INTEGRATION OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES INTO PLANNING PROCESS: THE CASE OF ISKELE (URLA)

A Thesis Submitted to
the Graduate School of Engineering and Sciences of
İzmir Institute of Technology
in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the Degree of

MASTER OF SCIENCE

in City Planning

by
Sedef ERİNCİK

May 2021
İZMİR

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Firstly, I would like to extend my sincerest gratitude to my supervisor Assist. Prof. Dr. Nicel SAYGIN for her support, guidance and encouragement.

I would like to thank my family who has always shown their support during this process. I would especially like to thank my sister Ezgi ERİNCİK for her support and love.

I am deeply grateful to my friends and teachers whom I met during my education. Especially, I would like to thank my friends who have been with me in this stressful process recently.

Finally, although the process has been quite long and difficult for me, I thank myself for completing this process successfully.

ABSTRACT

INTEGRATION OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES INTO PLANNING PROCESS: THE CASE OF ISKELE (URLA)

The archaeological sites in the cities have been undergoing reconstruction activities after the Second World War. It has been emphasized that the archaeological sites that have emerged in many cities are important cultural heritage. Various studies have been carried out to integrate these areas into planning processes.

Cities in Turkey, it has seen continuously inhabited since the early stages. Although the integration of archaeological sites in cities into the planning processes has been on the agenda since the 1990's in our country, current policies and strategies do not allow these areas to be integrated into the planning processes. Integrating the archaeological sites in the cities into the planning process will preserve the multi-layered structure of historical cities and prevent the destruction of archaeological remains during investments in these areas.

In the study, it is discussed how to integrate archaeological sites in cities into the planning process, and in order to do that, firstly, the international and national legal frameworks which include the archaeological sites in the cities are evaluated. Afterwards, the successful examples in Europe are examined and what these examples can add to archaeological sites in historical cities in Turkey and Iskele (Urla) have been discussed. As a case study, the significance and the planning process of the archaeological sites in Iskele (Urla) have been examined. A survey was conducted with the people living around the archaeological sites and in-depth interviews with the excavation directors who carried out excavation work in the archaeological sites. According to the results of the survey, it was concluded that the inhabitants of the archaeological sites were also affected by the inability to integrate these areas into planning processes. As a result of all this, recommendations have been developed to ensure that the archaeological sites in historical cities in Turkey and particularly in Iskele (Urla) are integrated into planning processes.

ÖZET

ARKEOLOJİK ALANLARIN PLANLAMA SÜRECİYLE BÜTÜNLEŞMESİ: İSKELE (URLA) ÖRNEĞİ

Kentlerde bulunan arkeolojik alanlar ikinci dünya savaşı sonrası yeniden yapılanma faaliyetlerine girmiştir. Birçok kentte ortaya çıkan arkeolojik alanların önemli birer kültür mirası olduğu vurgulanmıştır. Bu alanları planlama süreçleriyle bütünleştirmek için çeşitli çalışmalar gerçekleştirilmiştir.

Türkiye'deki kentler, erken dönemlerden beri sürekli olarak yerleşim görmüştür. Ülkemizde kentlerdeki arkeolojik alanların planlama süreçleriyle bütünleşmesi 1990'lı yıllardan beri gündemde olmasına rağmen güncel politikalar ve stratejiler bu alanların planlama süreçlerine katılımına olanak sağlamamaktadır. Kentlerdeki arkeolojik sit alanlarının planlama süreciyle bütünleşmesi tarihi kentlerin çok katmanlı yapısını koruyacak ve bu alanlardaki yatırımlarda arkeolojik kalıntıların yok olmasını önleyecektir.

Çalışmada, şehirlerdeki arkeolojik sit alanlarının planlama sürecine nasıl entegre edileceği tartışılmış ve bunun için öncelikle şehirlerdeki arkeolojik sit alanlarını içeren uluslararası ve ulusal yasal çerçeveler değerlendirilmiştir. Daha sonra Avrupa'daki başarılı örnekler incelenmiş ve bu örneklerin Türkiye ve İskele'deki (Urla) tarihi şehirlerdeki arkeolojik alanlara neler katabileceği tartışılmıştır. Bu çalışmada Iskele (Urla)'daki arkeolojik alanların önemi ve planlama süreci incelenmiştir. Arkeolojik alanların çevresinde yaşayan halk ve arkeolojik alanlarda kazı çalışması gerçekleştiren kazı başkanlarıyla derinlemesine görüşmeler yapıldı. Anket sonuçlarına göre, arkeolojik alanların çevresinde yaşayanların bu alanların planlama süreçleriyle bütünleştirilememesinden etkilendiği sonucuna varılmıştır. Tüm bunların sonucunda Türkiye'deki tarihi kentlerdeki arkeolojik alanların ve Iskele (Urla)'daki arkeolojik alanların planlama süreçleriyle bütünleştirilmesini sağlamak için öneriler geliştirilmiştir.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure **Page**

Figure **Page**

LIST OF TABLES

Table **Page**

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

COE:	Council of Europe
ICCROM:	International Centre for the Study of the Preservation and Restoration of Cultural Property
ICOMOS:	International Council on Monuments and Sites
ICOM:	International Council of Museums
IIC:	International Institute for Conservation of Historic and Artistic Works
NGOs:	Non-Governmental Organizations
UNESCO:	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UK:	United Kingdom

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1. Background

Historical cities have been shaped by societies that lived in different periods. This formation has spread over thousands of years, and sometimes various factors have caused great spatial transformations in a short time. Each civilization has reflected its own culture, written and oral traditions, and architectural works. These assets, the traces of which we still see today, are called "cultural properties". Since they are seen as assets coming from the past and shedding light on our future, it is of great importance to protect them. These "cultural properties" are seen as world cultural heritage and in this context; various methods have been produced for their protection.

There are different problems and potentials of each archaeological site and the differences in the problems and opportunities of each archaeological site reveal the necessity of preserving the originality of the area and integrated into planning process the city layers around or above it. Archaeological sites, especially in growing and developing cities, face many problems. The reasons for these and the search for solutions have become a topic of research in itself, and many valuable studies have been made on this subject in the world and in our country. These studies support both the continuation of academic studies and the increase of public awareness.

The tendency to protect and preserve the assets left by past civilizations from ancient times to the present has been included in the laws of the countries. Until the 1960s a single building-scale conservation approach was adopted. Towards the end of the 1980s, concepts such as "common heritage" and "world heritage" started to take their place in the literature in the context of preserving cultural heritage. International organizations such as UNESCO, ICOMOS, ICCROM, and the COE have been organizations that support the concept of “world heritage” and lead global scale studies involving locals.

With the reconstruction process of the destroyed European cities after the Second World War, the term “urban archaeology” started to be used. This term was originally used to describe archaeological studies carried out in urban areas. In time, it has become a discipline that tries to understand the multi-layered cultural structure of the cities and reveal the historical development of the city. Since the 1960s, urban archaeology term

has been developed in England and other European Cities. Because historical cities located above archaeological sites have a multi-layered structure, urban archaeological research requires interdisciplinary studies. It has made it necessary for archaeologists, planners, restoration specialists, architects, social scientists and other experts to work together.

International studies state that archaeological assets should be protected by integrating them into planning processes. Within this scope, there have been studies in Europe. These studies consider archaeological sites in cities as part of the planning process. They have an understanding that coordinates the archaeological excavations and the planning process. They state the importance of establishing an archaeological inventory before the planning studies start; carry out support for cooperation among several actors and care for public awareness. In addition, these studies suggest the preparation of database development for the management of the urban archaeological heritage.

Several historic city centres in Turkey have been continuously inhabited since the early stages. While the multi-layered structure of these cities reveals their historical continuity, they also show the necessity of including these areas in planning processes effectively. The growing and developing structure of cities, the rapid increase of the population cause pressure of urbanization on multi-layered cities. Planning and preservation legal framework and policies in Turkey, do not allow for the integration of archaeological sites in the city especially invisible subsoil assets, into planning and decision-making processes. In our country, laws and regulations for the protection of archaeological sites in cities are considered independently of each other. While Master Plans make all decisions of the city, Conservation Plans are made for the preservation of archaeological sites. Although these areas are located within the city, they are considered separate areas from the city. Discrepancies in the functioning of the institutions responsible for implementation and the lack of coordination between these institutions lead to problems in these areas. It seems that the responsible institutions lack experts to work in archaeological sites in cities and do not approach these areas as multi-layered and multi-disciplinary areas. These should be considered as a whole. The inclusion of archaeological sites in cities in the planning process will preserve the multi-layered structure of historical cities and prevent the destruction of archaeological remains in investments in these areas.

Archaeological studies have been carried out in historical cities in our country since the first years of the Republic. However, the concept of “Urban Archaeology" has been started to be used only since 1993. The Urban Archaeological Site has been defined as superimposed position of both archaeological and urban sites with the modern settlement according to the Resolution numbered 338. Then, urban archaeology concept was reconsidered in 1999 with the Resolution numbered 658. In 2005, with the Resolution numbered 702, “urban archaeological sites” were defined as areas requiring special planning.

Today, it is seen that there are two basic principle decisions regarding archaeological sites. The first of these is Resolution numbered 658 for archaeological sites, and the other is Resolution numbered 702 for urban archaeological sites. According to the Resolution numbered 658, archaeological sites are tried to be protected by determining different degrees, such as the first, second and third degrees, according to their degree of importance. Only scientific studies are allowed in first degree archaeological sites. Second degree archaeological sites are determined as areas that need to be protected, and the conditions for using protection in these areas are determined by the board. Third degree archaeological sites are defined as archaeological sites where new regulations may be allowed by conservation - use decisions. According to the Resolution numbered 702, a detailed inventory study of urban archaeological sites should be carried out as a first step. It refers to the development of plans in all necessary scales after the inventory study is completed. After all these stages, it predicts that the practices will be started on a parcel scale. However, our country doesn't have sufficient groundwork for urban archaeological inventory and database establishment studies. It seems that this decision, which is important for the protection of multi-layered cities, is difficult to implement in the current structure of our country.

Urban archaeological sites are thought to have disrupted the integrity of the site. For this reason, it is seen that the archaeological sites in the cities are protected as urban and third-degree archaeological sites instead of being declared urban archaeological sites. All these approaches lead to a fragmented approach in planning applications that will be applied at archaeological sites. The most commonly used method in our country for archaeological sites in cities is to check these areas with drilling and rescue excavations carried out by museums. In addition, the lack of experts in urban archaeology also plays an important role in the loss of non-renewable remains in archaeological sites.

The laws of our country states that conservation in sites should be provided with a Conservation Plan for conservation but Conservation Plans becomes have been inadequate in finding sustainable solutions for conservation of archaeological sites in cities. With the regulations made in 2004, the Site Management Plan became legal. With this law, it is stated that there should be a management plan for each site that has a conservation plan. However, the management plan for an archaeological site is only being prepared in the process of being applying as a candidate for UNESCO World Heritage List.

The historical environment is ignored in the zoning plans developed in cities where archaeological sites are located. Conservation Plans developed for archaeological sites are not related to the Development Plans around them. Current planning approaches in our country perceive the space in only two dimensions and are limited in going beyond the unseen. This situation reveals the effects of planning strategies and decisions on archaeological sites. It shows that the integration of archaeological sites into planning processes is insufficient in our country. Conservation Plans should be considered as a part of Master plans, conservation policies and approaches should be considered together with the planning of the urban whole.

Archaeological sites ongoing excavations are restricted zones for visits and access. In addition, the lack of sufficient inventory of archaeological sites causes archaeological subject to be damaged and to be destroyed and moved by illegal excavations in archaeological sites that have not been officially excavated yet.

All these problems it causes archaeological sites in cities not to be effectively integrated into the planning process.

1.2. Aim of the Thesis

Despite having a multi-layered structure, planning policies of most of the historic cities in Turkey are still not fully equipped with regard to archaeological sites. To be included in the protection of archaeological sites and planning process, Turkey has made legal arrangements to follow developments in the world. Referring to these regulations, despite Turkey agreed to comply with the regulations in terms of legislation; it is observed that implementation is insufficient.

- Therefore, this thesis mainly aims for, developing recommendations for providing a better integration of archaeological sites into the planning process.

1.3. Methodology

This thesis focuses on the integration of archaeological sites into planning process within its methodological framework. To do this, it asks and seeks answers to the following questions:

Main Research Question: How can archaeological sites in cities be effectively integrated into the planning process?

Sub-questions:

1. How does the legal framework affect the integration of archaeological sites and planning processes?
2. What are the obstacles to better integration of archaeological sites in cities into the planning process?

To find answers to the questions stated above;

Firstly, challenges between archaeological sites and planning process are explored. In this regard, a literature review has been conducted on the development of the concept of cultural heritage and examined the legal framework applied to archaeological and urban archaeological sites in the World and Turkey. Academic studies and preservation practices in Turkey have been examined.

Secondly, guidelines on cultural heritage policies of organizations such as UNESCO, ICCROM and ICOMOS have been examined. Exemplary practices across the world and conservation practices in Turkey, developed for the protection of archaeological sites in the cities, have been examined; and inferences for the thesis have been made from these examples.

Thirdly, this thesis adopts a case study approach in which the methodological framework is specific to the archaeological sites in Iskele (Urla), which has a history dating back to 4000 BC. The documents of grading decisions of archaeological sites in Iskele, development of archaeological excavations, maps and plans have been obtained and examined. A content analysis of such documents has been made. Within the scope of the thesis, the current situation, problems and potentials as well as plan decisions of the archaeological sites in Iskele (Urla) are defined. Documents were obtained from Urla Municipality.

Additionally, adopting a qualitative research approach, firstly; surveys with local people who reside within Iskele (Urla) archaeological site were conducted. With this survey, it is aimed to measure the knowledge level of the people living in the region on

archaeological sites, to gain an idea on their approach to the archaeological sites around them and to learn their opinions on the advantages and disadvantages of residing in the first-degree archaeological site. It is aimed to gather information about the extent to which archaeological sites in the developing city are adopted by the people living in the area, what are the expectations of the local people and how they adapt to the developing city. Secondly in-depth interviews were carried out with excavation directors. With these interviews, it is aimed to analyse the relation of about archaeological sites and local people. Then, it is aimed to understand existing practices and local studies carried out to integrate these areas into the city in a holistic way.

Iskele (Urla) historically has a multi-layered richness. It is home to the ancient city of Klazomenai, one of the 12 Ionian cities. It also has Limantepe / Klazomenai harbour, the oldest and most regular port in the world. Iskele (Urla) is very important due to the archaeological sites it has. The fact that its natural and historical resources have not been degraded yet affects population growth of Iskele (Urla). It has come to the fore with the increasing urban development and population in recent years.

Iskele (Urla) is faced with problems such as the inability to integrate the remains revealed by archaeological excavations into the planning process and the inability of archaeological sites to establish a strong connection with the public. Iskele (Urla) and its surroundings have been affected by the conservation and planning policies applied. Within the scope of the study, the possible positive and negative effects of these policies are explained.

Finally, this thesis develops recommendations in order to disintegration of archaeological sites into the planning process and that will facilitate conservation policies to be applied for in Turkey and Iskele (Urla).

Limitations; within the scope of the thesis, interviews with the local government and to examine the changes in the site decisions in Iskele (Urla) with the data obtained from the Izmir Conservation Council I was planned, but could not be carried out due to the pandemic.

1.4. Structure

This study consists of five chapters. In the first chapter, background, aim, and method of study are introduced.

In the second chapter of the study, the relationship between archaeology and planning is examined, and the national and international legal framework providing this relationship has been examined.

In the third chapter of the study; Guidance for archaeological sites in Europe and England has been reviewed. In this context; Exemplary practices of the European Code of Good Practice: "Archaeology and The Urban Project", "Archaeology Guidance in London, Planning Advice Note 3" and "Archaeology in Bath and North East Somerset" guidance were examined. Additionally, the study Conservation of Side Ancient City, Turkey was examined.

In the fourth chapter, the case study area is defined. The archaeological sites in Iskele (Urla), and the applied planning practices were examined. The survey studies conducted were analysed and developed recommendations. Also, recommendation that will facilitate conservation policies to be applied for these areas which what would be the most appropriate method to be used for the protection of these areas was discussed.

Finally, the fifth chapter is the concluding chapter, in which the general results of the study were evaluated.

CHAPTER 2

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES AND PLANNING

2.1. Challenges of Archaeological Sites and Planning

Archaeological sites, which are a part of humanity's past, are subjects of scientific research. These non-renewable objects are necessary preservation zones located inside or outside the urban areas. Rapid urban development took place in the 1960s. New development activities started in many cities. During these activities, archaeological finds were encountered in the historical cities. Archaeological sites are under threat of development today. Activities such as large construction projects, rapid urbanization, roads and dams, and underground transport lines threaten the archaeological sites.

Building remains and traces from different periods in the cities were formed as a result of a historical continuity and cultural development. The layers belonging to different periods and the elements that make up these layers form a whole. It plays an important role in the formation of the city structure and identity. However, urbanization and modern developments profoundly transform the urban fabric that has sometimes been formed in thousands of years all over the world. These transformations destroy the traces of the past and affect the preservation of the authenticity of the archaeological sites in the cities and the preservation policies to be applied.

Today cities in Turkey are under the pressure of rapid urbanization and modernization. This raises the issue of the conservation of archaeological sites in the city. The lack of a systematic approach to these areas also reveals that there are no specific data and working standards in the planning action. This situation limits the ability to produce strategies in archaeological areas in cities. Archaeological data found in cities often appear during development activities the relevant laws and regulations lead to complexity in decisions about the conservation of these areas. In such cases, it is not known how these areas will be articulated to the whole of the city, and this leads to an inability to understand the place and importance of these areas in the life of urbanites.

It is very important for the archaeological sites in cities that urban planning, which designs cities for the future, and archaeology that conducts researches on the past can meet at a common point. These two disciplines have different working methods. The city planners are interested in new development and construction, and archaeologists are

interested in research, inventory, classification and conservation. Additionally, there is a lack of dialogue between professions with different understanding of work. A planning approach far from the importance of archaeological sites poses a threat to the archaeological assets. On the other hand, the introverted approach of archaeology science creates an obstacle in the development of conservation awareness. A consensus between the conservation and the planning is very important in protecting the archaeological areas in the city.

The establishment of the relationship between archaeology and planning dates back to 1980s. International proposals for the protection and development of the archaeological heritage have been developed, and legal and administrative frameworks have been drawn for the integration of the archaeological resources into the planning process.

Various projects have been organized in which archaeologists, architects and city planners have worked together. It seems that the conservation of the archaeological heritage should be considered as a process that produces mutually disciplinary solutions.

2.2. Development of Legal Framework in the Archaeological and Urban Archaeological Assets

UNESCO, ICCROM, ICOMOS, ICOM, IIC and the COE are the main international organizations working on World Cultural Heritage. These organizations advocate that scientific study must be the basis of all conservation, rehabilitation, restoration and planning studies.

When we examine the development of the archaeological cultural heritage; in 1931, the first “International Conference for the Protection and Conservation of Artistic and Historical Monuments” was organized in Athens. European concepts such as the conservation of monuments, enhancement of aesthetic values, restoration techniques, conservation education and conservation were first defined internationally with the Charter of Athens. This charter focused on the conservation and restoration of single monuments. It was defined as "Carta del Restauro" in Italy in 1932 (https://www.icomos.org/en/167-the-athens-charter-for-the-restoration-of-historic-monuments, 2021).

During the Second World War between the years 1939-1945, many European cities were heavily destroyed. This situation led to both the destruction of the historical heritage in the cities and the emergence of the remains belonging to earlier periods. Thus,

the origin of European cities has begun to be questioned. According to Sarfatij and Melli (1999), post-war archaeology had two important themes. The first important themes are the emphasis of archaeology that shifted from the buried monuments to the buried settlements in the 1930s (settlement archaeology). This situation, the new emphasis of 'settlement' in archaeology contributed to the development of 'urban archaeology' as a separate discipline. Another theme of the post-war archaeology concerned the study of the principal buildings because of war damage (Sarfatij and Melli, 1999, pg 22). In this period, it was understood that the protection of archaeological sites in cities was different from archaeological sites in non-residential areas in terms of research, excavation and method. However, in this period, the legal framework for conservation still focuses on monumental structures.

"The Recommendation on international Principles applicable to Archaeological Excavations", is the first international text to make arrangements on this subject, considering that it is necessary to study all archaeological remains and to protect them where possible. It was introduced by UNESCO in 1956. Considering that legal regulations on excavations should be harmonized with a principle of international cooperation, it recommends that member states should carry the present recommendation to the knowledge of the authorities and organizations dealing with archaeological excavations and museums, having proposals on international principles applicable to archaeological excavations (https://unesdoc.unesco.org/ark:/48223/pf0000114585.page=40, 2021).

While the destruction caused by the Second World War II gave rise to the birth of modern urban archaeology, the major development of urban archaeology began with the emergence of development schemes in the inner cities. These development movements, which began in the 1960s and continue with a decrease, became widespread throughout Europe (Sarfatij and Melli, 1999, pg 25). In those years, archaeological projects were about understanding the development of the town as a multi-layered settlement. The point of view towards urban archaeology was in the respect of archaeology in towns. Urban archaeology was not yet seen as a part of general planning; it only included "rescue excavations" before the destruction. (Temiño, 2004, pg 73) In studies carried out with the development of rescue archeology in Europe, it has been decided that in situ (it means that archaeological remains are preserved in their natural areas.) conservation is the most appropriate method for conservation archaeological assets (Garmy, 1995; Karabağ, 2008, pg 26)

Another important step in the conservation of cultural heritage took place in Venice in 1964 by II International Congress of Architects and Technicians of Historic Monuments. With the Venice signed in 1964, there have been changes in the concept of historical monuments. It now includes not only the monument but also an urban or rural settlement that witnesses the civilization in which the work takes place, an important development and a historical event (https://www.icomos.org/en/179-articles-en-francais /ressources/charters-and-standards/157-the-venice-charter,2021).These decisions are important in solving the planning and integration problems of archaeological sites, and many countries have adopted the Venice Charter decisions, establishing the legal framework for urban protection.

ICOMOS (International Council of Monuments and Sites) was established in 1965 as a result of the Congress in Venice. After the congress in Venice, both UNESCO and ICOMOS carried out national and international work to provide guidelines in the field of conservation (http://www.icomos.org.tr/?Sayfa=Icomos&dil=tr, 2021).

The Council of Europe prepared European Convention on the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage in London in 1969. With the convention has been proposed to prepare a national inventory to protect the European archaeological heritage. It is undertaken that excavations should only be carried out by authorized persons and with permission, and that the results obtained will be protected by scientific excavation methods. The main purpose of the convention is to prevent illegal excavations and to create a common attitude towards the management of archaeological excavations. It argues that the moral responsibility for the protection of the European archaeological heritage is directly related to the mandate of the State and European States concerned (https://rm.coe.int/0900001680072318, 2021).

In 1972, "UNESCO Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage", by was introduced. This convention draws attention to the "increasing threat of extinction of cultural heritage and natural heritage not only because of traditional causes of degradation, but also by changing social and economic conditions." It has been taken into consideration that the destruction or degradation of any part of the cultural and natural heritage constitutes a detrimental impoverishment for the heritage of all nations of the world, and it was stated that this heritage should be protected at national level (https://whc.unesco.org/en/conventiontext, 2021).

With this convention is emphesized to adopt a general policy which aims to give the cultural and natural heritage a function in the life of the community and, to integrate

the protection of that heritage into comprehensive planning programmes. In addition to set up services for the protection, conservation and presentation of the heritage with an appropriate staff and possessing the means to discharge their functions; to take the appropriate legal, scientific, technical, administrative and financial measures necessary for the identification, and rehabilitation of this heritage; and it is emphasized to foster the establishment or development of national or regional centres for training in the protection (https://whc.unesco.org/en/conventiontext, 2021).

The threat caused by modern urban development in the urban centres in the 1970s was continuing to grow. The first study of this threat came from England and a report on archaeology and planning in the historic towns of England, Wales and Scotland titled 'The Erosion of History' was prepared. Then, the year of 1975 was determined as 'European Architectural Heritage Year' by the Council of Europe and as a part of the European Architectural Heritage Year; an international conference was held in Oxford dedicated to the archaeology of towns. The decisions taken here related to urban archaeology were presented in the conference of European Architectural Heritage Year in Amsterdam. In Amsterdam Declaration in 1975, the necessity of town and country planning was expressed for the first time. Urban archaeology commenced to be used in the international platform as a concept introducing the participation of archaeologists into the planning process (Sarfatij and Melli, 1999, pg 27-28).

In the 1980s, in consequence of the pressure created by the rising living standards and the increasing population, with the effect of large-scale development investments, new factors that threaten the archaeological heritage began this situation enabled the development of urban archaeology (https://rm.coe.int/090000168093e3d9, 2021). In parallel with these developments, while the term "urban archeology" remained the same, the content and meaning of the concept changed significantly and begun to include all periods in the historical continuity of the city. While translating this concept into Turkish, Altınöz expressed that it is more accurate and explanatory to use the term "archaeology in town" instead of "archaeology of urban life", depending on the changing meaning and content (Bilgin, 1996, pg 13).

The concept of urban archaeology has been on the agenda of the Council of Europe since the 1980s. Various international congresses were held where different aspects of this concept were discussed. The purpose of this congress is; In order to integrate the archaeological heritage into the planning process, to protect it through urban

and regional planning policies, and to increase its value, proposals are developed to create an international legal and administrative framework.

Collaboration between planners and archaeologists was first addressed in terms of "Archaeology and Planning Colloquy organized by the Council of Europe in Florence, 25 October 1984, mainly in terms of responsible administrative bodies. In Colloquy, it was emphasized that the limited urban archaeological resources threatened throughout Europe are a common expression of European cultural identity (Conclusions of The Colloquy on Archaeology and Planning, 1984).

Cooperation between archaeology and planning and the need for simultaneous scientific research have been emphasized for the effective conservation and development of archaeological sites. Anticipating archaeological discoveries in development plans, developing archaeological techniques, etc. priorities are defined. In the conclusions of the Colloquy, it was stated that: archaeological assetss should be integrated into the planning process at all stages.

- A more mutually understandable language should be developing.
- Archaeologists should be involved in the administrative procedures of planning so that an archaeological opinion has to be taken into account (on a formal or legal basis) in the planning procedures.
- Once the archaeological potential of a site is known, negotiatio should proceed on between the archaeologist, the planner and the developer.
- Development plan should be changed in order to avoid disturbing the archaeological assets.
- "If the archaeological remains are to be considered worthy of preservation, special attention should be paid to their interpretation and presentation with regard to the local community and environment ; in most cases the archaeological, architectural and environmental elements will comprise a single unit." (Conclusions of The Colloquy on Archaeology and Planning, 1984 Article 5.2.4).

In 1987, Charter for the Conservation of Historic Towns and Urban Areas was prepared by ICOMOS. This charter concerns historic urban areas, large and small, including cities, towns and historic centres or quarters, together with their natural and man-made environments. According to the charter a conservation plan should include information about integrated protection such as; archaeology, history, architecture,

techniques, sociology and economics. In addition to these, the success of the conservation program it emphasizes the importance of city-regional planning in the preservation of historical urban areas, while claiming that it is possible with their participation and taking part in tasks, and therefore the participation of the public should be supported (https://www.icomos.org/charters/towns_e.pdf, 2021).

In 1989, a "Recommendation on the Protection and Enhancement of the Archaeological Heritage in Context of Town and Country Planning Operations" was prepare by the Council of Europe. The purpose of the organization is that; it provides unity among its members by considering the European Convention for the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage and the Convention for the Protection of the Architectural Heritage of Europe. It is to emphasize that the archaeological heritage is an important element in the collective memory and cultural identity of the European people. In addition, it states that the protection and development of the archaeological heritage is an important factor in cultural and economic development and growth of tourism.

When we analyze the context, various solutions are outstanding;

- National archaeological inventories,as an essential precondition for any conservation policy should be completed and updated,
- Necessary legal and administrative measures should be adopted so that archaeological data are taken into in the town and country planning process.
- In order to increase public awareness, studies should be support the importance for the community of the understanding, examining, conserving, developing and interpreting the archaeological heritage as the major element for the society.

It offers solutions that support the development of a common working method that can be adapted to European level objectives and observed in various countries. Precautions to be taken prior to any field intervention, phases of field intervention and work required following field intervention have been defined for both developers and archaeologists (https://rm.coe.int/native/09000016804cb892, 2021).

"Charter for the Protection and Management of the Archaeological Heritage" was prepared by ICOMOS in 1990. While arguing that the archaeological heritage is not only architectural elements but also the traditions of the living indigenous people, and emphasizes the participation of cultural groups (ICOMOS Charter, 1990).

According to the Charter;

- Integrated Conservation Policies should be developed.
- Land use should be controlled and developed in order to minimize the destruction of the archaeological heritage.
- The protection of the archaeological heritage should be integrated into planning policies at the international, national, regional and local levels.
- Active participation of the public should form part of policies for the protection of the archaeological heritage. This is very important where local people are included the heritage.
- Archaeological research and inventories should be expressed as a basic necessity in the protection and management of the archaeological heritage.
- In-situ conservation should be indispensable.
- It underlines the necessity of high academic standards in many different disciplines in the management of the archaeological heritage, and the need to develop education programs on this subject.

It is emphasized that the archaeological heritage is the "common heritage of all humanity" and therefore "international cooperation" is necessary in developing and maintaining management standards (ICOMOS Charter, 1990).

As stated by Feilden and Jokilehto, “Integrated conservation implies reconciling conservation requirements and town planning objectives, i.e., considering the values and interests of the existing historic fabric as equal in status to other factors in the general planning process” (Feilden and Jokilehto, 1993, pg 80). Integrated conservation includes the conservation of historical sites and the provision of public services that match the originals of these sites. In order to be sustainable, this process should be carried out in collaboration with the local people, using planning legislation and norms as a tool (Feilden and Jokilehto, 1993, pg 81).

In the 1990s, conservation and development of the archaeological heritage began to include urban and regional planning policies. This approach was developed by the Valletta Convention (16 January 1992). The convention proposes analysis of various actors (managers, developers, authorities and researchers) how to relate conservation and planning and recommends the establishment of administrative structures to integrate archaeological data into development projects. In 1992, the Convention for the Protection of the European Archaeological Heritage was signed in Valetta. While emphasizing that the archaeological heritage is essential for human history knowledge, the importance of

the need for conservation in urban and rural planning and cultural development policies were stated. In the Convention, archaeological heritage was taken up, including structures, constructions, building groups, developed sites, moveable objects, monuments of other types situated on land or underwater (https://rm.coe.int/168007bd25, 2021). Article 5 of the convention states that archaeologists should be involved in planning processes. It states that there should be a systematic advisory between planning and archeology. According to the conventiont, archaeological remains should be inventoryed and recorded to appropriate standards. It expresses the need for an integration between the archeology approach and development and conservation processes. Convention subjects were about; Definition of the archaeological heritage, Identification of the heritage and measures for protection, Integrated conservation of the archaeological heritage, Financing of archaeological research and conservation, Collection and dissemination of scientific information, Promotion of public awareness, Prevention of the illicit circulation of elements of the archaeological heritage and Mutual technical and scientific assistance. In this convention, the integrated conservation of the archaeological heritage and the promotion of public awareness are stated as the primary goals of States.

In the following years, the concept of urban archaeology spread to many other European countries and to the world. The legal, administrative and institutional framework has been shaped differently in each country, but urban archaeology studies have always been handled together with planning. In recent years, studies by ICOMOS and the European Commission have been on the cultural heritage sites that are directly related to the evaluation of heritage sites in modern life.

2.3. Development of Legal Framework of Archaeological and Urban Archaeological Assets in Turkey

Due to its geopolitical, strategic, geographical location and conditions, Anatolia has been inhabited uninterruptedly from early periods and has hosted many civilizations. Most cities in our country carry traces of past periods underground and preserve their multi-layered structures. Until the 19th century, there was no conscious understanding of preserving cultural heritage in the Ottoman Empire; in those times, the understanding of conservation was perceived as collecting portable ancient Greek Roman artefacts and displaying them in the museum.

The first regulation on the protection of archaeological assets was the "Asar'ı Attika Nizamnamesi", which entered into force in 1869. (https://korumakurullari. ktb.gov.tr/TR-89184/tarihce.html, 2021).

In 1951, "The High Council of Immovable Antiquities and Monuments" (Gayrimenkul Eski Eserler ve Anıtlar Yüksek Kurulu) was established under the Ministry of Education. In addition, the Venice Charter, published in 1964, was adopted by The High Council of Immovable Antiquities and Monuments in 1967 (https://korumakurullari. ktb.gov.tr/TR-89184/tarihce.html, 2021).

In 1973, the "Act for Antiquities No: 1710" (Eski Eserler Yasası) entered into force. The concepts of archaeological, historical and natural sites have come into effect, allowing the historical environment to be preserved completely (https://www.resmigazete. gov.tr/arsiv/14527.pdf, 2021). This law, which allows the preservation of the historical environment with its integrity, has an important place in our conservation history. It contributed to the preservation of the different periods of the cities.

In 1982, was approved the convention concerning the protection of word cultural and natural heritage that is set in the 17st general conference of UNESCO 1972 by the Turkey (https://teftis.ktb.gov.tr/TR-263665/dunya-kulturel-ve-dogal-mirasin-korunmasi -sozlesmesi.html, 2021).

In 1983, "Act for Conservation of Cultural and Natural Heritage No: 2863" (Kültür ve Tabiat Varlıklarını Koruma Kanunu) was come into force. With this law, definitions of movable and immovable cultural and natural assets were determined. The processes and activities were organized; the duty and organization definition of the institution responsible for implementation and principles was made (https://www. mevzuat.gov.tr/MevzuatMetin/1.5.2863.pdf, 2021).

In 1987, the Law for the Conservation of Cultural and Natural Heritage was amended by the law numbered 3386. With this regulation, the participation of local governments in the conservation process was ensured and the decision-making and control powers of local conservation committees were increased (https:// www.mevzuat.gov.tr/MevzuatMetin/1.5.2863.pdf, 2021).

In 1988, with the principle decision No: 6, archaeological sites were divided into three different degrees, and protection and usage conditions were defined for each different degree (https://www.mevzuat.gov.tr/MevzuatMetin/1.5.2863.pdf, 2021).

The concept of urban archaeology was first used in our country in 1990 by the committee established under the Ministry of Culture, in order to organize a symposium

titled urban archaeology at the request of the Council of Europe. Many discourses and problems were discussed in this symposium, but an idea for implementation could not be developed. Then a report was submitted to the Council of Europe and the commission was distributed (Boylu, 1994; Karabağ, 2018, pg 49).

The concept of urban archaeology was defined by the Higher Commission for the Protection of Cultural and Natural Resources in its Principal Decision No: 338 in 1993. In 1993, a new proposal was developed for the protection of archaeological sites. With this proposal, the classification of archaeological sites was rearranged and the concept of Urban Archaeology was included in conservation terminology. Accordingly, first and second-degree archaeological sites are regarded as archaeological sites. The Urban Archaeological Site has been defined as superimposed position of both archaeological and urban sites with the modern settlement (Güçer, 2004, pg 53). (Higher Commission for the Protection of Cultural and Natural Resources, Meeting No: 30, Decision No: 338, 30.11.1993).

In 1999, the principle decision of number 658 was defined. With this resolution, archaeological sites are divided into categories.

- Degree Archaeological Site, only scientific studies are permitted. This areas will be absolutely protected , except for scientific studies for conservation
- II. Degree Archaeological Site is an area that needs to be protected. conservation and utilization conditions are determined by the Council. This areas will be absolutely protected , except for scientific studies for conservation.
- III. Degree Archaeological Site new arrangements can be allowed in line with the conservation – utilization decisions in these sites.
    - If there are settlements opened with approved upper-scale development plans, conservation plans are prepared by taking care to protect the archaeological assets in these areas,
    - In these areas, sounding excavations are carried out by the relevant museum experts before the construction permit is obtained by the municipality or the governship.
    - After the museum directorate communicates the sounding results to the Conservation Council, the opinion of the Council is taken to start the implementation.

- With the permission of the relevant Council, it may be allowed to unification and dividing the assets in a way that does not affect the essential character of the cultural assets.

- Urban Archaeological site"; Areas requiring special planning for protection that contains the urban tissues that need to be protected together with the archaeological sites covered by Law No. 2863 with Laws No. 3386 and 5226 (https://kvmgm.ktb.gov.tr/TR-44310/ilke-karari--karar-no-658--karar-tarihi-05111999.html, 2021).

Conservation Plans; It is used for the planning of areas registered as natural, historical, archaeological and / or urban site determined in accordance with the Act for Conservation of Cultural and Natural Heritage No: 2863.

In 2004, there were amendments in the Act for Conservation of Cultural and Natural Heritage. New definitions have been introduced to the conservation plans with the law numbered 5226. This law aims to strengthen the conservation legislation in our country and make it compatible with international norms.With this law, new responsibilities have been assigned to local governments in the protection of cultural heritage (https://www.mevzuat.gov.tr/MevzuatMetin/1.5.2863.pdf, 2021).

Conservation Plan;

- The interaction transition area of the area will be considered,
- It will be aimed to protect cultural and natural assets in line with the principle of sustainability.
- Improving the social and economic structure of households and workplaces
- Employment and added value strategies
- Pedestrian and vehicle transportation
- Design principles of infrastructure facilities
- Local ownership
- Participatory area management model

It is stated that in the conservation plans to be made in places with archaeological sites, there should be a city planner or a city and regional planner or an urban planner, architect with a master's degree in restoration, archaeologist, a sociologist.

With the regulations made in 2004, the Site Management Plan became legal. With this law numbered 5226, it is stated that there should be a management plan for each site

that has a conservation plan. With this law, the definition of Management Area and Management Plan has been made. Definitions are explained as below:

- “Management Area; between the central and local administrations and non-governmental organizations competent in planning and conservation, in order to effectively protect, keep alive, evaluate, develop around a certain vision and theme, meet the cultural and educational needs of the society, They are the places created to ensure coordination and whose boundaries are determined by the Ministry by taking the opinions of the relevant administrations. “
- “Management Plan; These are the plans that are reviewed every five years, showing the annual and five-year implementation stages and budget of the conservation and development project, which is created by taking into account the operation project, excavation plan and landscaping project or conservation plan, in order to ensure the protection, survival and evaluation of the management area.”

In addition, in this law, in order to solve the problems regarding the applications, a regulation on the Protection Application and Inspection Bureaus, which is stipulated to be established within the body of special provincial administrations, metropolitan municipalities and district municipalities, was arranged. It was stated that Protection Application and Inspection Bureaus should include at least one expert from each of the professions of architecture, city planning, engineering, archaeology and art history, and it is emphasized that they should work in coordination with the Regional Conservation Committee.

In addition, with the real estate tax, the "Contribution for the Protection of Immovable Cultural Property" has been collected and started to be collected. It has been decided to use these taxes in expropriation, project design, planning and implementation works within the scope of projects prepared by municipalities for the protection and evaluation of cultural assets (https://www.mevzuat.gov.tr/MevzuatMetin/1.5.2863.pdf, 2021).

In 2005, with resolution number 702, “urban archaeological sites” were defined as areas that requiring special planning. This principle decision forms the basis of urban archeology practices in our country. It was suggested that planning studies should be carried out after a comprehensive inventory study based on the scientific method, restoration and exhibition of archaeological remains in these areas, and then the plot scale should be started. In the planning studies of these areas, it has been suggested to develop

solutions for the function and harmony, handling infrastructure services in a way that does not damage the culture layer and minimizes the use of the land during the project phase, the harmony of the building technique and materials with the traditional texture in the areas recommended to be arranged, monitoring the process from the first stage, and protecting the archaeological sites. In addition, it recommends that the restoration and relief projects of cultural assets on a single building scale be approved by the conservation council (https://teftis.ktb.gov.tr/TR-14344/702-nolu-ilke-karari-kentsel-arkeolojik-sit-alanlari-ko-.html, 2021).

In the 15th article of the law numbered 2863, the cultural and natural assets to be protected and the expropriation procedures and principles to be made in the protected areas are specified. When expropriation requires public interest, private property is taken into public ownership by public administrations. Cultural and natural assets and protected areas that are required to be protected by the relevant law are expropriated according to the program prepared by the Ministry of Culture and Tourism.

The "Regulation on the Exchange of Immovables Remaining in Protected Areas with Treasury Immovables" prepared based on the 15th article of the relevant law is about the swap, which is another protection method.

Of the protected areas, I. and II. Degree archaeological sites and immovables belonging to real and private law legal entities in places where immovable cultural and natural assets to be protected are located and included in the exchange programs to be determined annually by the Ministry It can be swap with treasury immovables. In the parcels located in the areas where excavations are carried out with the permission of the Ministry, a 1/1000 scale approved conservation plan is not required. In which site areas the swap process will be included in the program is determined by the Ministry, taking into account the applications made. In determining the prices of immovables belonging to real and private legal entities remaining in the protected area, their actual and legal situations before the site was declared are taken into consideration. (https://teftis. ktb.gov.tr/TR-264004/sit-alanlarinda-kalan-tasinmazlarin-hazine-tasinmazlari-.html, 2021)

2.4. Archaeological and Urban Archaeological Sites in Turkey

In this section, academic studies and conservation practices related to archaeological sites in cities in Turkey are examined.

2.4.1. Academic Studies

The archaeological excavations and rescue operations are concentrated in Turkey since many years has been observed in urban areas. As a result of the scientific efforts in Turkey, the concept of urban archaeology began to be developed. The category of urban archaeological site was created and the principle decisions were made on this topic.

The studies have started since the 1990s. It is observed that master's and doctoral theses are generally carried out in this field. Many valuable academicians working in this field, especially "Prof. Dr. Cevat Erder, Prof. Dr. Gönül Tankut and Prof. Dr. Numan Tuna", pioneered the inclusion of urban archaeology as a concept in our country (Çırak, 2010, pg 252).

In 1994, Ayşen Boylu has conducted a master's thesis study titled "Urban Archaeology (A visionary framework for urban archaeology in Turkey)" at the Middle East Technical University Faculty of Architecture, Department of Urban and Regional Planning. This study discusses the basic requirements necessary for the future of urban archaeology in Turkey. She explained the studies carried out in European practice in her study and she focused on both why urban archaeology is important for our country and its methodological requirements (Çırak, 2010, pg 252).

Urban archaeology studies, which started very early in the international arena, started much later in our country which is very rich in the archaeological potential. Difficulties are encountered in planning practices in multi-layered cities with archaeological potential. For the protection of archaeological assets in urban areas studies are progressing in a very difficult process. In the studies conducted in the 2000s, the deficiencies in the legal and administrative structuring in our country, as well as the inadequacies in the approaches and methods for implementation were also mentioned. The opportunities given to the field of urban archaeology, offered by GIS technologies which are effectively used within the scope of cultural heritage management in international practice, were emphasized.

In 2005, Burak Belge conducted a thesis titled "Urban Archaeological Issues and Resources in Izmir Historical City Centre: An Exploratory Case Study" within the Department of Urban and Regional Planning of the Faculty of Architecture of Middle East Technical University. In this study, the relationship between archaeology and planning was examined with examples from abroad. A study was carried out in the historical city centre of Izmir to determine the archaeological character zone. Within the

scope of this study, the urban archaeological character areas were revealed as a result of overlapping of the historical development maps of the city with the GIS technique. He put forward a proposal for determining the different planning and intervention styles specific to different character regions. This study reveals the importance of documentation and archive for the integration of urban archaeological sites into planning processes (Belge, 2005).

In 2005, Acalya Alpan conducted a thesis titled "Integration of Urban Archaeological Resources to Everyday Life in the Historical City Centres of Tarragona, Verona and Tarsus" within the Department of Urban and Regional Planning of the Faculty of Architecture of Middle East Technical University. She emphasized the importance of integrating urban archaeological assets into modern urban life and discussed the importance of archaeological assets on the basis of the concepts that dominate the international literature. She studied the integration of urban archaeological values into daily life in the European examples, city centres of Tarragona in Spain and Verona in Italy. She researched the methods applied in these cities and made inferences about our country through these studies. As a result of these inferences, she developed suggestions for the integration of urban archaeological assets into urban life in the city of Tarsus (Alpan, 2005).

In 2008, Ebru Nağme Karabağ conducted thesis titled "The Analytic Conservation of the Historical Continiuty in Multi-Layered Towns by The Methodology of Urban Archeology (The Smyrna Sample)" within the Department of Restoration of the Faculty of Architecture of Dokuz Eylül University. She handled the example of Izmir City in his study. She argued that the method of urban archeology is an important and appropriate method for the protection of archaeological sites in multi-layered cities (Karabağ, 2018).

In 2010, Ayşegül Altınörs Çırak conducted a thesis titled "Archaeological Inventory and Management of Urban Archaeological Assets as a Planning Strategy: Historical Centre of Izmir" within the Department of City and Regional Planning of Faculty of Architecture of Dokuz Eylül University. International examples were examined, especially regarding the integration of urban archaeology into planning studies. Based on these examples, she discussed the approach to the planning of archaeological assets in Turkey and examined the legal and institutional arrangements. The examples of the historical city centre of Izmir were examined. The study proposes that it is essential

to establish a national inventory system that can provide input to the planning processes for archaeological values in our country (Çırak, 2010).

These examples that have contributed to the literature examined in this section are successful studies on the integration of urban archeology and archaeological sites in cities into the planning process and planning practices. They have developed recommendations on how to document, evaluate and manage archaeological sites in cities. The significant common points emphasized by these scientific studies can be summarized as follows;

- Urban archaeology studies are of great importance in the planning of multi-layered cities.
- Inventory and documentation studies for the urban archaeological studies should be developed.
- Mapping studies should be developed for determining urban archaeological areas.
- There is a need for extended legal-administrative regulations and inter-institutional interaction in the urban archaeological sites.
- Integration of GIS technologies into urban archaeology studies is a facilitating method for the necessary inventory studies.

2.4.2. Conservation Practices

As a result of the increasing construction efforts with the rapid urbanization in our country; the old settlement floors, which are generally underneath the historical city centres, come to light with archaeological rescue excavations. As a result of intensive usage demands in city centres such as; subway, underground car park, urban infrastructure, multi-storey business centres etc., the practice of the projects necessitates the subsoil planning and therefore the determination of archaeological sites. In recent years, archaeological remains revealed by urban infrastructure and similar large projects that are desired to be implemented in cities such as Izmir, Ankara, Konya, Antakya, Kayseri, especially in the Istanbul Historic Peninsula, have revealed the importance of urban archaeology (Tuna, 2000, pg 11).

Due to its strategic position, Istanbul has been one of the most important cities in terms of archaeological potential in Turkey throughout the history. The Historic Peninsula is in the status of a World Heritage Site. In 2000, the first practice was carried out in the

Historical Peninsula of Istanbul to reduce the archaeological losses that occurred during the construction of the Istanbul underground tube passage (Alpan, 2005, pg 69).

The impact assessment of the "Istanbul Underground Tube Passageway Project" on the cultural assets in the Istanbul Historical Peninsula was carried out. In this implementation, for the first time, the option that would cause the least damage to the data that constitutes the urban memory was chosen and implemented (Tuna, 2000, pg 13).

Underground railway of Yenikapı Marmaray excavations are the largest urban archaeological rescue excavations in Turkey. The Marmaray project includes other excavations such as Sirkeci, Şehzadebaşı, Yedikule and Üsküdar. It has been deemed appropriate that Yenikapı Station, which is the transfer point of metro and tube passage connections, should be built within the old port embankment where the archaeological potential is less. In these excavations; archaeological data, that would shed light on the past of Istanbul, were obtained. The 8500-year history of the city was encountered (http://www.istanbul.gov.tr/yenikapi-arkeoloji-kazilari-istanbulun-tarihine-isik-tutuyor, 2021).

The proposed archaeological excavations started in Yenikapı and Yedikule with the decision of the Istanbul Regional Conservation Council in 2004. Problems related to the excavations were described in the UNESCO report in 2005. According to the report, there were concerns about the qualifications of the archaeologists worked in the excavations. Because the project was conducted in urban conditions and requires expertise in this field. In addition, the report draws attention to the lack of coordination between The Ministry of Transport, The Ministry of Culture and Tourism and Istanbul Conservation Council. This coordination problem had delayed archaeological research (https://unesdoc.unesco.org/ark:/48223/pf0000139603, 2021, pg 95).

The lack of a database containing archaeological findings in the city and the inability to process the data on current maps cause various problems. Urban archaeological remains are encountered through various development studies and urban projects. For the archaeological texture that was unearthed as a result of the excavations that started in 2004 on this area, the function of an open-air museum was brought by The Council for the Protection of Cultural and Natural Heritage (Erkal, 2012).

Izmir is a very important historical city in terms of archaeology. It has a multi-layered structure that has hosted many civilizations. In this area, especially after the Republic Period, archaeological remains were found in the foundation excavations of the constructions on Gazi Boulevard, Fevzipaşa Boulevard and Basmane Square. Due to the

perspicacity of the period, detailed research and documentation of these works could not be done. Of these; movable ones were taken to the museum and the immovable ones either disappeared or continued to be invested on without being documented with the protectionism perspicacity of the period (Göksu, 2002; Karabağ, 2008, pg 52).

It is known that important archaeological findings were encountered during the construction of Izmir Underground Railway Çankaya Station. During the excavations, there was a divergence between The Ministry of Culture and The Metropolitan Municipality of Izmir. The finds obtained in the Çankaya Station excavation are currently exhibited at the Çankaya Station. Scientific methods could not be used in the presentation of the archaeological finds uncovered during the construction of this station, which is located at an important point where the urban archaeological layers overlap since ancient times.

Recently, studies of Izmir Metropolitan Municipality on archaeological sites have increased. "The Protection-Development-Revitalization Project of Agora and its Environment" was prepared. Within the framework of this project prepared in 2001, expropriation and demolition work around Smyrna Agora continued at intervals (ERSOY, et al. 2014 pg.17). The main purpose of the project, which was prepared in order to determine the principles of protection and usage within the first-degree archaeological site, is the protection of the Agora and its integration into daily life. The project was evaluated in four stages such as; planning studies, expropriation studies, building-scale maintenance and repair works, landscaping studies (http://www. izmirtarih.com.tr /articles/agora-koruma-gelistirme-ve-yasatma-projesi/, 2021).

In 2013, Izmir History Project was initiated by Izmir Metropolitan Municipality. This project was initiated in order to provide an effective revitalization and improvement in the whole area based on the "Izmir History Project Design Strategy Report". Izmir History Project focuses on Kemeraltı and its Vicinity urban and the third-degree archaeological site and the geologically objectionable area located in the south of this area. In 2007, this area was declared as the "Renewal Area" with the initiatives of Izmir Metropolitan Municipality and Konak Municipality, within the scope of the law numbered 5366 with the decision of the Council of Ministers. The Izmir History Project area is divided into 19 sub-regions based on the current conservation plans, local borders and underground cultural layers. It is aimed that all relevant public and private institutions and area users become actors carrying out conservation activities in the historical centre of the city. In order to carry out the project and to ensure the coordination between the

actors, the Izmir History Project Centre was established within the Izmir Metropolitan Municipality. With this project, sustainable approaches have been adopted specific to the archaeological heritage, historical building stock, cultural diversity and the social structure, and the participatory process comes to the fore in the production of strategies (http://www.izmirtarih.com.tr/proje-hakkinda/, 2021).

Ankara is among the richest cities in terms of archaeological potential in Turkey. It is known that the foundation of the city goes back to the Phrygians. The city also has Byzantine, Roman, Selçuk, Ottoman and Republic periods. The development of the city and the protection of the archaeological environment have been evaluated as two separate processes. This situation caused the archaeological data to not be included in the urban identity. With Ankara Archaeology Master Plan, it has been tried to develop the archaeological sources based on the policy of versatile preservation and of usage within the context of urban planning activities for the first time in Turkey. The plan, one of the projects of the Ministry of Culture, aimed to bring together the work done in the previous periods and the interventions of local museums in a database. In the plan, new possibilities have been tried to contribute to the meaning and to the usage of archaeological remains in urban culture. However, due to insufficient and limited information, decisions regarding the conservation and the use of them could not be taken in the Plan. Therefore, it was concluded with a proposal to prepare a more comprehensive archaeological database (Tankut, Buluç and Tuna, 2006, pg 1-34).

Alpan, in her thesis in 2005; mentioned the importance of the integration of the ancient Roman Theatre near Ankara Castle, which was discovered during the construction of a public building and designated as a 1st degree archaeological site. She mentioned that no excavation and design project was made for the theatre and its surroundings in those years, and that the area turned into a waste land that spoiled the environment (Alpan, 2005, pg 72).

Within the scope of the law numbered 5366, Ankara Historical City Centre (Ulus and its surroundings) has been declared as the "renewal area" as of 2004. The area, whose conservation plan deemed appropriate under the authority of the Conservation Board; includes some of the areas such as the Roman Bath, Ankara historical city centre renewal area, Ankara Castle and Hamamönü District, Ismetpaşa Urban Transformation Area, Atıfbey-Hıdırlıktepe urban transformation area. Within the framework of the protocol signed between the Metropolitan Municipality and the General Directorate of Cultural Heritage and Museums, expropriation works started in 2009 in this area. The "Roman

Theater and Archeopark/ Open Air Museum Project", whose restoration and landscaping being initiated by the Metropolitan Municipality, is planned to be added to the world cultural heritage in 2021 (https://www.ankara.bel.tr/haberler/roma-tiyatrosu-gun-isigina-cikiyor, 2021).

The Ankara Roman Bath, which was unearthed during the excavations in 1931-1938, is one of the important areas in the historical city centre of Ulus. As a result of the work done, Ankara Roman Bath, which has an important place in terms of urban archaeological heritage, has been turned into an open-air museum.

In recent years, archaeological remains revealed by urban infrastructure have revealed the importance of urban archaeology. The following inferences have been made from these implementations;

- Urban archaeology is perceived as rescue excavations rather than a tool for understanding the formation and maintenance of city.
- Many problems such as detection-registration problems in archaeological sites in cities, lack of communication in institutional relations, legal inadequacies, and lack of expert in urban archaeology practices, lack of interaction is still on the agenda.
- Lack of a detailed inventory of archaeological sites in cities causes archaeological sites not to be evaluated before the planning and project work done by the public or private sector.
- The prolongation of the excavation time is considered as both economic and temporal loss, and it is seen that the requirements of science and technique are ignored.

2.5. Evaluation

In this section, the beginning and development of the concept of cultural heritage in the world and in our country from the early periods to the present day is explained by examining the legal and institutional evolution. While the understanding of cultural heritage dealt with only major monuments in the past, the great destructions caused by the world wars and the industrial development since the 1950s revealed the need for the renewal of cities and revealed that this renewal should be comprehensive. It showed that the lives of people are not independent from the environment in which they live and work

and that today's cultural understanding is related to the values, needs and the development of the society.

In the 1930s, conservation studies, which included a single building scale, revealed the necessity of protecting these areas together with their surroundings with the emergence of archaeological sites in cities. The necessity of integrated protection of archaeological sites, which started with the 1964 Venice Charter with their surroundings, studies carried out in the 1980s revealed the necessity of evaluating these areas as multi-disciplinary areas. The legislation, conventions and statutes signed drew attention to the fact that archaeological sites in the cities are under threat due to construction. A legal framework has been established to guide the government's policies and studies in these areas. It was emphasized that the archaeological sites in the cities should be excluded from the nature of rescue excavations and should be protected by integrating them into planning processes and these areas are multi-layered areas.While the importance of archeology and planning cooperation is emphasized in these studies, archaeological sites in cities are defined as an interdisciplinary field of study that requires the participation of archaeologists, planners, architects and, when necessary, experts from different fields.

In Turkey, studies in archaeological sites in cities have already started from the first years of the republic. Roman Baths-Ankara excavations and Agora-Izmir excavations can be given as examples of these studies. Our Country has included the principles related to the protection of cultural heritage internationally in its laws. International studies state that archaeological assets should be protected by being integrated into planning processes. The legislation in our country also supports this situation. Although studies have been carried out and plan decisions have been made to integrate the archaeological sites into the city, it is seen that the implementation is quite flexible and the desired results cannot be achieved due to various reasons.

Today, as historical city centres are under the pressure of development, there are problems in the protection of archaeological sites in these cities. Although many problems such as detection-registration problems in archaeological sites in cities, lack of communication in institutional relations, legal inadequacies, lack of expert in urban archaeology practices, lack of interaction between institutions were mentioned in scientific studies conducted in the 1990s, many of these problems continue to be on the agenda today. Urban archaeology in Turkey is perceived as rescue excavations rather than a tool for understanding the formation and maintenance of city. The division of archaeological sites into site degrees of the principle resolution numbered 658, which is

included in the laws of our country, causes the archaeological sites to have a fragmented structure. Although the principle resolution numbered 702 suggests that multi-layered cities can be defined as urban archaeology, these areas are mostly defined as 3rd degree archaeological sites. This situation also affects the integration projects.

To summarize, there is a comprehensive legislation on the protection of archaeological sites in the cities in our country. However, there are many problems during the implementation phase. The knowledge and skills of many branches of science are needed in the archaeological sites in cities. There is a need for a lot of technical knowledge and technology regarding the conditions of finding, extracting, storing and displaying of the archaeological remains. The most important reason for the problems encountered in the protection of archaeological sites in the historical cities today is the lack of a detailed inventory of archaeological sites in cities. This deficiency limits the determination of site decisions. The lack of communication between institutions and the lack of urban archaeology experts also cause damage in these areas. It causes archaeological sites not to be evaluated before the planning and project work done by the public or private sector. Archaeological sites are encountered at the implementation phases of various investments and investments are often continued. Considering the studies carried out, it is seen that in our country, which does not have enough experience in the process, scientific facts are replaced by economic facts. In this context, the prolongation of the excavation time is considered as both economic and temporal loss, and it is seen that the requirements of science and technique are ignored. The fact that conservation plans are defined by the law shows that the plans to be made in archaeological sites focus on the approach of integrating these areas into planning processes. When looking at the legal framework, it is seen that the content contains the planning concepts; while considering the planning practices, it is seen that these plans cannot be integrated with the upper scale plan decisions. Master Plans and Implementation Plans make decisions on the existing and development areas around the archaeological sites, the archaeological sites are left without any decision.

CHAPTER 3

AN INTEGRATION OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES INTO PLANNING PROCESS IN EXEMPLARY PRACTICES

In this chapter, integration of archaeological sites into planning process examples from different sites is examined. European Code of Good Practice: "Archaeology and The Urban Project" prepared for the European countries and the "Planning Policy Guidance 16", which was prepared for England, were examined because they provide effective communication between planning authorities, property owners, developers, archaeologists and provide solutions to integrate archaeological sites in cities into every stage of the planning process. The guides developed for the city of Bath and the city of London, which is one of the historical cities determined within the scope of PPG 16, have been examined. As an example, in Turkey, in the Side Ancient City conservation plan studies it was examined. This sample, has been analysed that provide effective communication between planning authorities, property owners, developers, archaeologists, the integration of archaeological sites into the planning process is well implemented, and in terms of being the first and most important example in Turkey. In the light of these examples, the aim is to develop recommendations for archaeological sites in cities of Turkey and Iskele (Urla) and utilize these experiences in the case study of Iskele (Urla).

3.1. Urban Archaeological Heritage in Europe

After the Second World War, changes are observed in urban centres in Europe. This change brought along the concept of urban archaeology. Urban archaeology; is a discipline that focuses on urban intervention areas. Successful implementation examples of this concept, which emerged in Europe, are encountered in Europe. European countries developed their methods on a national scale and adopted the internationally accepted Convention for the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage as a reference.

With the increasing emphasis on archaeological remains in the city in international documents, charters, conferences, and development plans (especially in the UK), terms related to the functions and meanings of these sites in the urban have also emerged. Terms such as accessibility, cohabitation, enhancement, exploitation, incorporation, integration,

interpretation, presentation, and preservation in situ are the most commonly used terms for evaluating these areas in urban contexts.

Papageorgiou mentioned integration in 1995. According to Papageorgiou, the problem of integrating the urban heritage in the complex townscape and the variety of functions of city life has not been sufficiently investigated. He states that there has been little interdisciplinary research in this field. He also states that the connections and interdependent relations among the study of ancient settlements, archaeological investigations, the tasks of contemporary town planning and dealing with tourism, as well as the cultural re-evaluation of the ancient heritage are very rarely examined (PAPAGEORGIOU, 1995, pg preface). In the Management Guidelines for World Heritage Sites, it is stated that the conservation of cultural and natural heritage is an important part of modern socio-economic planning and development. Especially with regard to World Heritage sites, the importance of making a realistic and critical assessment of each site in its physical, cultural and social context is emphasized. It is also stated that this assessment should take into consideration the resource's cultural values and the possibility of achieving appropriate protection, integration and improvement of these values in the wider socio-economic context (Feilden and Jokilehto, 1993, pg 60)

The European Code of Good Practice, Archaeology and the Urban Project are organized in 2000. According to this project, it is mentioned the conservation and presentation of archaeological remains is also a part of the approach to urban organization and through innovative planning and architectural solutions, their functional or symbolic reuse can play a part an important role in contemporary design (European Code of Good Practice, 2000). The integration of archaeology is described and importance of integrating the archaeological work into the design, construction and conservation strategy for the development is emphasized in the code.

The European Commission's work plan for the key action 'City of Tomorrow and Cultural Heritage' carried out work on European cultural heritage. Firstly; in 2004 organized SUIT project. In the SUIT project (Sustainable Development of Urban Historical Areas through an Active Integration within Towns) in the scope of the key action, "Integrating Cultural Heritage into the Living City" is accepted as the title. The main objective of the SUIT project is to promote the use of Environmental Impact Assessment and Strategic Environmental Assessment procedures as a way to foster long-term active conservation of urban fragments (SUIT, 2004, pg 18). Within the scope of this project is mentioned active conservation. It is said the aim of active conservation

strategies would be precisely to achieve better integration of urban heritage within the rest of the town, to generate the investment, local development and citizens' involvement needed to conserve it from a sustainable perspective (SUIT, 2004, pg 12). Another project is The APPEAR Project, organized in 2005. This project has its particular emphasis on archaeological remains in the urban context. The project aims at all necessary actions such as to conserve, integrate and enhance archaeological remains in cities to make them available to the public within the framework of local development. It aims to identify methods to carry out successful integration within towns, together with good conservation of the archaeological remains and their presentation to the public (APPEAR, 2005, pg 4). For this, the project is remarked that the importance of expertise from stakeholders coming from diverse backgrounds and working in different fields.

According to Tankut, integration should be considered in two stages. The first is the integration of the archaeological sites into the physical urban environment with their integration to planning studies. Planning policies should include principles that will conserve and prevent archaeological sites from being destroyed or damaged. Within groups of city and regional planners, there should be archaeologists and consultants. The active role of the archaeologist in archaeology and urban development, planner, archaeologist and practitioner interaction should be underlined. Especially this triple interaction is important in plan changes. Another integration is the integration of archaeological sites with citizens. In this respect, it is important to ensure accessibility. While providing this urban service to the public, care should be taken not to spoil the originality of the archaeological sites and their immediate surroundings. Pollution and poorly controlled tourism activities should be prevented. These areas should be protected against the negative effects of construction. It should be ensured that the people embrace and protect this heritage by creating public awareness and impact. It has been stated that urban archaeology is an urban reality; it must integrate with the city, participate in urban life, contribute to urban data and be adopted by the citizens (Tankut, 1991, pg 20-25).

In 'Report on the Situation of Urban Archaeology in Europe' Tuna highlights the need of archaeological remains in Turkey to be integrated into the planning processes. He mentions that in-situ conservation is important in understanding the history of cities, and that urban archaeology is important for learning the historical background of our cities. He states that in the current situation, the insufficiency of studies within the urban fabric prevents the public from contacting their urbanization history. He mentions that these places should be integrated into city life and planning processes (Tuna, 1999, pg 227).

Above, international and national studies on how to integrate urban archaeological sites into planning processes have been examined. Integration of archaeological sites in cities to planning processes is of great importance in terms of urban conservation and planning.

3.1.1. European Code of Good Practice: Archaeology and The Urban Project

In 1992, the member States, who revised the European Convention on the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage known as the “Malta Convention”, reminded us that the archaeological heritage is necessary to learn about human history but that it is at risk. The archaeological heritage had to be protected and reflected in city and country planning and cultural development policies. The programs for the enhancement of the cultural heritage agreed in Malta in 1992 were to include the comparison of experiences; such a program was directed specifically at urban archaeology. The reports have been prepared to present the state of urban archaeology in European countries. This situation has been a breaking point for the development of the concept of urban archaeology. As a result, "A European Code of Good Practice" was approved in March 2000 by a group of experts who advised The Council of Europe's Committee on Cultural Heritage on the needs of urban archaeology (European Code of Good Practice, 2000).

While close and continuous voluntary cooperation is recommended among all participants to achieve quality results with this project, its purpose is not only to study the structure and evolution of the city but also to measure its social and cultural development. With the code of good practice, it is emphasized that to bring urban archaeology to the fore, it is necessary to consider it as an indispensable dynamic in urban development strategies and to use innovative approaches of planning and architecture in integrating the finds into urban life. The Code of Good Practice aims to enhance the conservation of European urban archaeological heritage by facilitating cooperation between planners, archaeologists and public authorities. As explained below, Good Practice rules offer many areas where cooperation between all parties in the urban project can be easily achieved (European Code of Good Practice, 2000).

The Role of Public Authorities and Planners

- They should consider the importance of the urban archaeological heritage for both the community residents and visitors as a whole.
- They should develop strategies for preserving archaeological remains in situ.
- They must adopt approaches where the archaeological heritage can contribute to the identity of the city and its future evolution.
- Since the archaeological heritage is also the historical topography of the city, planning studies should take into account the archaeological data.
- Planners should do their work in such a way that they do not destroy the archaeological heritage, as their decisions can irreversibly affect the archaeological heritage.
- Planners should take into account archaeology in their work.
- Before planners make decisions affecting the Archaeological heritage, they must obtain archaeological data.
- They should take appropriate measures to reconcile archaeology with the relevant needs of development plans.
- Planners should take steps to explain to the public and developers why the urban archaeological heritage is important, create educational, informative, negotiation processes that specify why money should be spent on conservation or research of the urban archaeological heritage, and increase collaboration among participants (European Code of Good Practice, 2000).

The Role of Architects and Developers

- They should obtain information and inventory of archaeological values in the projects they will make in cities.
- Unless there are clearly defined research grounds for excavation and such research is not fully funded, it should prefer to in-situ conservation rather than excavation for archaeological deposits.
- They should develop an approach that integrates archaeological work with the design, construction and conservation strategies of the urban project.
- They should organize both adequate time and financial support archaeological studies.
- They should develop an approach to exhibit the obtained archaeological finds on site and integrate them with new works.

- They should fully consider the need for important scientific and popular publications as an essential part of the excavation costs.
- They should follow up whether the records and reports have reached the appropriate institutions.
- They should support the media coverage, take into account the archaeological and historical context when naming the discoveries made, and pay attention to the display of archaeological discoveries in or near the structure.
- They should work in collaboration with the archaeologist and share every phase of the project so that the archaeological input is properly integrated (European Code of Good Practice, 2000).

The Role of Archaeologists

- At the earliest possible stage of the emergence of zoning. They should provide the developer and other relevant authorities with the necessary information and advice on the assessments required to determine the level, character and significance of archaeological remains and deposits.
- Unless there are clearly defined research grounds for excavation and such research is not fully funded, it should prefer to in-situ conservation rather than excavation for archaeological deposits.
- It should aware that archaeological remains add value to the development by contributing to the overall concept and architectural design.
- The standards, timelines and costs of archaeological studies should be determined by written agreements. The archaeologist should adopt the understanding that archaeological work is part of a larger project and that the archaeologist is part of the project team.
- They should assist in integrating important structural remains into the development process.
- They should assist the planning authorities and developer, in any displays or other publicity.
- They should provide ensure that archaeological movable objects, records and reports are deposited with appropriate institutions.
- In case of any dispute, it should seek solutions with national and regional institutions.

- Timely and fully should share the results of unexpected discoveries revealed during the excavation with the planning authorities and developer. Any press release should be made jointly or in agreement with the project team. It should inform the project team about the effects of media potential and implications of any discoveries.
- They must ensure that the results of the archaeological study are properly published within an acceptable time frame (European Code of Good Practice, 2000).

With this model prepared by the Council of Europe, while defining the relationship model of the partners of the process, policies to increase interdisciplinary cooperation were also developed. These policies, the concept of preserving archaeological remains in-situ were prioritized. While the protection of the archaeological heritage is determined as the primary goal of urban archaeological studies, an understanding that includes project practitioners, process actors and high-level authorities is also present to solve any problems that may arise during the implementation.

3.1.2. Guide Examples of Urban Archaeological Heritage in United Kingdom

The United Kingdom, which started a new era in the 1990s to protect the archaeological sites, presented examples of practices that created a good dialogue between the administrative and legal frameworks and actors. In these examples, methods were developed to integrate archaeological sites in cities into the planning process. This understanding, which was adopted by different countries in the following years, is the management and guidance process of urban archaeological heritage; it can be defined as a very effective method for directing new investment demands in historical city centres.

Planning Policy Guidance 16: Archaeology and Planning (PPG-16)

'Planning Policy Guidance 15: Planning and Historic Environment' (PPG 15) and 'Planning Policy Guidance 16: Archaeology and Planning' (PPG 16), published in the United Kingdom in 1990 and 1994, for the solution of conservation and development problems, are important documents supporting the practice of urban archaeology. In these documents, a legal definition has been made to the relations between archaeology, historical environment and planning, and the effects of different actors such as planning

institutions, private entrepreneurs and conservation institutions on public interest are shown (PPG15-16, 1990).

PPG 16 has been focused on as it defines general strategies for the integration of archaeological resources into every stage of the planning process and is a model of complete guidance on Archaeology and Planning.

It aims to develop policies, both nationally and locally, to balance the conservation-use of urban archaeological sites and integrate them into urban development. The guidance, which sets out its policy on archaeological remains and how they should be preserved or recorded both in an urban setting and in the countryside, also suggests the handling of archaeological remains and discoveries under the development plan and control systems, including the weight to be given to them in planning decisions and the use of planning conditions (PPG 16, 1990 Para1).

Suggestions for addressing archaeological issues in the planning process are described in PPG 16 as follows.

Paragraph 15 and Paragraph 16 declare that:

"Paragraph 15; Development plans should reconcile the need for development with the interests of conservation including archaeology. Detailed development plans (ie local plans and unitary development plans) should include policies for the protection, enhancement and preservation of sites of archaeological interest and of their settings. The proposals map should define the areas and sites to which the policies and proposals apply. These policies will provide an important part of the framework for the consideration of individual proposals for development which effect archaeological remains and they will help guide developers preparing planning applications." (PPG 16, 1990)

"Paragraph 16; although the surviving numbers of archaeological remains are finite and irreplaceable, obviously not all of them are of equal importance. Planning authorities may therefore wish to base their detailed development plan policies and proposals on an evaluation of the archaeological remains in their area. Archaeological remains identified and scheduled as being of national importance should normally be earmarked in development plans for preservation. Authorities should bear in mind that not all nationally important remains meriting preservation will necessarily be scheduled; such remains and, in appropriate circumstances, other unscheduled archaeological remains of more local importance, may also be identified in development plans as particularly worthy of preservation." (PPG 16, 1990)

(Other substances of the Guidance can be found in Appendix A.)

Within the scope of the guidance; In London, all shire counties maintain Sites and Monuments Records (SMRs). These staffed by at least one professional officer, usually employed by the County Council. Non-metropolitan District Councils employ archaeological staff within their planning departments. Planning authorities make full use of the expertise of County Archaeological Officers or their equivalents (PPG 16, 1990).

The evaluation of archaeological remains according to their importance and degree of protection is very important for planning authorities. It has been identified as a well-established model for planning practices where local planning authorities are aware of a real and specific threat to an archaeological site known as a result of the potential use of permitted development rights (PPG 16, 1990).

The stages of planning applications on archaeological remains are summarized under the following sub-headings. According to the Guidance;

- Early consultation between developers and planning authorities at an early stage:

Developers should include an evaluation of whether the site decisions are known or whether they will contain archaeological remains before the planning application. This is part of the research.

- Field Evaluation:

The planning authority requests an archaeological site assessment before any decision on the planning application is taken. This evaluation, which is quite different from archaeological excavation, is a fast and inexpensive practice that includes ground surveys and small-scale trial trenching. These ground surveys should be carried out by a professional archaeology organization or archaeologist.

- Consultations by Planning Authorities:

Planning authorities should seek archaeological advice from the County Archaeological Officer or equivalent that wish to consult local museums and archaeological units and societies and must be aware of the nature and significance of the archaeological site and its setting.

- Arrangements for Representation by Record Including Funding:

Planning authorities should not include in their development plans policies requiring developers to finance archaeological works in return for the grant of planning permission (PPG 16, 1990).

Additionally; within the scope of guidance, where nationally important archaeological remains, whether scheduled or not, and their settings, are affected by proposed development there is a presumption in favour of their physical preservation.

The case for the preservation of archaeological remains is assessed on the individual value of each case, taking into account the archaeological policies in detailed development plans, together with all other relevant policies and material considerations.

The legal and administrative structure in the United Kingdom prioritizes keeping the entire process under control, not victimizing any party, and preserving and highlighting urban archaeological site. Historical cities are determined. It is recommended to prepare guidelines for these regions. In this context, the guides prepared for London and Baht regions were examined.

3.1.2.1. Archaeology Guidance in London, Planning Advice Note 3

It is envisaged to produce archaeological guides of the regions determined within the scope of Planning Policy Guidance-PPG-16 in England. In this context, this study, which shows the guidance to be followed for the archaeological studies conducted in the city of London, covers all stages of the archaeological study such as assessment, evaluation, geotechnical researches that may affect the archaeological remains, archaeological research, recording and excavation, post-excavation studies, and finally publication and archiving. The guidance based on advice set out in Planning Policy Guidance 16 (PPG16) and policy in the Corporation of London Unitary Development Plan (UDP), 2002. The guidance is prepared by the English Heritage Greater London Archaeology Advisory Service. The general functioning process of the archaeological guidance is shaped within the framework of the upper scale decision from PPG-16 but differs where recommendations specific to the City of London are relevant (Archaeology Guidance in London, Planning Advice Note 3).

Archaeological remains should be evaluated in the planning process as follows:

Conservation of monuments or their environments is an important aspect of their planning practices. It is stated that developers and local authorities should take into account that archaeological considerations should be addressed from the beginning of the development control process. It is stated that when nationally important archaeological remains are affected by the proposed development, whether planned or not, the priority should be to protect them physically. Where archaeologically important remains are found, local authorities expect the developers to present the results of the assessments and evaluations as part of the implementation of these sites. It has been stated that the

application cannot be determined without the relevant archaeological information (PPG 16, 1990).

The Corporation of London Unitary Development Plan (UDP) is mentioned; planning applications involving excavation or groundwork in areas with archaeological potential should be accompanied by an archaeological assessment and evaluation of the site including impact of the proposed development (Archaeology Guidance in London, Planning Advice Note 3).

The Guidance consists of two parts. The first part includes the stages of;

- Archaeological Assessment
- Evaluation
- Post Excavation and Updated Project Design Reports
- Archaeological Publication
- Preservation of Archaeological Remains in-situ

While forming above stages, the Standards and Practices in Archaeological Fieldwork are determined within the scope of the second part.

- The first part; within the scope of archaeological assessment, a report is prepared by archaeologists, including how long the study will take, cost, and restrictions to be imposed on the construction site. This report is called a desk-based assessment report.
- In the Evaluation section, the methods following the desk-based assessment reports are followed. With the help of the multi-directional urban archaeological database, drilling studies for archaeological research in the field and field evaluation are carried out.
- The evaluation report prepared by considering all factors also prevents the making of irreversible mistakes. In the Post Excavation & Updated Project Design Reports stage, information is given on the publication format of the report, which will be prepared after the archaeological examination, and how to do archiving.
- Another important part is Archaeological Publication. In this section, the terms of the publication format for the publication of the results of the study and how often the publication should be disseminated is emphasized.

- Finally, within the scope of Preservation of Archaeological Remains in-situ; examination of past studies emphasizes the necessity of examining all kinds of materials including preserved archaeological remains.

In the second part of the guide; the Standards & Practice in Archaeological Fieldwork is determined. Within the scope of the guidance, the methods including the topics listed below are applied.

- Written scheme of investigation
- Fieldwork
- Site preparation
- Trench preparation & archaeological evaluation
- Excavation technique
- Preservation in-situ
- Recording of standing structures
- Survey and geotechnical investigations
- Access and safety
- Monitoring
- Unexpected discoveries
- Public accessibility
- Recording systems
- Treatment of finds and samples
- Scientific dating and analysis
- Finds treatment
- Post-excavation programme and performance indicators
- Reports & Archives Arrangements for archive deposition
- Integrity of archaeological archives
- Temporary storage
- Contents of archive
- Security copying
- Access to archives
- Publication and dissemination of results

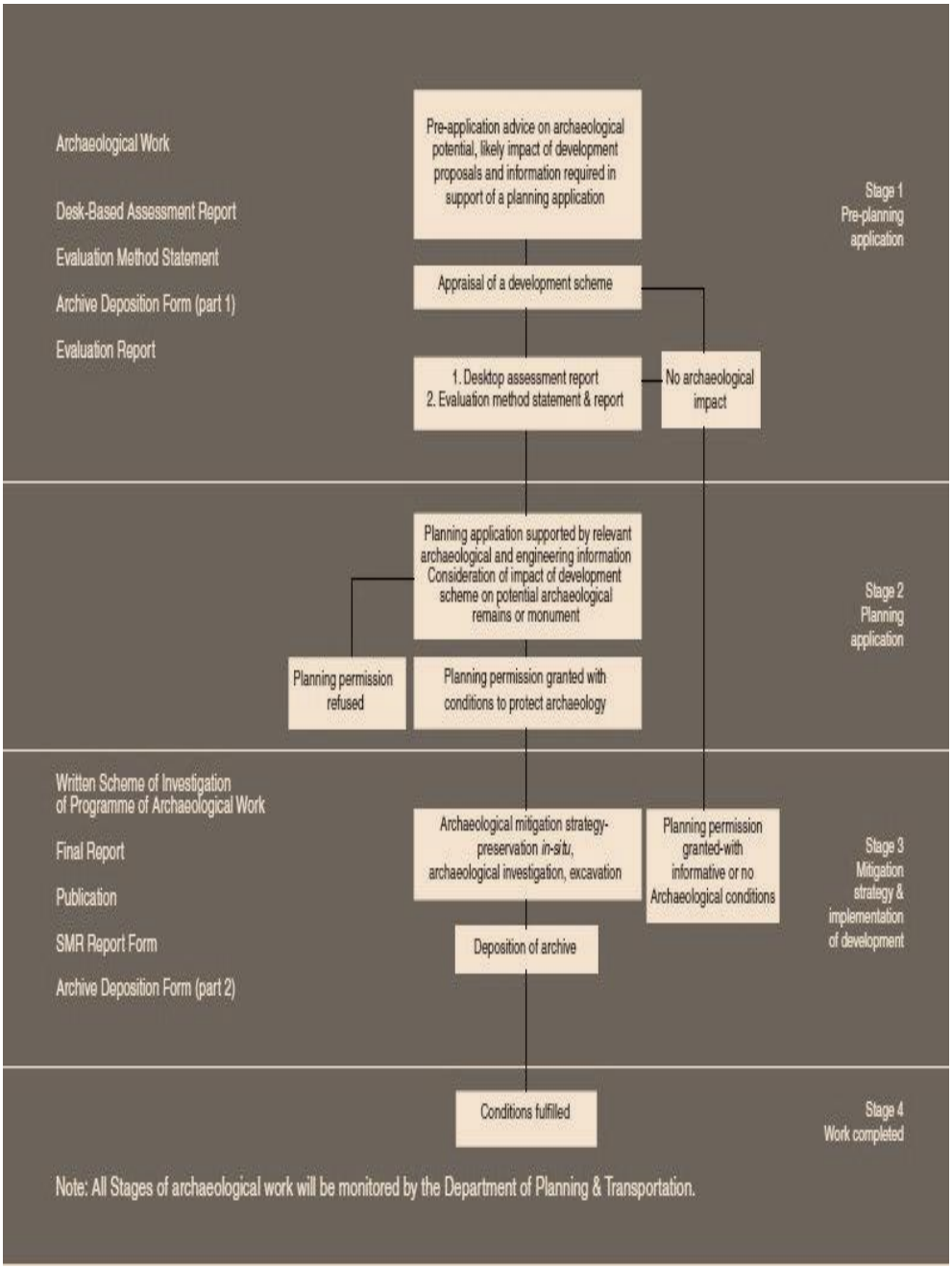

Figure 3. 1. All Stages of Guidance

(Source: Archaeology Guidance, Planning Advice Note 3)

As shown in Figure 3.1; in the first step of the guidance, whose operation process consists of four steps, Pre-Planning Application is defined, suggestions for establishing urban archaeological databases and setting standards with evaluation reports are developed.

The second step is to determine the operating standards of the planning process, and to obtain the necessary planning permits, to determine the development schemes that will allow potential archaeological remains and the monuments to participate in the planning process and to make cost calculations.

In the third step; Strategies to ensure that archaeological remains are preserved in-situ and that archaeological excavations are carried out without damaging the existing tissue are expected to be developed. In addition, the need to record archaeological remains-finds in the urban archaeological database is emphasized.

In the last step, the study is concluded and the dissemination of the finds takes place.

Figure 3.2. Medieval Boss Lane, Millennium Bridge, MOLAS
(Source: Archaeology Guidance, Planning Advice Note 3)

This guidance, in essence, adopts the principle of ensuring communication between investors and architects, archaeologists, planners and authorities, and protection by keeping archaeological sites alive. This guide, who aims to involve all relevant actors in the studies in urban archaeological areas, has adopted an integrated approach for urban dynamics and archaeological sites.

3.1.2.2. Archaeology in Bath and North East Somerset Supplementary Planning Guidance

The purpose of the City of Bath Management Plan was determined as the preparation of a framework to protect the cultural heritage assets of the Bath World Heritage Site. The purpose of this guidance provides more detailed information and guidance on archaeology and planning. It also examines the processes and procedures required to ensure that a sustainable approach to the management of the historic environment is adopted (Archaeology in Bath and North East Somerset Supplementary Planning Guidance, 2004).

Although a method for the management and orientation of archaeological sites is developed within the Bath City Management Plan, Bath and North West Somerset Holistic Planning Guidance has also determined the roadmap and contents of the studies to be directed and administered at archaeological sites. This guidance argues that the work to be done in the archaeological sites in the city should be carried out as part of the planning process. Within the scope of the guidance, the Bath and North East Somerset Sites and Monuments Record (SMR) are held in digital form in a database. This database is used as the basis for archaeological and historic environment advice for the planning policy, development control and other council services. It is open to access for national organisations, developers and their agents, academic researchers, college students and local people seeking information on the district's past. Guidance-related methods and procedures are developed in line with Planning Policy Guidance (PPG-16) recommendations. According to the guidance, there are three main steps to control archaeological developments.

Appraisal; An initial appraisal of a site's archaeological potential by the District's Archaeological Officer using the Sites and Monuments Record and another historic environment information

Assessment; Desk-top assessment and/or field evaluation to provide detailed site-specific information on archaeological deposits, sites and monuments to inform the planning process

Mitigation; Options for the mitigation of the impact of development on the archaeological resource ranging from a recommendation to refuse through to a condition requiring archaeological recording (Archaeology in Bath and North East Somerset Supplementary Planning Guidance, 2004).

After all available information is evaluated and compiled; a report is prepared describing all these results. As a result of this report, the impact of development on archaeological remains is evaluated. Depending on the evaluation results, three options are recommended for the protection of archaeological values:

'Preservation in situ: By refusal (option 1)

Preservation in situ: Design solutions (option 2)

Preservation by record' (option 3)

(Archaeology in Bath and North East Somerset Supplementary Planning Guidance pg.16)

Table 3.1. Typical Archaeology Investigation

Local Planning Authority	**Archaeological Contractor**	**Specialists**
Design brief circulated	Specification produced	Input for specialists
Specification approved		
	Commencement of investigation	
	Removal of overburden/ site clearance	
Monitoring excavations	Excavation and sampling	Specialist visits and involvement
	Completion of site investigations	
	Site handed over to developer	

(cont. on next page)

Table 3.1. (cont.)

	Start of post-excavation assessment	Specialist assessment of environmental data
	Preparation of site narrative, plans, sections, matrices	Specialist assessment reports
	Assessment report	
Archaeological official attendance	Post-excavation assessment meeting	Specialist attendance
	Post-excavation analysis	
	Archive and publication	

(Source: Archaeology in Bath and North East Somerset Supplementary Planning Guidance, 2004)

The Bath and North West Somerset Integrated Planning Guide, which emerged as part of international conservation efforts in the process of protecting and directing urban archaeological sites, is an application tool developed with the effects of international scale decisions. In the guide, it was tried to develop feasible methods for the solution of the problems experienced during the implementation phase.

3.3. Conservation of Side Ancient City, Turkey

Figure 3.3. Location of Side (Manavgat)

(Source: Google Earth, 2021)

Side is a peninsula located 70 km from Antalya city centre and 7 km from Manavgat District. Side, whose date of establishment is not known clearly, is one of the most important port cities of Pamphylia region.

Figure 3.4. Borders of the Side Neighbourhood (Manavgat)
(Source: Google Earth, 2021)

It came under the domination of the Lydian Kingdom and then the Persians in the 6th century B.C. After Persian and Macedonian domination, it has gained independence in the late Hellenistic Period. Later, which came under domination Roman, Side also became the administrative centre of the region. The city continued to develop in the Early Byzantine Period. During the Arab invasions, which negatively affected trade in the Mediterranean in the 7th century, it lost importance and has abandoned in the 13th century after the Seljuks took possession of the region. At the end of the 19th century, some of the Turkish families coming from Crete were settled in Side and this place was named "Selimiye Village". The settlement later became a town, taking the name Side again (Altun, 2020, pg 21-22).

In 1968, the first step towards the development of tourism was taken. The Ministry of Tourism and Information which as it was then known, organized the Side and Tourism Planning International Project Competition to create a “Touristic Urbanization Model”. With this competition, it is aimed to create a guidance that will lead the way for planners and investors and to obtain a project that preserves the existing historical remains and

values in the ancient city of Side and brings solutions suitable for the region (Çubuk, 2013, pg 7).

This initiative, Turkey's Mediterranean coast in the direction of opening the mass tourism is considered as the first important step. In addition, Side is the first initiative in Turkey in terms of planning the ancient city, organizing and developing the environment that shows historical and natural features, and integrating it with new urban functions within the planning study (Alparslan and Ortaçeşme, 2009, pg 173).

The complex, which is planned for the competition area of approximately 35 square kilometres, extending from Manavgat Stream to Kumköy on the coast and including the Manavgat district behind, has a bed capacity of 14,000. Side Ancient City was also planned as the main attraction centre with social and cultural functions. In this Centre, guiding principles have been introduced with an understanding based on continuity for the protection of the elements that make up the archaeological landscape in the Ancient City. The 1/1000 scaled "Side Ancient City Conservation Plan" title, prepared with these principles in 1974, and has been changed to "Conservation Plan" by the High Council of Real Estate and Antiquities (Figure 3.4). This plan was the first Conservation Plan realized in the country. The term Conservation Plan is also included in all subsequent Conservation Plans. It is still used today.

Along with the plan, a "building bylaws" was prepared as the Provisions Project (Urban Design Guidance). "Side Ancient City Conservation Plan" at the suggestion of the Turkey National Committee, took part in the catalogue in the 1975 European Architectural Heritage Year Campaign. It was exhibited as an example of a Conservation Plan from Turkey in the Amsterdam Congress in 1975.

Two important conservation zones are designated in this plan for conservation;

1. First Zone; it is the “PRIMARY REGION TO BE PROTECTED” where the ancient city centre and archaeological remains are intertwined (Figure 3.5). In this region, it has been proposed and planned to remove the houses that are not compatible with the archaeological landscape on the archaeological site and to settle the people of these houses in the Kumköy development area in the west. However, for various reasons, it was planned as "New Selimiye settlement" in the western necropolis area just adjacent to the Ancient City, instead of Kumköy.

2. Second Zone; it is the "EXTENDED PROTECTED ZONE" that includes the necropolis and agricultural areas and other surrounding areas and actually takes the Ancient City under protection (Figure 3.6) (Çubuk, 2013, pg 8-9).

Figure 3.5. Side Ancient City Conservation Plan

(Source: Çubuk, 2013, pg 7)

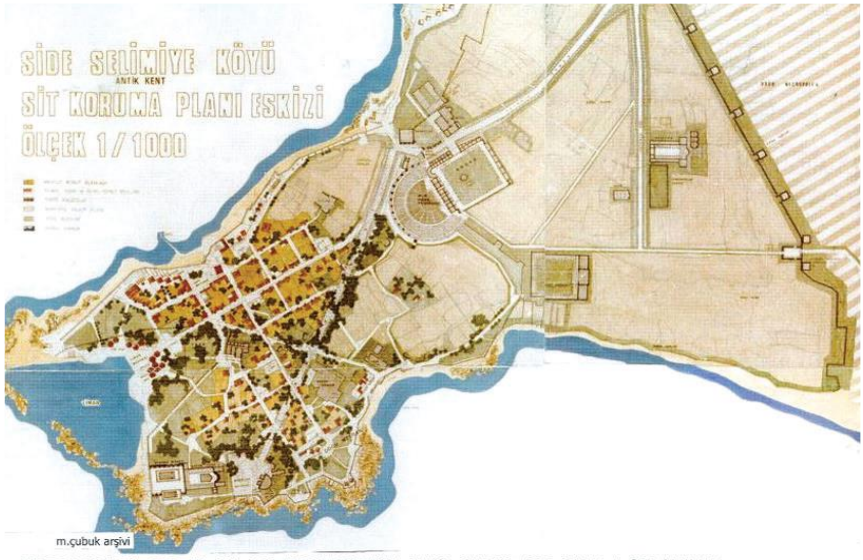

Figure 3.6. Ancient Side Conservation Project Exhibited at the Amsterdam Congress

(Source: Çubuk, 2013, pg 7)

In the planning approach of the project, Side is considered as a lower part of the Antalya coastline and relations with the upper region are established in a way that feeds each other. While the said relations were established, the project was not designed as a purely coastal arrangement or a touristic plan. Side and its surroundings have been handled with many pieces, each of which has integrity in itself. Thus, the project has emerged as a large organization that includes cultural, natural, archaeological, social and economic diversity. It is the revitalization of tourist complexes and domestic tourism that can serve the target audience tourism. The project includes measures to facilitate development by creating private housing areas in the region where private ownership is predominant. Although most of the land was expropriated, some political-bureaucratic obstacles were encountered and none of the phases of the project could be realized. Tourism facility areas have been proposed on the coastline of the Manavgat river. (Alpaslan and Ortaçeşme, 2009, pg 174).

The years of 1985-1990, the 1/25.000 scaled Eastern Antalya Structure Plan was prepared to form the basis of the planning studies in the region. Side 1/5.000 scale Master Plan was approved on 30.09.1991, and 1/1.000 scale Implementation Plans were approved on 10.12.1996. Side Master Plan, which was approved in 1991, was changed by Side Municipality on 09.03.1999 as a result of the revisions made in 1/5.000 and 1/1.000 scaled zoning plans, and in case of construction of a tourism facility, the building heights have been increased from 6.50 m (two floors) to 9.50 m. (three floors). In this way, it was made possible to transform the secondary housing areas to be transformed into tourism facilities. 1/5.000 scaled Manavgat Master Plan was made in 2005 based on the Eastern Antalya Structure Plan (Alpaslan and Ortaçeşme, 2009, pg 174).

After many revised plan studies, with the decision of the Antalya Cultural Heritage Preservation Regional Council dated 03.2013 and numbered 1497, "Ancient Side Revised Conservation Plan" was approved. It was also approved by the Ministry of Culture and Tourism on 21.01.2014.

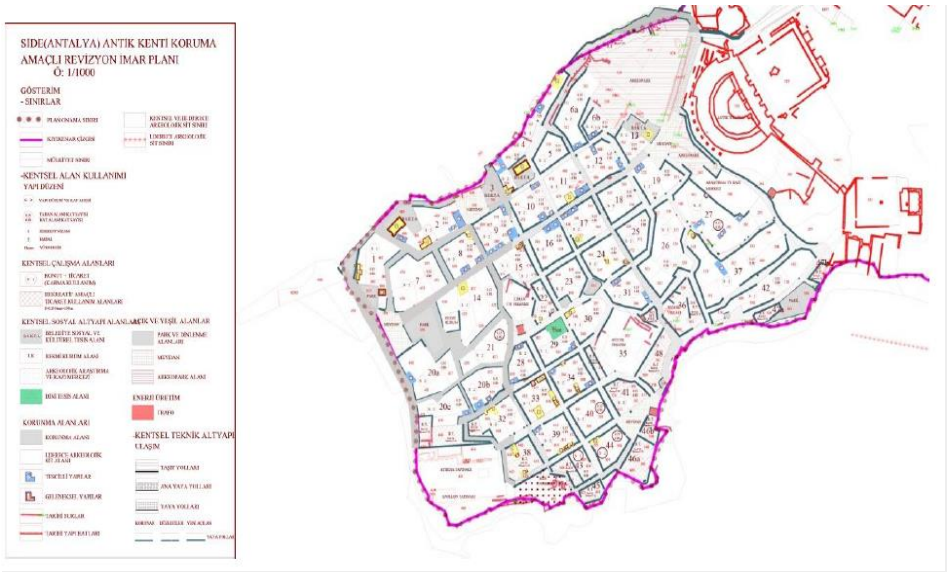

Figure 3.7. Side Ancient City Revised Conservation Plan in 2014 (Manavgat Municipality)

(Source: Kaynaş, 2018, pg 72)

In the Project of Transformation of Side Ancient City with Conservation Plan, it is aimed,

- To ensure that the traditional texture and the ancient city are preserved together with the conservation plan realization,
- To prevent the destruction of the ancient city and illegal construction,
- To create the awareness that the few and qualified buildings suitable for the cultural texture will protect the region,
- To initiate the inclusion of the local people, NGOs and the public in the implementation process of the conservation development plan,
- To make a map and plan of the ancient city through drilling and scientific excavations,
- To carry out the underground scientific excavation of the city with analysis, synthesis and interpretation,
- Preserving the tangible and intangible heritage within the tourism protection relationship (Altun, 2020, pg 23).

In this area where tourism pressure is intense and life continues together with the ancient city, a participatory process is carried out with an integrated conservation approach. Manavgat Municipality; It acts together with organizations such as; Museum

Directorate, Chamber of Architects, ÇEKÜL Foundation, Historical Cities Union and local NGOs (Altun, 2020 pg.23). The Municipality of Manavgat has come to the implementation stage in the planning of the area.

In Side, Ancient Side Urban Design Project and Conservation Plan studies were carried out in two stages: In the first stage, building demolitions were made on a plot basis with the cooperation of the municipality and the local people. In the second stage, at the end of these destructions, an arrangement was made to reveal the historical texture in Side. These studies aim at the planned transformation of the ancient city. These studies are based on revealing the ancient texture of the city with an integrated approach and participatory attitude of the local people. The Port Square, which also forms a stopping point for the coastal route connecting different cultural and historical areas, was arranged as an entrance and reception area. Terrace, park and recreation areas arrangements have been made. Archaeological studies have also been carried out in harmony with the city's tourism movement (Yerel Kimlik Dergisi 60, 2019, pg 30)

The remains were consolidated and repaired in line with expert reports. It was ensured that the remains were displayed in certain places using an open but mostly glass floor. In addition to these, the preservation and continuity of the Cretan culture has also been ensured (Altun, 2020, pg 23).

Figure 3.8. Presentation of Ancient Remains Using Glass Floor

(Source: Altun, 2020, pg 23)

3.4. Evaluation

In the European examples examined within the scope of the thesis, it is seen that the necessary legal and institutional structures have been established and that they have adopted a number of unique methods for the protection of archaeological assets and that they can stand out in some areas.

European Code of Good Practice: “Archaeology and the Urban Project”

- In order to evaluate the archaeological sites as an indispensable dynamic in urban development strategies, innovative planning and architectural solutions have been proposed.
- The code planners facilitated the cooperation between archaeologists and developers, and envisaged the coordinated and simultaneous work of actors and thus, it provided a solution to the authority confusion of archaeological sites.
- The importance of continuity in the management and guidance process of urban archaeological sites is emphasized. There is also an understanding that includes the timely intervention of all actors to solve the problems that may arise during the implementation.

PPG 16 has been developed in the UK. Strategies are defined for the integration of archaeological resources into every stage of the planning process. It has been proposed to develop both national and local policies to integrate archaeological sites in cities with urban development. Within the scope of PPG 16, the archaeological area management guides of the cities of London and Bath were reviewed. Within the scope of this guide, the "Sites and Monuments Records (SMRs) system, which emerged from the UK and spread throughout Europe with interaction in the process, was integrated into GIS applications, ensuring the full participation of archaeological data in planning.

Archaeology Guidance in London, Planning Advice Note 3

- The view of including archaeological sites in the planning process has been adopted.
- The process consists of two stages. In the first stage, planning principles are established by revealing the value of archaeological sites. In the second stage, application methods are developed within the framework of these principles.

- In-situ preservation is always a priority. Process-defining alternatives are produced in cases where in-situ preservation cannot be provided.
- Customized decisions are developed according to the local, regional, national or international importance of the archaeological remains.

Archaeology in Bath and North East Somerset Supplementary Planning Guidance

- Urban archaeological database is held in digital form. It is also open to access by national organisations, developers and their agents, academic researchers, college students and local people seeking information on the District's past.
- Studies in archaeological sites have been seen as part of the planning process.

As a result; in the international examples examined, it is seen that in-depth studies have been carried out to integrate archaeological sites in cities into the planning processes and many disciplines work together. It has been observed that a legal definition in the relationships between archaeology, the historical environment and planning were defined. Although our country includes the concept of urban archaeology in its laws, these areas have not been adopted as an interdisciplinary area of study. There are still many deficiencies in the integration of archaeological sites in cities, which have been on the agenda in our country since the 1990s, into planning processes.

In 1969, the Side and Its Surroundings Tourism Plan is important in terms of planned development goals and strategies in the country. With the studies resumed in the following years; the planned transformation of the ancient city was aimed at;

- The historical texture of the city was revealed with an integrated approach and the participatory attitude of the local people.
- Cooperation between the local governments (municipality, governorship, district governorship, university and private sector) was established.
- In addition, it was considered important to provide in-situ protection, which we have seen in examples from international and as the exhibition method, it is generally preferred to cover the floors with a glass surface.
- Studies were carried out to draw the map and plan of the ancient city with the drilling and scientific excavations.

CHAPTER 4

CASE STUDY: ISKELE (URLA)

This study is a fundamental contribution to the planning and conservation process aimed at ensuring better integration into the planning and conservation process of archaeological sites in Iskele (Urla). Iskele (Urla) has been chosen as a case study since it is an area that has been inhabited continuously since the early ages and now bears the traces of this uninterrupted settlement both underground and above ground and being in a city that develops day by day. It is important for this area to have historical continuity regarding different periods and to discover preserved structures and remains. Iskele (Urla), which contains two important archaeological sites such as Klazomenai and Liman Tepe, which are a continuation of each other, is an area explored by two separate archaeological teams of the historical and prehistoric periods. This is one of the rare examples in Turkey.

4.1. Methodology

In this section, which consists of research and evaluation phases, documents on the progress of the excavations of Iskele (Urla) were examined. The problems and current state of the archaeological sites in Iskele (Urla) have been described. Then, to understand the area in all its aspects, the plans obtained from the Municipality of Urla, containing the planning decisions regarding the archaeological sites at Iskele (Urla) (1/1000 scale Master Plan of 1984, 1/1000 scale Revision Master Plan of 1999, and 1/1000 scale Conservation Plan of 2004) have been examined. 1/5000 scale Urla Master Plan could not be examined because this plan has been under revision.

After that, surveys with the people living around the archaeological sites and the excavation directors of the archaeological sites in Iskele, (Urla) were analysed. These survey studies were conducted to measure how much people living around archaeological areas know about archaeology science and archaeological areas. In order to emphasize the indispensability of relations between the actors, both the local people were interviewed and also the excavation heads of the archaeological sites who conducted archaeological excavations were interviewed.

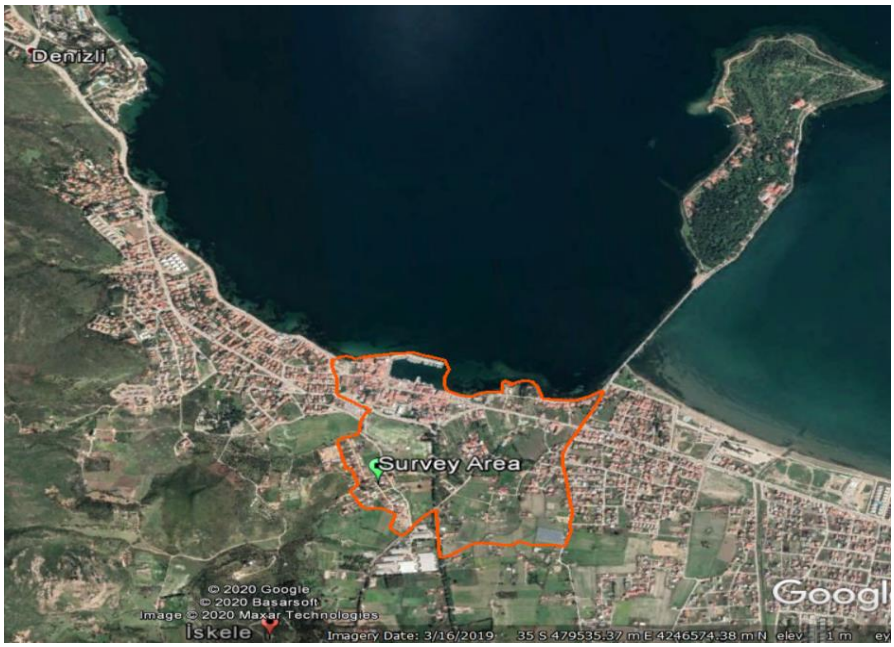

Figure 4.1 Survey Area

(Source: Google Earth, 2021)

The survey was conducted face to face with a total of 100 people. The surveys started on March 1, 2020, but they were suspended due to the pandemic. Then they were started again on June 10, 2020, and finished on July 28, 2020. The survey was conducted in the neighbourhoods located around archaeological sites in Iskele (Urla) and coffeehouses frequented by local people were selected for the survey. In addition, interviews with local administrators were planned within the scope of the study, but could not be carried out due to the pandemic.

Firstly, surveys with local people who reside within Iskele (Urla) archaeological site were conducted to evaluate the connection of the archaeological sites with their surroundings. With this survey is aimed to measure the knowledge level of the people living in the region on archaeological sites, to gain an idea about their approach to the archaeological sites around them and to learn their opinions about the advantages and disadvantages of residing in the first-degree archaeological site. It is aimed to collect information about the extent to which the archaeological sites in the developing city are adopted by the people living in the region, what their expectations are, and how they adapt to the developing city (Appendix D).

The survey consists of three parts. Section 1; provides us with information about the demographic structure of the people living in the region. Section 2; (The questions in

this section have been adopted from the questionnaire conducted by the "Safeguarding Archaeological Assets of Turkey" project. 2018). It was created to measure the understanding of archaeology and the relationship of the local people with archaeological assets living in the region. Section 3 is related to archaeological sites in Iskele (Urla). The questions in this part have been prepared to measure local people level of knowledge about the archaeological sites around them, to observe their approach and to have an idea about the advantages and disadvantages it provides.

Secondly, an in-depth interview consisting of open-ended questions was held with the Klazomenai and Liman Tepe excavation directors, which have been excavating in Iskele (Urla). These interviews, which are conducted to understand how the planning of the excavations developed, the difficulties encountered during the excavations, how to inform the locals on the archaeological sites and archaeology and to investigate which studies have been carried out in the name of interdisciplinary work were carried out face-to-face and digitally. With these interviews, it is aimed to have information about archaeological sites and local people and it is aimed to have information about existing practices and local studies to integrate these areas into the planning process (Appendix F).

In addition, within the scope of the study; it is planned to interview with local governments and obtain documents from the Conservation Council I., including site decision changes at the Iskele (Urla). However, these studies could not be carried out due to the pandemic conditions.

As a result, by evaluating all the data obtained proposals for Turkey and Iskele (Urla) to ensure the integration into the planning process of archaeological sites have been developed.

4.2. Archaeological Areas in Iskele (Urla)

4.2.1. Location

Urla is located 38 km west of Izmir, between the 30 districts of Izmir. Agriculture, hunting and fishing constitute 35% of the workforce of this county with a population of 66360. The development of tourism in recent years has also increased the interest in Urla.

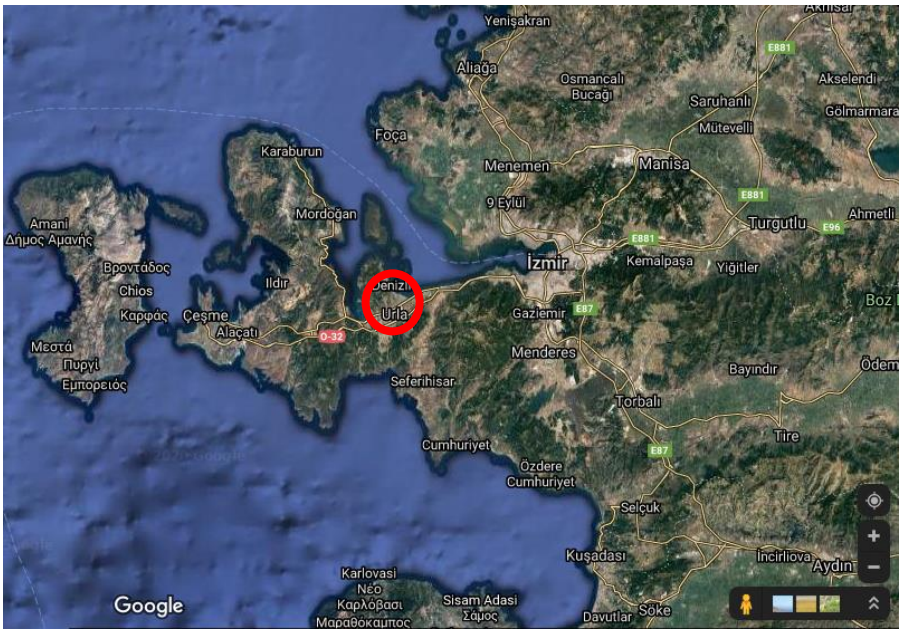

Figure 4.2. The Location of Iskele (Urla)

(Source: Google Earth, 2021)

Iskele (Urla) is the residential area of both permanent residents and those who prefer secondary housing for the summer months. Iskele (Urla), which includes a small commercial centre, fishing restaurants and cafes, touristic facilities and residential areas, is a coastal settlement where Izmir residents frequently go on weekends all year, where there are places for eating, drinking and resting.

According to the 2012 Izmir Immovable Cultural Property inventory notes, 264 immovable cultural assets have been identified in Urla and there are 46 protected sites divided by type (IZKA, 2013, pg 75)

Table 4.1. Distribution of Immovable Cultural Properties in Urla (2013)

Sites in Urla			
Archaeological Site	Natural Site	Urban Site	Total
25	19	2	46

(Source: IZKA, 2013)

4.2.2. History and Excavations

Archaeological sites have continuous stratification from the Chalcolithic Age to the Roman Period. The city of Klazomeai, one of the 12 Ionian cities, is also located in

the region. The excavations made in Urla show that the city was the scene of intense settlement between 4,000 BC and the 4th century BC (Bahçeci, 2004, pg 49).

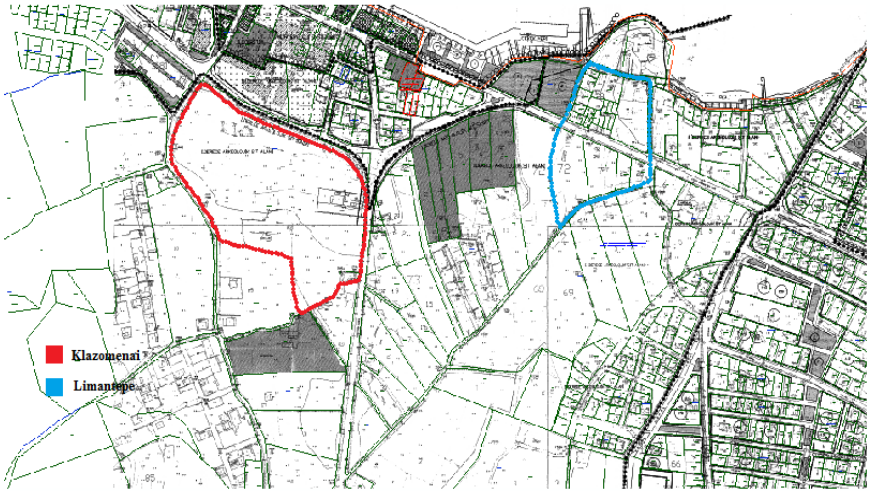

Figure 4.3. Klazomenai and Liman Tepe Excavation Areas
(Source: Urla Municipality, 2021)

a.) Klazomenai Excavations

Figure 4.4. Greek Colonization of Western Anatolian
(Source: https://en.wikipedia.org/, 2021)

The city of Klazomenai, which is located in the Iskele, Urla district in the Province of İzmir, is one of the Ionian cities. The first archaeological excavations in the area were carried out by G. P. Oikonomos in 1921-1922 (Figure 4.5). Then, in the 1970s, Izmir Archaeology Museum carried out salvage excavations in the Kalabak necropolis. In 1979, the archaeological excavations in Klazomenai and Liman Tepe were carried out by Ege University and Ankara University (Koparal, 2011 pg.20). Since 1979, excavations have been conducted under the leadership of Prof. Dr. Güven Bakır, and today they are being carried out under the presidency of Prof Dr. Yasar Ersoy.

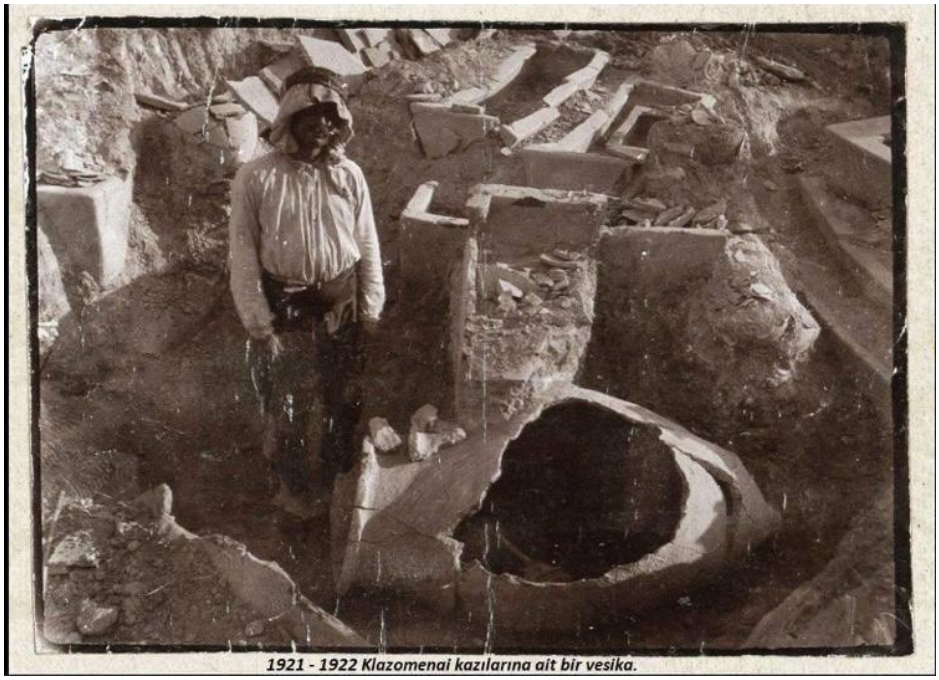

Figure 4.5. A document from the 1921-1922 Klazomenai Excavations (Source: Kemal Ergün, 2021)

The Klazomenai land (Khora), which is known to extend near Smyrna in the east, and the Temple of Apollo, which is known to be located around the Agamemnon Thermal near Balçova, are also considered within the city land. While Gulbahçe Village forms the western border, which is thought to be around Erythrai and Hypokremnos (Içmeler), it is understood that the city land extends to the Sığacık Gulf in the south. Klazomenai is a town that connects the mainland to Karantina Island and consists of two parts. These two areas were occupied at different times, and the settlement on the mainland during the Bronze Age shifted to the island of Karantina during the Hellenistic and Roman periods (Ersoy and Koparal 2012, pg 25).

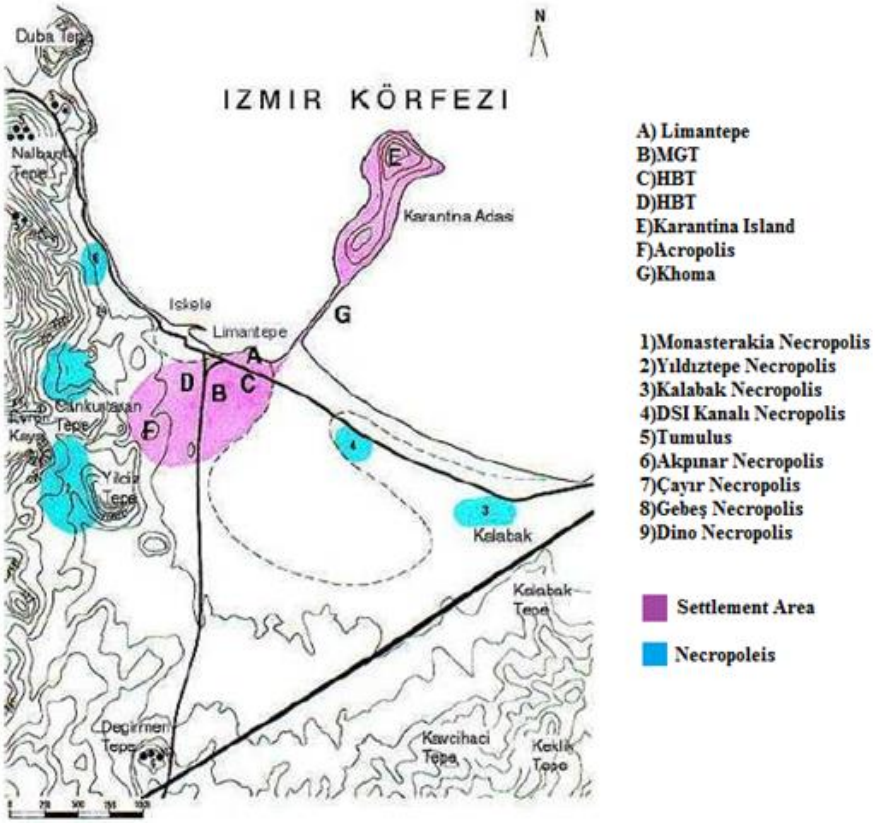

Figure 4.6. Iskele, Urla District Klazomenai and Karantina Island
(Source: Bahçeci, 2004)

According to the results obtained from the excavations at Liman Tepe, the settlement of the city started at the beginning of the 3rd millennium BC and continued throughout the Bronze Age. It has also shown that it has a dual structure as "lower city" and "upper castle" in the third millennium. During the Middle Bronze and Late Bronze ages, the settlement shrank once again and remained within the boundaries of the Early Bronze Age upper fortress at Liman Tepe (Ersoy, 2014, pg 263).

Early Iron Age; The borders of the geometric period city (1200-800 BC) have not been determined precisely. As a result of the excavations, it was understood that the core of the settlement over the centuries was predominantly located in the Liman Tepe Mound and its southern skirts. In the light of the researches, it is found out that the Klazomenai people used to live in apsidal and rectangular planned houses.

Archaic Period; In the middle of the 7th century BC, a systematic settlement plan was started; a defensive wall was built, residential areas and production areas were

separated from each other. Known as Klazomenai in the Archaic Age (7th century BC), this settlement has existed uninterruptedly until the end of the Roman period. As a result of the Persian invasion of Klazomenai in 546 BC, the settlement was almost completely abandoned and moved to the Island of Karantina. In addition to the strengthening of the agricultural economy in the Archaic period, it is a pioneer in the production of terracotta sarcophagi and ceramics. Olive oil production increased considerably around 530 BC, contributing to the economy of Klazomenai. The amphoras with belt decorations unique to Klazomenai found in the excavations were used for the storage and transportation of olive oil and wine. Olive seeds recovered from the 6th century BC harbour floor are a reflection of the commercial character of the city, and when we look at the data obtained from land excavations, the olive oil press actively appears in the first half of the 6th century BC and the last quarter (Koparal and İplikçi, 2004, pg 231-232). This proves that the foreign trade of the city developed in the 6th century BC. The fact that these amphoras were also found in the Black Sea and the Aegean Sea basins shows a wide distribution, showing that the settlement was one of the most important cities in the trade network of the period (Ersoy and Koparal, 2012, pg 27).

Classical Period; the Classical Period settlement is defined by four different architectural phases extending from the end of the 5th century BC to the middle of the 4th century BC. With the Persian invasion, its production stopped, and in the last quarter of the 6th century BC, it increased its technology and capacity and started production again (Koparal, 2014, pg 127).

Hellenistic Period; the Hellenistic Period, on the other hand, is represented by the remains of a drainage channel made of rubble stone and a water supply system consisting of terracotta pipelines and a few mould-made bowl pieces. The latest architectural remains in the sector belong to the Late Roman Period (Hasdağlı, 2012, pg 121).

b.) Liman Tepe Land Excavations

Liman Tepe mound settlement, located in the southwest of Izmir Gulf, is situated within the Iskele (Urla). It is located across the island of Karantina and divided into two by the Izmir-Çeşmealtı state road.

Figure 4. 7. Limantepe/Klazomenai Excavation Areas

(Source: Liman Tepe Archive, 2017)

The existence of pre-Classical cultures at Liman Tepe was first proven by Ekrem Akurgal, and then rescue excavations were carried out and the first prehistoric architectural remains were unearthed by Güven Bakır in 1979. In 1980-81 these researches were continued under the direction of Çetin Anlağan. Ten years was suspended for some bureaucratic and financial reasons (Erkanal, 2008, pg.179). In 1992, excavations at Liman Tepe were initiated within the scope of the 'Izmir Region Excavation and Research Project' (IRERP) led by Prof. Dr. Hayat Erkanal. Lately, the excavations have been carried out by Prof. Dr. Vasıf Şahoğlu since 2019.

Liman Tepe has been inhabited continuously since the Chalcolithic Age, the settlement named Klazomenai, which was one of the twelve Ionian cities in classical time, is also located here, as well as on Karantina Island. It is well known that Karantina Island was connected to the mainland during the Classical Period. It is thus possible to define Liman Tepe as “Prehistoric Klazomenai” (Erkanal, 2008, pg 179).

While Liman Tepe was a mound in the 1930s and 1940s, over time the mound lost its original height due to the activities made to acquire new agricultural areas or construction sites. The Izmir-Çeşmealtı road also cuts the site in the east-west direction and constitutes a major obstacle for archaeological researches and excavations at the same time.

Seven architectural layers that continued uninterruptedly from the Chalcolithic Age to the Roman Period have been unearthed in the field excavations so far. As a result of the excavations carried out so far, it has been determined that Liman Tepe was first established in the Neolithic Age dated to the 6th millennium and partially to the 5th millennium BC. However, this determination was made based on some ceramic samples, and the settlement area of this age has not been determined yet (Erkanal, 2011 pg.296).

The Chalcolithic period, dated to the 4th millennium BC, is a period when metals were first used. At Liman Tepe, this period was reached by excavating the levels before the bases of various Classical period wells. (Erkanal, 2011, pg 296)

The Early Bronze Age, when the metal economy began to play an important role in the evolution of societies that resulted in the emergence of urban settlements, has been studied in various aspects at Liman Tepe. The Early Bronze Age was one of the most powerful periods of Liman Tepe. The site reflects the well-known "Western Anatolian settlement plan" during this period consisting of insulation of longhouses attached to the fortification wall. During this period, the size of the settlement increased and the castle was surrounded by a monumental fortification system reinforced with horseshoe-shaped bastions (Figure 4.8). The common and administrative structures within the castle reflect the existence of an organized social and economic structure on the site, revealing a true example of urbanization with its citadel and lower city (Şahoğlu, 2008, pg 487).

Figure 4.8. Bronze Age Defence System Wall

(Source:Liman Tepe Archive, 2017)

The Middle Bronze Age; the importance of Liman Tepe did not decrease during the Middle Bronze Age, either. When it comes to the Middle Bronze Age at Liman Tepe, a new layer of fortification wall was built on the fortification known in the Early Bronze Age in the south. In this period, our knowledge about the lower city outside the city wall is very limited. In the Middle Bronze Age, it was understood that in the west of Liman Tepe, there was a settlement consisting of oval houses and more atelier feature, and in the part where the topography is higher in the east, there was a settlement consisting of rectangular structures connected by roads and streets (Aykurt, 2020, pg 5). The architectural features revealed in the excavations carried out mostly belong to the buildings that look like a workshop. Metal and advanced textile productions were realized in these structures. The number of finds related to weaving looms is quite high. In addition, the numerous lead rings reveal the economic wealth of the city.

Late Bronze Age; Mycenaean existence in the Late Bronze Age has been revealed in all aspects in a certain area. Small finds reflecting the Mycenaean culture as well as the architecture increase the importance of Liman Tepe in this period. Three architectural layers belonging to the Late Bronze Age were found during the excavations in this area. The existence of Mycenaean culture is important for Western Anatolian archaeology (Aykurt, 2020, pg 6).

Protogeometric, Geometric, Archaic, Hellenistic and Roman periods, which we encounter after this age, have been identified both architecturally and as findings reflecting the characteristic features of the periods. Late Period remains have been almost destroyed due to the removal of soil from the land in the 1950s. Despite this destruction, the remains dating to the Protogeometric Period are better preserved than the others. This entire chronological sequence spans a period of roughly six thousand years as shown in the list below:

Layer I Late Periods

Architectural layer I.1 Roman Period

Architectural layer I.2 4th century BC

Architectural layer I.3 6th century BC

Architectural layer I.4 Protogeometric Period

Layer II Late Bronze Age

Architectural layer II.1 LH IIIC

Architectural layer II.2 LH IIIB

Architectural layer II.3 LH IIIA

Layer III Middle Bronze Age

Architectural layer III.1/2 MBA III

Architectural layer III.3 MBA II

Architectural layer III.4 MBA I

Layer IV Early Bronze Age III

Architectural layer IV.1 EBA IIIB

Architectural layer IV.2 EBA IIIA

Layer V Early Bronze Age II

Layer VI Early Bronze Age I

Layer VII Chalcolithic Period

Layer VIII Neolithic Period (?)

c.) Liman Tepe / Klazomenai Underwater Excavations

Underwater studies at Liman Tepe, which started in 1995, began with the detection of an architectural structure in the sea in the northern part of the Liman Tepe land excavation area, as a result of examining an aerial photograph in the archive of the Urla Municipality.

Underwater documentation studies were carried out for a short time in 1995-96, and it was recorded that the architectural remains extending from the land to the sea in the east-west direction were approximately 100 m long and 35 m wide (ERKANAL, 1998 pg.392).

These remains were described as a breakwater belonging to the ancient harbor. The breakwater, approximately 25 m long, in the north-south direction, connected to it at a point near the northwest end of the breakwater, was also detected during these studies (Tuğcu 2017 pg.88). Liman Tepe/Klazomenai Ancient Harbour was formed by the closure of two breakwaters extending from land to sea. While today the breakwater, which is called the "western breakwater", remains under the modern Urla Harbour breakwater, the works are carried out on the eastern breakwater (Figure 4.9). Thanks to the studies conducted here, the usage phases and construction techniques of the harbour were revealed.

Figure 4.9. Aerial Photo of the Submerged Harbour Facilities at Liman Tepe / Klazomenai (Photo: Hakan Çetinkaya, 2011)

Underwater excavations have been resumed at Liman Tepe since 2000, following a protocol signed by Ankara and Haifa Universities encouraging joint projects, an Ankara – Haifa Universities Joint Liman Tepe Underwater Project continued between 2000 and

2007. Studies are currently being carried out at the Ankara University Mustafa V. Koç Centre for Marine Archaeology, located in Cesmealtı.

Based on the data obtained as a result of the studies carried out so far, it has been revealed that the harbour was used in the 6th century BC and the 4th century BC. Klazomenai is one of the important centres of Northern Ionia engaged in trade based on production, especially in the last quarter of the 6th century BC. It is understood from the production units in the settlement that olive oil production has reached the industrial dimension in this process. This mobility on land shows itself with olive seeds and amphorae, which are densely found on the harbour floor. With the Persian invasion of 550-530 BC, life in the ancient city of Klazomenai was very limited and shifted towards the Island of Karantina. Karantina Island has been connected to the land by a road since ancient times. It is understood that this road has been renewed and used since its first construction. It can be said that the use of the harbour decreased or even stopped during this period. Life on the mainland resumed from 530 BC and it was the period when the harbour was used the most. Because the city continued its existence on the island of Karantina during the 5th century BC, the harbour remained out of use throughout this century. In the first half of the 4th century BC, the port began to be used again, when the city became functional again on the mainland. The stratigraphic void in the settlement can also be defined in the harbour layers (Tuğcu, 2017, pg 92).

Research done so far in 5 harbours in Liman Tepe/Klazomenai revealed the existence of the facility. The first of these harbours were used in prehistoric times and is in the gulf to the east of Liman Tepe. The second harbour of the Archaic Period is located in the north of Liman Tepe. The two harbours that were mostly used in the Roman period are in the west and east of Karantina Island. The fifth harbour was built and still used in the Middle Ages is located in the west of Liman Tepe (Figure 4.10) (Erkanal, 2011, pg 302).

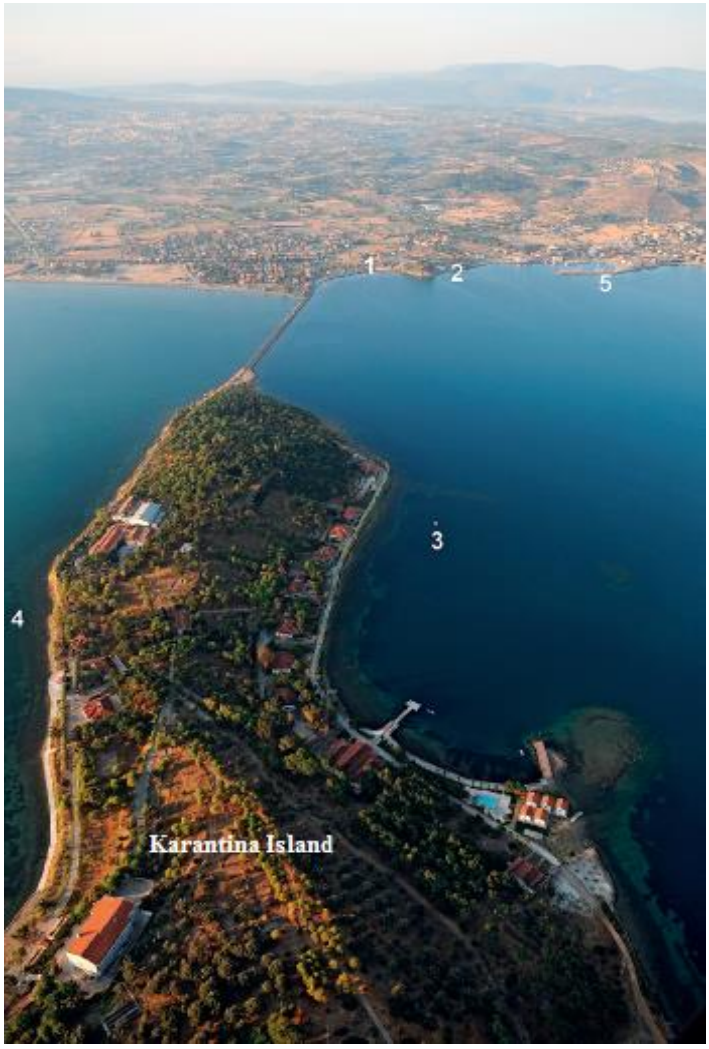

Figure 4.10. The Locations of Liman Tepe / Klazomenai Ports
(Photo: Hakan Çetinkaya, 2011)

The overseas relations of the settlement from the early stages are evidenced by the presence of tools made from obsidian imported from Melos Island (Aykurt, 2020, pg.7). Geomorphologic drillings show that cultural deposits still exist below the seabed, and the first use of the port may have been as old as the Bronze Age. In future studies, it is planned to work on the earliest houses of the harbour (Şahoğlu and Erkanal, 2017, pg 168).

In the light of these data, it is seen that trade took place overseas and there were contacts with the Eastern Aegean Islands and Cyclades Island. It is seen that Liman Tepe, one of the most important port cities of the Bronze Age, was included in the Aegean and Anatolian trade networks and was in close contact with the Mycenaean world.

Figure 4.11. Lithograph miniature showing Urla harbour (Iskele) at the end of the 19th Century

(Source: Mehmet Emeç, 2021)

4.2.3. Planning Decisions

In this section, planning studies involving Iskele (Urla) are examined.

4.2.3.1. 1/100.000 Scale Structure Plan of Izmir-Manisa Planning Region

Although Urla is separate from Izmir Center city, it has become an important part of Izmir city with its secondary hosing. Due to the construction of a highway between the Izmir city centre and Urla-Çeşme Peninsula it has increased the transformation from secondary housings to permanent residences recent years. While the population in 2017 for Urla was 64,895, the projected population in the plan for 2025 is 112,000.

Plan states that the implementations in areas defined as archaeological sites will be carried out by considering the site degrees. There are many archaeological sites within the planning area. In Izmir; like Bergama, Foça and Selçuk districts, Urla is among the settlements that are directly affected by the registration decisions due to its location being

within or adjacent to archaeological sites.

It aims to continue the implementations according to the approved 1 / 5.000 scale Master Plan decisions and to prepare sub-scale plans under the determined intensity of the new development areas proposed by the Structure Plan.

Archaeological sites within the Planning Area that can be perceived at a scale of 1 / 100,000 are spatially transferred on the plan, while smaller archaeological sites are included on the plan as symbols (Figure 4.12) (https://webdosya.csb.gov.tr/db/mpgm/icerikler/im_plan_aciklama_raporu_10.10.2018-20181011142357.pdf, 2021).

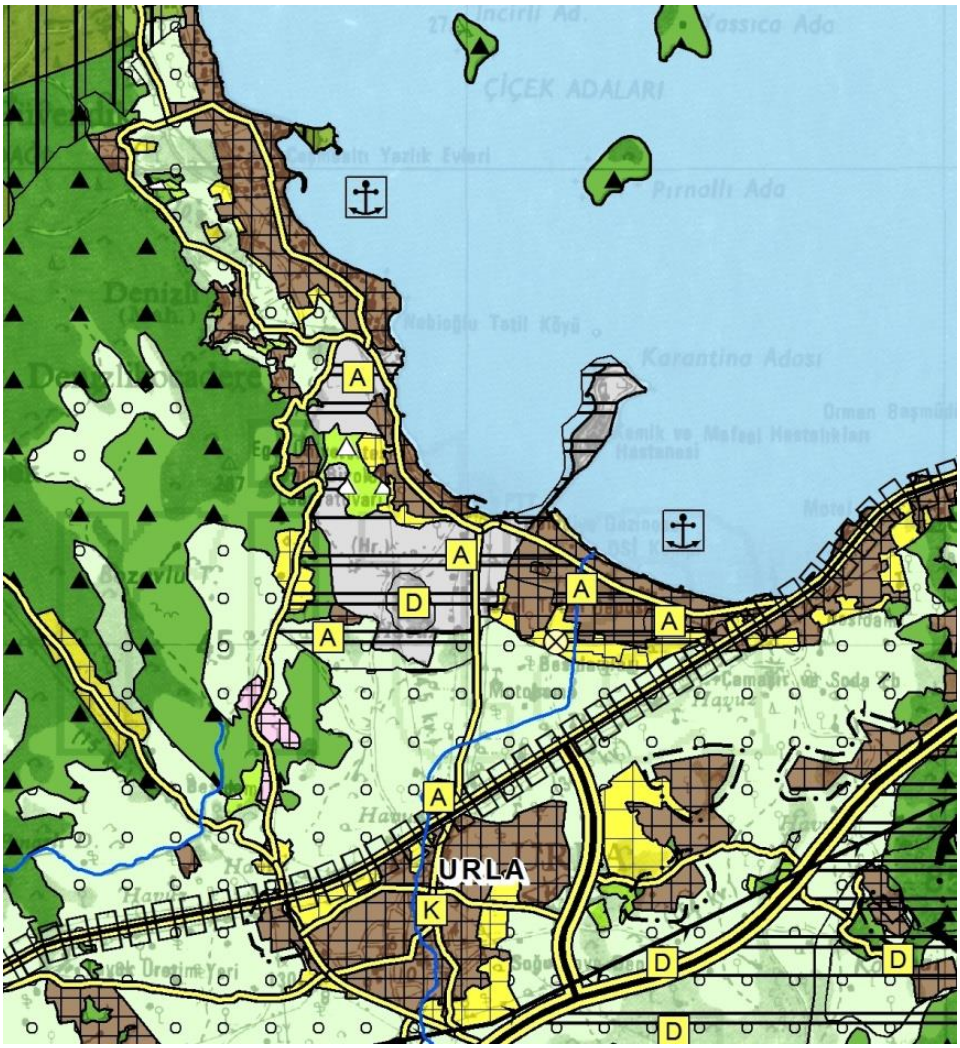

Figure 4.12. Iskele (Urla) in the 1/100000 scale Izmir Structure Plan (Source:https://mpgm.csb.gov.tr/izmir-manisa-planlama-bolgesi-1-100.000-olcekli-cevre-duzeni-plani-i-82265, 2021)

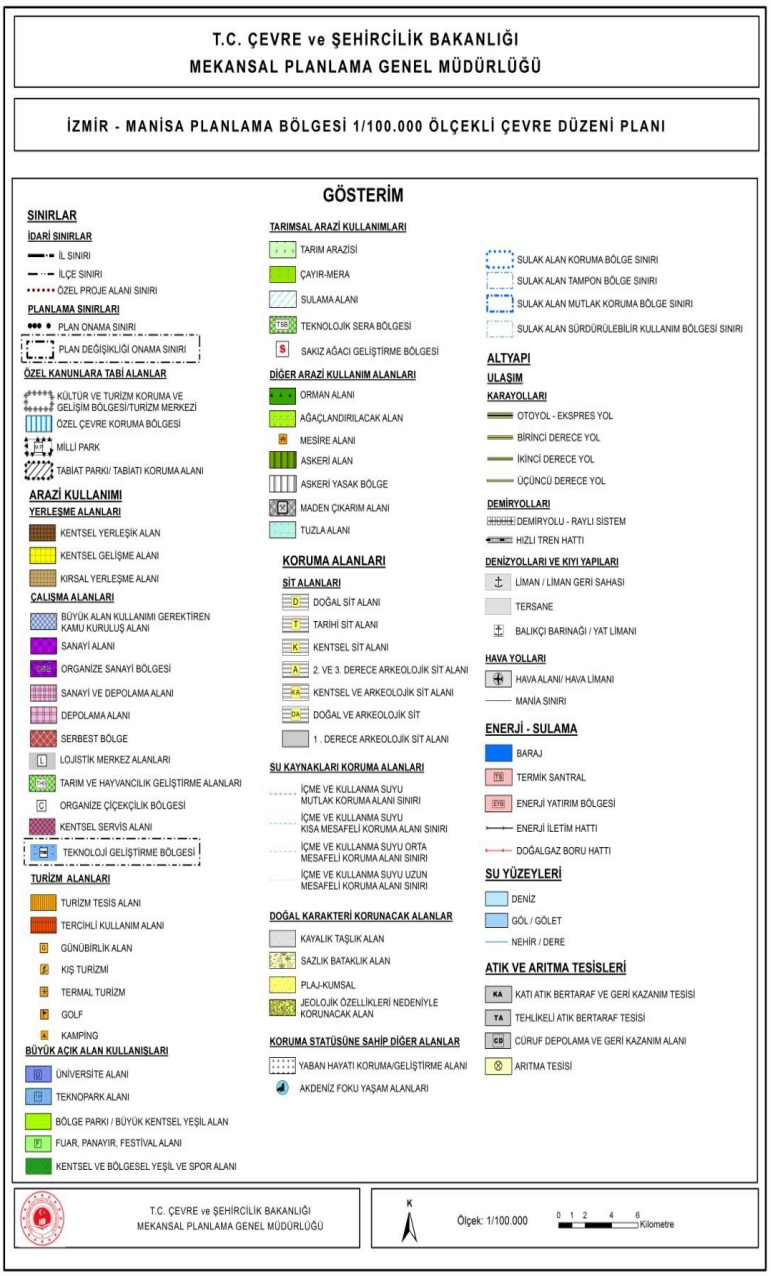

Figure 4.13. Iskele (Urla) in the 1/100000 scale Izmir Structure Plan Legend (Source:https://mpgm.csb.gov.tr/izmir-manisa-planlama-bolgesi-1-100.000-olcekli-cevre-duzeni-plani-i-82265, 2021)

4.2.3.2. 1/25.000 Scale Izmir Structure Plan

İzmir Metropolitan Area Structure Plan with a scale of 1/25000 was approved on 04.07.2011.

In this plan, Urla is defined as the western urban development zone and although it is seen that this region is disconnected from the central city, it is also stated that it has become an important part of the city with its secondary housing function. It is stated that it is a region with rich agricultural potential and high tourism potential

The region is open to the place selection tendency of universities and public institutions, as well as the pressure to settle for a secondary housing, with the effect of the İzmir - Çeşme Highway

The development that emerged as a secondary housing in Urla has started to turn into daily housing use due to the increasing transportation possibilities in recent years. This development, which emerged by destroying fertile agricultural lands, is due to the becoming smaller of agricultural lands, decrease in productivity, increase in accessibility and the handover in agricultural lands.

The areas where Izmir and its surrounding ancient cities are located have been determined as archaeological sites. The ancient city of Klazomenai in Urla has been determined as an archaeological site. As for the general strategies of the plan, "tourism-oriented" development is predicted. However, when the secondary housing and coastal developments are examined, it is understood that the coasts are far from tourism development. It is seen that the ratio of archaeological sites, forest, scrub shrubbery, large urban green areas, agriculture and recreation areas, military areas, university areas constitute approximately 50% of the total coastal uses. This is an indication that investments for potential 'coastal tourism' can take place in a very limited area.

According to the data of the Turkish Statistical Institute for 2011, the total population size of the settlements on the West Axis was determined as 187387 people. In the population estimates made for the target year 2030, it is foreseen that the total population of the settlements located on the West Axis will be 519664 people. It is predicted that 519664 people (9%) of 5.602.620 people, who are calculated to live within the boundaries of the Izmir Metropolitan Municipality in 2030, will be located within the western urban development sub-district.

It is suggested that this potential (culture-belief-history) of the West Axis, which has important historical values in the plan, is integrated with coastal tourism to create a real tourism activity and therefore an economic input.

It is recommended to accelerate the construction process of infrastructure (marina, marina, boat repair accommodation - hinterland facilities - fishing shelters) required for the use of the coast for tourism purposes.

Considering that the agricultural sector is one of the leading sectors of the region, it is recommended to establish agricultural development policies.

It is recommended to develop tourism activities that have the opportunity to develop in a limited area and to develop activities such as eco-tourism.

Urla District, within the framework of its current structure, development potentials, and sub-scale plan decisions, stands out with its low density, high-quality residential district identity of in İzmir. Plan decisions were made based on the 1/5000 scale Master Development Plan decisions in force in the field (İzmir Structure Plan, 2012).

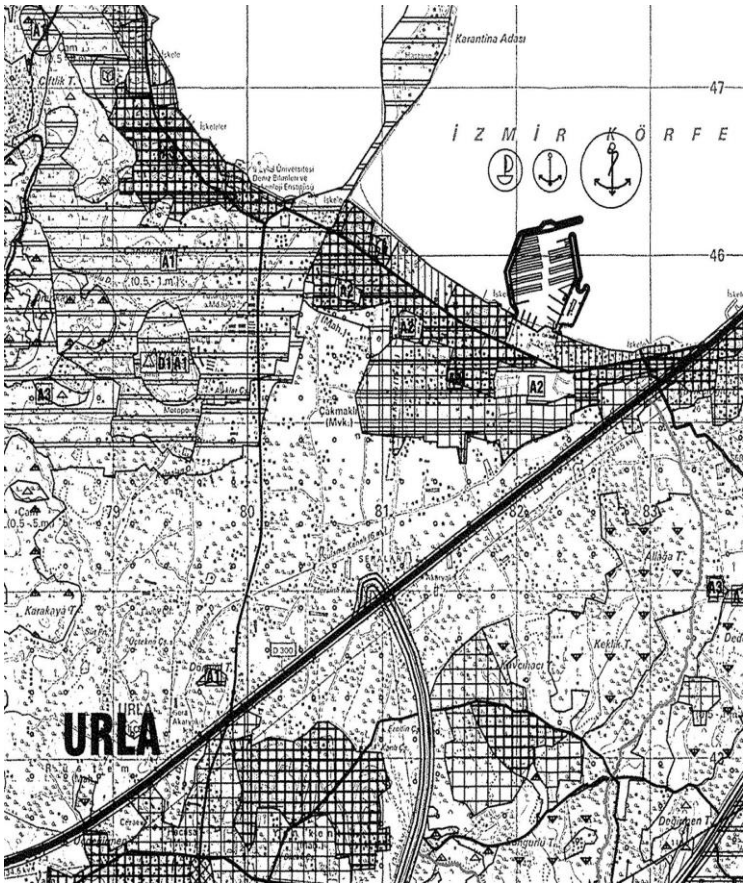

Figure 4.14. Iskele (Urla) in the 1/25000 scale Izmir Structure Plan

(Source: https://www.izmir.bel.tr/tr/NazimImarPlaniDetay/13233/131, 2021)

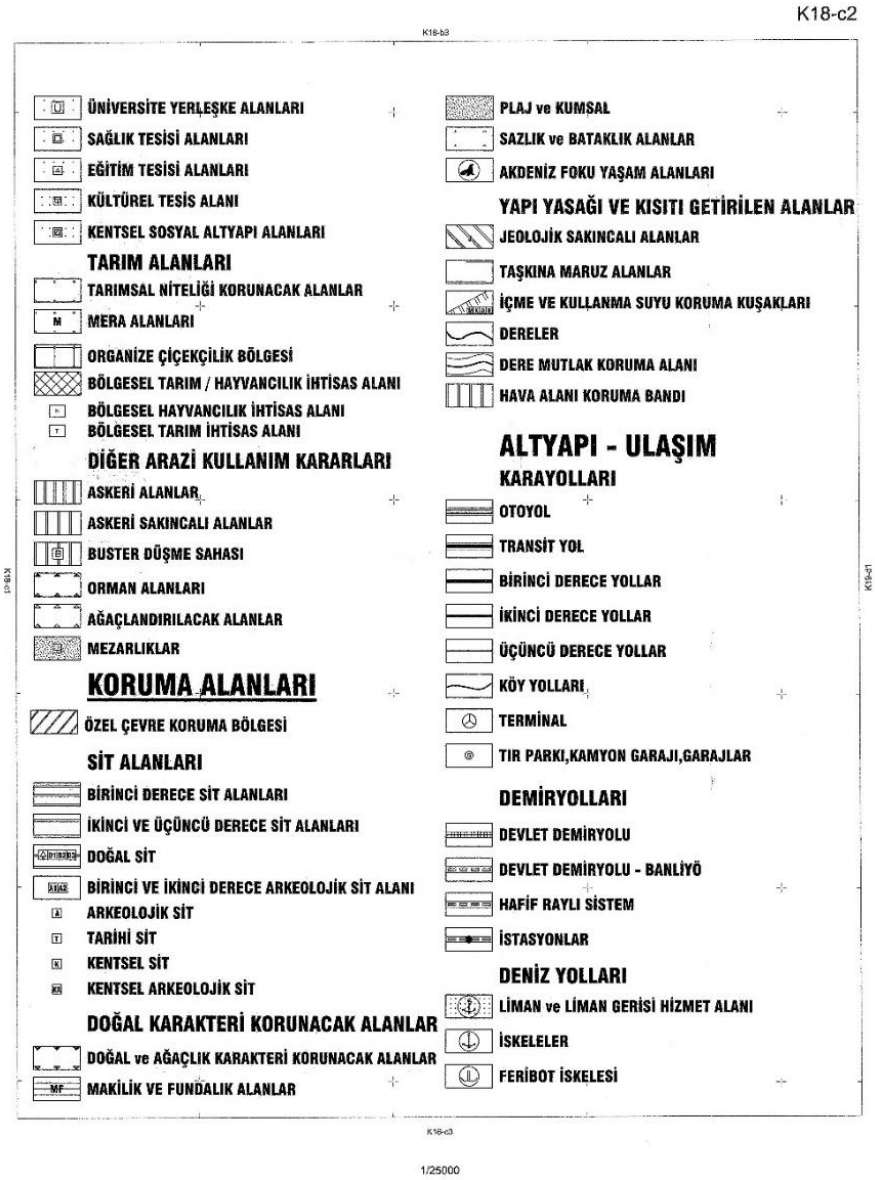

Figure 4.15. Iskele (Urla) in the 1/25000 scale Izmir Structure Plan Legend (Source: https://www.izmir.bel.tr/tr/NazimImarPlaniDetay/13233/131, 2021)

4.2.3.3. 1/1000 Scale Urla Implementation Plan in (1984) and 1/1000 Scale Urla Iskele Revised Master Plan in (1999)

Although Urla Implementation Plan Notes could not be obtained, when 1/1000 scaled 1984 Urla Implementation Plan was examined, it was seen that the First-Degree Archaeological site boundaries were marked in Iskele (Urla) (Figure 4.16). In addition, on the plan, there is a note that it has been decided to reconstruct the Izmir-Çeşmealtı

state road dividing the archaeological sites currently as an elevated road passing over the remains" (Figure 4.17).

Figure 4.16. Iskele First Degree Archaeological Site in the 1/1000 scale Urla Implementation Plan

(Source: Urla Municipality, 2021)

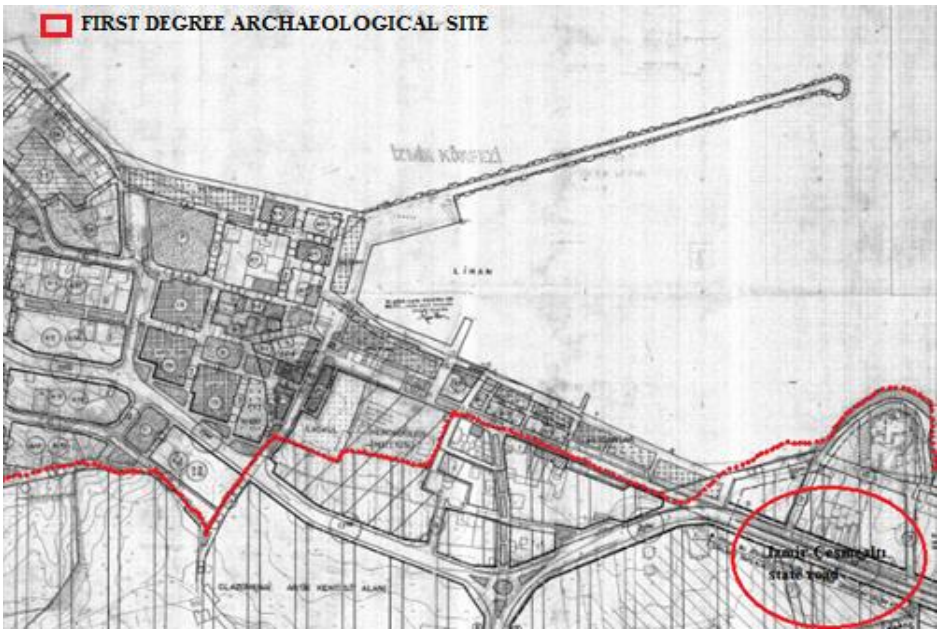

Figure 4.17. Izmir-Çeşmealtı State Road

(Source: Urla Municipality, 2021)

Although plan notes could not be reached, it has been observed that these site boundaries have undergone a change in the 1/1000 scale Urla Iskele Revision Master Plan of 1999. It has been determined that the densely settled areas in Iskele are determined as Third-Degree Archaeological site.

Figure 4.18. 1/1000 scale Iskele Revised Master Plan in 1999

(Source: Urla Municipality, 2021)

4.2.3.4. 1/1000 Scale Iskele Conservation Plan

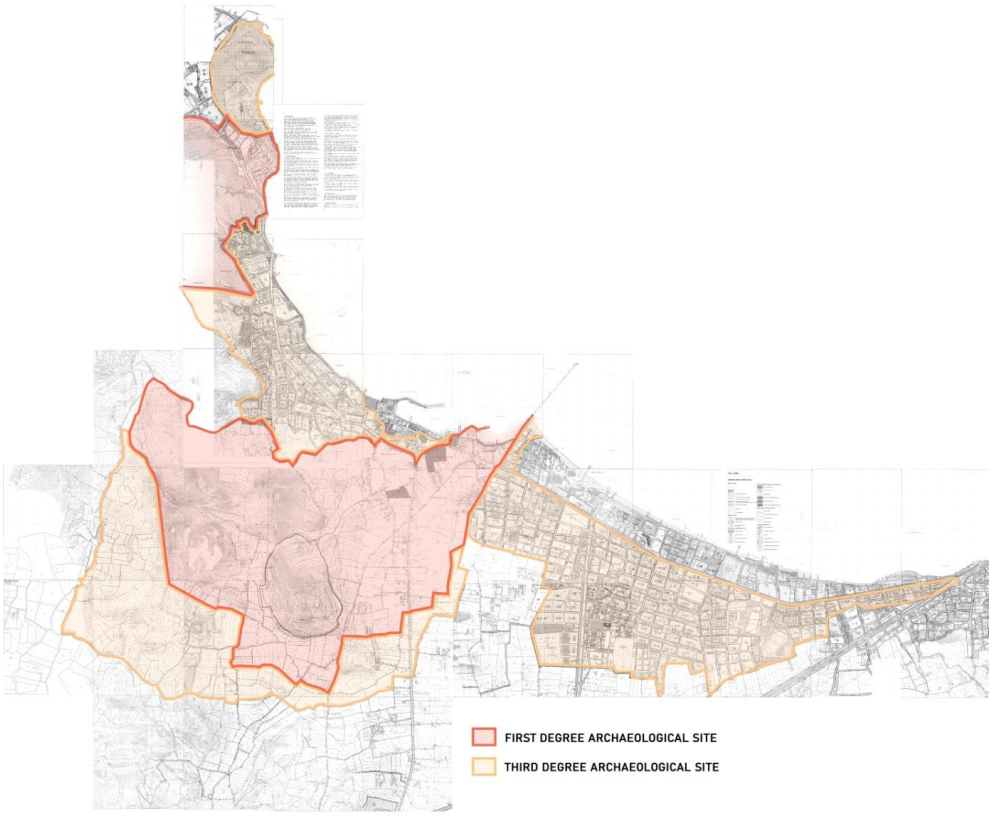

Figure 4.19. 1/1000 scaled Iskele Conservation Plan dated 18.02.2004
(Source: Urla Municipality, 2021)

The Conservation Plan prepared by Ihsan Tutum with a scale of 1/1000 was approved on 18.02.2004. It is seen that the plan shows the regions within the borders of the first, second and third-degree archaeological sites.

When the presentation and plan notes regarding the plan are examined;

It was stated that except for scientific studies aimed at protecting first-degree archaeological sites, they will be preserved exactly, and absolutely no construction will be allowed.

It has been stated that all kinds of infrastructure work to be carried out on the third-degree archaeological site should be carried out in coordination with the museum or Urla municipality with the permission of the Conservation Council. It was stated that the

archaeological excavation drilling in empty parcels should be carried out to cover the whole parcel to be built. It was also stated that these excavations should be carried out under museum supervision (1/1000 scale Conservation Plan, 2004).

4.3. Evaluation of Archaeological Areas in Iskele (Urla)

In this section, an analysis is conducted on the strengths and weaknesses of Iskele (Urla), its possibilities and the dangers it faces. The potential of the area, weaknesses of the area, literature studies on the site, previous theses, views of the archaeologists excavating in the region, the observations of the researcher, and the views of the inhabitants of the region are included.

Figure 4.20. Existing Built-up Area in Iskele (Urla)
(Source: Google Earth, 2021)

4.3.1. Potentials

Today's Izmir includes an important part of the region known as Ionia in Antiquity. 7 of 12 Ionian cities in total are within the borders of Izmir city today (IZKA, 2014 pg.77). One of the most important of these cities is the ancient city of Klazomenai, located in Iskele (Urla). Liman Tepe localization forms the prehistoric part of the ancient city of Klazomenai.

Today, the Olive Oil Press, which is located within the boundaries of the ancient city of Klazomenai and has been reconstructed, which produces olive oil on special days symbolically with the technology produced by the Ionians. Olive Oil Press, which is open to visitors, increases the recognition of the ancient city of Klazomenai.

Unearthed uninterrupted seven architectural layers from the Chalcolithic Age to the Roman Period in the Liman Tepe field excavations up to now shows that there are an uninterrupted stratification and the continuity of culture. This feature is encountered only in Liman Tepe in Western Anatolia. This situation puts Limantepe an important place in terms of the archeology of the country.

In the Early Bronze Age, we encounter the "Western Anatolian settlement plan" consisting of the isolation of longhouses attached to the city wall at Liman Tepe. The castle is surrounded by a monumental fortification system and the common and administrative structures within the castle reflect the existence of an organized social and economic structure in the area. It reveals a real example of urbanization with its castle and lower city. It is one of the rare examples in terms of country archaeology.

Known as Klazomenai in the Archaic Age (7th century BC), a systematic settlement plan was started in the middle of the 7th century BC, a defence wall was built, residential areas and production areas were separated from each other. In addition to the strengthening of the agricultural economy in the archaic period, it was a pioneer in the production of terracotta sarcophagi and ceramics. Olive oil production increased significantly around 530 BC. The amphoras with arch decorations unique to Klazomenai found in the excavations were used for the storage and transportation of olive oil and wine.

Klazomenai, especially in the last quarter of the 6th century BC, became one of the important centres of Northern Ionia, which was engaged in production-based trade. Olive seeds extracted from the 6th century BC harbour floor are a reflection of the commercial character of the city. In the studies conducted, it is seen that the trade takes place by the sea and that there are contacts with the Eastern Aegean Islands and the Cyclades. This situation shows that the city of Klazomenai is not only limited to its region but is also advanced in trade by sea.

According to the finds obtained from the excavations of Liman Tepe, it was explained that the Liman Tepe mound was the acropolis of Klazomenai and the Klazomenai harbour, which is connected with the acropolis, was also very important for its period.

Underwater excavations have been going on at Liman Tepe since 2000. The presence of an underwater archaeology centre within Liman Tepe also plays an important role in promoting Liman Tepe.

Iskele is very important in terms of its proximity to tourist accommodation areas and its location on the tourism axis. In addition, although planning decisions cannot fully ensure integration, they also prevent the increase in construction.

The proximity of Iskele (Urla) to the highway connecting İzmir to Çeşme, to the Menderes airport and Çeşme port is also important for the region.

The proximity of Iskele (Urla) to universities such as İzmir Institute of Technology and Ege University Faculty of Fisheries are among the strengths of the region.

4.3.2. Weaknesses

Iskele (Urla) is a settlement area that contains extremely important historical traces and values. Settlement in Iskele has continued from the Chalcolithic Age to the present day. It is very important in terms of its location and archaeological sites, both due to the qualification of the underground remains and the identity it carries in the historical process.

Although the archaeological sites in Iskele (Urla) district have many significant qualities, there are also some weaknesses which are explained below:

a.) Illegal excavation and destruction;

- Klazomenai and Liman Tepe archaeological cities are located within the built-up area. Although these areas are designated as 1st-degree archaeological sites, the illegal construction around and above them continues and this situation causes damage to the layers on the surface and underground.
- Archaeological excavations are limited to the expropriated areas and the developing city and archaeological remains are separated from each other. The emergence of archaeological remains during the infrastructure works carried out in the region causes the infrastructure works to be stopped or the route to be changed.
- In addition, archaeological remains uncovered during the studies are removed without detailed examination and documentation opportunity. The studies are controlled by the employees of İzmir Archaeology Museum. These studies,

which are far from the nature of scientific excavation work, cause the integrity to be broken. As a result of this situation, archaeological remains are damaged and cause irreversible destruction.

- Archaeological areas, where scientific research is ongoing and surrounded by wires, can be protected in a controlled manner. However, the archaeological sites around them are exposed to illegal excavations as no control is provided and cannot be protected.

b.) Increasing population and secondary housing;

- Archaeological sites within the urban settlement area are under the threat of an increasing population. The proximity of the region to the Metropolitan City increases secondary housing development and causes urbanization pressure.

c.) Integration problem;

- Iskele (Urla) has different archaeological site degrees. Implementations in 3rd degree archaeological sites are carried out only by the initiative of the conservation council, regardless of any criteria. This situation causes negative effects on plots within the 3rd degree archaeological site. The archaeological remains in these areas are destroyed, and the integrity of the area is lost most of the time because construction permits have been granted.
- The İzmir-Çeşmealtı state road, which separates the archaeological sites from each other, prevents the integrity of the archaeological sites and creates a threat.
- Scientific studies in the archaeological sites in Iskele are carried out by two different excavation teams. This situation causes integration problems between excavation areas of the same archaeological qualification and causes each excavation to be evaluated within its own area. This causes the two excavations, which are the continuation of each other, to be perceived as different excavations.
- Although the studies in the third-degree archaeological site are carried out under the supervision of the museum, the archaeological excavations in the 1st degree site are scientifically carried out by expert excavation teams. This situation causes the archaeological data obtained about the Iskele to be divided and evaluated by different institutions.

- Although Iskele is one of the regions of Urla that has the highest growth potential and has an increasing economic value, the fact that the archaeological sites here that are surrounded with fences causes these archaeological areas not to be accepted by the local people.

d.) Conservation problem;

- The current conditions cause the area not to be regularly controlled, protected and safety. This increases the likelihood of illegal excavation. In addition, deep ploughing of the soil in agricultural activities causes the destruction of the culture layers on the surface and underground.

e.) Lack of knowledge of the local people;

- The fact that the people living in the district do not have information about the importance and quality of the archaeological sites causes these areas not to be adopted by the local people. Therefore, archaeological sites are perceived as a threat to the development of the region Most of the local people do not have an idea about the importance of visiting archaeological sites, but they are aware of their responsibilities in the protection of historical artefacts (Appendix D).
- In the surveys with the public, it was revealed that the majority of the participants, although they had lived in the region for many years, did not have any information about the periods in which the archaeological sites were dated, what kind of artefacts were unearthed in the excavations and how long the excavations had been going on (Appendix D).
- The efforts to explain the excavations made to the public and to raise the public awareness were very limited, and this was revealed both in the meetings with the public and in the meetings with the excavation directors (Appendix F).

f.) Lack of coordination between local governments;

- Given the importance and value of the area, the participation of local governments, non-governmental organizations and the local people in environmental decisions is not sufficient. Although various studies have been carried out in the past with the cooperation of excavation teams and Urla Municipality in order to introduce the archaeological sites to the public, the continuity of these studies has not been achieved.
- In addition, it was seen in the surveys that local administrations were not aware of the region and the effects of the archaeological sites on the region and the

local people, it has been observed that not sufficient steps have been taken to protect and present archaeological sites without presenting difficulties to the people living in the region.

g.) Planning Problems

- It has been observed that in the Conservation Plan and in the Implementation Plans of the previous periods, decisions were taken that were far from ensuring the integration of archaeological sites with the city. Planning decisions are made directly within the framework of laws, regulations and relevant policy decisions, without examining the characteristics and qualifications of archaeological sites. Decisions are taken without considering the specific features of archaeological sites in the plans. This situation causes the archaeological sites to be perceived separately from the city.
- Although it was decided in the Urla Implementation Plan of 1984 to build the Izmir-Çeşmealtı state road separating the archaeological sites as a bridge over the ruins, it was determined that this plan decision has not been implemented yet. The Conservation Plan has been in effect since 2004. This situation reveals that the steps taken to ensure the integration of archaeological sites with the planning processes are limited.
- The restriction of the region in terms of planning limits the people living in the region to receive services and causes the infrastructure works to be insufficient. The time of the activities to be carried out in the region is delayed and the people living in the region suffer.

4.3.3. Critiques of Planning Decisions

Only the boundaries of the archaeological sites are specified in the upper scale plans. Archaeological sites are determined as shaded areas. There is neither information about the qualification or characteristics nor any planning decisions of the archaeological sites.

Factors such as the upper-scale planning studies aim at the development of coastal tourism in the coastal part of Urla where archaeological areas exist and the proximity of Urla to the Metropolitan city have increased the increasing secondary housing

construction pressure in the region day by day. In recent years, there has been an increase in the number of people visiting and living in this region both in summer and in winter. This situation causes intense urbanization pressure on archaeological sites.

In the plan studies, Klazomenai and Liman Tepe archaeological sites were evaluated separately from Iskele in order to protect them, and no solution was brought at the scale of the area that integrates it with the city for its use. Although decisions were made to minimize the damage to archaeological sites in line with the plan prepared in 1984, it has not been implemented today. Due to the increased popularity of the area, the increasing use of the Çeşmealtı-İzmir state road passing through the middle of archaeological sites causes the ancient cities to be seriously damaged and vulnerable to destruction.

In the Conservation Plan; it is seen that the representation method defined in the law is used, and there is no determination or suggestion on the plan regarding the display. There are provisions for construction in second and third-degree Archaeological Sites and hiding in first degree Archaeological Sites. The plan was created directly within the framework of laws, regulations and relevant policy decisions, without examining the characteristics and qualities of the archaeological sites. This situation causes the specific characteristics of archaeological sites neither to be examined or nor to be evaluated.

The Conservation Plan prepared within the boundaries of the third-degree archaeological site is generally aimed at protecting the above-ground accumulation of the area and adapting to the new structures. Archaeological excavations of Klazomenai and Liman Tepe cities still continue. On the other hand, other parts of the Iskele centre with the same accumulation are tried to be protected based on the definition of third-degree archaeological site, in this context, drilling excavations are carried out under the supervision of the museum before the construction, and the investment and construction is continued in cases where no remains are found. However, it is not possible to evaluate the potential in these areas by drilling excavations at plot scale.

In Iskele, development rights are starting just outside the 1st-degree archaeological site boundary. In the third-degree archaeological sites, the decision to build is made as if there were no archaeological remains. This situation poses an obstacle to the holistic perception of archaeological sites. Insufficient documentation and inventory studies and deficiencies in the spatialization of archaeological data cause the destruction of archaeological heritage in foundation excavations of new constructions.

Most of the people living in the region are landlord. Living areas remain within the protected area. According to the relevant law, they are required to exchange their goods. In the surveys, it was concluded that the majority of the local people, who were learned to live in the archaeological site, did not prefer the swap method and the conditions were not suitable for improving their living spaces.

One of the striking points in the 1 / 1.000 Conservation Plan is that the registration decisions are taken based on plots. This decision affects the construction conditions defined on the parcel, but does not make the archaeological assets visible in urban-scale projects and does not provide protection for the remains that continue outside the parcel. In this approach, it is not a plan decision that will allow the archaeological inventory to be researched or included in the city system. In addition, the registration decision is only something that a two-dimensional protection perspective offers. However, construction depths of the large-scale infrastructure projects such as tunnel, road and building works cause serious damage to archaeological cultural assets that are not perceived in three dimensions.

4.4. Discussion and Recommendations

As a result of the analysis and surveys it is found out that a unity of sites covering the entire historical development of the city could not be achieved in the practices until today. The plans prepared in connection with this have not been successful in protecting the archaeological accumulation of the city and integrating it into the planning processes. For this reason, it has become more important to identify and protect the archaeological site of the city and to integrate it into planning processes and transfer it to the future. The conservation and planning studies in Iskele (Urla), which have been carried out until today, have been directed depending on the known archaeological sites and cultural remains with monumental features. A Conservation Plan has been prepared in the designated urban historic sites and third-degree archaeological sites. This plan was approved and put into effect in 2004 still in action. However, in this plan, policies for the conservation and integration of the underground archaeological remains into the planning processes were not developed in the areas outside the first-degree archaeological sites. There are no three-dimensional solutions produced to integrate archaeological sites into urban life and planning policies. The biggest factor of this is that they cannot access the

information on the quality of the field and the information from the inventory studies. It can be stated that another factor is that they cannot reach an expert opinion on the site or the monument.

In case important findings are encountered during infrastructure works or construction projects is declared a site based on parcels and this prevents the perception of integrity. Planners evaluate archaeological information within the scope of an archaeological site or individual monument and only process the boundaries of the area into the plans.

The increasing population of the region day by day causes the archaeological sites in Iskele (Urla) to be exposed to urbanization pressure. This situation causes damage to archaeological sites.When the archaeological sites in the cities are presented with an effective arrangement, it contributes to the urban identity and enriches urban life. For this reason, it is important to integrate the archaeological sites in Iskele (Urla) into the planning processes. However, in order to integrate archaeological sites into the planning processes in Iskele (Urla) and other historical cities in our country, first of all, necessary arrangements should be made at the national and regional scale in practices. It is seen that the archaeological sites in the cities do not receive the necessary importance and care and that interdisciplinary and actors cooperation is lacking.

As a result of these studies; it is very important to develop road maps to direct the processes to be experienced before, during, and after the excavation and to ensure the perception of the importance of these areas. In this way, the archaeological areas in the cities are less damaged, illegal housing has been prevented, and their integration into the planning processes by following the process takes place in a healthier way. Then, these principles and strategies, which are determined based on the analysis of integrating cities into planning processes, should be used in all kinds of planning actions to design the future of the city. In this way, the archaeological areas in the cities can be protected from damage and are not perceived as an obstacle to development.

To achieve these, recommendations at national level and specifically for Iskele (Urla) are discussed below:

4.4.1. Recommendations on the Integration of Urban Archaeological Sites into Planning Processes in Turkey

In our country, principles and strategies are determined as a result of researches and evaluations to protect the continuity of archaeological sites in cities. Problems of various dimensions arise due to the use of same principles and strategies in planning studies at various scales. Legal, managerial, organizational, financial, cultural, technological, etc. regulations are needed to solve these problems. For this reason, archaeological data should be included in the planning processes and legal systems and regulations should be made for implementation.

Since the 1980s, the Council of Europe, ICOMOS, and etc. organizations carry out studies on archaeology and planning problems in cities. The agreements, conventions and statutes signed on international platforms draw attention to the fact that the archaeological sites in developing and transforming cities are under threat. They develop recommendations for integrating the archaeological sites into the planning process. Those studies, which produce methods to guide both government policies and the studies of experts, establish a legal framework for the archaeological sites in cities. However, following and signing these international conventions, our country cannot adequately fulfil its obligations regarding the integration of archaeological sites in cities into planning processes. One of the important problems is that there is no comprehensive legal regulation in the archaeological sites in the cities. In this context, a comprehensive legal regulation should be developed regarding archaeological sites in cities. Especially in cities with archaeological sites, archaeologists specialized in construction and infrastructure should be employed and private companies and municipalities should constitute resources for financing.

The existing legislation and practices for site detection and grading defined in the laws cannot solve the problems of protecting and ensuring the requirements of archaeological sites in cities. For this reason, it should be revised and re-edited. For the first time in our country, the concept of ‘Urban archaeological site’ was defined by principle decision No. 338 in 1993. Although this concept is included in our laws, it is still not fully understood. Urban archaeological sites are registered as third-degree archaeological sites. These areas, controlled by drilling excavations carried out by museums, are often permitted for construction. It goes no further than a rescue excavation

approach. Drilling excavations started by the construction request and the identification and registration of these areas, which are evaluated by reports prepared based on these excavations, should be evaluated before the planning process. These areas should be determined by scientific methods.

According to the "Convention for the Protection of the European Archaeological Heritage", signed in 1992 and approved by our country in 1999, each state is obliged to conduct an inventory of archaeological heritage in its country to protect archaeological heritage threatened by rural and urban construction (Council of Europe, 1992). There is no completed database on archaeological remains in our country at the regional or urban level. However, inventory studies are of great importance to preserve archaeological sites in cities with multi-layered structures and ensure their integration with planning processes. Before the planning process, it should constitute inventory maps showing archaeological sites in cities.

"Planning Policy Guidance 16: Archaeology and Planning", published in 1990 in England, is a detailed document used to determine the planning processes of archaeological sites in cities. This document emphasizes that planning authorities should base their detailed development plans, policies, and recommendations on an assessment of archaeological remains. In this way the urban archaeological heritage management process is controlled. New investment demands in critical areas created with the help of inventory databases are effectively directed by clearly defining the division of labour and cooperation between investors-architects, planners, and archaeologists (PPG 16, 1990). Documents containing the points to be considered in the protection of archaeological sites in cities in our country should be prepared and applicable conditions should be defined. In this context; organization models should be developed to constitute the necessary infrastructure to start database studies for archaeological sites in cities. Methods should be produced to determine the quality of archaeological sites in cities.

Archaeologists, planners, local government and museum cooperation should be emphasized and studies should be carried out to increase this. Experts who will work in archaeological sites in cities should be people who are prone to interdisciplinary work. For this, a separate branch of science that examines archaeological sites in cities should be established. Thanks to this branch of science, it is ensured that versatile experts with both a planner and archaeologist perspective are trained.

The protection of archaeological areas in cities and the provision of urban

development in these areas brings with it multi-dimensional and complex problems. A different management model is needed to solve these problems. For this reason, local governments play an important role in the protection of cultural heritage. Conservation and planning activities at various scales by different people, institutions, and environments should be carried out in coordination with local governments. In order to eliminate the sustainability problem experienced in the integration of archaeological sites with the city in local governments in small provinces and districts, regulations should be made in a way that will continue even if the administrations change. It should create inventory maps that indicate archaeological sites within the boundaries of each local government. As a necessity of interdisciplinary work within local governments, units such as planners, architects, archaeologists, and topographical engineers should be established in which experts and knowledgeable people come together.

Access of visitors from outside the city should be provided easily. By organizing panels to the people living around the archaeological sites, the importance of the area should be mentioned and public awareness should be ensured. Various activities (panel, theatre, etc.) should be organized so that the people living in the region adopt these archaeological sites, grow stewardship, and make them a source of pride. In order to prevent the destruction of archaeological sites, especially in the coastal areas, design solutions appropriate to the surrounding texture and integrated with the archaeological sites should be sought. For these solutions, participation of the local people in the process should be considered.

4.4.2. Recommendations on the Integration of Archaeological Sites in Iskele (Urla) into Planning Processes

Archaeological site decisions determined by existing methods for Iskele (Urla) and planning works/decisions developed according to these decisions are not sufficient for effective conservation of archaeological sites and integration with the planning process. For this reason, this unique settlement should be handled with a different approach than the methods that have been used until today.

Researches for Iskele (Urla) should be developed and detailed scientific studies focusing on different periods and characteristics of the city should be carried out by experts from different disciplines. The information obtained from museum drilling

excavations on third-degree archaeological sites should also be examined and evaluated on the integrity of the city. This allows for a healthier integration of archaeological sites into planning processes.

Establishing an archaeological database is of great importance in the conservation and evaluation of the archaeological sites in Iskele (Urla). The database establishment should be started by recording the documents (excavation reports, drilling results, etc.) in the archives of institutions such as the Council of Monuments, the Archaeology Museum. Detailed studies (surface scanning of underground culture layers, electromagnetic measurements, excavation, drilling, etc.) should be carried out in these areas to examine the historical and topographic characteristics of the region. Sound evaluations should be made on the quality and quantity of the fields, and all findings obtained should be transferred to the database. This database should be easy to understand and presented in a form compatible with other data used by the planners. In addition, in order to increase the efficiency of scientific production and accelerate its development, it should be ensured that the data are easily accessible and continuously updated.

The archaeological structures and remains in the cities are not the same quality, importance and level of protection. Therefore, urban development pressures occur in these areas. For this reason, it should ensure that policies and strategies are developed according to the character of each region and its archaeological potential. Thus, studies to be carried out before the intervention can be determined according to the importance of each region. By defining the process for the protection of archaeological sites, investors, architects and planners can be guided. Findings in these areas are handled in a wide range from in-situ preservation to preservation by documentation. In these areas, the risk level should be measured at the project stage, and investment should be shifted to other areas in areas where damage may be high. In this way the integration of archaeological assets with urban planning and practices will be ensured, and it will be possible to create areas around these areas where residents can connect with the past.

Site detection, degrees and documentation studies carried out in Iskele (Urla) until today, were not based on detailed scientific methods but were made according to excavated archaeological sites. As a result, archaeological sites were included in planning proposals as much as they were registered and archaeological sites could not be integrated into planning processes. However, site decisions and planning studies carried out within these boundaries are of great importance in preserving the historical continuity of the city.

For this reason, the types, boundaries and degrees of all site decisions regarding the archaeological sites in the city should be reviewed; and the existing fragmented site texture should be revised.

The area where the Iskele (Urla) settlement is located was declared a third-degree archaeological site with the 1999 Revision Master Plan. It is thought that these areas should be registered as urban archaeological sites because of the archaeological potential in the infrastructure works carried out in the city. In these areas, planning studies are carried out based on a healthy and comprehensive archaeological inventory as described in the 'Urban Archaeological Sites Conservation and Utilization Conditions' principle decision numbered 702. These plans should not be implemented at a parcel scale before they are approved. Solutions that will ensure the protection and evaluation of existing and potential archaeological sites required by today's conditions should be developed.

Infrastructure works, building construction, etc., which are required for development in cities implementation of projects is inevitable. However, urban development should not conflict with archaeological sites; on the contrary, it should be ensured that different historical layers are integrated with today's urban texture. It is observed that archaeological remains discovered in cases of infrastructure works, building construction etc. delay the implementation of development projects. However, if archaeological sites are evaluated in the early stages of the planning and development processes, the archaeological sites will be affected as little as possible from negative developments such as; urbanization pressure, destruction, illegal excavations, etc. For this reason, before the planning studies at all scales for Iskele (Urla), the evaluation of archaeological sites should be made a legal obligation.

Preserving and increasing the value of the archaeological heritage in cities depends on facilitating cooperation between different actors and the urban planning centre to be established within the Municipality should be defined as a process based on dialogue between public authorities, experts such as archaeologists, conservationists and planners, and contractors, non-governmental organizations and the public. The roles of the participants should be determined and the cooperation between them should be developed. As a result, ways will be sought to integrate archaeology into all stages of the planning process and to reduce the negative impact of development on archaeological sites. With the participation of all experts, decisions can be made that integrate archaeological resources into the planning process. This interdisciplinary participation

and dialogue should continue not only in the preparation phase of the plans but also in the development and implementation phases of the plans.

It reveals what institutions and professions should be included in interdisciplinary work in order for the archaeological sites in Iskele (Urla) to be perceived as "world heritage" and to be understood by the society.

While determining an interdisciplinary understanding that includes the knowledge of relevant specialties in the studies to be carried out at Iskele (Urla), planning-conservation-design decisions should also be determined according to the importance of the region. Although the integration of archaeological sites with their surroundings is important, participation in the process from civic platforms should also be provided. The roles of the actors should be clearly defined and updated information about the process should be shared with the public.

Today, it seems quite difficult to try to organize all the actions that will take place in Urla, such as continuing archaeological research outside the specified areas, reducing the threats to the Iskele (Urla) and trying to eliminate the weak points of the area at the same time.In our country, Management Plan is in a way to include the protection of sustainable development and change, integration with the environment and knowledge management. Revitalizing cultural links in archaeological sites is one of the important roles of the Management Plan.

With the law numbered 5226 enacted in 2004, it was suggested that local governments should have experts from professions such as art history, architecture, urban planning, engineering and archaeology in the protection of cultural heritage.

Within the scope of the studies;

- Excavation team,
- Planning team execution,
- Advisory team,
- Coordination team,
- Monitoring and inspection team,

should be determined and job descriptions should be made.

All these studies were carried out in order to reveal the importance of guiding the studies in the field of archaeology and planning. Presenting the archaeological areas in an integrated manner with their surroundings will prevent the people living in the environment from approaching the archaeological areas negatively, and the collaboration

of interdisciplinary experts will enable the archaeological sites in Iskele (Urla) to see the value they deserve.

Table 4.2. Professions and Institutions that should be Included in Interdisciplinary Studies

<table>
<tr><td colspan="2">MINISTRY OF CULTURE</td><td colspan="2">LOCAL GOVERNMENTS</td></tr>
<tr><td>Archaeological Excavation Executive Team</td><td>Coordination Team</td><td>Planning Executive Team</td><td>Monitoring and Inspection team</td></tr>
<tr><td>• Klazomenai Excavation Team
• Liman Tepe Excavation Team</td><td>• Izmir Archaeology Museums Directorate
• Izmir Metropolitan Municipality
• Urla Municipality</td><td>• Izmir Metropolitan Municipality
• Urla Municipality
• Planners, Architects</td><td>• Conservation Council I
• Ministry of Culture and Tourism, Restoration and Conservation Directorate
• UNESCO
• ICOMOS
• Izmir Provincial Directorate of Environment
• Media</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="3">Advisory Council</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">Related Departments of Universities</td><td colspan="2">Non-governmental organizations</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">✓ Archaeology
✓ City and region planning
✓ architecture
✓ history of art
✓ Geology
✓ Civil Engineering
✓ Geography
✓ Map engineering
✓ Chemistry
✓ Photo
✓ Environmental engineering
✓ Restoration Specialist
✓ Public administration
✓ Economy
✓ Law
✓ Urban Sociology
✓ Anthropology</td><td colspan="2">✓ Chamber of Architects
✓ Chamber of City Planners
✓ Archaeologists Association
✓ Neighbourhood Associations
✓ Union of Peninsula Municipalities</td></tr>
</table>

CHAPTER 5

CONCLUSION

Cities that have hosted developments and experiences throughout history have hosted many civilizations from the past to the present. Living spaces in the cities have been shaped according to them, together with the factors that affect these areas.

Developments in the world after the 1980s started to emerge new approaches in the name of planning and conservation. In this process that progressed from national to the global scale, organizations were established by the Council of Europe and the United Nations, and organizations such as UNESCO, ICOMOS, and ICCROM were formed within these institutions.

Factors such as urbanization pressure, industrialization and tourism pressure that occur in rapidly developing cities cause many difficulties in the protection of cultural heritage. Today, in addition to the conservation of these areas, the balance of conservation-use and sustentation has become important. In this context, the importance of developing the necessary models for the conservation, orientation and sustainability of the archaeological heritage is emerging to establish the balance of conservation and use.

In the examples examined in the thesis, it was seen that European countries had guidance created for archaeological sites in cities. In this guidance, it was examined how the integration of archaeological sites in cities should be in the planning processes. Although there are laws and regulations for the protection of archaeological sites in cities in our country, the international view cannot be fully implemented. In our country, where protected areas are classified according to intervention types, all activities other than scientific activities are prohibited in first degree archaeological sites, and this situation causes the areas identified as first-degree archaeological sites in the city to lose the chance of integration from the first moment. Another issue is the definition of urban archaeological sites for archaeological remains in the cities, although there is a relevant law on archaeological sites in cities. This situation prevents these areas from being perceived as multi-disciplinary fields. Only salvage excavations are carried out in archaeological sites in the cities. However, each archaeological site has different problems and potentials, and the importance of preserving the originality of each region and integrating the surrounding or overlying city layers into the planning process should

be demonstrated. In addition to these, the lack of inventory of urban areas with archaeological potential is another reason why they are not integrated into the planning process.

Current planning approaches perceive archaeological sites in two dimensions and are limited in going beyond the unseen. Archaeological sites are ignored in the Master Plans developed in cities where archaeological sites are located. Upper-scale plans and protection plans are not related. This situation reveals the effects of planning strategies and decisions on archaeological sites and shows that the integration of archaeological sites into planning processes is insufficient.

All steps of the planning to be made for archaeological sites should go through the analysis phase separately, and integrity and multidisciplinary should be emphasized in determining the method until the plan decision phase. In these plans, the information obtained as a result of archaeological studies should be transparent and ways for people to benefit from this cultural accumulation and obtain information should be sought. The dialogue process between institutions is very important. It is necessary for institutions to create information pools and to hold regular meetings where institutions with experience in different subjects will exchange ideas. The limitations of the roles attributed to the occupational groups in the process of making protection plans draw attention. The presence of people specialized in interdisciplinary studies is very important for these plans. This situation, while revealing the diversity of human history, enables social, cultural and historical values to come to the fore. While aiming to reflect local characteristics specific to cultures, it emphasizes the importance of developing concepts such as a sense of belonging, and a sense of local identity.

Within the scope of the thesis, studies for the integration of archaeological sites in European cities into the planning process were examined and the integration of Side Ancient City into the planning process in Turkey was examined. It focuses on similar applications that may occur in our country. It focuses on the integration of archaeological sites in Iskele (Urla) into the planning processes with their surroundings in a systematic.

To conclude, the legislative system and laws can directly or indirectly prevent the integration of archaeological sites in cities into planning processes. However, it is important to have a comprehensive perspective on these areas. It is very important to raise public awareness to protect urban archaeological sites, while cooperation between actors is very important for solving the problems experienced in archaeological sites and their

surroundings. Within the framework of the problems presented within the scope of this thesis, the archaeological sites in Iskele (Urla) should be managed, executed and directed. In this context, planning processes must include holism and determine dynamic approaches. Conducting studies in which the relationships between actors are defined and the public has more information about the work in the field will increase the success of the implementation.

REFERENCES

Alpan, A. (2005). Integration Of Urban Archaeological Resources To Everyday Life In The Historic City Centers Tarragona, Verona and Tarsus, Middle East Technical University, Faculty of Architecture, Master of Science Thesis, Ankara

Alpaslan, A. Ö., Ortaçeşme, V. (2009). Side-Manavgat Kiyi Kesimi Alan Kullanimlarinin Kiyi Planlamasi Ve Yönetimine Yönelik Değerlendirilmesi, Akdeniz Üniversitesi Ziraat Fakültesi Dergisi, 22(2), 169–178.

Altun, O. A. (2020). Çok Katmanlı Kentlerde Koruma: Side Örneği , Yerel Kimlik Dergisi, (64), 16-23, Retrieved from https://online.fliphtml5.com /fvgh/agmw/#p=18, 2021.

Ankara Büyükşehir Belediyesi, Retrieved from https://www.ankara.bel.tr/haberler/roma-tiyatrosu-gun-isigina-cikiyor. 2021.

Aykurt, A. (2020). Liman Tepe I Middle Bronze Age Ceramics and Small Finds, Ankara: Bilgin Kültür Sanat Yayınları, 145, 1-7.

Bahçeci, M. (2004). Izmir Bölgesi Urla-Liman Tepe Tunç Çağı Yerleşimi Koruma ve Alan Yönetim Modeli, Hacettepe Üniversitesi, Sosyal Bilimler Enstitüsü, Doktora Tezi, Ankara.

Bath and North East Somerset Concuil. (2004). Archaeology in Bath and North East Somerset Supplementary Planning Guidance, England, Retrieved from https://www.bathnes.gov.uk/sites/default/files/arch-in-banes-brochure.pdf, 2021.

Belge, B. (2005). Urban Archaeologıcal Issues And Resources In Izmır Hıstorıc Cıty Centre: An Exploratory Case Study, Middle East Technical University, Faculty of Architecture, Master of Science Thesis, Ankara.

Bilgin, A.G. (1996). Urban Archaeology: As the Bases for the Studies on the Future of the Town Case Study: Bergama, Middle East Technical University, Faculty of Architecture, Master of Science Thesis, Ankara.

Boylu, A. (1994). Urban archaeology A visionary framework for urban archaeology in Turkey. Middle East Technical University, Unpublished Master's Thesis, The Graduate School of Natural and Applied Sciences, Ankara.

COE, (1992).European Convention on the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage (Revised), Valetta, Retrieved from https://rm.coe.int/168007bd25, 2021.

COE, (1969). European Convention on the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage, Londan Retrieved from https://rm.coe.int/0900001680072318, 2021.

COE, (1984). Conclusions of the Colloquy on Archaeology and Planning . Florence.

COE, (1989). Recomendation No. R (89) 5, Retrieved from https://rm.coe.int/native/09000016804cb892,2021.

COE, (1999). Report on the situation of urban archaeology in Europe.

COE. (2002). Archaeological Heritage The Council Of Europe Initiatives And The Valletta Convention (1992), Retrieved from https://rm.coe.int/090000168093e3d9, 2021.

Çağlayan, D. (1999). An Assessment of Urban Archaeology and Archaeological Heritage: A Case Study in Ulus-Ankara, Middle East Technical University, Faculty of Architecture, Master of Science Thesis, Ankara.

Çalıştay Manavgat, (2019). AKDENİZ HAVZASINDA TARİH ve TURİZME BAKIŞ, Yerel Kimlik Dergisi, 60, 24-32.

Çevre ve Şehircilik Bakanlığı, Mekânsal Planlama Genel Müdürlüğü, 1/100000 Izmir-Manisa Çevre Düzeni Planı Açıklama Raporu, Retrieved from

https://webdosya.csb.gov.tr/db/mpgm/icerikler/im_plan_aciklama_raporu_10.10.2018-20181011142357.pdf. 2021.

Çevre Ve Şehircilik Bakanlığı, Mekânsal Planlama Genel Müdürlüğü, 1/100000 Izmir-Manisa Çevre Düzeni Planı, Retrieved from https://webdosya.csb.gov.tr/db/mpgm/icerikler/lejant-20200804152723.jpg, 2021.

Çırak, A. A. (2010). Bir Planlama Stratejisi Olarak Arkeolojik Envanterleme ve Kentsel Arkeolojik Değer Yönetimi: İzmir Tarihi Kent Merkezi, Dokuz Eylül Üniversitesi, Fen bilimleri Enstitüsü, Şehir Ve Bölge Planlama Bölümü, Doktora Tezi, İzmir.

Çubuk, M. (2013). Tourism Taken Hostage in the City and the Transformation of the Ancient Habor Marina in Side, Planlama Dergisi, 23(1), 6-11.

Dünya Kültürel ve Doğal Mirasının Korunmasına Dair Sözleşme, (1982), https://teftis.ktb.gov.tr/TR-263665/dunya-kulturel-ve-dogal-mirasin-korunmasi-sozlesmesi.html, 2021.

Erkal, N. (2012). Yenikapı Projeleri: Kentsel Boşluk, Sınır veTasarım Yöntemi Olarak Arkeolojik Mekân." Mimarlık Dergisi, 366, Retrieved from http://www.mimarlikdergisi.com/index.cfm?sayfa=mimarlik&DergiSayi=380&RecID=2968, 2021.

Erkanal, H. (1998). 1996 Liman Tepe Kazıları, XIX. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı, I, Ankara, 379-398.

Erkanal, H. (2008). "Liman Tepe: A New Light on the Prehistoric Aegean Cultures." In Proceedings of the International Symposium The Aegean in the Neolithic,Chalcolithic and the Early Bronze Age, Ankara Üniversitesi Basımevi, 179-184.

Ersoy, A., Kaya, N., Selçuk, S., Esen, V. (2012) . "Antik Smyrna/İzmir 2011-2013." 36. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı, II, 14-34.

Ersoy, Y. (2014). Klazomenai'da Tunç Çağı'ndan Arkaik Dönem Sonuna Kadar Yerleşim Düzenleri ve Değişimleri: Siyasi, Sosyal ve Çevresel Etkilerin Yerleşim Sistemleri ve Mekan Analizleri, Tematik Arkeoloji Serisi,1, 257-281.

Ersoy, Y., Koparal, E. (2012). Clazomenae The rise and fall of an Ionia City-State, World Archaeology Magazine, 52, 25-27.

Eski Eserler Kanunu, (1973). https://www.resmigazete.gov.tr/arsiv/14527.pdf, 2021.

European Commission-Cultural Heritage Commission. (2000). European Code of Good Practice: "Archaeology and The Urban Project", 8-10 March.

Feilden, M.B., Jokilehto, J. (1993). Management Guidelines for World Cultural Heritage Sites. Rome.

Garmy, P. (1985). Urban archaeology in France, Committee on Cultural Heritage European Plan for Archaeology, Group of Specialists on Urban Archaeology, Council of Europe, Strasbourg.

Güçer, E. (2004). Archaeology and Urban Planning A Consensus between Conservation and Development: Aphrodisias and Geyre, İzmir Institute of Technology, The Graduate School of Engineering & Sciences, Master Thesis.

Hasdağlı, İ. (2012). The Assessment of the 4th Century B.C. Finds from Three Wells Uncovered at Clazomenae HBT (Hamdi Balaban Tarlası) Sector, , Olba Dergisi, Kaam Yayınları, Mersın University Publications Of The Research Center Of Cilician Archaeology, Mersin.

ICOMOS, (1931) .First International Congress of Architects and Technicians of Historic Monuments, Athens, Retrieved from https://www.icomos.org/en/167-the-athens-charter-for-the-restoration-of-historic-monuments, 2021.

ICOMOS, (1987). Charter for the Conservation of Historic Towns and Urban Areas, Retrieved from https://www.icomos.org/charters/towns_e.pdf, 2021.

ICOMOS, (1964) .The Venice Charter, Retrieved from https://www.icomos.org/en/179-articles-en-francais/ressources/charters-and-standards/157-the-venice-charter, 2021.

ICOMOS, (1990).Charter for the Protection and Management of the Archaeological Heritage, Retrieved from http://wp.icahm.icomos.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/01/1990-Lausanne-Charter-for-Protection-and-Management-of-Archaeological-Heritage.pdf, 2021.

ICOMOS, International Council on Monuments and Sites, Retrieved from http://www.icomos.org.tr/?Sayfa=Icomos&dil=tr, 2021.

IZKA (İzmir Kalkınma Ajansı), (2013). İzmir 2012 Kültür Ekonomisi Ve Kültür Altyapisi Envanteri Ve İzmir Kültür Ekonomisi Gelişme Stratejisi. İzmir.

IZKA (İzmir Kalkınma Ajansı), (2014). Yarımada Sürdürülebilir Kalkınma Stratejisi 2014-2023.

İstanbul Valiliği, Yenikapı Arkeoloji Kazıları, İstanbul'un Tarihine Işık Tutuyor, Retrieved from http://www.istanbul.gov.tr/yenikapi-arkeoloji-kazilari-istanbulun-tarihine-isik-tutuyor, 2021.

İzmir Büyükşehir Belediyesi, (2012). 1/25000 ölçekli İzmir Büyükşehir Bütünü Çevre Düzeni Planı, (2012), https://www.izmir.bel.tr/tr/NazimImarPlaniDetay/13233/131

İzmir Tarih, Agora Koruma Geliştirme ve Yaşatma Projesi, Retrieved from http://www.izmirtarih.com.tr/articles/agora-koruma-gelistirme-ve-yasatma-projesi/, 2021.

İzmir Tarih, Retrieved from http://www.izmirtarih.com.tr/proje-hakkinda/, 2021.

Karabağ, N. E. (2018). The Analytic Conservation of The Historical Continiuty in Multi-Layered Towns by The Methodology of Urban Archaeology (The Smyrna Sample), İzmir: Dokuz Eylül Üniversitesi Fen Bilimleri Enstitüsü, Mimarlık Bölümü, Restorasyon Anabilim Dalı, Doktora Tezi, İzmir.

Kaynaş, H. B. (2018). III. Derece Arkeolojik Sitlerde Yeralan Yeni Yapilarda Mekânsal biçimleniş Analizi, T.C.Necmettin Erbakan Niversitesi, Fen Bilimleri Enstitüsü, Mimarlık Anabilim Dalı, Yüksek Lisans Tezi, Konya.

Koparal, E., İplikçi. E. (2004). Archaic Olive Oil Extraction Plant in Klazomenai, In Klazomenai, Teos and Abdera : Metropoleis and Colony, Thessaloniki: Proceedings of the International Symposium held at the Archaeological Museum of Abdera (October 2001), 221-234.

Koparal, E. (2011). Urbanization Process And Spatial Organization In Klazomenıan Khora From Early Iron Age To Roman Period, Greaduate School of Social Sciences of Middle East Technical University, Doctorate Thesis, Ankara.

Koparal, E. (2014). Klazomenai Kohara'sında Arazi Kullanımı ve Tarım Potansiyeli, Arkeoloji'de Bölgesel Çalışmalar Sempozyum Bildirileri, Yerleşim Arkeoloji Serisi Sempozyum Bildirileri 4. 125-147.

Kültür Varlıklarını Koruma Bölge Kurulu Müdürlükleri, Retrieved from https://korumakurullari.ktb.gov.tr/TR-89184/tarihce.html, 2021.

Kültür ve Tabiat Varlıklarını Koruma Yüksek Kurulu Kentsel Arkeoloik Sitler, Koruma ve Kullanma Koşulları, 658 sayılı karar, Retrieved from https://kvmgm.ktb .gov.tr/TR-44310/ilke-karari--karar-no-658--karar-tarihi-05111999.html, 2021.

Kültür ve Tabiat Varlıklarını Koruma Yüksek Kurulu Kentsel Arkeoloik Sitler, Koruma ve Kullanma Koşulları 702 No'lu ilke Kararı, Retrieved from https://teftis.ktb. gov.tr/TR-14344/702-nolu-ilke-karari-kentsel-arkeolojik-sit-alanlari-ko-.html, 2021.

Kültür Ve Tabiat Varliklarini Koruma Kanunu. Retrieved from https://www.mevzuat .gov.tr /MevzuatMetin/1.5.2863.pdf. Sayı : 18113, 23 7 1983.

Mekânsal Planlar Yapım Yönetmeliği, (2011), https://www.mevzuat.gov.tr/File/ GeneratePdf?mevzuatNo=19788&mevzuatTur=KurumVeKurulusYonetmeligi &mevzuatTertip=5, 2021.

Papageorgiou, A. (1995). The Ancient Heritage and the Historic Cityscape in a Modern Metropolis. Athens, The Archaeological Society at Athens Library, 140.

Pirson, F., Sabine, L., Schmidts, T. (2011). Harbors and Harbor Cities in the Eastern Mediterranean from Antiquity to the Byzantine Period, Recent Discoveries and Current Approaches.

Planning Advice Note:3 Archaeology in the London, Department of Planning & Transportation Department of Planning & Transportation Corporation of London, Retrieved from http://www.cityoflondon.gov.uk/NR/rdonlyres /E945B5B3-FD3F-4EB2-B59F/491508789635/0/DP_PL_udparchadvice.pdf, 2021.

PPG15 (Planning Policy Guidance 15), (1990). Planning and the Historic Environment, Secretary of State for the Environment.

PPG16 (Planning Policy Guidance 16), (1990). Planning and Archaeolog." Secretary of State for the Environment.

Sarfatij, H., Melli, P. (1999). Archaeology and the Town, Report on the situation of urban archaeology in Europe, Council of Europe.

Sit Alanlarında Kalan Taşınmazların Hazine Taşınmazları ile Değiştirilmesi Hakkında Yönetmelik, (2010). Retrieved from https://teftis.ktb.gov.tr/TR-264004/sit-alanlarinda-kalan-tasinmazlarin-hazine-tasinmazlari-.html.2021.

SUIT (Sustainable Development of Urban Historical Areas through an Active Integration within Towns, (2004). Retrieved from https://op.europa.eu/en/publication-detail/-/publication/c0fe3aca-1639-4554-aca7-d3dccdb2158d, 2021.

Şahoğlu, V. (2008). Liman Tepe and Bakla Tepe: New Evidence for the Relations between the Izmir Region, The Cyclades and the Greek Mainland during the Late Fourth and Third Millennia BC, In Proceedings of the International Symposium The Aegean in the Neolithic,Chalcolithic and the Early Bronze Age, Ankara Üniversitesi Basımevi, Ankara, 483-492.

Şahoğlu, V., Erkanal, H. (2017). Ankara University Mustafa V.Koç Research Center for Maritime Archaeology (ANKUSAM), In Proceedings of the 20th Annual Meeting of Underwater Science and Technology, 3, İstanbul, 165-180.

Tankut, G. (1991). Kentsel Arkeolojik Alanlarda Arkeolojik Değerlerin Kent Hayatına Katılımı, Korumanın Fiziksel Planlama Boyutu, Arkeolojik Sit Alanlarının Korunması ve Değerlendirilmesi I. Ulusal Sempozyumu, Antalya.

Tankut, G., Buluç, S., Tuna, N., (2006). Ankara Arkeoloji Master Planı Ön Çalışmaları, In Memoriam Sevim Buluc, Çanakkale Onsekiz Mart Üniversitesi, Çanakkale.

Temiño, R. (2004). Arqueología Urbana en España. Barcelona: Ariel Patrimonio.

The APPEAR Project. (2005). International and Interdisciplinary Symposium. Brussels: European Commission http://www.in-situ.be/, 2021.

Tuğcu, İ. (2017). "Liman Tepe / Klazomenai Antik Limani Doğu Mendireği Çalişmalari." Ç.Ü. Sosyal Bilimler Enstitüsü Dergisi, 26(1), 200-216.

Tuna, N. (2000). "Kentsel Arkeoloji Üzerine." İDOL: Arkeoloji ve Arkeologlar Derneği Dergisi, 7, 7-13.

UNESCO, (1972) .Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage, Retrieved from https://whc.unesco.org/en/conventiontext, 2021.

UNESCO, (1956).Recommendation on International Principles Applicable to Archaeological Excavations, New Delhi, Retrieved from https://unesdoc.unesco.org/ark:/48223/pf0000114585.page=40, 2021.

Urla Belediyesi, (2004). 1/1000 Koruma amaçlı İmar Planı.

https://unesdoc.unesco.org/ark:/48223/pf0000139603, 2021.

https://www.google.com/intl/tr/earth/, 2021

APPENDIX A

PLANNING POLICY GUIDANCE 16: ARCHAEOLOGY AND PLANNING

(Source: PPG 16, 1990)

Introduction

1. This guidance is for planning authorities in England, property owners, developers, archaeologists, amenity societies and the general public. It sets out the Secretary of State's policy on archaeological remains on land, and how they should be preserved or recorded both in an urban setting and in the countryside. It gives advice on the handling of archaeological remains and discoveries under the development plan and control systems, including the weight to be given to them in planning decisions and the use of planning conditions. (Separate controls exist for scheduled monuments - See Annex 3.) The guidance pulls together and expands existing advice, within the existing legislative framework. It places no new duties on local authorities, and should not place any significant additional burden on local authorities.

A: The Importance of Archaeology

3. Archaeological remains are irreplaceable. They are evidence - for prehistoric periods, the only evidence - of the past development of our civilization.

4. Today's archaeological landscape is the product of human activity over thousands of years. It ranges through settlements and remains of every period, from the camps of the early hunter gatherers 400,000 years ago to remains of early 20th century activities. It includes places of worship, defence installations, burial grounds, farms and fields, and sites of manufacture.

5. These remains vary enormously in their state of preservation and in the extent of their appeal to the public. "Upstanding" remains are familiar enough - the great stone circles, the castle and abbey ruins of the Middle Ages or abandoned coastal defence systems. But less obvious archaeological remains, such as ancient settlements and field systems, are also to be found across large parts of the country. Some prehistoric sites in wetland areas contain important wood and organic remains. Many buildings in older towns lie on top of Roman, Anglo-Saxon or medieval structures.

6. Archaeological remains should be seen as a finite and non-renewable resource, in many cases highly fragile and vulnerable to damage and destruction. Appropriate

management is therefore essential to ensure that they survive in good condition. In particular, care must be taken to ensure that archaeological remains are not needlessly or thoughtlessly destroyed. They can contain irreplaceable information about our past and the potential for an increase in future knowledge. They are part of our sense of national identity and are valuable both for their own sake and for their role in education, leisure and tourism.

7. The present century has been a period of striking environmental change. Some changes, like the erosion of coastal areas, have occurred naturally. But much archaeological heritage has been destroyed by human activity - for example, by modern construction methods in urban development and expansion of the road network, by modern agricultural techniques (in particular deep ploughing or drainage of wetlands), and by mineral extraction.

8. With the many demands of modern society, it is not always feasible to save all archaeological remains. The key question is where and how to strike the right balance. Where nationally important archaeological remains, whether scheduled or not, and their settings, are affected by proposed development there should be a presumption in favour of their physical preservation. Cases involving archaeological remains of lesser importance will not always be so clear cut and planning authorities will need to weigh the relative importance of archaeology against other factors including the need for the proposed development (see also paragraph 27). Regardless of the circumstances, taking decisions is much easier if any archaeological aspects of a development site can be considered early on in the planning and development control process. This is discussed in Section B.

9. Archaeological records for England currently contain around 600,000 sites and monuments. Some 13,000 nationally important cases enjoy special protection as "scheduled monuments", under the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979. English Heritage has embarked on a survey programme which is expected to result in significant additional numbers being given this statutory protection (see Annex 3).

10. Scheduling archaeological remains ensures that the case for preservation is fully considered given any proposals for development or other work which might damage the monument. The planning system, as paragraph 18 emphasises, is equally in a position to consider the desirability of preserving archaeological remains, and the various options open to planning authorities for dealing with archaeological remains are considered in

Section B. Much can be achieved within the wider planning process when developers are prepared to enter into discussions with archaeologists and consider fully the needs of archaeology. This voluntary approach to considering the needs of archaeology is a well-established and growing practice and has been formalized in Codes of Practice by the British Archaeologists' and Developers' Liaison Group (BADLG) (see paragraph 26; also Annex 1, paragraph 9), and the Confederation of British Industry (CBI) Code for Mineral Operators.

11. Archaeological issues are often important in minerals planning, particularly in the extraction of sand and gravel. River valleys have provided an attractive place for man to settle but at the same time these areas often contain valuable sand and gravel resources. Minerals can clearly only be worked where they are found so they often differ from other forms of development in that there is not the same flexibility of choice of location. The CBI's revised Code of Practice for Mineral Operators on archaeological investigations provides advice on how minerals operators should consult archaeological interests in formulating planning applications, to ensure that archaeological factors are fully taken into account in the planning decision process.

12. The key to informed and reasonable planning decisions, as emphasised in paragraphs 19 and 20, is for consideration to be given early, before formal planning applications are made, to the question whether archaeological remains exist on a site where development is planned and the implications for the development proposal. When important remains are known to exist or when archaeologists have good reason to believe that important remains exist, developers will be able to help by preparing sympathetic designs using, for example, foundations which avoid disturbing the remains altogether or minimise damage by raising ground levels under a proposed new structure, or by the careful sitting of landscaped or open areas. There are techniques available for sealing archaeological remains underneath buildings or landscaping, thus securing their preservation for the future even though they remain inaccessible for the time being.

13. If physical preservation in situ is not feasible, an archaeological excavation for the purposes of 'preservation by record', may be an acceptable alternative (see also paragraphs 24 and 25). From the archaeological point of view this should be regarded as a second-best option. The science of archaeology is developing rapidly. Excavation means the total destruction of evidence (apart from removable artefacts) from which future techniques could almost certainly extract more information than is currently

possible. Excavation is also expensive and time-consuming, and discoveries may have to be evaluated in a hurry against an inadequate research framework. The preservation in situ of important archaeological remains is therefore nearly always to be preferred.

14. Positive planning and management can help to bring about sensible solutions to the treatment of sites with archaeological remains and reduce the areas of potential conflict between development and preservation. Both central government and English Heritage have important roles to play (see Annex 1). But the key to the future of the great majority of archaeological sites and historic landscapes lies with local authorities, acting within the framework set by central government, in their various capacities as planning, education and recreational authorities, as well as with the owners of sites themselves. Appropriate planning policies in development plans and their implementation through development control will be especially important.

B: Advice on The Handling of Archaeological Matters in The Planning Process

Development Plans

15. Development plans should reconcile the need for development with the interests of conservation including archaeology. Detailed development plans (ie local plans and unitary development plans) should include policies for the protection, enhancement and preservation of sites of archaeological interest and of their settings. The proposals map should define the areas and sites to which the policies and proposals apply. These policies will provide an important part of the framework for the consideration of individual proposals for development which affect archaeological remains and they will help guide developers preparing planning applications.

16. Although the surviving numbers of archaeological remains are finite and irreplaceable, obviously not all of them are of equal importance. Planning authorities may therefore wish to base their detailed development plan policies and proposals on an evaluation of the archaeological remains in their area. Archaeological remains identified and scheduled as being of national importance should normally be earmarked in development plans for preservation. Authorities should bear in mind that not all nationally important remains meriting preservation will necessarily be scheduled; such remains and, in appropriate circumstances, other unscheduled archaeological remains of more local importance, may also be identified in development plans as particularly worthy of preservation. Sites and Monuments Records - SMRs

17. All shire counties now maintain Sites and Monuments Records (SMRs) staffed

by at least one professional officer, usually employed by the County Council. In London the SMR is maintained by English Heritage. In ex-Metropolitan county areas centralised SMRs are jointly maintained by Metropolitan Boroughs. An increasing number of non-metropolitan District Councils now employ archaeological staff within their planning departments. All planning authorities should make full use of the expertise of County Archaeological Officers or their equivalents (see Annex 1 paragraphs 4-6). English Heritage is ready to advice on the archaeological policies proposed for inclusion in draft plans. Consultation with English Heritage, as suggested by DOE Circular 22/84 (Annex C, paragraph 1), may be of particular help in urban areas where important archaeological remains may not be adequately identified by scheduling.

Planning Applications

18. The desirability of preserving an ancient monument and its setting is a material consideration in determining planning applications whether that monument is scheduled or unscheduled. Developers and local authorities should take into account archaeological considerations and deal with them from the beginning of the development control process. Where local planning authorities are aware of a real and specific threat to a known archaeological site as a result of the potential exercise of permitted development rights (as set out in Schedule 2 to the Town and Country Planning General Development Order 1988) they may wish to consider the use of their powers under Article 4 of that Order to withdraw those rights and to require specific planning permission to be obtained before development can proceed. Most such directions require the Secretary of State's approval, either before they come into effect or within six months of being made, unless they relate solely to a listed building. Further advice on the use of Article 4 Directions is given in Appendix D to DOE Circular 22/88.

(a) The First Step: Early Consultations between Developers and Planning Authorities

19. The needs of archaeology and development can be reconciled, and potential conflict very much reduced, if developers discuss their preliminary plans for development with the planning authority at an early stage. Once detailed designs have been prepared and finance lined up, flexibility becomes much more difficult and expensive to achieve. In their own interests, therefore, prospective developers should in all cases include as part of their research into the development potential of a site, which they undertake before making a planning application, an initial assessment of whether the site is known or likely

to contain archaeological remains. The first step will be to contact the County Archaeological Officer or equivalent, who holds the SMR, or English Heritage in London. The SMR provides information about the locations where archaeological remains are known or thought likely to exist. Where important remains are known to exist or where the indications are that the remains are likely to prove important, English Heritage are also ready to join in early discussions and provide expert advice. Special notification requirements apply in designated Areas of Archaeological Importance - see Annex 3, paragraphs 19-20.

20. These consultations will help to provide prospective developers with advance warning of the archaeological sensitivity of a site. As a result, they may wish to commission their own archaeological assessment by a professionally qualified archaeological organisation or consultant. This need not involve fieldwork. Assessment normally involves desk-based evaluation of existing information: it can make effective use of records of previous discoveries, including any historic maps held by the County archive and local museums and record offices, or of geophysical survey techniques.

(b) Field Evaluations

21. Where early discussions with local planning authorities or the developer's own research indicate that important archaeological remains may exist, it is reasonable for the planning authority to request the prospective developer to arrange for an archaeological field evaluation to be carried out before any decision on the planning application is taken. This sort of evaluation is quite distinct from full archaeological excavation. It is normally a rapid and inexpensive operation, involving ground survey and small-scale trial trenching, but it should be carried out by a professionally qualified archaeological organisation or archaeologist. The Institute of Field Archaeologists (see Annex 1 for address), publishes a Directory of members, which developers may wish to consult. Evaluations of this kind help to define the character and extent of the archaeological remains that exist in the area of a proposed development, and thus indicate the weight which ought to be attached to their preservation. They also provide information useful for identifying potential options for minimising or avoiding damage. On this basis, an informed and reasonable planning decision can be taken.

22. Local planning authorities can expect developers to provide the results of such assessments and evaluations as part of their application for sites where there is a good reason to believe there are remains of archaeological importance. If developers are not

prepared to do so voluntarily, the planning authority may wish to consider whether it would be appropriate to direct the applicant to supply further information under the provisions of Regulation 4 of the Town and Country Planning (Applications) Regulations 1988 and if necessary, authorities will need to consider refusing permission for proposals which are inadequately documented. In some circumstances a formal Environmental Assessment may be necessary. For further details see Annex 3, paragraphs 21 and 22.

(c) Consultations by Planning Authorities

23. When planning applications are made without prior discussion with the local planning authorities, the authorities should seek to identify those applications which have archaeological implications, and to assess their likely archaeological impact by consulting the County Archaeological Officer or equivalent and the County Sites and Monuments Record. When it is evident that a particular development proposal is likely to affect archaeological remains, applicants may need to be asked to provide more detailed information about their scheme – for example, the type of foundations to be used - or they may be asked to carry out an evaluation. Planning authorities should also ensure that they are fully informed about the nature and importance of the archaeological site and its setting. They should therefore seek archaeological advice, normally from the County Archaeological Officer or equivalent who in turn may wish to consult locally based museums and archaeological units and societies. In the case of a development proposal that is likely to affect the site of a scheduled ancient monument Article 18(1) of the Town and Country Planning General Development Order 1988, requires local planning authorities to consult English Heritage. Local planning authorities may find it helpful to consult more generally with English Heritage on applications for development that affect non-scheduled sites. Existing information about a site is often sufficient to allow authorities to make planning decisions which take into account all material considerations.

(d) Arrangements for Preservation by Record Including Funding

24. The Secretary of State recognises that the extent to which remains can or should be preserved will depend upon a number of factors, including the intrinsic importance of the remains. Where it is not feasible to preserve remains, an acceptable alternative may be to arrange prior excavation, during which the archaeological evidence is recorded.

25. Planning authorities should not include in their development plans policies requiring developers to finance archaeological works in return for the grant of planning

permission. By the same token developers should not expect to obtain planning permission for archaeologically damaging development merely because they arrange for the recording of sites whose physical preservation in situ is both desirable (because of their level of importance) and feasible. Where planning authorities decide that the physical preservation in situ of archaeological remains is not justified in the circumstances of the case and that development resulting in the destruction of the archaeological remains should proceed, it would be entirely reasonable for the planning authority to satisfy itself before granting planning permission, that the developer has made appropriate and satisfactory provision for the excavation and recording of the remains. Such excavation and recording should be carried out before development commences, working to a project brief prepared by the planning authority and taking advice from archaeological consultants. This can be achieved through agreements reached between the developer, the archaeologist and the planning authority (see following paragraph). Such agreements should also provide for the subsequent publication of the results of the excavation. In the absence of such agreements planning authorities can secure excavation and recording by imposing conditions (see paragraphs 29 and 30). In particular cases where the developer is a non-profit making community body, such as a charitable trust or housing association, which is unable to raise the funds to provide for excavation and subsequent recording without undue hardship, or in the case of an individual who similarly does not have the means to fund such work, an application for financial assistance may be made to English Heritage

26. Agreements covering excavation, recording and the publication of the results may take different forms. For example, developers or their archaeological consultants and local planning authorities may wish to conclude a voluntary planning agreement under section 106 of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 or other similar powers. The Secretary of State is pleased to note the increasing number of agreements being reached within the terms and spirit of the British Archaeologists' and Developers' Code of Practice. Model agreements between developers and the appropriate archaeological body regulating archaeological site investigations and excavations can be obtained from the British Property Federation. These agreements can provide for the excavation and recording of sites before development work starts. Voluntary agreements are likely to provide more flexibility and be of greater mutual benefit to all the parties than could be provided for by alternative statutory means. They have the advantage of setting out clearly

the extent of the developer's commitment, thereby reducing both uncertainty over the financial implications of having to accommodate any archaeological constraints and the possibility of unforeseen delays to the construction programme

Planning Decisions

27. Once the planning authority has sufficient information, there is a range of options for the determination of planning applications affecting archaeological remains and their settings. As stated in paragraph 8, where nationally important archaeological remains, whether scheduled or not, and their settings, are affected by proposed development there should be a presumption in favour of their physical preservation in situ ie, a presumption against proposals which would involve significant alteration or cause damage, or which would have a significant impact on the setting of visible remains. The case for the preservation of archaeological remains must however be assessed on the individual merits of each case, taking into account the archaeological policies in detailed development plans, together with all other relevant policies and material considerations, including the intrinsic importance of the remains and weighing these against the need for the proposed development.

28. There will no doubt be occasions, particularly where remains of lesser importance are involved, when planning authorities may decide that the significance of the archaeological remains is not sufficient when weighed against all other material considerations, including the need for development, to justify their physical preservation in situ, and that the proposed development should proceed. As paragraph 25 explains, planning authorities will, in such cases, need to satisfy themselves that the developer has made appropriate and satisfactory arrangements for the excavation and recording of the archaeological remains and the publication of the results. If this has not already been secured through some form of voluntary agreement, planning authorities can consider granting planning permission subject to conditions which provide for the excavation and recording of the remains before development takes place (see following section). Local planning authorities may, as a matter of last resort, need to consider refusing planning permission where developers do not seek to accommodate important remains.

Planning Conditions

29. Planning authorities should seek to ensure that potential conflicts are resolved and agreements with developers concluded before planning permission is granted. Where the use of planning conditions is necessary, authorities should ensure that, in accordance

with DOE Circular 1/85, they are fair, reasonable and practicable. It is however open to the local planning authority to impose conditions designed to protect a monument and to ensure that reasonable access is given to a nominated archaeologist - either to hold a "watching brief" during the construction period or specifically to carry out archaeological investigation and recording in the course of the permitted operations on site. Conditions on these lines help to ensure that if remains of archaeological significance are disturbed in the course of the work, they can be recorded and, if necessary, emergency salvage undertaken.

30. In cases when planning authorities have decided that planning permission may be granted but wish to secure the provision of archaeological excavation and the subsequent recording of the remains, it is open to them to do so by the use of a negative condition i.e., a condition prohibiting the carrying out of development until such time as works or other action, e.g., an excavation, have been carried out by a third party. In such cases the following model is suggested:

"No development shall take place within the area indicated (this would be the area of archaeological interest) until the applicant has secured the implementation of a programme of archaeological work in accordance with a written scheme of investigation which has been submitted by the applicant and approved by the Planning Authority." (Developers will wish to ensure that in drawing up a scheme, the timetable for the investigation is included within the details of the agreed scheme).

The use of this model is also advocated in the CBI Code of Practice for Mineral Operators. The advice on the use of the above condition should be regarded as supplementary to that contained in DOE Circular 1/85 relating to archaeology.

Discovery of Archaeological Remains during Development

31. The preceding guidance (paragraphs 19 and 20 in particular) has been framed to minimise occasions when totally unexpected problems arise while development is in progress. Nevertheless, and in spite of the best pre-planning application research, there may be occasions when the presence of archaeological remains only becomes apparent once development has commenced. Developers may wish to consider insuring themselves against the risk of a substantial loss while safeguarding the interest of historic remains unexpectedly discovered on the site. Conflicts that may otherwise arise between developers and archaeologists may not be easy to solve although English Heritage, who have a great deal of experience in handling these situations, are ready to offer practical

advice, as is the British Archaeologists' and Developers' Liaison Group. Where fresh archaeological discoveries are deemed by the Secretary of State, on English Heritage's advice, to be of national importance, in accordance with his published criteria (see Annex 4), the Secretary of State for National Heritage has power to schedule the remains. In that event developers would need to seek separate scheduled monument consent before they continue work. It is also open to a planning authority or the Secretary of State to revoke a planning permission if deemed necessary, in which case there is provision for compensation. In the majority of cases, however, it should prove possible for the parties to resolve their differences through voluntary discussion and for a satisfactory compromise to be reached."

(Planning Policy Guidance 16 – PPG16 (Planning and Archaeology), Secretary of State for the Environment, 1990)

APPENDIX B

QUESTIONS OF SAFEGUARDING ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSETS OF TURKEY, 2018

(Source: https://www.saratprojesi.com/tr/calismalarimiz/kamuoyu-arastirmasi, 2021)

Dikkat! ( ) : Tek seçenek sembolü [ ] : Çoklu seçenek sembolü.

VG No:

KONDA

İYİ GÜNLER EFENDİM,

İzninizle size birkaç kısa soru soracağım. Anketimiz yaklaşık 10 dakikanızı alacaktır. Araştırmamız, tek tek kişilerin değil, genelde halkın ne düşündüğünü belirlemeyi amaçlayan bir çalışmadır. Sorularımızla ilgili samimi fikirlerinizi rica ediyoruz. İlginize ve yardımlarınıza çok teşekkür ederiz.

MK Kodu (Zarfın üzerinde yazılıdır): .....

1. **Konuşulan kişinin cinsiyeti** ( ) Kadın ( ) Erkek
2. **Kaç yaşındasınız?** .....
3. **Eğitim durumunuz, yani son bitirdiğiniz okul nedir?**
   ( ) Okuryazar değil ( ) Diplomasız okur ( ) İlkokul mezunu ( ) İlköğretim / Ortaokul mezunu
   ( ) Lise mezunu ( ) Üniversite mezunu ( ) Yüksek lisans / Doktora
4. **Hangi ilde / şehirde doğdunuz?** *(ANKETÖRE: İL adını yazınız, İLÇE adı yazmayınız.)* : .....
5. **Medeni durumunuz nedir?** ( ) Bekar ( ) Sözlü/nişanlı ( ) Evli ( ) Dul ( ) Boşanmış
6. **Bu evde / hanede kaç kişi oturuyor (çocuklar dahil)?** : .....
7. **Geçen hafta para kazanmak için bir işte çalıştınız mı? Çalıştınızsa mesleğiniz nedir?**

ÇALIŞIYOR ISE:		*ÇALIŞMIYOR ISE:*
( ) Devlet memuru, şef, müdür vb.	( ) Doktor, mimar, avukat vs. (Serbest meslek)	( ) Emekli
( ) Özel sektörde memur, müdür vb.		( ) Ev kadını
( ) İşçi	( ) Çiftçi, zirai, hayvancı	( ) Öğrenci
( ) Küçük esnaf / zanaatkar /şoför vb.	( ) Çalışıyor, diğer:	( ) İşsiz, iş arıyor
( ) Tüccar/sanayici/işadamı		( ) Çalışmaz halde

8. **Kendinizi, HAYAT TARZI bakımından aşağıda sayacağım üç gruptan hangisinde sayarsınız?** *(ANKETÖRE: Aşağıdaki cevapları okuyunuz, deneğin söylediği TEK seçeneği işaretleyiniz)*
   ( ) Modern ( ) Geleneksel Muhafazakâr ( ) Dindar Muhafazakâr
9. **Arkeoloji kelimesini duyduğunuzda aklınıza ilk ne geliyor?** : .....
10. **Yaşadığınız yerin yakınlarında arkeolojik alan, ören yeri bulunuyor mu?** ( ) Evet ( ) Hayır
11. *(Evetse)* **Neresi? İsmini söyler misiniz?** : .....
12. *(Evet ise ve yer söylediyse)* **Peki burayı ziyaret ettiniz mi?** ( ) Evet ( ) Hayır
13. **Türkiye'de bildiğiniz arkeolojik yerler varsa birkaç tane sıralar mısınız?:**
    1) ..... 2) ..... 3) .....
14. **Arkeologlar ne iş yapar?:** .....
15. **Arkeoloji kazılarından çıkan eski eserlerde ve kalıntılarda kimin sahiplik hakkı vardır?**
    ( ) Devlet ( ) Belediye ( ) Toprak sahibi
    ( ) Kazı ekibi ve ilgili üniversite ( ) Kazıyı finanse eden finans grubu
16. **Türkiye'de yaşamış eski uygarlıklardan hangilerini biliyorsunuz?** : .....
17. **Şu saydığım yerlerden hangilerini biliyorsunuz?** *(ANKETÖRE: Geçerli olan TÜM seçenekleri işaretleyin.)*
    [ ] Ayasofya Müzesi [ ] Efes [ ] Hasankeyf [ ] Topkapı Sarayı Müzesi [ ] Ani Harabeleri
    [ ] Göbeklitepe [ ] Zeugma [ ] Aspendos [ ] Çatalhöyük [ ] Hattuşa/Boğazköy
18. **Siz / ailenizden biri E-Devlet üzerinden Alt-Üst Soy Bilginize / Soy ağacınıza baktınız mı? Kökleriniz araştırdınız mı?**
    ( ) Evet ( ) Hayır
19. **Sizce arkeolojik kalıntılar hangi değerlere sahiptir?**

Kültürel Miras / Mayıs 2018 / Sayfa 1

Figure B.1. Survey Questions of SARAT Project

(cont. on next page)

[ ] Değeri yoktur [ ] Bilimsel [ ] Manevi [ ] Ekonomik
[ ] Sanatsal [ ] Siyasi [ ] Hobi, ilgi alanı [ ] Diğer: .....

20. Aşağıdakilerden hangilerini kültürel mirasınız olarak düştünürsünüz?

[ ] Osmanlı'dan kalan saraylar, camiler, hamamlar [ ] Selçuklu'dan kalan kervansaraylar, köprüler
[ ] Bizans'tan kalan kiliseler, manastırlar, su sarnıçları [ ] Antik kentler, höyükler
[ ] Destanlar, masallar, türküler [ ] Gelenekler, görenekler, anmalar

21. Bugünkü Türkiye'yi hangi uygarlıklar meydana getirmiştir?

( ) Türkler ( ) Binlerce yıldır yaşamış tüm medeniyetler ( ) Müslümanlar ( ) Selçuklular ve Osmanlılar

22. İnsanlığın geçmişini anlamaya olan ilginizi 1-Hiç ilgili değilim, 10- Çok ilgiliyim aralığında değerlendirir misiniz?

Hiç ilgili değilim. - (1) (2) (3) (4) (5) (6) (7) (8) (9) (10) - Çok ilgiliyim.

23. Bu konuda ilginizi çeken nedir?

( ) İlgimi çekmiyor ( ) Atalarımı öğrenmek ( ) Eski insanlar nasıl yaşadığını öğrenmek
( ) Gizemli olması ( ) Tarihle ilgili olması ( ) Arkeolojik kazıya katılmak
( ) Eski uygarlıklar ( ) Eski eserler bulmak ( ) Eski eserleri korumak ( ) Diğer: .....

24. *(İlgimi çekmiyor dediyse)* **Bu konuyla ilgilenmemenizin nedeni nedir?:** .....

25. Arkeoloji ile ilgili bilgiye hangi kaynaklardan ulaşıyorsunuz? *(Anketöre: 3 seçenek alınız.)*

( ) Arkeolojiye ilgim yok. [ ] Müzeler [ ] Seyahat [ ] Kitaplar [ ] Gazeteler ve dergiler [ ] Okul
[ ] Televizyon [ ] İnternet [ ] Konferans, seminer [ ] Kişilerden [ ] Diğer: .....

26. Toplumun arkeoloji ile ilgili bilgileri edinmesinden kim sorumlu olmalıdır?

( ) Arkeologlar ( ) Okullar ( ) Müzeler ( ) Medya ( ) Kültür ve Turizm Bakanlığı ( ) Diğer:....

27. Daha önce hiçbir arkeolojik yeri ziyaret ettiniz mi? ( ) Evet ( ) Hayır

28. *(28. soruya EVET dediyse.)* **Nerelere gittiniz? 1)** ..... **2)** ..... **3)** .....

29. *(28. soruya HAYIR dediyse.)* **Arkeolojik yerleri ziyaret etmeyi düştünüyor musunuz?**

( ) Evet, gitmeyi düştünüyorum. ( ) İmkanım olsa gitmek isterdim. ( ) Hayır, gitmeyi düştünmüyorum.

30. Çocuğunuz veya yakınlarının çocuklarından herhangi biri daha önce okul aracılığıyla müze veya arkeolojik alan ziyaretinden bulundu mu? ( ) Evet ( ) Hayır

	Şimdi size bir dizi cümle okuyacağım. Bu cümleleri doğru mu, yanlış mı buluyorsunuz?	Kesinlikle yanlış	Yanlış	Ne doğru ne yanlış	Doğru	Kesinlikle doğru
31.1.	**Arkeolojik yerlere giriş ücretli olduğu için insanlar ziyaret etmiyor.**	( )	( )	( )	( )	( )
31.2.	**Devlet arkeolojik yerleri özel sektöre verirse daha iyi bakılıp korunurlar.**	( )	( )	( )	( )	( )
31.3.	**Irak ve Suriye'de devam eden savaşlar yüzünden çok sayıda tarihi eser zarar görmüştür.**	( )	( )	( )	( )	( )
31.4.	**Tarihi eserlerin yok olması önemli bir konu değildir.**	( )	( )	( )	( )	( )

32. Müze kartınız var mı? ( ) Evet ( ) Hayır

33. Yakın çevrenizden define bulan birileri oldu mu? ( ) Evet ( ) Hayır

34. Sizce bu bulunan defineler geçmişte kimlere aitti? : .....

	Şimdi size bir dizi cümle okuyacağım. Bu cümleleri doğru mu, yanlış mı buluyorsunuz?	Kesinlikle yanlış	Yanlış	Ne doğru ne yanlış	Doğru	Kesinlikle doğru

Figure B.1. (cont.)

(cont. on next page)

Dikkat! ( ) : Tek seçenek sembolü [ ] : Çoklu seçenek sembolü. KONDA

35.1.	Başka kültürlere her zaman ilgi duyuyorumdur.	( )	( )	( )	( )	( )
35.2.	Devlet eski eserlerin korunmasına daha fazla bütçe ayırmalıdır.	( )	( )	( )	( )	( )
35.3.	Tarihi kalıntılara zarar verenler cezalandırılmalıdır.	( )	( )	( )	( )	( )
35.4.	Arkeolojik varlıkların ülke ekonomisine katkısı yoktur.	( )	( )	( )	( )	( )
35.5.	Devlet arkeolojik yerlerin tanıtılmasına daha fazla bütçe ayırmalıdır.	( )	( )	( )	( )	( )
35.6.	Türkiye'nin arkeolojik varlıkları okullarda okutulmalıdır.	( )	( )	( )	( )	( )
35.7.	Devlet arkeolojik varlıkların bilimsel olarak araştırılmasına daha fazla bütçe ayırmalıdır.	( )	( )	( )	( )	( )
35.8.	Türkiye'de eski eserlerin yeterince korunmadığını düşünüyorum.	( )	( )	( )	( )	( )
35.9.	Yabancı arkeologların Türkiye'de çalışması arkeoloji bilimi için faydalıdır.	( )	( )	( )	( )	( )

36. Bir yerde kaçak kazı yapıldığını görürseniz ne yaparsınız?
( ) Polisi, jandarmayı ararım. ( ) Kaymakam, muhtar gibi yöneticilere haber veririm.
( ) Bizzat müdahale ederim, uyarırım. ( ) Hiçbir şey yapmam. ( ) Diğer: .....

	Şimdi size bir dizi cümle okuyacağım. Bu cümleleri doğru mu, yanlış mı buluyorsunuz?	Kesinlikle yanlış	Yanlış	Ne doğru ne yanlış	Doğru	Kesinlikle doğru
37.1.	Definecilik suçtur, önlenmelidir.	( )	( )	( )	( )	( )
37.2.	Yol ve baraj yapımı için tarihi eserler feda edilebilir.	( )	( )	( )	( )	( )
37.3.	Yaşadığım yerin yakınında bir arkeolojik kazı yapılmasını istemezdim.	( )	( )	( )	( )	( )
37.4.	Bu bir kontrol sorusudur. Görüştüğünüz kişiye sormayınız, işaretleme yapmayınız.	( )	( )	( )	( )	( )
37.5.	Tarihi kalıntıların korunmasında benim de sorumluluğum olduğunu düşünüyorum.	( )	( )	( )	( )	( )
37.6.	Arkeolojik varlıkların çocuklarıma miras kalmasını isterim.	( )	( )	( )	( )	( )

38. Evinizde manevi değerinden dolayı sakladığınız eski bir eşya var mı? ( ) Evet var ( ) Hayır yok.

39. (Varsa) Bu nesne nedir? : ..... 40. Peki bu nesne kaç yıllık?: .....

	Şimdi size bir dizi cümle okuyacağım. Bu cümleleri doğru mu, yanlış mı buluyorsunuz?	Kesinlikle yanlış	Yanlış	Ne doğru ne yanlış	Doğru	Kesinlikle doğru
41.1.	Türkiye'den yurtdışına kaçırılmış eski eserlerin geri getirilmesi gerektiğini düşünüyorum.	( )	( )	( )	( )	( )
41.2.	Türkiye'de geçmiş uygarlıklardan kalan kalıntıları kendi kültürümün bir parçası olarak görüyorum.	( )	( )	( )	( )	( )
41.3.	Arkeoloji bilimi turizme hizmet etmelidir.	( )	( )	( )	( )	( )
41.4.	Bir tarihi eser bulunduğunda kimin arazisinde, nerede bulunursa bulunsun bulan kişinin malıdır.	( )	( )	( )	( )	( )

42. Tarlanızda ya da yakınınızda bir eski eser, mesela bir çömlek veya testi bulsanız ne yaparsınız?
( ) Satarım. ( ) Saklarım. ( ) Polisi, jandarmayı ararım ( ) Müze-üniversite gibi kurumlara başvururum
( ) Kaymakam, muhtar gibi yöneticilere haber veririm ( ) Hiçbir şey yapmam ( ) Diğer: .....

Figure B.1. (cont.)

(cont. on next page)

43. **Altın ya da gümüş paralardan oluşan bir define bulsanız ne yaparsınız?**
( ) Satarım ( ) Saklarım ( ) Polisi, jandarmayı ararım ( ) Müze-üniversite gibi kurumlara başvururum
( ) Kaymakam, muhtar gibi yöneticilere haber veririm ( ) Hiçbir şey yapmam ( ) Diğer: .....

44. **Hangi sosyal medya araçlarını kullanıyorsunuz?** *(ANKETÖRE: Söylenen TÜM seçenekleri işaretleyiniz.)*
[ ] Facebook [ ] Twitter [ ] Whatsapp [ ] Youtube [ ] Instagram [ ] Diğer (yazınız).....
( ) İnternete giriyorum ama sosyal medyayı kullanmıyorum. ( ) İnternete hiç girmiyorum.

45. **Bu hanenin mah olan arabanız var mı?** ( ) Var ( ) Yok

46. **Hepimiz Türkiye Cumhuriyeti vatandaşıyız, ama değişik etnik kökenlerden olabiliriz; Siz kendinizi, kimliğinizi ne olarak biliyorsunuz veya hissediyorsunuz?**
( ) Türk ( ) Kürt ( ) Zaza ( ) Arap ( ) Diğer: .....

47. **Kendinizi sıkı hissettiğiniz dininiz ve mezhebiniz aşağıdakilerden hangisidir?**
( ) Sünni (Hanefi veya Şafii) Müslüman ( ) Alevi Müslüman ( ) Diğer (Yazınız): .....

48. **Son olarak, bu evde yaşayanların aylık toplam geliri ne kadardır? Herkesin her türlü kazancı dahil evinize ayda ortalama kaç para giriyor?** ..... Türk Lirası

ANKETÖRE NOT: Ankete görüşülen kişiler arasından bazılarıyla, kabul ederlerse daha sonra derinlemesine görüşmeler yapmayı planlıyoruz. Derin görüşmeler 30 ila 45 dakika sürer. Şu anda görüştüğünüz kişinin böyle bir görüşmeyi kabul edip etmeyeceğini öğrenmek için lütfen aşağıdaki soruları sorunuz.

49. **Görüşülen kişi adı / soyadı** *(Söylemek istemezse boş bırakın)* : .....

50. **Kendisiyle iletişim kurulabilecek telefon numarası** : .....

51. **Anketi nasıl buldunuz?**: .....

52. **ANKETİ BİTİRME SAATİ** : ..... : ..... (Boş bırakmayın, ama unuttuysanız da sonradan doldurmayın.)

53. **Oturulan evin tipi:** *(ANKETÖRE: Aşağıdaki şıklardan birisini, deneğe sormadan, siz işaretleyiniz.)*
( ) Gecekondu / Dış cephesi apartman ( ) Müstakil, geleneksel ev
( ) Apartman ( ) Site içinde ( ) Çok lüks bina, villa

ANKETÖRÜN ADI SOYADI: .....

Figure B.1. (cont.)

APPENDIX C

SURVEY QUESTIONS

I am a graduate student at the department of City and Regional Planning / City Planning at İzmir Institute of Technology. The following questionnaire was prepared for the postgraduate thesis entitled "Integration of Archaeological Sites into Planning Process: The Case of Iskele (Urla)".

SECTION 1

1. What is your gender?

( ) Female ( ) Male

2. What is your age?

3. What is your educational background?

( ) Primary School

( ) Secondary School

( ) High School

( ) Associate Degree

( ) Bachelor's Degree

( ) Postgraduate

4. Where were you born?

5. What is your marital status?

( ) Sigle ( ) Married

6. What is your job?

SECTION 2

7. What comes to mind first when you heard the word Archaeology?

8. What do archaeologists do?

( ) Remains of Ancient ( ) They make a excavation ( ) Search a treasure

9. Please mark what you have heard from the archaeological sites below.

( ) Göbeklitepe ( ) Pergamon ( ) Ephesus ( ) Troy ( ) Unknown

10. Have you visited any archaeological site before?

( ) Yes ( ) No

11. Do you have a museum card?

( ) Yes ( ) No

12. People do not visit since there is a fee to enter archaeological sites.

( ) Agree ( ) Disagree ( ) Neither agree nor disagree

13. If the government transfers surveillance of archaeological sites to the private sector, they are better protected.

( ) Agree ( ) Disagree ( ) Neither agree nor disagree

14. The destruction of historical artefacts is an important issue.

( ) Agree ( ) Disagree ( ) Neither agree nor disagree

15. Those that damage historical remains should be punished.

( ) Agree ( ) Disagree ( ) Neither agree nor disagree

16. Turkey's archaeological heritage should be taught at school.

( ) Agree ( ) Disagree ( ) Neither agree nor disagree

17. The government should be more budget to research archaeological heritage.

( ) Agree ( ) Disagree ( ) Neither agree nor disagree

18. I think it is my responsibility to protect the historical remains.

( ) Agree ( ) Disagree ( ) Neither agree nor disagree

19. Archaeology science should serve tourism.

( ) Agree ( ) Disagree ( ) Neither agree nor disagree

SECTION 3

20. How many years have you lived here?

21. Do you land lord or lessee?

( ) Land lord ( ) Lessee

22. Are there any archaeological sites near where you live?

( ) Yes ( ) No

23. How many archaeological sites are there near where you live?

24. Have you ever visited the archaeological sites around you?

( ) Yes ( ) No

25. Could you please name the archaeological sites around you?

26. Archaeological excavations around you have been going on for how many years?

27. Do you have any idea what has been found in the archaeological excavations around you?

( ) Yes ( ) No

28. When are the archaeological sites around you dated?

29. How do archaeological excavations affect your daily life?

30. Have you ever blocked when you want to visit archaeological sites around you?

( ) Yes ( ) No

31. Do you have any information about the importance of the archaeological sites around you?

( ) Yes ( ) No

32. Are you pleased to have archaeological sites around you?

( ) Yes ( ) No

33. Is your estate located within the archaeological site?

( ) Yes ( ) No

34. If your estate was not located within the archaeological site, would the sales price be different?

( ) Yes ( ) No

35. Would you like your estate to be swapped for a estate elsewhere?

( ) Yes ( ) No

36. What kind of activities cannot you do in the areas located in the archaeological site?

37. What are your suggestions for arranging the region?

APPENDIX D

SURVEY RESULTS

The remaining questions from 1th to 6th in the first part of the questionnaire provide information on the demographic structure of the people living in the neighbourhood. The second part; was created to measure the understanding of archaeology and the relationship with archaeological assets of the people living in the region. Question's 7th and 8th are about archaeologists and archaeology. The questions from the 9th to the 19th, aim to measure the level of local people's relationship with archaeological assets. The third part of the questionnaire is the main focus and covers questions from the 20th to the 37th. It has been prepared to measure the local people's level of knowledge on the archaeological sites around them, to observe their approach and to have an idea about the advantages and disadvantages it provides.

In the first section of the questionnaire, information about the gender, age range, education level and place of birth of the participants was given. Participants, 32% female and 68% male, have the highest intensity in the age range of 45 - 65+. 35% of participants are high school graduates. 17% of this is female and 18% of this is male. 33% of participants' primary school graduates. 6% of this is female and 27% of this male. 44% of participants are born in Urla and 35% are retired people.

Table D.1. Demographic Information

		Number	Percentage (%)
Gender	Female	32	32
	Male	68	68
Age	15 – 24	11	11
	25 – 34	7	7
	35 – 44	10	10
	45 – 54	23	23
	55 – 65	19	19
	65 +	28	28

(cont. on next page)

Table D.1. (cont.)

Education	Primary School	33	33
	Secondary School	15	15
	High School	35	35
	Associate Degree	4	4
	Bachelor's Degree	11	11
	Postgraduate	2	2
Place of Birth	Izmir	14	14
	Urla	44	44
	Others	42	42
Marital Status	Single	31	31
	Married	69	69
Job	Retired	35	35
	Freelancer	18	18
	Housewife	11	11
	Others	36	36

The second section of the survey was created to measure the understanding of archaeology and the relationship with archaeological assets of the local people living in the neighbourhood.

In the 7th question 41% of the participants said that when they heard the word archaeology, the archaeological excavation came to mind (Figure D.1), while in the 8th question 77% said that archaeologists examined the ancient remains (Figure D.2).

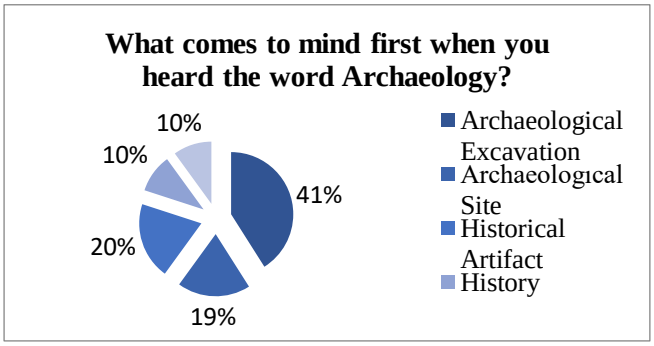

Figure D.1. What Comes to Mind First When They Hear the Word Archaeology

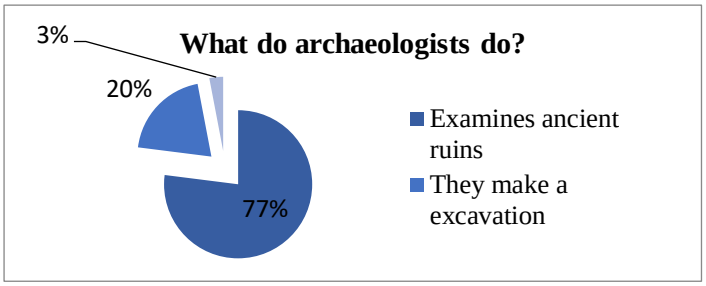

Figure D.2. What Archaeologists Do

In the 9th question, the participants were asked to mark what they heard from the archaeological sites mentioned in the question.

Table D.2. What they Heard from the Archaeological Sites

Archaeological Sites	Number
Ephesus	94
Göbeklitepe	91
Pergamon	91
Troy	87
Unknown	4
Total	100

In the 10th question the participants were asked whether they had visited an archaeological site before. 67% answered that they had not visited an archaeological site before.

In the 11th question it was asked whether the participants had a museum card or not and it was determined that 89 percent of them did not have a museum card. Of those who do not have a museum card, 29% are female participants 60% are male participants. With these questions, the interest of the participants in archaeology and archaeological sites was tried to be measured.

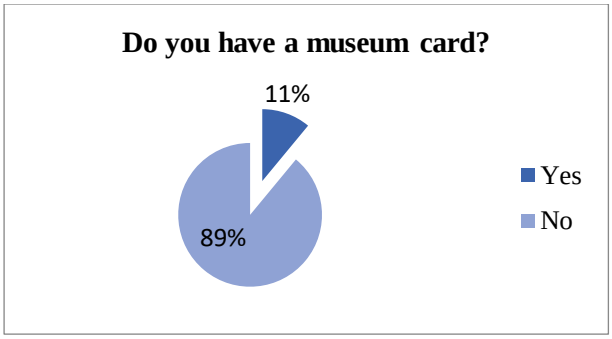

Figure D.3. Museum Card

In the 12th question, it is stated that people do not visit since there is a fee to enter archaeological sites. 60% of the participants agreed, 29% disagree and 11% neither agree nor disagree.

In the 13th question, it is stated that if the government transfers surveillance of archaeological sites to the private sector, they are better protected. 21% of the participants agreed, 68% disagree and 11% neither agree nor disagree.

In the 14th question the participants were asked whether the destruction of historical artefacts was an important issue. 87% said that the disappearance of historical artefacts is an important issue.

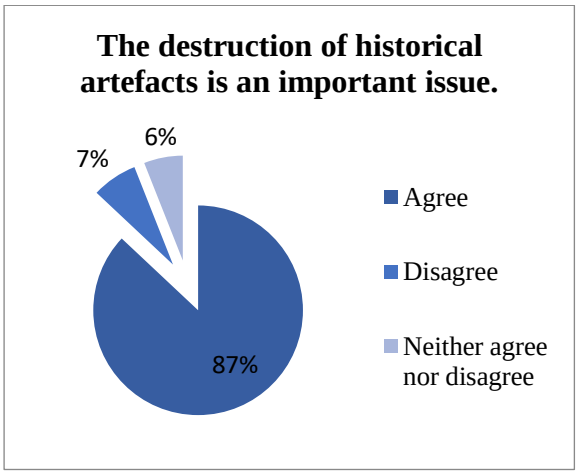

Figure D.4. Destruction of historical artefacts

In the 15th question, it is stated that those that damage historical remains should be punished. 91% of the participants agreed, 4% disagree and 5% neither agree nor disagree.

In the 16th question, it is stated that Turkey's archaeological heritage should be taught at school. 93% of the participants agreed, 4% disagree and 3% neither agree nor disagree.

In the 17th question, it is stated that the government should be more budget to research archaeological heritage. 81% of the participants agreed, 14% disagree and 5% neither agree nor disagree.

In the 18th question, the participants were asked whether they also have a responsibility for the protection of historical artefacts, and 86% stated that they have responsibilities in protecting historical artefacts.

In the 19th question, it is stated that archaeology science should serve tourism. 79% of the participants agreed, 16% disagree and 5% neither agree nor disagree.

Section three; The questions in this section have been prepared in order to measure the knowledge level of the local people about the archaeological sites in their surroundings, to observe their approach to archaeology and archaeological sites, and to have an idea about the advantages and disadvantages of living around archaeological sites

In the 20th question the participants were asked how many years they have lived in this neighbourhood. 87% of the participants lived here for more than 15 years. (Table D.3.) only 11 respondents lived here for more than 65 years.

Table D.3. How long They Lived in Iskele, Urla district

Year Range	Number
0-14	13
15-25	26
26-35	17
36-45	12
46-55	9
56-65	12
65+	11
Total	100

In the 21th question, the participants were asked whether you are a land lord or a lessee. 73% of the participants answered land lord and 27% lessee.

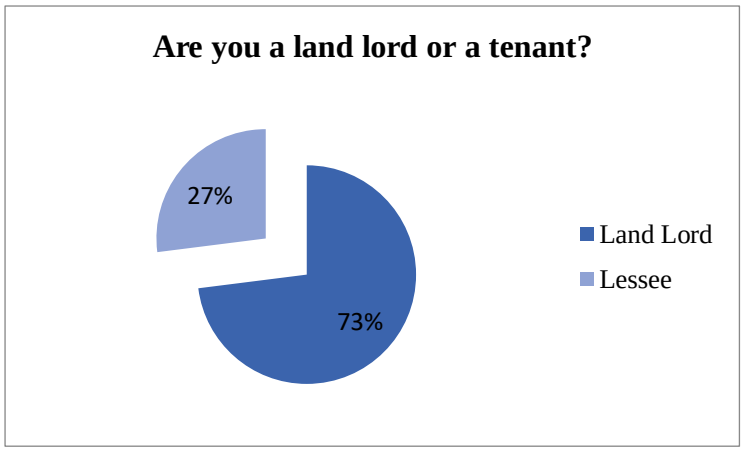

Figure D.5. Home Status

In the 22th question, the participants were asked are there any archaeological sites near where you live. All of the participants answered yes.

In the 23th question, the participants were asked how many archaeological sites are there near where you live. 5% of the participants answered one, 55% Two, and 30% Three, %6 Four and %4 and Five.

In the 24th question, the participants were asked have they ever visited the archaeological sites around them. 65% of the participants answered yes and 35% no.

The 25th question is open-ended and participants were asked to name the archaeological areas around them. Participants were able to give more than one answer to this question. Participants are most familiar with Klazomenai and Liman Tepe archaeological sites among the several archaeological sites. This question was aimed to measure how interested the participants were with the archaeological areas around them. While 18% of the participants do not know the names of the archaeological sites around them, the vast majority know the names of the archaeological sites around them (Table D.4).

Table D.4. Archaeological Sites in Iskele (Urla)

Archaeological Sites	Number
Klazomenai	78
Liman Tepe	58
Karantina Island	4
Akpınar Necropolis	5
Yıldıztepe Necropolis	4
Unknown	18
Total	100

The 26th question is open-ended and the participants were asked how long archaeological excavations in the region have been going on (Table D.5). 44% of the participants stated that the excavations had been going on for 25 years, and 63% stated that they had an idea about the findings obtained in the archaeological excavations around them.

Table: D.5. Information on how long archaeological excavations in the region have been going on

Year Range	Number
0-15	20
16-25	24
26-35	28
36-45	17
45+	5
Unknown	6
Total	100

In the 27th question, the participants were asked do they have any idea what has been found in the archaeological excavations around them. 63% of the participants answered yes and 37% no.

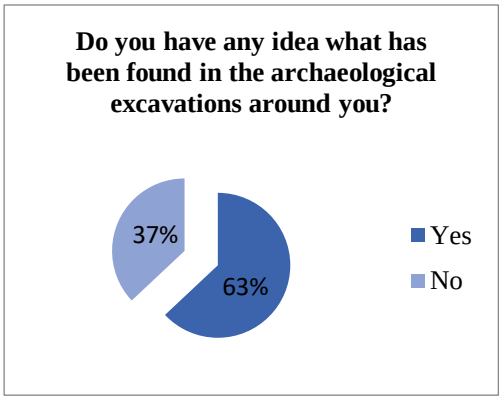

Figure D.6. Has Been Found in the Archaeological Excavations

Question 28 is open-ended, and the participants were asked which years the archaeological sites around them were dated. Out of 100 participants, 56 people answered that they did not know what period they were dated archaeological sites around them (Table D.6).

Table D.6. the Date of Archaeological Sites

Date	Number
B.C. 5700	1
B.C. 5000	4
B.C. 3000	6
B.C. 2500	1
B.C. 2000	2
B.C. 1700	1
B.C. 1600	2
B.C. 6nd century	2
B.C. 5th century	2
B.C. 2th century	1
B.C.1sth century	1
Before Christ	13
Ionians	4
Lydian’s	3
Phoenicians	1
Unknown	56
Total	100

In the 29th question, the participants were asked how archaeological excavations affect your daily life.

Table D.7. How Archaeological Excavations Affect Their Daily Life.

Affects	Number
Don't affect	61
Repair and maintenance problem	12
Infrastructure problems	10
Authority problem of land lord	6
Lengthy public service process	5
Positively affect such as tourism	3
Positively affect such as for working area	3
Total	100

In the 30th question, the participants were asked have they ever been blocked when they want to visit archaeological areas around them. 11% of the participants answered yes and 89% no.

In the 31th question the participants were asked whether they had information on the archaeological sites around them and 55% of the participants answered that they did not.

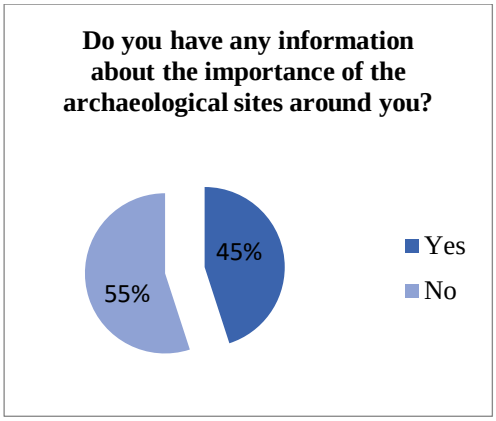

Figure D.7. Importance of Archaeological Sites

In the 32nd question the participants were asked whether they were satisfied with the presence of archaeological sites in their surroundings. 50% answered yes and 50% answered no.

In the 33th question, it was asked whether their estates are located within the archaeological site boundary. The estate of 69% of the participants is located within the boundary of the archaeological site, while 31% is located around the archaeological site.

In the 34th question, the participants were asked If your estate was not located within the archaeological site, would the sales price be different. All of the participants answered yes.

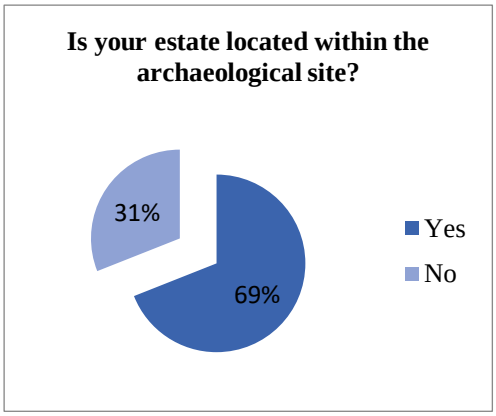

Figure D.8. Estate Located Archaeological site

In the 35th question, the participants were asked whether they would swap their estates within the boundary of the archaeological site with another estate. While 18% of the participants answer yes, 82% of them answer no (Figure D.3).

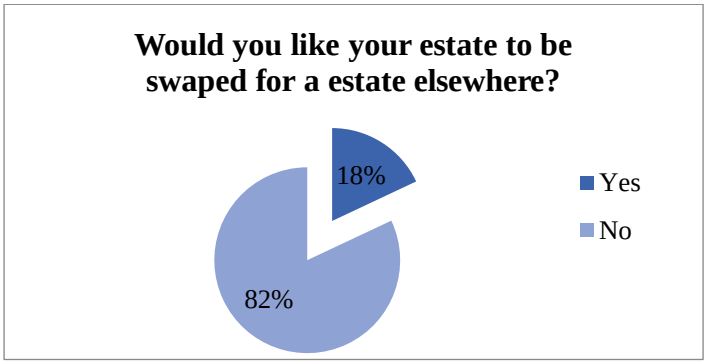

Figure D.9. Estate Swap

In the 36th question, the participants were asked what kind of activities cannot do in the areas located in the archaeological site.

Table D.8. What Kind of Activities Cannot do in The Areas Located in The Archaeological Site

Activities that cannot be done in archaeological sites	Number
Construction	81
Excavation	74
Expanding the house	70
Agricultural activity such as; plant a tree	58
Unknown	4
Total	100

In the 37th and last question, the participants were asked for their suggestions for arrangements for the district. This question is open-ended and detailed answers were received from the participants. The suggestions that can be positive and negative in terms of archaeological areas are examined under two headings. 69% of the participants made positive suggestions, while 31% made negative suggestions (Figure D.4).

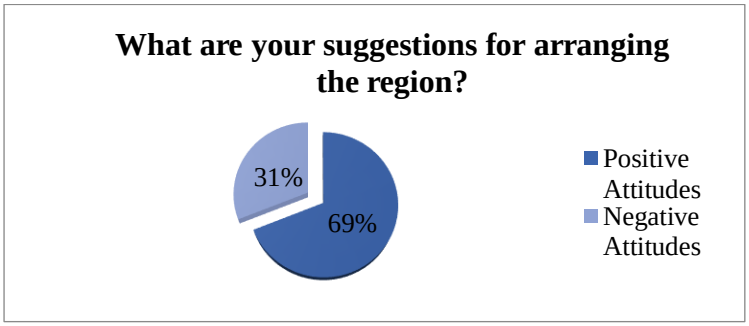

Figure D.10. Recommendations for the arrangement of the region

Positive Suggestions

Expectations from the Ministry of Culture and Tourism and Local Government

- The Ministry of Culture and Tourism and local governments should jointly carry out an inventory study on the lands in the Iskele (Urla) and the site degrees should be rearranged according to the material.
- Local governments should be aware of the region and the archaeological sites.
- Efforts should be made to increase the number of visitors who come to see the archaeological areas.
- Efforts should be made to ensure that archaeological sites provide benefits for local people.
- The landlords in the archaeological site should be permitted to use the land in a controlled manner.
- Solutions should be produced that will not victimize the people who own property within the boundaries of the archaeological site.
- Solution-oriented approaches should be adopted to ensure early intervention to infrastructure problems.
- For landlords of archaeological areas, tax regulations should be reassessed.

- Solutions should be found to the swap problem that will not make the parties suffer.
- It should be ensured that the natural structure is not damaged.

Expectations from Excavation Teams

- The public should be made aware of the importance of archaeological sites and the region.
- Archaeological sites should be promoted to local people and people from outside.
- Rational and solvent studies should be carried out to raise awareness of local people.
- Archaeological sites should be opened to visitors so that the public can visit there.
- The archaeological site should be arranged in a way that is suitable for its environment.
- The security problem around excavation areas must be solved
- The problem of archaeological sites that are dark at night should be solved.
- Archaeological sites should be arranged in a modern way.

Negative Suggestions

- Archaeological site protection status should be removed and the area should be opened to construction.
- Landlords in the archaeological site must be permitted to be able to use the land.
- Archaeological excavations cause the tax collected from the public to be wasted.
- Archaeological sites do not provide a positive return to the region.
- The slow progress of archaeological excavations contributes negatively to the development of the Iskele (Urla).

APPENDIX E

IN DEPTH INTERVIEW QUESTIONS

Another survey study was carried out face to face by establishing direct contact with the Klazomenai and Liman Tepe excavation directors.

1. When did the excavations start?
2. Have the excavations been interrupted since the beginning?
3. What periods do the excavations cover during the year?
4. How many people on average are working in the excavation team?
5. Can experts from different disciplines work together in the excavation team?
6. Is there any cooperation between the excavation team and the local people? What kind of cooperation is there?
7. Was there any negative approach by the local people during the excavations?
8. What kind of study has been done to raise awareness of the local people about the excavations?
9. What kind of study has been done to ensure the public's positive approach to archaeology?
10. What arrangements have been made for the public to visit and transport the excavation sites?
11. How is your process of adapting to the principles set out in international agreements on the protection of archaeological sites?

APPENDIX F
IN-DEPTH INTERVIEWS RESULTS

The study was carried out face-to-face by contacting directly with the Klazomenai and Liman Tepe excavation directors.

- During the meetings with the Klazomenai excavation team, the director of the Klazomenai excavation, Prof Dr. Yaşar Ersoy, was interviewed. It has been learned that the Klazomenai excavations started in 1979 and have not been interrupted since that year. While Klazomenai excavations cover the months of July - September during the year, this range has expanded in recent years and started to be conducted between June and November. Although a total of 25 people worked in the excavation team during normal periods, this number was limited to 10 due to the pandemic. Experts from different disciplines can work together in the excavation team. For example; Experts from different fields such as Geologist, Architect, Mapper, Restoration specialist, and Anthropologist assume different responsibilities within the scope of the project. In the 6th question, which asked the relationship between the excavation team and the local people, was answered that there was not a very sufficient relationship, and the interaction with the local people was mostly limited to the visits of school students to the excavation site, the Olive Oil Press, which was organized as an open-air museum, and the activities held here. In the 7th question, it was asked whether there was a negative approach by the local people during the excavations. It was answered that there was no negative approach, except for a few exceptions. This situation by Yaşar Ersoy; Especially in a general approach where archaeological material is identified with monumental architecture, ancient theatre, marble sculpture, data are very important in terms of cultural history. In addition, we cannot deny the justification of these communities who think that their estates living in the ancient city were "seized" for no reason. He has stated that it is really difficult to have an active/positive/constructive interaction with communities that think they are "banned" and therefore "victimized". In the 8th question, what kind of

works were done to raise awareness of the people of the region about the excavations carried out during the year, and the answer was that presentations/conferences were made to introduce the excavations. In the 9th question, what kind of studies have been done to ensure the positive approach of the public to archaeology, and due to the Olive Oil Press, trips were organized to this press and to ancient Olive Oil Press in the region and it continues to be answered has been received. In the 10th question, it was asked what kinds of arrangements were made in terms of public transportation and visiting the area. He stated that since it is in a living city, the topography of the ancient period is very difficult to understand and the excavations of the area are disconnected from each other. It was answered that arrangements can be made for visitors in the area where the olive oil press, which is only one of the excavation areas and arranged as the Open-Air Museum, is located. In the 11th question, the processes of adapting to the principles determined by international agreements regarding the protection of archaeological sites were asked. In the consolidation of the remains unearthed as a result of the excavations and dating back to three thousand years ago, measures are taken in accordance with international criteria answer has been received.

- During the meetings with the Liman Tepe excavation team, Liman Tepe excavation director Prof. Dr. Vasıf Şahoğlu was interviewed. It has been learned that the excavations at Liman Tepe started in 1992 and have not been interrupted since that year. While Liman Tepe excavations cover the months of June - November throughout the year, it covers 12 months from 2019. Although a total of 40-50 people worked in the excavation team during normal periods, this number was limited to 15 due to the pandemic. Experts from different disciplines can work together in the excavation team. For example; there are experts such as Geologist, Architect, Mapper, Restoration specialist, Anthropologist, Archaeobotanists, Archaeozoologists. In addition, there is a modern laboratory for post-excavation analysis in the excavation house, where studies are carried out with the participation of students and experts from universities in national and international. In the 6th question, which asked the relationship between the excavation team and the local people, was answered that there was not a very sufficient relationship and that the people of the region

benefited from the excavations to provide more work. In 7th question, it was asked whether there was a negative approach by the local people during the excavations. It was learned that there were a few negative approaches in the 1990s when the excavations started. In the 8th question, what kind of works were done to raise awareness of the people of the region about the excavations carried out during the year, and the answer was received that presentations/conferences were made to introduce the excavations. In the 9th question, it was asked what kind of studies were done to ensure the positive approach of the public to archaeology, and it was learned that there were archaeology days planned to be open to the public, apart from the symposiums held so far. In the 10th question, it was asked what kinds of arrangements were made in terms of public transportation and visiting the area. It has been learned that there has not been much work done so far, but there are studies planned to be done. In the short term, it is aimed to make boards and posters that contain basic information about the area, and in the long term, it is aimed to make walkways and roof cover covering the area. In the 11th question, the processes of adapting to the principles determined by international agreements regarding the protection of archaeological sites were asked. Measures are taken in accordance with the international criteria uncovered as a result of excavations answer has been received.