

Polatlı Excavations

The BIAA excavations at Polatlı were undertaken in August 1950. The work comprised a new investigation into third and second millennium stratigraphy in Anatolia.

The excavation was successful in exposing and documenting 31 main building levels, creating plans and taking photographs of many structures, and collecting pottery. In addition to this, animal bones, metal objects, flint and obsidian tools, and five human skeletons were discovered and analysed. Seton Lloyd considered the pottery to be the excavation's most important discovery; in fact, the cross section of the main trench was designed to establish the correct chronological relationships of central Anatolian pottery types.

Upon stratigraphic analysis, the occupation of the site was believed to fall into four phases; the first two representing the Copper Age, the third a Cappadocian era lying somewhere early in the second millennium, and the fourth a Hittite period.