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# PISIDIA HERITAGE TRAIL

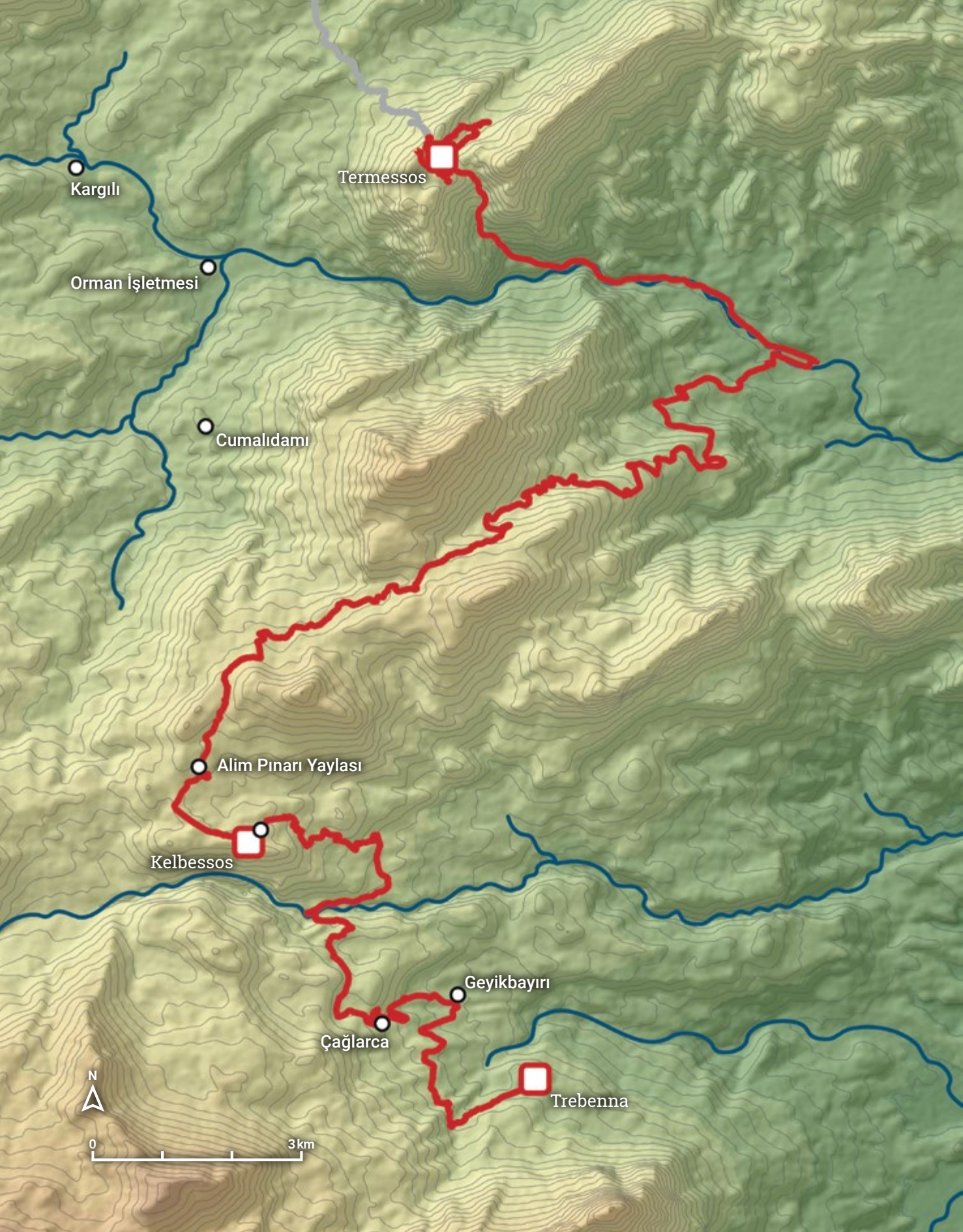
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## ROUTE DESCRIPTIONS

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ÜMİT İŞİN





Kargılı

Orman İşletmesi

Cumalıdamı

Alim Pınarı Yaylası

Kelbessos

Çağlarca

Geyikbayırı

Trebenna

Termessos



0 3km

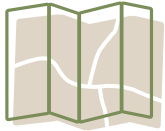
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# Route 1

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## Trebenna – Termessos

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Total length	<b>39 kilometres (39.054 metres)</b>
Average walking time	<b>20 hours / @ 2 km / hr</b>
Initial altitude	<b>700 metres</b>
Final altitude	<b>1.000 metres</b>
Starting point	<b>Trebenna Agora</b>
Finishing point	<b>Termessos Parking lot</b>

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The Geyikbayırı minibus departing from Antalya will get you as far as that village. If you'd like to extend your stay or come to Geyikbayırı a day early and spend the night in a place frequented by rock climbers, there are a few places with accommodation before you reach the village. Starting from Geyikbayırı, a track of about 3 km following the Lycian Way will bring you to Trebenna. If you'd rather not go that way, there are also minibuses departing from Geyikbayırı that go to Çağlarca, or you could try hitching a ride to that village. From Çağlarca's main road, it's a 2.5 km walk to Trebenna.

The first thing you encounter at Trebenna is the ancient city's agora. Continuing from there in the direction of the acropolis you'll come upon a church with some of its frescoes intact, a well-preserved city gate and rock tombs. Once you reach the acropolis, you'll be greeted by a magnificent rock altar and equally magnificent view of Antalya. The ascent to the acropolis will take fifteen or twenty minutes, and you'll have to retrace your steps to get back down. If you follow

the stabilised road towards Çağlarca, you'll see some rock tombs and funerary monuments in an open area on your right.



Trebenna ancient site



A view from Kelbessos ancient site

Having made your tour of Trebenna, head west along the forest road for about a kilometre, keeping the necropolis to your north. When you come upon a path veering off to the north, follow that for about 700 metres and you'll reach an asphalt road that leads to Çağlarca. Follow this for about 2.5 kilometres through Çağlarca and you'll come to the Antalya-Feslikan highland pathway. Next, turn right onto a forest road heading east. Follow it for about 1.5 kilometres and you'll come first upon an ancient tower structure and then a field on your right. At this point leave the forest road and head north, following a path that splits off to the left. About 600 metres on, you'll reach a creek bed. Descend and cross it, and climb a tractor road on the other side for two kilometres as far as Antalya-Saklıkent road. Follow the pathway that will cut through the main road twice for

2 kilometres until Ağırtaş, where you'll see some ancient and Ottoman-period tombs. From there, turn left into the forest and a climb of about 300 metres heading south will bring you to the ancient site of Kelbessos. Leaving the main path and following the little path leading to Kelbessos, you'll come first upon some sarcophagi and then a sacred precinct to your south before you arrive at what would once have been the city's entrance. Following the path through this 'gate' (which itself no longer exists), you'll come upon some structures which most likely were checkpoints for traffic entering and leaving the city. The most impressive ruin here today is that of a *heroon* (a shrine dedicated to an ancient hero). Turning back and heading downwards will bring you to all the rest of Kelbessos's remaining structures. Unfortunately this site has been exposed to extensive looting.

Having visited Kelbessos, head back to Ağırtaş, and following the modern Antalya-Saklıkent road downwards and north for about 1,100 metres you'll come upon a forest road heading right to Alim Pınarı, which is about 800 metres further on. From Alim Pınarı, follow a path leading northeast for about 2 kilometres and you'll reach Kozdağı Yaylası. From here, follow a forest road heading northeast for about 12 kilometres to a creek, which can be crossed via a bridge. On the other side of the creek is a trout farm. There are places to get water and to camp along this route. You can also buy food supplies and pitch camp at the trout farm. Leaving the trout farm behind and keeping the creek to your south, which is to say on your right-hand side, follow a forest road to Termessos for about 3 kilometres until you reach a rather steep and rough pathway leading upwards that you follow to Termessos about 4 kilo-



Ancient road in Termessos

metres away. On your way to Termessos you'll be traversing the ancient road now and again.

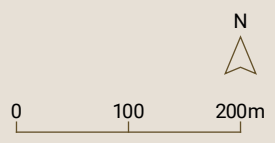
On the route leading from the trout farm to Termessos there are also spots suitable for camping. Leave at least three hours for your visit, keeping in mind that you can't camp overnight

in Termessos and the site's gates close at 19:00. Another issue is water: if you enter Termessos through the *gymnasium*, there aren't any sources of it in the area at all, so be sure to have an adequate supply with you.



- 1 Gymnasium
- 2 City Walls
- 3 Southwest Necropolis
- 4 Hadrian - Artemis Temple
- 5 Collonaded Street
- 6 Theatre
- 7 Agora
- 8 Bouleuterion
- 9 Artemis and Zeus Solymeus Temples
- 10 Corinth Temple
- 11 Armasta and Mamastis Tombs
- 12 Alcetas Tomb

P Car Park  
 - - - Site Visiting Route



## Inside Termessos: Visiting the Archaeological Site

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By following the ancient road, you will arrive in Termessos through the ancient *gymnasium*. This is a complex of baths and *palaestra*. Once you leave the complex, take the path on the right descending to the parking lot. From the path, you can see the magnificent walls of Termessos, as well as the Hellenistic city gate.

The so-called southeast cemetery or military cemetery, with its monumental tombs and sarcophagi, is located just behind the parking lot. After visiting the cemetery, come back to the parking lot to visit the Hadrian-Artemis Temple on the right, and take the pathway leading up to the city centre. You will see countless rock tombs and sarcophagi along the path, which will bring you to a terrace wall with a breathtaking view.

At this point, you can reach the theatre and agora by following the colonnaded street right behind you. Next to the theatre, you will see the best-preserved building from the Hellenistic period: the council house. Next to that, you can see the Temple of Artemis, and a little further on is the Temple of Zeus Solymeus, which has a wonderful view of the valley. Returning to the agora, you can reach the cisterns from the pathway that continues to the left, and then the Corinthian Temple by continuing left again. From here, you can go to the north necropolis and follow the path to the fire watchtower. Along the path are magnificent sarcophagi and monumental graves. Coming back from the fire watchtower, when you reach the Corinthian Temple follow the Alketas Tomb sign on your left. After visiting the tomb, you can continue along the Pisidia Heritage Trail.





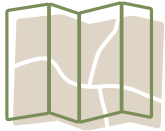
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## Route 2

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# Termessos – Ariassos

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Total length  
Average walking time  
Initial altitude  
Final altitude  
Starting point  
Ending point

**36,5 kilometres (36.486 metres)**  
**18 hours / @ 2 km / hr**  
**900 metres**  
**800 metres**  
**Termessos parking lot**  
**Ariassos Arch**

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Termessos rock-cut tomb

If you want to start the Pisidia Heritage Trail at Termessos, you need to catch a Korkuteli mini-bus from Antalya and get off at the Termessos turnout. From there you can take a taxi, hitch a ride or walk the nine kilometres to the ancient site. We begin our description of the Termessos-Ariassos route from the Termessos parking lot. After seeing the military necropolis and then the hillside with the rock tombs, continue on to the agora, bouleuterion, Artemis and Zeus Solymeos temples, and finally the Alcetas tomb. Alternatively, after the Corinthian-order temple, you could follow a path leading south as far as the southern necropolis and continue on to the Alcetas tomb from there. In either case, shortly after that monument you'll come upon a very poor, undergrowth-obstructed path that's difficult to follow. Proceed along it for about 300 metres and you'll come to a gate decorated with carvings into the rock face and sarcophagi on Termessos's western side.

Beyond this gate, another difficult path awaits you; although this one's clear of undergrowth, it's

quite steep. First follow the road to Termessos for about 400 metres and you'll come upon an ancient and extraordinarily beautiful road. Retrace your steps for about 120 metres and you'll see a path leading downwards and to the south. Follow it for about 1.2 kilometres and you'll reach a forest road. This place is called Elmalı Beli (Elmalı Pass). From here, follow the old Antalya-Korkuteli road heading north for about 1.5 kilometres as far as a somewhat indistinct path heading south. Follow this path for about 700 metres through the forest and you'll come upon an old and rather disused forest road. Proceed to the right from

here, and in about 3 kilometres you'll reach the new Antalya-Korkuteli highway. On the opposite side of the junction is a place where you can have a meal and get some rest. From here, you can follow the Bayatbademleri road. If you do, you'll need to stay on it for about eight kilometres (you might also try hitching a ride); otherwise, stay on the Bayatbademleri-Akkoç road for about 3.5 kilometres before turning onto a path that first heads off to the right (which is to say south), and then north. The first kilometre or so of the path is quite steep, and in some places follows the course of a gully. When you reach the very top



Erikli highland



### Erikli – Azmana pass

of the path you'll come upon an old shepherd's hut. From here, head north and down through the forest, and about 600 metres on you'll come upon another dry gully. Cross it, then start heading upwards. At this point you should see the retaining walls of the old path. After walking uphill for about 500 metres, there's a streambed that you'll need to follow down for about a kilometre until you reach a path heading right, which is to say up. Follow the path for about a kilometre and you'll reach the Erikli highland.

Alternatively, follow the tractor road here for about three kilometres and you'll reach the Azmana highland. Either one is an excellent place to pitch camp. About 850 metres beyond Erikli you'll come upon a house on your right. Pass it and there is a shortcut path leading up that will take you directly to Azmana in the midst of some magnificent scenery and views. However a roughly fifty-metre-long section of the path trav-

erses the edge of a very precipitous cliff, which makes this route absolutely inadvisable for anyone with vertigo. Moreover, as the rocky path can get very slippery in wet weather, the utmost care needs to be taken whether you're afraid of heights or not. An alternative is to follow a dirt road from Erikli to Azmana, and from there proceed to Akkoç.

The forest road connecting Azmana and Akkoç is about six kilometres long and offers wonderful views. Along the way you may encounter some highland *yörüks* and hitch a ride with them. Akkoç is certainly worth seeing.

From Akkoç you'll head north again in the direction of Ariassos along a route that coincides now and again with the ancient Termessos-Ariassos road. Immediately as you leave the village you'll see the ancient road on your left. Follow it for about 300 metres and you'll reach the main Akkoç-Dağbeli road. About 500 metres down the



Ariassos ancient road

road you'll come upon a path to the right that will take you to the ancient road (it is indicated by a Pisidia Heritage Trail sign). The path coincides with the ancient road here and there; follow it for 1.1 kilometres and you'll reach Ariassos. After visiting the site, leave through the triple-arched gate and head back down to the Akkoç-Dağbeli

road. Follow the main road to the right for about a kilometre and you'll reach the Antalya-Burdur highway. If you would rather continue on to Sia via Panometeichos instead, turn off the ancient road about 300 metres before you reach the highway onto a tractor road that heads left, which is to say south.



## Inside Ariassos: Visiting the Archaeological Site

The Pisidia Heritage Trail will bring you to Ariassos following the ancient route from Akkoç village, and not from the asphalt road leading to the ancient city. The ancient road climbs to the upper part of the city, where you can see the monumental tombs and sarcophagi. If you climb further to the left, you will arrive at the section where the theatre and the

public buildings are located. If you return here after seeing the theatre and follow the descending path, you will pass by the baths, monumental tombs and other city structures, then finally make your way to the best-preserved monument of the site: the triumphal arch. From here, you can descend to the main road and continue on the trail.

# Ariassos 3D Reconstruction Viewpoints

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Within Ariassos ancient site 3D reconstructions are available for the arch, bath complex and monumental graves.

To reach to these viewpoints, you can follow the directions provided in the Pisidia Heritage Trail mobile app. The photographs in this section can also give you an idea of where to locate yourself within the site.



Arch



Bath complex



Monumental graves



Karaoğ

Sia

NATO Gas Station

Ancient Road

Döşemeboğazi

Ilıca

Kovanlık

Karataş

N

0 3 km

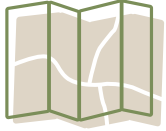
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## Route 3A

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### Döşemeboğazı – Sia

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Total length	<b>20,5 kilometres (20.475 metres)</b>
Average walking time	<b>7 hours, 15 minutes / @ 2 km / hr</b>
Initial altitude	<b>300 metres</b>
Final altitude	<b>800 metres</b>
Starting point	<b>Antalya-Ankara road – Kovanlık village exit</b>
Finishing point	<b>Agora of Sia Ancient City</b>

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If you decide to make the Döşemeboğazı-Sia route the starting point of your exploration of the Pisidia Heritage Trail, you first need to get to the village of Kovanlık, which can be reached on minibuses that leave from Antalya. Start from in front of the village's coffeehouse. Follow the main road out of Kovanlık in an east-southeast direction towards Ilıcaköy-Camili for about a kilometre-and-a-half and you reach a bridge over an irrigation ditch that is filled with water when in use but dry at other times. Don't cross over the bridge; instead, leave the main road and follow the ditch (keeping it on your right) for about 2,700 metres until you come upon an old weir. Continuing right along the weir you'll come to an open space. About 400 metres or so after the weir is a little stream which flows in winter and spring, and which you'll have to ford. As soon as you do, head right (east) for about 450 metres, and you'll come upon a large building at the beginning (or end if you're coming from the other direction) of Döşemeboğazı. Immediately to the left of this structure (whose purpose is not entirely clear), you'll find the ancient paved road that gives its

name to the mountain pass and trail.

After following this marvel of ancient engineering for about four kilometres you'll cross this part of the trail's highest point (600 metres above sea level) and reach a level area containing ancient buildings, cisterns, churches, sarcophagi and suchlike that extend as far as the saddle. After passing through these you reach a point where the ancient road levels out but traces of it become increasingly difficult to discern. While walking along the straight pathway crossing this level area, you will encounter a fence that has been placed there recently, and you will need to leave the path to get around it.

There are plenty of opportunities to make camp around here. If you head left (northwest), you'll reach what's known locally as the NATO benzinliği at the end of an asphalt road. There's no public transportation here, however. Please also note that even though benzinlik means 'gas station', this place is not open for public and there are no sales of any sort.

Follow the path through here for about a kilometre and you'll reach a dirt road that leads to



houses where goat-herding yörük families still live. Continue north along this road, and after about 500 metres you'll come to a place that's suitable for camping. There's also a well here. About 350 metres further on is the home of Durmuş Dağdeviren, a shepherd who is still living here as of this writing.

The house is protected by dogs, so having a stout stick or staff of some sort with you is a good idea. If anyone is home, it would also be a good idea to take the precaution of introducing yourself to them. If not, then, try not to get too close to either the house or the goats; instead, pass around to the north, keeping the house on your right. There's a dry stream bed here that you

need to follow as you head north. A bit further on you'll have to descend into the stream bed on your right and continue following it that way. The stream bed is quite stony, narrow and thick with brush, and occasionally it doesn't give one the impression of being a 'path' at all. Persist for about 1,800 metres and you'll be rewarded as you arrive at an old cultivated field. At this point you could cut across the field, but on the far side is a gated fence and a rickety old wooden ladder that you'd have to negotiate somehow. Another option is to go around the field taking the dirt road on its right (east). That'll add another 300 metres to the distance to the gate, but at least you'll avoid the ladder.



Döşemeboğazı – Via Sebaste general view



Walking on Via Sebaste

Leading off from the gate is a forest road that you should follow for about 180 metres before it turns left (north). Follow this road north for about 1,600 metres until you see a house and field on your right. There's water here. Press on for another 250 metres and you'll reach a fairly wide stabilised road. Heading to the right (east), follow it for 350 metres. At this point you'll see another road leading off to the left (north) and upward. There's a dry stream bed running along its left side. Follow this road for about 700 metres to a spot that's an excellent place to set up camp. If you continue along the same road for another 800 metres, you'll come upon a house. Set the house on your right and continue walking. Just west of the fields on your right you'll see a footpath that is thick with brush and has bits of the ancient road visible here and there along its left side. Follow the path for about 900 metres and you'll reach another forest road. Take the left fork and continue for 650 metres until you come

upon another footpath. Turn onto this footpath (which rises steadily and not too steeply), and after about 650 metres you'll reach the site of the ancient city of Sia.

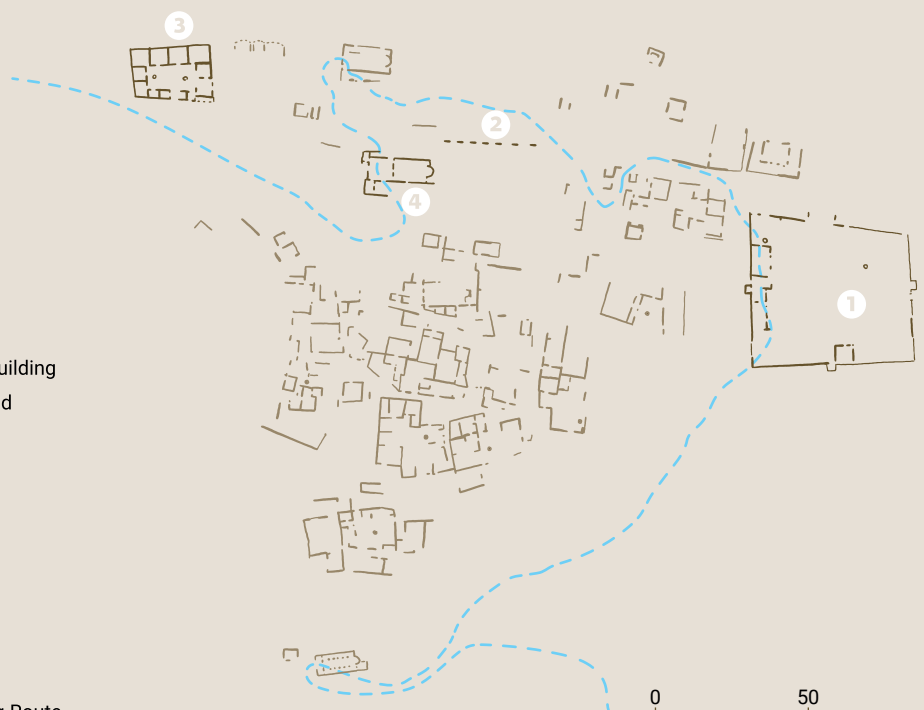


A view from the Döşemeboğazı– Sia route



Upper Site

Lower Site



- 1 Enclosed building
- 2 Ancient road
- 3 Mansio
- 4 Church
- 5 Baths
- 6 Cisterns
- 7 Heron
- 8 Milestone
- 9 Church

--- Site Visiting Route



## Inside Via Sebaste: Visiting the Ancient Site

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When you leave Kovanlık village and arrive at the lowest section of the paved ancient road, you will see various structures dated to the late antique period. From this point, follow the ancient road that diverges to the north. A little further on, on your right, you will encounter the so-called *mansio* building, which is almost intact up to its roof. Following Via Sebaste, you will start ascending to the upper section of the site, where many sarcophagi and other remains will be visible. When you reach the pass you will find ancient cisterns that are still in use, and the remains of a *heroon* or a temple. In close proximity to these, on the right side of the road, you can see the remains of an ancient wall with a milestone which looks like a column. This section is also filled with various sarcophagi. As you continue on the road you will reach a plain, and from here you can follow the path.



A cistern on the Via Sebaste

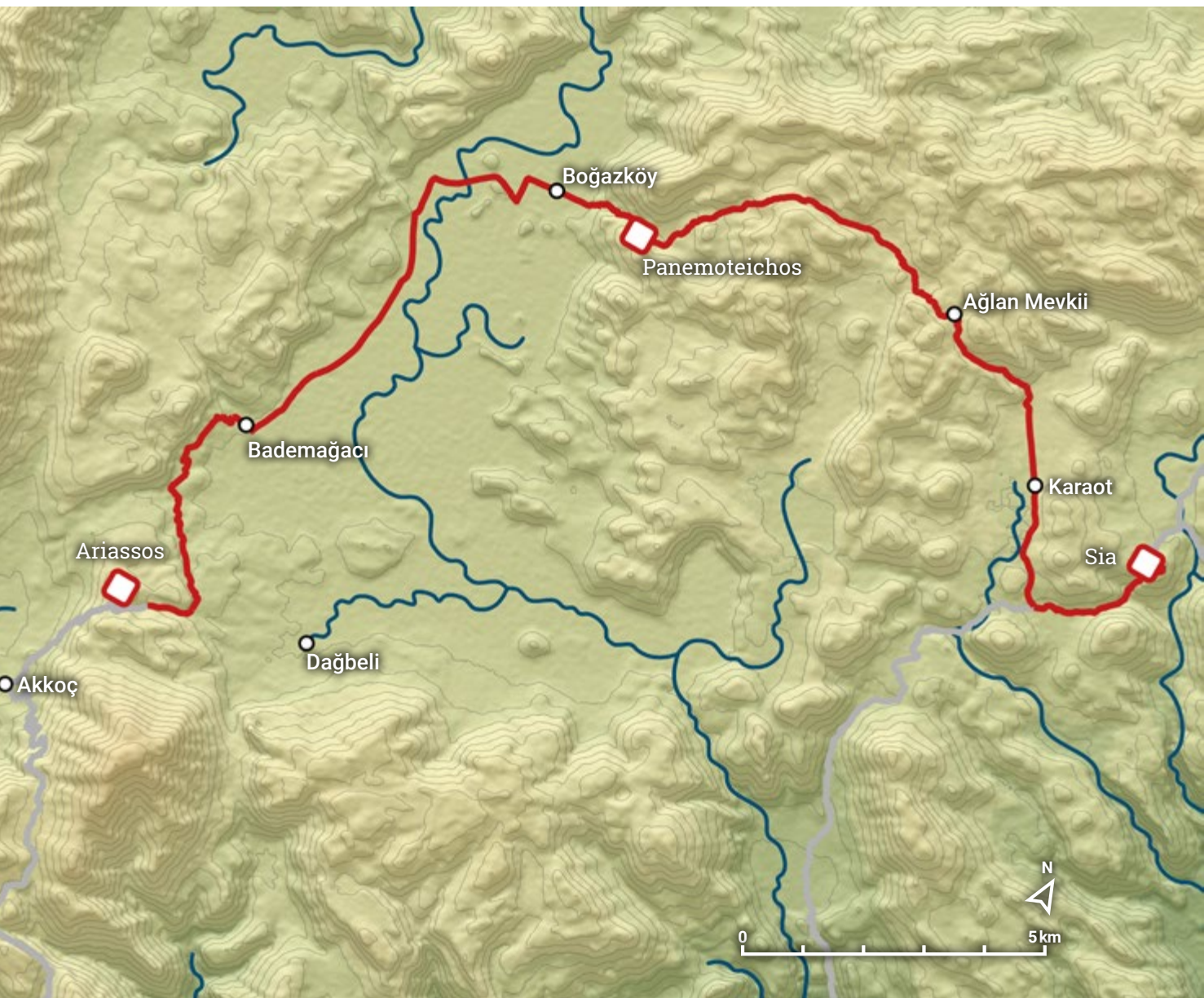
## Döşemeboğazı 3D Reconstruction Viewpoint

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Mansio building

Along Via Sebaste ancient road, a 3D reconstruction is available for the *mansio*. To reach to the viewpoint, you can follow the directions provided in the Pisidia Heritage Trail mobile app. The photograph in this section can also give you an idea of where to locate yourself within the site.



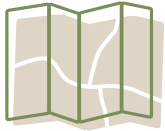
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## Route 3B

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# Ariassos – Panemoteichos – Sia

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Total length	<b>27 kilometres (27.244 metres)</b>
Average walking time	<b>13 hours 30 mins / @ 2 km / hr</b>
Initial altitude	<b>1135 metres</b>
Final altitude	<b>800 metres</b>
Starting point	<b>Ariassos Arch</b>
Finishing point	<b>Sia Agora</b>

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Pass through the Ariassos Arch to descend to the Akkoç–Dağbeli road. Then, turn right onto the main road and continue for 700 metres; 300 metres before reaching the Ankara-Antalya motorway turn left onto a tractor trail headed north. Follow the tractor trail and various paths across the fields for 2.5 km until you reach the road leading to the fields of Bademağacı. Continue on this road for 400 metres and then take the forest road on your left, which heads westwards. After walking 2.5 km, this forest road will bring you to Bademağacı town centre. From here, continue north along the field road, leaving the town on your right. Approximately 5.5km after the town centre, the field roads will bring you to the Antalya-Burdur motorway. Cross the motorway and continue for 1km to reach Boğazköy town centre. From the centre of Boğazköy, head east. After passing the last houses, choose the pathway to the left of the fountain and watering trough. It runs through the ruins of ancient Panemoteichos. About 1 km later, you will see an ancient cistern on your right. The cistern, lying about 200 metres to the south, is worth a visit.

There is nothing much left standing from the ancient city, but its cistern really is remarkable. After leaving the modern cistern and continuing on the pathway for 300 metres, you connect to another pathway on the left which heads north. It leads to a small highland plateau in roughly 1.5 km. Leaving the highland houses on your left, follow this path, continuing north towards a forest. After 1km, you will reach a forest road. If you follow it for 1.5 km you'll arrive at the houses on the Ađlan plateau. From there, continue for about 3.5 km in an east-southeast direction to reach a vast plain. There, take the gravel road to the right to reach Karaot village after 1.3 km. From Karaot village, continue along the dirt road, which first heads north, then east. After 2.5 km, you'll take a much smaller, rarely used forest road heading east, following it for 1km to reach the ancient city of Sia.





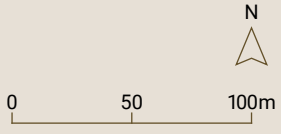
Views from the route





- 1 Agora
- 2 Grave monument
- 3 Church and Heroon
- 4 House
- 5 Bouleuterion
- 6 City gate and temple

--- Site Visiting Route



## Inside Sia: Visiting the Archaeological Site

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You arrive at the ancient site of Sia through its Roman agora. Similar to many other ancient settlements in Anatolia, many monumental graves and sarcophagi are scattered around the agora.

Behind the Taştandam ('house with a stone roof') monument is the church, which was built with a basilical plan. Coming back to the agora, you will see public monuments, including the aforementioned one with the inscription that includes the name of the city, as well as other small temples and statue bases. Behind the temples there is an ascending street – some sections of which are still visible today – which will bring you to the houses and other public buildings. If you keep on climbing, you will see a house with pre-

served window frames, and further up a council house with well-preserved rows of seats. Continuing from this monument, you will find yourself at the final plateau of the site. Here you will see a temple, city walls and well-preserved city gate. To get back onto the path you'll have to return to the agora. During your visit you will see many cisterns, none of which is covered, so be extra careful and watch your step.

# Sia 3D Reconstruction Viewpoints

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Agora

Within Sia ancient site, 3D reconstructions are available for the agora, city gate, church and heroon. To reach to these viewpoints, you can follow the directions provided in the Pisidia Heritage Trail mobile app. The photographs in this section can also give you an idea of where to locate yourself within the site.



City gate



Church and heroon



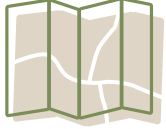
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## Route 4A

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### Sia – Melli

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Total length	<b>20 kilometres (19.783 metres)</b>
Ortalama yürüme zamanı	<b>10 hours / @ 2 km / hr</b>
Initial altitude	<b>800 metres</b>
Final altitude	<b>700 metres</b>
Starting point	<b>Sia Agora</b>
Finishing point	<b>Melli Ancient Site Entrance</b>

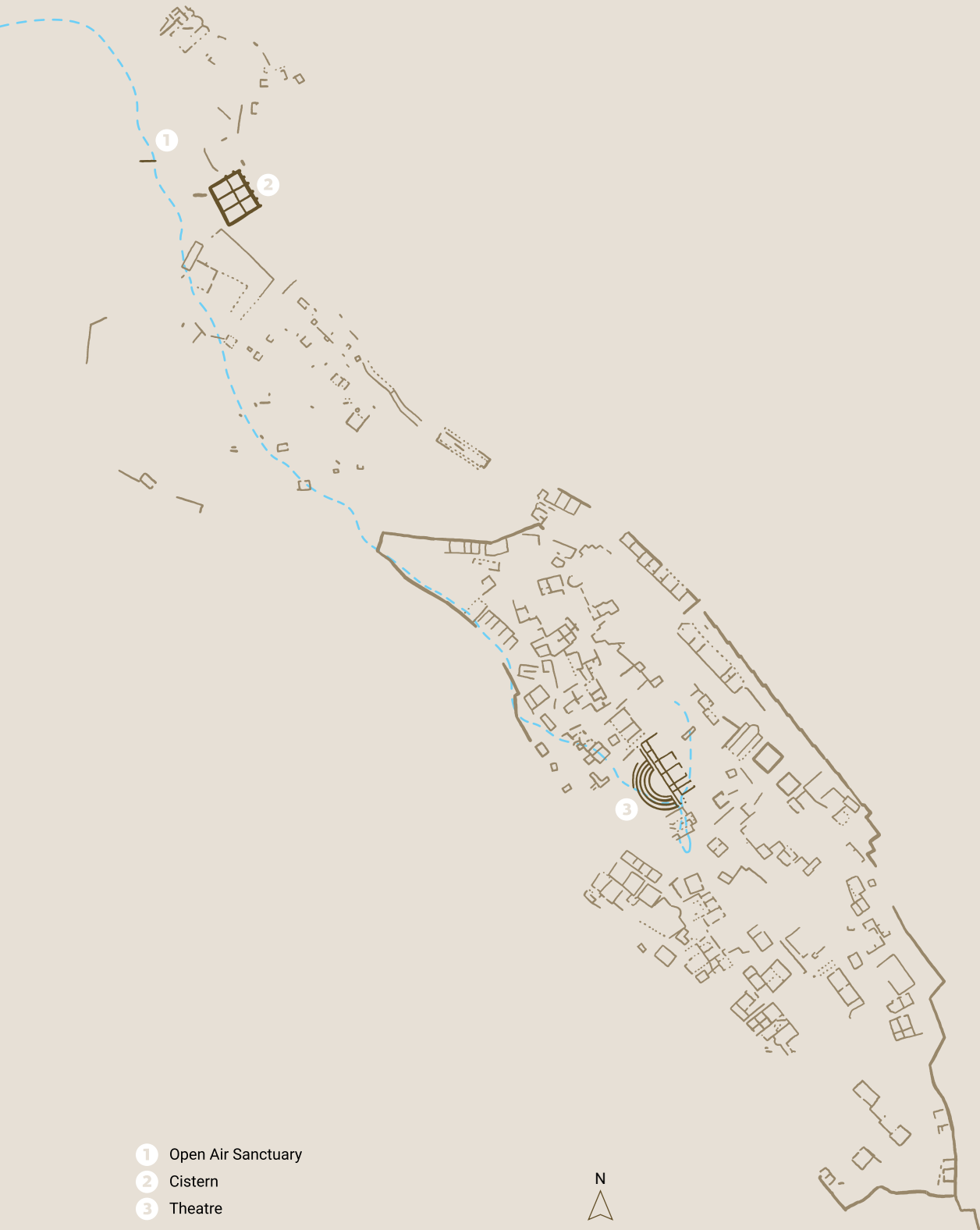
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From Sia, backtrack along the same forest road from Karaot village. You'll continue northwards for about 5 km, and then eastwards. This forest road is approximately 21 km long and goes all the way to Melli, presenting along the way great places to set up camp among fir forests –which are quite rare in the region – or among the cedar

and juniper trees unique to the Taurus mountains. Continue eastwards through Melli – or the town of Kocaaliler, as it is known today – and you will reach ancient Melli in about 2 km. Keep in mind that inside Melli, the signs that direct you towards the ancient site bear the name Milyas or Milyos.



Sia-Melli forest road



- 1 Open Air Sanctuary
- 2 Cistern
- 3 Theatre

--- Site Visiting Route



## Inside Melli: Visiting the Archaeological Site

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It is possible to reach the ancient city centre by following the clear path within the site. The path starts at the entrance of the site, where there is also a small kiosk for the museum security personnel. The path will bring you first to the open-air sanctuary. When you continue from here, following the western city walls, you will arrive at the theatre and the public buildings located just below it. Unfortunately, there is no clear path from here that goes to the lower part of the town. You return to the same path to exit the site.



Wild horses in the vicinity of Melli

## Melli 3D Reconstruction Viewpoints

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Within Melli ancient site, 3D reconstructions are available for the Apollo open-air sanctuary and theatre. To reach to these viewpoints, you can follow the directions provided in the Pisidia Heritage

Trail mobile app. The photographs in this section can also give you an idea where to locate yourself within the site.



Apollo open-air sanctuary



Theatre



Gökalan

Melli

Kocaaliler

Sulugür

Demirli

Kavacak

Kızılseki

Sand Quarry

Gökseki

Kocain

Ahırtaş

Killik

Camili

Ekşili

Karaveliler

Ilica

Dereli

Sia

Karaot

N

0 5 km



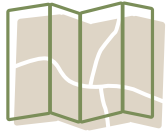
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## Route 4B

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### Sia – Kocain – Melli

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Total length

Sia-Kocain: **22 kilometres (21.850 metres)**

Average walking time

Kocain-Melli: **21 kilometres (20.790 metres)**

Sia-Kocain: **11 hours / @ 2 km / hr**

Kocain-Melli: **10 hours / @ 2 km / hr**

Initial altitude

**800 metres**

Final altitude

**730 metres**

Starting point

**Sia Agora**

Finishing point

**Melli Ancient Site Entrance**

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There is also a second route – one consisting of narrow trails – that extends from Sia to Melli via Kocain. On the way back from ancient Sia to the Karaot road, about 300 metres from the agora take a forest road heading north. After about 800 metres, you'll connect to a wider forest road. From there, take the road heading east. You'll pass through fields before arriving at a small neighbourhood. The wooden house and storehouse there are worth a visit. You're in a valley which extends southwards; take the path on the east side of the valley, being sure to stay within the narrowing valley. After roughly 6km, you'll come across Karaveliler village. The village road that extends from Karaveliler to the north will bring you to Ahırtaş neighbourhood in 6 km. From here you can follow the signs indicating Kocain and arrive to the Kocain cave in about 4 km. After visiting the cave, if you backtrack 400 metres, you'll see a path that continues east where the road curves. Continuing 2 km without leaving the path you'll reach the sand quarry just

above Gökseki village. From here, follow the road that runs northwards from Gökseki village, which will first bring you to Melli (Kocaililer) in 17 km and then in 3.5 km you will be at the entrance of the ancient site.



Kocain Cave



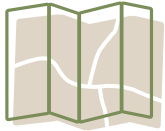
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## Route 5

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### Melli – Pednelissos

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Total length	<b>47 kilometres (47.090 metres)</b>
Average walking time	<b>23,5 hours / @ 2 km / hr</b>
Initial altitude	<b>600 metres</b>
Final altitude	<b>560 metres</b>
Starting point	<b>Melli Ancient Site Entrance</b>
Finishing point	<b>Kozan Pednelissos Restaurant</b>

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After visiting the ancient city of Melli, proceed for approximately 100 metres towards Kocaaliler from the little kiosk of the museum security personnel at the entrance of the city. Next, take the left, southbound footpath/tractor road. After following this path downwards for 1.5 km, you will reach a stream bed. After you cross the creek, follow another, smoother path for approximately 700 metres – this time climbing towards Kavacık – and you will reach Kavacık Mosque. From here, follow the eastbound road for 350 metres then turn left, southeast, onto the deviating road. After following this road leading to the residential district for 850 metres, you will enter a very distinct path to the left through the neighbourhood. Although this path is broken in places, it will always take you down south-south-eastwards. After about 2 km, it will merge with a forest road. When you follow this forest road for 2 km you will reach Sariotlu neighbourhood, where there are four or five houses. Here again, continue to follow the path between the houses in a south-southeastwardly direction.

About 1 km from the Sariotlu neighbourhood,



Pednelissos sunset



The trail along the Aksu river

you'll cross a stream bed, and this time turn east and go upwards. Following this path through the forest for about 800 metres, you will arrive at a large field. About 1 km after you pass through the field heading south you'll reach a tractor road. You will also see here the HES (Hydroelectric Power Plant) collection pool and pond on the Aksu River. Follow the tractor road for 4 km – it will sometimes be a path and other times consist of small roads leading to the fields. You can reach the Antalya–Isparta highway by crossing the suspension bridge built by the restaurant

here. After following the main road for 1.8 km northwards in the direction of Isparta, turn east and the road will take you to Taşdibi Village. You'll reach Taşdibi neighbourhood in 3 km, then after leaving the village continue east-southeastwards. Continue mostly down this forest road – which is occasionally cross-cut by paths – for 10 km, first south, then southeast, and you'll arrive at Araplı Village. When you reach the village, you'll follow a wide forest road northwards for 6 km. Here, just after crossing a bridge, you'll enter a smaller forest road that splits off to the east.



After 4km you'll see two waterfalls on your right. Continue for another 2 km after the waterfalls, then turn off this eastbound road for a smaller one heading south. In another 1.5 km you'll reach one of Kozan's abandoned neighbourhoods, comprising two or three stone houses on your right. Two kilometres after that you'll reach first another small neighbourhood, and then the asphalt road leading to Kozan. You'll eventually reach Kozan Pednelissos Restaurant after passing 2 km through the village.

Walking on the Melli-Pednelissos route



Kozan's abandoned neighbourhood



- 1 Apollon Shrine
- 2 South Gate
- 3 Agora
- 4 Market Building
- 5 North Gate
- 6 Baths
- 7 Church
- 8 Ancient Stairs

--- Site Visiting Route



## Inside Pednelissos: Visiting the Archaeological Site

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It is quite difficult to find your way in Pednelissos without someone who knows the site; still, you can follow the directions in the Pisidia Heritage Trail app. Departing from Kozan Pednelissos Restaurant and passing from the Kozan village cemetery, the trail will bring you to Apollo open-air sanctuary. After visiting the sanctuary, follow the path that emerges from the city's west exit and goes north to arrive at the east city gate and eastern walls. The view is fantastic.

From here, the path that first goes northwards and then to the west will lead you to a forest road. Walk for 400 metres along this road to arrive at

the bath, walls, city gate and temple. Here you will follow the same forest road upwards until its terminus. If you want to see the fire watchtower and its beautiful panorama, continue on the path that goes north from here; some parts of the path are the ancient road. You will need to come back to the forest road from here to visit the agora just below the road. The path heading northwest will bring you to the most monumental structure of the site in 200 metres: the northern walls and the gate. There are two big cisterns here, then if you head north-northwest from the cisterns, you will join the Pisidia Heritage Trail again.

## Pednelissos 3D Reconstruction Viewpoints

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Within Pednelissos ancient site, 3D reconstructions are available for the market building, agora, imperial temple, and baths and walls. To reach to these viewpoints, you can follow the directions provided in the Pisidia Heritage Trail mobile app. The photographs in this section can also give you an idea of where to locate yourself within the site.



Market building



Agora



Imperial temple



Baths and walls





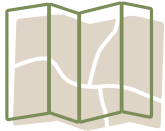
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## Route 6

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# Pednelissos – Selge

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Total length	<b>37 kilometres (37.045 metres)</b>
Average walking time	<b>19 hours / @ 2 km / hr</b>
Initial altitude	<b>560 metres</b>
Final altitude	<b>950 metres</b>
Starting point	<b>Kozan Pednelissos Restaurant</b>
Finishing point	<b>Bridge of Oluk Köprü</b>

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Upon leaving Kozan Pednelissos Restaurant and heading south, after 2.6 km you'll come across a pool and an ancient roadside mill, both of which are worth a visit. After visiting the pool, backtrack for 1.5 km and then take the forest road heading east. About 2.4 km down this road, you'll come to the Apollo sanctuary in Pednelissos. Walk through Pednelissos, first reaching the agora and then the splendid northern walls. Then, continuing for 2.5 km along this path, which is quite visible though densely packed with bushes, you reach the Haspinar–Kozan road. After walking east for about 650 metres, take the path turning left, which heads into the village. Walk on this path for 1 km, pass among the houses, and head east from the cemetery. After another kilometre you'll reach the Haspinar–Çetince road. Take the tarmac road for 500 metres. Once you cross the bridge, take the path on your right and start climbing up. This path continues for roughly 3km. First you climb up to a mountain pass, then descend northeastwards with olive groves to your right. This path will take you to the Çetince–Antalya road, passing an isolated house along the

way. Upon reaching the main road, walk towards the right for 300 metres and then take the path that diverges east. This footpath takes you to Kaştanlar in about 10 km. The path doesn't take you past any settlements, but mainly cuts across woodland, and sometimes shrubland; the later section of the path corresponds to the magnificent paved roads of ancient times. At the beginning of the path, you descend to and climb up from a stream, then pass through a small town, follow a tractor road for a while, and then return to the footpath. Two kilometres after crossing the stream, you see an abandoned mine on your left. About 1 km further, the path approaches the town of Makbara, but continues north without entering the town. (In case you have an any urgent needs, the town of Makbara and the road are only 500 metres apart.)

Three kilometres from the mine, you come to an old, out-of-use field. About 1 km further, you'll reach a steep slope and see a paved road along the slope. Another 1km further is Kaştanlar.

After Kaştanlar, you need to walk for 6.5 km along the road to reach Gökbel. You might



Kozan, 'King's pool'



### From Pednelissos to Selge

choose to hitchhike to cover this distance. First, you need to follow the road north for 1.7 km, then at the junction, continue on the road that heads north; that is, to the right. Then, continue for approximately 3.7 km to reach the town of Demirciler. Continue on the road for another 1.6km and then cross a mountain pass, where you'll see a cemetery on your right, and as you descend, you'll reach a footpath heading to the fields; that is, to the left. The footpath from Gökbel to Selge starts in the field on the left and continues for 6 km almost without interruption, slowly increasing in elevation and passing through a magnificent mountain pass before starting to descend. The descent will take you to an old forest road, which you'll need to follow for around 4 km before

reaching another path that goes to Selge.

After visiting Selge, you walk straight east towards the town of Akarca. From Selge to Akarca, you walk on the village road for 1 km, passing must-see houses embodying the characteristic local architecture, and after the town, you take the forest road further below. After walking for 500 metres on this road, you come to a path that diverges towards the right. This path continues for 6.5 km, and eventually brings you to the house of a local called Uncle Tevfik: First, after passing through an incredibly beautiful narrow rocky pass called Kurtgediği, you descend towards the left. Since many shepherds are active in the area, the paths might change every year according to where they set up camp. This being the case,



### Köprülü Kanyon, around Yer Köprü

you should make sure to follow the GPS and the marked path. Köprülü Kanyon forms a 300-metre-high cliff. There is only one spot where you can descend from the cliff towards Yer Köprü (Yer Bridge), and there are no other alternatives to go down. Continue along the marked path and keep checking the GPS. The last section of the path is a steep descent. If you are a group, it would be best to walk in single file to make sure that those higher up don't dislodge any stones.

Once you descend, you'll arrive at an old forest road and turn left. After about 500 metres, you come to Yer Köprü, a bridge surrounded by natural wonders. From here, Uncle Tevfik's house is only 2 km away, and the road is easy. After passing Uncle Tevfik's house, you walk on the forest road for a while then return to the tarmac road, which will bring you to Oluk Köprü (Oluk Bridge) just 3 km later.



## Visiting Selge: Inside the Archaeological Site

You will enter Selge from the west corner of the city, where you will find the western gate of the city just below. If you proceed to the path to the east after visiting the monuments in this section, you will come across an ancient underground well that is still in use today. The path will take you to the forest road. If you head north from

here you will find another path that leads to the state agora of ancient Selge. The agora monuments are there, as well as the council house and the ruins of a temple. If you proceed upwards – to the west – you will reach the Kesbelios temple, which is located at the highest point of the site. You need to use the same route to return

to the agora, and then you can proceed northwards to visit the colonnaded street which leads to the ruins of a big temple. From here, proceed again to the north, and then to the east, to see

the theatre, stadion and commercial agora. The Pisidia Heritage Trail follows eastwards, passing through this agora.

## Selge 3D Reconstruction Viewpoints

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Hellenistic agora

Within Selge ancient site, 3D reconstructions are available for the Hellenistic agora, Kesbelios and podium temple. To reach to these viewpoints, you can follow the directions provided in the Pisidia Heritage Trail mobile app. The photographs accompanying the directions can also give you an idea of where to locate yourself within the site.



Kesbelios



Podium temple



Taşayla

Cremna

Hacıbağ

Çamlık

Beşkonak

Dutalanı

Çobanpınarı

Karaseki

Kocaaliler

Melli

Gökalan



0 6 km



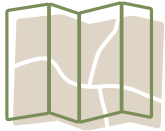
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## Route 7

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### Melli – Kremna

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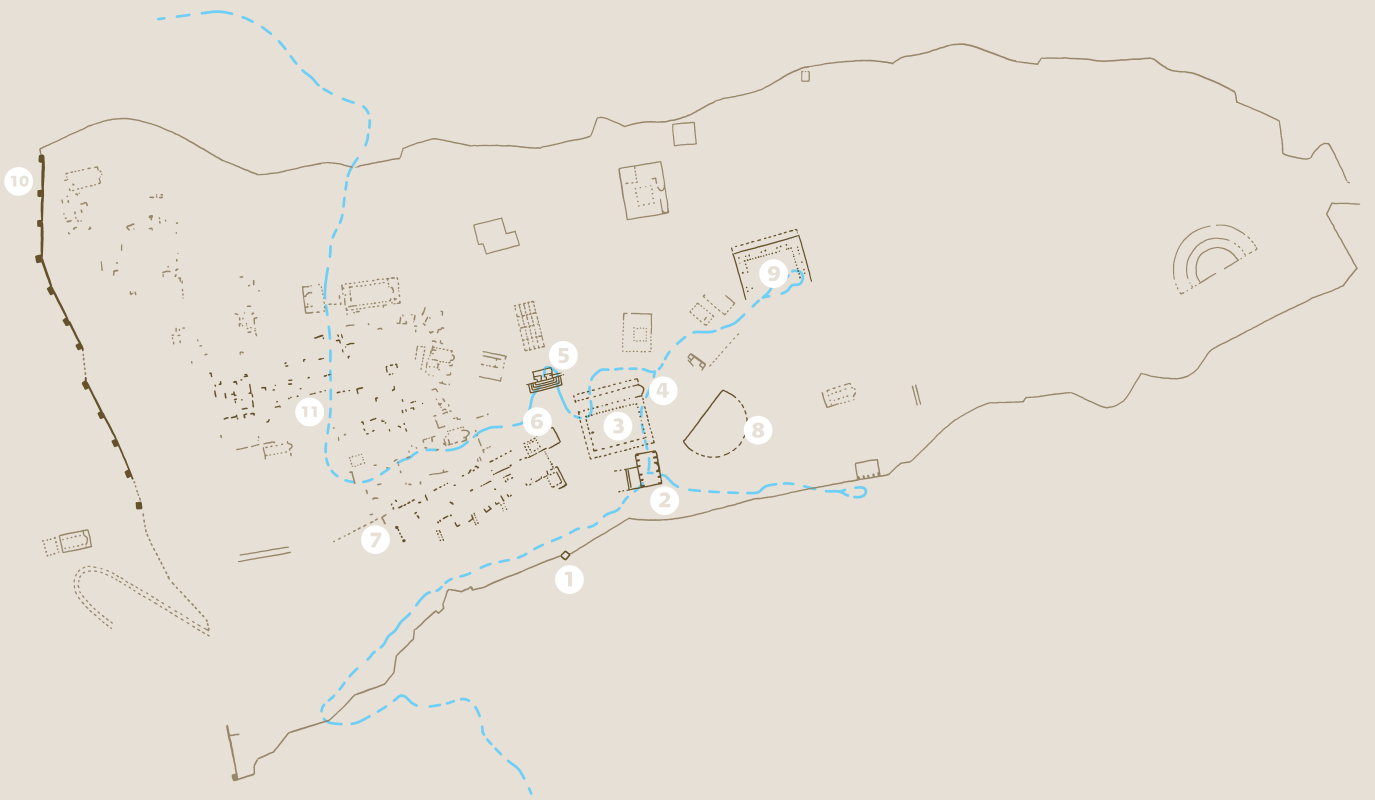
Total length	<b>45 kilometres (45.300 metres)</b>
Average walking time	<b>22 hours / @ 2 km / hr</b>
Initial altitude	<b>640 metres</b>
Final altitude	<b>1.270 metres</b>
Starting point	<b>Melli Ancient Site Entrance</b>
Finishing point	<b>Kremna City Gate</b>

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Set out from the little kiosk of the museum security personnel at the entrance of Melli towards the direction of Kocaaliler/Melli, and stay on the tarmac road passing through Kocaaliler. After following this road for around 4 km, take the tarmac road heading north for 4.5 km, and then find the old trail that leads north-northwest. After walking for about 2k m, you will come across pleasant camping areas and a small neighbourhood with old stone houses. Passing in front of the houses, we enter a forest road which extends for about 5 km. This itinerary mostly heads north and sometimes overlaps with old trails. When the houses and gardens of the village of Çamlık come into view, follow the old trails winding through the gardens northwards to approach Kremna. These trails bring us first to the monumental tomb and then to the city gate of Kremna.



From Melli to Kremna



- 1 South Gate
- 2 Baths
- 3 Forum
- 4 Basilica
- 5 Propylon
- 6 Hadrianic Temple
- 7 Collonaded Street
- 8 Theatre
- 9 Doric Temple
- 10 Siege Mound
- 11 Houses

--- Site Visiting Route



## Inside Cremna: Visiting the Archaeological Site

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You will enter the ancient city of Cremna via the path that passes from the monumental burial chamber. When you continue ascending from this path, you will find the ancient road that used to go up to Cremna. Turn right here and proceed to the city gate. Once you pass from the gate, you will see the baths of Cremna. If you walk east from the bath, you will first reach the theatre, and then end up at the Doric (Hellenistic) agora. Go back from here to the area where the baths are located and you will see structures such as the Roman agora (forum), basilica and dice oracle,

which are located right next to the baths. There is a well-preserved *propylon* (monumental gate) just west of these structures. There are indeed magnificent architectural pieces and reliefs scattered around here. Just below this monumental gate are the ruins of Hadrian's temple and the colonnaded street. Leaving north from here, you should definitely experience the cliff of Cremna with its magnificent view. By following the cliff, you can reach the western walls of the city, and then just outside the walls the famous siege mound.

## Cremna 3D Reconstruction Viewpoints

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Within Cremna ancient site, 3D reconstructions are available for the provincial Roman baths, the colonnaded street, small Hadrianic temple, propylon, basilica, stoa of the forum, dice oracle, Doric agora, siege mound and fortifications.

To reach to these viewpoints, you can follow the directions provided in the Pisidia Heritage Trail mobile app. The photographs in this section can also give you an idea where to locate yourself within the site.



Roman baths



The colonnaded street



Small Hadrianic temple



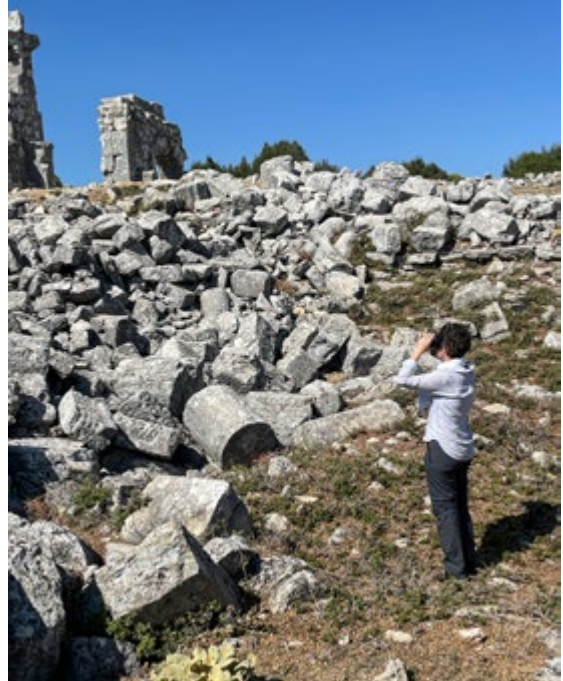
Propylon



Basilica



Stoa of the forum



Dice oracle



Doric agora



Siege mound and fortifications



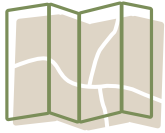
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## Route 8

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### Cremna – Sagalassos

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Total length	<b>52 kilometres (51.975 metres)</b>
Average walking time	<b>26 hours / @ 2 km / hr</b>
Initial altitude	<b>1.260 metres</b>
Final altitude	<b>1.750 metres</b>
Starting point	<b>Propylon of Cremna</b>
Finishing point	<b>Entrance to ancient Sagalassos from the old Ağlasun–Isparta road</b>

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After strolling through Cremna, leave the so-called *Propylon*, walk eastwards for 300 metres, and then head north towards the cliff. Follow the cliff eastwards for around 400 metres and you will come across the only northbound path which allows one to go down the cliff. Take this path and descend to the plain. Once there, follow the forest road for 15 km, which first heads west through the fields and then north. There are multiple divergent forest roads, and you'll choose the one going north. After trekking for about 15 km, you'll reach a fountain and wooden kiosk for rest. Continue along the old forest road heading east. Take this road 4 km northeastwards. You'll come across a relatively wide and better forest road, and follow it northwards. When the Yumrutaş dam comes into view on your right, leave this forest road as it curves right, and take the village road heading east-northeast. The village road will bring you to Ağlasun after approximately 13 kilometres, passing by houses and fields every now and then. You have two options at that

point: You can either take the 7 km main road extending from Ağlasun to Sagalassos, or you can pass through Ağlasun to follow the marked path connecting to the old Bucak–Isparta road. This marked path extends for approximately 10.5 km. You continue east, passing through Ağlasun to arrive at Yeşilbaşköy. There, you can take the dirt road heading east for 5 km to reach the city of Sagalassos from the east; that is, from the old Isparta road.



A view from Cremna-Sagalassos route

## Inside Sagalassos: Visiting the Archaeological Site

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Thanks to the excavations that continue over 40 years at Sagalassos, the ancient site is very easy to visit, with all the interpretation on site including orientation and information signs. Entering from the ticket office you can go straight ahead until the baths. From here, you can descend to the lower agora and Hadrian Fountain, then continue on the southern colonnaded street until Hadrian and Antoninus Pius Temple. From this point, you can see Alexander's Hill, as well as the necropolis that is scattered around the city. You will need to go back to the baths from this point, and once you come to the level where the baths are, turn west and proceed to Apollo Clarios Temple, passing by Hadrian Fountain.

After the temple, continue westwards, and you will reach the stadion and the basilica-planned church that was probably built over the temple of Dionysus. When you turn back a little from here and enter the path that diverges northeastwards, you can reach the Doric temple by following the splendid rock tombs on your left. Here you can also see the magnificent heroon, the council building, the upper agora and, of course, the Antonine fountain, which is undoubtedly the most famous structure of Sagalassos thanks to a novel restoration project. Before leaving the agora – which is called the upper agora or the state agora – the macellum, where valuable and rare products were sold, is worth



seeing. From here, the path that continues north-eastwards takes you to the Hellenistic fountain and library. After visiting the theatre, which can be seen easily from this point, you can visit the

pottery district if you have time. Located on the hill on which the theatre leans, it is worth seeing in terms of scenery, although there are not many ruins.



Sagalassos Antonine Fountain

