

NEGOTIATING ARCHEOLOGY AND URBANIZATION

AT BODRUM PENINSULA

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Meltem Nur Gülşen

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We certify that we have read this thesis and that in our opinion it is fully adequate, in scope and in quality, as a thesis for the degree of Master of Science.

Bülent Batuman (Advisor)

Ayşe Henry (Co-advisor)

Nilüfer Yöney

Ayça Özmen

Approved for the Graduate School of Engineering and Science:

Ezhan Karaşan

Director of the Graduate
School

ABSTRACT

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Meltem Nur Gülşen

M.S. in Architecture

Advisor: Bülent Batuman

Co-advisor: Ayşe Henry

August 2022

The archaeological heritage is the non-renewable part of the ongoing process from the past to the future. Nevertheless, tourism related rapid urbanization is experienced especially in coastal regions of Turkey since the 1980s. Therefore, this study aims to create a broader perspective to evaluate archaeological heritage in tourism destinations to create early measures for conserving archaeological heritage. Cultural landscape concept provides a wider perspective to analyze Bodrum peninsula. Therefore, layers of the geography (topography, ground cover, soil, and water data), built environment, (settlement areas, transportation network and land use) and protected areas, are created using the QGIS program, which helps to create various data sets by superposing layers. Archaeological site layer, and the urbanization process analysis (1985-2022) is combined to identify archaeological sites in rapid urbanization zones.

The vicinity of Myndos is one of the rapidly urbanized regions. Myndos is located in the Gümüşlük neighbourhood and is directly influenced from the settlement growth of Peksimet neighbourhood. Therefore, in-situ observation, land use, inventory map and urbanization process analyses were combined on Gümüşlük and Peksimet. The results demonstrate that tourism-related urbanization in Gümüşlük and Peksimet continues rapidly risking the archaeological remains. On the other hand, archaeological sites could not be conserved. Therefore, a conceptual proposal is developed to ensure the conservation-use balance in tourism destinations.

Concept of buffer zone and slow tourism was proposed for sustainable development of Gümüşlük and Peksimet neighbourhoods.

Keywords: Conservation of archaeological sites, cultural landscape, slow tourism, Myndos



ÖZET

BODRUM YARIMADASINDA ARKEOLOJİ VE KENTLEŞME ÜZERİNE

Meltem Nur Gülşen

Mimarlık Bölümü, Yüksek Lisans

Tez Danışmanı: Bülent Batuman

Eş Danışman: Ayşe Henry

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Arkeolojik miras geçmişten geleceğe devam eden sürecin yenilenemez parçalarıdır. Buna karşın, Türkiye’de turizm sektörü 1980’lerden itibaren hızla gelişmiş ve dolayısıyla özellikle kıyı bölgelerinde hızlı kentleşmeye yol açmıştır. Bu sebeple, çalışmada turizm destinasyonlarında hızla artan kentleşmenin arkeolojik alanlar üzerindeki baskısı geniş perspektiften incelenerek, erken tedbir oluşturmak amaçlanmaktadır. Tez kapsamında, turizm faaliyetlerinin yoğun olduğu Bodrum yarımadası örnek alan olarak incelenmiştir. Arkeolojik alanları bulunduğu bağlamda üst ölçekten değerlendirilebilmesi için, Bodrum yarımadası kültürel peyzajıyla birlikte ele alınmıştır. Bodrum yarımadasının coğrafyası (topoğrafya, yer örtüsü, toprak ve su verileri), yapılı çevresi (yerleşim alanları, ulaşım ağı ve arazi kullanımı) ve sit alanları QGIS programı kullanılarak katmanlar halinde birleştirilmiştir. Oluşturulan katmanlar çeşitli varyasyonlarda bir araya getirilerek kültürel peyzajın arkeolojik alanlarla olan ilişkisi incelenmiştir. Ayrıca, yarımadanın 1985-2022 yılları arası kentleşme süreci Google Earth kullanılarak haritalaştırılmıştır. Oluşturulan haritaya arkeolojik sit katmanı eklenerek, kentleşme bölgelerinde bulunan arkeolojik alanlar tespit edilmiştir.

Yapılan çalışma doğrultusunda, son yıllarda kentleşmenin en çok arttığı bölgelerden birinde yer olan Myndos antik kenti (Gümüşlük mahallesi) ve yakın çevresinde (Peksimet mahallesi) arazi incelemesi yapılmıştır. Muğla Kültür Envanteri kullanılarak hazırlanan envanter listesi Gümüşlük ve Peksimet mahalleleri için haritalaştırılmıştır. Gümüşlük ve Peksimet mahallelerinin arazi kullanımı, kentleşme

süreci ve arkeolojik alanların güncel koruma durumları; bölgede turizm gelişmelerine bağlı kentleşmenin hızla sürdüğünü göstermiştir. Öte yandan, arkeolojik alanların korunamadığı tespit edilmiştir. Bu doğrultuda, turizm destinasyonlarında koruma-kullanım dengesini sağlamak amacıyla kavramsal bir öneri geliştirilmiştir. Antik kent çevrelerinde yoğunlaşacak şekilde, Gümüşlük ve Peksimet mahallelerinin sürdürülebilir gelişimi için “tampon bölge” ve “yavaş turizm” yaklaşımlar kavramsal bir öneri olarak sunulmuştur.

Anahtar Sözcükler: Arkeolojik alanların korunması, kültürel peyzaj, yavaş turizm, Myndos



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ABBREVIATIONS

ATAK	Mediterranean and Aegean Infrastructure and Coastal Management
CORINE	Coordination of Information on the Environment
GEEAYK	High Council of Real Estate Antiquities and Monuments (<i>Gayrimenkul Eski Eserler ve Anıtlar Yüksek Kurulu</i>)
ICAHM	International Committee for the Management of Archaeological Heritage
ICOMOS	International Council on Monuments and Sites
QGIS	Quantum Geographic Information System (A Free and Open-Source Geographic Information System)
TÜİK	Turkish Statistical Institute (<i>Türk İstatistik Kurumu</i>)
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNWTO	The United Nations World Tourism Organization

CHAPTER 1

1. Introduction and Problem Statement: Threat of Uncontrolled Tourism Related Urban Growth on Archaeological Heritage in Bodrum Peninsula

“Awareness of the past is essential to maintenance of purpose of life. Without it we would lack all sense of continuity, all apprehension of causality, all knowledge of our own identity.” (Lowenthal, 1979 103)

Archaeological sites are not only sources of scientific data, but also part of an ongoing process from the past to future. Archaeological sites establish connections with the traces they leave on their landscape. People both shape their life practices with the opportunities offered by the geography they live in and form their landscapes with their cultural activities. Nature and culture shape each other (Bender, 1993). Therefore, knowledge about today is in relation with the physical and social accumulation of landscape (Bandarin, 2019).

Archaeological sites began to be internationally considered as a part of cultural heritage with modernization movements towards the end of the 20th century by UNESCO in 1972. Correspondingly, integral conservation aspect for cultural heritage emerged with the Amsterdam declaration of 1975. At the end of the 20th century, the concept of "archaeological heritage" was defined for the first time with the Charter for the Protection and Management of the Archaeological Heritage (ICOMOS, 1990), where it was stated that the protection of the non-renewable and fragile archaeological heritage values was everyone's responsibility.

There has been a rising awareness on the conservation of archaeological heritage against the negative impacts of globalization since the end of the 20th century. In the meantime, UNESCO emerged as the first international body that defines cultural landscape in 1992. This term indicates a process, since, cultural heritage is defined over time, in direct relation with the landscape. This aspect is important to create and conserve archaeological heritage within their context by considering the complex relationship with their environment. For example, most recently in Turkey, Tekin-

Bellibaş approached the conservation of the Lycia region and illustrated the complexity by using the aspect of the cultural landscape in her dissertation (2022).

Apart from that, preservation and protection tendency for archaeological sites began to be seen in the last period of the Ottoman Empire with the increasing interest in antiquity in Turkey (Madran, 2002). In the early years of the Republic, although important steps were taken towards the conservation of archaeological sites, archaeological sites suffered greatly from financial inadequacy and from the rapid development goals of modern ideology (Güçhan and Kurul, 2009). In 1983 law no 2863 for the Protection of Cultural and Natural Property, came to force and is still the principal law for the conservation of cultural and natural heritage. until the beginning of the 21st century, conservation of archaeological heritage was not mainly on the agenda because of political issues, financial problems, and development policies. In the first years of the 21st century, international trends for the conservation of cultural heritage were followed and necessary legal arrangements were made (Özdemir, 2005). However, these regulations were updated by the decree laws over time, creating contradictory situations (Kamacı, 2014).

On the other hand, incentives, and investments to develop tourism increasingly continued since the 1960s in Turkey, and the tourism sector has been regarded as an important economic resource especially since the 1980s. (Okumus et al., 2012). Since the beginning of the 21st century, Turkey has been considered among the leading countries in the tourism sector (Maden et al., 2019). Five-year development plans have a significant place in the rapid development of the tourism sector in Turkey. Especially until the fifth five-year development plan (1985-1989), the orientation in the sector was entirely towards developing mass tourism (Maden et al., 2019), and essentially the sea, sand and sun tourism was encouraged with investments in the priority regions such as Aegean and Mediterranean coasts. As from the fifth five-year development plan, it was aimed to spread tourism throughout the year, and an attention on the alternative tourism types was drawn (Soyak, 2013). The natural and cultural heritage underlined to achieve this goal (Pekerşen et al., 2019). The natural and cultural values as the means to establish an economic income and tourism as the aim of preserving heritage values is clearly stated in the Bodrum Strategy Plan for 2020-2024 as well.

Bodrum peninsula is located in western Turkey on the Aegean coast, and spreads over a wide area offers numerous geographical opportunities as a desirable tourism destination. However, the rising interest in Bodrum over years, has led to a rapid increase in population. The population of the Bodrum has increased almost seven times in the last fifty years, according to Turkish Statistics Institute (*Türk İstatistik Kurumu*). This population growth progresses in parallel with the tourism policies of the country and has gained momentum especially since the 1980s. The population change has also created the need for dwelling, transportation, and other services.

In this context, the current legislation and the system of protection degrees do not always secure the preservation of archaeological remains and sites. At the same time, there is a risk of lowering the degree of protection of the archaeological heritage within the scope of tourism developments (Gazete Duvar, 2022). In other words, rapid urbanization due to tourism, continues to absorb the archaeological heritage. For this reason, it is necessary to apply the principles of integrated conservation with holistic perspective in a regional framework in addition to the conservation of individual sites. The archaeological heritage should be treated as a part of the cultural landscape. Nevertheless, it is impossible to stop tourism development and it is out of the scope of the thesis. However, tourism development policies and the urbanization of Bodrum peninsula proceed in parallel, and tourism-induced urbanization forms the basis of the study. In line with this, the thesis tries to answer following questions:

- What is the role of cultural landscape while conserving archaeological heritage?
- How can be determined approaching tourism load (in the urban scale) on archaeological heritage?
- How can the conservation of archaeological heritage and tourism development be negotiated in popular tourism destinations?

This thesis is going to focus on the archaeological heritage of Bodrum peninsula and will try to illustrate the tourism-oriented urban growth of the peninsula and their interaction with archaeological heritage.

1.1. Scope, Limitations and Methodology: Examining Archaeological Heritage within Cultural Landscape

Bodrum is a one of the most popular tourism destinations of Turkey. It is a highly populated district of Muğla Province. It has rich geographical and historical structure, and the peninsula has a border with the Aegean Sea. The peninsula is composed of different areas with diverse characteristics. The present study concentrates on the western section of the district (will be referred as “Bodrum peninsula” throughout the study), where tourism development resulted in strong changes.

The study area is defined through the physical division of topographical elevation and Bodrum-Milas highway. The study aims at superimposing the known archaeological heritage from Bodrum peninsula with other elements of the landscape, such as geography (soil, ground cover, water features) and climate, built environment and land use, demographical structure, and the urban development change over years by using cartographic representation. In this manner it aims at establishing a regional perspective for the study area through various analyses.

First, the study area was examined through upper scale analyses and upper scale maps were created by using QGIS, which is an open-access and free version of GIS (Geographic Information System). Geographic data (topographical, soil, ground cover, water), protected sites and road map were created by using QGIS. It is possible to create multiple layers with QGIS and establish various combinations for a wide range of analyses. However, the data was digitized manually based on the various sources (Ge-Ka, 2015; Mgm, 2022; Muğla Büyükşehir Belediyesi, n.d., 2017), since there is no available open source and some of the data sets only available as raster image.

Additionally, QGIS was used to adopt CORINE maps, which are free and open cartographic description of land use in the years of 1990, 2000, 2005, 2012 and 2018 for European countries. The maps covering the period between 1990-2018 are adopted in to analyse the change of land use and create numeric data of change of the land use types.

For further upper scale analysis, Google Earth Satellite images from years 1985, 2005, 2010, 2015 and 2022 were used to set visual description of urban growth in the peninsula. Other than these, population graph over years, map of neighbourhoods' population (2021) and map of neighbourhoods' permanent density (2021) were created to show population change, population distribution and permanent density of Bodrum.

Furthermore, *Muğla Kültür Envateri: Bodrum Yarımadası Arkeolojik ve Tarihi Kalıntıları III.1 and III.2* were used to list cultural inventory of Bodrum peninsula and map the built heritage of focused area. The Muğla cultural inventory is limited to build heritage. Based on these sources, built heritage is listed including information for the neighbourhood, cultural inventory number, city block and parcel numbers, , estimated dating, and short description. Additionally, the listed assets were classified under three main categories as grave, settlement and single/group remains (such as agricultural terrace, industrial area, quarry, building remain, road remnant, windmills, cistern, fountain, caves and so on). This classification is represented with colour codes: blue (grave), purple (settlement) and the tones of red and yellow (single/group remains). It should be noted that, this classification is kept basic due to lack of reliable information like date and periods. Furthermore, t location information is missing for most of the heritage sites due to lack of data (block and parcel numbers and GPS locations) in the inventory.

Then, the analyses were superposed. Combination of geographical data (topography, soil, ground cover and water) with archaeological heritage shows the relation of the archaeological heritage with natural environment. Overlapping the setting structure to the combined map (geography and archaeology) illustrates the interrelation of archaeological heritage with their current settlements, and position of the heritage. These analyses are helpful to understand complex relation between the peninsula and archaeology. Additionally, archaeological heritage layer was added to settlement growth map of the peninsula. Protected archaeological sites were circled with their surroundings. Circles are just visual limits to determine approaching settlement growth.

The second section of the study focusses on the ancient town of Myndos located in western neighbourhood of the district, called Gümüşlük. Yet rather than proposing a

conservation project on the archaeological site itself, the study proposes a preventive approach and presents in-situ analyses and proposal in order to control the urban development at Gümüşlük and Peksimet neighbourhoods that are located in the sphere of influence of Myndos and has the potential to develop towards the ancient centre.

Myndos neighbourhood was an important Carian town in the 4th century BC and hosted various civilizations. The town was abandoned in the Middle Ages due to security reasons and earthquakes (Diler and Üner, 2013). Therefore, coastal site of Gümüşlük is declared as first or third degree archaeological protected site, and construction activities are limited. Gümüşlük has a unique atmosphere with its landscape and cultural identity that has significant role making Gümüşlük a popular tourism destination. Besides, the vicinity of Gümüşlük is rapidly urbanized, which creates tourism related urban pressure on Gümüşlük. To illustrate the problem, a detailed land use map was prepared based on the master development plan which identifies existing usages, and the degree of protected sites. Additionally, urban growth analysis (just like upper scale analysis) was prepared to illustrate the urban growth through years in the focused area.

The Muğla Cultural Inventory was again the basis to create an archaeological inventory map for Gümüşlük and its sphere of influence, which is the Peksimet neighbourhood. The aim of the map was to develop a conservation strategy, however, most of the area cannot be effectively mapped due to the missing information from the inventory. Therefore, the current condition of Myndos, Gümüşlük and Peksimet was analysed and photographed on the site.

Even though the study presents an evaluation as comprehensive as possible, it has its limitations. It is necessary to state right from the beginning that the conservation of archaeological heritage is a broad and multidisciplinary topic with various components including social, physical, economic and political aspects (Özçakır et al., 2021). However, such a discussion is beyond the scope of the study and the present study integrates archaeological areas as mapped zones.

Nevertheless, even the mapping of the region with such a broad range of components turned out to be problematic specifically regarding the lack of accessible data. For example, seasonal demographic data is one of the most crucial sets for this study, and

although, Turkish Statistical Institute (*TÜİK*) provides statistical data about permanent population, the tourist numbers or seasonal population change of the provinces, there is no available data on the seasonal population change on a neighbourhood scale. Therefore, neither urban load in tourism season can be measured nor tourism-related pressure on archaeological heritage can be directly determined.

Additionally, archaeological studies in Bodrum Peninsula are limited. Most of the studies cover only the specific -notable- examples such as Bodrum Castle or the Mausoleum. Main tool to conserve archaeological heritage, which is data, is missing; correspondingly, it is normal to expect that archaeological heritages of Bodrum cannot be adequately conserved. The other significant data set, the results of the salvage excavations conducted by the museum, are rarely published and the published data often lack specific locations. Secondly, information is difficult to access since there is not any comprehensive database. For example, even though Muğla Cultural Inventory (2013) provides data about cultural heritage of Bodrum and is the main source for the archaeological mapping in this study, most of the inventory cards do not provide sufficient information about the site such as the location, period, current conditions, and other basic information. In sum, the main tool to evaluate archaeological heritage in order to establish the basis for the integrated conservation is missing for Bodrum.

Lastly, COVID-19 pandemic created special conditions during the study. Due to pandemic, there have been changes in land use habits and seasonal uses. For instance, people, who have second houses, used them as their primary habitats during lockdown and the demand for an estate in the region increased drastically (for example, IHA, 2021). Moreover, traveling restrictions to avoid spread of disease both changed the common tourism dynamics and caused delays for the in-situ analysis. Additionally, the awareness for the necessity of green open spaces increased, and the land use practices changed especially at the beginning of the pandemic (TURSAB, 2020). Because of these changes and other diversified examples, the effects of the pandemic on archaeological heritages may cause different results than assessments made in the light of available data.

1.2. Structure of Thesis

The thesis consists of 5 chapters. In this chapter, I introduced the problem and made a brief discussion on conservation of archaeological sites and tourism development, scope of thesis, methodology and limitations of study.

In the second chapter, aspects on tourism and conservation of archaeological sites in Turkey is discussed. In this context, five-year development plans are examined in terms of development of the tourism sector. In addition, international approaches to the conservation of archaeological sites and, parallelly, Turkish laws are also examined. Considering the discussions, archaeological heritage is regarded as cultural landscape. Additionally, current approaches on the concepts of buffer zone and slow tourism are addressed for the conservation of cultural heritage and sustainable development.

In the third chapter, Bodrum peninsula is analysed in terms of geography, built environment, land use and protected sites. Moreover, tourism development in the peninsula is illustrated by using demographical data, urbanization process (1985-2022) and CORINE land use maps. Settlement growth analysis is combined with archaeological data and produced urbanization zones, which illustrates rapid urbanization around protected archaeological sites.

Forth chapter focusses on Myndos, which is one of the defined zones in the previous chapter. The chapter examines the current conditions of the ancient town and its vicinity through site observations, land use analysis, cultural inventory map and potential tourism load.

Lastly in the fifth chapter, buffer zone is proposed as a new layer of protection according to analysis results, and site observations and inferences. Furthermore, concept of slow tourism is proposed as a further action by considering future goals of Bodrum Strategic Plan for 2020-2024.

CHAPTER 2

2. Approaches to Tourism and Conservation of Cultural Heritage in Turkey

Improvements of the automotive industry and the increasing interest on travel were crucial initiators for the development of tourism sector (Yolal, 2016). The sector became an important economic tool worldwide. This international developments on the sector reflected to Turkish developments goals, and now, Turkey is reliant on the tourism sector by the means of job creation, economic development, and tourism receipts (Maden et al., 2019; Okumus et al., 2012 652). According to UNWTO (The United Nations World Tourism Organization) report, Turkey is among the top ten countries that receive the most visitors in the world.

The sector came to the fore in the Turkish legal environment at the second half of the 20th century and became an active component on the five-year development plans from this time onward. Until the sixth five-year development plan, mainly mass tourism was encouraged. (Can and Emir, 2021 149). In the end of the 20th century, there was a search for alternative tourism types to spread tourism income and the load to whole country throughout the year. In the 21st century, however, the tendency was to increase both quantity and quality of the tourism- related services.

In Turkey, beach holidays were encouraged for the sake of development of mass tourism. The concept of mass tourism was defined at the end of the 20th century as risk-free vacations, which refers to homogeneous groups, consist of package tours, predetermined and inflexible. Definitions are also directly in relation with mass production, reproduction, mass consumption and services used during the trip (such as airlines, vehicles, tours, hotels) (Vainikka, 2013). Yolal and Sezgin, on the other hand, explained mass tourism as the opposite of individual tourism (Figure 1).

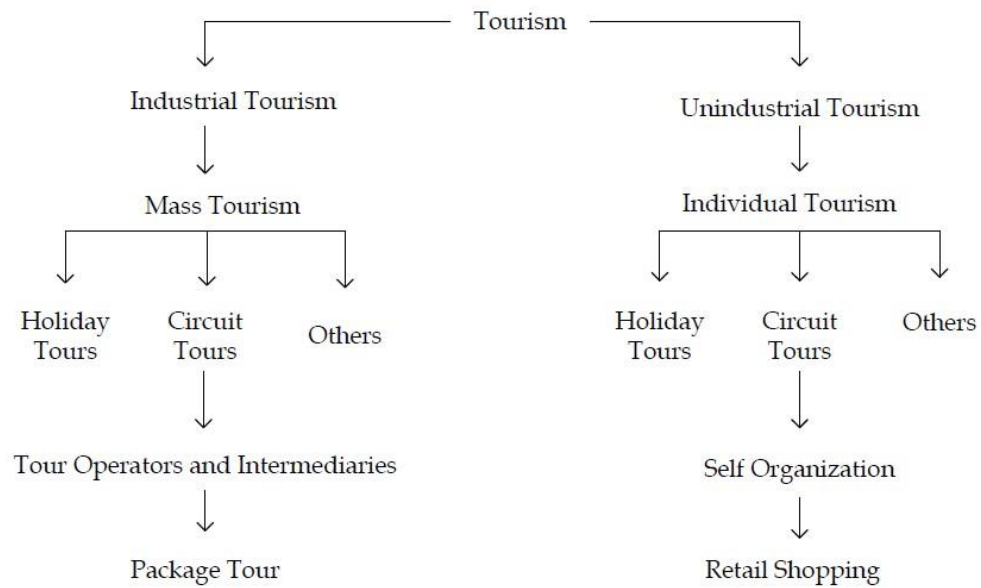


Figure 1: Mass Tourism in Tourism Network (Sezgin and Yolal, 2012 74)

On the other side, mass tourism creates seasonal load essentially on the coastal regions. Correspondingly, the alternative tourism types gained importance, and natural and cultural resources were reconsidered to reveal the economic potential of the country (Pekers en et al., 2019). Therefore, cultural heritage has a significant contribution to the revenues earned especially by the tourism sector (Keser, 2016 44-45).

Development of the tourism and conservation of cultural heritage rely on each other. In many ways, tourism plays a crucial role in preserving cultural heritage. On the other hand, cultural heritage is threatened by tourism. Increasing tourism incentives and rapid urbanization essentially on coastal areas (mainly due to speculative second house investments), gave rise to difficulties on conserving cultural heritage in Turkey ( zdemir, 2005 23). In addition, “while tourism is a major source of income and may contribute to the costly process of preservation and conservation, large numbers of tourists are damaging heritage sites” (Orba lı, 2000 58-59). Furthermore, until the end of the 20th century, Turkish political environment perceived conservation as an obstacle against tourism development (G  han and Kurul, 2009 39).

With the convention on Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage (1972), cultural heritage gained importance internationally, and three main headings were used to define “cultural heritage”, which are monuments, groups of

buildings and sites. This convention was officially accepted by Turkey in 1983. In the 21st century, sustainability issues became a significant agenda in the rapidly developing and changing world. The term sustainability was defined as “meeting the needs of present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs” (Brundtland, 1987). The concept of sustainability was adapted to the conservation of cultural heritage. Sustainability perspective creates a holistic approach that covers not only the natural environment but also economic, social, cultural, and ecological issues (Levent, 2008 80). After all, crucial steps were taken to develop tourism sector in Turkey since the second half of the 20th century. Development of the tourism sector was supported by legal regulations such as Law no 2634 for Encouragement of Tourism, and preparation of the five-year-development plans accelerated the growth of the sector. Meanwhile, cultural heritage has important contribution for the sector. On the contrary, cultural heritage was only considered as a material to stimulate the economy (Orbaşlı, 2017 5-6). Conservation of cultural heritage was regarded as an obstacle against to tourism development and regulations were made to avoid these impediments (Coşkun, 2005 46), even though international conservation principles tried to be followed (Güçhan and Kurul, 2009 38). Though paradigm on the conservation of cultural heritage were changed with the principles of sustainability. It is debatable if this change is reflected in Turkish conservation practices.

2.1. Development of Tourism sector in Turkey and the Five-Year Development Plans

Tourism sector, which has an important place in the Turkish economy today, arose in the second half of the 20th century. Although the development of the sector in our country is regarded to late compared to other European countries (Yolal, 2016 23), the development of the sector can be considered as rapid. Tourism development in Turkey can be examined under two main periods: the unplanned period and the planned period. The unplanned developments refer to early attempts and increasing interest in traveling, while the planned period represents the five-year development plans.

Progress of tourism in unplanned period was slow and it is not possible to access extensive data on this period (Tuncel, 2019 59). Although there were no remarkable developments in the tourism sector in the unplanned period (Soyak, 2013 10), the foundations were laid for the developments to be experienced in the planned period (Büyükkalvarcı et al., 2016). Establishment of the Travellers' Association in 1923 was the beginning of tourism activities and the establishment of a specific section in the Ministry of Economy in 1934 was the first governmental representation of tourism sector (Yolal, 2016 24).

Since the 1960s in Turkey, five-year development plans were prepared to determine the state's development goals and course of actions. Tourism took its place since the First Five-Year Development Plan. A total of eleven development plans were prepared so far. The first nine of these plans were prepared by the State Planning Organization (*Devlet Planlama Teşkilatı*), and the tenth development plan was constituted by the Ministry of Development (*Kalkınma Bakanlığı*). With the transition to the presidential system, the eleventh and the last development plan so far was created by the Presidency of Strategy and Budget (*T.C. Cumhurbaşkanlığı Strateji ve Bütçe Başkanlığı*). Within the scope of this study, tourism targets in five-year development plans, were discussed by examining the perspective on cultural and natural heritage (see Table 1).

Table 1: Summary of “Tourism” in the Five-Years Development Plans (1963-2023)

5 Years Development Plans	Summary of Goals and Notes for Tourism Sector
First Five-Year Development Plan 1963-1967	-To reveal the tourism potential by using natural and historical opportunities -To facilitate the entry of foreign tourists to the country and to provide tax exemption -The necessity of investments and tourism propaganda
Second Five-Year Development Plan 1968-1972	-Will benefit fully from economic, social, and cultural activities to develop tourism -Attracting foreign tourists is a priority -Protection of natural, historical, archaeological monuments and artifacts to increase tourism -Emphasizing the importance of infrastructure and organization - Focus of investments is on mass tourism
Third Five-Year Development Plan 1973-1977	-Tourism investments will be made in priority regions (such as Aegean and Mediterranean coastal regions)

	-Repair of historical monuments is considered as a complementary investment. -Aimed at improving transportation -Emphasizing the importance of training tourism personnel -Legal arrangements for the use and protection of coasts, touristic and national park features for the benefit of society -Credit incentives for tourism development -The importance of both international and domestic tourism propaganda
Fourth Five-Year Development Plan 1979-1983	-The negative impact of economic recession on tourism development -Establishment of facilities to develop mass tourism in priority regions -Encouragement of foreign investments regardless of their capital shares -Legal arrangements will be made for the use of coasts such as seas and rivers for public benefit. -Distribution of tourism throughout the year -Facilitating the entry of workers and tourists to the country
Fifth Five-Year Development Plan 1985-1989	-Integration of protection strategies and tourism development from the use of natural and cultural environmental values for tourism purposes will be ensured. (DPT, 1985 120) -Turkey's natural, archaeological, and cultural assets; winter, hunting, water sports, festival, health and youth tourism and other existing tourism potential will be evaluated in line with the principles of protecting the ecological balance, keeping the environment clean and healthy and beautifying it. (DPT, 1985 120) -Supporting both mass tourism and individual tourism
Sixth Five-Year Development Plan 1990-1994	-Incentive for alternative tourism -The goal of increasing the number of personnel and improving their qualifications -The necessity of improving the quantity of infrastructure and superstructure -Cultural and natural heritage values will be effectively protected, tourism activities and investments will be planned and implemented based on the principles of environment and cultural landscape. (DPT, 1990 282) -Incentives for travel agencies

	-The protection of natural beauties and cultural values will be given priority, certain areas will be protected and opened to tourism and will be encouraged. (DPT, 1990 282) -Incentive to small businesses and family establishments
Seventh Five-Year Development Plan 1996-2000	-Enriching natural and cultural values to strengthen tourism -Marketing of second house -Supporting the participation of the people in the decisions in the regions where tourism is concentrated -ATAK project (Mediterranean and Aegean Tourism Infrastructure and Coastal Management) -Balancing the seasonal and geographical distribution of tourism
Eighth Five-Year Development Plan 2001-2005	-Promotion and marketing reform is needed -It has been stated that changing consumer preferences and tourism should be spread throughout the year. -Importance of transport and infrastructure development. -Utmost care will be taken to ensure that all investments in the sector adopt an approach that preserves, protects and develops the natural, historical and social environment. (DPT, 2000 167) -Supporting the participation of the people in the decisions in the regions where tourism is concentrated -The user pays-polluter pays criteria have been determined. -Incentives for small businesses -Regulations for the contribution of ecologically sensitive national parks to sustainable tourism
Ninth Five-Year Development Plan 2007-2013	-Utmost care will be taken to ensure that all investments in the sector adopt an approach that preserves, protects, and develops the natural, historical and social environment. (DPT, 2006 82) -Not only capacity but also quality improvement was mentioned. -Balancing the seasonal and geographical distribution of tourism -The subjects of education and quality standardization in tourism and the development of work quality were mentioned.
Tenth Five-Year Development Plan 2014-2018	-The goal of becoming an international brand by reaching qualified workforce, facility, and service -Ensuring the development that will appeal to the higher income group in the tourism sector -Ensuring regional development with the principle of increasing quality and sustainability

	-The goal of ensuring the protection-use balance of natural and global values and achieving sustainable growth without sacrificing quality -Ensuring diversity in the market, especially in health tourism, and providing the necessary infrastructure
Eleventh Five-Year Development Plan 2019-2023	-Following changing customer trends, -Using technological developments to diversify and improve tourism and digitalization in tourism (including tourism investments) the goal of attracting tourists who are likely to spend more -Supporting the economic and social development by considering the protection-use balance within the framework of a destination-specific and focused understanding -Search for new resource market -Arrangements for facilitating access to tourism areas -Planning and land allocation studies for the realization of large-scale tourism investments -Developing more income generating tourism types -Providing a high standard of tourism service -Qualified personnel employment and training -Increasing cruise and marina ports - Tourism Basics Law (<i>Turizm Temel Yasası</i>) will be enacted. -Integrated management and planning of coastal areas will be carried out, considering the protection-use balance in an integrated manner with the demands of the tourism sector. (SBB, 2019 28)

Tourism sector in five-year development plans was shaped in line with the following goals: to increase tourism revenue (especially from foreign tourists), to increase the number of tourists entering and leaving the country, and to increase the capacities of tourism facilities and to use these capacities effectively. Turkish tourism policies were focused on sea, sun, and sand tourism (Soyak, 2013; Okumus et al., 2012; Tuncel, 2019), which creates heavy tourism load in summer.

In the First Five-year Development Plan (1963-1967), the focus was to create increase tourism income to close the deficit in the balance of payments (Tuncel, 2019 60). Emphasis in the First Five-year Development Plan was placed on the importance of investment and propaganda to develop the sector. To this end, the necessity of

using natural and historical opportunities was stated. Additionally, entry of foreign tourists was encouraged, and tax exemptions were proposed to ease travelling.

In the Second Five-year Development Plans (1968-1972), priority was to attract foreign tourist and aim was to develop mass tourism. Therefore, not only usage of natural and historical assets was underlined, but also the necessity to fully benefit from economic, social, and cultural activities to develop tourism sector was suggested. In parallel with the same goal, protection of natural, historical, and archaeological monuments and artifacts, was mentioned. Additionally, the importance of infrastructure and organizations was emphasized.

With the Third Five-year Development Plan (1973-1977), the investments were concentrated on priority regions (such as Aegean and Mediterranean Coastal Regions). Targets to increase mass tourism continue in this period. In this direction, the necessity of developing the transportation system, training tourism personnel and tourism incentives, were underlined. Moreover, legal arrangements were mentioned for the use and protection of coasts, touristic and national park features for the benefit of society. In this period, repair of historical monuments was considered as a complementary investment for tourism sector.

The Fourth Five Year Development Plan could not be prepared on time; therefore, a special program was created for 1978. In the Fourth Five-year Development Plan (1979-1983), negative impact of economic recession on tourism development was mentioned. Tourism sector can be directly influenced from domestic and foreign policies (Coşgun and Alkan, 2020). Foreign investments (regardless of their capital share) and establishment of facilities in the priority regions were encouraged to develop mass tourism. Apart from these, Culture was considered as part of the development process and protection of culture came up for the first time in this plan (Ortakçı, 2017 1757). Furthermore, the distribution of tourism throughout the year was mentioned. Additionally, law no 2634 for Tourism Encouragement (see table 3), which had determinant role to develop tourism sector (Tuncel, 2019), entered into force and legal arrangements to use coastal areas for public benefit was indicated. The Tourism Encouragement was issued in order to develop and regulate tourism. Cultural assets were also mentioned in the law. Moreover, the law was updated and the definition of “culture and tourism protection and development zones” was added to the law in 2021. Attention was drawn to the natural, historical, and cultural value

of these regions. Furthermore, the necessity of controlled development and tourism-protection balance in these areas was suggested.

The orientation in the tourism sector has changed especially in the Fifth (1985-1989) and the Sixth (1990-1999) Five-year Development Plans. Tourism sector had begun to be mentioned as “flueless industry” (*bacasız sanayi*) with the emergence of globalization movements in 1980s (Batuhan, 2020 80). There was a tendency to develop alternative tourism rather than mass tourism since the mid-1980s (Soyak, 2013). This tendency began to be seen in the developments plans as searching for alternative tourism types (such as winter, hunting, water sports, festival, health, youth and so on). Besides that, both mass tourism and individual tourism was encouraged. Small businesses and family establishments were also supported. In addition, natural and cultural values and protecting these values were pointed out. Integration of protection strategies and tourism development was mentioned. Especially in the Sixth Five-year Development Plan, conservation of natural and cultural values was a priority, and it was mentioned that “Cultural and natural heritage values will be effectively protected, tourism activities and investments will be planned and implemented based on the principles of environment and cultural landscape” (DPT, 1990 282). It was the first time that the conservation approach was so strong.

Seventh Five-year Development Plan (1996-2000) could not be completed on time and a special program was prepared for 1995. In the 1995 Program, to guarantee the future of tourism, the aim was to carry out the necessary activities to ensure sustainability. Not exceeding the carrying capacity of the landscape, cultural assets, and social structure in terms of spatial distribution, quality, and type (Tuncel, 2019) was targeted. With the Seventh Five-year Development Plan, the principles of sustainability gained importance and new projects were proposed (ATAK - Mediterranean and Aegean Infrastructure and Coastal Management). In addition to this, enriching natural and cultural values to strengthen tourism was aimed. Moreover, the participation of people in decision making, where tourism was concentrated, was encouraged. On the other hand, marketing for second houses in the tourism destinations was supported. Besides that, balancing the seasonal and geographical distribution of tourism was also in the agenda.

By the Eighteenth Five-year Development Plan (2001-2005) period, the tourism sector was stated as one of the sectors where Turkey had the highest competitive

power in foreign marketing. In that sense for further developments, the necessity of promotion and marketing, improving transportation and infrastructure were mentioned. Additionally, it was stated that consumer preferences are changing, and tourism services should be adapted accordingly. While tourism development was foreground; utmost care to protect, preserve and develop natural, historical, and social environment were underlined. Moreover, the importance of ecological sensibility and sustainable tourism were mentioned. These goals followed in the Ninth Five-year Development Plan (2007-2013) as well. Additionally, improvement of not only capacity but also quality was pointed out in the ninth period.

In the Tenth Five-year Development Plan (2014-2018), tourism sector was gained a new dimension. The determined goal of tourism was to become an international brand by reaching qualified workforce, facility, and service. In addition, the focus of tourism developments was to attract higher income groups. At the same time, regional developments were related to increasing quality and sustainability principles. In line with this, protection and use balance were emphasized to achieve sustainable growth.

The Eleventh Five-year Development Plan (2019-2023) is the last development plan so far. The plan covers the first five-year of the fifteen-year perspective (Batuhan, 2020). It aimed to improve the diversity and quality of the tourism sector to increase the economic and social contribution by destination focus development. In addition, to create an environment friendly and responsible tourism, a holistic approach was adopted (Batuhan, 2020). Steps were taken to achieve the goal of reaching an international brand (goal of Tenth Five-year Development Plan). Goals of following technological developments, focusing on higher income tourist groups, searching on new resource markets, developing more income generating tourism types, qualified personnel training, improving the accessibility to tourism areas, and increasing cruise and marina ports; clearly illustrate the target to increase economic return. At the same time, protection-use balance and sustainability topics were mentioned. On the contrary, planning and land allocations are foreseen for large scale tourism investments. However, protection goals and large-scale investment are contradictory to one another.

In sum, the foundation of tourism sector was experienced in the unplanned period (before 1963), however the sector was developed in the planned period. Tourism sector was considered as a remedy to cope with job creation, economic development,

and tourism receipts (Okumuş et al., 2012 645). For the development of tourism sector in Turkey, the period up to the 1980s is interpreted as the preparation phase, the period from the 1980s to the 1990s as the period representing development, and after the 1990s as the maturity level of the tourism sector (Batuhan, 2020). In the preparation phase, tourism tried to develop increase economic return. During this period, mass tourism was encouraged, and investments were focused on the priority regions (Aegean and Mediterranean Coasts). In the development period of the sector, searching for alternative types and, distributing tourism through the year and destinations were aimed. Rapid development in the tourism sector can be seen in this period, Moreover, Turkey became one of the internationally recognized countries for the tourism sector in this period. The share of tourism incentives behind the rapid development in the tourism sector is quite large (Dalgın et. al, 2017 182). During the development period an understanding of protecting cultural values took its place in tourism development goals. In the maturity level of the tourism sector, the tourism perspective changed. Goals were determined to become an international brand in the tourism sector.

Even though there were goals to protect and preserve historical, archaeological, and natural assets, conservation of cultural heritage was not fully valued. Cultural heritage was seen as auxiliary elements to develop tourism sector, especially until the Sixth Five-year Development Plan. Although the last five five-years development plans mentioned use-protection balance, sustainability, protection of natural, cultural and archaeological values and so on; conservation of cultural values was holistically discussed, and primary goal (tourism development) was in foreground and cultural values and conservation were just tool to develop tourism sector. In the way of development goals, the values are “seen as one method of product diversification in Turkey” (Okumuş et al., 2012 645). Especially, the last development plans (tenth and eleventh), clearly illustrates that tourism development continued increasingly. Therefore, it is necessary to conserve cultural heritage before they are lost.

2.2. International Development of Integrated Conservation Approach

In European countries, fundamental shift to raise conservation approach was experienced at the end of the 18th century, but it could only be recognizable at the second half of the 20th century (Glendinning, 2013 417). Similarly, despite earlier practices to conserve archaeological sites, development of awareness to conserve archaeological heritage is accepted to be originated from modern movement (Sullivan and Mackay, 2012). In fact, conservation of archaeological heritage, its management and considering archaeological heritage as a part of economic and social planning was brought to the agenda after World War II (Cleere, 1989).

Earlier international attempts for conservation of archaeological heritage aimed to create standards at the international level (such as 1931 Athens Charter, 1964 Venice Charter) (Sullivan and Mackay, 2012). Besides, in the 1956 General Conference of UNESCO, the necessity of centralized state agency to conserve archaeological heritage was underlined, and the importance of collaboration and coordination was pointed out (Matero et al., 1998 133). Additionally, in 1972, UNESCO defined archaeological sites as part of cultural heritage with national and international realization on social and economic values of archaeological sites (Sullivan and Mackay, 2012; Matero et al., 1998). Shortly after, it was recognized that physical preservation was insufficient. Therefore, cultural diversity and values gained importance in the field of conservation with international documents like Burra Charter (1979) and Nara Documents on Authenticity (1994). Conservation approaches have been updated and new paradigms have been entered into the conservation discussions based on current needs and practices. Since the late 20th century, conservation of cultural heritage was threatened by globalization and rapid changes including tourism based urban developments. Therefore, cultural heritage should be considered as a multidimensional asset with sustainability principles (with environmental, social, and economic pillars of sustainability) (Özçakır et al., 2021). In this sense, integration of cultural heritage to development process gained importance and crucial steps were taken to conserve cultural heritage in a holistic way (essentially archaeological heritage is focused on within the scope of this thesis).

Table 2: International Documents for Conservation of Built Heritages with Holistic Approach

Year and Name	Related Points	Common Ground
1975 Amsterdam Declaration	This declaration sees European unique architecture as part of integral cultural part of the whole world. Accordingly supports following points: - Architectural heritages should be examined with their surroundings, -“Architectural conservation must be considered, not as a marginal issue, but as a major objective of town and country planning.” (Council of Europe, 1975 1) -Implementation of integrated conservation should be considered as must for conservation of heritage sites and buildings. -Planners should approach each site considering their uniqueness.	- Conservation of heritage should be integrated, - requires multidisciplinary studies, - requires cooperation between administrative units, - should be accepted as part of development, - requires public awareness - Participation of all stakeholders, for every scale, is important for conservation of heritage. - Awareness is crucial for conservation
1990 Charter for the Protection and Management of the Archaeological Heritage	- Defines “archaeological heritage” as a part of material heritage including subterranean and underwater heritage, together with portable remains. - Underlines that protection of archaeological heritage requires multidisciplinary works. - Accessibility of data is necessary for integral protection - Inventories should be kept updated. - Risk of development projects on archaeological heritages and necessity to minimize negative effects on heritages are underlined.	- Each cultural heritage is unique and should be considered accordingly. - Training specialists is important for proper protection. - Proper conservation requires up-to date data and data accessibility. - Development should be controlled. - Heritage is a process.
1999 International Cultural Tourism: Managing Tourism at Places of	- Cultural and natural heritages are important and fragile, therefore, dialogue between tourism and conservation is needed to achieve sustainable developments both for future and present generations. - Tourism management plans should be limited to not disturb heritages.	

Heritage Significance	
2005 XI'AN Declaration on the Conservation of Heritage Structures, Sites and Areas	-This declaration involves all heritage sites and structures as part of a whole with effects of culture and nature. - Heritages should be conserved against “rapid changes”, therefore, these changes should be controlled. - Effects of changes should be monitored in terms of physical, economic, social, visual, pollution etc.
2011 Paris Declaration: Heritage as a Driver of Development	- Conservation is considered as a crucial point of development. - Controlled and balanced urban growth is recommended for “Heritage and Regional Development”. - For long term tourism development, cultural resources should be conserved especially for developing and less developed countries. - Awareness of communities takes important part for both tourism development and heritage conservation.
2017 Salalah Guidelines for the Management of Public Archaeological Sites	- The guide aims to develop a sustainable management system for archaeological sites. - “Preserving and maintaining archaeological features, materials and sites in context until they can be studied in a scientific manner” - Importance of sustainable management which “requires the clear identification of how the development of public access might harm the sites concerned.” (ICOMOS, 2017)

The most significant attempt for integral conservation approach was the Amsterdam Declaration from the Congress on the European Architectural Heritage in 1975. One of the most considerable emphases was the acceptance of architectural conservation as a must and a major objective for town and country planning rather than considering them as marginal issues. Additionally, conservation focus was shifted

from only individual buildings or physical settings to the environment with its cultural interest. Other than these, responsibilities of local authorities, local community and their benefits during conservation process, requirement of legislative and administrative measures, financial aspect of heritage conservation, public interest and educating young generation on conservation awareness, were underlined as basic considerations for conservation of cultural heritages. Finally, current architecture was regarded as tomorrows' cultural heritage.

While conservation approaches on cultural heritage gained new dimensions, the concept of "archaeological heritage" was internationally defined for the first time with the Charter for the Protection and Management of the Archaeological Heritage (Sullivan and Mackay, 2012 9). The charter was prepared by ICAHM (International Committee for the Management of Archaeological Heritage) and approved at the 9th General Assembly of ICOMOS in 1990. Archaeological heritage was identified as a fragile and non-renewable cultural resource. It was emphasized that the conservation of archaeological heritage requires professional skills and scientific knowledge, multi-disciplinary collaboration and cooperation between authorities, scholars, the public and/or private organizations and public. The charter gave basic principles and guidelines to conserve archaeological heritage on a global level. In the Charter for the Protection and Management of the Archaeological Heritage, the importance of following topics for archaeological heritage was highlighted: legislative and financial dimension of archaeological heritage, necessity of survey, maintenance and conservation, presentation of archaeological heritage, information, reconstruction, professional qualification, and also international corporation. Additionally, attention was drawn to the impact of tourism and the need for a dialogue between tourism development and heritage preservation.

In the 1999 International Cultural Tourism Charter attention was drawn to the effects of tourism on cultural heritage. It was adopted at the 12th General Assembly of ICOMOS in Mexico. In this charter it was emphasized that heritage properties were fragile and non-renewable, and the impact of tourism should be carefully reconsidered. It also addressed the increasing globalization and, dynamic relation between cultural heritage and tourism. Cultural heritage was considered holistically by including landscape, historic places, built environment, biodiversity, and continuing cultural practices together. Additionally, conserving universal values was regarded as everyone's responsibility. Heritage accessibility by both visitors and host

community, respecting and enhancing the heritage and living cultures, dialogue between conservation and the tourism industry, integrity of heritage management and conservation as well as guideline to create better conservation strategies, were facilitated and encouraged in the International Cultural Tourism Charter.

Rapid changes with developing technology have influenced the whole world. The impact of rapid development on cultural heritage was pointed out with Xi'an Declaration on the Conservation of the Setting of Heritage Structures, Sites and Areas. The declaration was adopted by the 15th General Assembly of ICOMOS in 2005. It was remarkable that cultural heritage conservation and safeguarding was regarded as part of a sustainable development. Additionally, cultural heritage was represented as richness with its authenticity, meaning, diversity and integrity.

Conserving cultural heritages against threats related to rapid changes and incremental transformations, such as tourism, large-scale disasters both natural and human origin and so on, was suggested. Moreover, it was argued that these changes should be monitored comprehensively, including physical, social, economic, visual, pollution and so on.

Paris Declaration on Heritage as a Driver of Development was adopted in Paris on 1st of December 2011, and it covers the impact of globalization on heritage and communities. Tangible and intangible heritage were considered as crucial part of sustainability and heritage properties were considered as vital elements for development. Heritage and regional development with controlling urban development and preserving space was recommended. The economic aspect of heritage was also addressed. Additionally, tourism and development relations were pointed out by suggesting raising awareness, management plans and collecting data on tourism. Moreover, the role of community and awareness of stakeholders, professional training, necessity of legal regulations, research and cooperation was also underlined.

In the recent years, with the rapid growth, sustainability issues were on the agenda. In this sense, Salalah Guidelines for the Management of Public Archaeological Sites was adopted in 2017 by the 19th ICOMOS General Assembly, which aims to develop sustainable management systems for archaeological heritages. Conserving archaeological features in its context until they could be scenically studied, providing sustainable archaeological heritage management by considering cultural and natural sources, create awareness of cultural diversity and diverse values, supporting to local

communities to benefit from services and not creating social disruption, were objectives of the guideline. Therefore, management planning was suggested which covers inventory, establishing site boundaries and management zones, environmental impact studies, monitoring plan, archaeological research plan, interpretive plan, management facilities, staffing plan, community engagement plan, general management plan. Additionally, monitoring the site with all aspects, and a transparency of information and management of the site, and networking (communication and coordination) was recommended in the management implementation process of archaeological heritage.

Apart from the above-mentioned issues, there are important common points in these international documents. First, conservation of cultural heritages should be integrated and relatedly requires interdisciplinary works. Cooperation between administrative units with each other and specialists are undeniable. Additionally, heritage should be accepted as a part of development process. Integral conservation can be successful by supporting dialogue between stakeholders, specialists, NGO' s, and administrative units (Tuna, 2019 725). Correspondingly, it requires public awareness and participation of stakeholders (Sullivan and Mackay, 2012 4). Besides these, each cultural heritage is unique with their identity, form and function, and the variety of values they carry (Weiler and Gutschow, 2016). Therefore, each heritage should be considered accordingly. Moreover, for proper conservation, trained staff are crucial, and data should be up-to-date and easily accessible. Finally, heritage is a process, which is shaped by cultural routines from different periods. Hence, as mentioned in the Amsterdam declaration, we are part of this process. However, our process should not be destructive, and developments should be under control (Orbaşlı, 2000).

2.3. Conservation of Archaeological Heritage in the Turkish Legislation

The development of the conservation phenomenon in Turkey is based on the decisions of the Tanzimat period (Kayın, 2009). The first legal regulation in the field of conservation was Antiquates Law (*Asar-ı Atika*), and it was enacted to prevent the looting and smuggling of antiquities (Madran 2002). The primary concern of the period was to preserve movable cultural assets and museum objects (Madran and Özgönül, 2005). Therefore, the first steps of conservation in the last periods of the

Ottoman Empire were merely concerned with the artifacts and monuments throughout the second half of the 19th and the beginning of the 20th centuries. In the early periods of the Republic, the concept of protection was handled in a way that supports the Republican ideology (Madran 1996). Additionally, antiquities and monuments were at the urban planning agenda for the first time in Atatürk period (Kejanlı et al., 2007 183). On the other hand, agencies and institutions were redefined with new regulations in the early periods of the Republic. However, those changes created ownership and management problems, and lack of coordination for conservation of cultural heritage (Okumuş et al., 2012).

Focus of the first decades of new regime, was development and reconstruction after the war. Therefore, conservation was not initially considered, and conservation budget was quite limited (Akbulut, 2020 31). Parallely, historical urban textures were damaged after World War II caused by domestic migration, increasing population, housing need, uncontrolled urban development, and slums (*gecekondu*), and so on (Akbulut, 2020 31). Yet, there were significant attempts for conservation, for example, GEEAYK (*Gayrimenkul Eski Eserler ve Anıtlar Yüksek Kurulu*) was established in 1951 (Kejanlı et al., 2007). This crucial development was the first institutional attempt of Republic, and it was responsible for the restorations, reuse of historical buildings, survey and so on. In the 1960s, while conservation approach gained new dimension internationally with the Venice Charter (the charter has been perceived as fundamentals of conservation and gave the basic principles of modern conservation aspects), Turkey experienced regime changes. There was no significant development on the conservation approach, except legally holding government as responsible for conservation and maintenance of cultural heritage (Kejanlı et al., 2007 186).

The most crucial earlier legal regulation to conserve cultural heritage in the Republic of Turkey was the first conservation law no 1710 (*Eski Eserler Yasası*). It was enacted in 1973. Movable and immovable assets, monuments, protected sites, and their types were legally defined for the first time (Kejanlı et al., 2007 187). On the other hand, Turkey experienced a breaking point around 1980s and the new Turkish constitution came into force. In the course of time, the existing law (no 1710) became incapable of conserving cultural heritage (Kejanlı et al., 2007 189).

Therefore, Law No. 2863 to Protect Cultural and Natural Property entered into force

in 1983. The understanding of monument-oriented conservation began to be addressed in a holistic way over time.

Law No. 2863 to Protect Cultural and Natural Property can be considered as a revised version of law no 1710, and new definitions were entered into law such as cultural assets, natural assets, protection, and being protected (*koruma ve korunma*) and so on (Özdemir, 2005 23). Law no 2863 has been valid since 1983. It remained as the main conservation law for Turkey, although it went through numerous changes that are sometimes open to discussion (Kamacı, 2014). The purpose of the law is to determine and define the natural and cultural assets and to take necessary further steps (see table 3). According to law, the definition of protected sites covers the areas, which are from the prehistoric time to the present. The site should represent the characteristic of its era and be the subject of social life or important event taken place. In addition to law, some of the international conventions was signed and legally accepted to conserve cultural heritage. For instance, the Convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage (2003) was legally adopted to Turkish law in 2006, and 1992 Convention for the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage of Europe (Valetta) was signed by Turkey in 1999.

In addition to these, law no. 5226 Law on the Protection of Cultural and Natural Assets and Amendments to Various Laws entered into force in 2004. It covered the changes on law no 2863. This law has significant role to follow the international conservation trends, and definitions such as management area, master conservation plan, management plan and so on. The law aimed to achieve sustainable management by supporting participation of stakeholders (Kejanlı et al., 2007 194). Even though this law was a hopeful development for conservation, gained rights to conserve cultural heritage were lost because of some of the delegated legislations (*Kanun Hükmünde Kararnameler*) (Kamacı, 2014).

Ultimately, basic principles of conservation on archaeological heritage emerged in the last periods of the Ottoman Empire, and crucial developments were seen in the early periods of the Republic. While modern nation-state was established, there was a search for national identity. Correspondingly, it was expectable that archeology began to be institutionalized to create a national image that would bring people together (Koparan and Duru, 2019). In the following periods, although international documents were followed in terms of legal instruments, conservation practices in Turkey are not consistent in terms of creating public awareness on conservation,

training specialists, working discipline, creating coordinated multidisciplinary process, monitoring and managing the site, and satisfactory budget for research and conservation practices (Ahunbay, 2010). Additionally, cultural heritage is not considered as cultural process (Kamacı, 2014 18). Rather cultural heritage is regarded as scenery which created problems on use-protection balance, therefore conservation cannot be achieved (Aygün, 2011). In that sense, archaeological heritage should be evaluated as a part of cultural process within its cultural landscape.

Table 3: Related Turkish Laws on Conservation and Tourism

Name and Date of Law	Selected Parts
Law no: 2634 Tourism Encouragement Law Date: 12.03.1982 *Main tourism Law	Aim of Law “The purpose of the law is to ensure that arrangements and measures are taken to regulate and develop the tourism sector and to bring it in to a dynamic structure and functioning.”
	Scope of the Law “This law covers the provisions regarding the tourism service and the identification and development of cultural and tourism protection and development zones and tourism centers as a requirement of this service, and the promotion, regulation and supervision of tourism investments and enterprises.”
	Related Definitions <i>Kültür ve Turizm Koruma ve Gelişim Bölgeleri/</i> Culture and Tourism Protection and Development Zones According to 18/07/2021 definition: In regions that are important in terms of tourism movements and activities, or where natural, historical, and cultural values are intensely located and beneficial in the protection and development, the location, zones and borders are determined by the President's decision in order to ensure sectoral development and to ensure the planned and controlled development of the tourism sector by considering the protection-utilization balance and declared areas.
	<i>Turizm merkezleri/ Tourism centers</i> According to 18.07.2021 definition, although they are outside of the cultural and tourism protection and development zones, they are the areas, including the forest-qualified areas, which have the characteristics of the regions, and which have priority in terms of

	public welfare development in terms of tourism movements and activities. Blanket clause Related 18.07.2021 Updates: Article 4: Identification and quality of cultural and tourism protection and development zones and tourism centres This article considers the tourism potential of archeologic, historic, natural, and cultural values. States that the regions containing these values should be protected and developed with a holistic approach. Article 6: Conservation and use of natural tourism resources According to this article, it is crucial not to distract the natural and cultural properties and not to harm tourism businesses.
Law no: 2863 Law to Protect Cultural and Natural Property Date: 23.07.1983 *Main conservation law	Aim of Law “The purpose of the law is to determine to definitions of movable and immovable Cultural and natural assets that need to be protected, to regulate the transactions and activities to be carried out, to determine the establishment and duties of the organizations that will take the necessary principles and implementation decisions in regard.” Related Definitions <i>Kültür Varlıkları / Cultural Property</i> -Should belong to prehistoric or historical periods -Be above ground, underground or underwater -Covers both movable and immovable assets Sit / Protected Site “The areas that are the product of various civilizations from prehistory to the present day and reflects the social, economic, architectural and similar characteristics of the periods they lived in, the city and city ruins, the places where cultural assets are intensely the subject of social life or the places where important historical events took place, and the natural features that have been determined.” Koruma ve korunmak / Protection and Being Protected -Preservation, maintenance, repair, restoration, change of function (for immovable assets); conservation of movable cultural assets, maintenance, repair and restoration work

	<i>-Etkileşim- geçiş sahası/</i> buffer zone “Directly affecting the cultural assets and sites that need to be protected, showing integrity with the protected areas, including streets, squares, building groups and the like to be protected, which were previously taken outside the site borders or kept outside the site borders, and which are among the sites, directly affecting the sites, or the areas that should be taken into consideration during the preparation of the zoning plans for conservation purposes.” Other related definitions: <i>-Koruma alanı/</i> protected area <i>-Ören yeri/</i> archaeological site (open for visitors) <i>-Koruma amaçlı imar planı/</i> conservation master plan or conservation development plan Authorized Body The Ministry of Culture and Tourism The main body for determination and protection of the sites and has the authority to prepare regulations on the subjects. Protection Boards The authority to determine the protection areas of cultural and natural assets that need to be protected and to decide whether construction and installation can be done within these areas.
Law no: 5226 Law on the Protection of Cultural and Natural Assets and Amendments to Various Laws Date: 14.07.2004 *Related conservation law	This law covers the changes on Law no 2863. These changes are related with the following subjects: -definitions, -unauthorized intervention and use prohibitions, -rights and responsibilities, -Providing assistance and contribution to the repair of immovable cultural properties, -on expropriation matters, -zoning plans for protected areas, -building principles, -High commission of protection, -Conservation district boards, -obligation to comply with the decisions and penalties -site management and museum management.

2.4. Contemporary Approach on the Conservation of Archaeological Heritage

2.4.1. A Brief Discussion on Cultural Landscape: Archaeological Site as an Element of Landscape

As an academic term “cultural landscape”, dates to the end of the 19th century, and is used among German geographers in the early 20th century (Jones, 2003 21). The pioneer of the term was Carl Sauer (1889-1975) from the United States around the 1920s and 1930s. In his words “the cultural landscape is fashioned from natural landscape by a culture group. Culture is the agent, the nature is the medium, the cultural landscape is the result” (Sauer, 1925 46). It was thought that his definition was originated from the term *kulturlandschaft* which was described by German geographer Otto Schöller (1872-1959) (Roe and Taylor, 2014). Cultural landscape is considered as the continuation of human and nature interaction. According to Muir, landscape is like historical texts and is crucial which illustrates the identities of nations and communities (1999). In that sense, archaeological heritage can be regarded as part of a continuous change, and an integral creation of direct and indirect interrelation of cultural attribution, historical circumstances, geographical conditions and physical settlements, scenery, and visual perception of people (Mosler, 2009).

Archaeological heritage belongs to a wider context (Tekin-Bellibaş, 2022), which cannot be understood within the limits of traces on the surface. Hence, archaeological heritage can be identified with their contribution to the landscape. Each landscape is the accumulation of earlier cultural experiences and hide rich data about societies who created them (Bender, 1993; Meining, 7). Therefore, each landscape creates unique composition with contribution to the cultural meaning of each era. Hence, landscapes cannot be considered just as physical space, but they are culturally defined contexts (Hood, 1996). Landscape is a living process (Hirsch, 1995), and it is an indicator of human development (Bandarin, 2019 25).

Towards the end of the 20th century, the cultural landscape began to be considered as a process beyond just a physical intervention. Cultural landscape refers to a dynamic process rather than a scenery by itself, and it is a representation of cultural meaning (Wylie, 2007). In this period when the concept developed and gained a new

dimension, the cultural landscape attracted the attention of not only geography but also different disciplines such as architecture, landscape architecture, ethnology, archaeology, history, botanic, zoology, and agricultural economy (Jones, 2003 21). Subsequently, UNESCO (1992), Park Canada (1994) and the Council of Europe (1995) also discussed the cultural landscape based on the interaction of nature and culture.

The term conservation of cultural landscape was internationally recognized by the World Heritage Convention in 1992 by considering cultural landscape as the combination work of human and nature (UNESCO, 1992). UNESCO defines cultural landscape under three main categories: landscape designed and created intentionally by man (1), organically evolved landscape (2). and associative cultural landscape (3) (2008). First one refers to the constructed landscapes for mainly aesthetic reasons such as parks and gardens. The second one covers the interrelation of the social, economic, administrative, and religious with natural environment. This was divided into two sub-categories as a relict (fossil) landscape and continuing landscape. Lastly, the third category represents the powerful connection of religious, artistic, or cultural association with nature.

In a similar point of view, the relationship between landscape and culture was mentioned in the European Landscape Convention (2000). The European Landscape Convention was created in 2000 in Florence by the Council of Europe. It was legally accepted by Turkey in 2003. In the convention, it was stated that works like tourism, urban planning, infrastructure, and superstructure and such actions accelerate landscape transformations. Therefore, the convention aimed to create balanced and harmonic sustainable development by considering the social needs, economic activities, and the environment. For this purpose, attention was drawn to the cultural diversity that the landscapes carry. In the article 1, landscape was defined as “an area, as perceived by people, whose character is the result of the action and interaction of natural and/or human factors”, and landscape protection was defined as “actions to conserve and maintain the significant or characteristic features of a landscape, justified by its heritage value derived from its natural configuration and/or from human activity”. The importance of integrating landscape into the plans, and participation, and legal regulation was mentioned. In this sense, raising awareness, education and training programs, identification and assessment and quality objectives

of landscape, protecting, managing, and planning as well as cooperation with international policies and programs were addressed.

Similar statements were also mentioned in the Florence Declaration on Heritage and Landscape as Human Values. The declaration was adopted in the 18th General Assembly of ICOMOS in 2014. In the declaration, it was stated that it was everyone's duty to protect and maintain cultural heritage and landscape, and everyone's right to benefit from these areas. The purpose of the declaration was to provide sustainable, harmonious, and intercultural development through cultural heritage and landscape. Additionally, it was argued that the landscape should be safeguarded to protect cultural values. In the declaration, five main topics were emphasized and recommended: sharing and experiencing community identity through tourism and interpretation (1), landscape as cultural habitat (2), sustainability through traditional knowledge (3), community-driven conservation and local empowerment (4), and emerging tools for conservation practice (5). Furthermore, it was argued that heritage conservation and sustainable socio-economic developments should be considered together, and the conservation of cultural heritage was highlighted as driver for development. In this context, multidisciplinary studies, accessible and inclusive new technological developments, facilitation of collaborative processes with simplified and standardized procedures were suggested for the conservation of cultural heritage values within their landscape. In line with the international documents and academic discussions, evaluating the cultural heritage together with their landscape both provide integral conservation and play an important role in sustainable development (Tekin-Bellibaş, 2022).

Landscapes were regarded as particular ways of expression which refer to physical entities, and human contribution were signifier of the cultural process (Layton and Ucko, 1999). Human and nature shape each other, including tangible and intangible experiences (Roe and Taylor, 2014 1). In the cultural landscape approach, landscape provides space for the interrelation of culture and nature (Buggey and Mitchell, 2001 19). The term cultural landscape refers to continuous behavioural patterns of both human and other species, which contains integrated, connected, and complex relations (Roe and Taylor, 2014 3). Even though change and the transformation of the landscape is part of the formation of the cultural landscape, the important thing is to allow change at a speed that will not weaken the character of the cultural

landscape and destroy its values (Orbaşlı, 2000). Rather, changes should be under control to encourage sustainable development and to conserve cultural heritage.

2.4.2. Concept of Buffer Zone as an Additional Layer of Protection

A buffer zone can be regarded as an additional physical restriction against external damage on a specific site. The concept of the buffer zone was used to refer to human-biosphere relationship, which aimed to conserve biodiversity in the 1970s (Martino, 2001). This concept is used not only for ecological protection (Alexandre et al., 2010; Semlitsch and Bodie, 2003; Martino, 2001), but also to establish conservation limits for visual protection around historical towns and/or monuments (Lv et al., 2022; Schlee, 2017), to protect historical urban texture and cultural landscape (Li et al., 2014), and cultural routes (Carreno, 2006). Buffer zone can be created for various purposes. For instance, buffer zone protection can aim to restrict human activities to protect landscape species (Alexandre et al., 2010), or water resources and habitats (Semlitsch and Bodie, 2003).

The buffer zone concept can be also adapted to cultural landscape conservation to define “caution zone” (Schlee, 2017). Essentially, the studies on buffer zone aim to prevent or minimize human activities around the main site. Each study creates their own limitations and scales to define buffer zones. For instance, a systematic method was generated based on natural and agricultural area, protection classes, historic elements, urban texture, cultural elements, and architectural structure (including construction quality, number of stories, building age and so on) for a small-scale case area (Lv et al., 2022). However, the level of details of this study may not be always adapted to all areas due to the scale of the case. There is no set description for buffer zone limits, and each study produces their own criteria. However, buffer zone should have a logical reason, and objectives (Martino, 2001). In general, geographical configurations, special environment, visual features, and structural identity (such as building heights, masses, density, land uses), are used to define buffer zones (Carreno, 2006).

The area that needs additional layer of protection is generally defined through two levels of limits, which can be named differently for each study such as key protection area and ordinary protection area (Li et al., 2014), core zone and secondary zone (Carreno, 2006), and so on. Even though naming of the zoning levels changes, the

classification refers to the same content. First level of the zone addresses the main conservation area, and the second level of the zone is for the wider area around the core zone that can affect the main area in terms of visual or functional changes. In the international platforms, ICOMOS introduced the “buffer zone” as a new layer of protection in the 1977 Operational Guideline as an option that covers only the immediate surrounding (ICOMOS), then the definition was reconsidered and began to be seen as must for World Heritage Sites (ICOMOS, 1980; 1988; 2005). The buffer zone concept aims to extend the inscribed heritage boundaries (which covers only visible features) to conserve heritage sites better, and to integrate heritage and its cultural landscape (ICOMOS, 2008 23). Definition of buffer zones was adapted as *Etkileşim- geçiş sahası* to law No. 2863 in 2011 (the main protection law of Turkey) as follows:

“Directly affecting the cultural assets and sites that need to be protected, showing integrity with the protected areas, including streets, squares, building groups and the like to be protected, which were previously taken outside the site borders or kept outside the site borders, and which are among the sites, directly affecting the sites, or the areas that should be taken into consideration during the preparation of the zoning plans for conservation purposes.”

The definition on law no 2863 covers the areas that have direct impacts on protected sites, integration with heritage, and sites that directly affect the heritage and should be taken into consideration during the preparation of zoning plans for conservation. Therefore, it can be deduced that the idea of a buffer zone and the cultural landscape perspective, are parallel to each other. In this context, defining the buffer zone for tourism destinations can be a tool for conservation, and to control speed of urbanization. On the other hand, conservation practices in Turkey lack ideological background as discussed previously, and encounter contradiction on conservation and development relationship. Therefore, the conservation approach should be supported with further actions.

2.4.3. Ideology of Slowness in Tourism Destinations

Slowness is a life philosophy that encourages the quality of life, wellbeing, and enjoyment (Calzati and Salvo, 2017). The slow ideology rejects the “dominant logic of speed” (Fullagar et al., 2012). This phenomenon relies on “slow food” and “*citta-slow* (slow city)” movements (Clancy, 2018). Slow food movement appeared in Italy against fast food and fast lifestyle in the 1980s. This movement promoted traditional food, local production, and slow lifestyle, rather than fast lifestyle, chain markets and homogenization (Heitmann et al., 2011). Not long after, fundamentals of the slow food movement were adapted into destinations (Heitmann et al., 2011). In the end of the 20th century, *citta-slow* (slow city) movement appeared, again in Italy, against rapid urbanization and globalization (Clancy, 2018). *Citta-slow* movement aimed for a sustainable development and more livable environment for small towns (Hatipoglu, 2015), which holds six main principles on environment, infrastructure, technologies, and facilities for urban quality, safeguarding autochthonous production, hospitality and raising awareness (Citta- Slow Charter, 2013).

Later, slowness philosophy behind the slow food and *citta-slow* movements, showed up in the tourism sector as an alternative sustainable tourism idea (Lowry and Back, n.d.) Slow tourism emerged at the beginning of the 2000s (Heitmann et al, 2011), and it brought three innovations to the tourism sector: sustainability effort, quality of services, and emphasis on values and experiences (Valls et al., 2019). Even though there is a rising interest on the topic, slow tourism has not yet had any set definition (Serdane et al., 2020). The topic was discussed from various perspectives such as locality and culture (Dickinson, 2011; Valls, 2018), environmental sustainability (Lowry and Lee, 2011), experiences and authenticity of place (Hall, 2009; Heitmann et al., 2011) and many others. In my point of view, it would not be appropriate to set a rigid definition for slow tourism since tourists shape their unique journeys by discovering the cultural landscape. Besides that, Lowrey and Lee agree on that slow tourism can occur in both rural and urban areas (2011), therefore slow tourism should be considered as dynamic type of tourism. As common points, slow tourism is related to locality, history, values and culture, and physical environment. Slow tourism is a way to manage cultural and environmental sources while creating economic benefits by satisfying tourists needs (Dans and Gonzales, 2019). Calzati and Salvo explain slow tourism in terms of sustainability, wellbeing, and experience

(2017). Serdane, Maccarrone-Eaglen and Sharifi add ethical and economical dimensions to environmental and experimental approach (2020).

From tourists' perspective, motivations of slow tourism are described as relaxation, self-reflection, escape, novelty-seeking, engagement, and discovery (Oh et al., 2016). Slow tourism is a particular approach shaped with the slow ideology (Serdane et al., 2020 346), and it established a connection between the tourists and places with experiments (Hall, 2009, 2010). In the means of slow tourism, tourists are no longer passive actors of the place, but they are active components that join the process of life (Paltrinieri, 2008 102). Therefore, interrelation with heritage is a dynamic and changing process (Dans and Gonzales, 2019) that become a part of cultural landscape. Slow tourism relies on the principles of shorter distance travel per day, staying longer, and spending more time to experience the culture and people (Serdane et al., 2020).

As described previously, slow tourism has a different approach to heritage and territory (Valls et al., 2019). In this perspective, the tourism load does not concentrate on a specific season or a location (like beach), rather it is important to discover and experience cultural landscape to enrich the journey (Gardner, 2009). Slow tourism promotes sustainable development which is just the opposite of the mass tourism. Furthermore, the culturally and environmentally conscious customers are encouraged with "softer" development (Lowry and Back, n.d. 77). In other words, slow tourism is not just an alternative tourism approach that respects the environment and culture (Moore, 2012); but it is also a way to enhance the quality of life, and it also contributes to create environmentally sensitive and respectful customers to cultural values (Serdane et al., 2020).

The matter is not the literal meaning of slowness or fastness itself, but it is the attitude towards temporal landscape created by tourists and local interactions, and creating experiences (Sausa and Santos, 2021 1405). The ideology of the slow tourism can be adapted to most of the tourism types by encouraging local values, life standards, and by enhancing infrastructure and other services both for local communities and tourists. This ideology puts quality first rather than rapid economic returns, which creates long term solutions for the urban environment. Experiences should be established harmonically, but without damaging existing cultural

landscape in the slow tourism approach. Therefore, slow tourism can be a sustainable way to negotiate conservation of archaeological heritage and tourism development.



CHAPTER 3

3. An Integrated Assessment of Archaeological Heritage in Bodrum Peninsula

In the context, Bodrum's 2020-2024 Strategy Plan was examined (see Table 4). Strategy plans are the documents that show the medium or long-term goals, objectives, principles, and planning for the goals. Even though the mission and vision of Bodrum Strategy Plan for 2020-2024 are hopeful statements for the future developments concerning cultural values; contents of the plan's objectives create dilemma on further impacts of tourism developments on archaeological heritage. In the mission of the strategy plan, "...institutionalization and dedication of local administrative services which conserve the cultural, historical, natural, and environmental values of Bodrum..." was mentioned in respect to development. Correlatively, "local values" was addressed in the vision of strategy plan concerning future development. On the other hand, conservation of the archaeological heritage was only mentioned within the tourism development goals as seen in the third objective. The main goal of the third objective is to diversify tourism attractions and tourism activities throughout the year. It can also be assumed that objective five and six was created mostly in line with the tourism goals. Additionally, strategic plans include objective cards, which cover definitions of aims, responsible units, cooperative units, risks, performance indicators, potential risks, planned projects and actions, budget, determinations on subjects and requirements for the related goals. These cards also contain worrisome expressions. For example, in the determinations section on the card prepared for the second article of the third objective, it is mentioned that there is no inventory containing all values of Bodrum and the risk of extinction of the cultural heritage. At the same time, within the scopes of objective five and six, new constructions and projects are encouraged to build modern tourism settlements (see table 4). Heavily encouragement of tourism development and concerns about cultural heritage create a contradiction, which weaken the conservation process of archaeological heritage. As a matter of fact, the statements in the strategy plan and the ones that are not (for the conservation of the cultural heritage) illustrate a positive attitude for the future of the archaeological heritage.

Regarding strategy plan, conservation of archaeological heritage in Bodrum is not considered as part of 2020-2024 strategy plan (except for tourist attraction). It is possible to face the point of no return for archaeological heritage in the near future. Therefore, conservation of archaeological heritage in Bodrum, which is under heavy tourism pressure, should be urgently taken to new measures in terms of conservation. In that sense, by remembering that archaeological heritage are non-renewable and fragile elements of cultural heritage, conservation of archaeological heritage should be regarded as a crucial part of sustainable development with their landscape. As mentioned earlier, landscape perspective creates a holistic aspect of interrelation among people, traces, time, and space (Bandarin, 2019 2). Each inhabited space transforms the landscape that reflect the culture which created it (Köse and Arı, 2005 57). In a cultural landscape point of view, landscape is a continuum of human perception and usage and can only be understood within their interrelation (Hood, 1996 122). Therefore, it is important to associate the archaeological heritage of Bodrum within their cultural landscape, in order to create a better understanding for conservation.

Change and development are inevitable as the cultural landscape describes the process. Archaeology is an integral part of this process Besides that archaeological heritage does not only provide evidence of past cultures, but it is a contributor of current and future environments (Moore et al., 2020 10). However, the level of change and its impacts on existing cultural value in Bodrum Peninsula requires archaeological sites to be immediately conserved. Conservation of archaeological heritage within their cultural landscapes should be seen as a crucial part of controlling the process of the future development. In order not to sacrifice the cultural dynamics that make up the process under the name of "development", conservation and control measures are required. In that sense, cultural landscape can be seen as a beneficial tool to conserve archaeological heritage (Tekin-Bellibaş, 2021). What is meant by conservation here is to ensure the controlled process rather than preventing the arrival and change.

It should be remarked that the holistic approach can only be achieved with public awareness, adequate data and comprehensive research, training expert staff, sufficient financial support, corporation between administrative units and specialists and participation of all stakeholders, comprehensive management plan and multidisciplinary work. However, it is impossible to cover them all within the scope

of this thesis. Hence, the thesis going to focus on determining tourism related growth of Bodrum Peninsula and possible risks tourism created on archaeological heritage. In that sense, archaeological heritage is tried to be evaluated within their cultural landscape with available data.

Table 4: Related Parts of the Bodrum Strategy Plan for 2020-2024

MISSION	By the friendly notion of service, it is the institutionalization and dedication of local administrative services which conserve the cultural, historical, natural, and environmental values of Bodrum, that can develop the city's atmosphere that constitutes peace, respect, and freedom, and which utilize technological investments while sustaining these environmental aspects
VISION	It is the constitution of a local governmental model which can manage all kinds of changes during the time, become a positive example for youth and is the pioneer of the future for Bodrum, a global attraction center, which has been branding its local values with the help of modern and innovative services, whose economy is well developed and which the quality of life is resplendently sustained.
OBJECTIVE 3 DEVELOPMENT OF BODRUM'S TRADEMARK ON TOURISM BY MEANS OF THE HISTORIC, CULTURAL NATURAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND LOCAL VALUES	3.1. Innovations will be held to diversify tourism's character and to sustain it to all seasons 3.2. The contribution will be provided to recover historic, cultural, natural, and local values into the touristic activities 3.3. The promotion of Bodrum will be supported 3.4. "The Project of Protecting the Blue (Sea) of Bodrum" will be sustained 3.5. Cultural heritage will be preserved by revealing architectural structures
OBJECTIVE 5. ENHANCING THE INFRASTRUCTURE OF THE CITY	5.1. Construction plans will be applied, or proper revisions will be held on those plans according to the conditions of the time in the areas in which the government is responsible 5.2. Well-equipped structures or places will be projected for the sake of the modern city cycle 5.3. Urban transportation systems and infrastructural systems connected with them will be improved

	5.4. Needed precautions which are designed to decrease the negative impacts of natural disasters will be formed within the scope of legislation 5.5. Cooperation with relevant institutions will be executed for the solution of problematic facts outside the jurisdiction of Bodrum municipality
OBJECTIVE 6. IMPROVEMENTS IN SPATIAL AND AESTHETIC CONFIGURATION ON BEHALF OF THE CITY LIFE CONSERVES ITS OWN IDENTITY	6.1. Sustainable and sufficient precautions will be held to control and prohibit the formation of illegal constructions 6.2. Number of green spaces, parks and sports units will be increased 6.3. Structures/places of social reinforcements will be re-organized or enhanced for modern city life

3.1. Bodrum Peninsula and Its Current Characteristics

3.1.1. Location and Geography of Bodrum Peninsula

Bodrum peninsula is situated in Muğla province, which is in the western part of Turkey (Figure 2). Bodrum district is located between Gulluk in the north and the Gulf of Gokova in the south. The peninsula is located at the intersection of the Aegean Sea and the Mediterranean Sea. The peninsula covers an area of 700 square meters and the total length of the coast is 174 km. Bodrum peninsula has natural bays such as Torba, Gündoğan, Agaçbaşı, Tilkicik, Paşa, Koyunbaba, Gümüşlük, Akyarlar, Karaincir, Bağla, Kargı, Bitez and Gümbet. It is also surrounded by numerous islands: Salih, İkizadalar, Büyük, Küçük, Küçüktavşan, Fener, Kızıl, Çatal, Karga, Küçükkiremit, Büyükkiremit, Çavuş, Sıçan, Yassı, Sariat, Tulluce, Çelebi, Görecek Islands and Karada. Moreover, Bodrum peninsula is located close to Greek islands such as Cos, Leros and Kalymnos. The closest Greek island to the peninsula is Cos (İstanköy), which is around 20 km from Bodrum Cruise port.

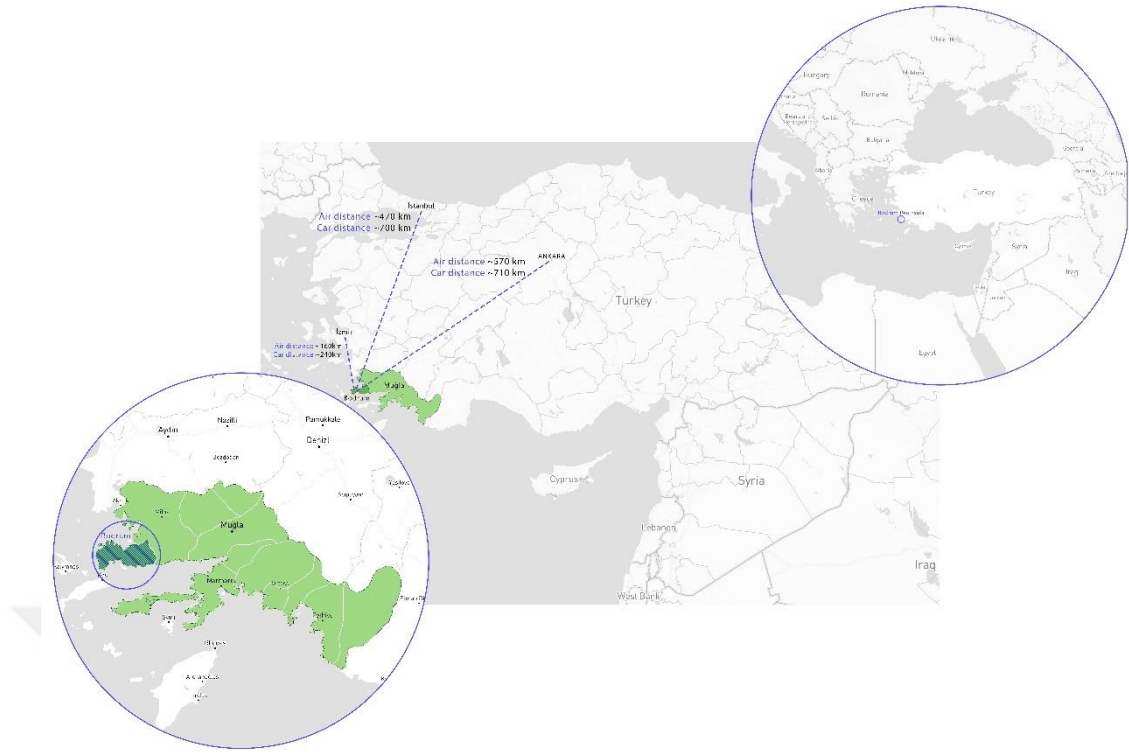


Figure 2: Location of Bodrum

Geographical conditions of Bodrum varies throughout the peninsula. Bodrum district is divided into two district regions. Tirman Mountain (elevation is around 546 meters) in the north and Eşme mountain (elevation is around 304 meters) in the south create the division between eastern and western sections of the district that present different characteristics. Most of the arable lands are in the eastern section, where there is a concentration of agricultural production. Tourism-oriented development is mostly seen in the western section. Western part of this division, or in other words, the peninsula also shows the limits of this study area.

The southern section of the peninsula is sheltered from harsh winds due to the mountain range. The topography of Bodrum district is quite dynamic (Figure 3), and mountains act like thresholds. The main road (Bodrum- Turgutreis Road) used today in the peninsula passes according to the position of the mountains and dynamic topography. Oyuklu, Pazar and Kara Mountains and their topographical extensions roughly create the northern limits of the road. Oyuklu Mountain is also the most prominent one in Bodrum district. It is located around the middle of peninsula, in between Bitez and Gölçüyük neighbourhoods and covered with forests. This

mountain is also the highest mountain of Bodrum peninsula, whose elevation is 583 meters.

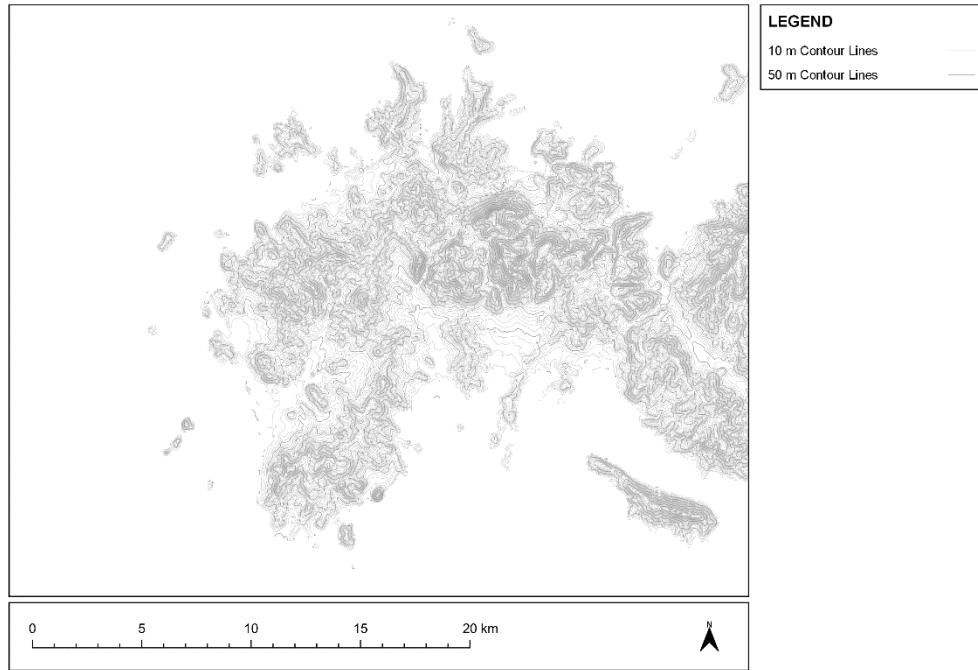


Figure 3: Topographical Map of Bodrum Peninsula

Coastal side and the borders of neighbourhoods of the peninsula can be described also with topographical limitations. Most of the neighbourhoods in the peninsula are settled around the coastal area. Central District Bodrum, Gümbet, Bitez, Ortakent, Turgutreis, Gümüşlük, Yalıkavak, Gündoğan, Göltürbükü (or two separated villages; Türkbükü and Gölköy with their old names) and Torba, are the coastal neighbourhoods of the peninsula. Valley forms with flatter topography are mostly selected for settlements in these coastal neighbourhoods. However, in the neighbourhoods, not only flatter areas were mostly settled, but also steep slopes were surrounded by structures.

3.1.2. A Brief Assessment of Climate, Ground Cover, Soil and Water Features

Mediterranean climate is dominant in Bodrum district. Summers are hot and dry, and winters are mild and rainy. During the summer months, the average daily temperature values vary between approximately 20-37 °C, temperature values do not usually exceed 40 °C. In winter, the temperature is between 5-15 °C on average. During the winter, the temperature does not usually fall below 0 °C. The annual average temperature for Bodrum is 19 °C.

While Bodrum's precipitation is around 125-140 mm in the winter months, this amount can drop to 1-5 mm in summer and the annual average rainfall is 743 mm/m². Average humidity of Bodrum is approximately %64. Bodrum is considered arid in the Aydeniz climate classification.

The northern part of the peninsula is affected by strong winds, while the southern part can be considered more protected against strong winds from the north since the fast-blowing wind direction is north- northeast. The dominant wind direction of Bodrum is south- southeast and the average wind speed is 3.1 m/s.

Topography and soil types have a great role to determine land use, which is effective to shape the characteristics of neighbourhoods (Figure 4). For instance, various kinds of stones are produced in Peksimet quarry. The quarry seems like a huge hole surrounded by earth movers and trucks. The quarry is active, and its surrounding is covered with cloud of dust. On the contrary, just a few kilometres away, there is Gümüşlük neighbourhood. The neighbourhood is a popular tourism destination with its mandarin orchards, natural environment, and beautiful coast. Undershrub is dominant in the southern side while the Calabrian pine forest is in the northeast of the peninsula.

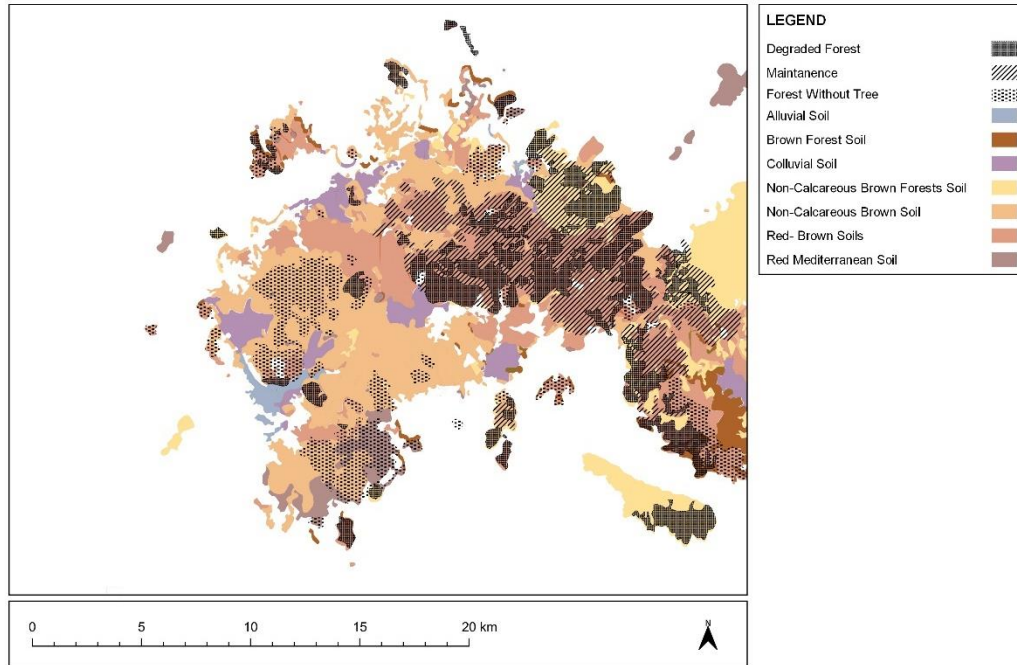


Figure 4: Ground cover and soil map of Bodrum peninsula

Flatter areas in between slopes can be used for agricultural and citrus production especially in Bitez, Ortakent, Turgutreis and Gümüşlük. It is quite possible to see

orchards or agricultural lands all around the peninsula, the indicated neighbourhoods are distinguished in terms of size of fertile land. The fertile soils are partially affected by constructions as these settlements expand which will be discussed in the next section.

Andesite, trachyandesite and pyroclastic rock, andesite, trachyandesite are seen in places where the topography increases, especially in the western part of the peninsula. Highest areas of the peninsula (where Oyuklu, Pazar and Kara mountains are located) are mostly covered with dolomite and blacked limestone. Dolomite and blacked stone can mostly be seen in the eastern side of Bodrum district. Sandstone, mudstone, and limestone cover the central higher areas of the district. There is marble, skarn and hornfels in Peksimet (northwest of Turgutreis). Additionally, it is possible to see small basalt, monzonite, pyroclastic rock, andesite, trachyandesite and travertine patches around the peninsula. There is a quarry located between the ancient city of Myndos and the village of Peksimet (Kadıkalesi), on the border of the protected archaeological area, that continues to operate.

Both dam and ground water resources are used for drinking, service, industrial and agricultural purposes in Bodrum peninsula (Figure 5). Mumcular and Geyik dams, and Peninsula, Karaova and Çamköy groundwater are the main resources for the Bodrum district, while Mumcular Dam provides for most of the water need. In 2015, water footprint report was prepared for Muğla province (Ge-Ka, 2015), Muğla province was divided into five sub-basins. According to the report, Bodrum-Milas basin is the most problematic one compared to the other basins in terms of water resources. Since the surface water is quite limited in Bodrum, most of the water need is provided by groundwater. There are also drinking water (Mumcular, Güvercinlik) and wastewater treatment facilities (Mumcular, Güvercinlik, İçmeler, Gündoğan, Yalıkavak, Gümüşlük, Turgutreis, Gümbet, Konacık, Bitez). Additionally, the historical water wells are quite a common feature in the peninsula, which shows the continuation of water problem. Climatic conditions and dramatically increasing population make it even more difficult to find sufficient water especially in summer periods and the report underlines that it must be transported by trucks during tourism season.

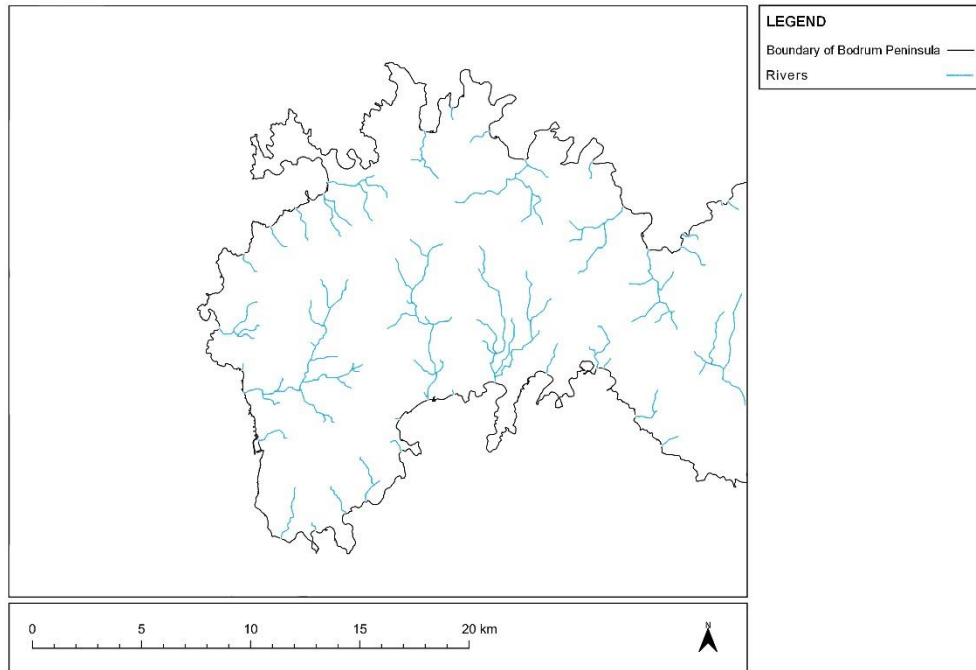


Figure 5: Water features of Bodrum peninsula

3.1.3. Built Environment and Land Use

There are fifty-five neighbourhoods in Bodrum. Thirty-seven of these neighbourhoods are in the research boundaries of the thesis. Most of the neighbourhoods within the borders of the peninsula are densely populated. The construction activities are essentially concentrated on the coastal areas and respond to the overwhelming need created by the tourism sector. The seasonal population change is high in the touristic areas. For example, while most restaurants and shops in the coastal site are closed during the winter months, they are busy during summer. Likewise, second housing is commonly used during summer season. Most of the villa type summerhouses extend throughout the elevated areas by covering slopes.

Bodrum peninsula is built up very quickly with the impact of tourism sector, which brought heavy urban load. On the other hand, one-lane or two-lanes roads are essential means for transportation, and therefore, it is quite difficult to locomote in Bodrum during the tourism season. The transportation emerges as a big problem because of the rough topography and the uncontrolled development. Nonetheless, Bodrum peninsula is covered by natural and cultural heritage. Therefore, possible

expansions of the transportation line would pose a direct threat to both archaeological heritage and their cultural landscapes.

3.1.3.1. Land Use Analysis Based on the CORINE Maps

The urban development in Bodrum Peninsula is reflected through the change of land use over time and these changes can be documented utilizing the CORINE maps. CORINE is the abbreviation of Coordination of Information on the Environment. It is the land cover/use data produced by a computer aided visual interpretation method. High-resolution cartographic land cover and land cover change data is provided by European Environment Agency, and 1990, 2000, 2006, 2012 and 2018 databases are available. Furthermore, CORINE database is free and accessible online.

CORINE maps from different years clearly show the impact of tourism on urban development (Figure 6). For the peninsula, “discontinuous urban fabric” and “sports and leisure facilities” are dominant construction areas. “Discontinuous urban fabric” indicating a line between the central Bodrum and Turgutreis, which is certainly not a coincidence. This axis reflects the location of the main road. Sports and leisure facilities are dominantly observed along northern coastline, where they are sheltered from dominant winds and a relatively easier access can be provided.

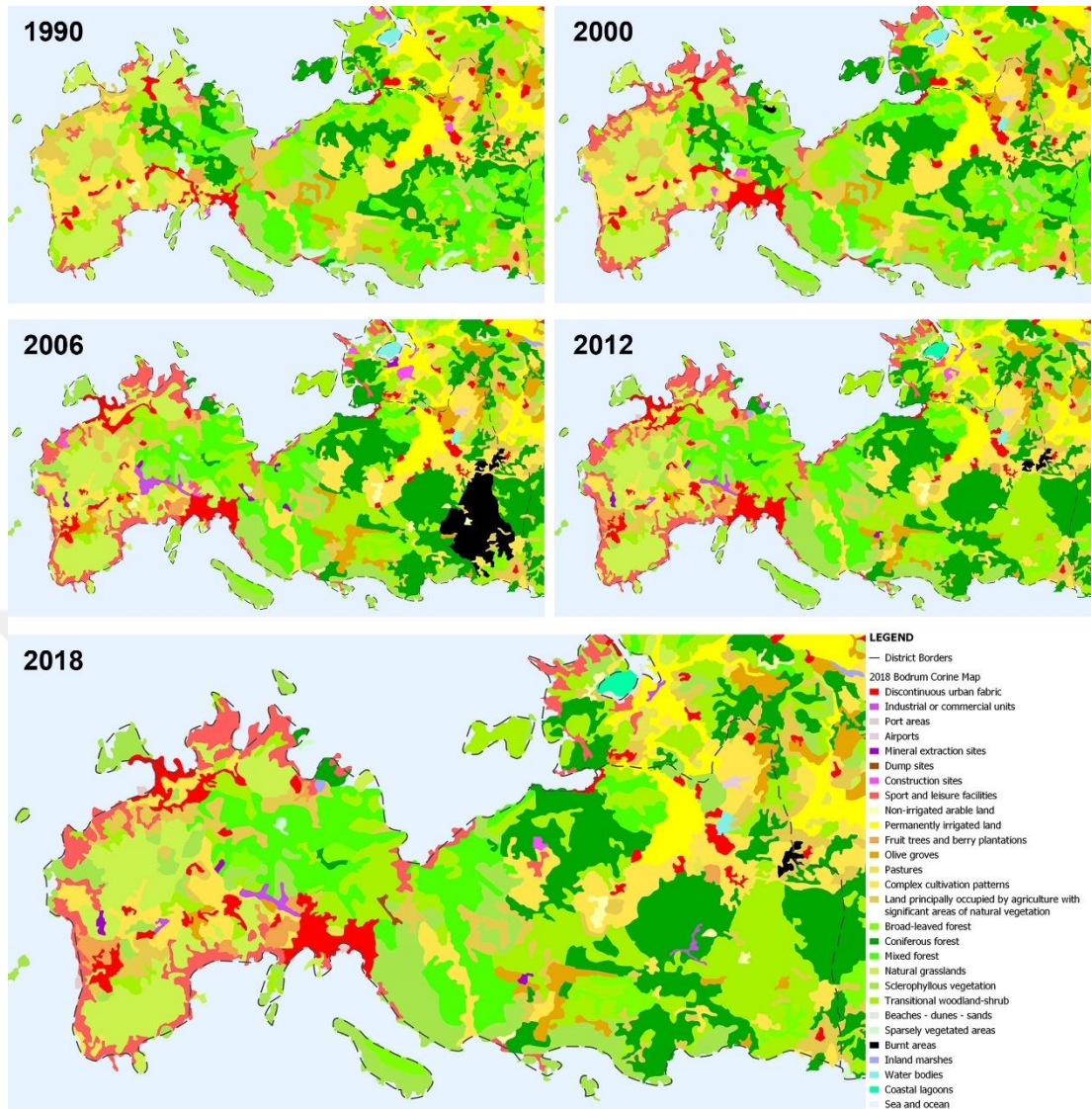


Figure 6: 1990, 2000, 2005, 2012 and 2018 CORINE land use map for Bodrum

The constructed area on the 1990 CORINE map emerges mainly as separated patches which significantly differ from the 2018 one. It is obvious that “sports and leisure facilities” on the 2018 map cover almost the entire coastline and, moreover, the spread towards the inner sections of the peninsula. As seen in Figure 6, “discontinuous urban fabrics” are concentrated in the central areas like central Bodrum, Yalıkavak and Turgutreis since the 2000 map. Additionally, both “discontinuous urban fabric” and “sports and leisure facilities” are dominant to coastline especially since 2000.

Even though, the available data from the CORINE maps is limited between the years of 1990 and 2018, tourism investment in Bodrum continues. Moreover, Milas belt road construction is also on the agenda in the recent years and accessibility is directly

related with urban growth. In other words, in the near future, urbanization in the peninsula will continue to increase and will absorb heritage areas, which make difficult to conserve these areas.

3.1.3.2. The Road System, Transportation and Circulation

The peninsula can be reached by air, sea, and land (Figure 8). Highway distance from central district (Bodrum) of Bodrum peninsula to Muğla province is about 130 km, to Ankara (capital city of Turkey) is around 710 km. In addition, approximate highway distance from central district to İzmir is 240 and to İstanbul is 700 km (Figure 2).

There exists one main highway that connects Milas with Turgutreis via Bodrum. In a way, this road divides the peninsula into two sections as northern and southern. Central Bodrum, Bitez, Ortakent and half of Turgutreis are in the south section, while the other half of Turgutreis, Gümüşlük, Yalıkavak, Gündoğan, Göltürbükü and Torba remain in the northern one. There also exists a provincial road that circulates the entire peninsula and intersects with the main road at the upper part of Torba. Additionally, this road connects with the main road from Central Bodrum, Bitez, Ortakent, Gümüşlük, Yalıkavak, Gündoğan and Göltürbükü. In short, the main road and the provincial road carry the main traffic (Figure 7).

In Bodrum peninsula, the settlements start from the flat areas along the coast and continue onto the sloping lands. Almost all the coastal slopes on the peninsula, which have a unique view, are covered with Bodrum's white houses. However, they are hard to access. The road that incites the settlements are generally one or two lanes, which makes it even harder to reach sloppy lands.

The other thing that affects the road system rather than topography is the traditional housings and their relations with other houses. Geographical conditions and existing housing structures are limiting factors for the development of the road system. Therefore, road system cannot be developed to carry high population and urban development should be controlled.

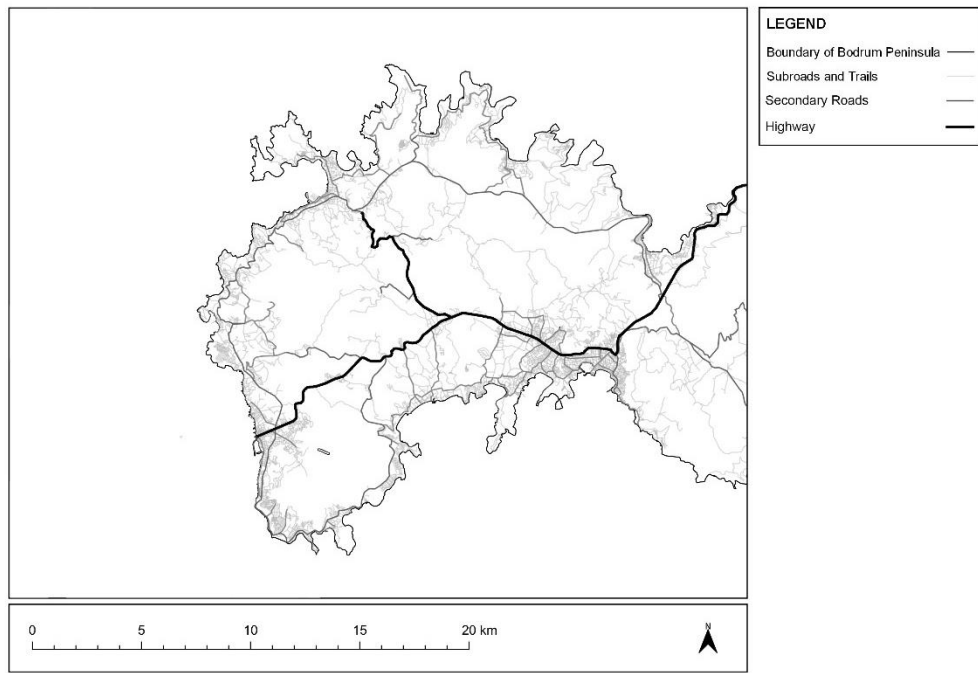


Figure 7: Road System map of Bodrum peninsula

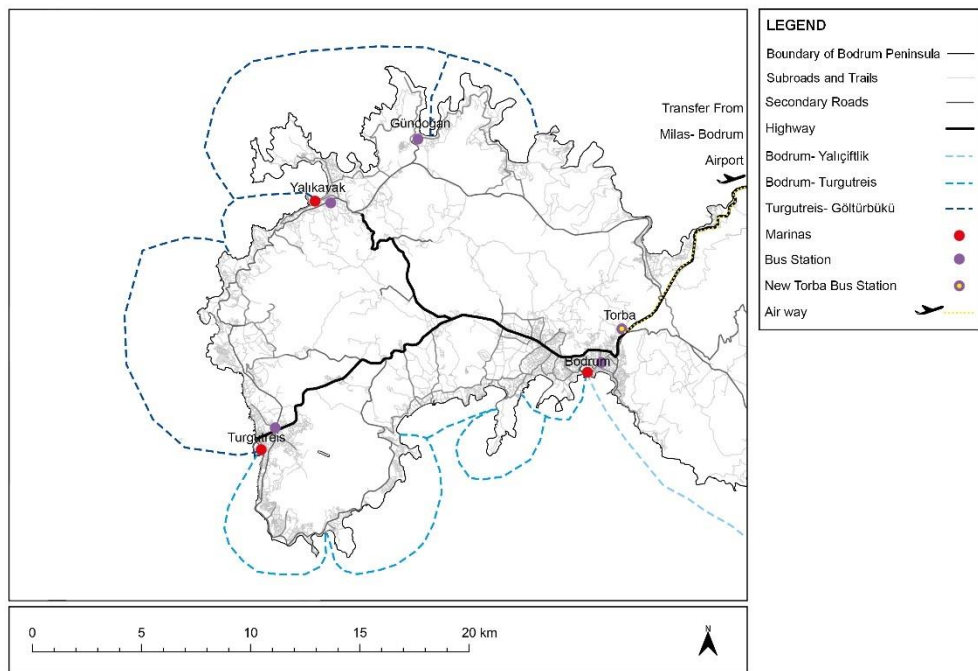


Figure 8: Sea and air transportation map of Bodrum peninsula

3.1.3.3. Tourism Related Urban Growth in Bodrum Peninsula

3.1.3.3.1. Demography and Settlement Characteristics

Bodrum was known as a small fishing town until the late of 20th century, where the essential access was provided by sea prior to the influx. The peninsula went through a relatively significant change for that time due to the population exchange between Greece and Turkey (Akça, 2008). The Cretan immigrants that arrived at this period introduced new activities such as sponge diving or tangerine production, while interaction between the immigrant and existing communities redefined the identity of the peninsula.

However, while the tourism boom that started in 1980s is not the only reason of significant population and socio-cultural change, it can be considered as the most effective one. After the tourism boom, Bodrum became not only the host of the local community, but also of both domestic and foreign tourists, some of which chose to be settled there permanently.

Turkish Statistical Institute (*Türk İstatistik Kurumu*) provides demographic data for the recent decades of Turkey. Bodrum district population was 181.541 as of 2020 based on *TÜİK* data, while the population was around 25.000 in 1960. Population growth rate increased since 1970s, but the main boom became recognizable between 1985 and 2000. The population increased almost three times during the fifteen-year period and continues increasing to this day (Figure 9).

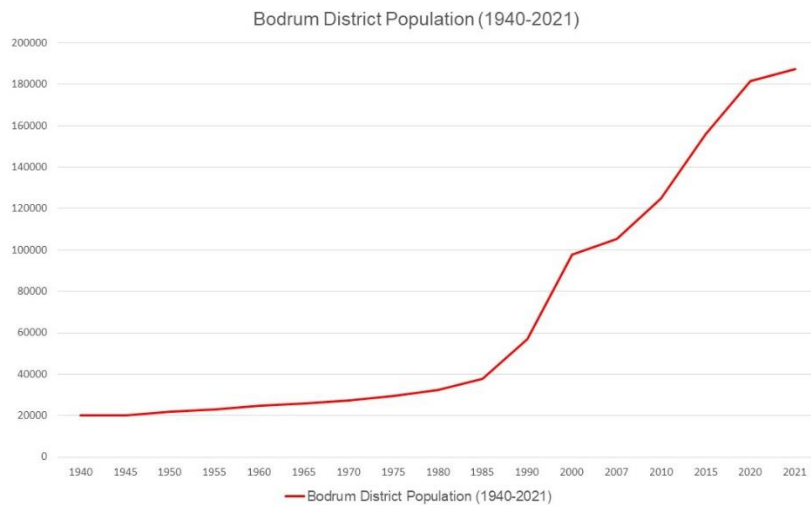


Figure 9: Population graph of Bodrum between 1940-2021

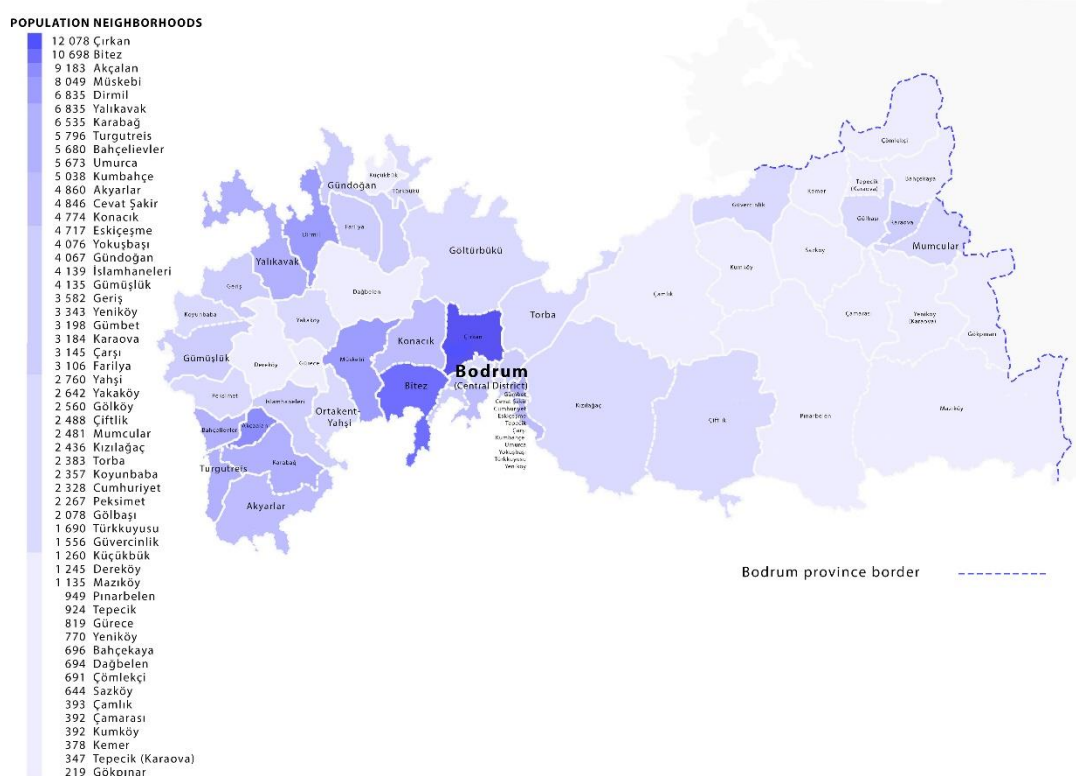


Figure 10: Population distribution at Bodrum

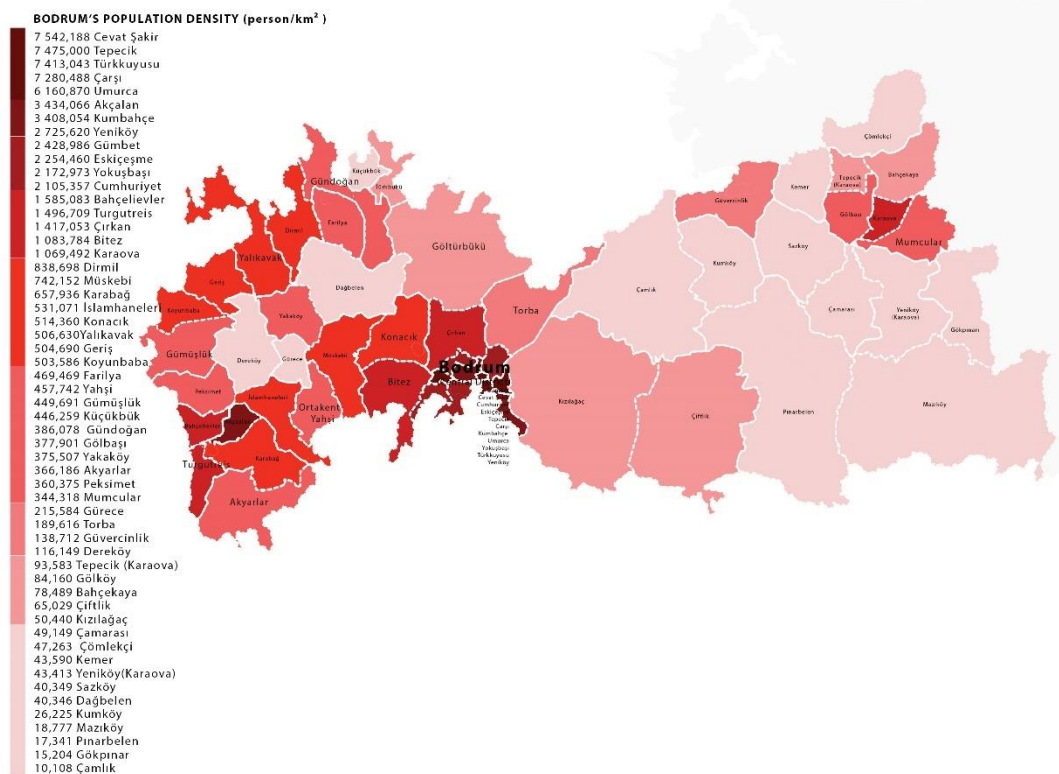


Figure 11: Density distribution of the Bodrum's population

Even though the permanent population change is notable, seasonal population differences are alarming. TUIK does not provide seasonal population of districts and, therefore, there is no clear data about summer population. However, according to news, summer population exceeds one million people (NTV, 2021). Tourism investments in Bodrum target high-income consumers including celebrities and bureaucrats, which makes Bodrum a more desirable destination. Bodrum peninsula is suitable for sea-sand-sun holidays and the increasing popularity of the districts result with the expansion of settlement. The construction activities concentrate on tourism facilities, second housing and recreational services and so on (as discussed earlier).

In parallel to population change, the expansion of the constructed areas from 1985 to 2022 can clearly be observed and documented based on Google Earth views of the peninsula (Figure 12). Small-dispersed patches that can be observed on the 1985 views turned into recognizable nodes on the 2005 one, while the nodes merge into a partially continuous settlement structure by 2022. While 1985 patches can be considered as villages where locals live, 2022 continuity occupies the coastal area almost completely and move along the inner peninsula, which is the reflection of tourism-based development. Seasonal crowd creates pressure not only on the settlement area but also on the archaeological heritage.

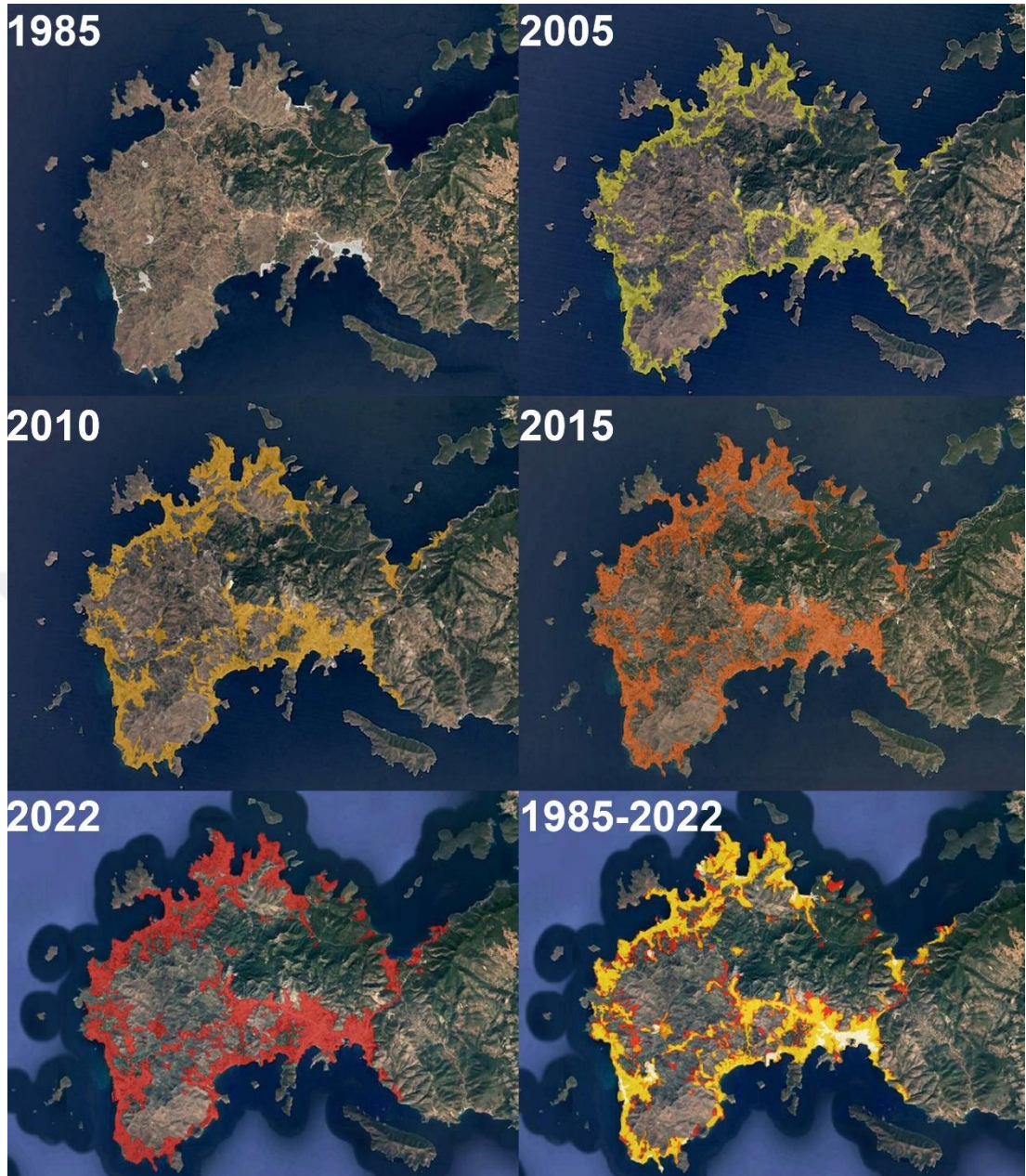


Figure 12: Settlement growth of Bodrum peninsula of the years 1985, 2005, 2010, 2015, 2022

3.1.3.3.2. Change of Construction Area of Bodrum Districts

According to CORINE Maps (Figure 6), land use change of Bodrum is dynamic especially for the peninsula section. CORINE (see Figure 6 for maps) analyses were simplified to create numeric values to determine the types of changes, which are grouped under four main categories as follows: constructed area, agricultural lands, forest and half-natural lands, water body. Constructed area represents the area where any construction works were done and named at CORINE maps such as discontinuous urban fabric, settlement, sports and leisure activity area, airport,

industrial area and so on. Agricultural area is an umbrella term that includes orchards, olive groves, non-irrigated lands, cultivation patterns, pastures, and other cultivated lands. Forest and half-natural lands from CORINE maps refer to both vegetation cover like tree forests, natural grassland, transitional woodland, and shrub; and burnt areas, beaches- dunes- sands, sparsely vegetated areas, or inland marshes.

Bodrum District: Change of land use between 1990-2018

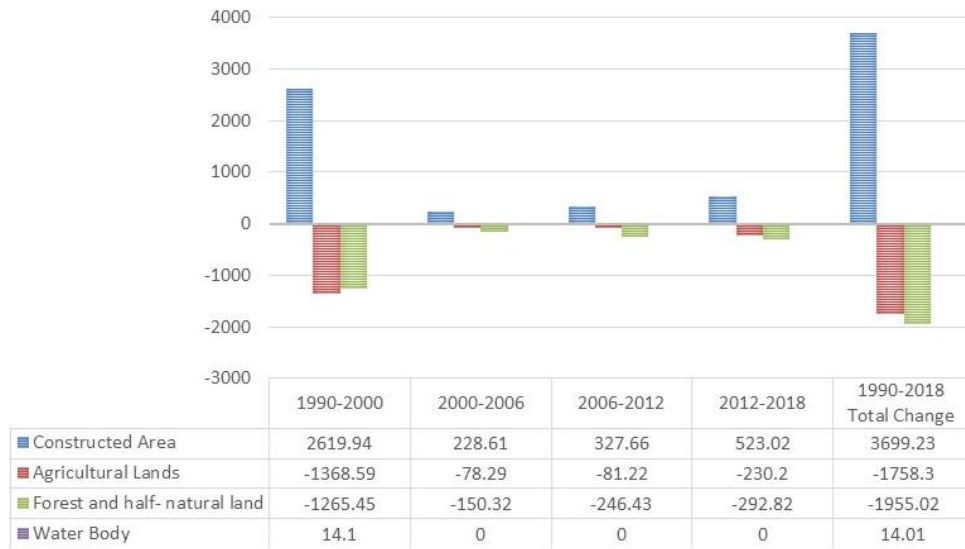


Figure 13: Numeric values of land use change based on CORINE maps

Numeric values (Figure 13) based on the CORINE map analysis determine that most changes were seen in constructed areas since 1990. While the constructed area increasing over years, agricultural lands and forest and half-natural lands were diminished correspondingly. It can be clearly seen that construction area was gained by sacrificing agricultural or natural lands, where archaeological sites are located. The boom of construction area was seen between 1990-2000, which was the time when the tourism developments gain importance in Turkey. Even though, rate of increase of construction area decreased between 2000 and 2006, the construction area continues to extend. This drastic type of land-use changes from 1990 to 2018 were predominantly seen along the coastal area. As we approach 2018, it can be understood that the spread was moving towards the inner parts of the peninsula.

Both the CORINE maps, essentially since 2000, and numeric values created based on them, clearly demonstrate that rapid urbanization change the structure of the peninsula continuously.

3.2.The History of the Bodrum and Registered Archaeological Sites

The earlier history of Bodrum peninsula could not be clarified due to the lack of archaeological data. Even though, it can be interpreted that the history of the peninsula dates to Mycenaean and Geometric periods, findings are quite limited (Pedersen, 2020 345). In the light of the available data, Bodrum peninsula is known in existence since the period when the capital of Caria was moved from Mylasa to Halicarnassus under the rule of Hecatomnos family which was accompanied by a significant building activity.

Around 4th BCE, when the Carian satrapy was separated as an administrative unit, Hecatomnos, the representative of a local and influential family in Mylasa, was brought as the head of the Carian satrapy and the dynasty ruled as a “quasi-independent political entity” (Reger, 2007). It was an exceptional case when a local non-Persian family was chosen as the satrap for reasons still disputed by scholars (Pedersen, 2020 350). The choice to relocate the capital is perceived as a strategical and political decision that would have benefitted both the Great King of Persia and Mausolus himself (Henry, 2020).

The geographical features were advantageous and strategically supportive for the new capital. According to Pedersen, one of the reasons was that there was a large, naturally created and well-protected harbour which was suitable to defend Carian and Ionian coasts. The other reason was the location of the harbour provided commercial and cultural interactions with both Greeks and eastern Mediterranean. Lastly, topographic elevations surrounding Halicarnassus provided protection for the harbour (Pedersen, 2020 353).

Mausolus rebuilt the new capital with the most famous architects of the period as a sign of power and wealth, including but not limited to the famous Mausoleum, known as one of the seven wonders of the Ancient World. Mausoleum is the tomb of Mausolus. The impact of the tomb and its fame still lingers in our language, since the word (i.e., Mausoleum in English) is still used in many languages signifying the general word for a monumental tomb. The architectural features of the tomb of Mausolus also had a long-lasting impact, whose direct or indirect references can be observed in famous modern examples such as the Anıtkabir or the tomb of Lenin (Henry, 2020). After Mausolus’ death, other members of the Hecatomnid family held

the power until the arrival of Alexander the Great, but Bodrum lost its former power after the Hellenistic occupation.

In the Roman period, the economy was based on maritime trade, and it was known that the Romans engaged in piracy in the Aegean and Mediterranean coasts during that period (Güner, 2011). With the division of the Roman Empire into two in 395, the Caria region was connected to the Eastern Roman (Byzantine) Empire (Güner, 2011).

When Christianity was accepted as the official religion, Halicarnassus was enlisted as a bishopric (Güner, 2011). The findings dating after 700 CE are rare, and quite little is known concerning this period, although this is probably due to lack of available archaeological data concerning the period until the period of Beylics.

The establishment of *Menteşe Beyliği* in 1261 detonated a significant socio-cultural change for the region (Bilgi, 2008). Bodrum, which was one of the provinces of Aydın during the *Menteşe* Principality, was affiliated to Muğla since 1877. In the Ottoman period, its maritime and military identity was at the forefront. Additionally, Bodrum hosted Turkish, Greek and Jewish groups during that period (Bilgi, 2008). In the period after the First World War, an exchange between the Greeks and the Turks was carried out. Immigrant settlement activities continued between 1924-29, and the population and socio-cultural structure changed. Moreover, correspondingly, arrangements were made, especially education, following the Republican ideology (Akça, 2008).

After the Second World War, construction activities increased in Bodrum. Water problems were solved with wells and warehouses, and motor vehicles started to be used in this period (Çapa, 2008). Until the 1960s, Bodrum was a small coastal town whose economy was based on fishing and sponge diving. Bodrum gained its current identity with the highway construction works that started in the 1950s and tourism boom around 1980s (Baykara, 2008).

3.2.1. Archaeological Heritage of Bodrum Peninsula and Cultural Inventory List

As mentioned, the most detailed source about archaeological heritages of Bodrum Peninsula is Muğla Cultural Inventory. Although the inventory is from 2013, it covers most of the declared archaeological and historical heritages. Inventory includes various details about heritages including written and visual descriptions,

location, period, type of ruin, protection statue and so on. Details are not satisfactory for each ruin; however, it helps to create general idea about archaeological and historical heritages of Bodrum. An inventory list is created based on Muğla Cultural Inventory (Figure 14). The list prepared for this thesis, includes only the peninsula section of Bodrum. List is classified with colour code which show graves (blue), settlements or ancient towns (purple) and various single or group ruins (tones of yellow and red).

ORTAKENT-YAHŞI									
SITE/ MONUMENT	NEIGHBORHOOD	INVENTORY NUMBER	CITY BLOCK	PARCEL	GRAVE	SETTLEMENT	SINGLE/GROUP	ESTIMATED PERIOD	DESCRIPTIONS
SITE	Ortakent			2159					There are also bath ruins, tessera fragments, hypocaust fragments, adjacent parcel(2158)
SITE	Ortakent 1002			150,143					It is the largest cemetery on the peninsula
SITE	Ortakent			1616, 1617					Agricultural terraces and quarry ruins
MONUMENT	Ortakent			392				19-20. century	single residence
MONUMENT	Ortakent			1117				19-20. century	single residence
MONUMENT	Ortakent			external to the cadastral community					Windmills
MONUMENT	Ortakent			1245, 1266, 1267, 1246, 1249					Windmills
MONUMENT	Ortakent			SA197					cistern
MONUMENT	Ortakent			SA 1186					cistern
MONUMENT	Ortakent			406					cistern
MONUMENT	Ortakent			615					cistern

single or group remains	
agricultural terrace	
industrial area	
quarry/ marble quarry	
building remnant/ wall remnant/ individual remnant/ Ruin	
building	
road remnant	
windmill	
cistern/ water well/ water pool	
fountain	
caves	
rock cavity	
Grand/ grand group/ cemetery	
Settlement	
urban area	
Farmhouse / small scale settlement	

Figure 14:A section of cultural inventory list and the legend of the list (the list is prepared based on Muğla Cultural Inventory from 2013)

Even though first aim to create this inventory list, is to illustrate the heritages of the peninsula with a map (which would be prepared by using same colours), this could not be done due to lack of location data. However, still, the list shows the type of ruins with approximate locations. The idea was important to develop appropriate approaches for conserving archaeological heritages.

3.2.2. Identifying Tourism Related Danger on the Archaeological Protected Sites of Bodrum Peninsula

Bodrum Peninsula is rich in terms of natural and historical resources. Figure 15 shows the protected sites of Bodrum Peninsula based on the Master Development Plan (which was created manually therefore it does not illustrate correct borders but gives a general idea about the protected sites of Bodrum Peninsula). There are many protected lands, and most of them are located on the eastern section of the peninsula. There is first, second and third degree protected natural sites, and first and third degree protected archaeological sites. Huge amount of protected natural sites covers

the forestlands. Additionally, Turkish islands around the peninsula were declared as first-degree protected natural sites (not shown on the map).

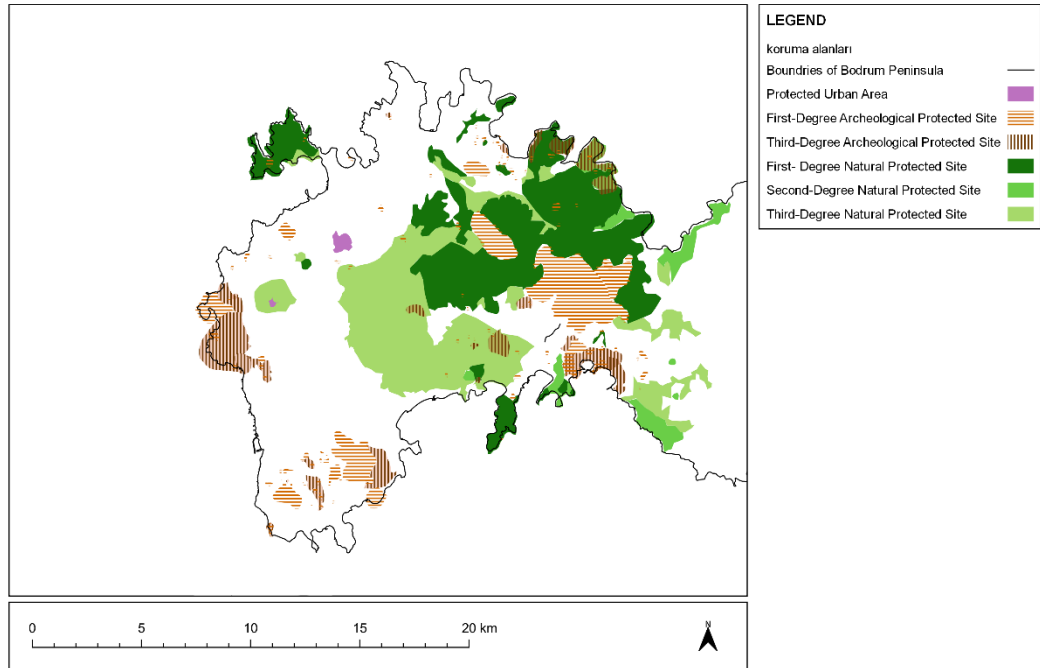


Figure 15: Protected sites of Bodrum peninsula

Most of the protected archaeological sites refer to the ruins from the Carian period such as ancient towns of Pedesa, Halicarnassus, Myndos, Old Myndos, Termera and Theangela and so on. Additionally, protected archaeological sites cover prehistoric caves, Mykenian ruins, ruins from later periods and underwater ruins. Furthermore, there is also a protected urban area which shows the abandoned Sandima village from the 20th century. The aim of the study is to examine the relationship of Archaeological sites and the settlement growth in tourism destinations from broad perspective. Therefore, protected archaeological sites are superposed with the settlement growth map (Figure 16) to illustrate the interrelation of archaeological heritage and urbanization. As seen in the zoning map, settlements mostly grow towards the archaeological sites. Zone 1 represents the ancient towns of Halicarnassus and Pedesa. Halicarnassus is the most negatively influenced town from rapid urbanization in the peninsula. Settlement grows towards the inner part of the peninsula and frames the ancient town of Pedesa, which is also located in the borders of protected natural sitess just like zone 10. Zone numbers 2-6-7-8, represent the smaller archaeological sites that we do not have much information on. Zone 3 represents the Termera ancient town and, relatively slow urban growth is seen in the

last decade. Myndos and old Myndos are in the Zone 4. Rapid urban growth can be seen from the map (which is detailedly discussed in chapter 4). It was stated that the location of Telmissos can be in Zone 5, however there is no sufficient data on this area (TAY Project, 2007).

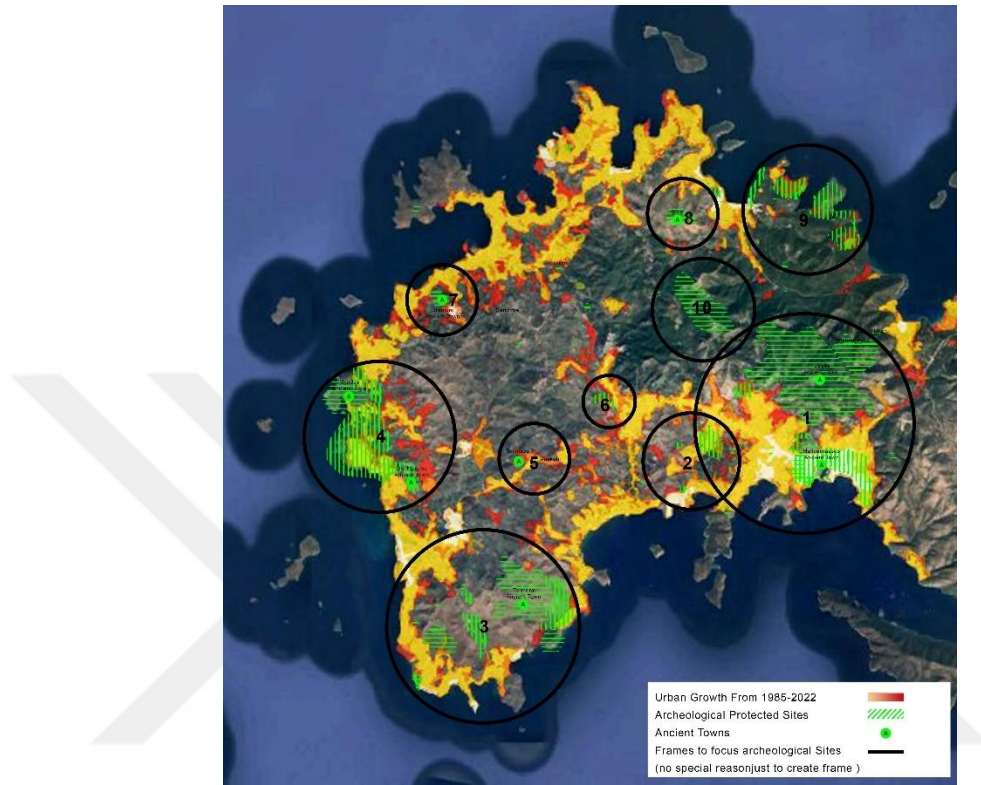


Figure 16: Map of settlement growth and archaeological sites to describe zones of superposition

For further evaluation, the zoning map is also supported with a matrix. The table is prepared to identify the areas that need an additional layer of protection. The criteria are selected according to motivations of tourism and urbanization in Bodrum. These selected criteria can be increased, detailed, changed, or adapted for other tourism destinations as well. The horizontal line of the matrix refers to the zones that shown on the zoning map. The vertical line shows the criteria. These criteria are shortly named as a, b, c, d, e, f, g, h, and I on the table. Each letter represents a different characteristic of site as follows: (a) closeness to sea, (b) closeness to the forest, (c) closeness to the main road axis, (d) closeness to central locations (Central Bodrum, Turgutreis, Yalıkavak), (e) having an attractive view like sea, forest etc., (f) not conserving natural environment, (g) not conserving archaeological and historical environment, (h) having accommodation in close surrounding and (I) being impacted by tourism related rapid urbanization. Identifications are showed either as

“X” (both) or “/” (partially or valid for only a part of them). These criteria can be followed from Figures 17, 18 and 19. These maps are created manually by using QGIS. As mentioned earlier, most of the data are found separately via various sources, since there is no comprehensive data set. Figure 17 represents the superposition of the protected Archaeological sites and geographical conditions of Bodrum Peninsula, and Figure 18 illustrates the relationship of built environment and protected archaeological sites. Lastly Figure 19 shows the combination of natural environment, settlement structure and the registered archaeological areas.

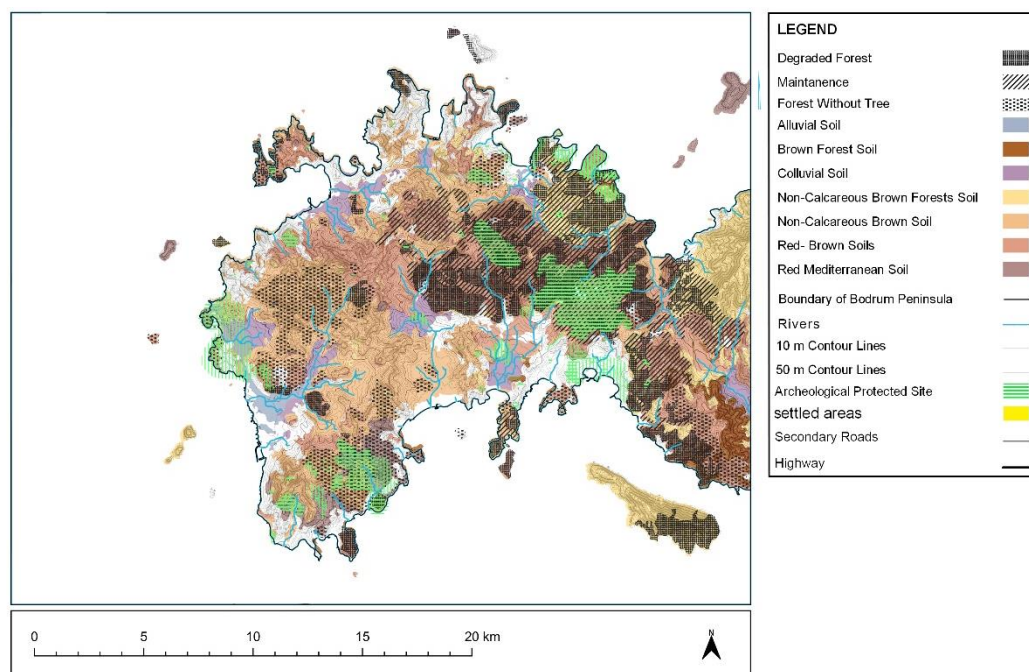


Figure 17: Relationship of protected Archaeological sites and geography in Bodrum Peninsula

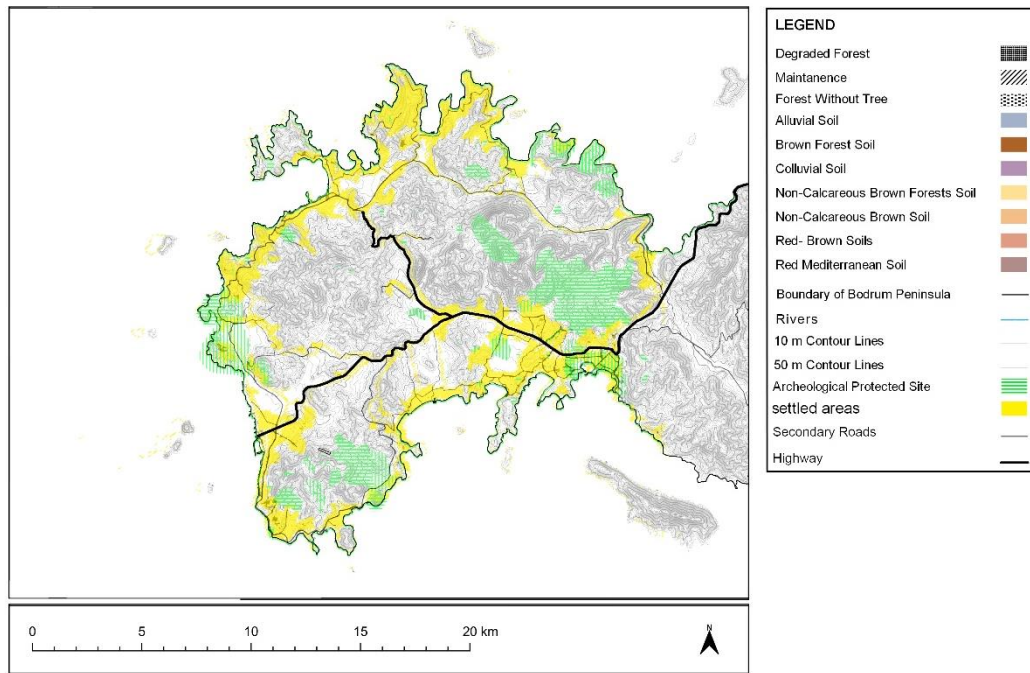


Figure 18: Relationship of protected Archaeological sites and built environment in Bodrum Peninsula

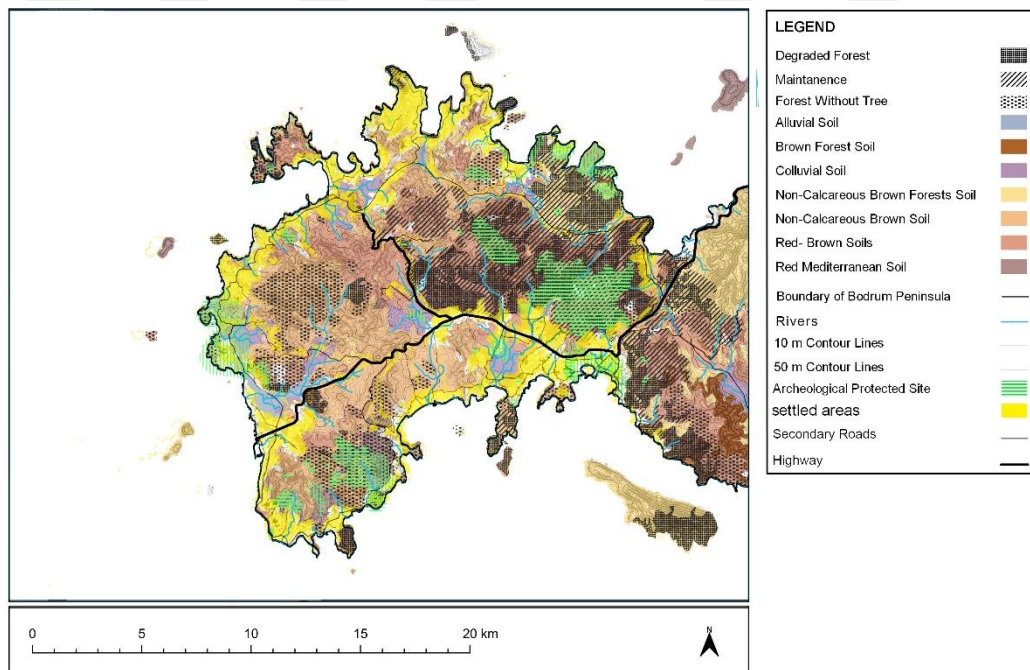


Figure 19: Superposition of geography, settlement structure and archaeological heritage of Bodrum peninsula

Table 5: Matrix to define buffer zone for Bodrum Peninsula

Criteria→	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	I
Zone 1	/	X	/	X	X	/	/	/	X
Zone 2			X	X	/	/		/	X
Zone 3	/		X	X	X	/	/	X	/
Zone 4	X		X	X	X	/	/	X	X
Zone 5			X			X	X	/	X
Zone 6		/	X			X	X		X
Zone 7	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Zone 8		/		/	X				
Zone 9	X	X	X		X	/	/	X	X
Zone10		X			X				

According to Figure 16, zone 1 covers ancient town of Pedesa and Halicarnassus. The ancient town of Halicarnassus was on the coastal site, and all the criteria suit this site. This means Halicarnassus is already under heavy pressure of tourism, which can be also seen in Figures 16 and 18. On the other hand, Pedesa is on the top of the hill and surrounded by forestland, which was also declared as protected natural area (Figure 17). This site is hard to access. Therefore, natural, archaeological, and historical characteristics could be protected compared to other zones. Pedesa shows the opposite characteristics to Halicarnassus. Hence, zone 1 represent two different characteristics and half of them is directly impacted by tourism and the other half can be conserved. However, by taking into consideration of the direction of the settlement growth (Figure 16), it can be deduced that Pedesa is also in danger.

Zone 2 covers smaller protected archaeological sites of Bitez. Ruins are mostly individual (like the well, cisterns and so on) or rock tombs. Most of them are located around topographic the elevation or agricultural lands, and zone 2 partially affected by tourism related developments.

Zone 3 covers the archaeological sites of Turgutreis, Akyarlar and Karabağ and most of the remains are found in slopy areas (Figure 17). Ancient town of Termira was settled in this zone. Additionally, there are multiple remains from various periods, and it could be partially protected.

Zone 4 shows Gümüşlük and Peksimet neighbourhoods. The ancient town of Myndos and so-called old Myndos, were settled in this zone. There are also various remains from different periods. This zone locates the juxtaposition of the main roads, and works like a node in between two central neighbourhoods, which are Yalıkavak and Turgutreis. According to Figure 15, this zone is one of the most rapid urbanized ones.

Criteria of zones 5 and 6 shows quite similar characteristics. They are highly affected by rapid urbanization, and there is not much known about these sites. There is also a lack of research on zone 7, which was thought to be ancient town of Uranium. This town is in one of the desirable tourism destinations of Bodrum, Yalıkavak. It is crucial to work on the town and conserve this zone, which is covered with dense settlement structure.

Zones 8 and 10 are not directly affected by urban growth as seen in the Figure 16. On the other hand, zone 9 is highly influenced by tourism related rapid growth. Although rapid urbanization not seen in zone 9 as much as the other sites, dense construction activities are experienced essentially in the last decade, and the area should be considered with care for further developments.

In brief, Archaeological sites of Bodrum peninsula, show different characteristics. Zones 1, 3, 4, 7 and 9 are the most negatively affected sites and they urgently requires additional layer of protection. Zones 2, 5, 6 and 7 require further study since there is not much data about them and they also need additional layer of protection. Lastly, zones 8 and 10 did not experience rapid urbanization since they are located within the border of not only a first-degree archaeological site but also a first-degree protected natural site (Figure 14). This study illustrates that sites directly are influenced by tourism urbanization and require an additional layer of protection. It should be noted that, this basic matrix needs to be detailed by including current states of the areas in four seasons to determine the seasonal tourism load on the sites.

CHAPTER 4

4. Myndos (Gümüřlük) as a Focused Area of Zone 4: An Archaeological Site Under the Pressure of Rapid Urbanization

Myndos is an ancient city located in Gümüřlük neighbourhood; and was an important coastal town of Caria especially during the proto-Hellenistic and Hellenistic periods. Additionally, Gümüřlük is a popular tourism destination just like the rest the of the peninsula and is confronted by similar changes generated by rapid urbanization from the uncontrolled development of mass tourism. The whole neighbourhood has a significant archaeological potential. Almost fully composed of archaeological sites registered as first or third-degree archaeological protected site (Figure 15). None the less, as discussed throughout the thesis, archaeological heritage is generally regarded as an obstacle to tourism developments and the ancient town of Myndos is not an exception.

The decision of Muęla Cultural Heritage Preservation Regional Board dated 23.03.2022 and numbered 11996, can be given as an example. Myndos was registered as a first-degree archaeological protected site, where no construction activities were allowed. However, in 2022, the protection is reduced, and the status of the site was transformed from first degree to third degree opening the possibility for large-scale construction activities. However, the decision is contested, and litigation continues (Muęla Büyük Őehir Belediyesi, 2022). On the other hand, as seen in Figure 20, Gümüřlük and its vicinity hosted various civilizations and have great archaeological potential. Therefore, Gümüřlük emerges as an ideal location with its vicinity (Peksimet) to evaluate the relationship between archaeological sites and tourism developments.

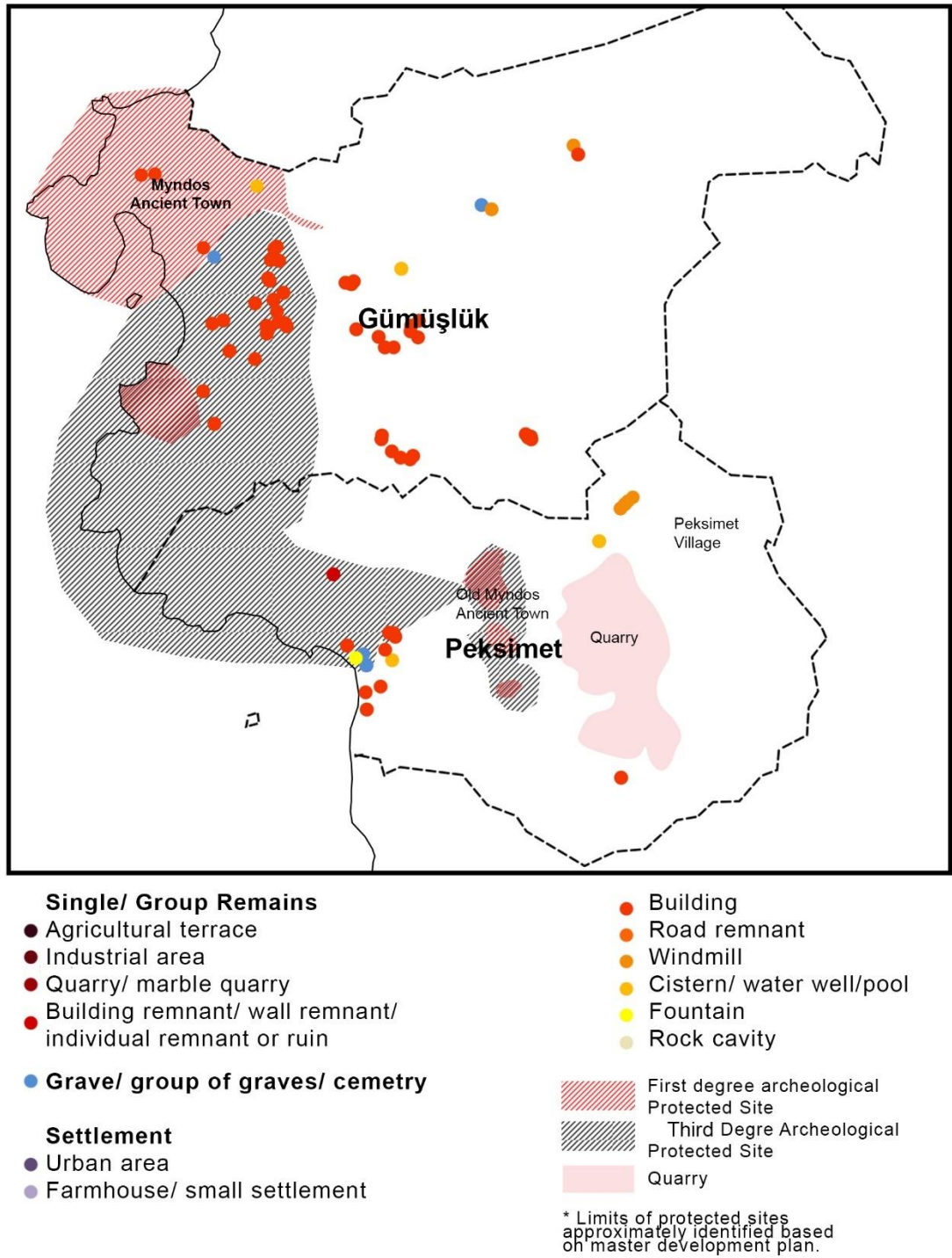


Figure 20: Protected archaeological sites and cultural inventory map (based on cultural inventory list) of Gümüşlük and Peksimet neighbourhoods

4.1. Gümüşlük Neighbourhood and Its Current State

4.1.1. Gümüşlük as a Tourism Destination

As mentioned above, Gümüşlük is an important tourism destination that fascinates people that intertwined with nature. The climate of the region is suitable for colourful flowers, fruit trees and gigantic cacti and so on that create a unique atmosphere. Gümüşlük is famous for its restaurants along the beach, and the sunset over the sea. On the other hand, most of these restaurants are located on the archaeological remains, that even continues towards the sea as can be observed from the shore, such as, the ancient royal road stretching from the coast to the Tavşan Island.

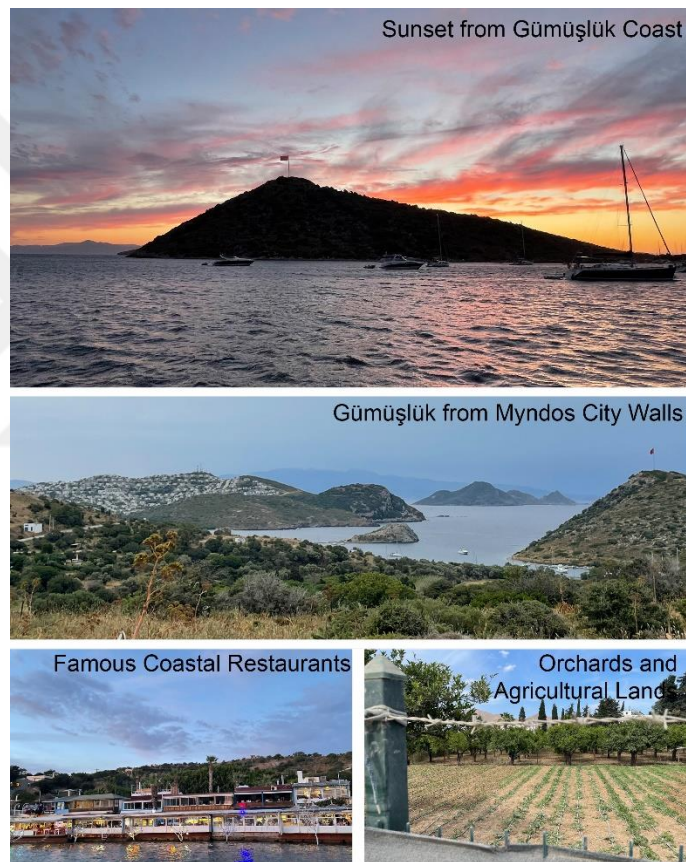


Figure 21: Gümüşlük neighbourhood

Gümüşlük also hosts many events and festivals. The biggest and the most famous of these is the International Gümüşlük Music Festival, which has been held since 2004. The festival lasts for 1.5 -2.5 months in summer months of every year, and world-famous artists attend the concerts. Selection of locations for the festival is remarkable. For the first decade of the festival, Eklisia Chapel was chosen. Then due to the increased demand, the festival took place in the Ancient Quarry of Gümüşlük (Festival, 2022) (the ancient quarry is in Koyunbaba neighbourhood where is

northern neighbourhood of Gümüşlük). International Gümüşlük Music Festival can be count as one of the most important tourism attractions of Gümüşlük. Selection of locations clearly illustrates the significance of archaeological heritage for tourism. On the other hand, high tourism popularity triggers the uncontrolled growth regardless of protection decisions, which causes new problems such as infrastructure problems, resource shortage and essentially seasonal crowd. Therefore, short-term marginal solutions are produced such as septic pits and laid pipelines (Figure 22) which cause undesirable odour and water shortage. Therefore, although tourism has positive economic contribution, it also brings unwished conditions for Gümüşlük.



Figure 22: Laid pipelines as a marginal solution to lack of infrastructure

4.1.2. Built Heritage in Gümüşlük

According to the Muğla Cultural Inventory (2013), there are numerous remains from various periods (Figure 23). For instance, there are baths, churches and rock tombs belonging to the ancient times and Roman and Byzantine periods; there are structures and remains of buildings, tombs, and cisterns from the Ottoman period, as well as irrigation wells and pools, remains of windmills and various tombs from various periods.

The ancient town of Myndos is a crucial archaeological heritage of Gümüşlük from Carian period. It was surrounded by city walls, and part of the remains of the ancient town can be reached even today. Although sufficient research has not been done yet, traces of the ancient towns plan can be observed from the surface.

Furthermore, there are important archaeological remains under the sea, and movable ones are exhibited in Bodrum Underwater Archaeological Museum in Bodrum Castle (located in Central Bodrum).

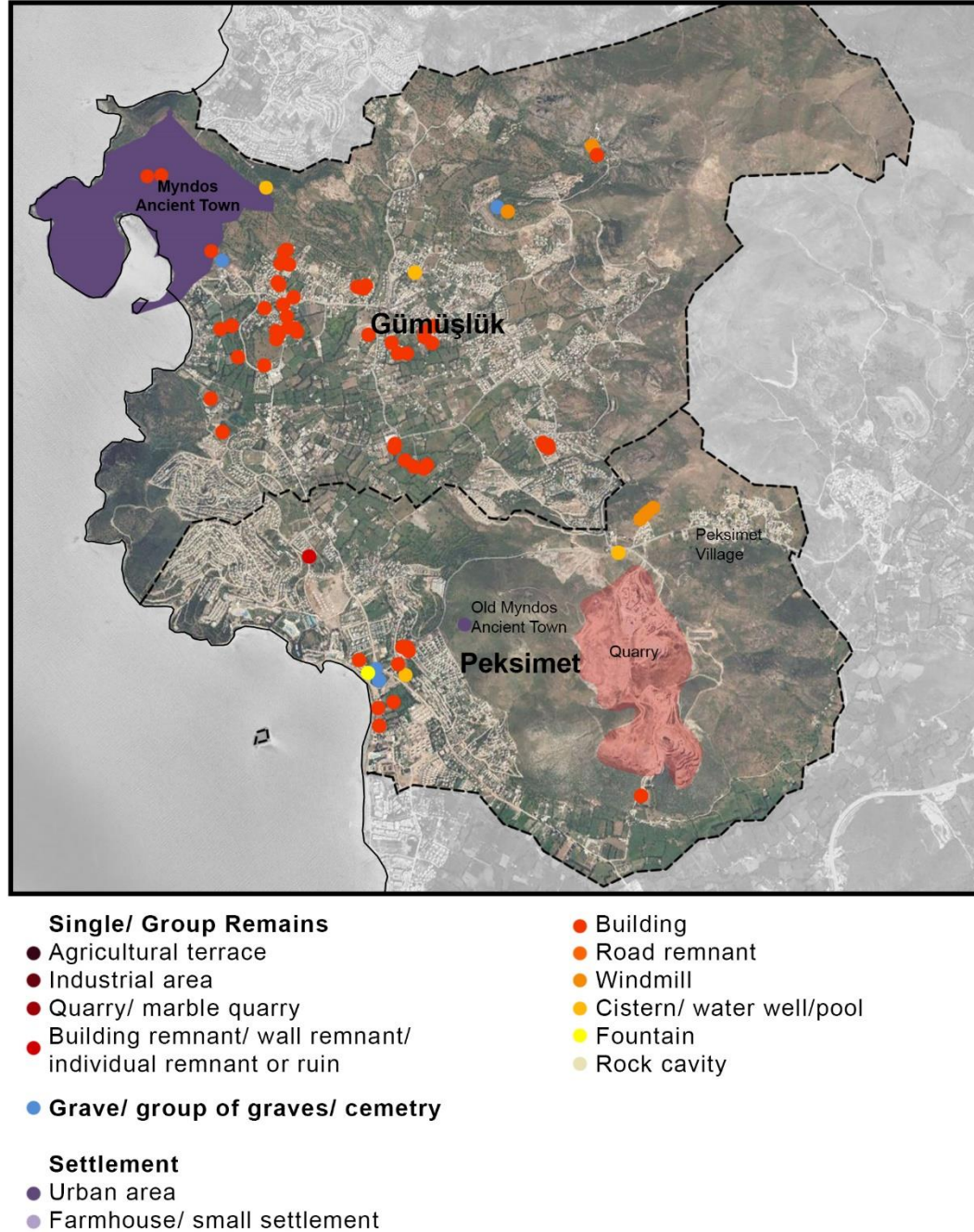


Figure 23: Cultural inventory map of Gümüşlük and Peksimet neighbourhoods

4.1.2.1. History of Myndos

Gümüşlük Myndos dates to Carians, however, Myndos should have dated earlier since it was one of the so-called eight Lelegian towns, a group of settlements that are defined through their different characteristics and dated to the archaic period in the

region (Bean and Cook, 1955 111; see also *Karia Arkhaia* for recent discussions on the pre-Hekatomnid periods). Therefore, Bean and Cook argued that older Myndos should have been located at a different spot than the classical city, and proposed Bozdağ (Eren cemetery) ruins as this location (1955, 145). In other words, available data addresses the archaeological sites in Peksimet as the old Myndos. According to Strobos, Myndos was one of the two towns whose citizens did not move to Halicarnassus (Şahin, 2018). It was mentioned that this settlement was moved to the shores located a little to the north during the Mausolus period and was rebuilt at the same period (Diler and Üner, 2013). Even though, that new location did not provide favourable commercial environment, its geographical condition including the enclosed harbour created strategical advantages (Bean and Cook, 1955 110). During the occupation of Halicarnassus by Alexander the Great, Myndos was also besieged. It was conquered like Halicarnassus in 334 BC (TAY Project, 2007). In the following periods, Myndos came under the rule of Ptolemiais in 308-275 BC and Lysimakhos around 200 BC. Finally, the city, which came under the protection of Rhodes in 197 BC, gained its independence by printing its first coins in that period (TAY Project, 2007). The town, which was included in the Caria Administration region (Eparchia) and was known as Amyndos during the Christian era, was used as a bishopric centre (Şahin, 2018). In the Middle Ages, the town was abandoned due to the difficulties experienced in providing coastal security and devastating earthquakes (Diler and Üner, 2013).

4.1.2.2. Current Conditions of Myndos

As mentioned, the ancient town of Myndos in Gümüşlük was declared as a first-degree archaeological site. Due to modern settlements and tourism related factors, the ancient town is neglected. Currently, there is no site management, monitoring, or maintenance activity. The only observable protection measures are wire fences (Figure 25), most of which are broken. In addition to this, stakeholders partially prevent destructions by protecting their lands, while there is no observable central control or protection mechanism. Hence, there are not any effective attempts to safeguard the remains for future generations or gain them for daily life. Figure 24 and 25 clearly shows the current conditions of ancient town.



Figure 24: Current conditions of Myndos



Figure 25: Wire fences as protection measure in Myndos

4.1.2.2.1. Deterioration Causes for the Remains at Myndos

The remains of Myndos are open to any kind of external natural destructions such as climatic conditions, earthquake and other natural disasters, invasive species vegetation and so on. For example, factors such as rain, wind, snow, and sun cause corrosion on built remains. In addition, fig trees and weeds can damage remains (as seen in Figure 26). Minimizing and preventing of the negative effects on archaeological site can be done with monitoring, maintenance, and repair (if it is

needed and have adequate scientific data). However, there is no measure taken to prevent these factors for Myndos.



Figure 26: Bath and Church structures damaged by fig trees and weeds

Human-induced dangers are the most destructive ones for Myndos. Some of the destructions are caused unaware while others are conscious. For instance, there is no information or presentation about the ancient town, and there is no effective attempt to create awareness on the archaeological heritage. Therefore, neither local people nor tourists have proper knowledge about it. Consequently, local people move the stones from ancient town to their garden, house or somewhere else to use (based on unplanned basic interview with Metin Karaağaç on site). Although it can be assumed that this situation is a natural part of the process that creates cultural landscape, unaware destructions can be minimized by creating public awareness.

On the other hand, conscious destructions are generally caused by treasure hunting through illegal excavations (Figure 27), or vandalism (based on unplanned basic interview with Metin Karaağaç on site). Conscious destructions can be also regarded as lack of public awareness in a way.



Figure 27: Map and photos of some of the illegal excavated areas in Myndos

4.2. Mass Tourism Related Urban Growth in Gümüşlük and Sphere of Influence (Peksimet Neighbourhood)

Mass tourism has negative impacts in the Gümüşlük neighbourhood and its vicinity, just like the rest of the peninsula. According to the analysis based on Google Earth using satellite images (Figure 28) between 1985 and 2022, urbanization in Gümüşlük and its immediate surroundings increased rapidly. In 1985, small settlements were seen in and around the neighbourhood as spots, while there was a noticeable expansion from this time onward. From 2005 to 2015, settlements were like branches. From 2015 to the present day, settlements were extended through those branches, which created noticeable and worrisome changes in a short amount of time.

Bodrum is still a district where tourism investments and urbanization are highly expected. Besides, Turgutreis, which extends towards Gümüşlük, is one of the central locations of the peninsula. One of the three marinas on Bodrum peninsula is in Turgutreis, which provides access to both other marinas of Bodrum and the surrounding islands (Figure 8). Therefore, the sprawl of urbanization in Turgutreis differs from its immediate vicinity such as Peksimet neighbourhood.

Besides, Gümüşlük attracts many domestic and foreign tourists in terms of having its own characteristics and authentic atmosphere. However, the tourism load is directed towards Peksimet neighbourhood, especially because of the limitations caused by the registered archaeological sites. In this context, Peksimet neighbourhood emerges as an interaction zone, located between Turgutreis and Gümüşlük. So, the urban development continues towards Peksimet (Figure 28) and, correspondingly towards Gümüşlük and the archaeological heritage.

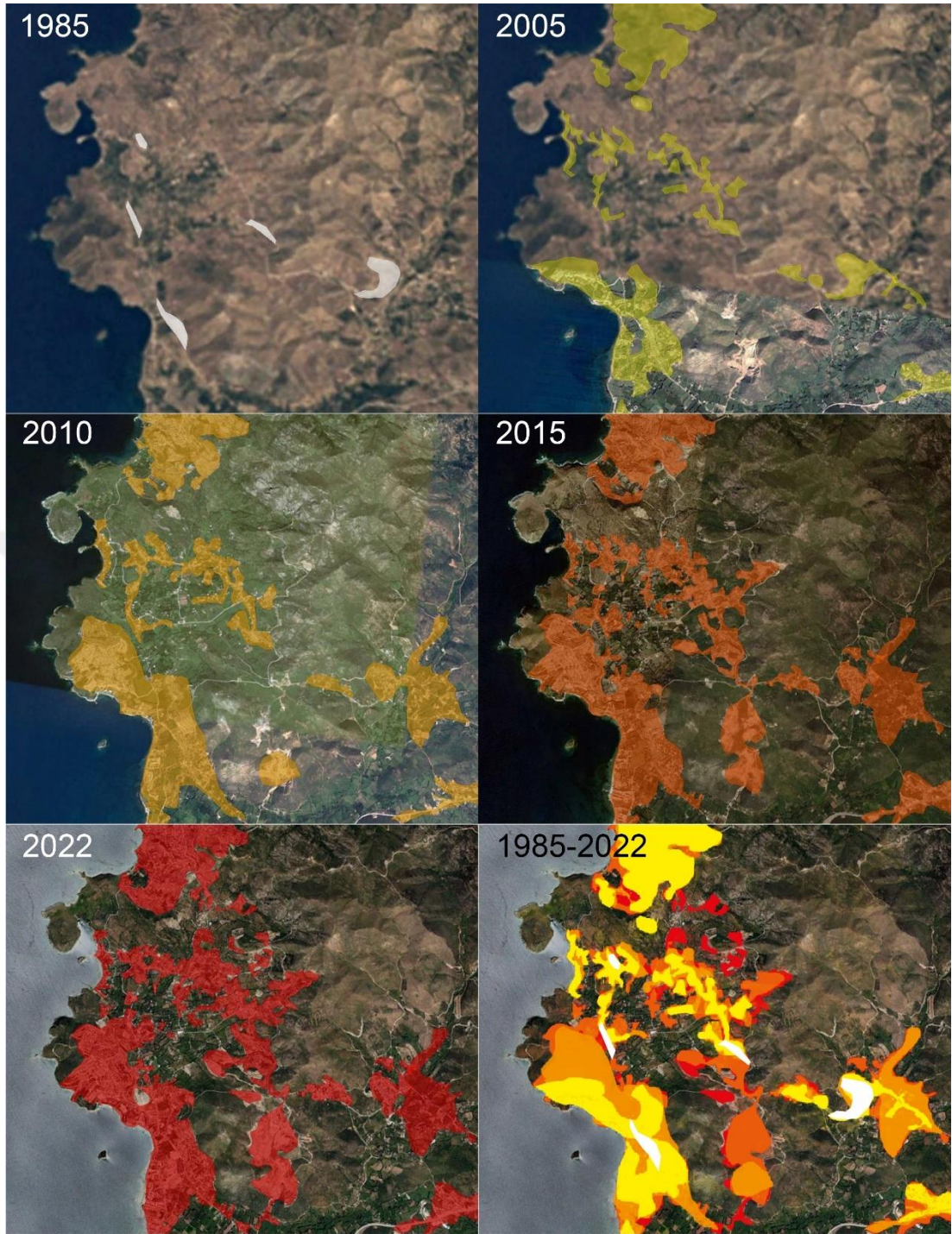


Figure 28: Settlement growth of Gümüşlük and Peksimet (1985, 2005, 2010, 2015, 2022)

4.2.1. Current land Use of Gümüşlük and Its Close Surrounding Based on Master Development Plan

A land-use map of Gümüşlük and its vicinity was created based on the Master Development Plan, which is accessible as raster image by GIS system¹ of Muğla Municipality. According to this map, tourism use is concentrated on the coastline from Turgutreis to Gümüşlük. There are mixed-use areas adjacent to the tourism strip. These mixed-use areas not only include tourism facilities and other commercial areas, but also second houses and other residences (based on site observation). Peksimet village is located on the north- east border of Peksimet neighbourhood, and the main road passes through the village (Figure 7). Agricultural areas and pasture fields surround the village. The hinterland of Peksimet neighbourhood retains its own traditional characteristics while the coastal part of Peksimet serves tourism. Nevertheless, the part of the Peksimet neighbourhood from the beach to the inland areas, including a large part of the Gumusluk neighbourhood, is a first and third degree protected archaeological sites, where Myndos and Palae Myndos are located.

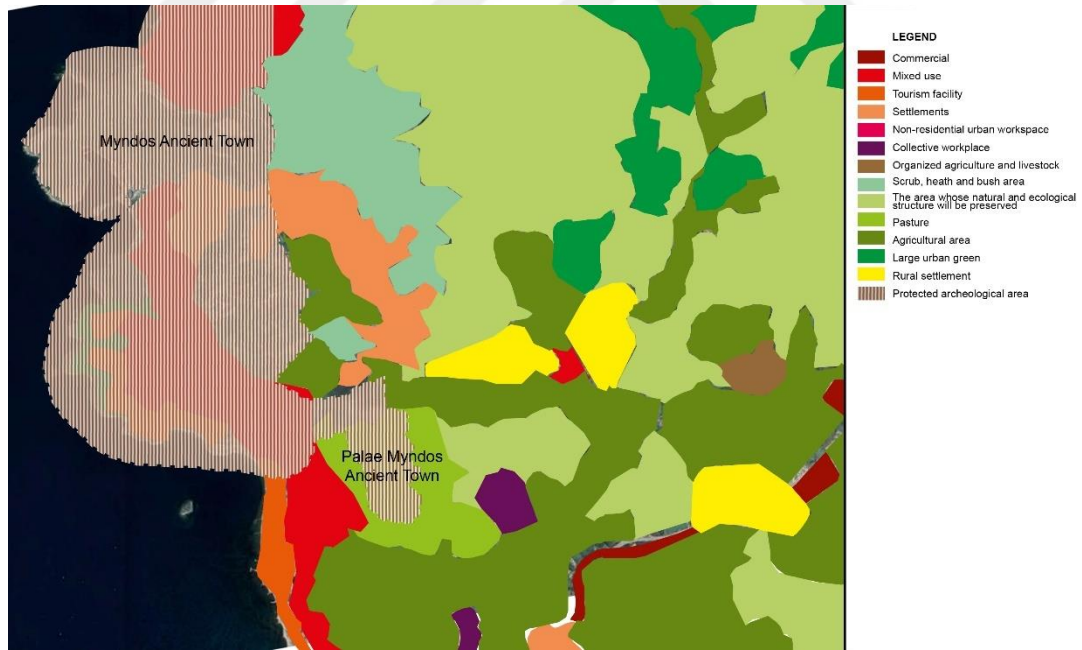


Figure 29: Land use map of Gümüşlük and its vicinity based on master development plan

¹ See on the website: <https://muglacbs.mugla.bel.tr/munip/>

4.2.2. Partial Limitation of Uncontrolled Growth in Gümüşlük

As mentioned in the previous sections and seen in Figure 15, Gümüşlük was declared as first and third-degree archaeological heritage. The first-degree protected archaeological sites are specified in no 658 resolution as follows; "areas that need to be preserved as they are, except for scientific studies for conservation". This limits all construction activities in the site. Therefore, this decision protects Gümüşlük from uncontrolled growth. Figure 24 clearly demonstrates the power of the decision. Yellow frame shows the first-degree protected archaeological site of Gümüşlük. Red frame shows the third-degree archaeological protected site, which are not actually protected. As overtly seen from Figure 30, third-degree archaeological protected sites were occupied by villa type houses, which should have been under control according to resolution no 658. In other words, protection limitations on archaeological sites of Gümüşlük, do not fulfil the need of conservation.



Figure 30: A photo of protected and non-protected sites from Gümüşlük

4.2.3. Current State of Peksimet Neighbourhood

Peksimet village has approximately 600 years of history, and it was believed that the village moved from Kadıkalesi to present settlement (Diller, 2013). After the province of Muğla was accepted as a metropolitan city in 2012, the status of the town

municipalities in Muğla was changed (Gezgüç, 2015). Peksimet, which was previously a local village, gained neighbourhood status. Currently, the village of Peksimet is settled in the northeast inner part of the Peksimet neighbourhood. It is possible to come across agricultural lands and pastures.

The small village extends towards Gümüşlük and intense construction activities continue on the Gümüşlük road (Figure 28-32-33). Furthermore, the provincial road between Gümüşlük and Turgutreis is crossed in the Peksimet neighbourhood (Figure 7). This road is almost parallel to sea. Through the road, there are newer holiday villas or dense construction activities for new villa type houses (Figure 32 and 33), and construction patches can be seen from Figure 31. Additionally, coastal part of the neighbourhood is already developed under the effect of mass tourism.

On the other hand, the village supplies its water need from water wells and fountains, however, there is no water source for agricultural irrigation (Diller, 2013). Therefore, Peksimet does not have sufficient infrastructure to carry tourism load. From an observer point of view, Peksimet village evolves from a traditional village to a relatively cheaper tourism settlement, compared to the coastal tourism destinations of Bodrum.

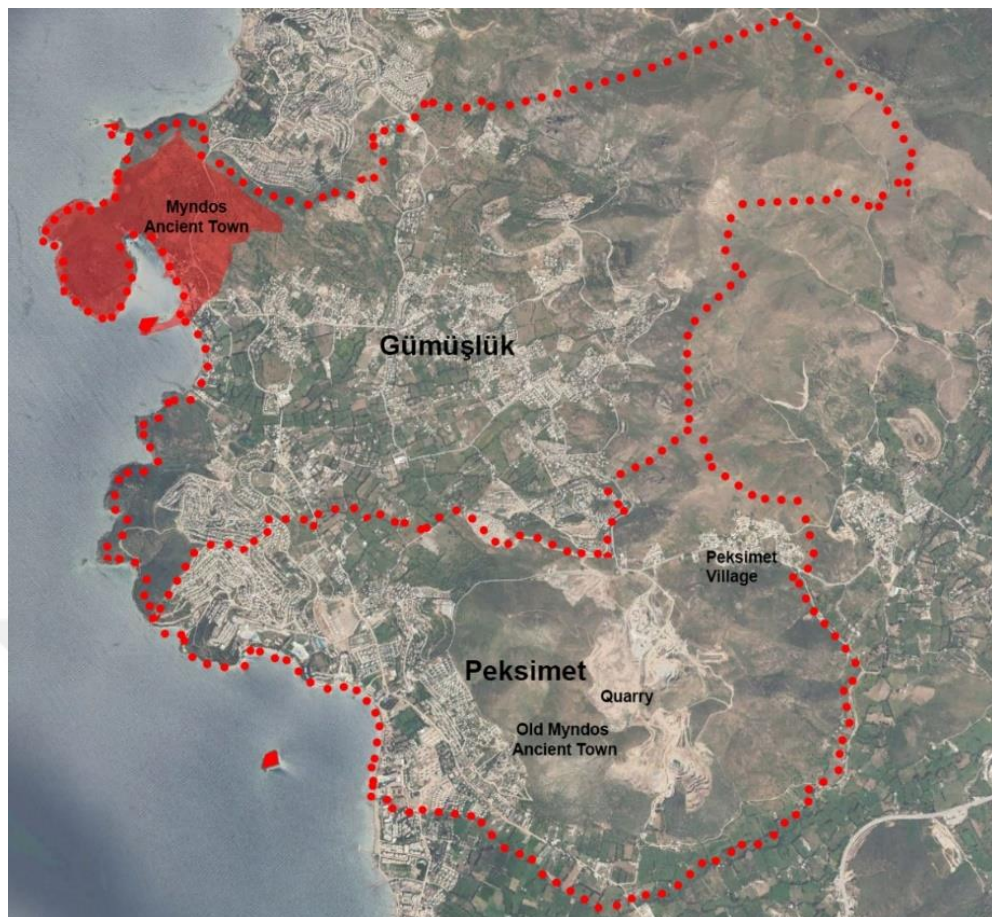


Figure 31: Location of Peksimet and Gümüşlük neighbourhoods



Figure 32: A photo from Kadikalesi (Peksimet) which shows dense construction activities around so-called old Myndos



Figure 33: The photos of dense construction activities from Peksimet

4.2.3.1. Built Heritage in Peksimet

The archaeological remains identified within the boundaries of the Peksimet district are limited. When Peksimet is examined based on Muğla Cultural Inventory and site observation, there are traces from various periods such as ancient periods, the Roman Period, the Ottoman Period, and the Early Republican Period, some of which are still in use like cemeteries, cisterns, and traditional houses. In addition to these, there are also undated ones. Old Myndos, Peksimet church, windmills some of the cisterns and watermills as well as graves, fountains, and some of the traditional houses were registered according to 2013 Muğla Cultural Inventory (see APPENDIX B for current conditions).

For the Peksimet Church, relatively more studies have been done for. The church was built around 1840s and repaired in 1870. In recent years, Master Architect Meral Oğuz carried out survey, restoration and restitution work for the church. This study was approved by the High Council for the Conservation of Cultural and Natural Heritage in 2012 (Laflı and Patacı, 2014), and the church is currently used for tourism purposes. There are seven traditional windmills in a row on top of the hill in

Peksimet village. The windmills are in poor condition and open to external destruction. Additionally, Bodrum's common dome-type cisterns from the Ottoman period, are also seen in Peksimet neighbourhood, some of which were repaired in 2019. Furthermore, there are registered graves, fountains, an undated ruined castle and traditional houses in Peksimet.

Old Myndos (Figure 30): In their study, Bean and Cook suggested that the old settlement of the ancient city of Myndos could be matched with the archaeological remains around the quarry in Peksimet neighbourhood (Bean and Cook, 1955). Additionally, the stone marble quarry is mentioned as the first settlement of Myndos, and it is stated that Leleg and Late period traces are seen on the elevation in the Muğla Cultural Inventory. The ruins are located on the hill between Kadıkalesi beach and Peksimet quarry. It is difficult to reach the ruins, which are scattered and surrounded by plants. The ancient town can only be reached by climbing from Kadıkalesi on the Turgutreis- Gümüşlük road, from the point where the summer villas end. There are no present presentations or observable protection measures. The area is open to external damage. Information about the field is quite limited due to the lack of sufficient research. The area is identified as 1st and 3rd degree archaeological site. In addition, Peksimet quarry next to the site, which was also used in ancient times, is still in operation.

In-situ analyses of Peksimet and Gümüşlük demonstrate that the heritage is only conserved when it promotes tourism attraction like the Peksimet Church. Some of the traditional structures that make up the characteristics of Bodrum architecture since the beginning of the 20th century have survived and continue to be used. However, many traditional structures have disappeared due to tourism development (Diller, 2013).



Figure 34: Current conditions of old Myndos

4.3.Site Observations and Inferences

As mentioned earlier, Muğla Cultural Inventory provides partially comprehensive information about Bodrum, including Gümüşlük and its close surroundings. Based on cultural inventory, analysis and site observation, various inferences can be made. First, the relationship between human and geography is strong in Bodrum Peninsula. Geographical features were used strategically for various purposes throughout its history. For instance, natural harbours and rough topography were used for security purposes in the past. Geography also provided opportunities for politics, trade, and transportation. Currently, geographical advantages provide suitable environment for tourism developments.

Secondly, and unfortunately, tourism investments create uncontrollable growth in Bodrum Peninsula. Even though the peninsula grows fast, it develops slowly. In other words, while rapid urbanization continues, infrastructure services lag the superstructure developments. This unbalanced situation brings new problems. Since the infrastructure cannot carry the urban load (especially during tourism seasons), and short-term marginal solutions are produced, which then, create long-term issues.

Another inference is that, although tourism provides positive contributions especially in economic terms, uncontrolled tourism developments create negative outcomes on archaeological heritages. Archaeological heritages are frequently used for tourism promotions, however, majority of them are ignored. Except a few famous sites, archaeological heritages are neglected and there are no satisfactory conservation attempts. In addition, tourism based rapid urbanization, tourism- related crowd and tourism-related urban load threaten protected archaeological sites due to limited protection measures.

What is more, insufficient protection measures open ways for both natural and human-induced destructions on archaeological heritages. For instance, there is management plan or control mechanism to monitor the site for neither Myndos in Gümüşlük nor Old Myndos in Peksimet. Additionally, there is lack of coordinated work to search and conserve the archaeological sites except for a few famous examples like Mausolea.

In addition to that, lack of studies causes lack of public awareness. Neither citizens nor tourists have information about the archaeological heritages of Gümüşlük. Besides, there is no information, presentation, or promotion about Myndos, which render archaeological heritages defenceless to external destructions.

Lastly, conservation decisions remain on paper. For example, even though Muğla Regional Council for Protection of Cultural Assets identified part of Gümüşlük as “urban design area” in 2012, there is no relevant attempt in the region. Conservation decisions for archaeological heritages cannot be put to practice. Therefore, there is a gap between in-situ applications and administrative units.

As a result of site observations and analysis, archaeological heritages are vulnerable to mass tourism related growth. Therefore, conservation of archaeological heritages in Bodrum requires a new layer of protection with holistic approach. At the same time, ita balanced solution for tourism uses and conservation of archaeological heritages should be produced by considering tourism developments as a part of the creation of the cultural landscape process.

4.3.1. Necessity of Holistic Evaluations

Beach and sun holidays are dominant in Bodrum peninsula, which brings seasonal mass tourism load. This situation changes the heritage areas, physical settings natural environment and lifestyle (Valls et al., 2019). Analyses of the peninsula (Figure 6-

12-13) clearly demonstrate that urban settings expand rapidly within short amounts of time. However, as discussed within the scope of this thesis, existing conservation measures for archaeological heritage cannot cope with the tourism load. However, Gümüşlük has a high potential to encounter a heavier tourism load. The approach to rapid tourism related urbanization is demonstrated both with maps (Figure 28-29) and site photos (Figure 30-32-33). On the other hand, the archaeological heritage of Gümüşlük is in poor condition (Figure 24-26-27) and conservation measures are insufficient (Figure 25). Therefore, to conserve archaeological heritage it is necessary to create a new layer of conservation, which could create a wider perspective to conserve archaeological heritage within their cultural landscape.

As mentioned earlier, cultural landscape argues that culture and nature shape each other (Roe and Taylor, 2014 1). This indicates an ongoing process (Wylie, 2007). Addressing "conservation" in this process is not restricting developments; on the contrary, it is to ensure the continuity of the process from past to future by supporting controlled developments (Moore et al., 2020 10). In other words, it aims to minimize the loss of cultural values as development continues. Concept of cultural landscape is helpful to create an integrated holistic approach, which provides a multidimensional perspective. Cultural landscape perspective directs us to determine approaching tourism related risks on the study area. It is important to monitor the growth and development in the peninsula, and to deal with it holistically in order to determine the risky zones, and to take precautions accordingly. In that sense, an additional layer of protection is required for archaeological sites of Gümüşlük and Peksimet.

4.4.A Conceptual Model for Gümüşlük: Buffer Zone to Define Slow Tourism Destination

By considering the definition of "*etkileşim/geçiş sahası*" on the law no 2863 (see chapter 2), concept of buffer zone can be applied to Gümüşlük and Peksimet as an addition layer of protection. Tourism activities in Gümüşlük neighbourhood have direct impact on Myndos. Furthermore, Peksimet neighbourhood need to be considered during zoning planning, since dense construction activities approach towards Gümüşlük rapidly. Additionally, Peksimet Old Myndos has a potential bound with Gümüşlük Myndos antient town (Bean and Cook, 1955).

Correspondingly, there is a need to define a buffer zone to conserve Myndos, whose sphere of influence cover both Gümüşlük and Peksimet neighbourhoods.

Buffer zone definitions can have different layers of conservation definitions, and one of the World Heritage Sites, the Rhaetian Railway² can be given as an example, which have three degrees of buffer zone. In Gümüşlük's case, borders of Myndos were defined with city walls of the ancient town. These borders are the area that traces of the heritage concentrates (1). On the other hand, as Bean and Cook suggested (1955), Old Myndos was in Peksimet and later the town moved to Gümüşlük. Therefore, there should be a connection between the two ancient towns (2). Furthermore, their surrounding can be connected to these sites. In addition to this, as inventory maps illustrate (Figure 23), surrounding of the archaeological sites are circled with built heritage (even though inventory list does not cover them all) (3). Therefore, within the scope of thesis, three level of buffer zone is proposed: a concentration zone (1), a connection zone (2) and a bounding zone (3) (the approximate limits are shown in Figure 35).

The concentration zone refers to the ancient town of Myndos and its immediate surrounding. This primary zone covers both first-degree protected archaeological sites of Gümüşlük. The proposed concentration zone also covers part of the third degree protected archaeological sites including most of the traditional buildings. Additionally, the area is mostly preferred for tourism activities with its natural and unique environment by including protected tangerine orchards. Therefore, this area requires better research on archaeological and environmental aspects. This identification aims to block further structural growth but to improve the existing conditions of settlement by respecting natural and cultural values.

Similarly, the proposed connection zone is the area which covers both the first-degree protected archaeological sites and the built heritage of its close surrounding. This area represents both: the so-called Old Myndos and the previous settlement of Peksimet village. In that sense, the area is regarded as a connection area which would have a dialogue between newer locations (Myndos and current Peksimet village). In that sense, developments should be under control almost in a similar way to the

² The Rhaetian Railway is a World Heritage Site that have three levels of buffer zone, which covers its unique cultural landscape. For detailed information see: <https://www.rhb.ch/fr/unesco-world-heritage/landscape> and <http://whc.unesco.org/en/documents/101093>

concentration zone. However, analysis demonstrates that this identified area is already occupied by tourism related construction activities. Therefore, developments in this area should be taken under control as soon as possible.

Lastly, the analyses clearly illustrate that tourism related developments in Bodrum are undeniable. Settlement growth maps (Figure 16 and 28) distinctively show that dense tourism developments are experienced within proposed bounding zone. Therefore, the bounding zone aims to create a balanced tourism development and conservation by limiting, monitoring, controlling, and maintaining.

Even though physical determinations create a semi-protection for heritage sites; in-situ analysis in both Gümüşlük and Peksimet neighbourhoods (essentially Figure 24-25- 26- 28- 30- 32- 33) demonstrate that, physical descriptions require further actions. By considering the development objectives of the Bodrum Strategy Plan for 2020-2024 (see Table 4), tourism developments are incontrovertible in the near future. Therefore, an environmental and cultural tourism model should be applied within the borders of the buffer zone (Figure 35) to negotiate tourism development and conservation of archaeological heritage.

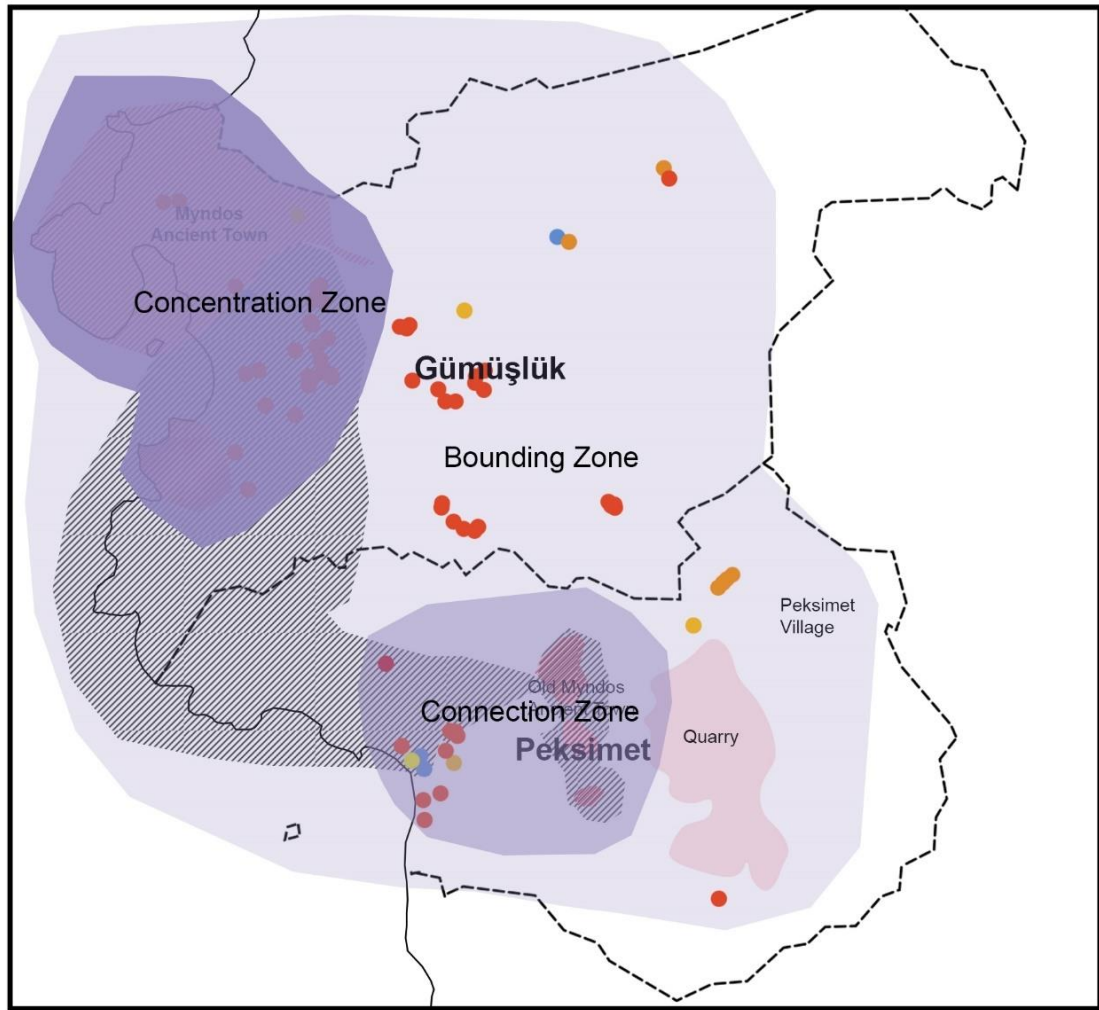


Figure 35: Buffer zone proposal

4.4.1. Gümüşlük as a Slow Tourism Destination

“Slow tourism” can be solution against mass tourism in terms of extensive territorial development and provides long-term economic contributions with proper assessment of environmental and cultural values (Calzati and Salvo, 2017). Tourism should be a part of Gümüşlük’s cultural landscape rather than a heavy load on archaeological heritage. Therefore, it is important to plan tourism activities to minimize negative impacts on the environment and culture (Hatıpoğlu, 2015). As Lowrey and Back pointed out, slow tourism is the “antithetical rival” against mass tourism and its negative impacts on places (2015). Slow tourism creates experiences with physical environment (natural, historical, archaeological), local values (products, cuisine, traditions), tranquillity and calm existence (Valls et al., 2019). Slow tourism also provides a mutual exchange between tourists and locals. Tourists can enrich their journey while locals safeguard their environment and values against the heavy tourism load.

Therefore, for the Gümüşlük case, the slow tourism concept is not just a tool for conserving the archaeological heritage, but a mindset (Heitmann et al, 2011) to negotiate the conservation of archaeological heritage and reduce the negative impacts of tourism on place and culture, while letting tourism development continue. It is a perspective that encourages tourism to make it part of the process to shape cultural landscape, rather than destroying it. Within this context, archaeological heritage can finally become a natural part of their cultural landscape and be conserved holistically, rather than alienating archaeological heritage to “protect” or “preserve”.

Even though slow tourism is a new concept, there are applied cities such as Italy. In Italy there are multiple examples collected in “slow tourism in Italy” website³. The website promotes various type of tourism types such as agrotourism, eco-tourism, camping and so on, while promoting and enhancing local services. In this respect they created five main principles: (1) true and authentic welcome, (2) experiencing travel, (3) cooperation and quality of life, (4) territorial value, and (5) sharing experiences. The website promotes lesser-known places, however, Gümüşlük is already a famous tourism destination.

³ See the link for more information about principles, various travel choices and opportunities for local services: <http://www.slowtourism-italia.org/en/aboutus/principles/>

Based on in-situ observations, Gümüşlük has a high potential for slow tourism with its unique archaeological heritage, natural environment, camping areas, orchards, cultural services, local restaurants with traditional cuisine, and local foods (including fresh fish, fruits and vegetables, traditional productions such as delight, ice cream, jam and so on), and other handmade productions mostly for tourism purposes such as traditional leather sandals, jewellery, and souvenir.

In this context, slow tourism can be a tool to balance tourism use and conservation. Mutually, tourism and conservation can create a sustainable development without disturbing each other. There are things that need to be re-reiterated, slow tourism is not against tourism activities or developments rather it is a selective tourism type, which encourages the quality of life and local services, sustainability, respecting to the values, and local community. Therefore, it requires some limitations and actions that enhance the development of destination, in a way that improves life quality of local communities (not just focusing on tourists), and archaeological and natural environment. Additionally, the infrastructure and supporting local services are necessary but without opening new rooms for heavy construction for settlement. It requires safeguarding of origins and heritage, but not unheeding archaeological heritage under the name of “protecting” or “preserving” it. It also requires reexploring the destination, which means in Gümüşlük’s case, encouraging scientific research and creating supportive legal measures. In line with this goal, support of local community and public awareness are also crucial.

CHAPTER 5

5. Conclusion

This thesis aimed to create a wider perspective on the conservation of archaeological heritage, essentially in tourism destinations. The thesis focused on tourism-related urbanization and its impact on archaeological heritage. Bodrum peninsula was selected as a case study since it is one of the most famous tourism destinations of Turkey. Visual analysis and site observations illustrate that the archaeological sites of Bodrum peninsula are under the pressure of tourism urban load. As seen in the Figure 16, Myndos is one of the sites that rapid settlement growth is seen around the archaeological heritage especially in the recent years. Therefore, further analyses were carried on Myndos and its close vicinity (Gümüşlük and Peksimet neighbourhoods).

Within the scope of this thesis, approaches to archaeological heritage and tourism development in Turkey were examined. The role of five-year development plans (1963-2023) on tourism development were discussed. Additionally, Turkish legislation (Law no 2863 and no 5226) on the conservation issuer was addressed in relation to international documents (Council of Europe, 1975; ICOMOS, 1990, 1999, 2005, 2011, 2017). Literature review proved that Turkey's attitude towards tourism gained importance over years (Batuhan, 2020; Can and Emir, 2021; Maden et al., 2019; Tuncel, 2019; Soyak, 2013; Yolal, 2016), while conservation of archaeological heritage is considered only if tourism revenue is enhanced (Keser, 2016; Okumuş et al., 2012; Ortakçı, 2017). It can be deduced that the conservation of archaeological heritage cannot draw enough interest in terms of financial support on research and training specialists, legal instruments, creating public awareness, site management, monitoring and maintaining the site, multidisciplinary working environment and working discipline, and coordination of specialists, administrative units, and stakeholders (Ahunbay, 2010; Akbulut, 2020; Coşkun, 2005; Kamacı, 2014; Güçhan and Kurul, 2009; Kayın, 2009; Kejanlı et al., 2007; Madran, 1996; Madran and Özgönül, 2005; Okumuş et al., 2012; Orbaşlı, 2000, 2017 ; Özdemir, 2005).

To create a holistic approach, archaeological heritage is regarded as crucial part of continuous, changing and culturally defined landscape (Bandarin, 2019; Tekin-Bellibaş, 2021; Bender, 1993; Hirsch, 1995; Hood, 1996; ICOMOS, 2014; Köse and Arı, 2005; Layton and Ucko, 1999; Meining, 1979; Moore et al., 2020; Mosler, 2009). In this context, the thesis described the archaeological heritage of Bodrum peninsula within its cultural landscape. Cultural landscape is a wide topic that covers cultural and natural interrelationship of a setting (Tekin-Bellibaş, 2022; Buggey and Mitchell, 2001; Jones, 2003; Roe and Taylor, 2014; Sauer, 1925; UNESCO, 1992, 2008; Wylie, 2007). As mentioned, cultural landscape is a broad topic that includes natural and physical structure of the setting, cultural values, and relatedly social, economic, and political issues. Therefore, the thesis focuses on the physical aspect of cultural landscape. In parallel with the cultural landscape perspective, Bodrum Peninsula was analysed by covering geographical and climatical conditions (including topography, ground cover, soil, and water features), built environment and land use (including road system and transportation system), current tourism related growth (including demographical structure, settlement growth and land use change based on CORINE maps) and areas that need to be conserved (including history of peninsula, current protected sites and cultural inventory). The analyses are mainly created by using QGIS, which is a computer based and open-source program and at free version of GIS. The program provides geolocation and multiple layers that help us to combine various analysis.

Land use analysis shows that huge amounts of land use change is tourism related (which are named as “sports and leisure facilities” in CORINE maps and “tourism facilities” or “mixed use” in Master Development Map). As already known, geographical characteristics of Bodrum peninsula are suitable for sea, sun, and sand tourism. On the other hand, rough topography, limited water resources, setting structure and importance of protected areas illustrate that Bodrum can no longer carry the increasing tourism load unless cultural values are sacrificed. In other words, if the peninsula continues to grow rapidly and with an increasing seasonal load, the peninsula will lose most of the cultural resources in the near future.

For further analysis, urban growth map (1985-2022) is superposed with protected archaeological sites (Figure 16). Additionally, the zoning map was also supported with a matrix that prepared which shows the criteria for tourism developments and urbanization in Bodrum. These analyses demonstrated that most of the

archaeological heritage of Bodrum peninsula is directly influenced by the tourism-related urban growth. Myndos in Gümüşlük was selected for in-situ analysis. In-situ analyses illustrated that Myndos is neglected. The ancient town was surrounded with protection fences and declared as a “first degree archaeological heritage”, however, there is no observable managing, monitoring or maintenance activities. Furthermore, the ancient town is totally open to external damages (both natural and human-induced).

In addition to this, the surrounding of Myndos (Gümüşlük and Peksimet neighbourhoods) was examined to understand tourism related urban growth. The findings were worrisome for the future of Gümüşlük. Even though the “first degree archaeological heritage” declaration blocks dense construction in most of parts of Gümüşlük, rapid urban growth continues in both third-degree protected archaeological sites and Peksimet (Figure 24-25-28-29). Analyses were also combined with Muğla Cultural Inventory, and it was found out that neither Myndos nor Old Myndos (Peksimet) or the other archaeological sites in the study area are conserved (Figure 24-25-26-27-33), and rapid urbanization created pressure on archaeological heritage.

By considering the future development objectives of Bodrum (based on Bodrum Strategy Plan for 2020-2024), tourism developments in the peninsula are going to continue. This continuation of tourism development is going to be supported with cultural heritage. On the other hand, as mentioned, there was no observable conservation measures taken for the archaeological heritage. Tourism developments should be reconsidered in a more sustainable way (not only environmentally but also socially, economically, physically and in all regards). Therefore, concepts of buffer zone and slow tourism were proposed.

In parallel with conservation of heritage sites, a buffer zone concept was suggested in 1977 (ICOMOS). The concept of the buffer zone developed over time and aimed at extending the protection area for heritage sites by considering the cultural landscape (ICOMOS, 1980; 1988; 2005, 2008). The definition also entered law no 2863 in 2011. In that sense, the concept can be used to define “slow tourism” destinations to encourage sustainable development around archaeological heritage. Fundamentals of slow tourism supports slow lifestyle, and it is a sustainable tourism model that

encourages softer development, locality, values, experiences, natural environment, and cultural heritage (Calzati and Salvo, 2017; Clancy, 2018; Dans and Gonzales, 2019; Dickinson, 2011; Fullagar et al., 2012; Gardner, 2009; Hall, 2009; Heitmann et al, 2011; Lowry and Back, 2015; Lowry and Lee, 2011; Moore, 2012; Paltrinieri, 2008; Serdane et al., 2020; Sausa and Santos, 2021; Valls et al., 2019). This concept can be adapted to Gümüşlük and Peksimet to conserve archaeological heritage from further external loads.

Briefly, within the scope of this thesis, the analysis shows that the archaeological sites are not being conserved in the Bodrum peninsula. The study determines that seasonal crowd and the tourism-related settlement growth create pressure on archaeological sites. Accordingly, the location of archaeological heritage can easily become a topic of tourism “development”. In that sense, the conservation of archaeological heritage against tourism development is crucial. Therefore, the buffer zone concept can be used to define slow tourism nodes for a balanced and sustainable tourism development.

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APPENDICIES

APPENDIX A

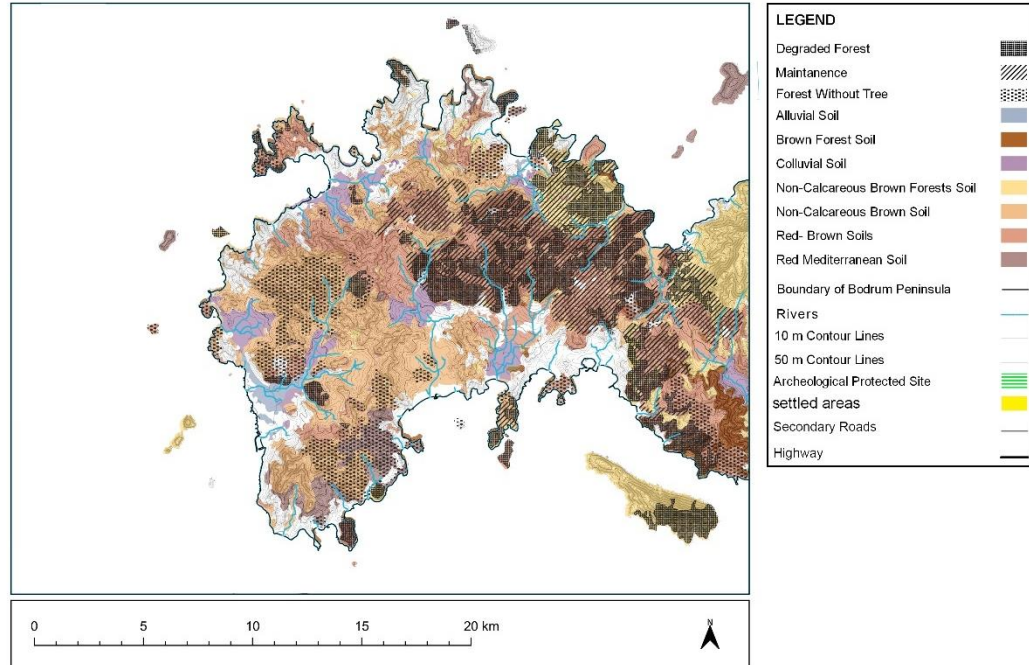


Figure 36: Geography of Bodrum Peninsula

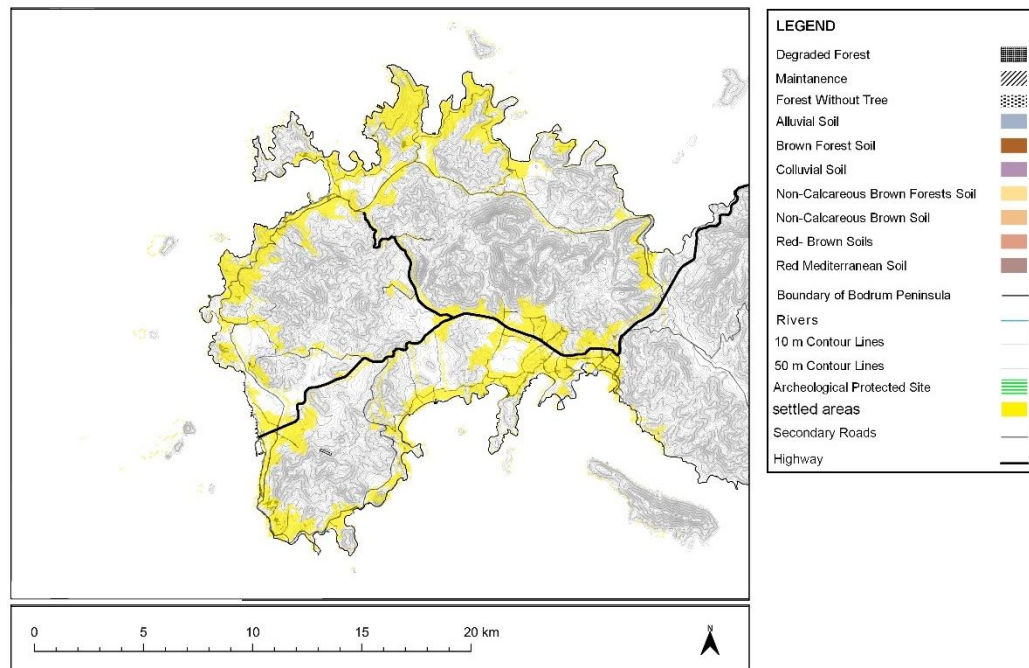


Figure 37: Settlement structure of Bodrum peninsula

APPENDIX B



Figure 38: Views from windmills to Peksimet village (a) and Gümüşlük (b)



Figure 39: Current conditions of Peksimet Church



Figure 40: Current conditions of windmills (Peksimet neighbourhood)



Figure 41: Current conditions of cisterns (Peksimet neighbourhood)



Figure 42: Current conditions of cemetery and single grave from Ottoman period (Peksimet neighbourhood)



Figure 43: Current conditions of fountains (Peksimet neighbourhood)

APPENDIX C

Table 6: Cultural inventory list and its legend based on *Muğla Cultural Inventory: Bodrum Yarımadası Arkeoloji ve Sanat Tarihi Kalıntıları*

single or group remains	
agricultural terrace	
industrial area	
quarry/ marble quarry	
building remnant/ wall remnant/ individual remnant/ Ruin	
building	
road remnant	
windmill	
cistern/ water well/ water pool	
fountain	
caves	
rock cavity	
Graand/ graand group/ cemetery	
Settlement	
urban area	
Farmhouse / small scale settlement	

SITE- sf:788	Gümüşlük, Koyunbaba			160?					Sarcophagus, workshop and wall remains
MONUMENT	Gümüşlük, Koyunbaba			1797				Roman	rock tomb
MONUMENT	Gümüşlük, Koyunbaba			77				Ottaman Period	housing

