journey from Miletus to Physcos included Iasos where they examined some of the inscriptions and recorded the original texts in their documentation¹⁷⁴. The promontory where Iasos is located was still surrounded by the fortifications in 1887 when Walther Judeich visited the site¹⁷⁵. He drew sketches and plans of the walls and provided original copies of some inscriptions at the end of his text¹⁷⁶.

The inscriptions and monuments were also subject to examination by different travelers in the first half of the 20th century, including Krischen, Guidi and Robert¹⁷⁷ until 1960, when excavations on the promontory were started. These studies include descriptions of the monuments¹⁷⁸ and some theories developed about the fortifications on the mainland¹⁷⁹.

Ancient geographers and travelers were interested in Iasos because of its strategic location on one of the bays of the Carian coastal line. Although Strabo gives detailed information about the historical accounts of many cities, he barely mentioned Iasos. Yet, after the second half of the 19th century, travelers that visited Iasos wrote voluminously about the place and its remains providing much detailed information¹⁸⁰. The excavations which offer a great amount of high quality information about the settlement and surrounding environment only started later in 1960¹⁸¹.

¹⁷³ *Ibid.*, p. 115.

¹⁷⁴ Cousin and Deschamps, 1894.

¹⁷⁵ Berti, 1993, p. 119.

¹⁷⁶ Judeich, 1887, pp. 137-155.

¹⁷⁷ Krischen, 1913, p. 476; Guidi, 1921-22, pp. 345-396; Robert and Robert, 1954.

¹⁷⁸ *Ibid.*, p. 476.

¹⁷⁹ Guidi, pp. 345-396.

¹⁸⁰ Serin, 2004, p. 15.

¹⁸¹ For a history of archeological survey and excavations at Iasos, see in this chapter, pp. 101-108.

3.2.2. Development of the Rural Settlement

Research on the historical development of the rural settlement is constrained by the absence of written sources. In fact, only regional resources shed light on the historical developments around Kiyıkışlacık. As mentioned earlier, there is evidence on both the promontory and the mainland indicating the continuity of life through into the Ottoman period, such as cisterns, production units and burials. However, at the end of the 18th century, when Chandler visited the site, there was no indication of an organized rural settlement. Until the establishment of Asın Kurin after the foundation of the Turkish Republic, the site remained in its ruined state. As a result, rather than attempting a chronological historical research, the establishment of different phases of the rural settlement are analyzed in this study. Accordingly, three phases are identified as; the foundation of Asın Kurin, the development of Kiyıkışlacık and archeological investigations on Iasos. Information about these phases has been provided by later travelers, in-depth interviews with local residents and aerial photographs taken in different years and utilizes to compensate for the lack of written sources.

The first indications of the existence of a modern settlement are derived from Chandler; when, according to his observations at the end of the 18th century, Iasos had been abandoned and was in a state of ruin. Chandler emphasizes the ruined state of site while mentioning the presence of a few Greek families on the mainland. Commissioned to protect the remains of Iasos, these families lived in the ancient chamber tombs which remained in a relatively in a good condition among the remains of the demolished necropolis. Chandler's observations are given below:

“On our first arrival here, a Greek, who lived in the ruin of a large sepulcher by the isthmus, declared he was commanded to suffer nobody to enter Assyn-Kalesi without a written order from the aga of Melasso, to whose district the castle belonged... This sepulcher was then our abode, and we lay in it, covering, with the Greek family, the whole floor.”¹⁸²

¹⁸² Chandler, 1775, pp. 229-230.

Therefore, it seems reasonable to assume that the first signs of habitation after the earlier abandonment of Iasos were seen by Chandler on the mainland, characterized by the use of the chamber tombs located on the slopes of the hill. However, the 18th century traveler Texier notes the absence of Greek inhabitants. In fact, the ruined site was completely abandoned, and Texier did not record even the traces left by the Greek families who had inhabited the chamber tombs.

Tracing the occupancy of site the using travelers' observations and oral information provided by the local residents, it can be assumed that the site remained abandoned until after the population exchange between Turkey and Greece in 1923. According to the protocol dated 30 January 1923, i.e. the Lausanne Agreement, Muğla, as with other cities of Turkey, became home to immigrants returning from the Balkans¹⁸³. The presence of the current rural settlement is considered to be an outcome of this demographic change. However, due to the lack of the written sources, the occupancy of the site before the 1920s remains uncertain.

3.2.2.1. Asın Kurin: The Early Settlement

The presence of a nearby farm located in the fertile hinterland of Iasos was a factor in the development a rural settlement on the mainland (Figure 3.8). According to the information given by the current landowners, the farm presently known as Asın Farm or Akarca Farm, was established in the 17th century¹⁸⁴. Until the population exchange following the foundation of the Turkish Republic, the farm was occupied by Greeks. Following the population exchange, all the land of the farm was bought by a prominent family from Milas, i.e. the Akarca Family. In this transfer of land, the workers on the earlier farm were forced off the land. Locals who had been living and working in Asın

¹⁸³ Akça, 2008, p. 17.

¹⁸⁴ The farm was originally known as Asın Farm before the transfer of the whole of the land to Mehmet Ali Akarca after the population exchange. Accordingly, the farm started to be known as Akarca Farm and parts of the land were farmed separately by family members. Today, there are two different establishments called Asın Farm and Akarca Farm run by different members of the family (this information was provided by İpek Akarca who is the manager of Asın Farm).

Farm were sent to the part of the mainland which was occupied by the Roman necropolis of Iasos. With the aid of this information given by the locals as a basic source, it could be assumed that presence of the chamber tombs might have been the main land selection criterion for the workers. In fact, the chamber tombs functioned as a shelter for the Greeks in the first phase of the settlement, as noted by Chandler. In the descriptions of the mainland left by travelers, the Roman necropolis was perceived as a small settlement dominating the land from the sea to the foothills of the mountains. The ruined chamber tombs had thus provided shelter for the workers and active rural life started involving the integration of the archeological remains on the mainland.



Figure 3.8. Location of Asin Farm within the territory (URL 9)

As mentioned before, the chamber tombs are considered to be the key elements in connecting between different historical periods. Upon the arrival of the local residents from Asin Farm, visual and structural condition of these chamber tombs should not be quite different than how they look in the drawings of Texier, produced at the end of the 19th century (Figure 3.9). Ruined chamber tombs, as well as these in a better state of preservation, were subject to repair, and alterations to serve as shelters at the

beginning of the occupancy. For instance, chamber tombs without roof were covered with greng soil on timber bearing elements¹⁸⁵. With some alterations such as the enlargement of the tombs for the needs of daily life and population growth, locals inhabited the remains of the Roman necropolis for many years and thus the first rural settlement of Asin Kurin was established. In fact, the name “Asin Kurin” reflects the origins of both villagers and built environment of the village. “Asin” refers to the name of the nearby farm as well as the remains of Iasos as being mentioned by travelers, as “Assyn-Kalesi” and “Asem Kalesi”¹⁸⁶. “Kurin” on the other hand is the combination of “*kuru in*” which refers to the cave-like chamber tombs, as dry and windowless¹⁸⁷.

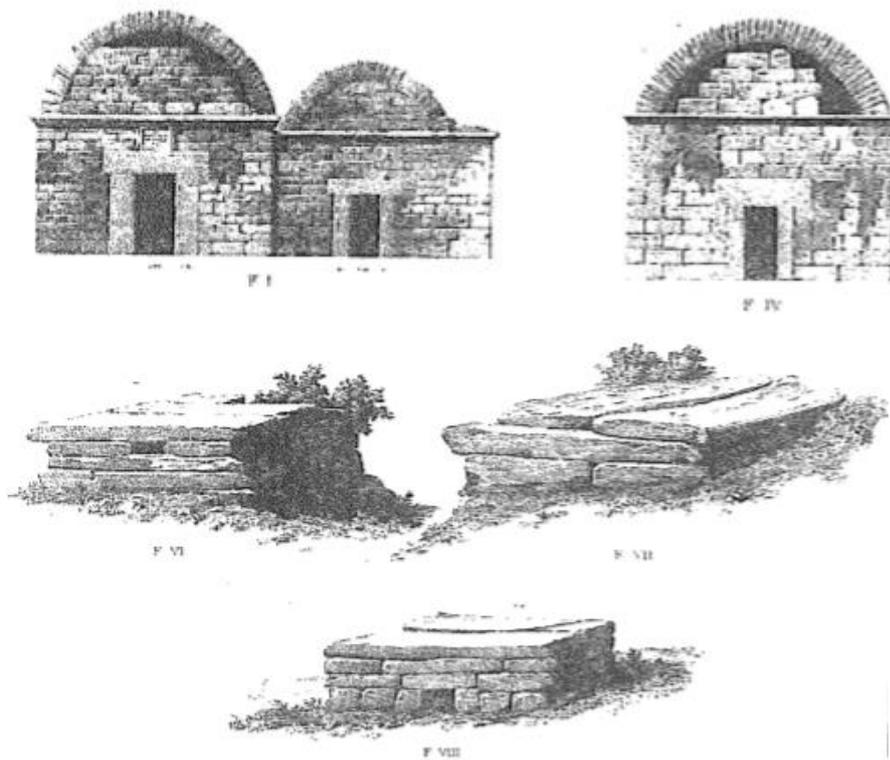


Figure 3.9. Iasos, chamber tombs drawn by Texier (Texier, 1862, Pl. 146)

¹⁸⁵ Oral information provided by Ahmet Çakır: see Appendix C.

¹⁸⁶ Chandler, 1775, p. 226; Texier, 1862, p. 632.

¹⁸⁷ Oral information provided by Ahmet Çakır: see Appendix C.

By the building of new structures next to the chamber tombs, over time, the village started to grow. This growth happened due to population growth of individual families, and the chamber tombs alone became inadequate as a source of shelter. As a result, traditional village houses were built next to the chamber tombs, which remained in use as residential units for some time. In the selection of the location for the new housing, an appropriate distance to the chamber tombs, now to be used as service buildings played a crucial role (Figure 3.10 and Figure 3.12). Accordingly, the chamber tombs were not abandoned, but continued to be an integral part of daily activities. Some of these original houses have survived until this day (Figure 3.11). Chimneys, timber beams and flat earth roofs are the significant characteristics of these stone masonry buildings¹⁸⁸. These new buildings were either built onto an existing chamber tomb, using its foundations, or in completely new locations. Traces of the foundations of chamber tombs are still visible today. Moreover, building materials were taken from the remains of Iasos and used as spolia in both buildings and courtyard elements (Figure 3.13).

At this point, it would be useful to mention the opinions of different scholars. Doro Levi emphasized that the selection of the land for the rural settlement on the necropolis and agricultural activities on both the promontory and the mainland, had significant effects on research, resulting in the removal of the remains before the beginning of the excavations¹⁸⁹. Similarly, Berti notes that the development of the rural settlement of Kıyıkışlacık seriously changed the pattern of the necropolis¹⁹⁰. These opinions of the scholars about the selection of the location for the rural settlement is accurate. The establishment of a rural settlement on the remains of the Roman necropolis resulted in the loss of archeological values, and the identity of the mainland, which was described

¹⁸⁸ Detailed information about the characteristics of the traditional village houses are given in this chapter, pp. 145-146.

¹⁸⁹ Levi, 1986, p. 17.

¹⁹⁰ Berti, 1993, p. 123.

as the “city of tombs” by Guidi, Chandler and Texier. Currently, there are only 19 remaining chamber tombs, which have been subjected to major alterations¹⁹¹.

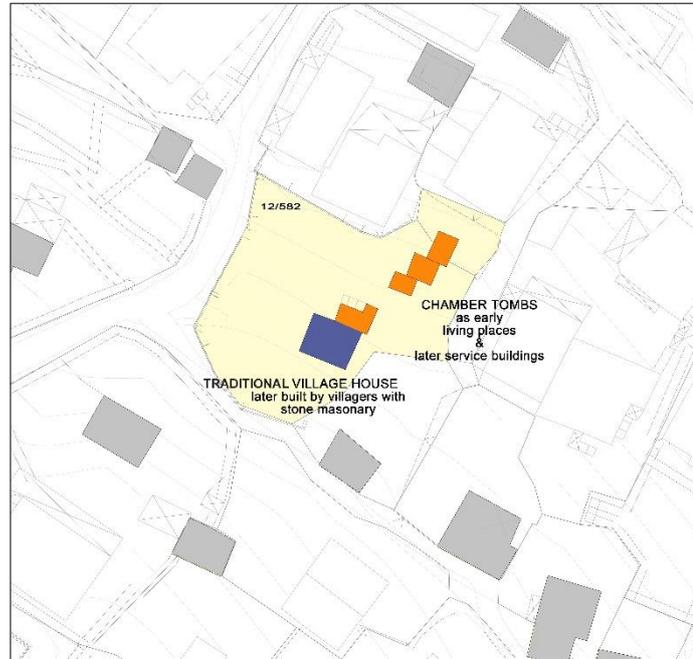


Figure 3.10. Sketch showing the current situation of the chamber tombs and traditional house located in building lots no: 12/582 and 12/582



Figure 3.11. Kıyıkışlacık, examples of traditional village houses

¹⁹¹ Information about the current status of the existing chamber tombs will be given in Chapter 4, p. 176.



Figure 3.12. Kıyıkışlacık, current situation of the chamber tombs and traditional house in building lot no: 12/582



Figure 3.13: Kıyıkışlacık, examples of the use of spolia in courtyard elements

3.2.2.2. Kıyıkışlacık: The Present-day Rural Settlement

Although the exact date of the change of the name of the village from Asin Kurin to Kıyıkışlacık cannot be identified, however, using the lists of villages which were published periodically by the Ministry of Interior (T.C. İç İşleri Bakanlığı) and sources regarding Milas, an approximate period can be determined. Accordingly, the name is thought to have changed between the years 1954 and 1965¹⁹². In fact, the change of the name of Asin Kurin, as in the cases of many other settlements, was based on Act No: 7267, which aimed to transform foreign names into Turkish¹⁹³. This act was issued in 1959 and the list of villages published in 1968 presents the results of this action in terms of both the old and new names of the villages. In these lists, the village was recorded as Kıyıkışlacık, and its former name Asin Kurin was indicated as well.

The origins of the new name Kıyıkışlacık are said by the local residents to be derived from the customs station located on the coastline facing the Little Harbor. “Kıyı” refers to its location, while “Kışlacık” refers to the existence of a small group of soldiers in the customs station. The change of name also indicates these developments occurred in the early rural settlement Asin Kurin. In fact, Kıyıkışlacık refers to a developing modern rural settlement by means of its socio-economic aspects, while Asin Kurin reflects the image of the old village¹⁹⁴.

The evolution of this socio-economic development process can be traced back to the establishment of olive oil factories within the rural settlement in the 1970s, together with the construction of the school, local mosque and increasing building activities on

¹⁹² The background of this research includes the Lists of Villages belonging to years 1933, 1946, 1968 and 1981 published by Ministry of Interior; population census records belonging to 1935 and 1965 and the book *Milas Coğrafyası, Tarih ve Arkeolojisi* (Akarca and Akarca, 1954). The village first appears as “Asin” in the Village List in 1933, and “Asin Kurin” in 1946. Likewise, the village was mentioned as “Kurin” in Akarca and Akarca (1954, p. 148.). However, the name of the village changed in 1965, being recorded as Kıyıkışlacık in population consensus.

¹⁹³ İç İşleri Bakanlığı, 1968, p. 3.

¹⁹⁴ Pierobon Benoit, 2011, p. 151.

the peripheries (Figure 3.14)¹⁹⁵. As mentioned earlier, olive cultivation has been the basic economic activity of the area since ancient times. With respect to the resources that nature provides, locals maintained increasing olive cultivation and extended their activities by building the factories to extract the oil. Three olive oil plants served the entire village until a decade ago¹⁹⁶. However, the improvement in economic activity is not the only reason for the socio-economic and physical development of the rural settlement seen in the 1970s. Archeological excavations, which were started in 1960 and continued until 2013, had a great impact on both the socio-cultural and economic structure of the village.

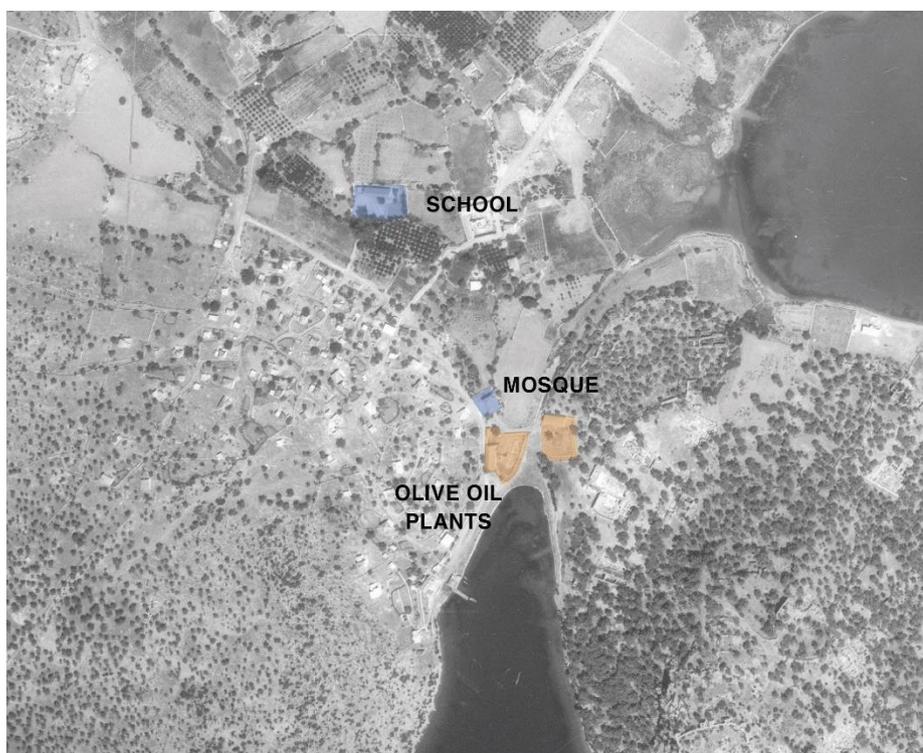


Figure 3.14. Physical environment of the village in 1972 (HGM, reproduced by the author)

¹⁹⁵ Physical development of the village is analyzed through aerial photographs belonging certain years which are provided by the General Directorate of Mapping (Harita Genel Müdürlüğü). In this chapter, pp. 117-119, a detailed analyses of physical development of the village is presented.

¹⁹⁶ Oral information provided by Ahmet Çakır: see Appendix C.

3.2.2.3. Archeological Investigations at Iasos: Excavation and Field Survey

The archeological excavation of Iasos started in 1960 as one of the earliest Italian excavations conducted in Turkey. In fact, Arslantepe, Hierapolis, Iasos and Topaklı were the first Italian excavations to take place as the result of an Italian-Turkish collaboration on archeological studies after the Second World War¹⁹⁷. The importance of the Iasos excavations was emphasized by Ekrem Akurgal as “one of the most successful field operations carried out on the western coast of Anatolia”¹⁹⁸. The contribution of this excavation to the exploration of other Carian settlements in western Anatolia was also noted by Akurgal.

The archeological excavations started in 1960 under the auspices of the Turkish Ministry of Foreign Affairs (T.C. Dış İşleri Bakanlığı) and Associazione Iassos di Caria and were supported by different organizations over the years¹⁹⁹. In fact, Doro Levi, as a representative of the Italian Archeological School at Athens, was the first Italian archeologists to take an interest in Iasos and the excavations started under his leadership. He was motivated by the idea of finding a connection with the Minoan civilization of Crete. The reasons for the selection of Iasos were clarified by Levi himself as it being located in a strategical position, the attractiveness of the remains and the modest scale of the city²⁰⁰.

The Iasos excavations were directed by Doro Levi until 1972, when Clelia Laviosa took over the leadership for the following 13 years starting in 1972 until 1984. In 1985, Fede Berti, who was then the director of the National Museum of Ferrara, became the director of the Iasos excavation. She remained as the field director for 27 years as the longest serving leader in the Iasos excavations. After her retirement in 2010, Marcello Spanu worked at Iasos between 2011 and 2013. However, the permission for excavations was not renewed by the Turkish authorities in 2013 and the campaign

¹⁹⁷ Levi, 1986, p. 12.

¹⁹⁸ Akurgal, 1978, p. 246.

¹⁹⁹ FIAT International S.P.A. and Vehbi Koç Foundation sponsored the restorations of the House of Mosaics and the so-called Clock Tower.

²⁰⁰ Levi, 1986, p. 16.

remained limited to a detailed documentation process including general maps, detailed plans and planning future investigations aiming to focus on and understand the overall situation. This documentation process can be claimed as an important part of the fieldwork by recording 216 ancient monuments and structures discovered since the beginning of archeological studies. Such a work is crucial in terms of both its archeological importance and the protection of the site by creating a base map, which however, does not include latest finds. In addition, new analytic studies on the main monuments were carried out, and a new plan of the promontory was produced using innovative technologies²⁰¹. Although the Turkish Ministry of Culture and Tourism designated the Museum of Milas and Prof. Dr. Asuman Baldırın as having responsibility for excavations in 2014, there has not been any fieldwork conducted at Iasos since 2013.

The Iasos excavations mostly concentrated on the promontory which is defined as the *polis* of Iasos. However, important areas and monuments on the mainland were also discovered. Monumental tombs, a pre-historic necropolis and the remains of an aqueduct were studied. Of these, the monumental tombs, known as Balık Pazarı, the Clock Tower and the Macedonian were all restored. The latter has served the excavation team, together with the nearby relatively modest chamber tomb, as a base since 2001²⁰². In addition, the field studies have included different research and implementation methods such as underwater excavations²⁰³, VES electric surveys²⁰⁴ and GPS and DTM (digitally produced map) for map production.

Having been under excavation for 53 years, significant scientific studies and organizations have been established concerning Iasos. In particular, the published works of the various directors of the excavation teams present the process and outcome of the fieldworks and contribute to the scientific field as the main resources about

²⁰¹ Spanu, 2014, p. 595.

²⁰² Berti, 2003, p. 353.

²⁰³ Underwater excavations were carried out in the years 1998 and 2000 in the area facing the Big Harbor, see Berti, 2002, p. 72.

²⁰⁴ A survey was made on the area of isthmus aiming to figure out if the island was formerly separated from the mainland or not, see Berti, 2004, p. 15.

Iasos. The book *Iasos Kazıları* by Doro Levi (1986) is prominent as the first study to be published on the archeological remains. Similarly, the annual reports of fieldwork written by Laviosa, Berti and Spanu give information about the development of the scientific studies. Besides professional publications, small booklets as visitor guide books, have been outstanding productions of the team²⁰⁵. Likewise, numerous publications and reports have been carried out by different scholars specializing in different disciplines who had worked as team members in Iasos excavations. A series of a bulletin was also published annually by the Associazione Iasos di Caria between the years 1995 and 2016. These bulletins include research by the team members. Although the documents are in Italian, their contribution to the visibility and documentation of Iasos is certainly substantial. Another outcome provided by the Italian Excavation Team at Iasos has been the annual conferences organized since 2008 i.e. “Caria, the Carians and Milas”. The conference gathers together different scholars working on Caria. The program included a trip to Iasos when it was started in 2008 and created an opportunity for awareness raising²⁰⁶. The 3rd conference was particularly significant for Iasos because it included a musical entertainment conducted at Iasos for the 50th anniversary of the excavation campaign. Likewise, a symposium called “50 Years of the Italian Archeological Mission of Iasos. Iasos and its Territory” took place in İstanbul in 2011. The 50th anniversary events also included an exhibition called “Wandering Marbles: Marbles of Iasos at the Istanbul Archeology Museums” at Istanbul²⁰⁷. This exhibition is another outcome of the detailed research on Iasos and was followed by the publication of a book²⁰⁸.

One of the most important aspects of the fieldwork is the social interaction that takes place with the local community. The earliest attempt of social interaction took place in 2000 as an organized event for primary school students. They visited the agora,

²⁰⁵ The booklets are published both in Turkish and English. Including visitor routes, maps and images of the remains, this small hand book gives primary information about the site with all its components.

²⁰⁶ Berti, 2009, p. 92.

²⁰⁷ Berti, 2011, p. 222.

²⁰⁸ Berti *et al.*, 2010.

house of mosaics and Balık Pazarı. This event was continued in the following years as a traditional school day at Iasos. The events conducted in different years included different social activities. For instance, the “Agora Kermesse Day” was organized in 2006 with the cooperation of school teachers and the excavation team. Traditional dances, poems, recitals, the legend of Hermias and the dolphin and workshops were the main activities. The performances took place in the bouleuterion, the narration of the old stories about Iasos were seen as crucial for linking the past and future already connected by nature²⁰⁹. The day was dedicated to students and defined as “a lively and enjoyable day” by Berti (Figure 3.15).

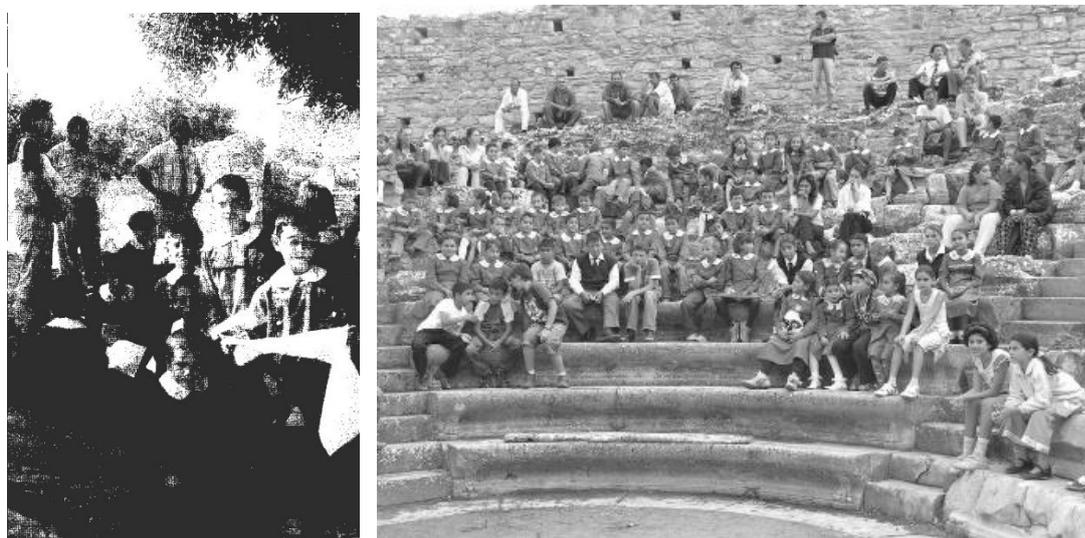


Figure 3.15. Photographs taken on the school day organizations in 2000 (Berti, 2002, Figure 5 [left]) and 2006 (Berti, 2008, Figure 8 [right])

As mentioned above, the excavations concentrated on the promontory and attention to the surrounding topography was limited. However, a study focusing on the hinterland of Iasos “Archeological Survey of the Gulf of Mandalya” was initiated in 1988 and lasted for 22 years until 2011. The project started under the direction of Eugenio La

²⁰⁹ Berti, 2008, p. 300.

Rocca and was continued by Raffaella Pierobon Benoit from the University of Naples Federico II. The archeological survey covered an area of 72km² in which it was possible to analyze the relationship between the urban settlement of Iasos (*polis*) and its hinterland (*chora*)²¹⁰ (Figure 3.16). This was the first time a study had been carried out concerning the territorial relations of the gulf. Thus, the results of the archeological survey were stunning by providing significant information about the historical account of surrounding settlements and socio-economic relations.



Figure 3.16. Territorial Map of the Archeological Survey of the Gulf of Mandalya (Pierobon Benoit, 2012, Figure 2)

The archeological survey confirmed the presence of numerous settlements connected by a dense network of roads²¹¹. Continuously cultivated land, farms, remains of small settlements and ongoing agricultural activities showed that the area was rich in resources and had a variety of structures, including irrigation systems, Hellenistic

²¹⁰ Pierobon Benoit, 2012, p. 117.

²¹¹ Serin, 2013, p. 193.

towers and rural houses etc.²¹². These results refuted former arguments in historical sources about the bareness of the territory²¹³. The continuity of occupation of the territory was also proved by the survey results which revealed production units belonging to the Ottoman Period²¹⁴. Moreover, a number of marble quarries were also surveyed and the importance of this economic resource was mentioned in survey reports as a fundamental source of income for the territory²¹⁵.

The effective outcomes of this study indicate the importance of archeological surveys. As mentioned by scholars, archeological surveys provide information about wider areas and clarify the nature of the territorial organization of land and socio-economic relations in a relatively much shorter time period than that of an archeological excavation²¹⁶. Excavations play a different role and cover specifically defined areas and provide information in a longer-term process²¹⁷.

The information provided by the Archeological Survey of the Gulf of Mandalya was used to good account in new research regarding the conservation policies for both Iasos and its territory by the survey team. They aimed at an interdisciplinary project which focused on pedestrian routes to cover important heritage sites in the territory (Figure 3.17). A visitor center providing all the historical, archeological, geological and social information available about the territory was proposed in an old olive oil plant located in the village of Kıyıkışlacık. The focus of the itineraries was the Hellenistic fortification walls located on the mainland. The reason for this choice was explained by Pierobon Benoit as the fact these fortifications covered settlements, necropolis, significant edifices and natural formations both inside and outside the study area. The proposals also emphasized the importance of participation by local authorities and inhabitants in achieving the proper introduction of the heritage that the

²¹² Pierobon Benoit, 2012, p. 2

²¹³ Strabo (14,2,21) notes the bareness of the territory by stating the “soil of the country is rather poor”. See also above, p. 85, n. 152.

²¹⁴ Serin, 2013, p. 200.

²¹⁵ Pierobon Benoit, 2012, p. 4.

²¹⁶ Pierobon Benoit, 2012, p. 117; Serin, 2013, p. 193.

²¹⁷ Serin, 2013, p. 193.

territory acts as host to the public. The ultimate aim was the successful conservation of the cultural heritage of the site²¹⁸. However, this project was not implemented because of lack of authorization from the Ministry of Culture and Tourism.

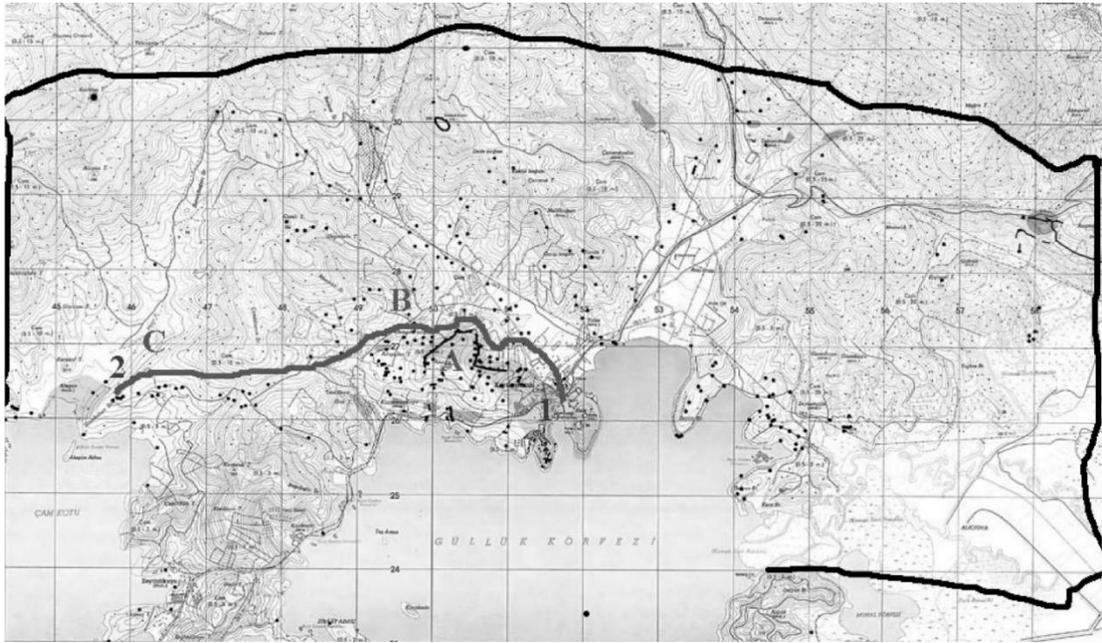


Figure 3.17. Pedestrian routes (1-2) for the visit of remains (Pierobon Benoit, 2012, Figure 13)

Archeological finds are presented in the Museum of İzmir, the Museum of Milas and the Museum of Balık Pazarı at Kızılkışlacık. Not only Iasos but also assets from the Akarca Collection are included in the latter museum. These territorial findings were transferred from the Akarca Collection to the Museum of Balık Pazarı in 2011 and 2013.

As an overall view of the archeological studies, it can be said that the results and findings of the excavations and field survey provide significant further information

²¹⁸ Pierobon Benoit, 2012, p. 120.

about the territory and its socio-economic structure. For example, a necropolis belonging to the Early Bronze Age as one of the earlier findings of excavations indicates the cultural interaction between Western Anatolia and the Aegean islands by similarities in burial method and structural typology²¹⁹. This means that the ‘veil of silence’ that obscured the history of the area due to lack of mention in the historical sources was dispelled by the archeological findings. The territorial findings also confirm the fertility of land which was once misinterpreted due to historical sources. However, the most significant outcome of this study can be considered as the effort towards conservation and presentation of the heritages at the site in the light of the archeological survey findings.

3.2.3. Touristic Interest: Development of the Secondary Housing Zones

As mentioned above, the social and economic structure of the village has improved as a consequence of the archeological investigations at Iasos. The Aegean coast has also led to a growing interest in K1yıkıřlacık together with its archeological site. The results of this growing interest could be seen towards the end of the 1970s on the peripheries of the main settlement area. By analyzing the aerial photographs provided by the General Directorate of Mapping, it can be seen that first secondary housing development took place in between 1972 and 1975. By the end of the 1990s, the peripheries started to be occupied by the large clusters of secondary housing (Figure 3.18).

²¹⁹ Berti, 1993, p. 120.

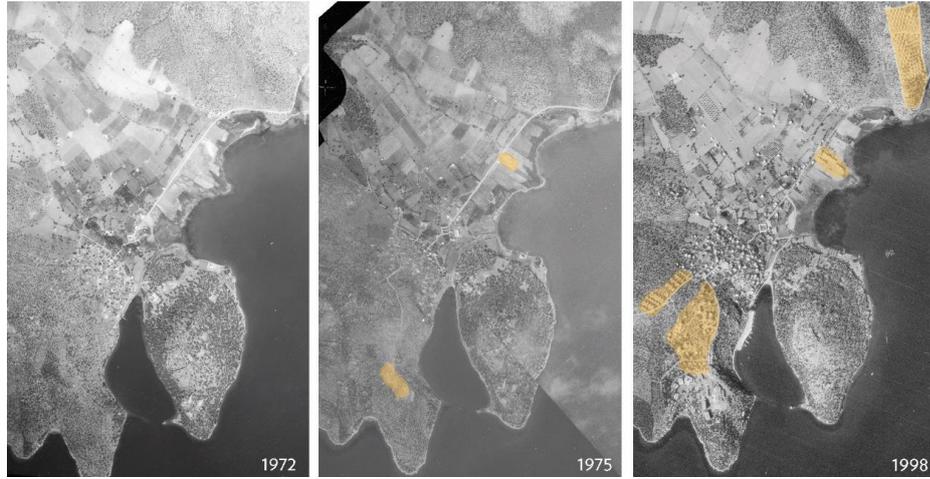


Figure 3.18. Development of the secondary housing areas on the peripheries of Iasos (HGM, reproduced by author)

3.3. Interventions: State Driven Policies, Plans and Projects

During the historical development of Kıyıkışlacık, governmental interventions played a significant role in the development of the physical and socio-economic structure of the village. Although the excavations started in 1960, the legal recognition of the site only occurred in 1972 with the preparation of a cadastral plan²²⁰. However, it can be assumed that governmental interest increased after the first archeological site designation in 1977. Following the designation of the 1st and 3rd degree archeological sites, a plan was prepared to regulate and control the physical development of village. Despite this plan never being implemented, several designations of archeological sites, conservation areas and buildings indicated the continuity of governmental interest on Kıyıkışlacık. A detailed analysis of the conservation decisions and planning processes, starting with the preparation of the development plan (*imar planı*) to a partial planning (*mevzi imar planı*) process will be presented below.

²²⁰ Oral information provided by the staff of the Municipality of Milas.

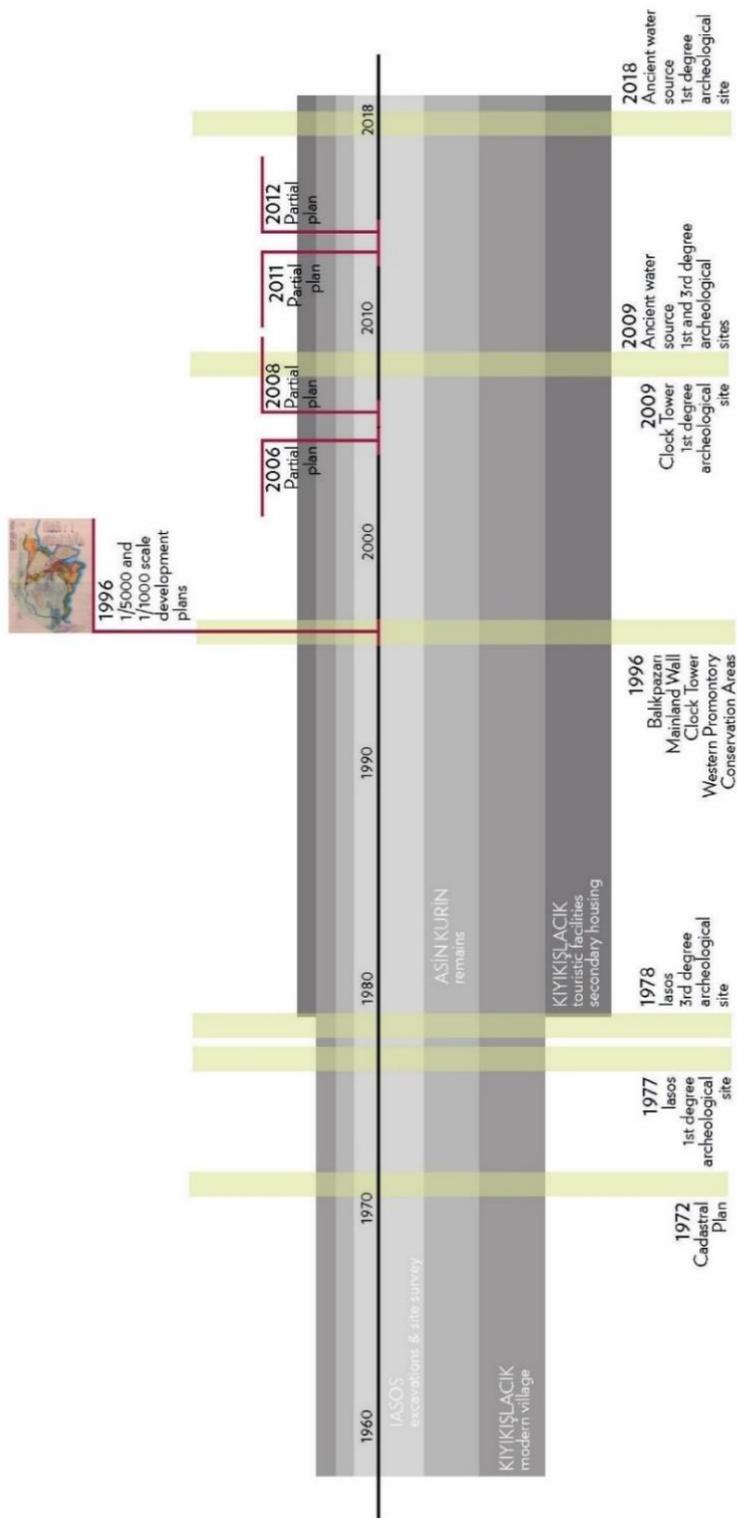


Figure 3.19. Legislative timeline

The information given in this section has been provided by different local institutions: The Milas Municipality (Milas Belediyesi), the Metropolitan Municipality of Muğla (Muğla Büyükşehir Belediyesi) and the Muğla Regional Conservation Council of Cultural Properties (Muğla Kültür Varlıklarını Koruma Bölge Kurulu)²²¹. The databases containing boundaries and written documents constituted the basic resources for analyzing the state-driven interventions on the site. In the analysis of this information, contradictions between databases and decision documents, as well as the absence of some decisions can be seen. One of the main reasons for this were the changes in the conservation council responsible²²². Using a detailed comparison between the different conservation boundaries and decisions, the following chart has been compiled showing the information in chronological order. It should be emphasized that there may be missing and/or no longer valid decisions due to the lack of information provided by the institutions.

3.3.1. Site Boundaries and Designations

As mentioned above, the compilation of the decisions by different conservation councils has been prepared by comparing information provided by different sources and obtained from the local institutions: The Milas Municipality and the Metropolitan Municipality of Muğla. The following chart gives detailed information about the conservation council decisions in chronological order²²³.

²²¹ Hereafter, the name of the council will be mentioned as the Conservation Council of Muğla.

²²² The cultural property of Milas was under the responsibility of the Second Regional Conservation Council of Natural and Cultural Properties of İzmir (İzmir 2.Bölge Kültür ve Tabiat Varlıklarını Koruma Bölge Kurulu) until the 2000s. With the establishment of a separate council in Muğla, all the documents were transferred. The officers note that considerable amount of documents were lost during this process.

²²³ Original documents of the Council decisions are given in Appendix C.

Table 3.1. Council Decisions Regarding Site Boundaries and Designations

Council	Date	Decision Number	Status	Definition
GEEAYK	14.01.1977	A-277	1st degree archeological site	Iasos - promontory
GEEAYK	14.10.1978	A-1362	3rd degree archeological site	Iasos - mainland
İKTVKK 2	11.09.1996	6029	Conservation area	Balık Pazarı
			Conservation area	Mainland walls - missing part
			Conservation area	Clock Tower
			Conservation area	West side of the Little Harbor
MKTVKBK	21.10.2009	5324	1st and 3rd degree archeological sites	Ancient water resource & remains of chamber tombs
			1st degree archeological site	Clock Tower ⁷
MKVKBK	23.05.2018	6789	1st degree archeological site	Ancient water resource & remains of chamber tombs

(Prepared by the author after the decisions provided by Muğla Regional Conservation Council of the Cultural Properties)

The first archeological site designations at Iasos were made in 1977 and 1978. Although the original documentation of these decisions was unobtainable, the boundaries can be seen in the plan prepared in 1996. Accordingly, a 1st degree archeological site, including the archeological remains of Iasos on the promontory and a part of the mainland on the north of the isthmus and the coastal line of the opposite side of the Little Harbor was designated by a GEEAYK decision no: A-277 dated 14.01.1977. Similarly, a large area on the mainland including, the Mainland Wall on the west and the so-called Clock Tower on the east of the settlement, was designated as a 3rd degree archeological site with decision no: A-1362 dated 14.10.1978. Additionally, a conservation area concerning the Mainland Wall was shown as

“existing conservation boundaries” on the mentioned plan. It can be deduced that the conservation area surrounding the Mainland Wall was designated at some time between 1978 and 1996.

With the proposal of some conservation areas by the development plan in 1996, the area surrounding the so-called Balık Pazarı, Clock Tower, prehistoric necropolis, missing sections of the Mainland Wall and some archeological remains on the opposite side of the Little Harbor were designated by the İzmir Conservation Council²²⁴ with decision no: 6029 dated 11.09.1996.



Figure 3.20. Archeological site designations in the nearby surroundings of Iasos

²²⁴ The Second Regional Conservation Council of Natural and Cultural Properties of İzmir will be mentioned as Conservation Council of İzmir hereafter.

Another change in the site boundaries took place in 2009 by decision no: 5324, designating the area surrounding the so-called Clock Tower as the 1st grade archeological site. The area, including an ancient water source and some archeological remains, was also designated by the same decision, as 1st and 3rd grade archeological sites. The site status of this area has later been changed to a 1st grade archeological site by decision no: 6789 dated 23.05.2018.

Apart from the above mentioned conservation boundaries, there are several archeological sites in the areas surrounding the study area. The Cario-Lelegean building remains on the localities known as Zindafkale and Çanacık Tepe are some of the most significant heritage sites in the region²²⁵. Similarly, other listed archeological remains on the mainland, including the Roman necropolis of Iasos are also shown below.

3.3.2. Planning Practices

Although the physical development of the village is not controlled by a spatial plan in the current legislation, some planning practices were implemented in Kızıyıkışlacık by means of both a development plan (*imar planı*) and partial plans (*mevzi imar planı*).

3.3.2.1. 1/5000 and 1/1000 Scale Development Plans

When the governmental decisions concerning the spatial development of Kızıyıkışlacık are analyzed, only one attempt can be observed. This includes planning concerns on two different scales: the 1/5000 and 1/1000 development plans. The 1/5000 scale development plan which includes the upper scale decisions was provided by the Conservation Council of İzmir. As one of the most important decisions of this plan, new conservation areas for different archeological remains are suggested, as

²²⁵ Pierobon Benoit, 2012, p. 5.

mentioned above. Another remarkable decision was the conservation of olive groves on the western side of the rural settlement, which also aims at creating a natural buffer zone between the Mainland Wall and the development of the rural settlement. On the eastern side of the settlement, area of agricultural land were also protected to protect the sustainability of agricultural production. In addition, a park was proposed on the coast that was to be protected from spatial development.

Spatial development decisions were based on organizing the road traffic on the northern periphery of village so as to create a main road connecting village with Milas. New housing areas and commercial uses were planned on the existing north-western axis road, which was intended to connect the settlement with a new ring road. Another critical approach of the plan was the proposal for tourism areas on both the eastern and western peripheries of the village. Large areas of land were assigned to preferential land use (*tercihli kullanım*) and hotel areas, both of which serve development of tourism activities (Figure 3.21).

The development plan was prepared by 1996, when it was submitted to the Conservation Council of İzmir. Although some approaches were approved, the plan as a whole was not approved by the council. In fact, serious changes were demanded concerning structural regulations. The documents regarding the approval and/or stay of execution²²⁶ could not be obtained from the local institutions as a result of the archival problems. However, it was stated by the Conservation Council of Muğla, the Metropolitan Municipality of Muğla and the Milas Municipality that the 1/5000 and 1/1000 Development Plans were cancelled and the village continued to develop without a spatial plan. The only advantage of these plans was the declaration of five new conservation areas, which have been detailed above.

²²⁶ Stay of execution here means the suspension of the development plan by a court decision.

led to the development of tourism facilities and secondary housing areas, by partial plans, surrounding Iasos-Kıyıkışlacık.

The secondary housing areas and touristic facilities on the eastern peripheries of the village were constructed upon the basis of different partial plans approved in 2006, 2008, 2011 and 2012 respectively²²⁷. Concerning areas outside the archeological site boundaries, these plans were not subject to the approval of the Conservation Council of Muğla. However, significant archeological remains were unearthed during the foundation excavations for secondary housing units.

Similarly, a secondary housing area on the western periphery was developed within the context of partial plans made in 1987 and 2008. Although these partial plans should have been approved by the Conservation Council of Muğla, the related decisions could not be obtained by the author.

3.4. Evolution of the Macroform Throughout History

The effects of the historical process can be traced from the aerial photographs provided by the General Directorate of Mapping. The earliest aerial photograph, taken in 1938, goes significantly back into the past and is valuable in terms of spatial data. The traces of the rural settlement located on the Roman Necropolis can be observed in this photograph, together with a road which still serves as a main artery of the village. In addition, the presence of cultivated areas is also an important indication of an active agricultural community. In 1954, an increase in building activity can be observed towards the western part of the mainland without, however, any significant degree of sprawl. An increase in agricultural activities is visible on the peripheries of the settlement.

²²⁷ Oral information provided by the staff of the Municipality of Milas.

A considerable extension of the settlement can be seen in the aerial photograph taken in 1975. This provides the physical evidence of the socio-economic development of the village. . The advent of three olive oil plants, a mosque, an increase in excavation areas, and construction activities on the opposite side of the Little Harbor can all be identified.

In 1992, the spread of the settlement reached its highest point with the construction of secondary housing clusters in the western and eastern directions. Additionally, housing areas of low density interposed with agricultural land can be seen on the eastern periphery. In the following years, the density of these newly settled areas increased. In 1998, a secondary housing cluster occupied a large area at the eastern end of the settlement. Similarly, the density of buildings on the western periphery increased. The same kind of spatial development characteristic can be seen in the aerial photograph of 2012 on the eastern and western boundaries of the settlement.

As a result, until the end of the 1970s, the spatial evolution of Kıyıkışlacık indicated the increasing rural development of the settlement, while after the 1990s, this development only concerns the construction of summer houses on the peripheries as a result of partial planning interventions. It can thus be concluded that the current macroform of the settlement has mainly been shaped by the growing interest in tourism.

The analysis of the historical development process of the site is crucial for understanding the integration of the archeological site of Iasos and the rural settlement of Kıyıkışlacık. Starting from the foundation of the ancient city of Iasos, the land has been occupied by different functions. As a result, the present-day rural landscape is shaped by the historical layering, composed of the archeological heritage of Iasos, social and physical inheritance of the rural settlement of Kıyıkışlacık and the touristic identity created by the secondary housing clusters and accommodation facilities.

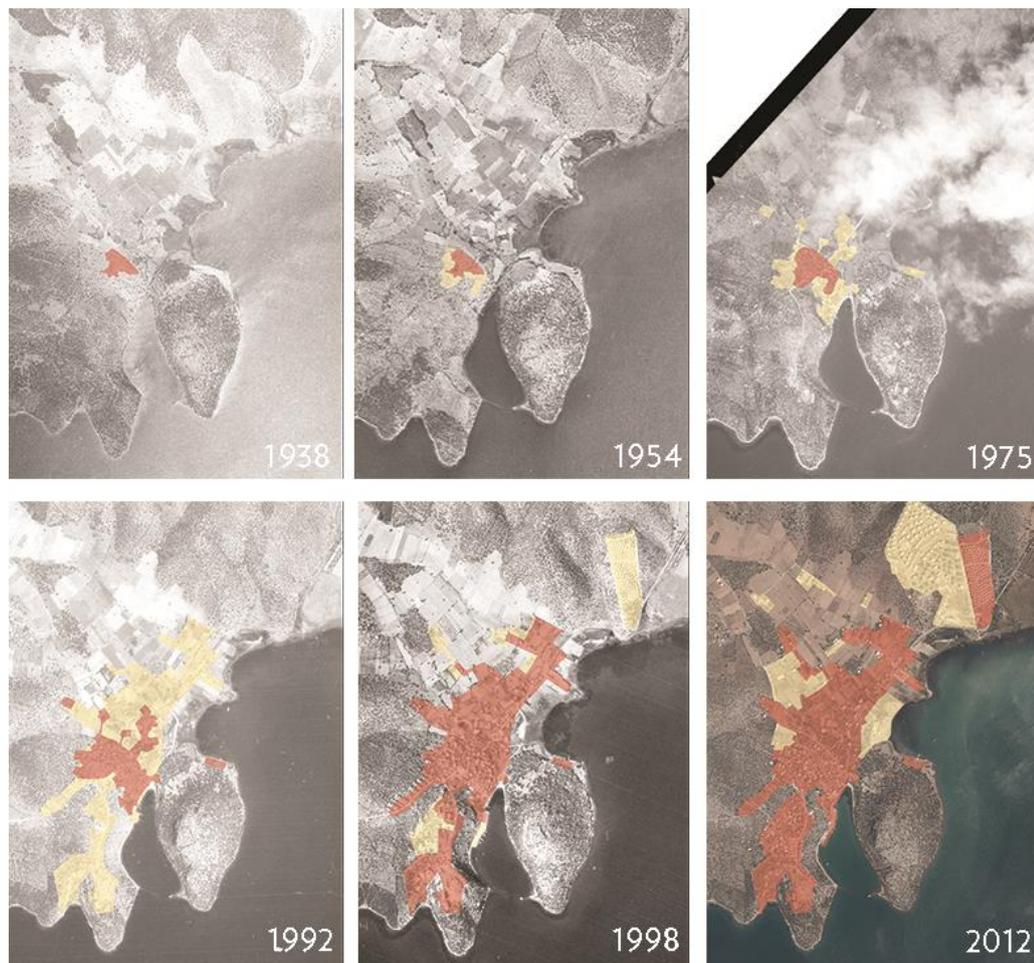


Figure 3.22. Evolution of the macroform (HGM, reproduced by the author)

3.5. The Present-Day Built Environment

The historical process of the formation of Iasos and the overlapping rural settlement has already been presented. In this section, the physical consequences on the site are analyzed and presented as an outcome of the historical process. In line with the general approach of this thesis, the physical structure of the site is presented in three contextually different zones: the archeological site of Iasos, the rural settlement and the territory as a whole (Figure 3.47). Information regarding the entire site is given at the beginning, i.e. the current legislative boundaries and the ownership patterns.

3.5.1. Current Legislative Boundaries

The current conservation boundaries, identified through a detailed analysis of the information provided by the local institutions, are shown in Figure 3.55 including the study area.

Accordingly, the entire promontory and a large area covering the traditional core of the village are located within the boundaries of 1st degree archeological site. Similarly, the western section of the Mainland wall has also been taken under protection as a 1st degree archeological site. Except for these areas, other areas of land within the study area are located within the boundaries of the 3rd degree archeological site. Additionally, the areas surrounding the so-called Clock Tower, Balık Pazarı Museum, Mainland wall and an ancient water resource are designated as conservation areas²²⁸.

3.5.2. The Ownership Pattern

The first cadastral plan was prepared in 1972 according to the information given by the Municipality of Milas and the local residents of Kıyıkışlacık. Due to the absence of conservation designations and decisions, parceling included the archeological remains on both promontory and mainland. The land had been subdivided and apportioned to so-called owners according to the land use in 1972. Thus, archeological vestiges became privately owned according to the diktats of the cadastral plan. Although the ownership of some of these vestiges was later transferred to state institutions by expropriation, there is still a large amount of archeological remains under private ownership²²⁹.

When the current land ownership pattern is analyzed, four different ownership categories can be identified: private (*şahıs*), a village legal entity (*köy tüzel kişiliği*), state owned (*hazine-maliye*) and under Special Provincial Administration (İl Özel

²²⁸ For a detailed information on the site boundary decisions, see in this chapter, pp. 111-114.

²²⁹ Private ownership of the archeological property will be examined in detail at Chapter 4, pp. 187-190.

İdaresi)²³⁰. In the case of Special Provincial Administration, it should be emphasized that the given cadastral information is outdated due to the closure of these local entities by the declaration of Law No: 6360. With the enactment of this act, lands owned by Special Provincial Administration in the national interest are transferred to other local institutions. However, the lands did not lose their public status by this process. Thus, land ownership categories in Kızılkışlacık can be classified into two groups as private and public. As can be seen from Table 3.2, the majority of the land is privately owned in a ratio of 77% and these plots are scattered across the study area. Areas owned by the state are concentrated on the western side of the study area, where the wild olive groves are located. Special Provincial Administration lands cover the road built on the isthmus. Lastly, the village legal entity owns the small lots inside the village, as well as the area occupied by the open air market. In addition, the pastures on the northern section of the rural settlements are also owned by the village legal entity.

Table 3.2. Ownership Classification

Group	Ownership	Area (ha)	Ratio
Public	State	94,8	22,6
	Special Provincial Administration	0,4	-
	Village Legal Entity	94,8	0,4
Private	Private	322,6	77
TOTAL		419,6	100

²³⁰ Oral information provided by the Municipality of Milas.

3.5.3. The Archeological Site of Iasos

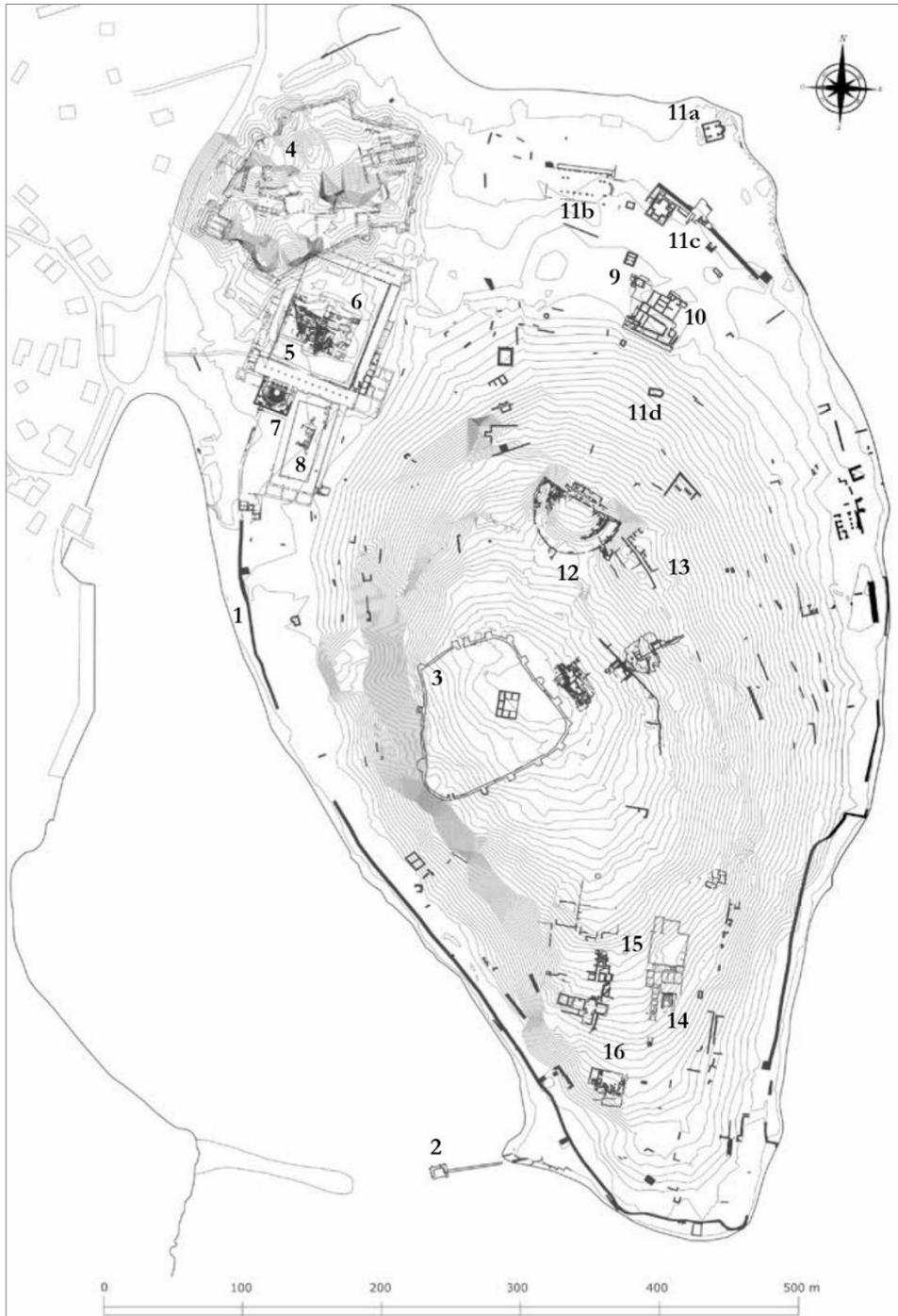


Figure 3.23. Site Plan of Iasos (Spanu, 2014, Figure 12)

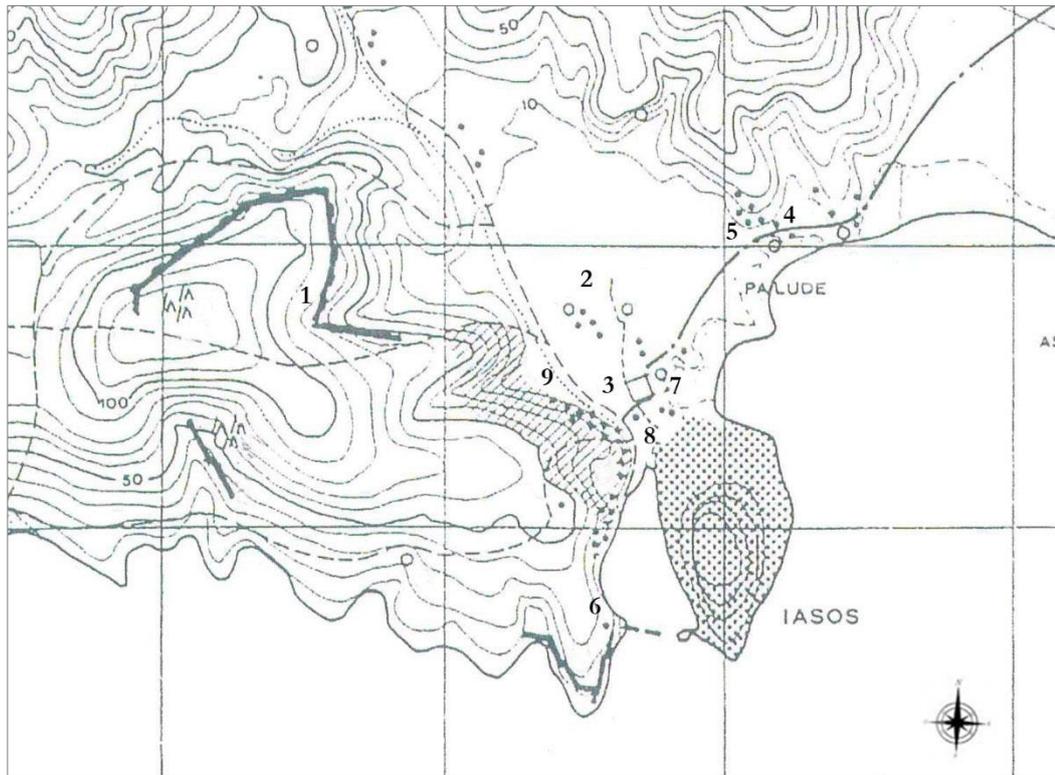


Figure 3.24. Archeological remains on the mainland (Tomasello, 1991, Figure 2)

As a part of the wider territory, Iasos is a small settlement, which was surrounded by a necropolis, centered around an intense road network. The intra-urban and extra-urban areas are defined as a peninsula and the mainland in Iasos' case. While the peninsula as seen today, which was once considered to be a promontory, had always been occupied for urban activities, the mainland, defining the hinterland which provided the economic and agricultural needs of the city, was occupied by the necropolis since earlier periods²³¹. The current physical environment of the Iasos archeological site is presented with an examination of its contents.

²³¹ Berti, 1993, p. 119.

3.5.3.1. Fortification Walls

Both the *polis* (*intra-urbem* area) and the *chora* (*extra-urbem* area) include remains of defensive structures. The peninsula in particular has three fortification systems constructed at different periods, while the mainland was also occupied by a massive defensive structure.

City Walls

Small sections of the city walls which once surrounded the peninsula remain on the south eastern part of the present day archeological site (Figure 3.23/1). Since the masonry of this wall was progressively removed for reuse in other buildings, including the construction of a port in Istanbul in 1889, the integrity of this fortification system has been lost²³². However, the entirety of these walls can be seen in Texier's drawing of 1862 (Figure 3.5). This drawing depicts a wall that was 2 km long following the line of the coast and reinforced by square towers. It was constructed in isodomic ashlar masonry²³³. There were three main gates through the wall. These were located on the northwest part of the isthmus opening to the agora, on the east facing the Big Harbor and on the southernmost part of the promontory. Although the dating of these fortification walls has long been debated due to the lack of solid information, scholars have generally agreed on a 4th century BCE dating²³⁴.

As a part of the fortification system surrounding the peninsula, a tower was built on the Little Harbor, at the southern most of the promontory (Figure 3.23/2 and Figure 3.25). This tower is connected to the fortifications on the acropolis by a pathway and the tower was located on one of the two piers, closing the Little Harbor, which are now submerged. These piers date back to Roman Imperial Period, and the square

²³² Berti, 2003, p. 352.

²³³ Serin, 2004.

²³⁴ Levi, 1986, p. 17; Serin, 2004, p. 17.

tower is considered to have been built between the 10th and 11th centuries, i.e. in the Byzantine period, for defensive purposes²³⁵.



Figure 3.25. Iasos, the Middle Byzantine Tower

The Castle on the Acropolis

Apart from the city walls, there are two other fortification systems on the peninsula. One of these systems surrounds the Acropolis which was located on the highest point of the peninsula (Figure 3.23/3 and Figure 3.26). The castle is considered to have been built for military purposes²³⁶. Semicircular and square towers strengthening the fortification can be seen on three sides except for the eastern side which has the natural protection of the steep rocky topography. On this side, spolia can be seen on the lower parts of the wall including drums from columns and pieces of a Doric frieze²³⁷. The two gates provide entrance to the fortified area. The gate located on the north and protected by two square towers is considered to be main entrance²³⁸. The remains of a cistern belonging to the Byzantine period and a temple from the Hellenistic period can be seen within the walls²³⁹.

²³⁵ Berti, 1993, p. 127.

²³⁶ Spanu, 2013, p. 446.

²³⁷ Serin, 2004, p. 18.

²³⁸ Berti, 1993, p. 128.

²³⁹ *Ibid.*, p. 127.



Figure 3.26: Aerial view of the castle on the acropolis (Photo: Kayıhan Babacan)

The exact date of the construction of the castle on the Acropolis is debated by scholars²⁴⁰. However, it is considered to be one of the latest architectural complexes of Iasos, before the abandonment of the city, as shown in the findings of the 2011 excavations²⁴¹. The castle is dated back to the 14th century, based on a *akçe* (coin), known to belong the Menteşe Principality, found in one of the rooms located on the western side of the court.

Fortifications on the Isthmus

The second fortification system is located on the isthmus (Figure 3.23/4). This fortification is often called as the “castle of isthmus” and was investigated by a group of researchers led by Alessandra Viscogliosi from 2008 to 2014, when the excavations were stopped. This later wall joins the city walls on the east and the fortified area

²⁴⁰ Levi (1986, p. 20) attributes this castle to the 12th-13th centuries, and Serin (2004, p. 17) and Berti (1993, p. 127) note that it belongs to Middle Byzantine Period.

²⁴¹ Spanu, 2013, p. 445.

occupies the northeastern part of the agora. As the archeological survey indicates, the remains of a large bath and other undefined structures indicate a considerable urban development in this fortified area²⁴². This area was inhabited during the mid-imperial and post-Roman periods according to the findings of the archeological survey²⁴³. However, layers belonging to post-antique phases as well as the 13th and 14th centuries were discovered in 2011 by the excavation team²⁴⁴. Since no excavation has been carried out in the fortifications on the isthmus, a detailed archeological investigation is needed for further research on dating and function of this fortified area.

The Mainland Wall

As a massive and impressive defensive structure, occupying an area on the plain to the northwest of the isthmus, the mainland wall surrounds the northern hill of the Little Harbor and extends for 2.5 km (Figure 3.24/1)²⁴⁵. Doro Levi claims that these walls started from the sea, near the Little Harbor²⁴⁶. Although the function of this mainland wall has long been debated, scholars generally agree that the wall was constructed for the protection of the Gulf and regional trade routes rather than encircling a settlement area²⁴⁷. Findings of the archeological survey carried out on the mainland indicate that the wall was incomplete due to plundering, and the absence of any urban activity within the area enclosed by this wall²⁴⁸. The burials which were located near the entrances through the wall are considered to be clear evidence for such a hypothesis. The construction technique is defined by Berti as a technique which employs precautions against assault by external enemies²⁴⁹. The walls were constructed with trapezoidal isodomic masonry using schist blocks quarried locally²⁵⁰. Semicircular towers, gates, windows, and stairs are considered to indicate the quality of the

²⁴² Berti, 2011, p. 180.

²⁴³ *Ibid*, p. 180.

²⁴⁴ Spanu, 2013, p. 446.

²⁴⁵ Pierobon Benoit, 2005c, p. 283.

²⁴⁶ Levi, 1986, p. 18.

²⁴⁷ See Serin, 2004, p. 17, n. 105 with previous bibliography.

²⁴⁸ Pierobon Benoit, 2005c, p. 283.

²⁴⁹ Berti, 1993, p. 127.

²⁵⁰ Pierobon Benoit, 2005c, p. 284.

construction and to provide unique examples when compared to the walls surrounding the peninsula²⁵¹.

The dating of the wall has also been subject to discussion and remains uncertain due to the lack of historical information²⁵². However, Pierobon Benoit develops a hypothesis which links the construction of the mainland wall to the 3rd century BCE, stemming from a detailed analysis of the materials of the structure²⁵³.

3.5.3.2. The *Intra-urbem* Area (*Polis*)

The term *intra-urbem* (intra urban) refers to the area, i.e. the polis, located on the promontory which was once separated from the mainland by a narrow channel and is surrounded by the Hellenistic fortifications (Figure 3.23). As with the excavated and unexplored remains of the continuously settled city, the rocky peninsula contains the physical evidence of different historical layers; with the Early Bronze Age, Late Hellenistic, Roman and Byzantine periods, being among the most visible archeological layers as evidenced by the traces belonging to these periods²⁵⁴. However, there are still a number of structures awaiting further archeological investigation.

The peninsula is dominated by a steep and rocky hill, the presence of which affected the development of the ancient city with the steepness of the terrain preventing building activities on the western slopes of the peninsula facing the Little Harbor. The northeastern and southernmost part of the peninsula as far as the seashore as well as the terraced eastern slopes, on the other hand, were suitable for building activity, as can be seen from the remains of residential units located on these eastern slopes (Figure 3.23/15).

²⁵¹ Levi, 1986, p. 18; Berti 1993, p. 127.

²⁵² See Serin, 2004, p. 17, n. 104 with previous bibliography.

²⁵³ Pierobon Benoit, 2005c, p. 285.

²⁵⁴ Baldoni *et al.*, 2004, p. 53.

The Northern Section of the Peninsula: Agora

The northern section of the promontory is the best preserved area of the archeological site and occupied by the agora and public buildings (Figure 3.23/5). The current entrance to the peninsula lies in this northern section of the promontory via one of the gates in the surrounding city walls. Since this section of the peninsula had been actively and densely occupied since the Early Bronze Age, the earliest archeological investigations of Iasos were concentrated on this area²⁵⁵. Even today, the presence of historical layers starting from the Early Bronze Age to the Late Byzantine Period are visible in the northern section of the promontory (Figure 3.27).



Figure 3.27. Iasos, panoramic view of the agora

The earliest archeological findings from promontory, i.e. regarding the necropolis belonging to the Geometric Period, and structures from the Bronze Age, came from this area²⁵⁶. From the 4th century BCE onwards, small religious buildings were constructed in this area. However, the function of the area had changed to a public square in 4th century BCE, with the occupation of Hellenistic and Roman agora²⁵⁷. The agora was destroyed in the 5th century CE, and a three-aisled basilica was constructed in the central area in the 6th century (Figure 3.23/6)²⁵⁸. Since some sections

²⁵⁵ Serin, 2004, p. 19.

²⁵⁶ Berti, 1993, p. 121.

²⁵⁷ Levi, 1986, p. 57.

²⁵⁸ Serin, 2004, p. 27.

were removed during the excavations in the 1960s, which aimed to reveal the layers belong to Early Bronze Age, the southern narthex cannot be seen today²⁵⁹.

There are several buildings around agora which indicate the public function of the northern section of city. The southern stoa gives access to a group of public buildings, and terminates in the caesareum. As one of the public buildings located on the west of the south stoa, the bouleuterion is one of the best preserved surviving structures of the city (Figure 3.23/7 and Figure 3.28)²⁶⁰. Although an earlier building dated back to the 4th century BCE was located in this section, the present building dates to the 1st century CE²⁶¹. The sanctuary of Artemis Astias is located on the east of the bouleuterion, as a significant structure showing different archeological layers (Figure 3.23/8). From the archaic period onwards, this area was defined as a sacred and most of the important inscriptions were found in this area²⁶².



Figure 3.28. Iasos, the bouleuterion

²⁵⁹ *Ibid.*, p. 27.

²⁶⁰ Baldoni *et al.*, 2004, p. 77.

²⁶¹ *Ibid.*, p. 78.

²⁶² Berti, 1993, p. 133.

The East Gate and Its Surroundings

There is access from the agora to a flat area on the northeast side of the peninsula. The remains of several buildings are visible today, probably because this section of the promontory was more suitable for building activities. In addition, one of the main entrances through the city walls surrounding the peninsula is located in this section of the promontory, i.e. the East Gate.

The Sanctuary of Zeus Megistos, as the most important religious building of Iasos, is one of the buildings located in the flat northern area (Figure 3.23/9)²⁶³. A large number of inscriptions were found in the thesauros, which is the remaining part of the sanctuary, and provide significant information about city's religious history²⁶⁴.

On the southeast of the sanctuary, the remains of a building complex can be seen (Figure 3.23/10). This building complex is formed by rooms floored with mosaics around a peristyle with a fountain²⁶⁵. The remains of a Doric order courtyard has led scholars to date the building to the Late Hellenistic Period²⁶⁶. Although certain alterations have been identified, detailed archeological excavations are needed to reveal the original function of this building complex²⁶⁷.

The remains of three churches are also visible in this section of the promontory. One of these churches is located outside the city walls, facing the Big Harbor (Figure 3.23/11a). The other two churches, which are located inside the city walls, have not been excavated, and only traces of remains can be observed at present. These are located to the south of the building complex mentioned above, and adjacent to the city wall to the east of the Eastern Gate (Figure 3.23/11b-c-d).

²⁶³ Baldoni *et al.*, 2004, p. 96; Serin, 2004, p. 18.

²⁶⁴ Baldoni *et al.*, 2004, p. 98.

²⁶⁵ Serin, 2004, p. 19.

²⁶⁶ Berti, 1993, p. 131; Baldoni *et al.*, 2004, p. 100; Serin 2004, p. 19.

²⁶⁷ Berti, 1993, p. 131; Baldoni *et al.*, 2004, p. 100; Serin, 2004, p. 19.

The Eastern and Southern Slopes and the Theater

The theater of Iasos, which is situated on the northeastern slopes of the peninsula below the castle on the acropolis, is considered to be one of the most significant landmarks of the city (Figure 3.23/12)²⁶⁸. A festival dedicated to Dionysus took place in this theater and was instrumental in making Iasos a musical and dramatic center in the region²⁶⁹. The theater can be seen in a drawing by Texier of 1849, when the building was still intact, before the removal of its architectural elements (Figure 3.29). As mentioned earlier, the seats and marble pieces of its walls had been carried away in 1887 to be used as construction material in the port structures in İstanbul²⁷⁰. At present, its curvilinear layout on the slope can be seen; with the remains of the analemma wall.

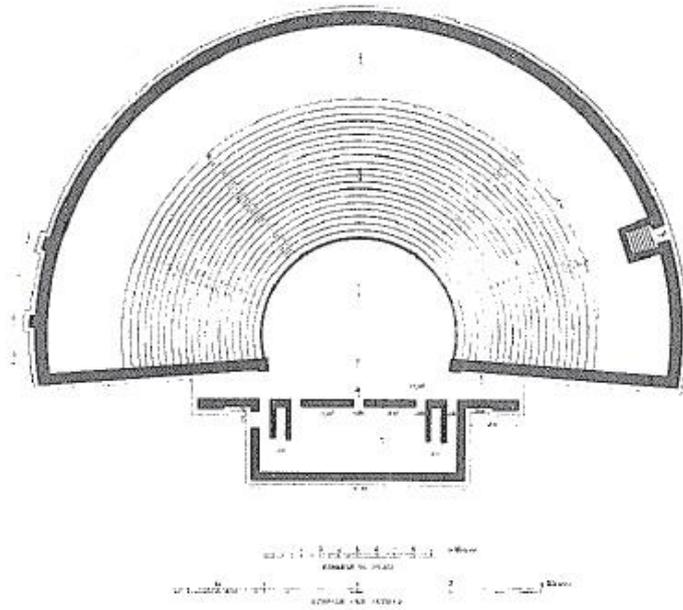


Figure 3.29. Plan of the theater drawn by Texier (Texier, 1862, Pl. 143)

²⁶⁸ Berti, 1993, p. 130; Serin 2004, p. 18.

²⁶⁹ Akurgal, 1978, p. 247.

²⁷⁰ Levi, 1986, p. 26; Baldoni *et al.*, 2004, p. 104; Serin, 2004, p. 18.



Figure 3.30. Iasos, the theatre, present situation

The remains on the eastern slopes of the promontory, i.e. the southeast side of the theatre together with the southern slopes of the promontory, are of residential buildings²⁷¹. Since the geographical formation of the peninsula was conducive to building on these sides, both the natural or artificial terraces encouraged intense building activities.

One of these residential quarters can be seen on the eastern slopes, through the artificial terraces to the southeast of theater (Figure 3.23/13 and Figure 3.31). The residential insulae are divided by a paved street under which a sewage system was revealed during excavations²⁷². The residential units on this side were built with pseudo-isodomic masonry and alterations in the layout and materials indicates later interventions²⁷³. On the western end of the paved street, a mosaic floor can be seen in one of the units.

The residential quarter on the southern slopes differs from the eastern neighborhood in the formation of the land and the buildings on it. On this side of the hill, with a panoramic view towards the Gulf of Mandalya, the natural terraces are occupied by a residential building known as the House of Mosaics (Figure 3.23/14). This building is

²⁷¹ Berti, 1993, p. 128.

²⁷² Levi, 1986, p. 79.

²⁷³ Baldoni *et al.*, 2004, p. 108.

dated to the 2nd century CE and named after its impressive mosaic floors²⁷⁴. The walls were decorated with frescoes which can still be seen today. Other buildings on the southern slopes are occupied by additional residential buildings with mosaics and a residential complex together with a cistern can still be seen today (Figure 3.23/15 and Figure 3.36).



Figure 3.31. Iasos, the residential quarter on the eastern slopes



Figure 3.32. Iasos, the House of Mosaics

²⁷⁴ Levi, 1986, p. 82.

The southern end of the promontory is occupied by the Sanctuary of Demeter and Kore, which is dated to the second half of the 6th century BCE (Figure 3.23/16)²⁷⁵, and comprises one of the earliest structures at Iasos²⁷⁶. As with the Sanctuary of Zeus Megistos, large amounts of sculpture were unearthed during the excavations²⁷⁷.

3.5.3.3. The *Extra-urbem* Area (*Chora*)

The term *extra-urbem* refers to the area outside the walls and encompasses the *chora* of Iasos on the mainland. While urban life was enhanced by public buildings and residential quarters on the peninsula inside the city walls, the mainland was occupied by the necropolis and other extra urban structures. The mainland shows continuous use as a necropolis from the Early Bronze Age through to the Hellenistic period²⁷⁸. Starting from the north of the isthmus, the flat terrain shows numerous remains of this necropolis complex.

Necropolis and the Tombs

The earliest remains were discovered on the north of the isthmus by an excavation carried out in the 1960s (Figure 3.24/2)²⁷⁹. This area was identified as an Early Bronze Age necropolis and the findings were transferred to the Museum of İzmir²⁸⁰. However, the area was neglected after the removal of the finds and today it remains as empty scrub land covered by thick vegetation (Figure 3.33).

²⁷⁵ Berti, 1993, p. 129.

²⁷⁶ Baldoni *et al.*, 2004, p. 116.

²⁷⁷ Berti, 1993, p. 129.

²⁷⁸ Tomasello, 1991, p. 136-138; Berti, 1993, p. 120.

²⁷⁹ This necropolis was excavated between 1961 and 1967 by the excavation team led by Doro Levi: See Levi, 1986, p. 87.

²⁸⁰ Levi, 1986, p. 91.



Figure 3.33. The Prehistoric necropolis, present situation

In addition to this, the only excavated necropolis, some tombs belonging to the Late Geometric period and burial remains from the Hellenistic and Roman Imperial periods survive on the mainland²⁸¹. The two significant monumental tombs differ from the other remnants of the necropolis in terms of their impressive structures. These tombs, along with other structures, are located near the entrance to the city on a pathway following the coastline. The Roman Mausoleum known as the “Balık Pazarı” comprises one of these two monumental tombs (Figure 3.24/3) and was described by Berti as “the most magnificent tomb of Iasos”²⁸². This mausoleum dates back to the 2nd century BCE, and is arranged around a peristyle, at the center of which a Corinthian temple stands (Figure 3.34)²⁸³. The main entrance to the building lies on the east and a burial chamber was discovered on the west. After the restoration work that was carried out in 1995, the building was given a new function and now it is used as an antiquarium, where the archeological finds from Iasos are displayed. The early travelers who visited Iasos identified the building as ‘the fish market, i.e. Balık Pazarı, after the legend that Strabo relates²⁸⁴. However, it appears to be a mausoleum showing a Syrian influence, in the light of the excavation and restoration studies done in recent

²⁸¹ Berti, 1993, p. 120.

²⁸² Berti, 1993, p. 123.

²⁸³ Levi, 1986, p. 85.

²⁸⁴ Full citation of the legend was given in Chapter 3, p. 83, n. 133.

times²⁸⁵. The building also abuts a section of the aqueduct that once carried the water from the north of the island.

Another monumental tomb dated to the 2nd century CE, which is known as the “Clock Tower” is situated 1 km from the city, on the left side of the road to Milas (Figure 3.24/4)²⁸⁶. By virtue of its location and height, the tomb, located at the entrance of the city, has become a landmark. The two storey building has the burial room on the first floor which functioned as a religious ceremonial space, with three sides open to the outside (Figure 3.38)²⁸⁷. The front side with the entrance has not survived. This section of the building is thought to have included the statue of the deceased²⁸⁸. The restoration work on this structure was carried out in 1997 by the cooperation of the Ministry of Culture and Tourism and the Associazione Iassos di Caria.

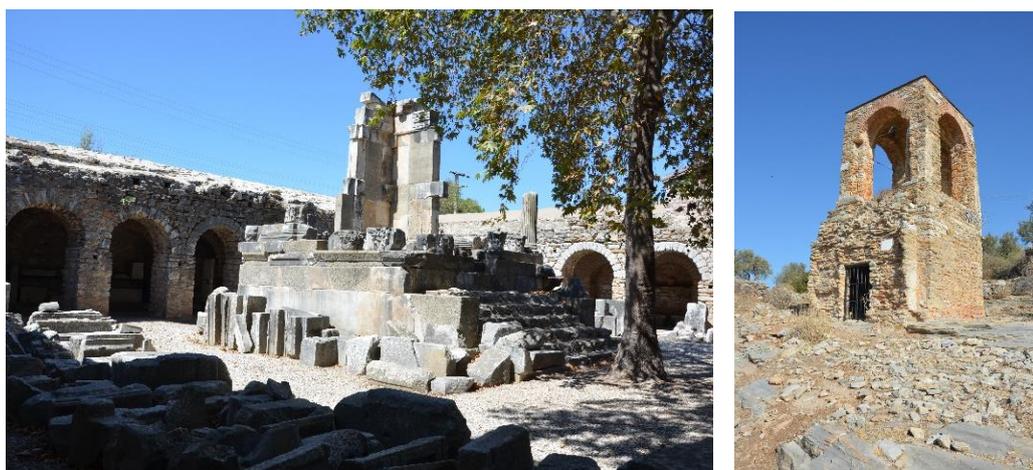


Figure 3.34. Mainland, monumental chamber tombs, the Roman Mausoleum (left) and the so-called Clock Tower (right)

²⁸⁵ Berti, 1993, p. 123; Baldoni *et al.*, 2004, p. 128.

²⁸⁶ Baldoni *et al.*, 2004, p. 130.

²⁸⁷ Berti, 1993, p. 123.

²⁸⁸ Baldoni *et al.*, 2004, p. 131.

Although it is difficult to get an overall understanding of the area in its entirety, this monumental tomb appears to be part of a larger necropolis, with a whole group of tombs surrounding the Clock Tower²⁸⁹. However, only a small and modest section of these surrounding tombs can be seen today. The tomb situated next to the Clock Tower with two rooms and an arch at the south is in a ruinous state at the present time (Figure 3.24/5).

Along with these monumental tombs, there are numerous chamber tombs from the Roman Period that are known to have once existed on the mainland²⁹⁰. These chamber tombs are concentrated on the west of the mainland facing the Little Harbor, while the southernmost point has few remains (Figure 3.24/6). Except for the monumental tombs situated along the main road of the village, the chamber tombs have usually been surrounded with new constructions since the foundation of the village of Kıyıkışlacık in the 1920s. While some of these chamber tombs have been used by local people as out buildings, a considerable portion of these structures have not been used and, are now in ruins²⁹¹.

Other Remains on the Mainland

Although the mainland has been occupied by the necropolis since prehistoric periods, it was a part of the wider Iasos chora, where economic and religious activities took place. For instance, the remains of walls on the eastern side of the Roman Mausoleum belong to the largest church of Iasos, which is a three isled basilica (Figure 3.24/7 and Figure 3.35)²⁹².

The remains of Cario-Lelegean buildings and agricultural structures proves the prevalence of economic activities based on agriculture²⁹³. As well as being the site of

²⁸⁹ By Guidi's (1921, p. 352) descriptions, the structural condition and the integrity of the surrounding tombs were in a better situation at those times.

²⁹⁰ Tomasello, 1991, p. 12-18.

²⁹¹ Detailed information about the chamber tombs among the most important characteristic of the mainland will be given in this chapter, pp. 149-150.

²⁹² Serin, 2004, p. 23.

²⁹³ Pierobon Benoit, 2012, p. 118.

an extensive necropolis, the plain on the mainland had supported the area with economic activities and the supply of goods²⁹⁴. The mainland was able to provide economic resources because of its fertile agricultural land and its ability to act as a fresh water source for the peninsula. The water was supplied to the city by an aqueduct on the mainland and reached to the channel once separating the peninsula from the mainland, i.e. the current isthmus. Today, the remaining parts of this aqueduct can be seen on the north of the isthmus (Figure 3.24/8 and Figure 3.35)²⁹⁵. These remains reveal the traces of the route of the aqueduct, starting from the plain on the north and reaching to the harbor and the promontory by following a northwest to southeast direction²⁹⁶. One distinct section of this system can be seen within and around the Roman Mausoleum (the so-called Balık Pazarı), which involves a part of the aqueduct adjacent to its wall.



Figure 3.35. Mainland, the remains of an aqueduct (left) and the three aisled basilica (right)

The hinterland surrounding the mainland plain of Iasos shows numerous traces of ancient rural settlements, as indicated by the archeological field survey results. The

²⁹⁴ Berti, 1993, p. 124.

²⁹⁵ Serin, 2004, p. 23.

²⁹⁶ Berti, 1993, p. 124.

terraced lands, agricultural structures and rural building remains provide substantial indicators of the existence of these rural settlements²⁹⁷. For instance, the remains of Lelegean structures are concentrated around the mainland walls. Domes and spiral staircases inside the building are the main characteristics of these circular Lelegean buildings. These are attributed to the 4th century CE²⁹⁸. Among these rural sites, Zindafkale is distinguishable by its remains, which was considered to be built for the protection of a sanctuary area²⁹⁹.

In conclusion, with its fairly well conserved remains and substantial hinterland, Iasos stands on one side of the Gulf of Mandalya. Several sites with remains on both the peninsula and mainland await further and detailed archeological research. Especially on the mainland where the modern village of Kıyıkışlacık is located, these sites have significant value and potentials in terms of regional heritage which have not been studied so far. For instance, the ashlar stone walls surrounding a large flat area on the northwest section of village indicates the presence of a monumental structure which is thought to have functioned as a sanctuary area (Figure 3.24/9)³⁰⁰. These remains stand as substantial indicators of local and regional historical development in contrast with the silence of historical resources. Although these remaining buildings have great potential in terms of unexcavated potential, the rural settlement of Kıyıkışlacık located on the mainland and new developments of summer houses on the peripheries threaten their existence. Even so, the indigenous relationship between this rural settlement and the remains from the time of the foundation of the village of Kıyıkışlacık has had a positive effect in terms of the conservation of cultural heritage. In the following chapters, the effects of this foundation and continuity of the village on the archeological heritage will be examined through the characteristics of the present-day built environment, socio-economic structure and legal processes that the site had to face.

²⁹⁷ Pierobon Benoit, 2012, p. 118.

²⁹⁸ Pierobon Benoit, 2005c, p. 282.

²⁹⁹ *Ibid.*, p. 280.

³⁰⁰ Oral information provided by Ahmet Çakır: see Appendix C.

3.5.4. The Village of Kıyıkışlacık

The rural built environment of the village of Kıyıkışlacık sits currently at the center of the area on the mainland continuously settled since the 1920s when the first village of Asin Kurin was founded. The physical environment of the rural settlement consists of two components: built up and open areas. In fact, the integration of these two components defines the rural characteristic of the site. The built environment is bordered by agricultural land on the western, northern and eastern peripheries and includes mainly olive groves. To the south, a direct relationship with the sea defines the rural tissue. The organic tissue of the rural settlement can be observed in the following figure. The organization of the building lots, in terms of the balance between open and built-up areas differentiates this part of the settlement from the new development areas on the peripheries.

3.5.4.1. Open Areas

The open areas in the rural settlement of Kıyıkışlacık are used as courtyards for public and private buildings, residential gardens, parks, streets and car parking areas, cultivated areas, and olive groves. There are also open areas which are not in use and/or rocky hills. In order to understand the use pattern, the open areas are grouped under two main headings: public open areas and private open areas.

Private open areas consist of the courtyards and gardens of the privately owned buildings and agricultural land. Residential courtyards are defined by main buildings and outbuildings, used as coops, barns or storage in most cases. In some cases, small gardens on the private lots also define the courtyards and offer direct access. Apart from these small gardens, fruit and olive trees also grow in some courtyards. As a result, the courtyards are active living spaces of the residential lots with daily activities and small scale agricultural production.

The streets and car parking areas, a park, and the courtyards of the public buildings are categorized as public open areas. One of the most commonly used public open area is the recreational land on the coast facing the Little Harbor. Especially in the summer season, the public use of this coastal recreational area has become intense with the increasing tourist population.



Figure 3.36. Kıyıkışlacık, typical example of a courtyard



Figure 3.37. Kıyıkışlacık, recreational coastal area

Most of the streets are paved with concrete paving blocks, although the main arteries towards Milas and Zeytinlikuyu are paved with asphalt. There are also unpaved (dirt tracks) roads especially in the peripheral areas. All the streets in the village are open to vehicle traffic, but not all the streets are passable by vehicles due to their width. The presence of cul-de-sacs is remarkable and can be considered as a local characteristic of the rural settlement. There are also pedestrian routes (alleyways) in the inner section of the settlement, which have been naturally formed by the needs of daily life instead of being part of a cadastral plan.

There is only one park in the entire village which is neglected and disused. There are no specifically planned squares in terms of street elements and function. However, some nodes have been created through the daily life of the village. A large number of these nodes are related to the coastal strip.



Figure 3.38. Kıyıkışlacık, examples of the pedestrian routes inside the village

The open areas including the archeological conservation sites can also be identified as disused due to the lack of scientific studies and public presentation. The prehistoric necropolis is among these examples where no archeological investigation have been carried out recently. However, the courtyard of the so-called Balık Pazarı is naturally open to public as a result of its use as a local museum, where archeological finds from Iasos are on display.



Figure 3.39. Kıyıkışlacık, current situation of the prehistoric necropolis

3.5.4.2. Built-Up Areas

3.5.4.2.1. Building Categories

The built-up environment of Kıyıkışlacık has been formed by the existence of different types of buildings, which can mainly be grouped as traditional buildings, new buildings and archeological remains. The traditional buildings include residential buildings, olive oil plants, a mosque and a school. The new buildings include residential, commercial (or both at the same time) and public buildings. The small chamber tombs, as well as the monumental ones, such as the so-called Balık Pazarı, and an aqueduct are the buildings that can be defined as archeological remains. The spatial and numerical distribution of building categories can be seen in the following table and Figure 3.59.

Table 3.3. Building Categories

Group	Categories	Number
Traditional Buildings	Residential	45
	Olive Oil Plant	3
	Religious (Mosque)	1
	Public Building	1
	School	1
	Unidentified	2
	TOTAL	53
New Buildings	Residential	136
	Out Building	86
	Residential + Commercial	8
	Commercial	23
	Public Building	4
	Unidentified	5
	TOTAL	262
Archeological Remains	Monumental chamber tombs	2
	Chamber tombs	17
	Aqueduct	1
	TOTAL	20
TOTAL		335

Traditional Buildings

The traditional residential buildings of the rural settlement date back to the earlier phases of the rural settlement of Asin Kurin. Since these buildings are small in number, a typology cannot be provided. The surviving houses have been abandoned and in a state of ruin. Nevertheless, some similarities with the surrounding settlements in the region can be identified. In fact, the traditional houses of K1yıkışlacık reflect the local building techniques and materials that can be seen elsewhere in the region of Muğla.

The traditional houses are distinguishable by their form and materials. The houses are built with regular rubble stones, obtained from local quarries, as well as spolia. The roofs are flat and covered with beaten earth. From the remaining examples, it can be said that houses are either single storey (*Yer Ev*) or elevated from the ground (*Hanay*) with a space underneath used mostly as storage³⁰¹. The plan typology of these single space houses are rectangular or square. One of the most distinctive characteristics of the traditional houses are the fire places (*ocak*) projecting from the external façade on which they are located. In fact, the houses that received alterations in later periods can be identified by their *ocak* (Figure 3.41). This is normally located on the side façade, near which the activities of daily life, such as cooking and heating, took place³⁰².

There are three olive oil plants in the rural settlement of Kıyıkışlacık, which date back to the 1970s. In fact, the aerial photographs of 1972 and 1975 show the establishment process of these production units (Figure 3.42). As with the traditional residential buildings, the olive oil plants were built with rubble stone masonry. In the plan organization, there is a main building surrounded by the square-shaped units in the courtyard. These units are called *dökek*, in which the extraction of the olive oil took place. One of the current olive oil plants has some remaining parts of these units (Figure 3.43), while in the other two buildings, these units have been destroyed (Figure 3.44). According to the information provided by local residents, the production in these olive oil plants has been discontinued since the beginning of the 2000s, something observable in the aerial photograph of 1998³⁰³. Thus, the structural condition of these buildings is now threatened by lack of use and maintenance. The one located at the entrance to the archeological site has partially collapsed.

³⁰¹ Although the local terminology of the region is presented in this study, this could not be obtained from the local residents of Kıyıkışlacık because of the absence of the owners of the old houses. According to a study on traditional houses of the region, the surviving ones in the current built environment reflect the characteristics of *Yer Ev* and *Hanay* noted by Kurtuluş (2018, pp. 266-286) as being directly built on the ground with a single space, or elevated above the ground with a space underneath used as storage.

³⁰² Kurtuluş, 2018, p. 268.

³⁰³ Oral information is provided by a local inhabitant, see Appendix C.



Figure 3.40. Kıyıkışlacık, some examples of traditional houses



Figure 3.41. Kıyıkışlacık, traditional houses with alterations



Figure 3.42. Establishment of the olive oil plants (HGM)



Figure 3.43. Kıyıkışlacık, remaining dökük units in the courtyard of the olive oil plant at the entrance of the archeological site



Figure 3.44. Kıyıkışlacık, olive oil plant located next to the mosque, with demolished dökük units



Figure 3.45. Kıyıkışlacık mosque (left) and elementary and secondary school (right)

Together with the olive oil plants, a school and a mosque were also built in the 1970s³⁰⁴. The mosque is located near the isthmus, at the entrance of the coast line. Although the mosque is rendered, the thickness of the walls indicates that it was built with masonry. The school is relatively small and serves for both elementary and secondary education in the rural settlement. Due to the organization of its plan, the entrances of the class rooms are in the external wall of the building.

New Buildings

New buildings form the vast majority of the built-up environment of the present-day rural settlement of Kıyıkışlacık. These are mainly built with reinforced concrete, and used as residential, commercial and public buildings, such as a medical center, and an administrative center (*muhtarlık*). The new buildings also include the outbuildings of the residential units, which are generally built with brick and briquette masonry.

Archeological Remains

As mentioned earlier, the mainland includes the remains of the Roman necropolis of the ancient city of Iasos. Thus, archeological remains constitute the third building category including the chamber tombs and an aqueduct. There are two monumental chamber tombs inside the rural settlement: the so-called Balık Pazarı and the Macedonian. The former is a Roman mausoleum which is currently used as a local museum exhibiting the archeological finds from the ancient city of Iasos³⁰⁵. The other monumental chamber tomb has been restored and is currently used as the kitchen of the excavation center. Other chamber tombs on the mainland are relatively smaller than the monumental ones, and have single space with rectangular plan form. In the construction of these chamber tombs, opus caementicium was used³⁰⁶. The original forms can be seen in the drawings Texier made, when he visited the site in the 19th century (Figure 3.9). Although the roofs are described by scholars as either flat or

³⁰⁴ Aerial photograph of 1972 provided by HGM.

³⁰⁵ Detailed information about the so-called Balık Pazarı is given above, pp. 136-137.

³⁰⁶ Berti, 1996, p. 139.

gabled, the majority of the remaining chamber tombs have flat roofs covered with earth. In addition, a vaulted structure is visible in most of the chamber tombs from the inside³⁰⁷. Another distinguishable characteristic of the chamber tombs is the large dressed stones at the entrance. In present-day rural settlement of Kıyıkışlacık, there are 19 chamber tombs which are either in use or disused. These chamber tombs are presented in Figure 4.18 at the end of this Chapter³⁰⁸.



Figure 3.46. Remains of the aqueduct

3.5.4.2.2. Current Function and Use of the Buildings

The current functions of the buildings provide as with detailed information about the land use of the settlement. The functional characteristics reflect the physical and socio-economic development of Kıyıkışlacık by indicating the current demands, tendencies and inadequacies of daily life at the settlement.

As indicated by the present land use, a large area of land is occupied by residential buildings and outbuildings such as barns, garages, coops and storage facilities. The function of the residential units differs at the peripheries of the settlement due to seasonal use. Commercial activities and public services, such as the medical center

³⁰⁷ Texier, 1862, p. 633.

³⁰⁸ Information about the present use of chamber tombs will be given in Chapter 4, p. 176.

and mosque are concentrated on the main artery extending to the coast from Milas. A weekly bazaar (open air market) is also held on this artery. The commercial facilities serve on a local scale for the daily needs of the local community and tourists in summer season, such as grocery, fish market, barbershop, and *kahvehane* etc.³⁰⁹. The notable number of the estate agencies in this area can be related to the development of second, or holiday homes. Similarly, a limited number of hotels and pensions in the village are also located on the sea front, facing the archeological site of Iasos. Thus it seems that the coastal area of the village has become the most attractive and lively area of the settlement.

The effects of the archeological site and excavations can be observed in the functional nature of the rural settlement. The excavation House and the Balık Pazarı Museum, as well as the pensions and a hotel indicate the notable influence of the archeological heritage site on the village of K1yıkışlacık.

Regarding education in the village, there is one school serving as both elementary and primary school for the children of the village. The old school building was abandoned with the construction of a new school building at the northern end of the settlement.

The analysis of the current building uses is aimed at understanding the dynamics of the secondary housing development, as well as its impact on the rural settlement and the occupancy of traditional buildings. Seasonal use is the reason for one third of the new buildings. Yet, there are only three holiday homes within the rural settlement itself. The current use of traditional buildings on the other hand, provides significant information about the tendencies influencing the built environment of K1yıkışlacık. In fact, the majority of the traditional buildings are abandoned and lain unused for a long period of time³¹⁰.

³⁰⁹ *Kahvehane* is a local term used for coffee house where social interaction takes place (game playing, community meetings, local elections etc.).

³¹⁰ The physical appearance and structural condition of the traditional houses as well as the information provided by local residents indicate that the houses were abandoned many years ago. The local people also note that after the death of the owners, their heirs left houses and moved to new buildings.

3.5.4.2.3. Structural Condition

In the analysis of the structural condition of the buildings, five groups can be identified. The identification of these groups is based on the structural evaluation of the main structural system and construction materials. The first group refers to both structural system and materials being in a good state. The second group consists of a sound structural system with signs of material deterioration. The third group includes buildings with structural problems and serious material deterioration. The fourth group indicates partially or totally collapsed buildings. Lastly, the fifth group includes the buildings which are still under construction.

As shown in the Figure 3.61, the majority of the new buildings are in a good state in terms of structural condition. However, the situation concerning traditional buildings is different. Although most of the traditional buildings analyzed have a sound structural system, with a certain degree of material deterioration, 43% of these are partially or totally collapsed, or have serious structural problems.

3.5.4.2.4. Number of Storeys

The analysis of the number of storeys is an indicator of the rural characteristic of the settlement. In fact, the houses at Kıyıkışlacık are a maximum of three storeys high. One and two storey buildings constitute the majority; most of the traditional buildings are single storey, while the majority of the new buildings are two storeys high. The three storey buildings are concentrated on the main artery of the village and on the coastline (Figure 3.62). Although the reason for such a development can be the emergence of a commercial center in the village, a concentration can also be observed at the peripheries. Still, the rural characteristic of Kıyıkışlacık can be seen in terms of the height of the buildings.

3.5.1. Territory

The groups of secondary housing clusters and areas including unfinished constructions form the territory of the built environment of the rural settlement of Kıyıkışlacık. Located in the surrounding agricultural land, the character of the territory of the village is considered to be substantially different than the inhabited rural center. These differences include the organization of open and built areas in clusters and of densities and patterns. The different sections of the territory are shown in the following figure.



Figure 3.47. Zones according to the components of the territory

The direct physical relationship can be observed in Section 3-1, which is the oldest secondary housing cluster in the territory³¹¹. This is located on the western periphery of the village, close to the Mainland wall and along the main artery connecting the village to Zeytinlikuyu. There are 35 houses in this housing complex, which all share the same organizational plan. The buildings have two storeys and private gardens. The boundaries of the housing area are defined by olive groves.



Figure 3.48. General view of the secondary housing units to the west of the village

Another secondary housing group is located on the eastern periphery of the village. This Section 3-2 occupies a relatively small area of land. The housing units share common open spaces rather than having private gardens. Although the construction activity was only completed recently, it was started between the years 1972-1975. In the present settlement pattern, this area is located on the development area of the village.

³¹¹ This information has been gathered through a comparison of the aerial photographs from different years, provided by the General Directorate of Mapping: See in this chapter, p. 108.



Figure 3.49. Secondary housing group in the eastern peripheries of the village, aerial view (left); and general view (right)

The area containing five tourist facilities (pensions and hotels) within the secondary housing area to the west of Section 3-1 is identified as the third section of the territory. One of the main distinctive features of this section is the individual development of the secondary housing units. In fact, a scattered pattern of development rather than a cluster typed development is dominant in this section. Although the buildings have two storeys, similarly to those in Section 3-1, some buildings are used as condos. Being located to the west of the Little Harbor, the houses define the silhouette of the coastline.



Figure 3.50. Residential buildings on the west of the Little Harbor

Section 3-4 includes the unfinished construction of a social facility for a public institution to the west of the Little Harbor. After a legal injunction was passed halting work on this project, the gigantic shell of this construction site has a negative and disturbing visual effect on the landscape of Iasos, besides having occupied a potential archeological site for more than 25 years.



Figure 3.51. Unfinished constructions on the west of the Little Harbor, aerial view (left); and a seen from Iasos (right)

Similar to Section 3-4, a sizeable area (nearly 25 hectares) at the east end of the settlement is occupied by a serious construction of a secondary housing cluster and tourist facilities. Construction activities on this part of the territory have also been stopped by a legal injunction. Although no information was provided by local institutions, local residents reported that some significant archeological remains were encountered during the construction processes. Such an information may be supported by the archeological site designations and survey findings around the construction areas.

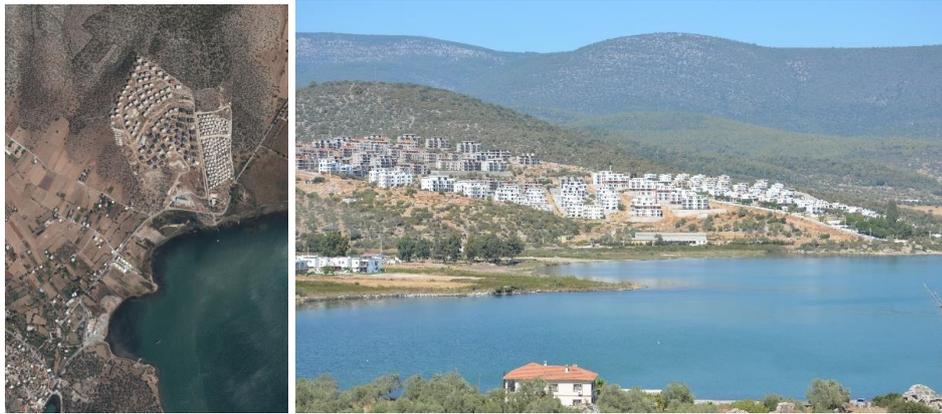


Figure 3.52. Unfinished constructions on the east of the village; aerial view (left), and a seen from Iasos (right)

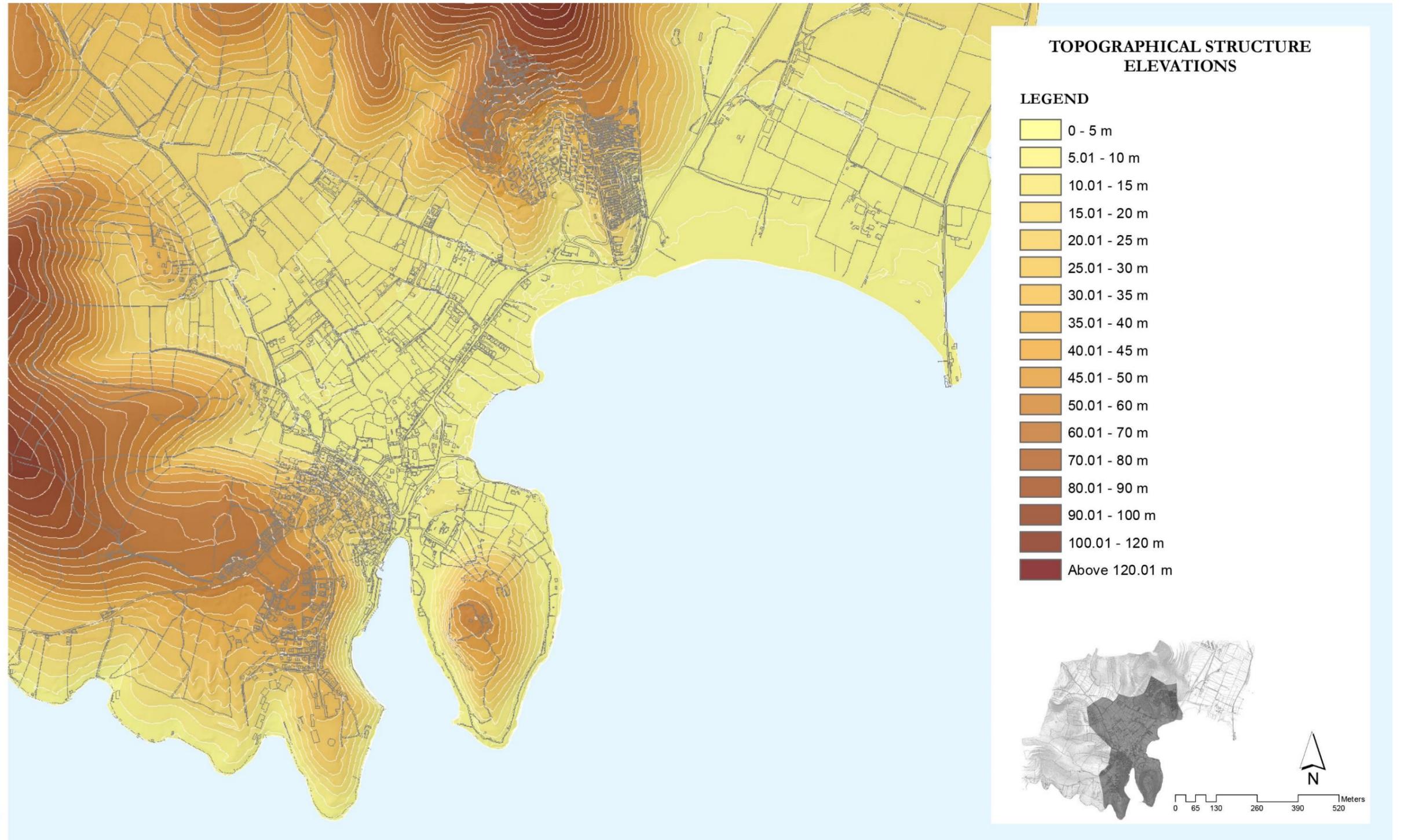


Figure 3.53: Topographical Structure

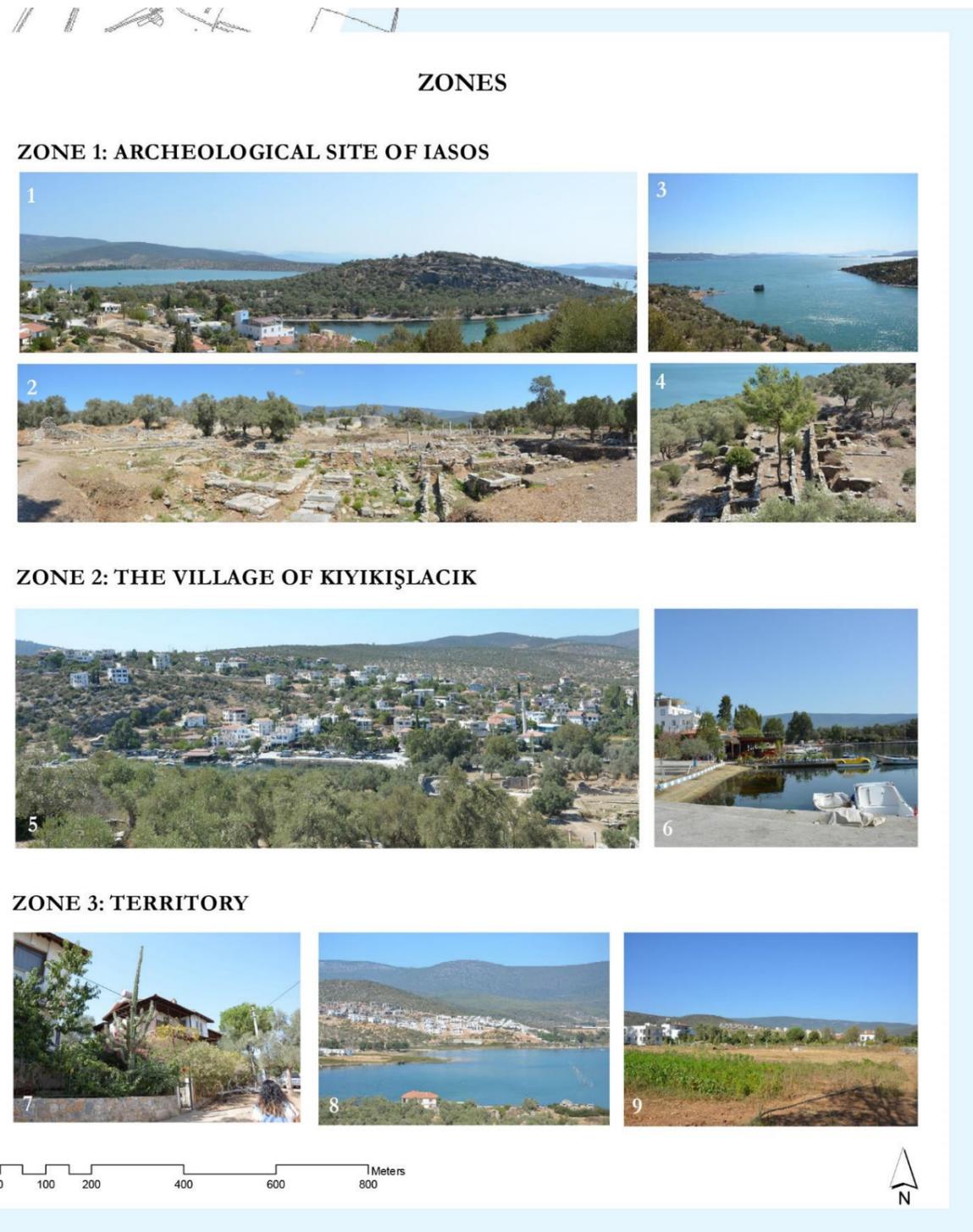
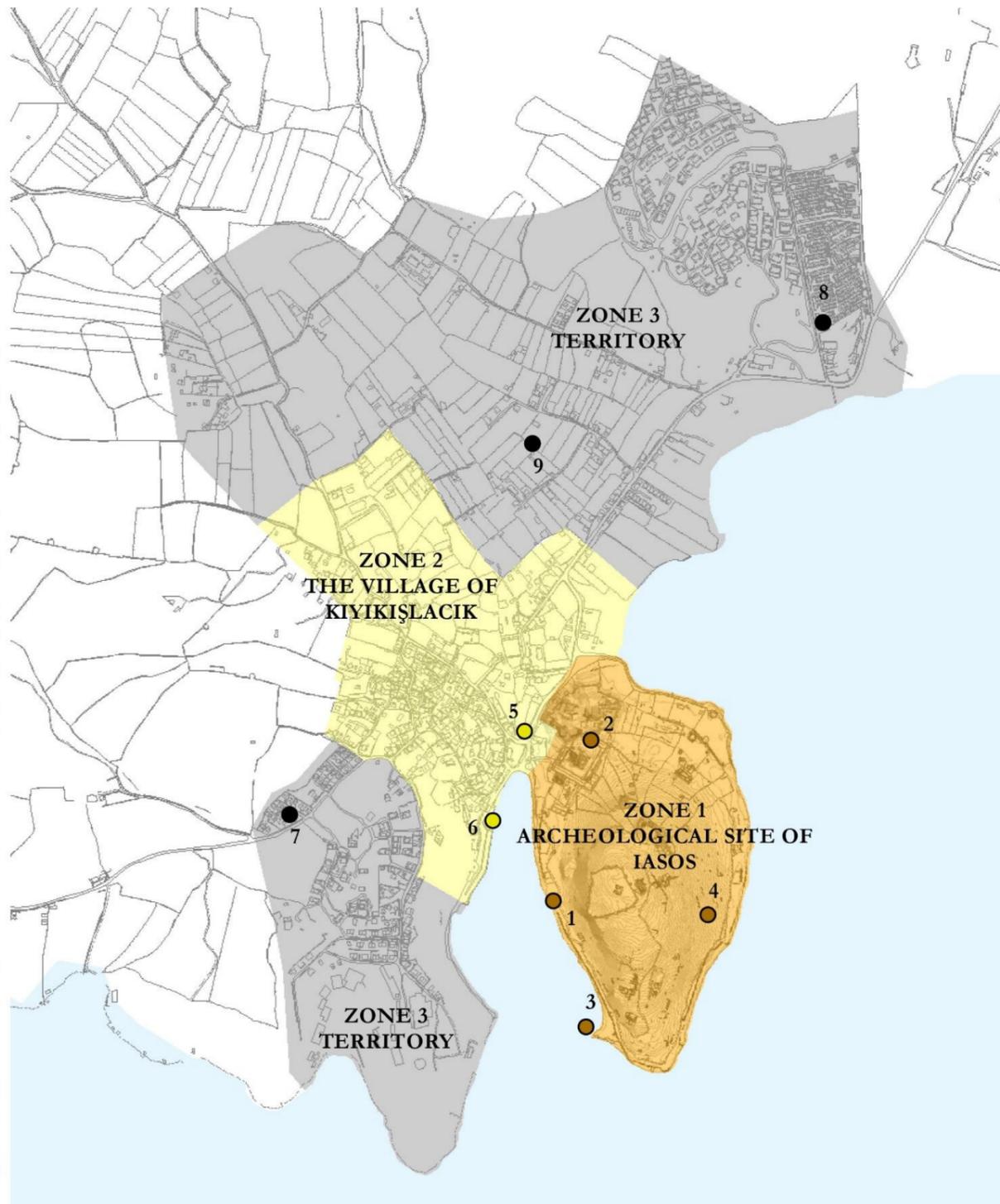


Figure 3.54: Zones according to the components of the present-day built environment

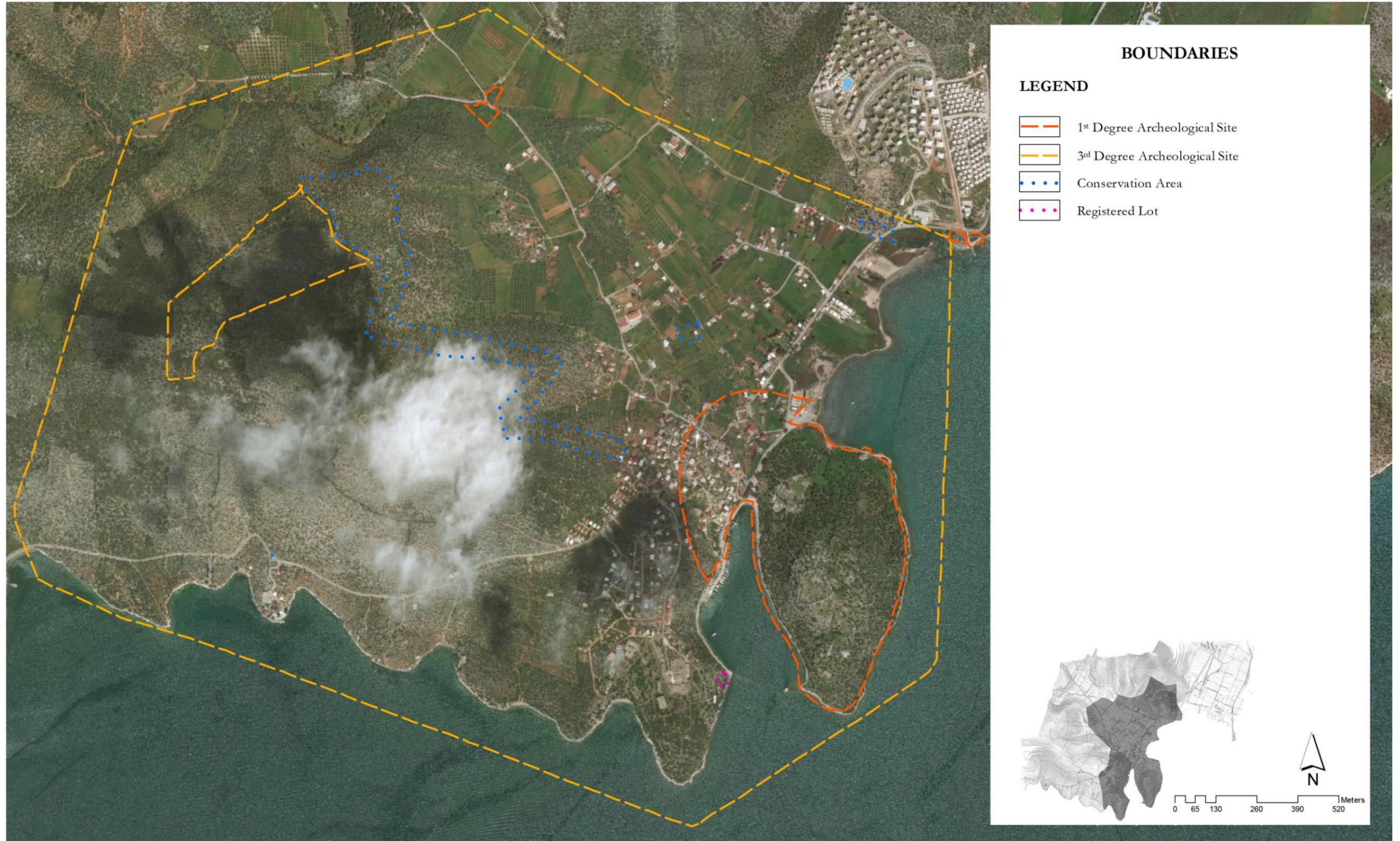


Figure 3.55: Current Legislative Boundaries

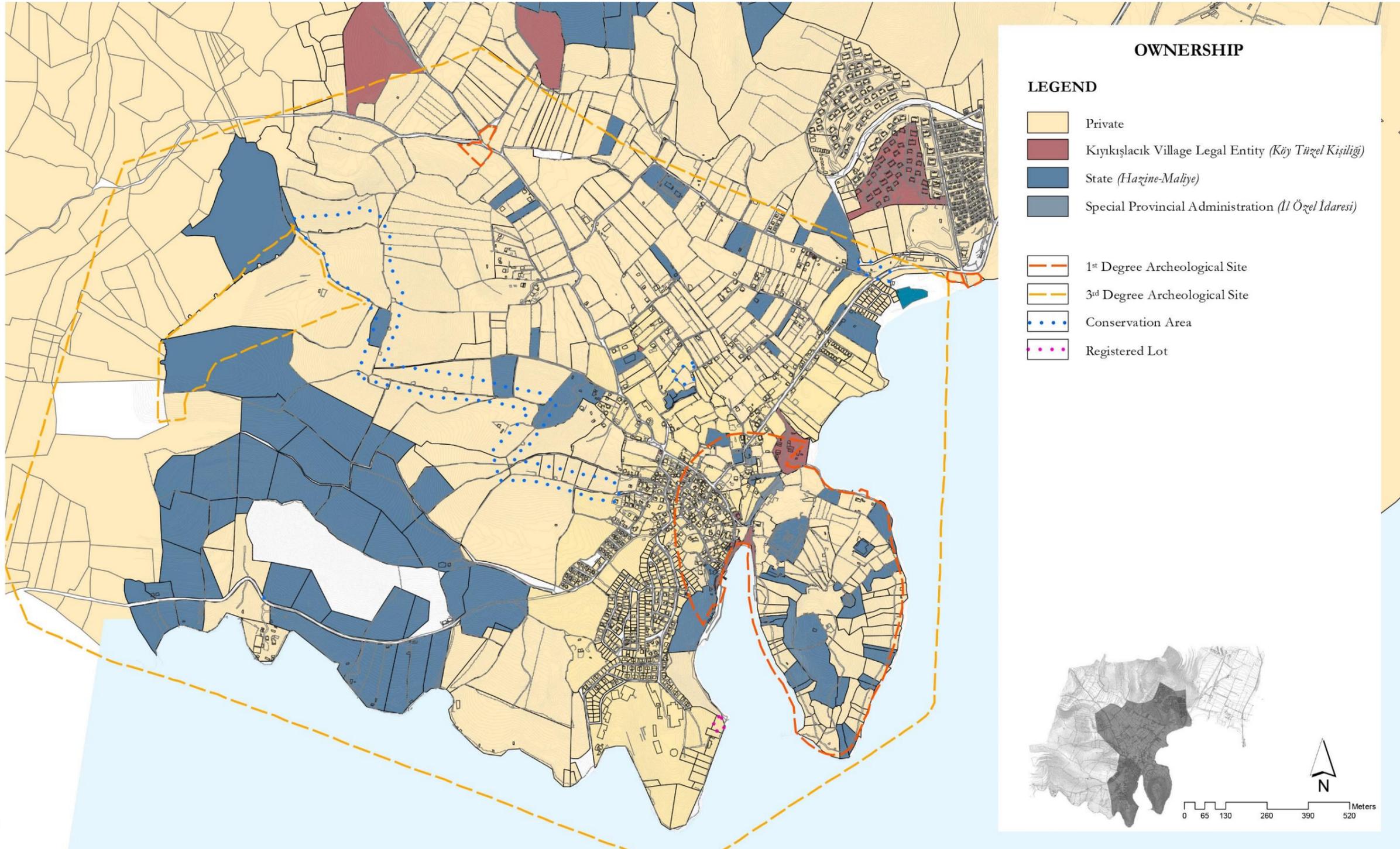


Figure 3.56: Ownership

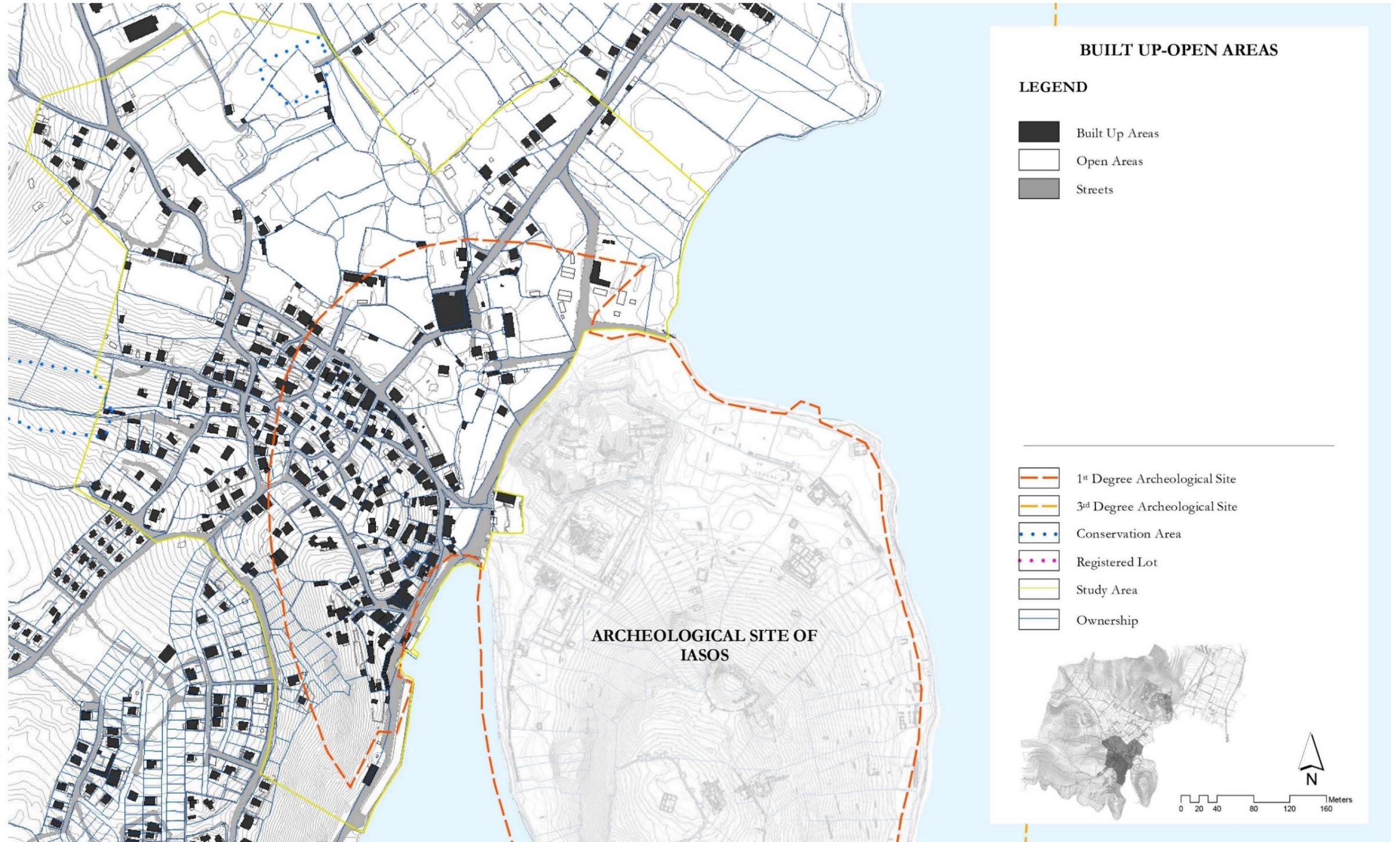


Figure 3.57: Built Up and Open Areas

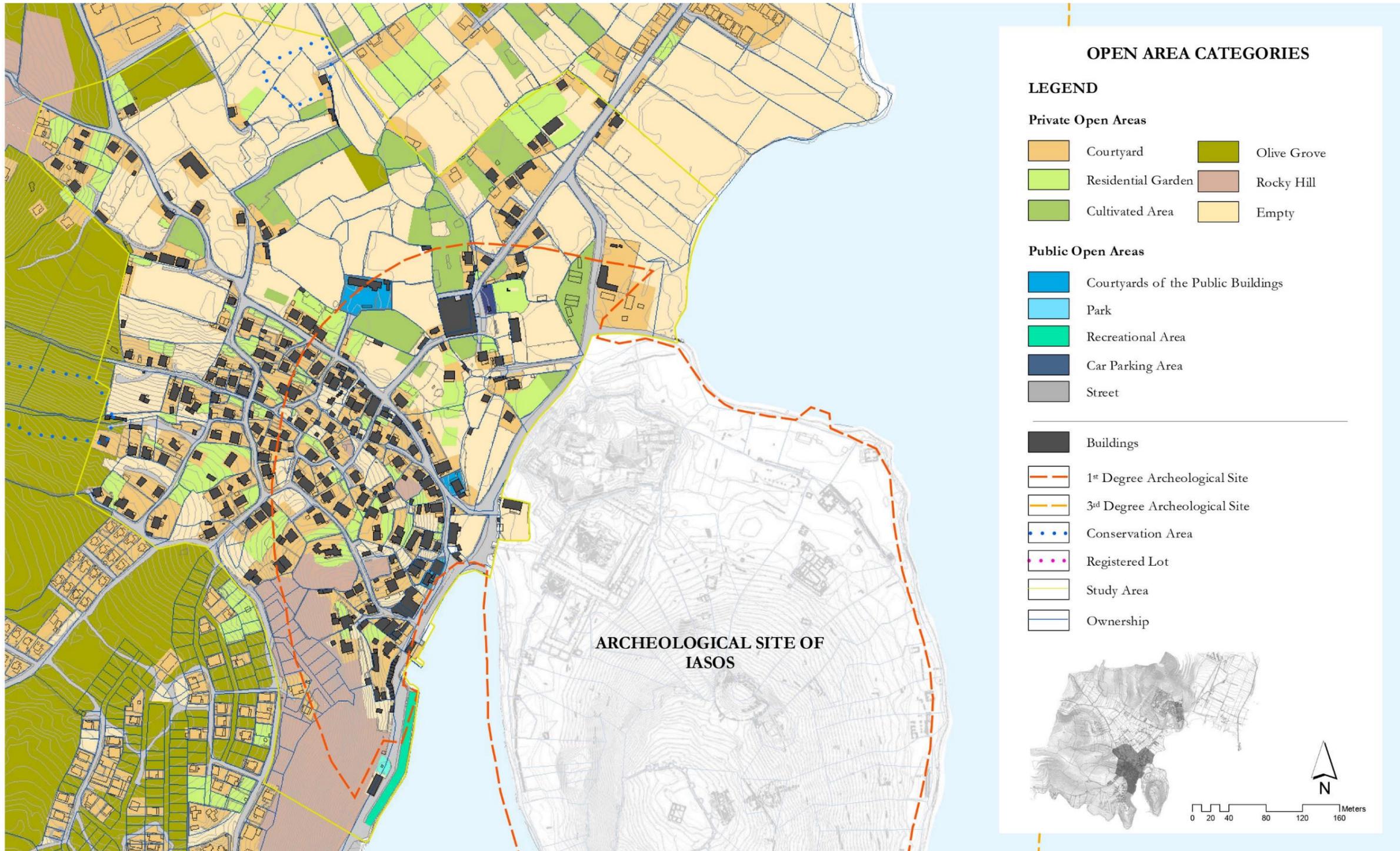


Figure 3.58: Open Area Categories

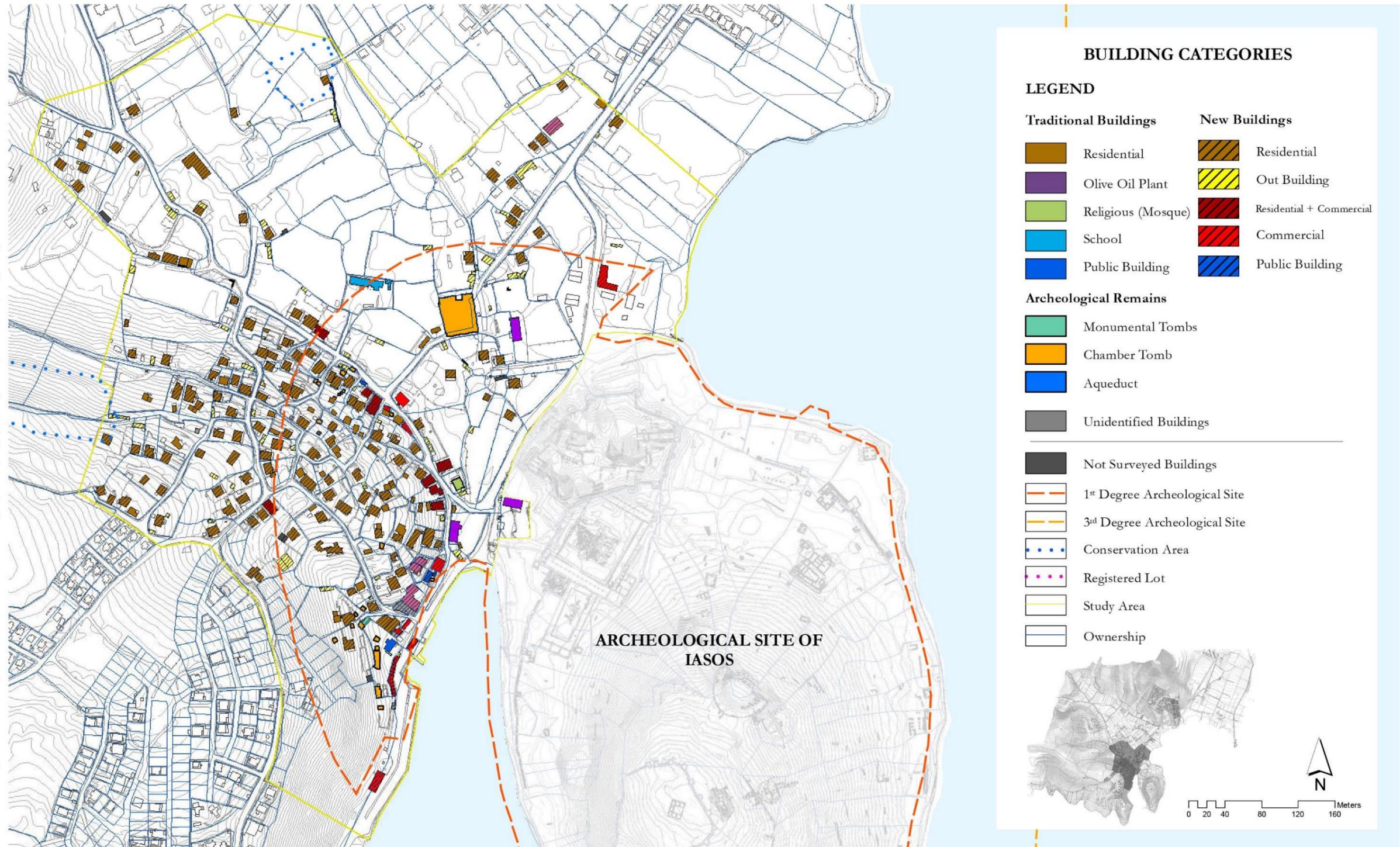


Figure 3.59: Building Categories

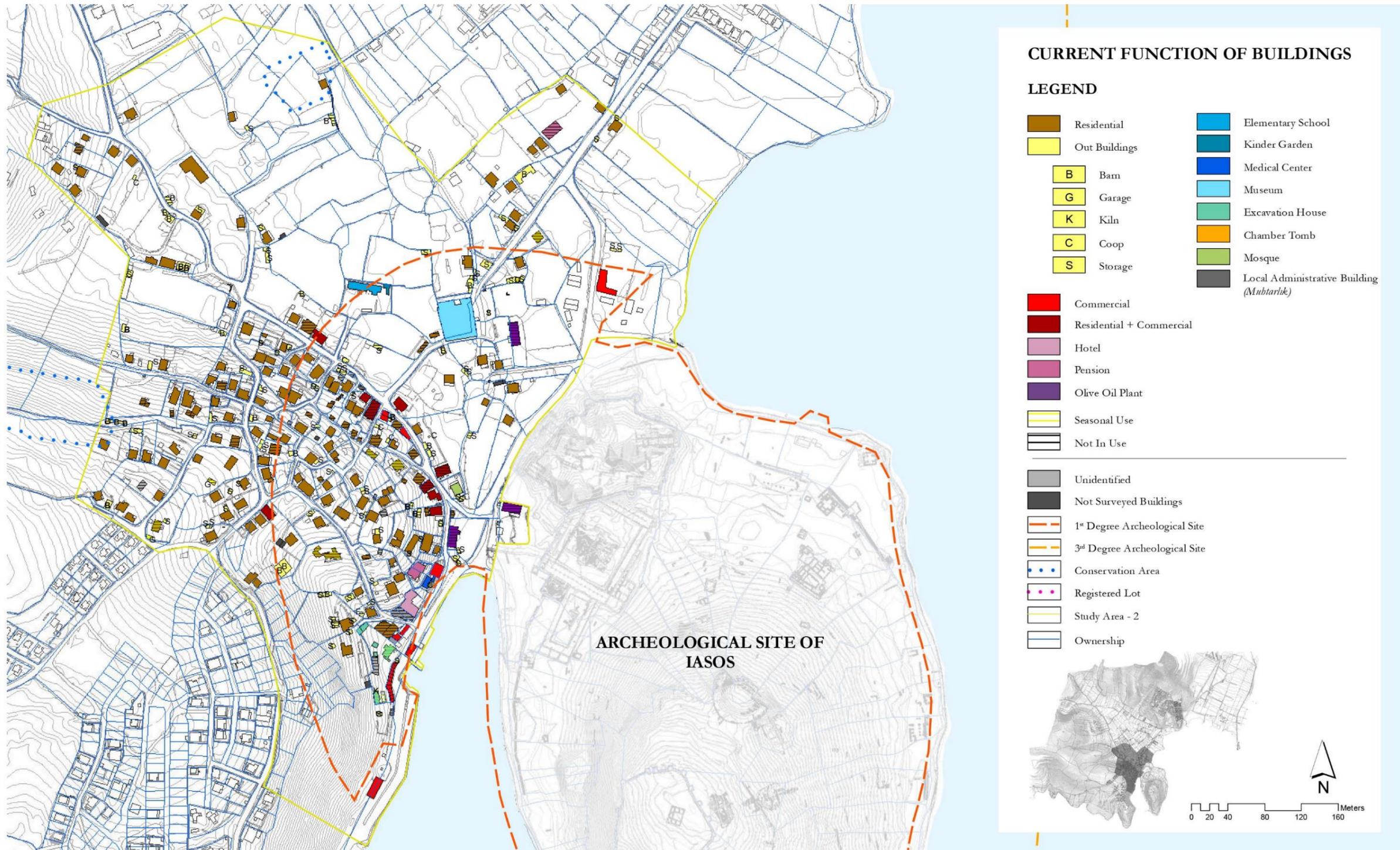


Figure 3.60: Current Function of the Buildings

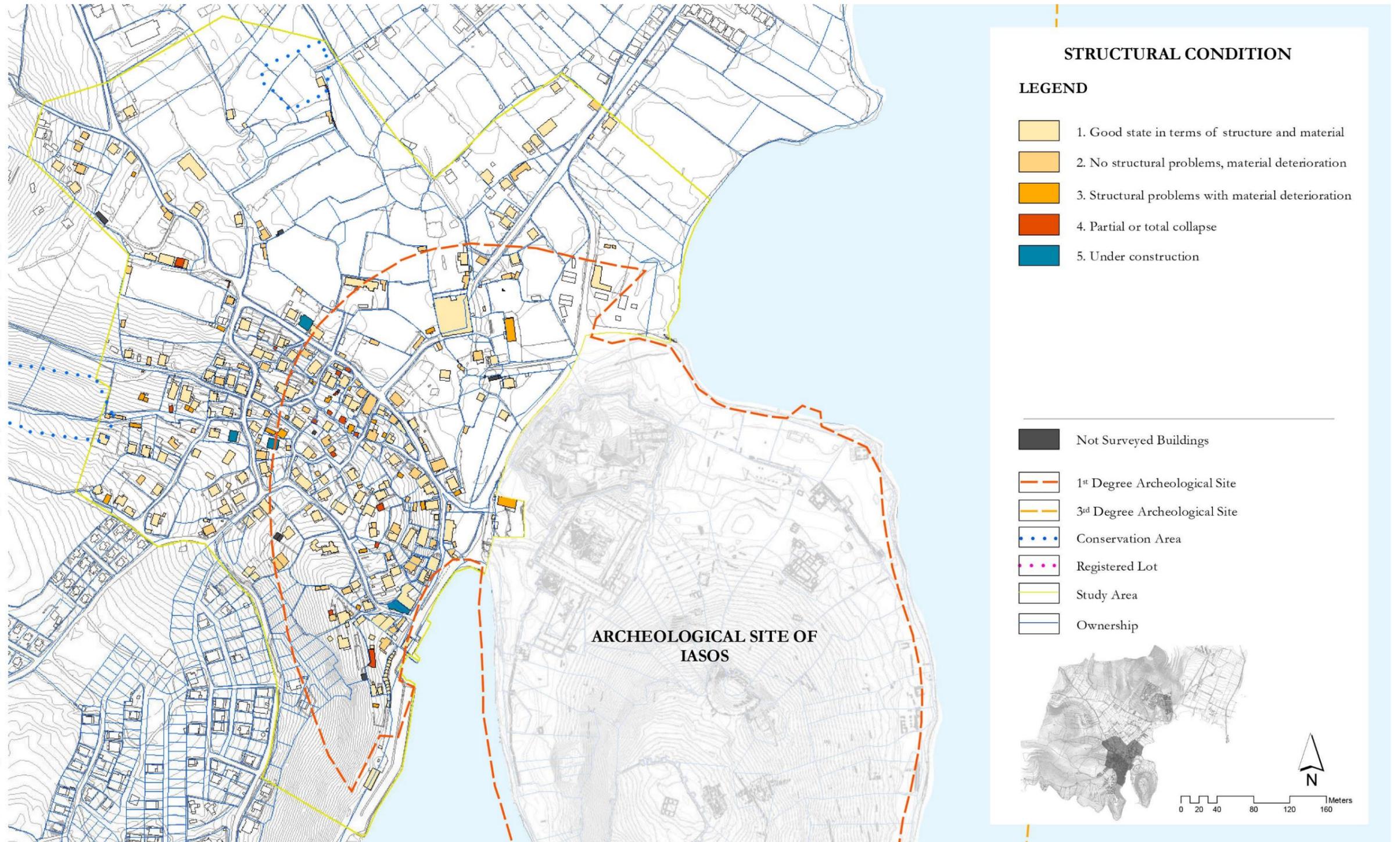


Figure 3.61: Structural Condition of the Buildings

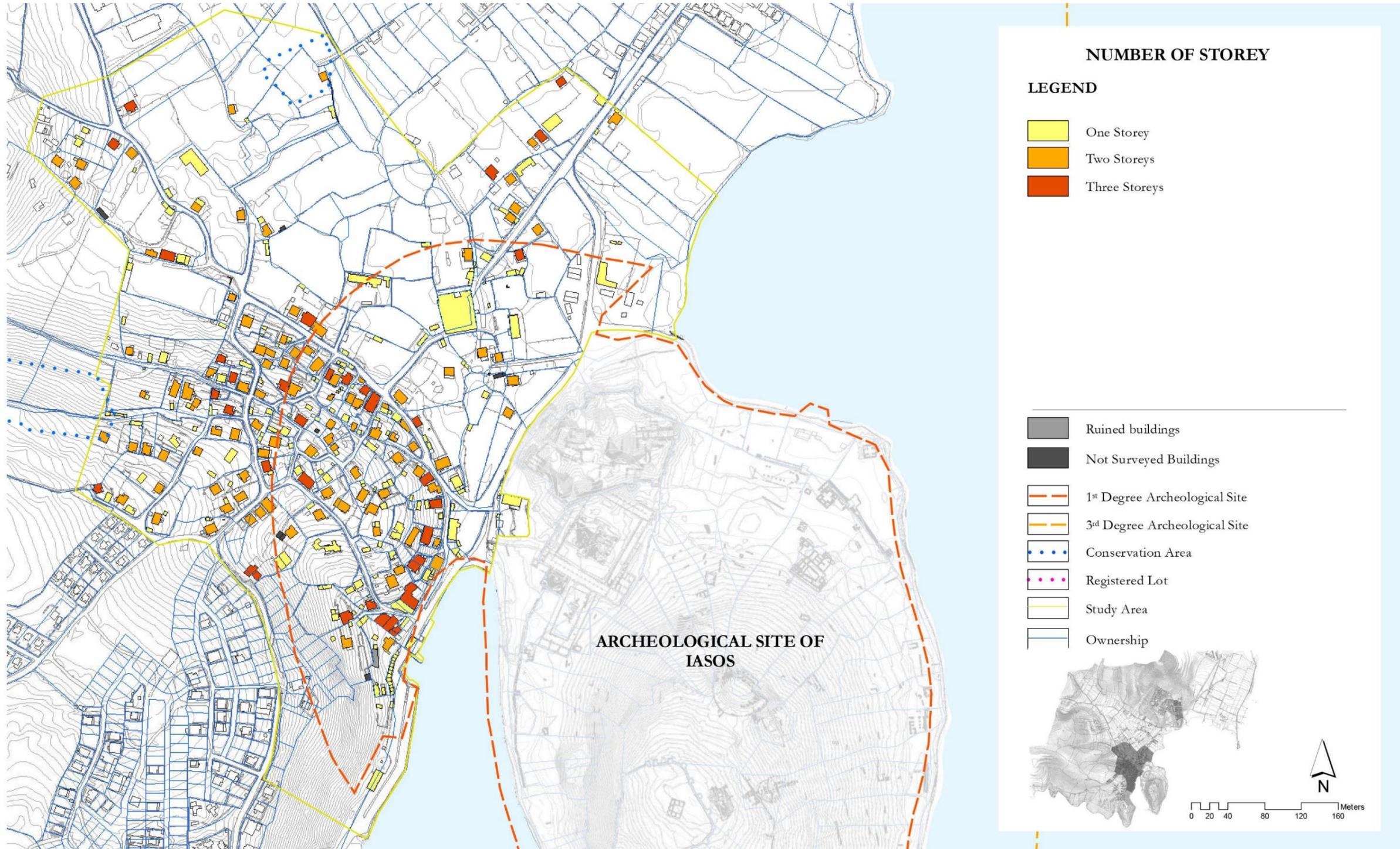


Figure 3.62: Number of Storeys

CHAPTER 4

ASSESSMENT OF VALUES, THREATS AND POTENTIALS CONCERNING IASOS-KIYIKIŞLACIK

In an attempt to understand the organic integration of rural settlements with archeological sites, a detailed analysis of the historical periods and physical structure in the case of Iasos-Kıyıkışlacık has been presented in the previous chapter. The present chapter focuses on the evaluation of the coexistence of Iasos and Kıyıkışlacık by identifying the values and threats together with the potentials to develop strategies for the integrated conservation of this coexistence.

The conservation of cultural heritage depends on the assessment of their values³¹². In fact, value assessment, as a method of identifying cultural significance, also provides a framework for the conservation of cultural heritage³¹³. Cultural significance was defined in the revised version of the Burra Charter in 2013 as “aesthetic, historic, scientific, social or spiritual value for the past, present or future generations”, and policy making process is related with the understanding of the cultural significance³¹⁴. Thus, value assessment stands as a crucial issue in the conservation of cultural heritage. However, the value assessment process has long been debated due its subjectivity and variability. The methods used in assessing values are developing and changing with regard to the classification of values, and this classification process is considered to be subjective, and relative to time, society and place³¹⁵. Since the beginning of the 20th century, different value typologies have been identified by

³¹² Torre and Mason (2002, p. 3) note that: “Value has always been the reason underlying heritage conservation. It is self-evident that no society makes an effort to conserve what it does not have value.”

³¹³ Feilden and Jokilehto, 1998, p. 21; Torre and Mason, 2002, p. 3.

³¹⁴ ICOMOS, 2013, Articles 1.2, 6.1 and 6.2.

³¹⁵ Feilden and Jokilehto, 1998, p. 18; Torre and Mason, 2002, p. 9.

different scholars and organizations³¹⁶. As a result of such an ever changing spectrum of the definition of values in cultural heritage, some conflicts and exclusions due to generalization may occur in the categorization of values. Thus, the value assessment approaches to cultural heritage conservation are re-considered in the identification of values, in conjunction with rural landscape character assessment approaches. In this manner, the value definitions and categorization of Feilden and Jokilehto are taken as a basis, because of their approach to classifying cultural values in relation to the interrelations between cultural heritage and present day observers³¹⁷.

As previously mentioned, the rural settlement of Kıyıkışlacık is considered as an integral part of the rural setting in which the archeological site of Iasos is located. The significance of the setting of a cultural heritage structure is emphasized by Article 2 of the Xi'an Declaration, which was published by ICOMOS in 2005, as: Heritage structures, sites or areas of various scales, including individual buildings or designed spaces, historic cities or urban landscapes, landscapes, seascapes, cultural routes and archaeological sites, ... also derive their significance and distinctive character from their meaningful relationships with their physical, visual, spiritual and other cultural context and settings³¹⁸. Since the remains of the ancient city of Iasos have become a prominent component of the rural identity of Kıyıkışlacık, the assessment process, in this case, needs to approach the integration via the specific relationship between the archeological site and the rural settlement rather than simply identifying the values and threats regarding archeological heritage. Using such an approach, the evaluation phase of this study aims to assess values in terms of the major components of rural settlements which are commonly used in rural landscape character analysis studies³¹⁹,

³¹⁶ Alois Riegl was first to define values in 1902. He is followed by William D. Lipe (1984), Henry Cleere (1986), Bruno S. Frey and Werner W. Pommerehne (1989), Bernard M. Feilden and Jukka Jokilehto (1998), Randall Mason (2002), David Throsby (2012), and others. For definitions of values see English Heritage (1997); and ICOMOS (1998). For some different values defined by these scholars and organizations, see also Özçakır, 2018, p.87, Table 3.

³¹⁷ Feilden and Jokilehto, 1998, p. 18.

³¹⁸ For the concept of setting, see ICOMOS, 1999, Article 8 and ICOMOS, 2005, Article 1.

³¹⁹ For some examples of different studies on rural landscape character analyses, see Swanwick, 2002; Erdem, 2012; URL 23.

and match the site-specific values with the definitions of Feilden and Jokilehto (1998), as noted in *Management Guidelines for the World Cultural Heritage Sites*³²⁰.

- Nature: the natural components
- Human: the socio-cultural components
- Built-environment: the man-made components³²¹

Together with the values, threats are also identified from the same perspective so that both values and threats are assessed with regard to the groups covering natural components, socio-cultural components and man-made components. In addition, potentials are also identified within the context of an overall evaluation of values and threats (Table 4.1).

³²⁰ Feilden and Jokilehto, 1998, pp. 18-21.

³²¹ The values regarding the natural components cannot be classified according to the value definitions on cultural heritage. Thus, these values are defined specifically. However, socio-cultural and man-made components are evaluated within the scope of the cultural values and contemporary socio-economic values, which are identified by Feilden and Jokilehto (1998).

Table 4.1. Values and Threats

Assessment	Type	Code	Explanation	Origin			Territory	Potentials
				Iasos	Kivkylack			
Values	Natural components	V1	Fertility of land	+	+	+	Rural development through taking part in regional networks with olive and olive oil products	
		V2	Coastal location	+	+	+		
		V3	Active rural life		+			
	Socio-cultural components	V4	Interaction with excavations	+	+		Participatory planning through the awareness of local community as well as their integration with archeological heritage	
		V5	Awareness towards archeological heritage	+	+		Preservation of the chamber tombs	
		V6	Ancient city of Iasos	+				
	Man-made components	V7	Active use of chamber tombs	+	+			
		V8	Traditional buildings of the old village		+			
		V9	Qualified built environment		+			
T1		Pollution			+			
Threats	Natural components	T2	Coastal location	+	+	+		
		T3	Change in population		+			
	Socio-cultural components	T4	Disconnection with surrounding heritage sites	+				
		T5	Abandoned traditional buildings		+			
		T6	Regional planning decisions	+	+	+		
		T7	Absence of a conservation plan	+	+	+		
		T8	Partial planning	+	+	+		
		T9	Un-finished constructions			+		
		T10	Site designations and misleading borders	+				
	Man-made components	T11	Private land ownership	+	+		Interaction with the archeological site and preservation of the remains through privately owned lands	
		T12	Interrupted excavations	+				
		T13	Presentation of the archeological site	+	+			

4.1. Values

Values regarding the natural components

V1. Fertility of the land: The fertility of the mainland plain, on which the present-day rural settlement is located, is one of the major reasons for the area being inhabited for so long. Although the earlier sources note the mainland as rendered infertile by its poor soil, the land has been cultivated since the Archaic period as the archeological surveys have revealed³²². Nowadays, the main economic activity in the rural settlement is the cultivation of olive trees in the surrounding agricultural land, making the fertile land the main interaction area between humans and nature as one of the major components of rural identity.

As mentioned earlier, olives are the main agricultural product of the rural landscape where Kiyıkışlacık is located. In addition to the large areas of land on the periphery of the settlement, olive groves cover the entire topography, including the promontory. Since olive and olive oil production is now considered as a significant intangible heritage³²³, the landscape surrounding Kiyıkışlacık is valuable as a reflection of the culture of olive production.

V2. Coastal location: The coastal location of Kiyıkışlacık was one of the main criteria for the choice of location for the ancient settlement in the first place³²⁴. The reasons behind this were twofold: the strategic location facing the Gulf of Mandalya and being resource-rich in terms of fishing. Strabo recounts a story about Iasos to emphasize the richness of the fishery in terms of food and economic value³²⁵ and fishing remains one of the main economic activities of the local community of Kiyıkışlacık.

³²² Pierobon Benoit, 2012, p. 118.

³²³ Olive groves and production culture have been on UNESCO's agenda since the beginning of 2010s. There are significant olive groves that are either on the World Heritage List or Tentative List. The Ayvalık Industrial Landscape of Turkey is also on the tentative list with its olive-groves. In addition, the application process of registering the olive and olive oil production culture of the Mediterranean Region with UNESCO as an intangible world heritage was carried out by the Ministry of Culture and Tourism in 2017 (URL 24; URL 25).

³²⁴ Berti, 1993, p. 119.

³²⁵ See Chapter 3, p. 83, n. 133.



Figure 4.1. Fishing port of Kıyıkışlacık

Values regarding the socio-cultural components

V3. Active rural life³²⁶: One of the most important values of the integration of Iasos and Kıyıkışlacık is the existence of an active rural lifestyle in the village. The state of being “active” refers to the interaction between humans and nature as the essential feature of rurality. The majority of the local community living in the village interact with nature either through agriculture or fishing. Besides, there is a strong social interaction between the local people in the form of cooperation. The local community gathers in public places such as the *kahvehane* (coffee-shop) and mosque. There is, in addition, an association focused on the development of tourism and the conservation of nature, namely *Kıyıkışlacık Köyü Turizmi Geliştirme ve Çevre Koruma Derneği*.



Figure 4.2. Kıyıkışlacık, coffee-shops (kahvehane)

³²⁶ Active rural life can be identified under the ‘contemporary socio-economic values’ as defined by Feilden and Jokilehto (1998, pp. 20-21).

V4. Interaction with excavations³²⁷: The Iasos excavations which continued until 2014 were significant for the local community as a means of generating economic income. Both hosting the excavation team and working on the excavations provided a major source of economic benefit for the locals over a long period of time³²⁸.

V5. Awareness of archeological heritage³²⁹: The local awareness of the archeological heritage of Iasos is a result of the combination of the efforts of the excavation team and local people participating in the excavations as workers. The “Kermes Days” and “School Days” were organized by the excavation team to inform children about Iasos and its archeological heritage. Such social activities, which took place on the archeological site in such places as the bouleuterion, Balık Pazarı Museum and the Agora, were helpful in increasing local awareness. Currently, the local community has a basic knowledge about the archeological site, including the myths and stories noted by Strabo. Local awareness of their archeological heritage is an important factor in conserving the archeological remains and increasing local participation in the planning process.

Values regarding the man-made components

V6. Ancient city of Iasos³³⁰: Representing earlier periods of the interaction between humans and nature interaction, the existence of the remains of the ancient city of Iasos is considered to be the most significant value of the site. As a significant Carian settlement, the site has a historical and documentary value. Additionally, the *intra-urbem* site of Iasos is physically isolated from local rural development by virtue of its

³²⁷ Interaction with excavations can be identified under the ‘economic value’ as defined by Feilden and Jokilehto (1998, p. 21).

³²⁸ The Iasos excavations were started in the early 1960s and continued until 2014.

³²⁹ Awareness of archeological heritage can be identified under the ‘educational value’ and ‘social value’ as defined by Feilden and Jokilehto (1998, p. 20).

³³⁰ Ancient city of Iasos can be identified under several group of values, such as ‘identity value’, ‘technical value’, and ‘educational value’ as defined by Feilden and Jokilehto (1998, pp. 18-20).

location on the peninsula and its designation as a 1st grade archeological site. This creates the opportunity to reveal and preserve the archeological vestiges on the promontory and presenting the promontory in its totality through a suitable a management plan.

V7. Active use of chamber tombs³³¹: The chamber tombs of the necropolis located on the mainland are occupied by local residents as a result of the private ownership of the land³³². Today, all the chamber tombs with the exception of a monumental example located on the quay of the Little Harbor and the so-called Balıkpazarı are privately owned. The current functions of the chamber tombs that are in use include depots and a kitchen for the excavation center, and as residential service buildings, such as store rooms, garages, barns, chicken coop and a toilet (Figure 4.16). However, nearly half of the privately owned chamber tombs remain unused.

Re-functioning the chamber tombs achieved a level of conservation due to the efforts made to restore the buildings and conduct basic maintenance and repairs. While the privately owned chamber tombs have received basic maintenance and repair from local residents, the monumental chamber tomb was restored and functions as the service building for excavation center together with another tomb in its courtyard. The chamber tombs that are not in use, on the other hand, are either ruined or have serious structural problems in terms of materials and bearing system (Figure 4.17). This has resulted in the existence of the local community in Kıyıkışlacık village and their refunctioning of the chamber tombs area considered to be a value in terms of conserving archeological heritage.

V8. Traditional buildings of the old village³³³: As mentioned earlier, the present-

³³¹ This site-specific value, can be identified under the ‘identity value’, ‘technical value’, and ‘functional value’ as defined by Feilden and Jokilehto (1998, pp. 18-20).

³³² Detailed information about the private land ownership is given under the heading T12. Private land ownership.

³³³ Traditional buildings of the old village can be identified under the ‘identity value’, ‘technical value’, ‘representativeness value’, and ‘educational value’ as defined by Feilden and Jokilehto (1998, pp. 18-20).

day built environment includes the remains of some traditional village houses and olive oil plants which were associated with the old village of Asin Kurin. The presence of the traditional buildings is valuable in terms of both providing historical information about the village and reflecting the identity of the rural settlement. However, much of the traditional tissue can no longer be seen due to alterations such as the addition of extensions, changing the organization of façades and plastering the buildings. In fact, only five traditional houses survive in their original form and structure, with the remaining traditional houses being either abandoned or ruined. According to the information provided by Ahmet Çakır, the traditional houses are abandoned when the owners die and only one traditional house is currently inhabited³³⁴.

The presence of the olive oil mills and presses in a good state of preservation is another value; only one located at the entrance to the archeological site is seriously dilapidated due to being abandoned. In fact, the traditional production units existing inside the buildings represent significant potential in terms of reviving their use.



Figure 4.3. Abandoned traditional houses located on the building lots 12/582 and 11/580

³³⁴ Oral information provided by Ahmet Çakır: see Appendix C.



Figure 4.4. Production units and the olive oil plant in the building lot 413/620

V9. Qualified built environment³³⁵: The present built environment of Kıyıkışlacık is qualified in terms of new building activities in the core of the rural settlement. In fact, the new buildings present a semblance order in terms of building height and color. As mentioned earlier, the majority of new buildings have two storeys, except along the main artery of the village. In addition, most houses are painted white, creating a harmonious appearance to the village.



Figure 4.5. Kıyıkışlacık, general view of the rural settlement from the promontory

³³⁵ Qualified built environment can be identified under the ‘functional value’ as defined by Feilden and Jokilehto (1998).



Figure 4.6. Kıyıkışlacık, some examples of the new buildings

4.2. Threats

Threats regarding natural components

T1. Environmental pollution: The value of the coastal location and fishing activities also creates threats to the environment. As mentioned by Serin, waste products from fish farming activities are left scattered around the hills surrounding the rural settlement³³⁶. Güllük Bay itself is also threatened by pollution mainly caused by the disposal of domestic waste from the settlement, fish farming activities and the side effects of coastal shipping transporting feldspar³³⁷.

T2. Loss of agricultural lands: As mentioned earlier, the increase in the construction of the secondary houses on the western and eastern peripheries has caused the loss of agricultural land formerly covered in olive groves.

T3. Coastal location: The coastal location of Kıyıkışlacık and the archeological site of Iasos is favorable in terms of fishing activities as mentioned earlier. However, the location of the site on the Aegean coast also produces negative impacts on the rural settlement due to the increase in tourist interest in summer season. This tourist interest mainly concerns domestic tourists who own secondary houses on the periphery of the

³³⁶ Serin, 2005b, p. 477.

³³⁷ Yıldız, Doğan and Urla, 2002, p. 143.

village of Kıyıkışlacık as a summer residence. The increasing interest being shown in secondary house ownership threatens the peripheries of the rural settlement where the agricultural land is the primary interaction area between the rural community and nature. The construction of more secondary houses also compromises the possibility of further excavations of as yet undiscovered archaeological remains in the territory around Iasos; a potential noted by Pierobon Benoit³³⁸.

Threats regarding socio-cultural components

T4. Change in the population: As previously noted, rural settlements are faced with the problem of migration from rural settlements to urban areas by families seeking higher quality social services such as education, health and socio-cultural facilities, and the better job opportunities resulting from the processes of urbanization. Since sustaining the existence of the local community is the major component of the identity of a rural settlement, migration threatens the sustainability of the rural identity by exacerbating the loss of traditions regarding daily-life, building techniques and production patterns. The rural settlement of Kıyıkışlacık also faces this migration threat, particularly regarding the loss of the young population. As noted by the local community, younger members of the community leave the village for educational purposes and have a tendency to settle in urban settlements to take advantage of the job opportunities.

Threats regarding man-made components

T5. Disconnection with the surrounding heritage sites: Both the Gulf of Mandalya and the ancient region of Caria include a number of archeological sites such as Barglyia, Beçin, Halicarnassus, Herakleia-Latmos, Labraunda, Milet,

³³⁸ Pierobon Benoit, 2012, p. 118.

Mylasa, Stratonikea and so on. However, there is no general overarching approach to presenting these archeological sites as significant components of an important network. The territory around Iasos also includes significant archeological remains resulting from a long sequence of settlements on the site³³⁹. Zindafkale and Çanacik Tepe are the most significant of these archeological sites and are located on the hills to the north. Although the Archeological Survey of the Gulf of Mandalya revealed the surrounding archeological sites and proposed a system of pedestrian itineraries aiming to connect different sites in an integrated presentation approach, the necessary permission for the implementation of the project was never provided by the Ministry of Culture and Tourism. Thus, the interaction between Iasos and its surrounding territory cannot yet be experienced.

T6. Abandoned traditional buildings: The traditional tissue of the old rural settlement cannot be fully experienced at present. Although the remaining traditional buildings have a documentary value and are integral parts of the identity of the rural settlement, most of the traditional buildings, including both houses and olive oil plants are suffering from structural problems.

One of the main reasons for this is their abandonment after the death of the owners and the migration of the younger generations to urban centers. In fact, the abandoned traditional houses have either collapsed or have serious structural problems because of the lack of care and maintenance. At present in the village, there remain eleven traditional buildings with 40% of them being either in a bad structural condition or partially collapsed due to disuse. Similarly, three olive oil plants constructed in the 1970s now lie abandoned³⁴⁰. Oil production ceased in 1997 and the buildings have been inactive for 20 years. The olive oil plant located at the entrance of the archeological site is partially ruined with serious structural problems. Although the structural condition of the two other olive oil plants is relatively sound, some parts of

³³⁹ Pierobon Benoit, 2012, p. 118.

³⁴⁰ Aerial photographs of 1972 and 1975 provided by HGM.

their component *dökek* located in the courtyard have collapsed.

T7. Regional Planning decisions: The decisions of the 1/100.000 scale regional plan instigated a general tendency in the coastal settlements, by permitting the construction of second homes and tourist facilities around the existing settlements. This approach has an erosive effect on the rurality of the area and the identity of Kıyıkışlacık and constitutes a threat to the archeological site by increasing the housing density and changing the function of land use in the surrounding areas. In fact, the entire rural settlement is now open to preferential land use i.e., the secondary housing option. Besides, tourist facilities are now allowed on the opposite site of the Little Harbor, which has an archeological potential with evidence of extra-urban remains, as well as in the eastern part of the periphery currently occupied by secondary houses.

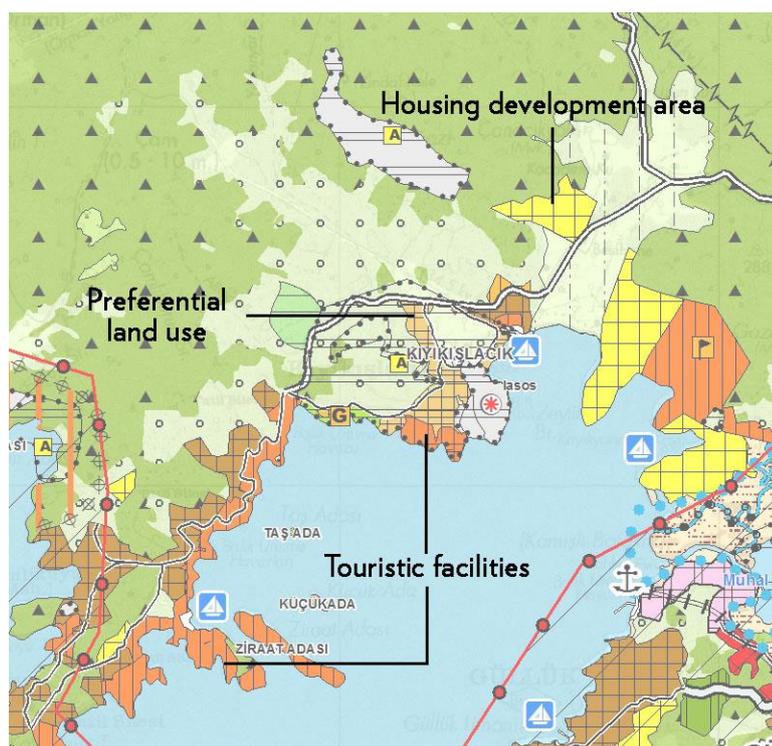


Figure 4.7. 100.000 scale regional development plan decisions on the territory of Iasos and Kıyıkışlacık (URL 26)

T8. Absence of a conservation plan: Including both traditional and archeological heritage within its boundaries, the rural settlement of K1YIKIŞLACIK has a cultural significance which needs to be preserved with all of its components. Although the first conservation decision was taken in 1977, no conservation plan was prepared. Despite a plan being prepared in 1996, this was not approved by the Conservation Council of Muğla. In addition, this plan was essentially a development plan, which did not place emphasis on the archeological heritage and traditional buildings. At present, conservation decisions are partly taken by the Conservation Council of Muğla, but an integrated conservation approach is still lacking.

T9. Partial planning: Due to the absence of a comprehensive plan and the relevant decisions regulating the development of the settlement, partial plans are applied on the eastern and western peripheries of the settlement. Under these plans, large areas have been left open to the construction of secondary houses, which would be located on the territory of Iasos having the possibility of containing archeological remains. In general, partial plans are discussed for developing decisions on a specific area in ignorance of the wider environmental context. In fact, partial plans are misleading in terms of encouraging the physical development of the area concerned without any holistic approach on a settlement scale. In the case of K1YIKIŞLACIK, the partial plans also cause the virtual destruction of areas which have great potential to contain as yet unrevealed archeological heritage and these plans adversely change the agricultural character of the peripheral zones by introducing large construction areas.

T10. Unfinished constructions: Both on the eastern section of the periphery and the west of the promontory, large areas of land are occupied by construction projects which have been suspended by a court order³⁴¹. Although a partial plan was prepared for the development of secondary housing and hotel areas on the eastern periphery, the buildings have not been completed on the upper slopes (Figure 4.8). Similarly, a social facility comprising a public institution planned to the west of the promontory

³⁴¹ Oral information provided by the staff of the Municipality of Milas.

has been left unfinished and the land has thus been occupied by unfinished construction projects since the 1990s³⁴². The western part of the promontory has a great archeological potential which includes the remains of chamber tombs on the slopes facing the Little Harbor. However, future archeological studies are obstructed and the natural silhouette is marred by the existence of uncompleted buildings (Figure 4.9).



Figure 4.8. K1yıkışlacık, constructions on the eastern periphery



Figure 4.9. K1yıkışlacık, constructions on the west of the Little Harbor

³⁴² Aerial photograph of 1992 provided by HGM.

T11. Conservation decisions: In the previous chapter, the site boundaries and designation decisions regarding Iasos and Kıyıkışlacık were presented according to the data provided by the Conservation Council of Muğla. The designations and grading of archeological sites³⁴³ have significant impacts on the conservation of archeological heritage and the development of rural settlements. In reality, the grading of archeological sites, the decision making process, and the control and management mechanisms of Conservation Councils cause significant degradation to the archeological and traditional heritage of Kıyıkışlacık.

As noted earlier, the entire promontory and parts of the mainland near the isthmus are designated as 1st degree archeological sites. In addition, a large area on the mainland is designated as a 3rd degree archeological site. In this latter archeological site surrounding the mainland walls, a prehistoric necropolis and the so-called Clock Tower are designated as conservation areas. However, when the site boundaries are analyzed in detail, it can be recognized that the boundaries of the 1st degree archeological site do not follow a reasonable order. It follows a semi-circular line on the promontory without any concern for the built environment or ownership pattern. In fact, the 1st degree archeological site includes the so-called Balık Pazarı and a monumental chamber tomb which is now used as the kitchen of the excavation house on the mainland, while simultaneously excluding the pre-historic necropolis. Rather than including the pre-historic necropolis in the 1st degree archeological site, a conservation area is designated around the remains. However, this conservation area is designated on the northeastern side of the excavated area and does not cover the entire excavated site (Figure 4.10)³⁴⁴.

Although the regulations do not allow new construction activities within the boundaries of 1st degree archeological sites, the 1st degree archeological site at Iasos includes a major part of the rural settlement and the construction of several new

³⁴³ The information about grading of archeological sites is given in Chapter 2, pp. 41-43.

³⁴⁴ This misidentification of the conservation area has probably been caused by the thick vegetation and the closure of the excavation years ago.

buildings was detected during the site surveys. Similarly, designations of 3rd degree archeological sites are thought to keep the conservation of archeological heritage and land use in balance³⁴⁵. However, the land use development and implementation on buildings are not controlled and most of the buildings are not submitted by the landowners to the Conservation Council according to the information provided by local landowners³⁴⁶. In fact, the preparation of a conservation plan is obligatory after the designation of an archeological site according to the legal regulations. Moreover, temporary decisions on physical development and implementations should be identified by the responsible conservation council during the plan preparation process³⁴⁷. Yet, such information was not provided by the Conservation Council of Muğla.

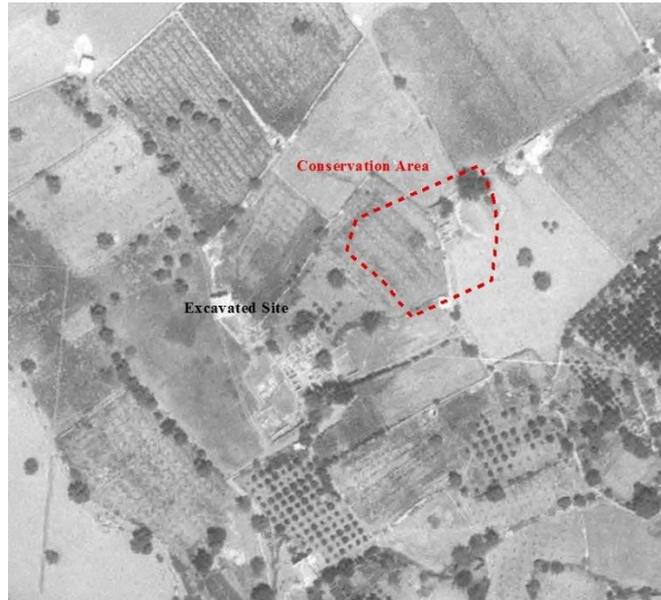


Figure 4.10. Aerial photograph showing the excavations on the Prehistoric necropolis in 1972, and the conservation area currently designated by the Conservation Council of Muğla (HGM, reproduced by the author)

³⁴⁵ Madran and Özgönül, 2011, p. 18.

³⁴⁶ Oral information provided by Ahmet Çakır: see Appendix C.

³⁴⁷ Principle decision no. 658 dated in 05.11.1999 by the High Commission for the Conservation of Cultural and Natural Properties (Kültür ve Tabiat Varlıklarını Koruma Bölge Kurulu), see URL 2.

T12. Private land ownership: Private land ownership on both the promontory and mainland is now the most significant issue in regard to the problems of the coexistence of rural settlements and archeological sites. Since the first cadastral plan was prepared before the conservation decisions on the archeological site in 1977, the great majority of the land containing archeological remains was owned privately. Although some land on the promontory was expropriated after the designation of the 1st degree archeological site, private land ownership still dominates the promontory³⁴⁸. In fact, approximately 67 % of land containing archeological heritage is privately owned (Figure 4.19). The main issues caused by private ownership of the archeological remains and/or reserve areas are:

- Limitations on excavations
- Inappropriate presentation of the archeological site
- Damage to the archeological heritage by olive picking and animal grazing
- Unconscious use of archeological remains

The private land ownership affects the conservation of the archeological heritage of Iasos, the conduct of excavations, and the presentation of the archeological site, and results in damage to the remains.

Indeed, excavations are directly affected by the land ownership in Turkey³⁴⁹. The excavated areas at Iasos are being conducted in the lands that were expropriated and, a large amount of the archeological site awaits investigation. Thus, there are considerable gaps between the excavated areas of Iasos, which directly effects the interpretation and the presentation of the archeological site as a whole.

³⁴⁸ On the promontory, the Agora and surrounding structures such as the Bouleuterion , the Area of Artemis Astias and Caesareum, complexes inside the East Gate, a Middle Byzantine Church located on the northeastern coast of the promontory facing Big Harbor, Theatre and the residential area on its southeastern side, the House of Mosaics and residential quarter on its western side, the Castrum of the Acropolis and small pieces of land on the southeastern coast and on the mainland, Balıkpazarı, Prehistoric necropolis and the monumental chamber tomb which has been used lately as part of the excavation center have been expropriated according to the ownership information that the Municipality of Milas provided.

³⁴⁹ Serin, 2005b, p. 477.

This gap between the excavated and unexcavated areas is not the only problem caused by the private land ownership affecting the presentation of the archeological site³⁵⁰. The pedestrian circulation and itineraries are obstructed by fences and/or stone walls dividing the private land holdings (Figure 4.11).



Figure 4.11. Iasos, archeological remains surrounded by fences

The conservation of the archeological vestiges is another issue affected by the private land ownership. Typically, the local people have a tendency to benefit from their land by cultivating their olive trees and/or by grazing animals on the promontory. In addition, the legal regulations and governmental approaches to the privately owned land on the promontory are irrelevant to the problems for heritage sites generated by the private land ownership issue. As mentioned earlier, seasonal agricultural activities are allowed by legal regulations on the designated archeological sites³⁵¹. In addition, olive groves are protected by the Law No: 3573 which restricts the felling of olive trees³⁵². The local people also noted that their applications for the expropriation or the

³⁵⁰ Serin, 2005b, p. 477.

³⁵¹ Madran and Özgönül, 2011, p. 17.

³⁵² URL 27.

exchange of their land are not accepted by the local authorities³⁵³. As a result, both olive picking and animal grazing, as the major economic activities of the local community, take place on the promontory, i.e., on the main archeological site. Naturally, the archeological remains are affected by these uncontrolled activities. The transportation of the olives from the archeological site is one of the main problems threatening the archeological remains. For instance, as noted by Serin, serious damage was done to the marble pavements of the agora in 2005³⁵⁴. Animal grazing also damages the archeological site as a result of uncontrolled movement of the cattle and the deposition of their waste on the remains, such as the mosaics of the House of Mosaics (Figure 4.13).



Figure 4.12. Iasos, a villager standing on the archeological remains to pick up olives

On the mainland, the privately owned chamber tombs are either abandoned or misused. The appropriate consolidation, conservation and presentation cannot be implemented due to their ownership status and the use of some chamber tombs, as barns, stables or service units, is inappropriate and damaging. Similarly, the abandoned ones are left to fall into ruin (Figure 4.17).

³⁵³ Oral information provided by Ahmet Çakır: see Appendix C.

³⁵⁴ Serin, 2005, p. 477.



Figure 4.13. Iasos, animal grazing on the archeological site (left); animal waste within the House of Mosaics (right)

Although the private land ownership causes irreversible changes and damage to the archeological remains, it also creates a milieu for the interaction of the local community and archeological site. As mentioned earlier, in some cases conservation is achieved at a certain level by the active use of chamber tombs serving as residential units. By providing a basic level of maintenance and repair, the local residents have prevented the destruction of the chamber tombs. Similarly, by olive picking and animal grazing, the locals continuously use the promontory and are in close contact with the archeological heritage. Thus, the private land ownership can also be considered as a potential, as an interaction area for archeological property and the local community of the rural settlement.

T13. Interrupted excavations: The excavations of Iasos are considered to be one of the oldest excavations done by an Italian team³⁵⁵. Following uninterrupted excavations for more than fifty years, a significant amount of restoration and consolidation work took place on the promontory and some parts of the mainland. However, the excavations ceased in 2014 and the site was transferred to the responsibility of the Museum of Milas. Although a collaboration of the Museum of Milas and Selçuk University was appointed for the archeological study of Iasos, no excavation studies

³⁵⁵ Levi, 1986, p. 12.

have been carried out since 2014.

With the interruption of the excavations and the de-authorization of the Italian excavation team, the maintenance of both the archeological remains and the presentation activities on the promontory have been negatively affected. In the absence of a monitoring processes, conservation implementations lose their effectiveness, causing irreversible damage to the archeological remains. For instance, the roof of the House of Mosaics was damaged during the winter season of 2015 and moss has started to cover the mosaics (Figure 4.14).



Figure 4.14. Iasos, the House of Mosaics, problem of dampness

T14. Presentation of the archeological site: It can be said that the ineffective presentation of the archeological site of Iasos results from a combination of a series of problems, such as the private land ownership, the interruption of excavations and the absence of a comprehensive conservation plan. The problems regarding the presentation of the archeological site can be identified as the inappropriate implementations on the measures for the orientation of visitors, the disrupted excavation studies and the lack of any connection between the vestiges on the promontory and those on the mainland. To begin with, the maintenance of the presentation implementations regarding the orientation of visitors in the archeological

site could not be carried through due to the limited nature of the archeological studies after the closure of the excavations conducted by the Italian team in 2014. In reality, the guidance for visitors has broken down because of the illegibility of the information panels, an absence of an adequate visitor itinerary on the promontory and difficulties with the accessibility of several sections of the archeological site (Figure 4.15). Secondly, disrupted excavations lead to serious deterioration of archeological assets due to the lack of monitoring. In addition, the whole promontory is now covered by vegetation so that even the pedestrian routes can no longer be identified. Lastly, there is lack of any links between the archeological remains on the promontory and those on the mainland, including the mainland wall, chamber tombs, and the so-called Balık Pazarı and the Clock Tower. In fact, the experience of visitors is often limited to the promontory only.



Figure 4.15. Iasos, problems related to the presentation of the archeological site: illegible information panels (above) and pedestrian routes (below) on the archeological site

4.3. Overall Evaluation

To sum up, the existence of the archeological remains of the ancient city of Iasos dominates the interaction of local community with nature as the main characteristic of the rural settlement. In fact, Iasos is a prominent component of the rural identity of Kıyıkışlacık. Thus, assessing the values of the integration of Iasos and Kıyıkışlacık with a categorization based on a context of rurality in terms of natural, socio-cultural and man-made components reveals the significance of the organic relationship between local community and archeological heritage. Due to this relationship being outside the control of the restrictive regulations of the governmental institutions, this interaction, ironically, also threatens the archeological heritage itself as well as the rurality of the settlement.

It should be noted that, emerging from the assessed values and threats, the integrated structure still has significant potential through this interaction between the local community and the archeological heritage and could include the conservation of the archeological site. The most significant potential is related to the private land ownership, which is the most pivotal problem threatening the conservation of archeological heritage. In fact, the relationship between the local community and its archeological heritage is actually sustained by the private use of land on the promontory and the chamber tombs on the mainland. Using the archeological site for olive growing activities integrates the archeological heritage on the promontory into rural life-style of the community. Similarly, re-using the chamber tombs on the mainland makes the archeological heritage an integral part of the daily lives of the villagers as well as providing an opportunity for the preservation of the archeological heritage. Such an integration, together with the awareness of the local community, creates another potential. So that the participation of the local community in any planning and management process regarding the rural settlement and archeological heritage presents an opportunity for achieving an example of integrated conservation practices.

Another potential arises from the natural values as the qualified olives provided by nature to the Aegean region. This means that, together with other settlements located on the Aegean coast, Kıyıkışlacık has an opportunity to participate in regional olive related networks through its olive and olive oil products. As mentioned earlier, olives and their traditional production culture are on UNESCO's agenda for designating particular areas as world heritage sites. In addition, specific quality registrations are in place for olive products with several branding systems on a global scale, such as PDO and PGI, which labels the products of olives as "original" to ensure the quality of the olives and their production in a specific location by a system of specific rules³⁵⁶. The integration of the rural settlement of Kıyıkışlacık with its surrounding olive groves as the main source of income creates an enormous potential for the development of the rural settlement.

For the preservation of the assessed values and the mitigation of the inherent threats, controlling the development and interventions on site by integrated conservation planning and management practices are crucially needed. Accordingly, the revealed potentials of the integration should be considered and taken as basis for the formulation of future principles and strategies.

³⁵⁶ URL 28.

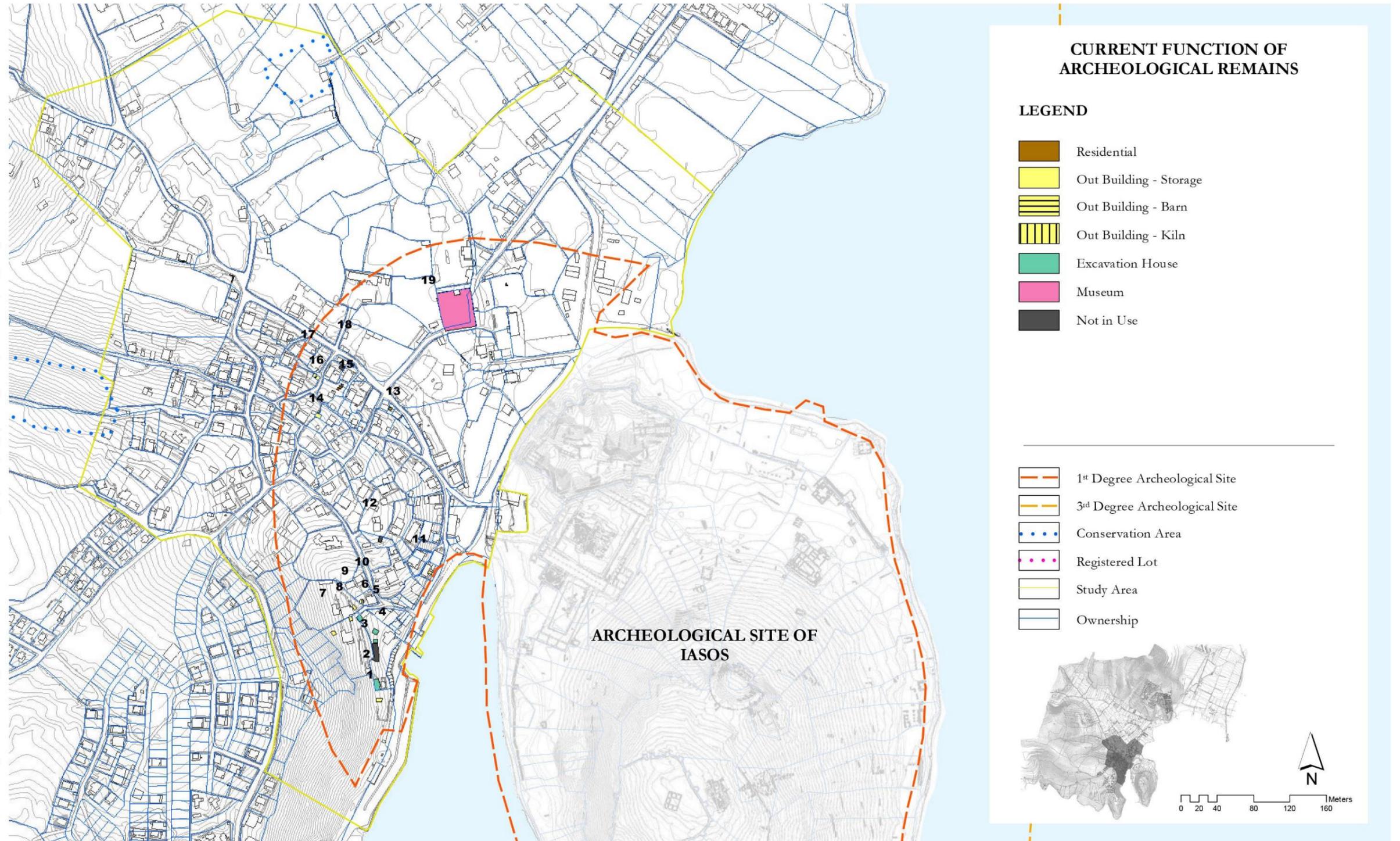


Figure 4.16: Present use of chamber tombs

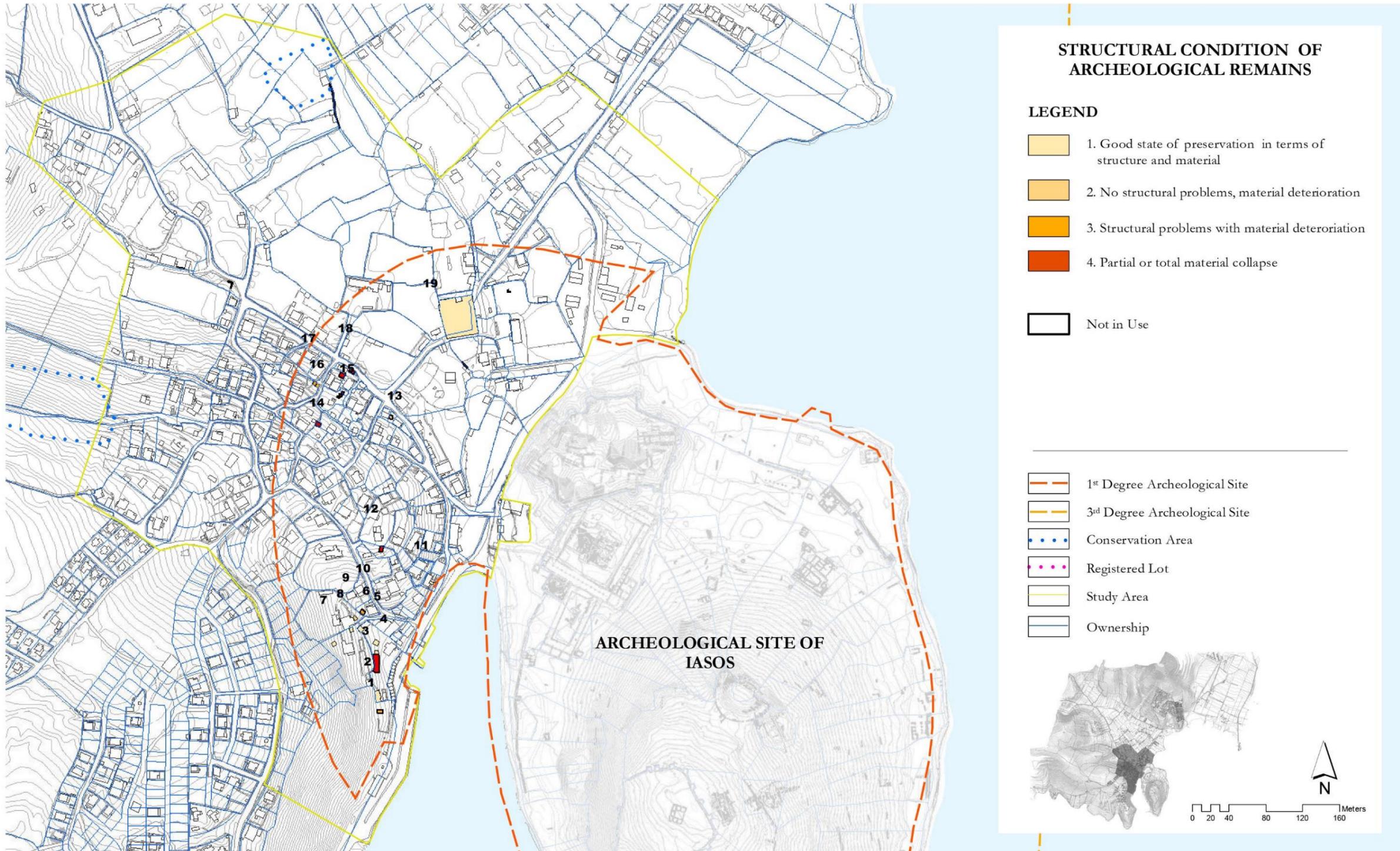


Figure 4.17: Structural condition and use status of chamber tombs

PHOTOGRAPHS OF THE REMAINING CHAMBER TOMBS



Figure 4.18: Chamber tombs on the present-day village

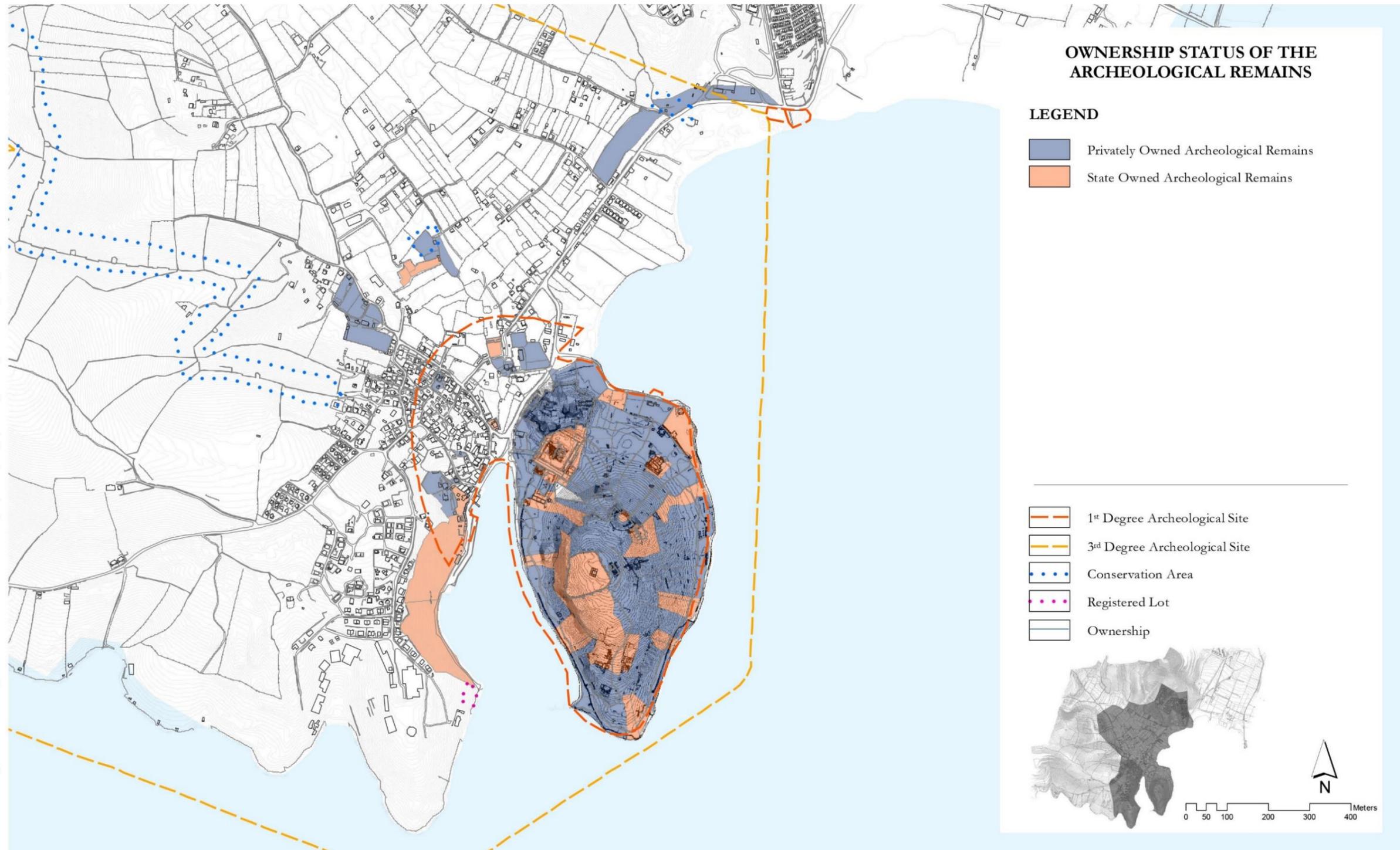


Figure 4.19: Ownership of the land containing archeological heritage

CHAPTER 5

CONCLUDING REMARKS AND STRATEGIES FOR THE INTEGRATED CONSERVATION OF IASOS-KIYIKIŞLACIK (MUĞLA)

Given the numerous archeological sites in the rural landscapes of Turkey, studies on their relationship with rural settlements have gained prominence in the field of archeological conservation. In the Turkish experience, villages were not considered as integral components of archeological sites until the 1980s as a result of general approach tending to consider the cultural heritage as a series of single assets. Thus, either the archeological remains were collected and presented in museums, or villages were moved from their original locations. Currently, as the socio-physical environment of archeological heritage sites is now considered to be the sum of their integral parts, the coexistence of rural settlements and archeological sites is becoming disrupted. Archeological heritage sites are only regulated by the designation of their archeological site boundaries which is based on a scale of 1st, 2nd and 3rd degree archeological sites. According to the degree of an archeological site, building activities are regulated and controlled by the local conservation councils. However, the nature of the grading of archeological sites and the related regulations lead to a series of problems³⁵⁷. Moreover, no precise or consistent approach prevails regarding rural planning taking into consideration the conservation and development of rural settlements with all of their components, including archeological sites. Nevertheless, archeological sites and rural settlements need a specific planning approach embracing comprehensive and integrated conservation considerations; an issue this study is mainly focused on.

Among the different types of archeological sites integrated with rural settlements, the

³⁵⁷ See Chapter 4, pp. 185-186.

most powerful interaction can be experienced in overlapping sites where an active relationship between archeological remains and villages exists; the case of Iasos-Kıyıkışlacık is considered to be a striking example of overlapping cases in Turkey, with its organic integration of the village of Kıyıkışlacık with the remains of the ancient city of Iasos. In fact, the physical and socio-economic integration of archeological remains into the daily routines of rural life can be observed at Kıyıkışlacık. Understanding this integration and assessing the values which have evolved in the course of the historical process are the main objectives of this study directed towards the development of an integrated approach for archeological heritage and rural settlements. For this purpose, the historical and physical development processes and the present built environment have been analyzed and evaluated in the previous chapters. In this chapter, the main outcomes of this study on the archeological sites and rural settlements are discussed, and a set of basic principles and strategies are developed for the integrated conservation of Iasos-Kıyıkışlacık

5.1. Main Outcomes and Objectives

The fundamental and most significant outcome of this study is the quality of authenticity resulting from the integration between the archeological site of Iasos and the village of Kıyıkışlacık. Although certain common values and threats can be observed in similar examples, the main inputs of conservation and management decisions regarding the site are quite unique and place-specific; the authentic coexistence of a specific community in a specific geography with a specific archeological heritage site creates this unique character and identity. The main outcomes regarding the evaluation of Iasos-Kıyıkışlacık are presented below:

- The archeological site of Iasos and the village of Kıyıkışlacık are both physically and socio-economically integrated.
- The remains of the ancient city of Iasos have become an integral and dominant component of the rural identity of the village of Kıyıkışlacık, as indicated by

the names given to the different facilities serving tourism and the service sectors, as well as the archeological remains and myths as the images of the settlement³⁵⁸.



Figure 5.1. Images of Iasos in the current built environment

- The integration of the rural settlement of Kıyıkışlacık with the archeological site of Iasos has been achieved by the existence of certain “connectors”. These connectors are chamber tombs, the excavation team, private land ownership, olive trees, and summer tourism.

³⁵⁸ A myth about a dolphin and a child had been told by different scholars. The image of the dolphin with a child is still commonly used; for instance, on the logos of the commercial facilities and façade ornamentations.

1. Chamber tombs

In this study, the chamber tombs are considered the most significant connector between the villagers and the ancient city of Iasos by providing shelter for the villagers when they first arrived at Iasos³⁵⁹. Today, the chamber tombs are still in use by the local community as service units for present day residential buildings (Figure 5.2). Conserving the chamber tombs and integrating them into the daily life, instead of demolishing them and building new structures shows the symbolic importance of these chamber tombs for the local community.

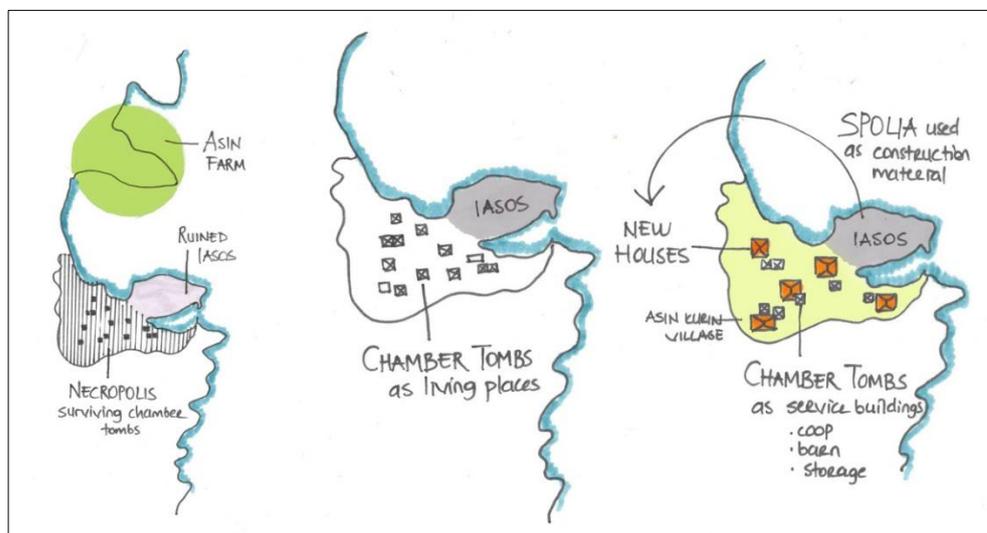


Figure 5.2. The use of chamber tombs during the formation of the rural settlement

2. Excavation team

The presence of the Italian excavation team for more than 50 years has been another factor in fostering awareness among the local community regarding

³⁵⁹ The information about the use of the chamber tombs has been provided by travelers. Richard Chandler wrote about the Greek families living in chamber tombs in order to guarding the remains of Iasos. Similarly, the first arrivals after the population exchange between Greece and Turkey after 1923 also used the chamber tombs as shelters until proper living accommodation had been built, according to the oral information provided by local residents.

the archeological site, by including villagers in the excavation work and providing additional sources of income. This interaction with the local community was one of the main aims of the excavation team³⁶⁰. Increasing local awareness was not only achieved by the excavation work, but also by involving the children of the village in organizations such as the “Kermes Days” and “School Days” on the archeological site.

3. Private land ownership

As mentioned earlier, the cadastral plan was prepared before the designation of the archeological site³⁶¹. Thus, a certain amount of the archeological remains on both the promontory and mainland had already received the status of privately owned properties. Although some damage, such as irreversible alterations and material deterioration can be observed as the results of this process, private land ownership has generated the physical interaction between the villagers and the remains of the ancient city of Iasos. Rather than experiencing the disadvantages of interruption by the expropriation of the land, the local inhabitants obtained the direct use their lands situated on the promontory for agricultural production and animal grazing as their basic economic activity. Thus, the private land ownership is also evaluated here as a connector in the case of Iasos-Kıyıkışlacık.

4. Olive trees

Olive trees have been a dominant element of both the rural landscape and the image of the promontory. Indeed, Texier notes the density of olive trees and set fire to the trees on the promontory in order to see the remains more clearly³⁶². At present, the olive trees cover the entire surface of the promontory,

³⁶⁰ Activities regarding the interaction with the local community are included in the annual excavation reports with details and photographs. For some of these photographs see Chapter 3, p. 104, Figure 3.15.

³⁶¹ Oral information provided by the staff of the Municipality of Milas.

³⁶² Texier, 1862, p. 633.

which is mostly owned by private individuals. As a result of the private land ownership, the villagers habitually visit the archeological site to pick the olives at certain times of the year (Figure 5.3)³⁶³. Thus, olive trees are considered to be a significant connector between the archeological site of Iasos and the village of Kıyıkışlacık as the main economic activity of the inhabitants.



Figure 5.3. The silhouette of the promontory with the olive trees, and olive picking activities

5. Summer tourism

Tourism, as a developing economic factor, provides a new source of income for the local community of Kıyıkışlacık. It is manifested in the increase in secondary housing and accommodation facilities in the village as a result of

³⁶³ The season of olive picking differs according to the type of the olive products. According to the information given by the villagers, olives are picked between September and December.

the coastal location of the village. In fact, tourism related activities can be observed in the summer season, while the emergence of cultural tourism related to the archeological site of Iasos is, at present, quite limited³⁶⁴. However, the development of boutique hotels, pensions and cafes, as well as the secondary housing facilities, makes Iasos a more interesting place for tourists to visit.

- The organic formation and development of villages without any appropriate regulation may cause serious damage to the archeological heritage³⁶⁵. The rural planning practices with considerations on the conservation of archeological heritage should be developed for the integrated sites of archeological heritage and rural settlements.
- Although archeological studies and excavations, as well as the presentation of the archeological heritage, are directly related to the ownership of the land, a policy of total expropriation may not be an option in the rural settlements. In the case of Iasos-Kıyıkışlacık the applications made by the villagers to the government for expropriation have not been accepted³⁶⁶. Thus, there is a need to explore new approaches to privately owned land that contains archeological heritage.

As a result of this study on the integration of rural settlements and archeological sites, with particular emphasis on the case of Iasos-Kıyıkışlacık, the need for a local approach on the conservation of archeological heritage located within the rural landscapes has been identified. The main consideration of such an approach should be a much deeper understanding of the dynamics of an organically developed coexistence, and the conservation of the values created by this process of integration.

³⁶⁴ Statistical data gives the number of tourists visiting Iasos as 1576 and Balık Pazarı Museum as 2049, which is relatively low when compared to the total number of tourists visiting museums and archeological sites within the boundaries of the Province of Muğla (URL 29).

³⁶⁵ Serin, 2005, p. 477.

³⁶⁶ Spanu, 2014, p. 583.

Conservation of the values of the rural settlement and of its local community is also required since these are integral parts of their unique characteristics. In this manner, the interaction between humans and nature as the basic component of the rural identity should be sustained by ensuring the continuity of the traditional life style and economic activities of the rural settlement. However, due to the lack of coherent rural planning approaches and local control systems in Turkey, the rural settlements are under the threat of urbanization and counter-urbanization processes³⁶⁷. Thus, the management of the rural landscapes, together with all their values, arises as a critical issue.

The main outcomes of the present study about the site, which are presented above, should be considered as inputs for any type of intervention in both the archeological site and rural settlement. As mentioned earlier, these inputs are place-specific and need to be investigated in each different specific settlement to discover the dynamics of the integration and provide their sustainability. As achieved in this study, a detailed historical and physical analysis of the integration by the identification of each component should be considered. The evaluation phase should provide the basic connectors and values/threats associated with each site and, accordingly, the conservation strategies that could be developed for each site.

5.2. Principles and Strategies for the Integrated Conservation of Iasos-Kıyıkışlacık

The analysis and evaluation of Iasos-Kıyıkışlacık in Chapters 3 and 4 are respectively structured in order to understand the components and motivations of the integration, and identify the main objectives through the assessment of values and problems. It is

³⁶⁷ The urbanization processes have led to the migration from rural to urban settlements in search for a higher quality of life through better social facilities. The counter-urbanization, on the other hand, creates a danger for rural settlements by encouraging migration from urban to rural settlements because of the polluted city environments and hectic lifestyles. For further information about these concepts, see Champion, 2001; Hill, 2003; and Mitchell, 2004.

aimed to achieve integrated conservation by the identification of the main principles, the strategies of each principle, and actions; with the previously determined connectors being defined as the tools for the application of these strategies.

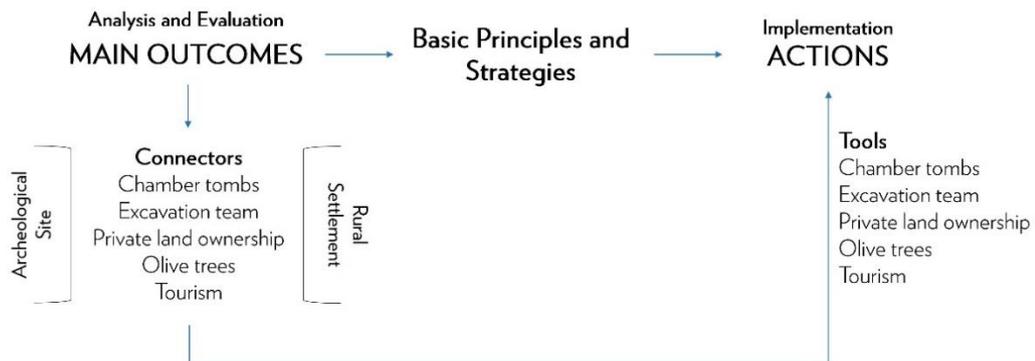


Figure 5.4. The main structure of the strategy-making process

With the aim of conserving the values resulting from the integration of these two types of settlements, and overcome the problems and threats created through the process, the three main principles determined for implementing integrated conservation are as follows:

P1. Sustaining the integration of the archeological site of Iasos with the village of Kıyıkışlacık, as the most important component of the area's rural identity.

P2. Conserving the values of both the archeological site of Iasos and the traditional houses and olive oil plants of Kıyıkışlacık, together with their construction techniques and the materials.

P3. Managing the rural development to ensure the conservation of the rural identity and archeological heritage by alleviating the threat factors.

These principles are the main objectives for approaching the values of both the

remains of Iasos and the rural settlement of Kıyıkışlacık. The strategies regarding the sustainability of the integration of the archeological site of Iasos and the village of Kıyıkışlacık concentrate on the relationship between the archeological site and the rural settlement by ensuring the continuity of the rural lifestyle with all of its components. The strategies of the second principle mainly focus on the threats and the conservation problems affecting the archeological site and the traditional buildings of Kıyıkışlacık. The last principle, i.e., the management of rural development, aims to control the interventions to the archeological and traditional heritage, and the continuation of new building activities by determining a set of rules and regulations within a comprehensive planning and a participatory administrative approach.

Table 5.1. Principles and strategies for the integrated conservation of Iasos-Kıyıkışlacık

	Principles		Strategies
P1	Sustaining the coexistence	S1.1	Sustaining the rural economic activities: agriculture, animal husbandry and fishing
		S1.2	Incorporating tourism into the rural identity
		S1.3	Sustaining the economic and social integration of the local community with the archeological site
		S1.4	Increasing the accessibility of the site
P2	Conserving the values	S2.1	Reopening the archeological excavations
		S2.2	Documenting the cultural heritage
		S2.3	Conserving the traditional buildings of the rural settlement
		S2.4	Connecting the archeological site on the promontory with its hinterland in conservation and presentation approaches
		S2.5	Awareness raising among the local community
		S2.6	Defining the conservation principles for the chamber tombs

		S2.7	Presentation of the archeological remains of Iasos on a territorial scale
		S2.8	Restricting the animal grazing on the promontory
P3	Managing the rural development	S3.1	Establishing a collaboration between local community and governmental institutions
		S3.2	Preparing a comprehensive conservation and management plan
		S3.3	Revising the current archeological site boundaries

5.2.1. Strategies for the Sustainability of the “Coexistence”

The coexistence of the archeological site of Iasos and the rural settlement of Kıyıkışlacık is considered a crucial component of the rural identity of the surrounding landscape, as well as one of the reasons underlying the conservation of archeological remains. As noted in Article 13 of the revised version of the Burra Charter (2013), “the coexistence of cultural values should always be recognized, respected and encouraged”³⁶⁸. Thus, providing the sustainability of this coexistence is the main objective of the integrated conservation of Iasos-Kıyıkışlacık. The relevant strategies are thus developed with the consideration of values and threats related to the basic components of this integrity.

S1.1. Sustaining the rural economic activities: Agriculture, animal husbandry and fishing, as the main economic activities of the rural settlement of Kıyıkışlacık, should be supported and sustained to ensure the continuity of the existence of the local community. In order to improve the quality of the products and provide agro tourism

³⁶⁸ See also ICOMOS, 2005, Article 2.

opportunities, an integration with regional agricultural networks should be supported by educational, training, and information briefings³⁶⁹.

S1.2. Incorporating tourism into the rural identity: Although tourism can be identified as a connector between the local community and the archeological site by attracting interest in, and attention to the area, its integration with the rural settlement is still limited. Thus, the touristic activities originating from the coastal location and the archeological site of Iasos should be integrated to the rural identity. Such an integration should include the presentation of the traditional values of the rural settlement, such as a qualified local built environment and local products. Considering the archeological site and the rural settlement, agro-tourism involving the olive groves located on the promontory is proposed for involving tourists in the local production processes and buying their products. Together with the agro-touristic activities, a “Heritage Week” event is proposed to be organized in September. This event is aimed at fostering an interaction between the excavation team, tourists and the local community at the end of the excavation campaign during the harvest season. The villagers would participate in this event by organizing the olive picking activities on the mainland and providing accommodation services.

S1.3. Sustaining the economic and social integration with the archeological heritage: For the sustainability of the powerful interaction between the local community and archeological site, the archeological excavations, suspended since 2014, should be resumed as a mean of generating income and raising awareness.

S1.4. Increasing the accessibility of the site: Access to the village should be improved by means of public transportation as a way of providing both an adequate quality of life for the local community and opportunities for visits from the surrounding settlements.

³⁶⁹ TaTuTa project on “Eco-Agro Tourism and Voluntary Knowledge and Skills Exchange on Organic Farms” (URL 30), regional olive festivals and educational congresses which take place in the Aegean Region are among the current regional networks promoting olives and olive products.

5.2.2. Strategies for the Conservation of the Values

As mentioned earlier, both the archeological site of Iasos and the rural settlement of Kıyıkışlacık contain significant heritage value. The conservation of this value via a holistic approach is one of the main principles of the approach for the case in this study. The strategies for the conservation of these values, with particular emphasis on the existing problems and threats, are presented as follows.

S2.1. Reopening the archeological excavations: For the conservation and documentation of the remains of the archeological site of Iasos, the archeological excavations suspended since 2014, should be resumed. The remains on the mainland should also be integrated into the archeological investigation. A renting system is hereby proposed for the privately owned land containing archeological heritage. This would involve paying a price for the seasonal use of the private land to the owner for continuing operations on the excavations without harming the existing olive trees. This system should be tested on selected pilot areas.

S2.2. Documenting the cultural heritage: Both the archeological remains and the traditional buildings of Iasos-Kıyıkışlacık should be properly documented and recorded in order to analyze their characteristics and physical conditions; using this documentation, the 1/1000 scale base map should be revised³⁷⁰.

S2.3. Conservation of the traditional buildings: The empty traditional buildings such as the old village houses and olive oil plants, which are in danger of collapse due to the lack of maintenance and repair, should be protected through restoration and re-functioning applications or by taking the necessary structural precautions to prevent further deterioration.

³⁷⁰ The importance of records is noted in Article 32.1 of the revised version of the Burra Charter as: “The records associated with the conservation of a place should be placed in a permanent archive and made publicly available, subject to requirements of security and privacy, and where this is culturally appropriate” (ICOMOS, 2013).

S2.4. Connecting the archeological site on the promontory with its hinterland: As mentioned earlier, the existing studies have concentrated on the promontory, while the mainland still awaits further archeological investigation. The presentation of the remains of the ancient city of Iasos should be integrated with the archeological sites located in the territory within a more comprehensive regional approach.

S2.5. Awareness raising among the local community: Especially due to their being privately owned, the conservation of both the archeological remains and the traditional buildings is directly related to the attitudes of the local community. Thus, an introduction to the basic principles for the conservation of archeological heritage and explanations about the archeological remains should be provided by suitable experts with educational programs, workshops and activities³⁷¹.

S2.6. Defining the conservation principles for the chamber tombs: In order to control the abuses and misuses of the chamber tombs by the villagers, some basic functions and regulations should be determined by experts, and the local community should be informed and consulted about these principles³⁷².

S2.7. Presentation of the archeological site of Iasos on a territorial scale: A site management plan for the presentation of the archeological site should be developed to provide visitors with the opportunity of visiting the archeological site and understanding the rural settlement with its traditional values and lifestyle. The itineraries should include the archeological remains on both the promontory and mainland as well as other territorial heritage sites, such as the Mainland Wall, Çanacık Tepe and Zindaf Kale. A visitor information center, where the written documentation

³⁷¹ The importance and the ways of increasing the public awareness is noted in Article 13 of the Xi'an Declaration as: "Professional training, interpretation, community education and public awareness should be encouraged to support such co-operation and sharing of knowledge as well as to promote conservation goals, improve the efficiency of the protection tools, management plans and other instruments" (ICOMOS, 2005).

³⁷² According to Article 7.2 of the revised version of the Burra Charter, the compatible use of the cultural heritage should be provided. The compatible use is defined in the same document as "respective to the cultural significance of a place, with no or minimal impact on it" (ICOMOS, 2013).

and, guided tours are provided, should be located at a nodal point of the visitor itineraries. In addition, appropriate car parking areas, legible information panels, and observation and panoramic vista points should be organized. The tourists should also be informed before visiting the site by a suitable web-site and mobile applications containing general information about the site, e-publications, photographs and maps regarding the Iasos-Kıyıkışlacık case.

S2.8. Restricting the extent of animal grazing on the promontory: Since the majority of the land on the promontory is privately owned, much of the animal grazing which provides one of the main sources of income for the rural settlement, takes place on the archeological site. To avoid the damage caused by cows, new pasture areas should be designated by the relevant governmental institutions on the land surrounding the village. This would enable the grazing on the promontory to be restricted to sheep and goats, and this only in specific periods to support the sustainability of the relationship with the archeological site and cleaning back of much of the vegetation should take place to provide an appropriate presentation of the site and working space for the excavation team³⁷³.

5.2.3. Strategies for the Management of the Rural Development

The main issues threatening the conservation of the archeological heritage and rural identity of Iasos-Kıyıkışlacık stem from the uncontrolled interventions and developments in the built environment, such as the misuse of chamber tombs and construction of new buildings. This has resulted in the peripheries being subjected to large scale construction activities through partial plans, with the necessary permissions not being obtained for the construction of the new buildings at the center of the village³⁷⁴. Thus, both the areas containing the potential presence of buried

³⁷³ An example of this can be seen in the archeological site of Magnesia on the Meander where goats are grazed before the beginning of the excavation season.

³⁷⁴ Oral information provided by Ahmet Çakır: see Appendix C.

archeological remains and the characteristics of the rural landscape are being threatened by the development of secondary housing areas. As a basic principle for the conservation of Iasos and Kıyıkışlacık, such forms of development should be controlled and managed by specific regulations.

S3.1. Establishing a collaboration between local community and governmental institutions: The stakeholders in the case of Iasos-Kıyıkışlacık can be identified as the local community, local and central authorities, professional experts and tourists³⁷⁵. In order to achieve a controlled development of the rural settlement and simultaneously provide successful conservation of the archeological remains, a collaboration should be established, including all the stakeholders, with a particular emphasis on the needs of the local community. By means of this collaboration, a local management system should be developed, with the participation of representatives from the responsible municipalities, conservation council, and museum directorate. With regular meetings, the decision-making and implementation processes should take place within the framework of a participatory approach³⁷⁶.

S3.2. Preparation of a comprehensive conservation and management plan: In order to control the developments and manage the interventions in the archeological remains and traditional buildings in the village of Kıyıkışlacık, a comprehensive plan should be prepared for the conservation of the archeological remains and the local values of the rural settlement. In these processes, the above mentioned collaboration should play an active role, and a participatory planning process should be achieved by the involvement of all stakeholders. Basically, new building regulations, control mechanisms for the future interventions, conservation principles for the traditional buildings and archeological remains in the village and financial models to ensure

³⁷⁵ The concept of “association” is used in the Burra Charter in order to identify the groups that should be involved in the conservation of cultural heritage. Article 1.15 defines this association as the connections between people and place (ICOMOS, 2013). Tourists, as one the stakeholders here, includes the residents of secondary houses and visitors to the archeological site of Iasos.

³⁷⁶ The participation of the groups associated with the place in different phases of the conservation process is emphasized in Articles 12 and 26.3 of the revised version of the Burra Charter (ICOMOS, 2013).

future sustainability should be defined by the plan.

S3.3. Revision of the current archeological site boundaries: Rather than using the existing regulations on archeological sites with a grading system, a new definition should be developed for archeological sites overlapping with rural settlements, embracing all the archeological remains on the mainland, in the case of Iasos, as well. In the designation process, the following facts should be taken into consideration³⁷⁷.

- In the light of the information provided by the Mandalya archeological survey, a “core conservation area” including all remains of the ancient city of Iasos should be identified.
- In the light of the information provided by the Mandalya archeological survey, an “interaction zone” should be identified, taking into consideration the possible impacts of the developments on the surrounding areas.
- Building regulations for these areas should take into account the potential presence of still buried archeological remains waiting to be unearthed. However, each case should be evaluated within its own specific context by the local institutions responsible for the conservation of the cultural heritage, in terms of material, mass and façade organization.

5.2.4. Actions on the Site

The present study focuses on the development of strategies for the integrated conservation of Iasos-Kıyıkışlacık. Accordingly, some basic actions for the implementation of specific strategies on the site are proposed in this section. These proposals may contribute to a more comprehensive conservation and management plan based on conserving the values and alleviating the problems and threats. The list of actions in relation to the strategies and the conceptual plan for the applications on physical environment are presented below.

³⁷⁷ Savrum Kortanoğlu, 2013, p. 282.

Table 5.2. Actions regarding the strategies for the integrated conservation of Iasos-
Kıyıkışlacık

Code	Action	Connectors	Related Strategies
A1	Determination of two visitor itineraries	tourism	S1.2 S1.4 S2.9
A2	Organization of four main centers: information center, experience center, observation center and community center	tourism chamber tombs	S1.1 S2.5 S1.2 S2.9 S2.3 S3.1
A3	Rehabilitation of a traditional house for the “Heritage Week” organization	tourism chamber tombs	S1.1 S1.2 S1.3
A4	Determination of three pilot excavation sites for educational programs and workshops organized for the local community	private land ownership	S2.1 S2.5 S3.1
A5	Designation of the olive groves on the promontory suitable for agro-tourism activities	olive trees tourism	S1.1 S1.2 S1.3
A6	Removal of the unfinished buildings on the west of the Little Harbor and the integration of this area into the archeological surveys and visitor routes	tourism excavation team	S2.4 S2.9 S3.2
A7	Rehabilitation of the unused traditional buildings and chamber tombs	chamber tombs	S1.3 S2.3 S2.6

A1. Determination of visitor itineraries: For the presentation of the archeological remains and traditional buildings on the promontory and the mainland, two different visitor itineraries are proposed. Both the routes would start from the Clock Tower and

extend to the center of the rural settlement³⁷⁸. The inner itinerary covers the promontory and the village, thus including the remains on the mainland such as the Balık Pazarı Museum and the chamber tombs, as well as the traditional values of the rural settlement, such as the old village houses and olive oil plants. For the traditional buildings and privately owned chamber tombs an “observation route” is proposed in relation to the inner itinerary. The outer itinerary as the second visitor route, covers the archeological sites on territorial scale: the Mainland Wall, Cario-Lelegean buildings, Çanacık Tepe and Zindaf Kale. Along the itineraries, a car parking area at the entrance of the site and several observation points are proposed.

A2. Organization of four main centers: Along the visitor routes, four main centers are proposed to be created by the revitalization and reactivation of the olive oil plants and the monumental tomb located on the coast facing the Little Harbor.

- Information center: A tourist information center is proposed in the olive oil plant at the entrance to the promontory. The main function of this center would be to provide basic services for the visitors, such as written information, maps, organization of the guided tours, registration for workshops and educational and agro-touristic activities.
- Experience center: In the olive oil plant opposite the information center, an experience center is proposed. Together with the agro-tourism activities on the promontory, this center would provide an opportunity for visitors to participate in a small scale olive-oil production process.
- Observation center: Next to the reactivated olive oil plant located near to the Balık Pazarı, an olive museum is proposed. The traditional production apparatus in relation to olive and olive-based products will be exhibited in this building. Together with the Balık Pazarı Museum, this area would provide historical information about both the ancient city of Iasos and the village of

³⁷⁸ The center of the rural settlement is identified as the coastal line containing commercial and social facilities.

Kıyıkışlacık.

- Community center: By re-functioning the state owned monumental chamber tomb, which is now assigned to the excavation team and used as the kitchen of the excavation center, a community center is proposed. This center would act as a venue for the regular meetings of the collaboration processes. In addition, a local library will be located in this building, containing the published material and reports about the excavation research. In this way, the interactions between different stakeholders including the excavation team and governmental institutions will be supported.

A3. Rehabilitation of a traditional house for the “Heritage Week” events: In the build up to the staging of the heritage week, the traditional house and associated courtyard containing chamber tombs, which is located on lot no: 12/582, will be rehabilitated as an accommodation facility.

A4. Determination of the pilot excavation sites: Three main areas are selected for the organization of education programs and workshops aiming at increasing the local awareness regarding the archeological heritage and excavations. These areas would be the area within the fortifications on the Isthmus, the basilica near the Balık Pazarı and the remains of the building on the mainland known locally as the “*Koca Bina*”. In these areas, the educational activities for the local community to participate in the excavations will be organized and the renting system for the privately owned heritage lands will be tested.

A5. Designation of the olive groves chosen for agro-tourism activities: The privately owned olive groves on the promontory, which do not contain any visible archeological remains, are proposed to be used for agro-tourism. These lands could be operated by their owners so as to involve tourists in the olive picking activities between September and December. In relation to the small scale production process of the harvested olives, special areas in the current outdoor market are proposed for the promotion and sale of these products.

A6. Removal of the unfinished constructions on the mainland to the west of the Little Harbor: The buildings, which are currently uncompleted, are an eyesore and need to be removed; something which would also protect the potential of the presence of buried archeological remains. Such an intervention would provide an opportunity for further archeological research on what is publicly owned land. Thus, the visitor route could also cover the remains of the chamber tombs located on the same section of the mainland.

A7. Rehabilitation of the unused traditional buildings and chamber tombs: In order to prevent the privately owned traditional buildings and chamber tombs from further collapse, their rehabilitation is proposed.

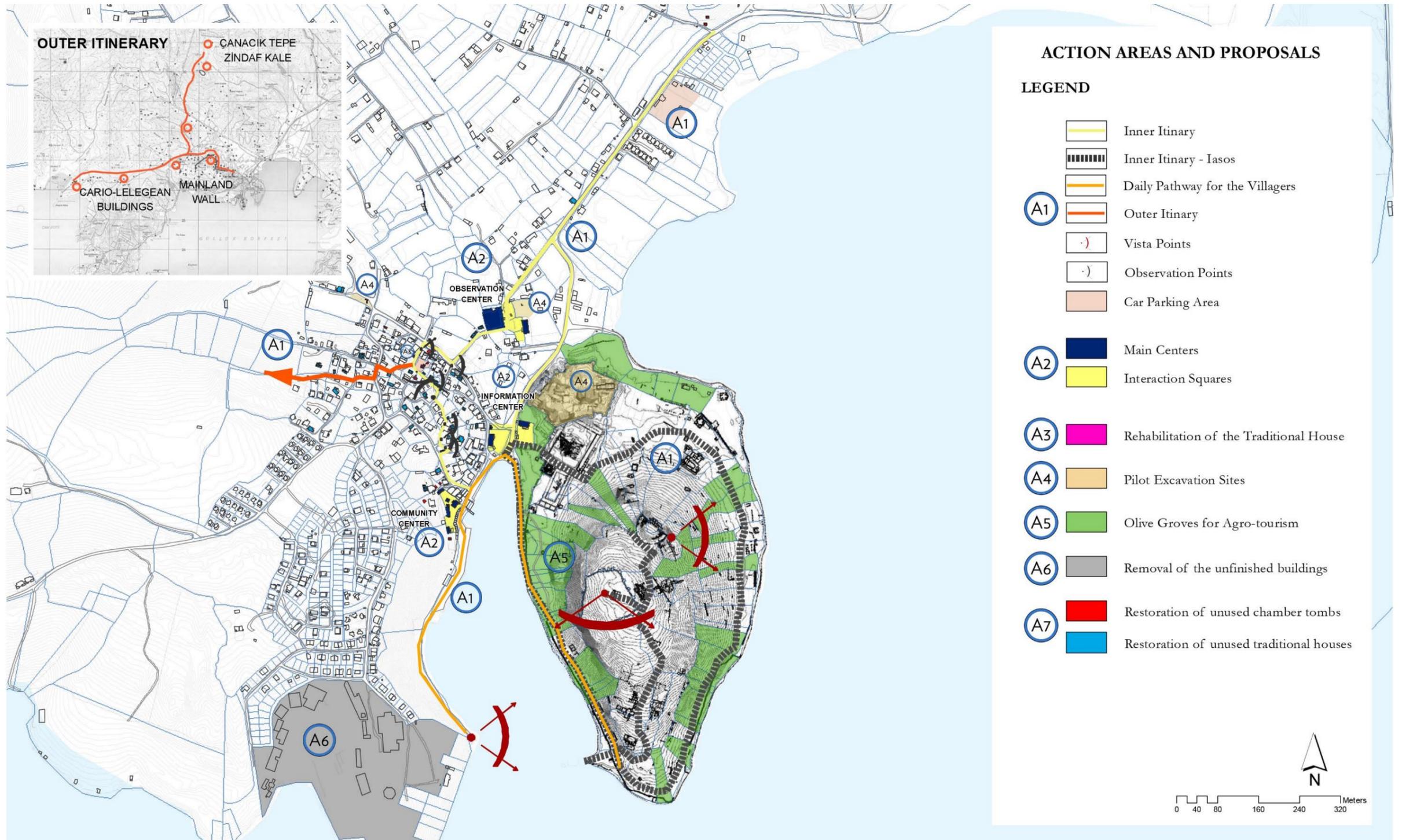


Figure 5.51: Proposed action areas for the integrated conservation of Iasos-Kiyıkışlacık

5.3. Challenges and Further Research

Within the scope of this study, the major concerns for the conservation of archeological sites integrated with rural settlements are analyzed and strategies proposed for the specific case of Iasos-Kıyıkışlacık. Although the general framework for approaching such an integration includes an understanding the complex dynamics affecting this case by analyzing and evaluating the formation of each component and identifying the major integration concepts by connectors, each different case has its own characteristics. In the real world, each rural settlement, by its nature, is quite indigenous and unique, requiring each case to be approached afresh. Thus, further research focusing on comparative analyses is crucial for developing general principles and guidelines concerning the integration of archeological sites and rural settlements. Moreover, the present study focuses on the physical indicators of such as integration process with a particular emphasis on its social aspects. The inclusion of a social survey is also needed for identifying a more comprehensive approach to the opportunities of participatory planning in any future research. Furthermore, a study on the financial model for a system involving the renting of privately owned land containing archeological heritage would make a crucial contribution to the sustainability of the approaches determined in this study. Apart from solely focusing on the coexistence of rural settlements and archeological sites, the impact of this on the character of the rural landscape and rural identity are other future research areas identified in this study.

Studying the case of Iasos-Kıyıkışlacık is particularly beneficial and informative, since this site is one of the most significant and intersecting examples of archeological site and rural settlement integration in Turkey. However, the lack of resources regarding the historical development of Kıyıkışlacık village has remained one of the main challenges for the present study. The historical information has been gathered through oral information provided by the local community and the detailed analysis of aerial photographs dating back to different years starting from 1932. Another

difficulty was related to the archival problems of the Conservation Council of Muğla caused by the transfer of the documents from İzmir. It should therefore be emphasized that there may be missing documents regarding decisions on site designations and building registrations.

In conclusion, although this study focuses on a specific case for assessing the values and identifying the problems and threats involved in the integration of rural settlements and archeological sites, it attempts to initiate the evolution of a general framework for analyzing and evaluating such cases as well as proposing principles and strategies that could be used in other similar cases. With the contribution of further research including social and comparative aspects, it is hoped to contribute to rural planning practices and guide their development towards the conservation of archeological heritage.

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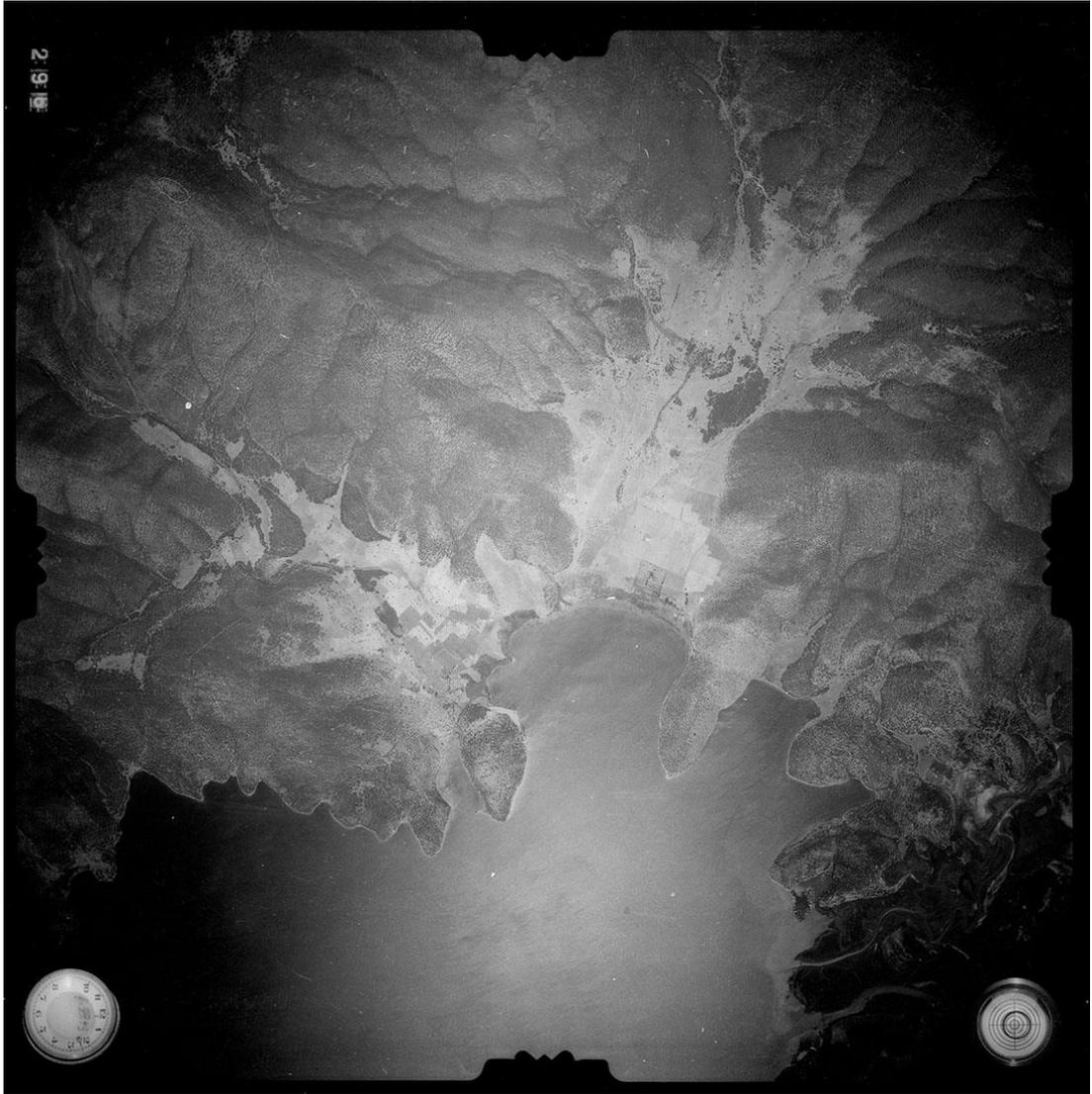
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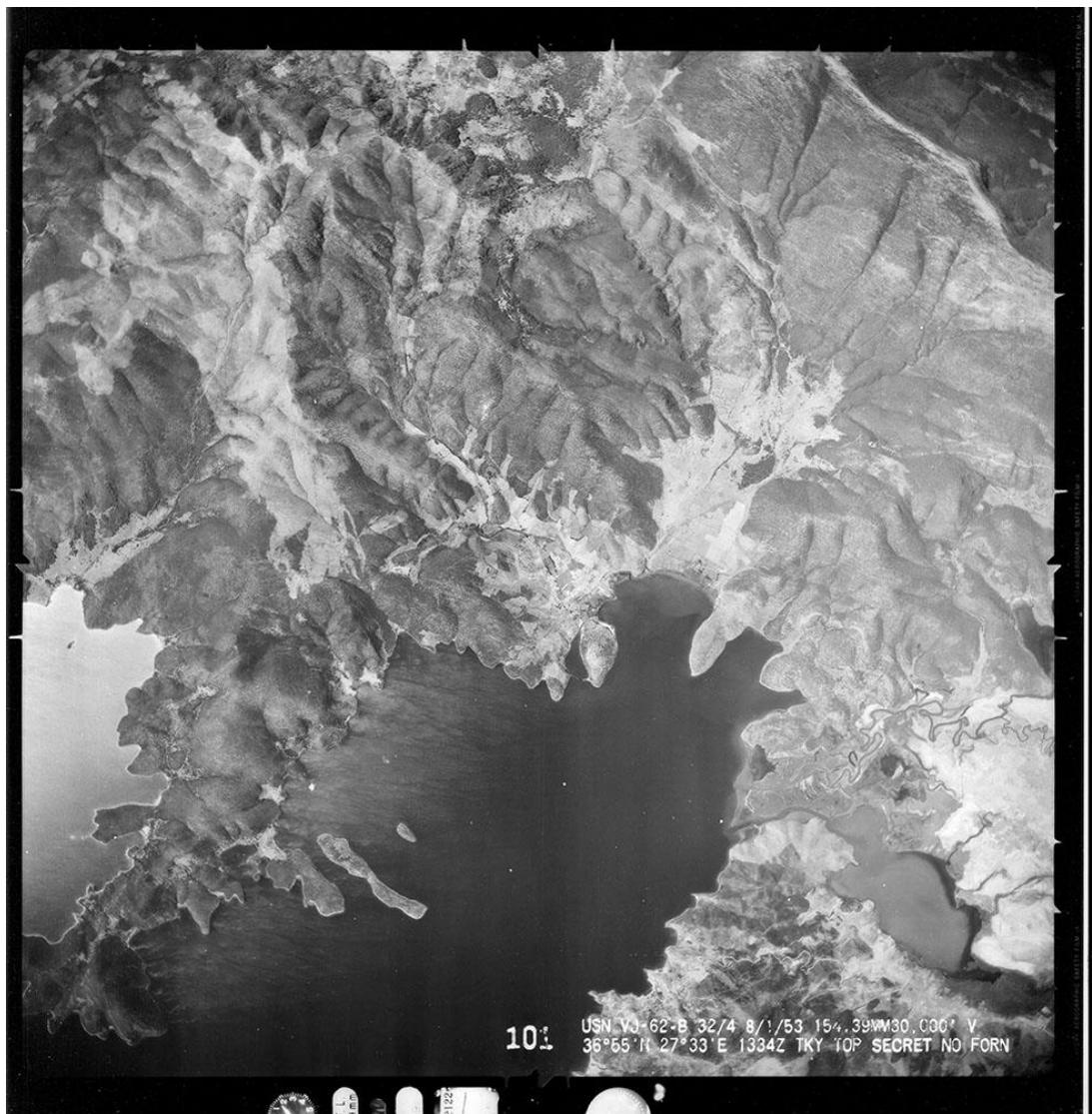
APPENDICES

A. Aerial Photographs Provided by HGM

Aerial Photograph of 1938



Aerial Photograph of 1953



Aerial Photograph of 1972



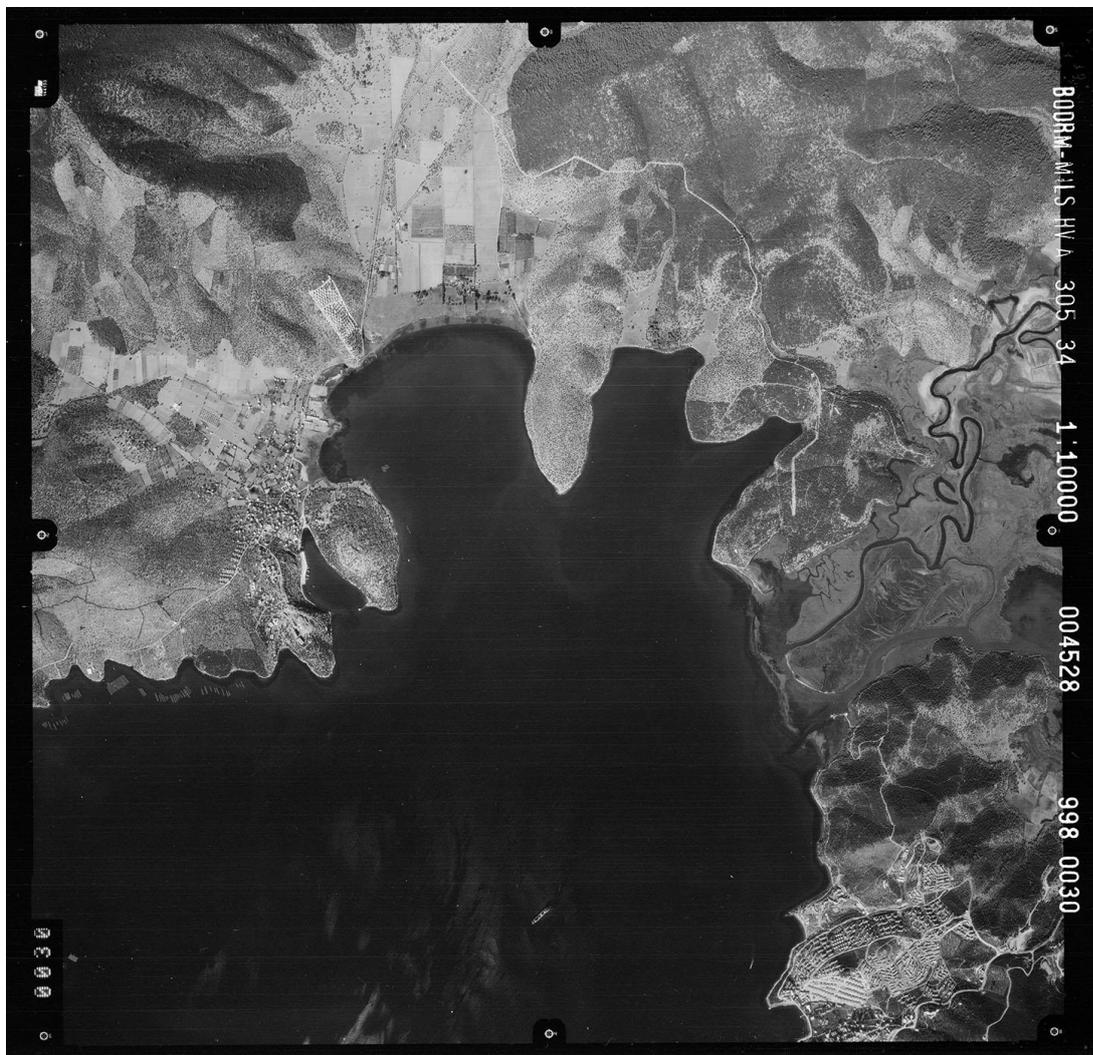
Aerial Photograph of 1975



Aerial Photograph of 1992



Aerial Photograph of 1998



Aerial Photograph of 2012



B. Council Decisions Provided by the Conservation Council of Muğla

GEEAYK – 14.10.1978 – A-1362

T.C.
KÜLTÜR VE TURİZM BAKANLIĞI
MUĞLA KÜLTÜR VE TABİAT VARLIKLARINI KORUMA BÖLGE KURULU
K A R A R

Toplantı Tarihi ve No : 16/04/2010-223
Karar tarihi ve No : 16/04/2010-330

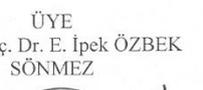
Toplantı Yeri
MUĞLA

Muğla İli, Milas İlçesi, Güllük Beldesi, Kıyıkışlacık Köyü, Akarca Mevkii'nde Gayrimenkul Eski Eserler ve Anıtlar Yüksek Kurulu'nun 14.10.1978 gün ve A-1362 sayılı kararı ile tescil edilen III. Derece Arkeolojik Sit Alanında kalan özel mülkiyete ait 16 pafta, 943 parselde tespit edilen kaya mezarının tesciline ilişkin, Muğla İl Kültür ve Turizm Müdürlüğü'nün 02.12.2009 gün ve 7202 sayılı yazısı, Müdürlüğümüz uzmanlarının 09.04.2010 günlü raporu okundu, işlem dosyası incelendi, yapılan görüşmeler sonunda;

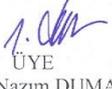
Muğla İli, Milas İlçesi, Güllük Beldesi, Kıyıkışlacık Köyü, Akarca Mevkii'nde Gayrimenkul Eski Eserler ve Anıtlar Yüksek Kurulu'nun 14.10.1978 gün ve A-1362 sayılı kararı ile tescil edilen III. Derece Arkeolojik Sit Alanında kalan özel mülkiyete ait 16 pafta, 943 parselde Milas Müze Müdürlüğü denetiminde elektrik direği dikme çalışmaları esnasında ortaya çıkan mezarın 2863 sayılı yasa kapsamında kültür varlığı olarak tesciline karar verildi.

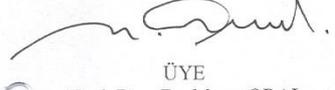

BAŞKAN
Yard. Doç. Dr. Abuzer KIZIL


BAŞKAN YARDIMCISI
Şehir Plancısı İsmail ARSLAN

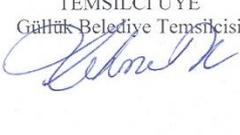

ÜYE
Yard. Doç. Dr. E. İpek ÖZBEK
SÖNMEZ


ÜYE
Yard. Doç. Dr. Ersel
ÇAĞLITÜTÜNCİGİL


ÜYE
Mimar Nazım DUMAN


ÜYE
Yard. Doç. Dr. Murat ORAL


ÜYE
Avukat Pulat Hüseyin GAGO


TEMSİLCİ ÜYE
Güllük Belediye Temsilçisi

48.06.731

T.C.
KÜLTÜR VE TURİZM BAKANLIĞI
MUĞLA KÜLTÜR VE TABİAT VARLIKLARINI KORUMA BÖLGE KURULU
K A R A R

Toplantı Tarihi ve No : 21/10/2009-199
Karar tarihi ve No : 21/10/2009- 5324

Toplantı Yeri
MUĞLA

Muğla İli, Milas İlçesi, Kıyıkışlacık Köyü, doğal su kaynağı ve antik yapı kalıntılarının bulunduğu, 3 pafta, 608 parsel, 255 ada, 1 parsel, 254 ada, 1 ve 246 parselleri içine alan alanın tescil edilmesi istemine ilişkin, İl Kültür ve Turizm Müdürlüğü'nün 26.06.2009 tarih ve 3756 sayılı yazısı okundu, ekleri ve işlem dosyası incelendi, yapılan görüşmeler sonunda;

Muğla İli, Milas İlçesi, Kıyıkışlacık Köyü'nde, 254 ada, 1 ve 246 parsellerde Roma Dönemine ait 2 adet anıt mezarın bulunması, 3 pafta, 608 parselde ve 255 ada, 1 parselde doğal su kaynağı ve antik yapı kalıntısı bulunması nedeniyle, ekli kadastral pafta sınırları gösterilmiş olan alanın, 2863 sayılı Kanun doğrultusunda I.ve III.Derece Arkeolojik Sit olarak tescil edilmesine,

İzmir II Numaralı Kültür ve Tabiat Varlıklarını Koruma Kurulunun 11.09.1996 tarih ve 6029 sayılı kararıyla uygun bulunan koruma amaçlı imar planı sınırları içinde bulunan ve bu kararımızla I.Derece Arkeolojik Sit olarak tescil edilen alanlar için hazırlanacak koruma amaçlı imar planı tadilatı ile 11.09.1996 tarih ve 6029 sayılı karar ile uygun bulunmuş olan imar planı sınırları dışında bulunan ve bu kararımızla I.ve III.Derece Arkeolojik Sit olarak tescil edilen alanlar için hazırlanacak koruma amaçlı imar planı önerilerinin Kurulumuza iletilmesine karar verildi.


BAŞKAN

Yard. Doç Dr. Abuzer KIZIL


BAŞKAN YARDIMCISI

Şehir Plancısı İsmail ASLAN


ÜYE

Yard. Doç. Dr. E. İpek ÖZBEK
SÖNMEZ


ÜYE

Yard. Doç. Dr. Ersel
CAĞLITÜTÜNCİGİL


ÜYE

Mimar Nazım DUMAN

ÜYE

Av. Mehmet Tanju KAYA
(Bulunmadı)


ÜYE

Yard. Doç. Dr. Murat ORAL


TEMSİLCİ ÜYE
Milas Müze Müdürü
Erol ÖZEN

TEMSİLCİ ÜYE
Güllük Belediye Temsilcisi
(Bulunmadı)

Dosya No: 48.06.1624

AVRUPA KONSEYİ	DOĞAL VE KÜLTÜREL VARLIKLARI KORUMA ENVANTERİ D.K.V.K.E	sit	ENVANTER NO:
TÜRKİYE	KÜLTÜR VE TABİAT VARLIKLARINI KORUMA GENEL MÜDÜRLÜĞÜ		HARİTA NO:
İLİ: MUĞLA	İLÇESİ: MİLAS	MAHALLE KÖY VEYA MEVKİ: KIYIKIŞLACIK KÖYÜ	
		KADASTRO: PAFTA: 3 ADA: PARSEL: 608	
ADI: SU KAYNAĞI VE YAPI KALINTILARI		KORUMA DERECEŚİ: 1.DERECE ARKEOLOJİK SİT	
<p>GENEL TANIM Kıyıkışlacık –Milas yolunun güneyinde yer alan 608 parselde doğal su kaynağı ve antik yapı kalıntıları bulunmaktadır. Batı duvarı 9,50m olan yapı kalıntısının kuzey duvarı 7m, güney duvarı ise 3m sonra toprak altında kaybolmaktadır. Bu yapı kalıntısının doğusunda ve su kaynağının üst kısmında bulunan ikinci bir yapıya ait duvar izleri ve biri yüzeyde ve diğeri toprağa gömülü mermer sütun parçaları burada ayazma türü bir yapı olabileceğini göstermektedir. Ayrıca deniz kenarında bulunan mermer mimari parçalar ve harçlı duvar kalıntılarının su kaynağı üzerindeki yapıdan kopan parçalar olması muhtemeldir.</p>			
ŞİMDİKİ TEHLİKELER: Tahribata açık			
ŞİMDİKİ DURUM: Harap ve bakımsız		HAZIRLAYANLAR: 28.05.2009 Mehmet ÇAKICI Müze Araştırmacısı Serçil TORLAK Arkeolog	
SİT POTANSİYELİ: Arkeolojik			
ŞİMDİKİ KORUMA: Yok		KONTROL EDEN: 28.05.2009 Erol ÖZEN Müze Müdürü	
ÖNERİLEN KORUMA: Kazı ve restorasyon yapılması			
GÖZLEMLER:		G.E.E.A.Y.K. KARARLARI NO: Muğla K.T.V.K.B.K.'nın 21.10.09 gün ve 5324 sayılı kararı ektir.	
YAYIN DİZİNİ: Rastlanmadı.		REVİZYON:	
HARİTALAR, FOTOĞRAFLAR:			

T.C.
KÜLTÜR VE TURİZM BAKANLIĞI
MUĞLA KÜLTÜR VARLIKLARINI KORUMA BÖLGE KURULU
K A R A R

Toplantı Tarihi ve No : 23.05.2018-295
Karar tarihi ve No : 23.05.2018-6789

Toplantı Yeri
MUĞLA

Muğla İli, Milas İlçesi, Kıyıkışlacık Mahallesi, Akarca Mevkisi, kısmen 370 ada 2 parsel kısmen tapulama harici alanda Müzesince tespit edilen antik su kaynağı ve çevresindeki kalıntıların bulunduğu alanın tesciline ilişkin, Milas Müze Müdürlüğü'nün 10.04.2017 gün ve 569 sayılı, 18.10.2017 gün ve 1762 sayılı; 28.11.2017 gün ve 2023 sayılı yazıları; Kurulumuzun 24.03.2018 gün ve 6646 sayılı kararı; Çevre ve Şehircilik İl Müdürlüğü'nün 17.04.2018 gün ve E. 4801 sayılı yazısı; Milas Belediye Başkanlığı, İmar ve Şehircilik Müdürlüğü'nün 17.04.2018 gün ve E. 10704 sayılı yazısı; Muğla Orman Bölge Müdürlüğü'nün 11.04.2018 gün ve E. 786670 sayılı yazısı; İl Gıda Tarım ve Hayvancılık İl Müdürlüğü'nün 17.04.2018 gün ve E.1192999 sayılı yazısı ile Müdürlüğümüz uzmanının 17.05.2018 tarihli raporu okundu, işlem dosyası incelendi, yapılan görüşmeler sonunda;

Muğla İli, Milas İlçesi, Kıyıkışlacık Mahallesi, Akarca Mevkisi, kısmen 370 ada, 2 parsel, kısmen tapulama harici alanda Müzesince tespit edilen antik su kaynağı ve çevresindeki kalıntıların bulunduğu alanın, ekli haritada gösterildiği şekilde I. derece arkeolojik sit alanı olarak tescil edilmesine, söz konusu alanda Kültür ve Tabiat Varlıklarını Koruma Yüksek Kurulu'nun 05.11.1999 tarih ve 658 sayılı İlke kararındaki koruma kullanma koşullarının geçerli olduğuna karar verildi.

BAŞKAN
Prof. Dr. Bilal SÖĞÜT
(İMZA)



BAŞKAN YARDIMCISI
L. Ayşegül DİNÇER
(İMZA)

ÜYE
Pakize ÜNALDI
(İMZA)

ÜYE
S. Semih EREN
(İMZA)

ÜYE
Saime KÖKÇÜ
(İMZA)

ÜYE
Hüseyin KEŞİMOĞLU
(İMZA)

ÜYE
Doç. Dr. A. Şevki DUYMAZ
(İMZA)

TEMSİLCİ ÜYE
Milas Müze Müdürü
Gülnaz SAVRAN
(İMZA)

TEMSİLCİ ÜYE
Muğla Büyükşehir Belediye Tems
Sertaç KARAZİYAN
(İMZA)

TEMSİLCİ ÜYE
Milas Belediye Temsilcisi
Burcu AKIN
(İMZA)

Dosya No: 48.06.2352

21-05-2018 - 260621

AVRUPA KONSEYİ	DOĞAL VE KÜLTÜREL VARLIKLARI KORUMA ENVAN D.K.V.K.E	SİT	ENVANTER NO
TÜRKİYE	KÜLTÜR VARLIKLARI VE MÜZELER GENEL MÜDÜRLÜĞÜ		HARİTA NO
İLİ: MUĞLA	İLÇESİ: MİLAS	MAHALLE KÖY : Kıyıkışlacık VEYA MEVKİİ : Akarca	KADASTRO PAFTA: ADA: 370 PARSEL: 2
ADI: ANTIK SU KAYNAĞI YAPISI			
GENEL TANIMI: Söz konusu alan Kıyıkışlacık Mahallesi'nde Akarca Mevkiinin Sel-Kent Sitesi önündeki karayolu ile plaj arasındaki Kıyıkışlacık Mah. 370 Ada 2 Parsel numaralı alanda kalmakta olup, sasso Antik Kentinin 2,5 km kuzey-doğusunda yer almaktadır. Alan ve çevresine karayolundan itibaren parke taşı bir yoldan ulaşılmaktadır. Genel itibariyle zeytinlik ve çalılırlar arasında kalan alanda antik su kaynağı ve ona ait olabileceğini düşündüğümüz yapı kalıntıları bulunmakta olup bu yapı kalıntıları, mimari bir kompleks olarak düşünüldüğünde oval bir duvar yapısını andıran su toplama ve buna yardımcı mimari elemanların tepelik bir alanda oluşturduğu bir bütünlük olarak değerlendirilebilir. Çalışılabilir alanı kaplamasından dolayı mimari bütünlüğün diğer elemanları tam olarak anlaşılabilir değildir. Alanın üzerinde 2863 sayılı yasa kapsamında kalan yarı toprağa gömülmüş çok sayıda kesme blok taşlara ve sütun parçalarına rastlanılmıştır. Söz konusu yapı kalıntısının sasso Antik Kenti kent mimarisine aynı çağa tarihlendirilebileceği düşünülebilir.			
ŞİMDİKİ TEHLİKELER : KAÇAK KAZI, TAHRİBAT			
ŞİMDİKİ DURUM :			
SİT POTANSİYELİ	: ARKEOLOJİK	KORUMA DERECESESİ :	
ŞİMDİKİ KORUMA	: KORUNMAMAKTADIR.	HAZIRLAYANLAR: Hakan SEYİLİM Uzman (Arkeolog) Mehmet KACMAZ Arkeolog	
ÖNERİLEN KORUMA	: 1.DERECE ARKEOLOJİK SİT	10.04.2017	
YAYIN DİZİSİ	:	KONTROL EDEN: Gülnaz SAVRAN Müze Müdürü	
GÖZLEMLER	: ALAN DOĞAL VE İNSAN TAHRİBATINA AÇIKTIR.	M. K. V. K. B. K. KARARLARI No:/2017 / /2017	
		REVİZYON : M. K. V. K. B. K. ONAYI:/2017	
HARİTA:			
			
 ASLI GİBİDİR Burcu İRGAT ERGİN Bölge Kurulu Müdür V.		Muğla Kültür Varlıklarını Koruma Bölge Kurulunun 23/05/18...gün ve ...6789...sayılı kararı ekidir.	

C. Interviews

1. Ahmet akır, former security guide of the archeological site of Iasos

15.09.2016

Question: Kyn yerleřim tarihesinden bahseder misiniz?

Answer: Bu blgelerin sahibi eski zamanlarda  Rum kardeřmiř: Constantine, Yorgo ve Sabrina. Bu kardeřlerin arazileri nehirler ile belirlenmiř. Iasos topraklarının ilk sahibi de bu  kardeřten biri olan Yorgo Vasilya. Esasında ilk ky 1925'lerden nce, Rumların zamanında kyn giriřindeki kavřaktan 4 km ileride kurulmuř. Mbadele zamanı bu  kardeř arazileri satacađı zaman, kyllerin alıřıp yařadıđı Asın iftliđi'ni Mehmet Ali Akarca satın almıř. Zamanın ok bilinen, zengin ailelerinden, eski Milas Belediye Bařkanı. O zamanın parasıyla 130.000 Osmanlı parasına satın almıř, bunların eski hudut tapuları duruyor. Satın alınca da kylleri yerleřimden ıkarmıř. Yorgo ve Sabrina'nın arazileri de devlet hazinesine gemiř. 1925 yılında araziler terk edilince devlet burayı eski yerleřimdeki insanlara tapularıyla dađıtmıř. Buraya Kazıklı, Kızılađa ve Gramlar kylerinden de gelenler olmuř o dnemde. Kyller buraya geldiklerinde yalnızca mezar odaları varmıř. Kendi evlerini yapana kadar burada, mezarlarda yařayıp iftlikte alıřmıřlar. Kuru in adı da buradan geliyor. Kyn ilk adı Asin Kurin.

Q: Kydeki tař evler Asin Kurin zamanından bu yana mı kullanılmıř?

A: Evet. Kydeki ilk evler bunlar. Ardı hatıllarla yapılmıř, damları da topraktan. O dnem etrafta ne bulurlarsa kullanmıřlar. Yıkık mezar temellerini kullanarak zerlerine evleri inřa etmiřler. Iasos'dan da malzeme toplayıp kullanmıřlar. Mezar odaları da hep ardiye gibi kullanılmaya devam etmiř. Biz de hala yle kullanıyoruz.

Q: Sizin kullandığınız mezar odası nerede? Size mi ait?

A: Evet, benim eşimin üzerine tapusu. Mezar odalarının çoğu özel mülkiyette zaten. Çünkü sit alanı ilan edilmeden önce geçti buraların kadastrosu. 1972 yılında kadastro geçti, 1978’de sit alanı ilan edildi. Bu yüzden çoğu kalıntı özel mülkiyette. Yarımada da zeytinlikler var, hep köylülerin arazileri.

Q: Iasos’un karşısında kalan inşaat ne durumda?

A: Orası bir devlet dairesinin sosyal tesisiydi, 80lerde yapmaya başladılar. Ama sonra davalık oldular, yıllardır öyle inşaat halinde duruyor. Yarım kaldı, kimse de gelip sökmedi.

Q: Köyde bulunan mezarlar koruma altında mı? Gelip kontrol ediyorlar mı?

A: Burası sit alanı tabi. Ara sıra kuruldan, müzeden gelirler bakarlar. Ama tescilli değil mezarlar.

Q: Yeni yapı yaparken izin alıyor musunuz?

A: Köydeki yapılar ruhsatsız. Mahalle statüsüne de geçtik, çoğu kaçak yapıların.

2. 1st anonymous person: elderly local inhabitant.

16.09.2016

Question: Köyün yerleşim tarihçesinden bahseder misiniz?

Answer: Bizim annelerimiz, dedelerimiz ilerideki bir çiftlikte çalışırlarmış. Sonra çiftlikten kovulunca gelip buraya yerleşmişler. Geldiklerinde yıkık dökük mezarlar varmış burada. Kutu gibi, karanlık. Bu mezarlarda yaşamışlar evlerini yapana kadar. Sonra da çıkıp hemen yanına evlerini yapmışlar. Ben çocuktum hatırlıyorum, denizden bizim buralara ateş açmışlardı. Çok korkmuştuk, saklandık evlere. Her yere tabancayla denizden ateş ettiler. O zaman dertleri neydi bilmem ki.

Q: Eskiden yaşadığımız ev hala duruyor mu?

A: Duruyor, az ilerde aşağıda. Ama şimdi boş, yıkılmak üzere. Onun bahçesinde de mezarlar vardı, saman, odun depolardık. Şimdi çer çöp dolmuştur. Onun az aşağısında da zeytinyağı yaptığımız büyük taş binamız var. Balık Pazarı'nın karşısında.

Q: Kullanılıyor mu şimdi ?

A: Yok, 10 yıl önce kapattık. Öylece duruyor şimdi, aletler hep eski tabi. Zeytinliklerden gelen zeytinlerle yağ yapardık, satardık sonra.

3. 2nd anonymous person: elderly local inhabitant³⁷⁹.

16.09.2016

Question: Köyün yerleşim tarihçesinden bahseder misiniz?

Answer: Bizim köyümüz, 1929 yılında Asın Çiftliği'nde kurulmuştur. Karşındaki çiftlik, sahipleri Akarca ailesi. Bu çiftliğin en eski sahibinin Rum olduğunu söylerler. Mübadeleden sonra Akarca'lar satın almış bu çiftlik arazilerini. Tamamını satın almamışlar da bir kısmını da devlet tahsis etmiş o dönem. Çiftlik Akarca'lara geçince, oradaki köylüler şimdiki yerleşim yerine gelmişler. Köylüler o dönem buranın kuzeyinde, Ilbıra dağının eteklerinde bir köyde yaşarlarmış. Orada yaşayıp Akarca çiftliğinde çalışarlarmış. İlk onlar gelmiş şimdiki köye. Eskiden buralarda hep Roma mezarları varmış, oda gibi. Köylüler geldiklerinde bu mezarlarda yaşamışlar. Düzenlemişler, tek gözlü ev haline getirip yerleşmişler. Eğer bu mezarların damı yıkıksa da onarmışlar. Yan duvarlar ayakta olduğu için ortadan bir kalasla destekleyip, tavanını kargılarla örüp üstüne çer çöp, ot, çalı koymuşlar. En üste de greng toprak atıp çatı yapmışlar bu yıkık odalara.

Q: Asin Kurin adı da buradan mı geliyor?

A: Evet. Bu mezarlar penceresiz olduğu için "in" derlermiş. Kupkuru in, kuru in demelerinin sebebi sıvasız, çıplak duvarlar ve pencere olmaması. Sonra zamanla kurin olmuş bu deyiş. Asin de zaten çiftlikten geliyor. Böylece Asin Kurin demişler köye. Sonradan Kıyıkışlacık oldu köyün adı. Bu da Gümrük Karakolu'ndan geliyor. Şimdilerde İtalyan kazı ekibinin evi olan bina, eskiden karakolmuş. Limanı kontrol eden askerler varmış. Kıyıkışlacık adı da buradan geliyor.

³⁷⁹ During the interview, the local inhabitant answered the questions by giving reference to a Facebook page, which belongs to the muhtarlık of the village of Kıyıkışlacık. Thus, the information given in this section are combined with the information obtained from <https://tr-tr.facebook.com/people/Kıyıkışlacık-Muhtarlığı/100002316857047>, according to the statements of the local inhabitant.

Q: Mezar odaları hala kullanılıyor mu?

A: Evet. Eskiden beri kullanılıyor. İlk gelen köylüler kendi evlerini yapınca bu odaları ahır, samanlık, depo yaptılar. Ama şimdi çoğu terkedildi, yıkık halde.

Q: Köyün temel geçim kaynağı zeytincilik değil mi?

A: Evet. Zeytin her zaman temel geçim kaynağı. Eskiden üç tane zeytinyağı fabrikası vardı köyde. Şimdi hiçbiri çalışmaz bunların. Yıkıntı halindeler. Bir de balıkçılık çok önemli. 90lardan beri köylüler balıkçılıktan da ciddi para kazanıyor. Su Ürünleri Kooperatifi kuruldu burada, köyün neredeyse tamamı katılmıştı. Ama sonra bakanlıktan geldiler, taşıyın dediler çiftlikleri. Biz de taşдық. Tabi herkes gidemedi açığa, üyelerin çoğu bıraktı çiftlikleri. Şimdi çok az üyesi var.

