



The Archaeology of Anatolia

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CHAPTER EIGHTEEN

SAMPLING THE IONIAN LANDSCAPES: AN OVERVIEW OF THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEYS IN THE KLAZOMENEAN AND TEIAN CHORAI

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Introduction

Initiated in 2006 and located in the Urla-Çeşme peninsula (İzmir), the Klazomenai Survey Project (KLASP) combines intensive and extensive pedestrian survey, remote sensing (aerial and satellite imagery), and geo-archaeological research to provide a diachronic understanding of settlement patterns in a rural setting. The project was originally conceived to examine the polis formation process of Teos and Klazomenai, part of the Ionian *dodecapolis* (Fig. 18-1), between the Early Iron Age and the Roman periods. Given that the archaeology of the area had been mainly focused on the excavation of urban centres and monumental structures, KLASP intended to specifically target the rural landscapes around the main centres (Fig. 18-2), to understand the socioeconomic and political organization of the Archaic, Classical, and Hellenistic *chorai* (territory).

KLASP has since expanded its approach and methodology to provide a more holistic understanding of the cultural landscapes by integrating the individual sites into their wider context, in terms of land use, settlement systems, and sociocultural networks. In a broader sense, the project also aims at better integrating ancient Ionia into the vibrant research revolving around the Aegean basin, suggesting that its role in the cultural and political dynamics of the Aegean Sea, both in prehistory and in the