CAPE

BODRUM

LUXURY HOTEL & BEACH

Sustainable Tourism Report

2025

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About

The story of Cape Bodrum is written through the natural flow of a day rather than by a calendar. It is a narrative that extends from the first moments when the sun rises over the sea to the first coffee sipped on balconies and the tranquil light of evening. Here, time is measured not by hours, but by conversations that become lighter against the turquoise expanse of Gündoğan Bay and by peaceful steps descending toward the shore. This story began with the desire to offer guests a rhythm entirely their own, close to Bodrum's cosmopolitan energy yet removed from the noise of the crowds.



Cape defines “luxury” not as ostentation, but as tranquillity itself and the sum of refined details. This experience, which begins as the first light of morning filters into the rooms, brings together the Aegean’s millennia-old philosophy of the “art of living” with modern comfort. A sense of lightness is the most fundamental element of the hotel’s identity. This feeling quietly accompanies every detail, from the hours when the sea changes colour to the intimate meals that linger at the table.

Set within the privacy of Gündoğan, Cape Bodrum invites every guest to become part of this continually renewed narrative. Walks near the coast, the peaceful silence that continues in the rooms, and a thoughtfully designed spa ritual form different scenes in this story. The central aim is not to amplify the moment, but to leave the moment itself with a clean, simple and uplifting clarity, accompanying guests on their inner journeys.



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Sustainability Responsibilities

Cape Bodrum acts with an awareness of its responsibilities in sustainable tourism and development and conducts its activities accordingly.

It works to leave a better world for future generations. While providing guests with high-quality and reliable services, it aims to protect human health and continually improve its efficiency, service quality and environmental performance.

Safeguarding the ability of employees and the local community to live in a healthier and cleaner environment forms the foundation of the strategy adopted across all activities.

Its sustainability responsibilities are structured under the following areas:

- Create opportunities for recycling and reuse and make use of these opportunities
- Continually improve energy efficiency and minimise the adverse effects of carbon emissions
- Ensure effective water management
- Reduce all environmental impacts arising from Cape Bodrum's activities
- Protect cultural and social heritage
- Provide economic and social benefits to the local community



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Sustainability Policies

Sustainability Policy

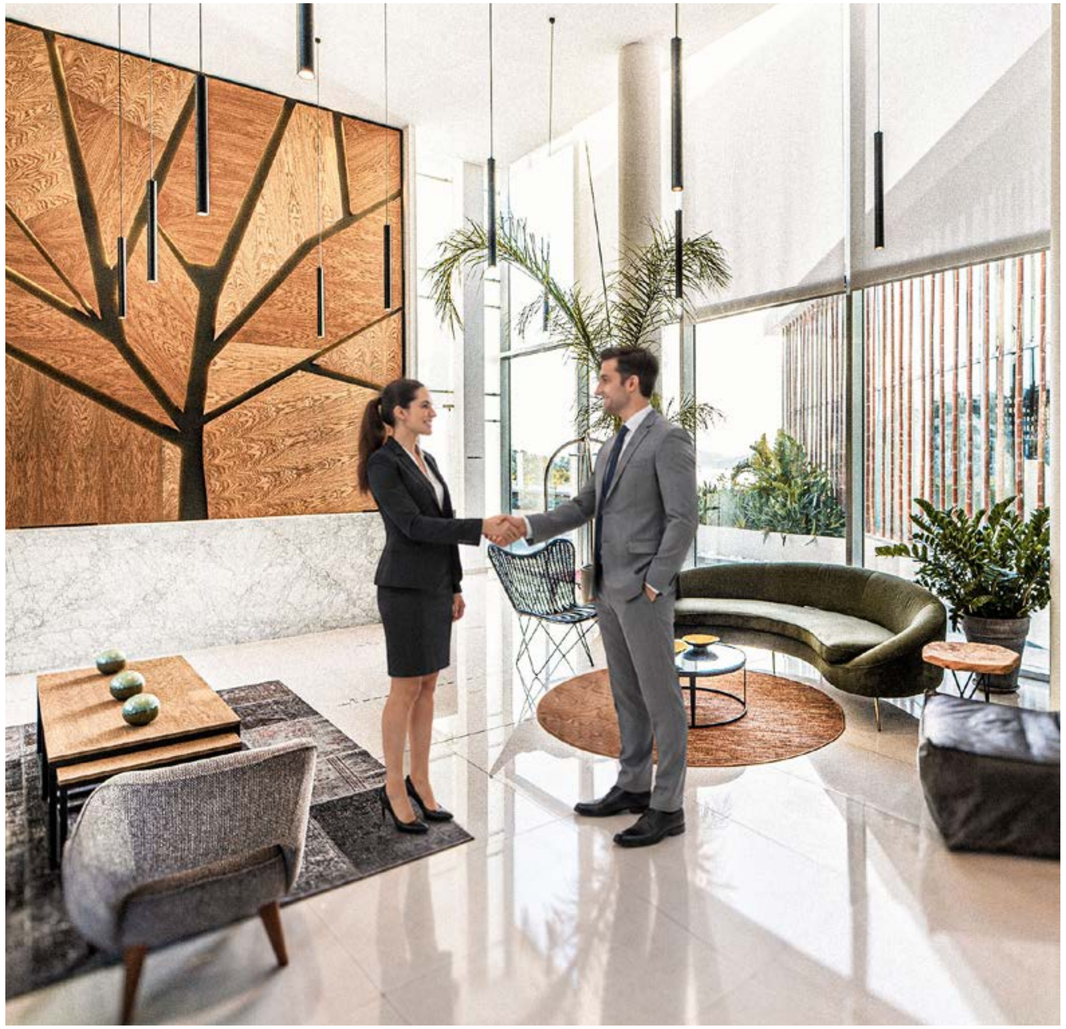
Cape Bodrum places guest satisfaction above all else and adopts the provision of high-quality service as its primary objective. In line with this objective, it believes that the tourism sector, which relies on natural resources, must fulfil its responsibilities to protect and improve environmental values and living conditions.

For this purpose, it operates within the framework of its Environmental Sustainability Policy.

- It aims to protect ecological balance and natural resources by using energy efficiently.
- It respects employees' labour rights and safeguards these rights within the framework of applicable legislation.
- It provides employees with regular training and opportunities for development and advancement.
- It provides employees with a healthy and safe working environment and offers various channels through which they can submit requests, suggestions and complaints.
- It evaluates feedback from employees and contributes to the development of its management systems.
- It aims to make occupational health and safety part of its corporate culture by operating according to a zero-accident principle.
- It evaluates all guest feedback and improves its processes based on the data obtained.
- It evaluates and analyses quality in the procurement of products and services together with the relevant departments. It acts fairly, honestly and impartially when selecting suppliers.
- It aims to create high added value in the tourism sector through the products and services it provides.
- It aims to comply with applicable legal obligations and national and international standards in its activities and to improve sustainability performance by building close relationships with suppliers and guests.

Purchasing Policy

- It applies sustainability principles in its purchasing processes to minimise the adverse impacts of the service it provides on the environment and society and to increase its positive contribution.
- Except where necessary, it prefers locally produced products to imported products.
- It prefers local companies for service procurement whenever possible.
- For machinery and equipment purchases, it first investigates and gives preference to Class A and/or low-energy alternatives.
- When procuring all types of products and raw materials, including construction, textiles, chemicals, food, beverages and consumables, it evaluates products and suppliers according to their sustainability activities and certifications.
- It gives priority in its purchasing processes to products made from recycled materials or products that can be recycled.
- It shares its sustainability activities with suppliers and subcontractors.



Human Rights Policy

- In line with ethical values and the principles of corporate equality, it aims to raise awareness among all employees by providing a fair, transparent, efficient, healthy and development-oriented working environment that supports gender equality.
- It respects the views of all employees and ensures their participation in sustainability activities.
- It opposes discrimination based on gender, language, race, age, physical or psychological condition, socioeconomic status, educational background, sexual orientation, ethnic origin, religious belief, disability, membership of vulnerable groups or similar grounds.
- It conducts employee performance evaluations, provides training opportunities for employees to develop themselves and offers career planning opportunities.
- It operates in compliance with all national and international laws and regulations concerning human resources and applies fair remuneration practices.
- It ensures that employees have equal access to all social benefits provided at the facility.
- It opposes commercial, sexual or any other form of exploitation or harassment involving groups requiring special protection and other vulnerable groups.
- It continually improves all processes in line with its core values, legal obligations and other requirements.
- It complies with information security legislation and improves its processes.
- It supports measures to prevent domestic violence and child abuse.



Energy Policy

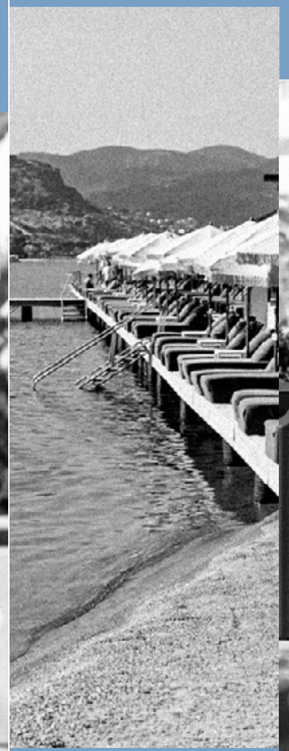
- It analyses every stage of energy use and consumption using scientific methods and sets targets based on these analyses.
- When purchasing products, equipment and services that have a significant effect on energy performance, it prefers energy-efficient products, technologies and practices.
- It aims to reduce energy consumption across all processes. Under the leadership of senior management, it continually considers risks and opportunities; prepares and implements improvement plans to enhance energy performance by increasing energy efficiency and effectiveness; and monitors the results.
- It is committed to raising awareness of resource and energy efficiency among employees, stakeholders, society and the entire value chain.
- It is committed to continually improving, documenting, communicating to all employees, reviewing and keeping up to date its energy management information system and energy performance in a manner appropriate to its corporate objectives and scale of operations.
- Through work on the use of renewable energy sources, it seeks to contribute to the diversification of energy sources and increase the share of renewable energy in energy consumption.
- It monitors all energy-related laws, regulations and other requirements and fulfils their provisions.



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Waste Management

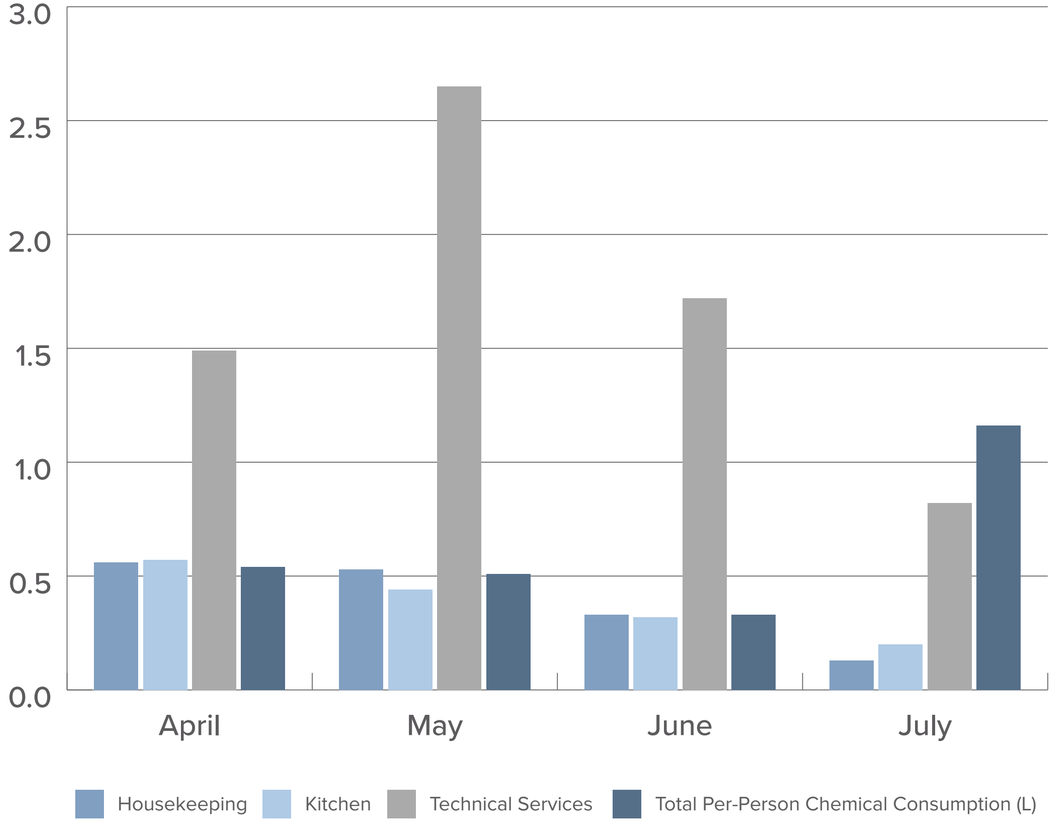
Cape Bodrum provides regular training to employees to ensure that chemicals are used only in the quantities necessary to maintain general hygiene.

The chemicals used are environmentally friendly. Automatic dosing units are used in machinery and pools to control unnecessary chemical use, ensuring that only the required quantity of chemicals is used.

Practices are implemented to return waste to the economy through recycling and reuse. This approach is adopted and encouraged throughout the value chain. By developing concrete solutions for the future, Cape Bodrum contributes to the circular economy and supports the improvement of facility soil with compost produced from garden waste.

In line with the principles of separation at source and the highest possible level of recovery, Cape Bodrum works on practices that contribute to the circular economy and support reduction and reuse across all operations.

2025 per Person Chemical Consumption by Department (L)



Recoverable Waste

Waste management is a form of management that covers processes such as reducing waste at source, separating it by type, collecting, storing, recovering, transporting and disposing of it, and monitoring it after disposal operations.

The primary objective of the waste management system implemented by Cape Bodrum is to reduce the volume of waste, manage the waste generated effectively to minimise environmental impacts, and return recoverable waste to the economy. Employees receive information and training on the importance of waste separation, and the relevant departments monitor separation practices. Waste is separated at source and stored in the recyclable waste collection depot. Recyclable waste is collected every three days by contracted licensed companies.



Paper Waste

Recycling paper is important because it substantially reduces the amount of raw material used and has high economic value. Paper packaging, correspondence paper, notebooks, cardboard boxes and similar items are included in this group.

Plastic Waste

Plastic is a component of many consumer products and constitutes a significant share of manufacturing outputs and finished products. However, not all plastics have the same characteristics. Plastic types are therefore processed and recovered using different methods. Beverage, milk, shampoo, soap, bleach and detergent bottles; stretch films; yoghurt containers; plastic forks and knives; and PET, HDPE, PVC, LDPE, PP and PS are included in this group.

Metal Waste

Metal is produced by processing and refining various minerals found in the Earth's crust. Food cans, oil and tomato paste tins, and aluminium beverage cans are included in this group.

Glass Waste

Glass is produced by heating and melting sand, soda and lime at temperatures of up to 1,500 °C. Beverage bottles, food jars, jam jars and similar items are included in this group.

Composite Waste

Composite packaging made from a mixture of paper and plastic is widely used for fruit juice and milk packaging and generates waste at a similar rate. Instant soup packaging, cardboard milk and fruit juice cartons, chocolate wrappers and similar items are included in this group.

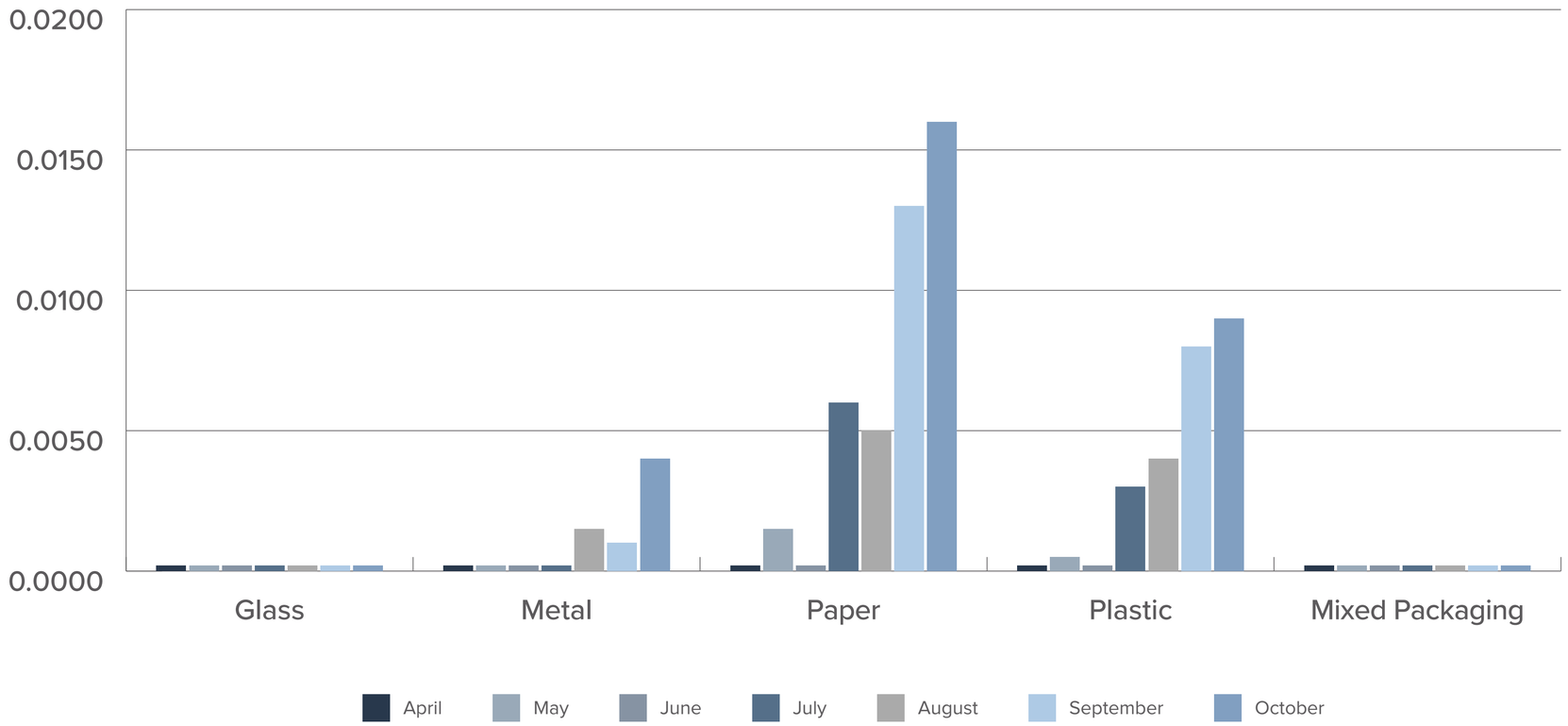
Organic Waste

Organic materials play an important role in biological and agricultural activities. Waste of animal and plant origin is generated as a result of these activities. Fruit and vegetable scraps and similar materials are included in this group.

Vegetable Oil Waste

Vegetable oils are the general name for oils obtained from the seeds of oil crops such as olives, sunflowers, corn, cotton, soybeans, canola and safflower. Used frying oils and liquid and solid fats that have passed their expiry date are included in this group.

Packaging Waste per Person (kg)



Hazardous Waste

The Hazardous Waste Management Plan consists of short- and long-term programmes and policies prepared to ensure the environmentally compatible management of waste. The plan aims to determine the quantity of waste generated within the facility, the amount recovered, the amount disposed of and the amount temporarily stored. It covers the transport of all waste defined as hazardous under the Waste Management Regulation to licensed disposal facilities using licensed vehicles and its controlled storage, until disposal, within the time or quantity limits specified in the relevant legislation.

Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment, Cartridges, Batteries and Accumulators

Toner boxes and cartridge waste are generated through the use of photocopiers, fax machines and printers in the facility's administrative building and offices. Electronic waste is generated when electronic devices and/or equipment reach the end of their useful life. Waste batteries from battery-powered devices are collected in designated containers in the offices. Collected electronic devices, cartridges, batteries and accumulators are taken to the temporary storage area and stored separately. Waste batteries may be stored in the temporary storage area for no more than 90 days and stacked no more than five units high.

Fluorescent and Mercury-Containing Lamps

Fluorescent and mercury-containing lamps used in office and building lighting systems become waste when they reach the end of their service life. Fluorescent lamps are stored in a specially designated section of the temporary storage area in accordance with the relevant regulation.

Packaging Waste Contaminated with Hazardous Substances

Packaging waste contaminated with hazardous substances is generated by various activities at the facility:

- Paint containers contaminated by interior and exterior paints and maintenance materials used during periodic renovations
- Packaging contaminated by chlorine, algaecides and similar chemicals used for pool maintenance and cleaning
- Packaging contaminated by detergents and similar cleaning materials used in the kitchen and laundry
- Packaging contaminated by garden-protection chemicals used in landscaped areas
- Packaging contaminated by engine oil generated during generator maintenance

Waste Oils

Waste synthetic motor, transmission and lubricating oils are generated during oil changes for machinery at Cape Bodrum.

Tıbbi Atıklar

Medical waste is generated by the healthcare services provided at the facility. It is essential that this waste be collected separately at source, temporarily stored under appropriate conditions, transported by authorised persons and processed in accordance with the relevant legislation without harming the environment or human health.

Medical waste is collected in suitable medical-waste containers by the authorised company that provides healthcare personnel under the facility's Healthcare Services Agreement and is delivered to the relevant healthcare institution. Transport and subsequent treatment processes are carried out by authorised organisations in accordance with the relevant legislation.

Absorbents, Filter Materials, Cleaning Cloths and Protective Clothing Contaminated with Hazardous Substances

Absorbents, filter materials, cleaning cloths and protective clothing that come into contact with hazardous substances during facility operations are classified as hazardous waste. These materials are accumulated in the facility's temporary storage area until disposal.

Refrigerants and Propellant Gases and Contaminated Packaging

Waste relating to refrigerants and propellant gases that may arise during the maintenance, repair or replacement of refrigerators, air-conditioning systems, deep freezers and similar equipment at the facility, together with empty pressurised containers and metal packaging contaminated with hazardous substances, is accumulated under suitable conditions in the temporary storage area.

Waste Batteries and Accumulators

Waste accumulators generated through periodic maintenance of the facility's generators are accumulated in the facility's temporary storage area. Waste batteries that may arise from operations are collected separately within the facility. Collected waste batteries are delivered to the Portable Battery Manufacturers and Importers Association (TAP) for disposal in accordance with the Regulation on the Control of Waste Batteries and Accumulators, which entered into force upon publication in Official Gazette No. 25569 dated 31 August 2004 and was amended by Official Gazette No. 28812 dated 5 November 2013.

Agricultural Waste

Pesticides are used in green areas, parks and gardens throughout the facility to control pests and insects that may damage plants. Empty packaging is accumulated in closed containers in the agricultural-waste section of the hazardous-waste depot.

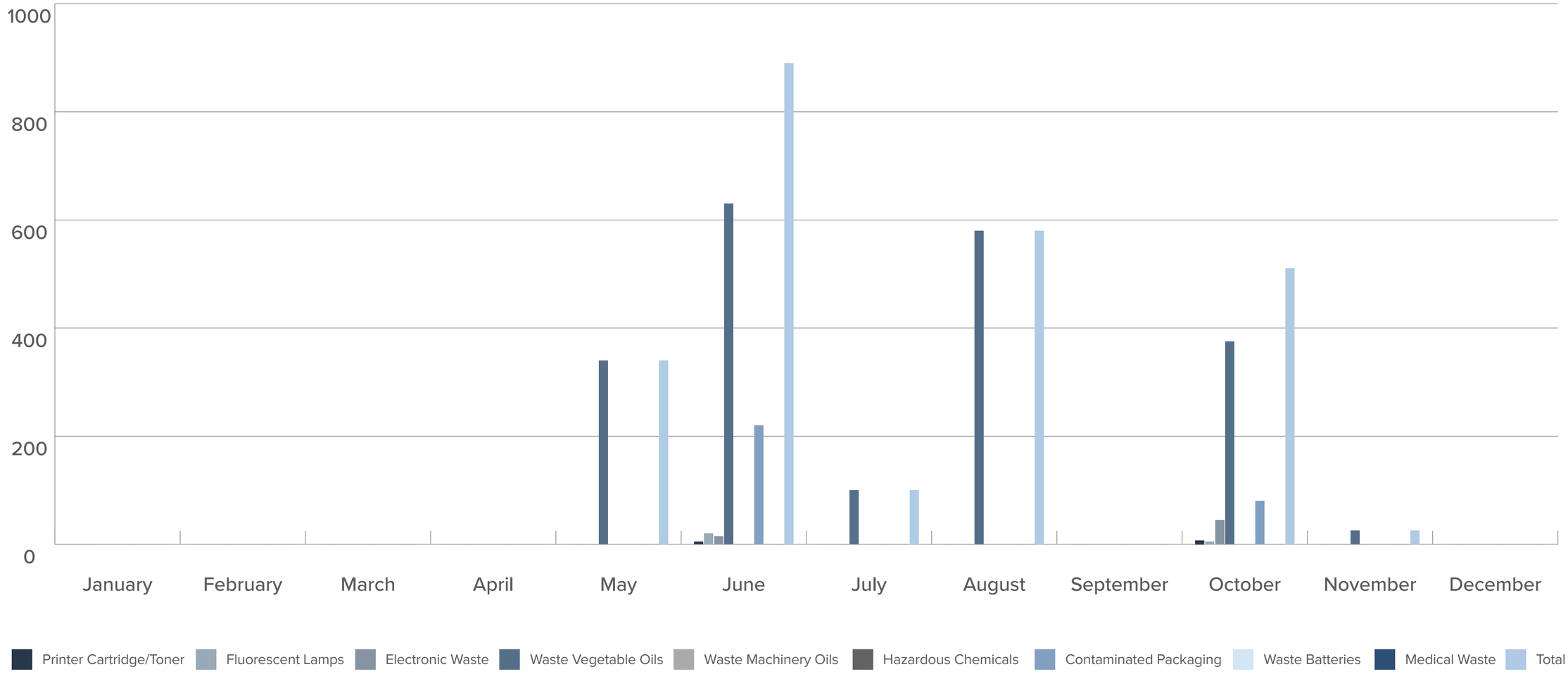
Non-Hazardous Waste

Packaging waste generated in goods receiving, administrative offices, guest rooms, the bar, kitchen and restaurant, and through staff use across the facility is accumulated in designated temporary storage areas. Packaging-waste disposal is carried out by TEM-ÇEV, which is licensed to collect and separate packaging waste. Waste paper and cardboard, composite packaging, plastics and metal cans collected regularly by the company are transported together to the sorting facility. Waste glass is collected separately from its designated recycling banks and transported to the sorting facility to be returned to the economy through recovery.

Another type of waste generated at the facility is biodegradable organic waste, which constitutes a substantial portion of the refuse. Biowaste is generated mainly in the kitchen and restaurant. It is accumulated in the facility's wet-waste room, collected regularly by Bodrum Municipality, transported to the Bodrum Uncontrolled Solid Waste Landfill operated by Muğla Metropolitan Municipality and disposed of.



2025 Monthly Waste Quantity (kg)



On-Site Waste Management Practices

Cape Bodrum does not accept hazardous waste from outside the facility. No recovery or disposal operations are carried out on site.

Prevention and Reduction Measures

Measures, precautions and plans to reduce hazardous and non-hazardous waste in facility processes: Long-life batteries will be preferred to reduce the quantity of waste batteries. Low-energy lighting elements will replace mercury-containing bulbs and fluorescent lamps used in the facility's lighting systems.

When existing process equipment is replaced, systems that generate less waste and deliver higher efficiency are preferred.

Where possible, hazardous substances used at the facility are replaced with less hazardous or non-hazardous equivalents.

Employees receive periodic information and training to raise environmental awareness and ensure that environmental measures are implemented. This training aims to prevent the uninformed generation of waste and is supported by information leaflets on environmental protection measures, biodiversity and environmental issues.

Returnable packaging is used at the facility to reduce waste. Once the material has been used, the remaining packaging is returned to the supplier and full packaging is supplied in exchange. This keeps the quantity of waste to a minimum.

Employees are trained not to exceed the quantities stated on detergent and disinfectant packaging and to apply the correct methods of use.
Training employees on the economical and efficient use of equipment in the facility's kitchen and technical departments is planned.
Employees know how to identify potential wastewater leaks and take immediate action. When a wastewater leak is detected, pipes are replaced or openings are sealed.

Special water-saving fixtures and aerators are used in showerheads and taps throughout the facility. Toilets have special six-litre cisterns, and urinals use sensor-operated systems. Equipment such as sensor-operated, adjustable aerated heads limits water consumption to no more than six litres per minute.

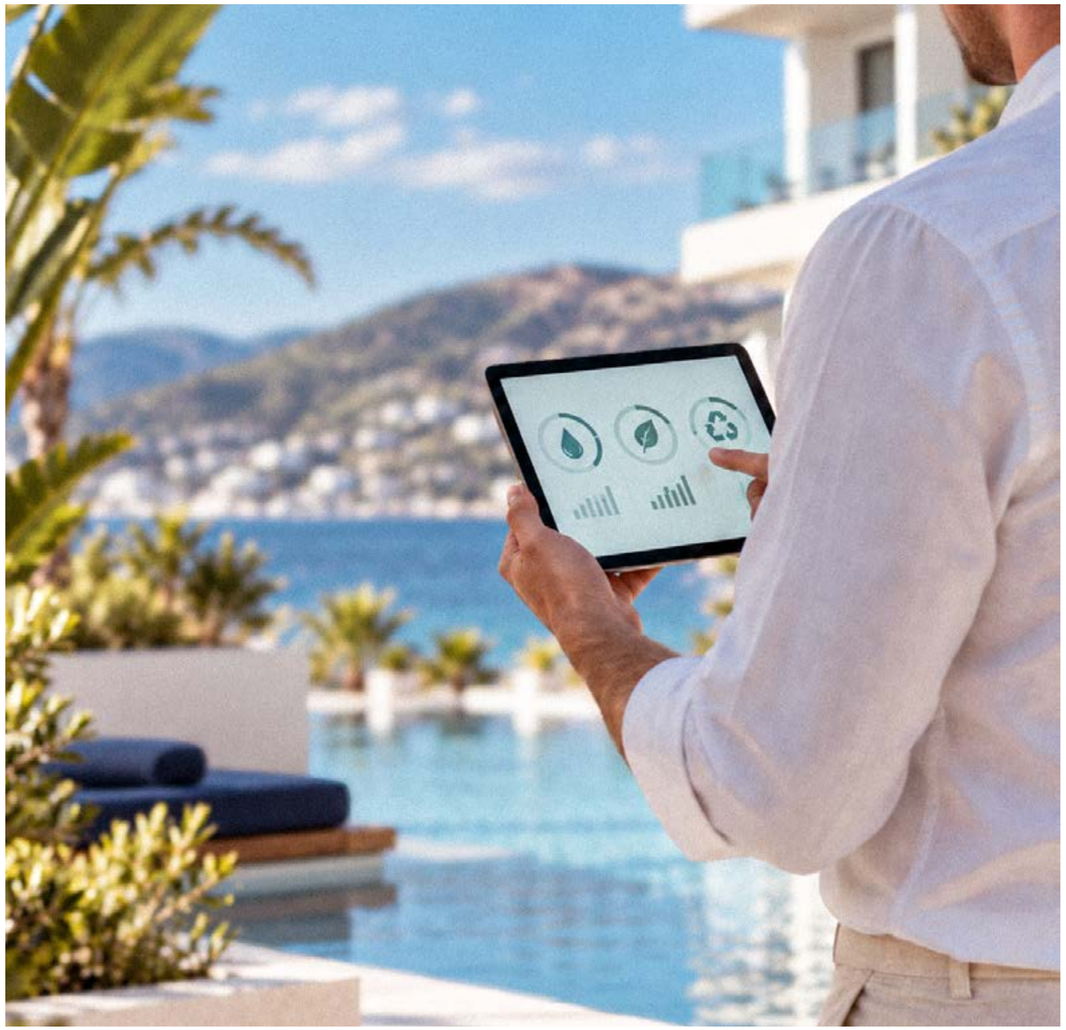
Guests are informed about the easiest ways to reach the accommodation facility and other tourist attractions by public transport. Batteries, tins, cartridges, waste medicines, lamps, medical waste and other hazardous waste are collected separately, stored in a dedicated depot and disposed of by licensed companies. Collection boxes for waste batteries are available in public areas.

Adequate arrangements have been made in suitable areas of the facility to allow guests to separate their waste.

Disinfectants are used only when required for hygiene. Eco-labelled and environmentally sensitive detergents and disinfectants are preferred.

Pest control uses products that do not harm human health or the environment, together with natural measures such as fly traps, sticky paper and fish.

Electronic correspondence, point-of-sale and invoicing systems that minimise paper consumption are used in the facility's administrative operations.



Temporary Storage Area

The temporary storage area is located within Cape Bodrum's operating boundaries. It is an enclosed room of reinforced-concrete construction. The reinforced-concrete structure is impermeable and at least 25 cm thick. At least one fire extinguisher is kept available for emergency response to fire risk. Firefighting equipment located at designated points throughout the hotel is also kept ready for use.

A warning sign is displayed on the door of the hazardous-waste depot, and entry by unauthorised personnel is prevented. The depot door is kept locked at all times. A warning sign on the door states that entry is prohibited for anyone other than authorised personnel and that the area is hazardous. Adequate ventilation is provided naturally through a mesh-system external facade. Details concerning the codes of waste generated by the facility and the related disposal/recovery procedures, as well as periodic cleaning and maintenance of the temporary storage area, are planned and implemented.

Coordinates of the Hazardous-Waste Depot:
Latitude: 37° 8' 20.16" N - Longitude: 27° 20' 22.40" E



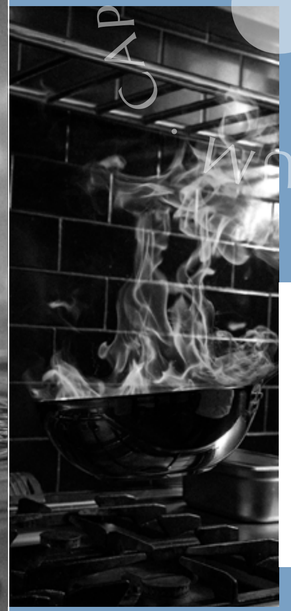
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Energy and Water Management

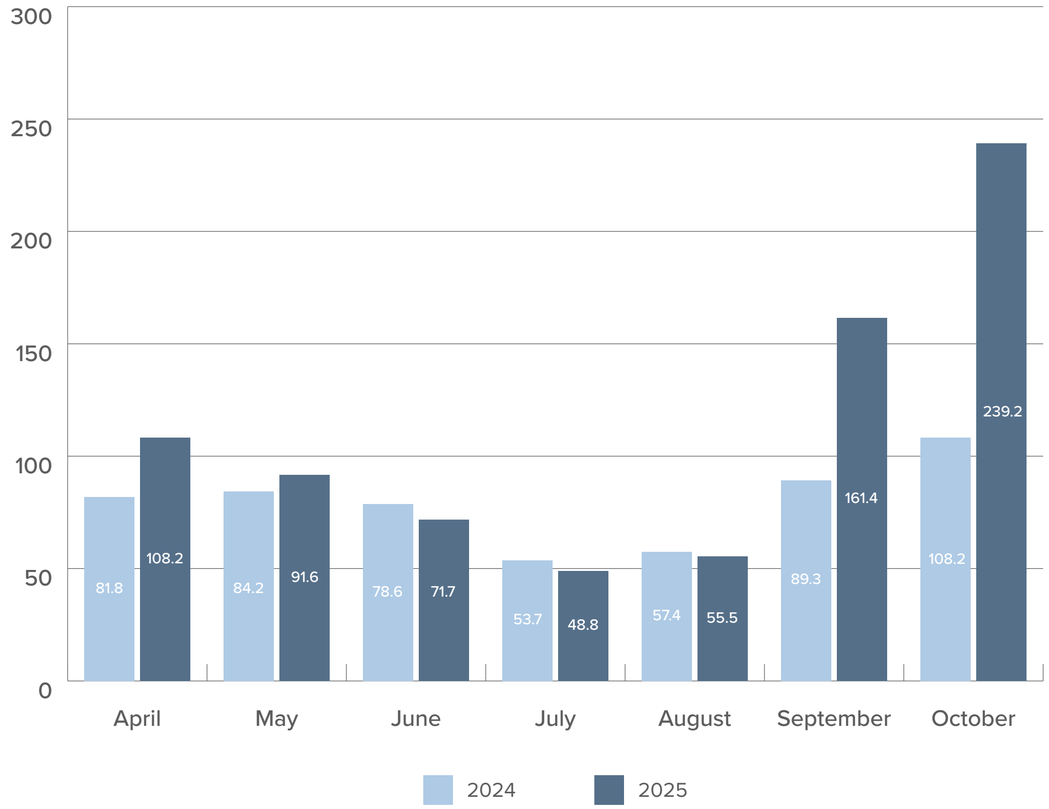
Cape Bodrum is committed to:

- Minimising the waste of natural resources across all activities and continually improving energy performance
- Supporting the procurement of energy-efficient products, equipment and services and the use of energy-efficient products and designs
- Complying with applicable legal requirements and other obligations relating to energy use, consumption and efficiency
- Establishing a framework for reviewing energy objectives and targets

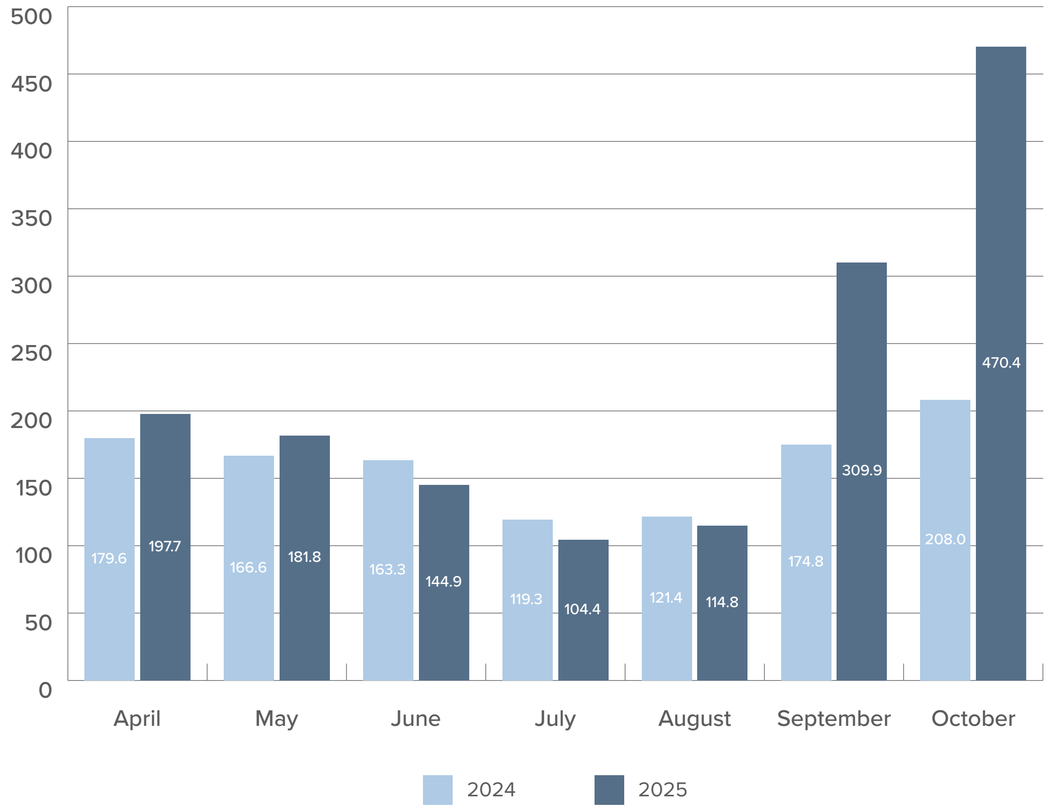
The hotel architecture is designed to make the greatest possible use of daylight. Under the Sustainability Management System, the transition from standard bulbs to solar-powered LED lighting in garden areas has begun. This practice aims to reduce electricity consumption for garden lighting. LED technology is used in all outdoor lighting equipment. Class A energy-saving products have been preferred for electrical appliances such as refrigerators, washing machines, televisions, cooling systems and air-conditioning systems. Reactive power is controlled through a power factor correction panel, enabling the energy system to operate efficiently. Timers are used for outdoor lighting to prevent unnecessary consumption.



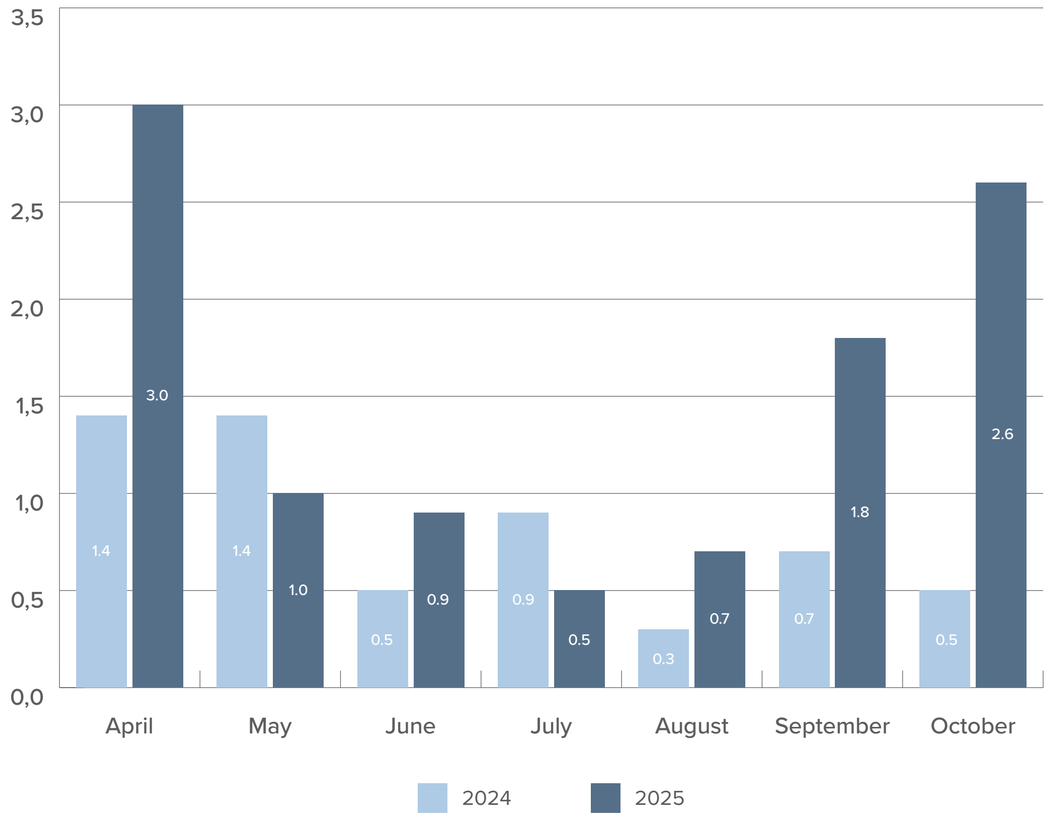
Monthly Electricity Consumption per Person (kWh)



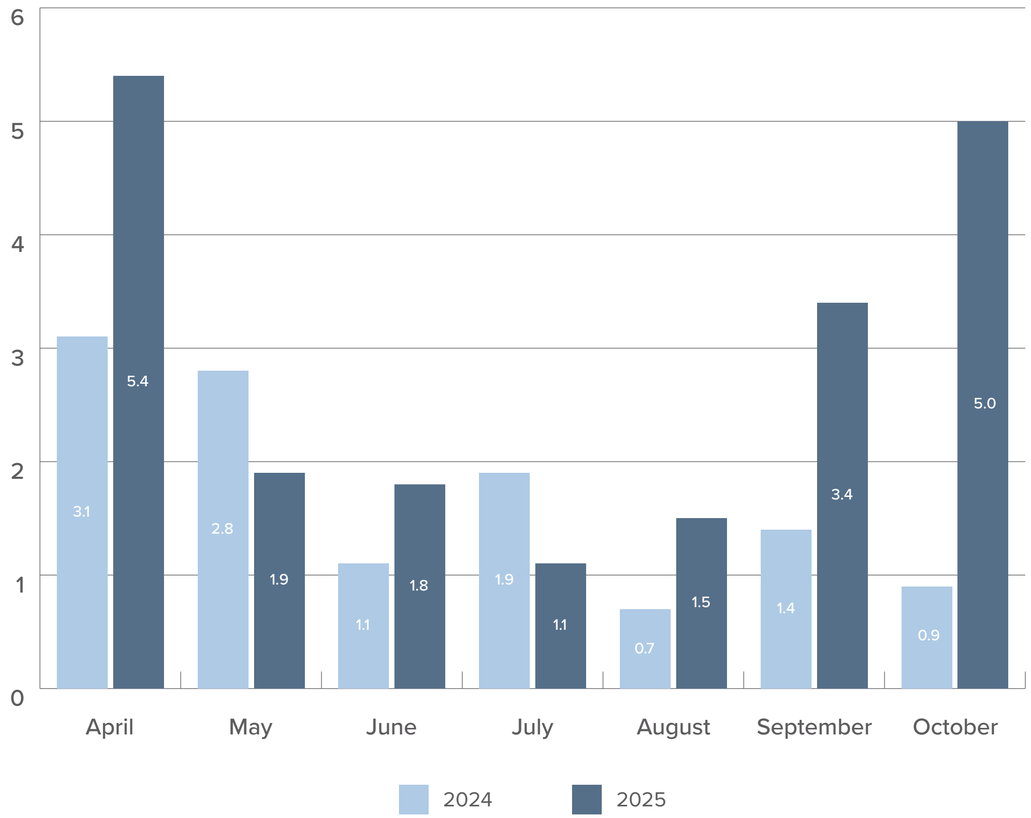
Monthly Electricity Consumption per Room (kWh)



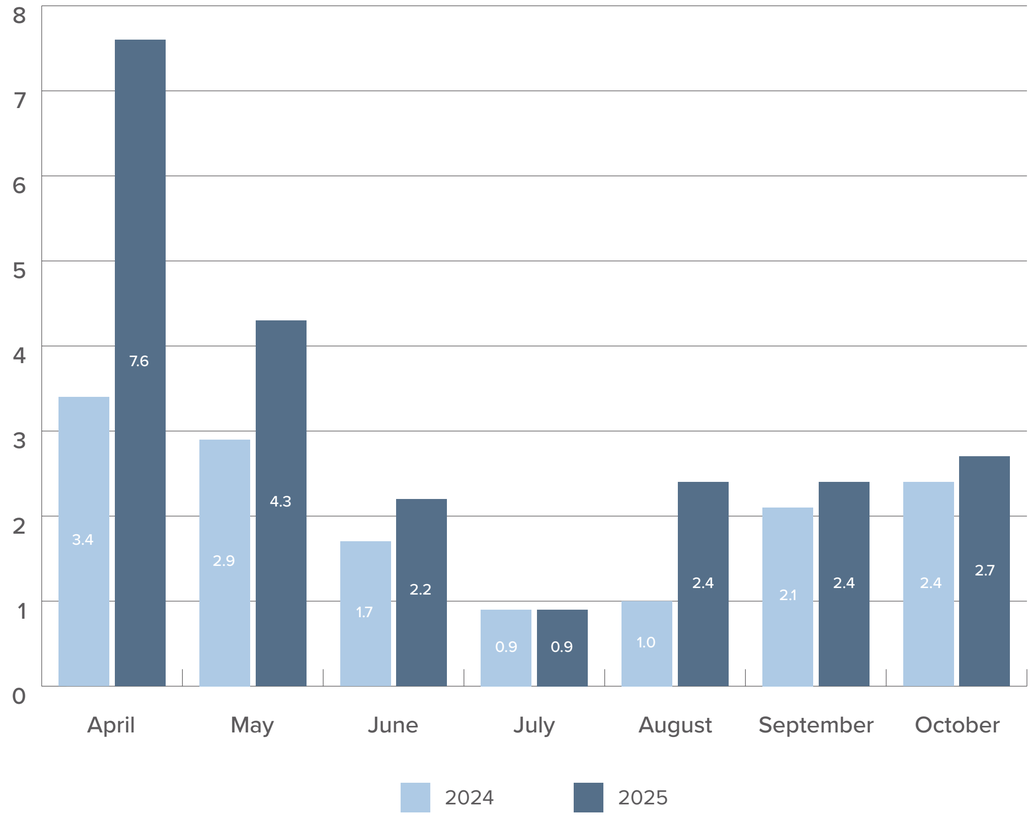
Monthly Water Consumption per Person (m^3)



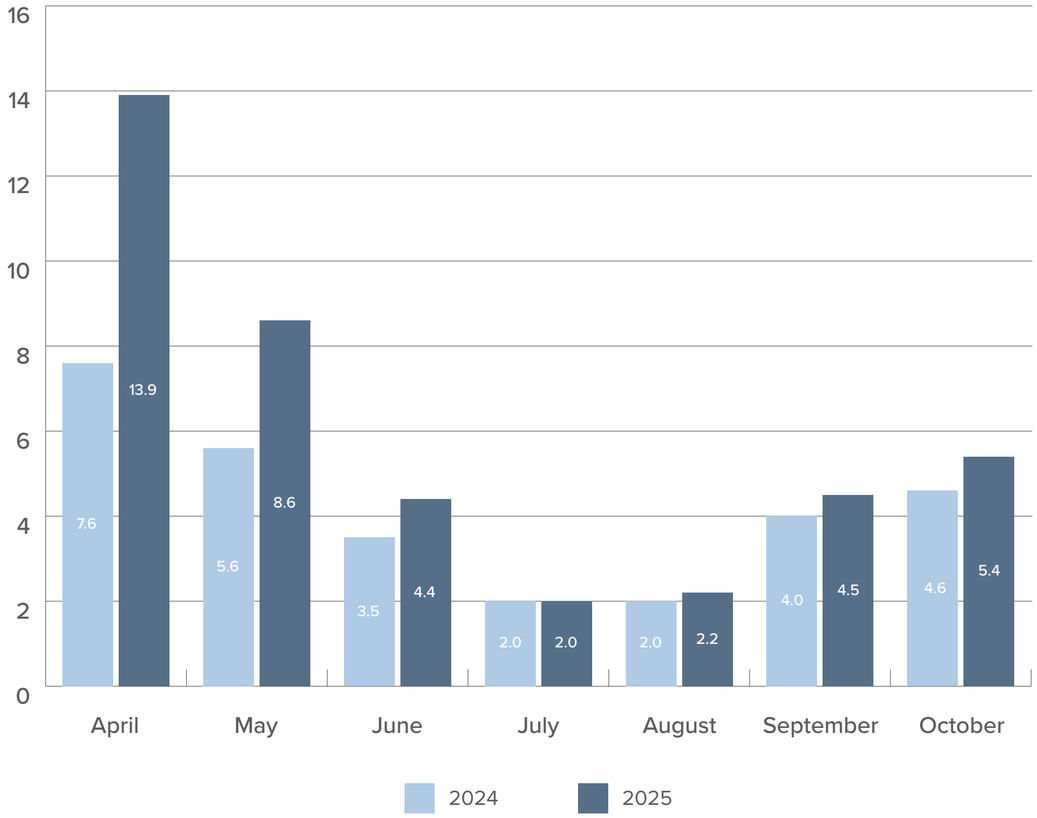
Monthly Water Consumption per Room (m^3)



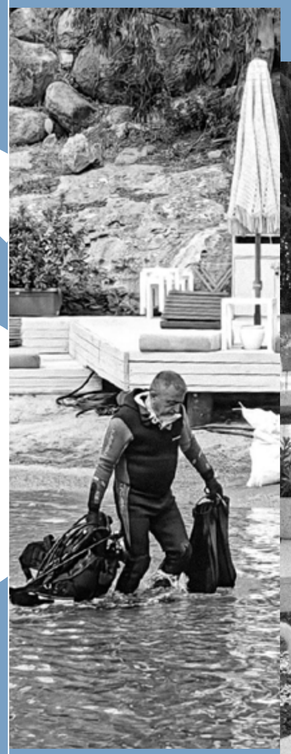
Monthly LPG Consumption per Person (kWh)



Monthly LPG Consumption per Room (kWh)



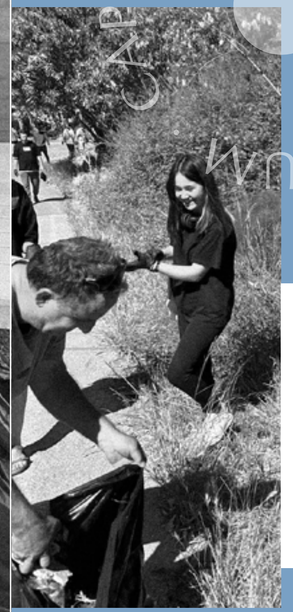
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Environmental Management

In accordance with Cape Bodrum's annual training programmes, employees receive environmental training on reducing the consumption of natural resources and the generation of waste, correctly separating waste, hazardous-waste practices and protecting the natural environment.

Training is delivered through internal and external resources. Periodic training provided by the environmental officer increases employees' environmental awareness. In addition, chemical training obtained from suppliers raises awareness among employees who use chemicals in order to standardise chemical consumption.

Work is carried out to prevent damage to trees at Cape Bodrum in the event of a fire. Within this scope:

- Employees have received fire-safety training.
- Emergency response teams have been established.
- Fire drills have been conducted.

Activities are carried out in accordance with the provisions of the Law on the Protection of Cultural and Natural Assets (an Environmental Impact Assessment Report or an 'EIA Not Required' certificate). Environmental and cultural risk factors such as climate change, natural events and visitor safety are included in risk analyses. The Environmental Impact Assessment has been conducted appropriately, including cumulative effects.

Environmental cleanup events are organised regularly in the region with employee participation.



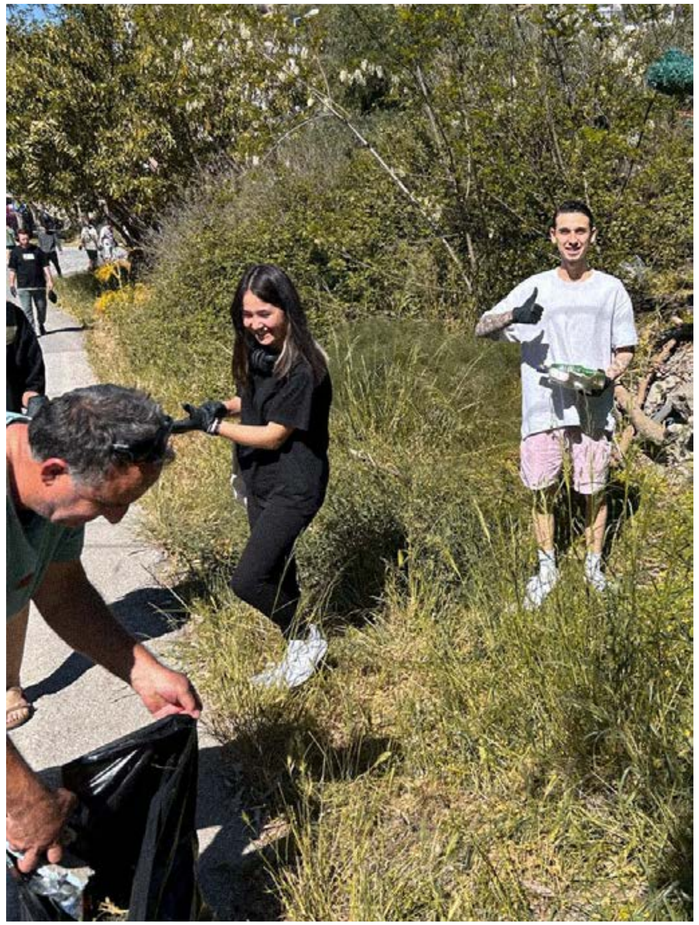
April 2024 - Seabed and Sea Surface Cleanup Event







2025 - Environmental Cleanup Event







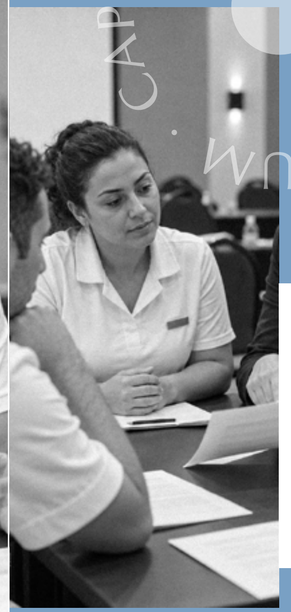
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Working Life

Staff Participation and Employment

During recruitment at Cape Bodrum, all employees receive orientation training covering the sustainability system and other management systems implemented at the facility, Cape Bodrum's policies, occupational safety and information about the role they will begin. Training record forms are retained by the Human Resources Department.

Representatives selected from among the employees attend meetings and communicate views and suggestions on behalf of all staff. They communicate regularly with employees about the decisions taken.

Each December, the Human Resources Department prepares and monitors an annual training plan based on employees' needs and expectations. In 2025, environmental and sustainability training was delivered with the participation of employees from at least three different job levels.

The duties, authorities and responsibilities of all employees are defined and communicated to them before they begin work.



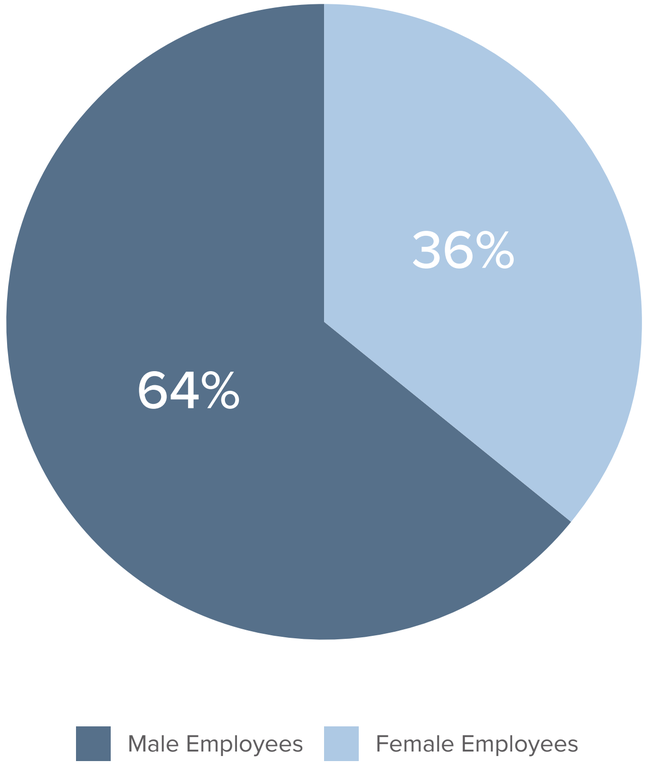
Local and Regional Employment

Cape Bodrum gives priority to local residents in recruitment and primarily selects prospective employees from the region. This approach is not limited to junior-level jobs and positions; it also covers management positions. To implement the local employment policy and monitor its performance, the Human Resources Department prepares statistics on the numbers of local employees and managers as part of the Staff Progress Report.

Local employment performance is monitored through employee and manager numbers and ratios based on employees' place-of-residence information and is reported regularly within the organisation. Data on employees' place of residence and the current number of employees are maintained by the Human Resources Department.

As part of efforts to provide local residents with vocational knowledge and skills, training and cooperation opportunities such as İŞKUR projects, public education centre courses, vocational courses organised by municipalities and vocational certification programmes are evaluated. In addition to standard practices and relevant legislation, tailored approaches and practices developed in line with the organisation's needs are monitored through the relevant records and documents.

Gender Distribution of Employees Residing in the Region (%)



Protection of Vulnerable Groups

The documented policy on protecting vulnerable groups and preventing exploitation is shared with all stakeholders. Cooperation is maintained with local and regional stakeholders, employees' legal working age is verified, and no child labour is employed under the ILO definition. Measures to prevent child abuse are supported.

Scope of Implementation and Monitoring

- The employment and working policy established and published by the organisation
- Cooperation protocols and activities carried out with local NGOs, associations and other institutions and organisations to prevent exploitation and harassment
- Records and evidence relating to interviews conducted with groups requiring protection
- Timesheets and leave records relating to the exercise of legal rights
- Training provided to employees, guests and local residents on the subject, together with related documentation
- Evidence of tailored approaches and practices developed in line with the organisation's needs and characteristics, in addition to standard practices and legislation



Equal Opportunity

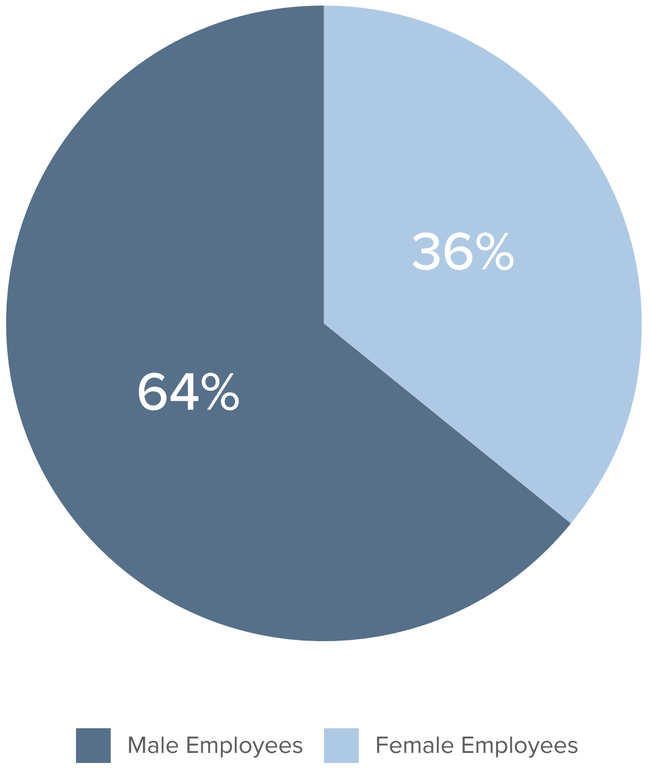
Employment opportunities, including management positions, are offered at the facility without discrimination. Employment-related activities are carried out in line with the Sustainability Policy.

Employee performance evaluations are conducted, and promotions are based on the results of these evaluations. Employees' performance results relating to their duties are taken into account during this process.

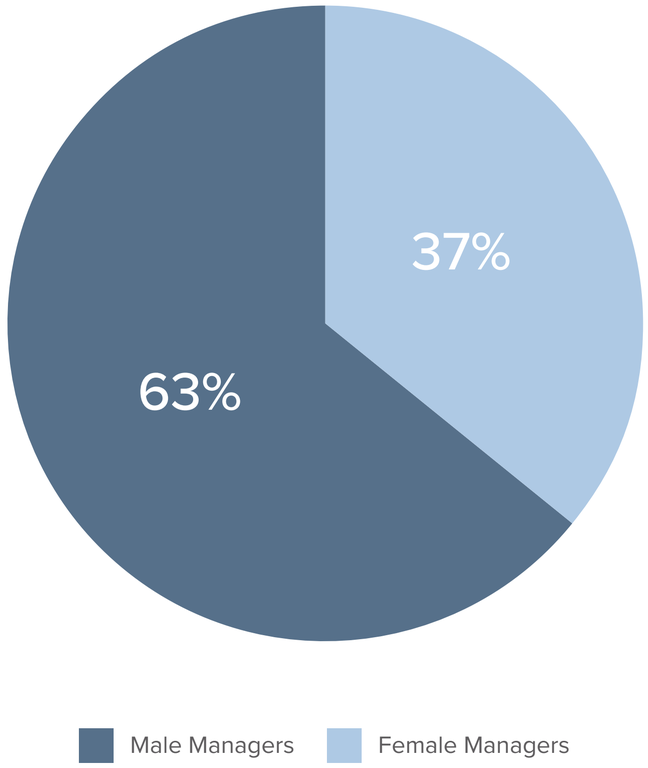
A survey is conducted once a year to measure employee satisfaction. Survey results are evaluated at the Operations Meeting, and areas requiring improvement are identified.

Based on the evaluation results, improvement plans are prepared for the areas in need, and the relevant work is carried out in accordance with these plans.

Employee Gender Distribution (%)



Manager Gender Distribution (%)



Decent Work

Cape Bodrum pays employees at least the minimum wage and provides the rights stipulated by law. Employee development and advancement are supported through planned training. Employee views are evaluated through employee surveys.

Suggestions are collected through the Employee Satisfaction Survey. Forms evaluated by the Human Resources Department are submitted to senior management. At year-end, statistics such as the number of suggestions received from employees and the number of suggestions implemented are prepared by the Human Resources Department and presented as data at the Management Review Meeting.

A disciplinary process has been established, together with a complaints channel, for reporting, evaluating and resolving gender discrimination, psychological harassment (mobbing), harassment and similar issues.



Employee Benefits and Rights

Staff Shuttle Service

Because of the nature of hotel operations, employees work different shifts. This requires transport services at different times. Staff shuttle services therefore operate between the hotel and the staff housing, Bodrum and Milas at different times of day.

Use of Staff Housing

Cape Bodrum's staff housing is available to all Cape Bodrum employees who do not reside in the Bodrum area. Employees may use the accommodation, canteen and laundry services in the staff housing.

Staff Cafeteria

Meals served to employees in the staff cafeteria are free of charge. Daily menus prepared weekly offer a wide range of options consisting of four dishes together with fruit, dessert and a salad buffet.

Laundry Service

All employees' work uniforms and all clothing used for work are cleaned free of charge.

Infirmary and Occupational Physician Service

Cape Bodrum has an infirmary staffed by a nurse. Employees have access to healthcare services 24/7. The occupational physician visits Cape Bodrum once a week to address employees' examination and medication needs.

Right to Use Hotel Services

The conditions under which employees may use hotel services have been defined. Fees applicable to employees' relatives are determined periodically by management.

Hotel Accommodation

When employees wish to book hotel accommodation for their relatives, they benefit from various discounts offered by the Sales and Marketing Department, subject to availability.

Staff Night and Celebrations

To strengthen communication among employees, the Human Resources Department organises a Staff Night during and at the end of the season. Departments' special occasions and employees' birthdays are celebrated.

8











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Cultural Heritage

Protection and Promotion of Cultural Heritage

To minimise its impact on culture, traditions and heritage, Cape Bodrum informs and guides guests before and during visits to cultural sites and areas where local residents live. Codes of conduct and city maps are shared within this scope.

Research is conducted on cultural assets, national parks, natural habitats, museums and historic monuments in the region, as well as painters, poets, artists, athletes, theatre performers and other individuals who reflect regional culture. Up-to-date and accurate information is communicated to guests to promote the region.



Cultural Heritage Sites in the Region

Bodrum Castle

It is one of Bodrum's landmark structures and best-known historic sites. Construction began in 1402 and was completed in 1522. The castle is known to have been built by the Knights of Rhodes. Later, during the Greek uprising, Turks converted the interior of the castle into homes, after which the structure was used as a prison. Although it was damaged during the First World War, it survived. Today it is open to visitors and has been converted into a museum. The castle is home to the Bodrum Museum of Underwater Archaeology. Bodrum Castle has been on the UNESCO World Heritage Tentative List since 2016. Admission to the castle is subject to a fee.

Bodrum Museum of Underwater Archaeology

The world's first scientific underwater excavations began along the Turkish coast in the 1960s. The finds were placed under protection at the Bodrum Museum when the castle was converted into a museum in 1964. Owing to its extensive underwater collection dating from the 14th century BC to the 16th century AD, the museum was renamed the Bodrum Museum of Underwater Archaeology in 1981. It is Turkey's only museum of underwater archaeology and one of the most important in the world. The Bodrum Museum of Underwater Archaeology received the 1995 European Special Commendation Award.



Mausoleum at Halicarnassus Open-Air Museum

Located in central Bodrum, the museum bears important traces of history. The Mausoleum at Halicarnassus Open-Air Museum is a structure whose construction began in 355 BC and which is regarded as one of the Seven Wonders of the Ancient World. The 36 columns and the 21-step pyramid in the area are among its most prominent sections. The tomb above the pyramid remained standing until the 13th century. Stones from the structure, which collapsed in an earthquake, were used in the construction of the castle. Admission to the open-air museum is subject to a fee.

Bodrum Zeki Müren Art Museum

The museum allows visitors to see scenes from the artist's life and witness his memories. It is the two-storey house in Bodrum where Zeki Müren, one of Turkey's most important artists, lived from 1980 until his death in 1996. Information and documents relating to the artist's life and work, together with photographs, stage costumes and personal belongings, are displayed in this house, which was converted into a museum in 2000.

Museum of the Fisherman of Halicarnassus

Cevat Şakir Kabaağaçlı, known as the Fisherman of Halicarnassus, was a novelist and short-story writer known for his love of Bodrum. Kabaağaçlı died on 13 October 1973 and was buried in Bodrum in accordance with his will. His grave is located on Türbe Hill in Bodrum-Gümbet, together with a small museum known as the Museum of the Fisherman of Halicarnassus.

Bodrum Maritime Museum

The museum in Bodrum, Muğla, sheds light on maritime history. It displays Bodrum-style boats used in sponge diving, fishing and transport, all of which occupy an important place in Bodrum culture. The museum has a section dedicated to Cevat Şakir Kabaağaçlı, known as the Fisherman of Halicarnassus. It also displays part of the seashell and stamp collection assembled by Hasan Güleşçi over more than 40 years from different parts of the world.

Bodrum Ancient Theatre

The Bodrum Ancient Theatre, which has stood since the fourth century BC, now hosts many concerts and theatrical performances. Traces of Classical Antiquity can be seen in the structure's architecture. Even when they are not attending an event, visitors come to the theatre during the day to examine its details. The theatre has a capacity of 13,000 and may be visited free of charge on days without events.

Windmills

The Windmills are among Bodrum's well-known visitor attractions. Although little is known about their history, the mills are especially popular with photographers. They are thought to have been built in the 18th century. Their elevated position provides expansive views of the region. Striking views of Bodrum and Gümbet can be seen from the windmills. The area receives many visitors in spring and summer, so visitors may encounter crowds.

Myndos Gate

Built in the fourth century BC, Myndos Gate was formerly used as one of the entrances to Halicarnassus. The structure is historically important because Alexander the Great was prevented from entering the city through this gate. It was restored and opened to visitors in 1999. Myndos Gate, one of Bodrum's important historic structures, may be visited free of charge.

Çıfıt Castle / Venetian Castle

Korsanlar tarafından gözetleme kulesi olarak kullanılan Çıfıt Kalesi, günümüze kadar farklı adlarla anılmıştır. Venedikli korsanların eline geçtiği dönemde Venedik Kalesi adını alan yapı, bazı tarihçiler tarafından günümüzde de bu adla anılmaktadır. Aspat Dağı üzerinde konumlanan kale, doğal ve tarihî güzellikleri bir arada sunmaktadır. Dağın eteklerinde denize girmek mümkündür. Kaleye giriş ücretsizdir. Deniz ve tarihin buluştuğu bu yapı, bölgenin görülmesi gereken yerleri arasındadır.

Ottoman Shipyard

The Ottoman Shipyard, an important structure in Ottoman history, was formerly used for shipbuilding. It has now been converted into an art gallery, and modern additions have been made to some areas. Construction is thought to have begun in 1775. Records of the first ship built there date from 1784. The shipyard took its present form when fortification walls were added in 1882. Located near central Bodrum, admission is free. Various tombs and old gravestones can also be seen at the shipyard.





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