



Evidence for THE Impact Rankings Questionnaire

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Excavation House

Excavation and research works have been supported by CIU, the Tatlisu Municipality, and the Scientific and Technological Research Council of Turkey (TUBİTAK).

The exhibition site is located in the excavation house within the framework of the Tatlisu-Çiftlikdüzü (Akanthou-Arkosykos) Rescue Excavation and Research Project. The exhibition, which remains open during the excavation and research efforts, displays 62 findings acquired from the rescue excavations of Tatlisu-Çiftlikdüzü (Akanthou-Arkosykos). Among these findings are a human chin, horns, hooks made of bone and other fish hooks, natural dyes, stone-shaped axes, incisors, pendants, obsidian artifacts, artifacts shaped from picrolite, and various artifacts such as processed sea shells are being exhibited. The exhibition, which can be visited free of charge, is open to visitors of all ages, and information on the displayed artifacts is given to the visitors verbally and this information is supported by posters found in the exhibition room. In addition to visitors, scientists from foreign countries also come to visit these excavations. Photos from the exhibition can be seen in the photos below.















Excavation Site

The Tatlisu-Çiftlikdüzü (Akanthou-Arkosykos) is considered to be one of the oldest and first settlements in Northern Cyprus. An invaluable amount of information has been discovered pertaining to Anatolian-Cyprus relations and especially about the Obsidian trade network originating from Central Anatolia, which eventually dispersed from Anatolia into the Mediterranean. The Tatlisu-Çiftlikdüzü (Akanthou-Arkosykos) excavation is the first Turkish Cypriot excavation that has been scientifically initiated in Cyprus.

The Excavation Site is an open-air museum, open to our visitors every year during the excavations. One of our missions is to raise awareness about the science of excavations by talking one-on-one with archaeologists and other experts, flint, archaeobotanists, and archaeozoologists while watching how the work is actively done.

The excavation area, which was gradually taken under protection in 2005, 2009, and 2019, has been declared as a 'cultural, archaeological, and natural value' site within the reports written based on the scientific evidence obtained from this project. The Tatlısu-Çiftlikdüzü (Akanthou-Arkosykos) excavation covers an area of 500 decares, which is declared the largest protected area of the TRNC. In this region lies the history of Cyprus, covering the chronological history from 100,000 BC to the 19th century. The overall goal is to establish a closed archaeological and underwater museum.





