



## **Archeogeophysical Studies in Nitovikla Settlement, Karpaz/ Karpasia Peninsula, Cyprus**

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The island of Cyprus, which played a significant role in connecting different cultures in the Eastern Mediterranean; moreover it has always played a significant role in the Mediterranean due to its strategical and geographical location (as located between Egypt, Palestine, Syria, Anatolia and the Aegean) became the cradle of an authentic and peculiar culture both in prehistoric and historic times. In particular, the Karpaz/ Karpasia Peninsula, located on the northeasternmost corner of the island, still retains valuable traces of this indigenous culture. One of the reasons of this peculiarity lies on the fact that the peninsula perched on the Eastern Mediterranean trade routes and boasted abundant copper deposits.

The structure of the fortress had probably fallen into ruins and lost its functionality in the Cyprus Late Bronze Age IIB.

According to the 2D and 3D georadar cross sections and Self Potential (SP) with cubic model obtained from georadar measurements to define the locations and directions of fortress sections and the foundation of the castle walls georadar measurements have been made on 8 areas in Nitovikla Region based on the purpose of archeogeophysics. Linear geometrically distributed anomalies were also identified as they consistently extend over 6 metres deep (at least in some areas) these seem to be related to each other however possessing an individual architectural coherence. Anomalies and Self Potential anomaly distribution map are identified after examining the 3D diagrams (top view) and post processual data analysis as well as interpretation of GPR measurements were also included in the newly drawn layout plan. Fortress locations and foundations of caste walls have mapped by interpretation of 2D and 3D images. these have also revealed linear anomalies have surround the research site.

**Key Words:** Cyprus, Karpaz/ Karpasia, Nitovikla, Archaeology, Archeogeophysic, GPR, SP