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Mediterranean Riviera Beachfront Luxury Units for Sale in Alanya District, Turkey



Emlakçı Bilgisi

İsim:	Niall Madden
Şirket Adı:	Esales Property Limited
Ülke:	United Kingdom
Experience since:	2002
Hizmet tipi:	Selling a Property
Specialties:	
Property Type:	Apartments
Telefon:	
Languages:	English
Web sitesi:	https://esalesinternational.com

İlan Detayları

İçin mülk:	Satılık
Fiyat:	USD 315,307.66

Konum

Ülke:	Türkiye
Adres:	Mahmutlar, Alanya
Posta kodu:	07450
Yayınlandı:	22.10.2024
Açıklama:	
Property Location	

Alanya, Mahmutlar, Turkey.

Property Overview

Nested on the edge of the Blue Mediterranean Sea, sheltered by the Torus Mountains and enriched by the radiant sunshine, this hi-tech prime luxury development brings the natural environment into your home. The infusion of architectural and interior design, quality, security, landscaping, long-term management and shopping facilities have already been incorporated into the development for you to enjoy and there is direct safe access to the beach! Investment opportunities are also available.

[Read More](#)

Property Details – Property ID – es55510870invest

The front-line property, with unobstructed views of the sea and Alanya Castle is located on a fully serviced 6,400m2 site and incorporates the following:



EXTERNAL FACILITIES

Large Swimming Pool

Water slides

Pool Bar

Children's Pool

Children's Playground

Barbecue

Landscaped Gardens

24/7 Security

INTERNAL FACILITIES

Car park

Heated indoor pool

Recreational Areas: billiards, table tennis, golf simulation, cinema

Childrens Playroom

SPA Centre: Turkish bath, steam room, sauna, massage rooms, relaxation area

Fitness Centre

Yoga / Pilates Room

UNIT FACILITIES

Fitted kitchen

Fitted bathroom

Unfurnished

RANGE OF PROPERTIES



1+1 (60m2), 2+1 (100m2) & Penthouses are available with starting prices from €269,500

Works commenced in Autumn 2022 with projected completion Autumn 2024

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Location Overview

Alanya town is located about 100 kilometers (65 miles) to the east of Antalya, on a peninsula between the Mediterranean Sea in the south and the Taurus Mountains in the north. It's one of the most popular holiday destinations of Turkey today especially for Sun – Sea – Sand lovers. It has many blue flag beaches, luxury hotels and resorts along the coast on sandy beaches. Every year millions of tourists choose Alanya for their holidays. The Alanya Region hosts visitors from many different nations, Europeans, Scandinavia, Russia, Ukraine, Kazakhstan, Turkmenistan, America, Iran etc. Many foreigners have bought (and continue to buy) property in and around Alanya for their holidays or for retirement due to the climate, quality of life, fresh food and the abundant nature.

Mahmutlar is located 15km east of Alanya center. It is served by Gazipasa Airport, 27km to the east and Antalya Airport, 140km to the west.

Major Attractions

Alanya is one of the best-preserved Seljuk cities today. It has many ancient sites, monuments, and caves, as well as natural beauties.

Alanya Fortress

The fortress is built on a hilltop and surrounded by a 6,5 kilometers (4 miles) long wall, equipped with 140 towers and about 400 cisterns. In the highest section, which is the western part of the hill, the fortress is 250 meters (820 feet) above sea level. Eastern section of its wall is going down the hill all the way to the sea, until it reaches the Red Tower. The castle as we see it today was built in the 13th century by the Seljuk sultan Alaeddin Keykubad, but its foundations date back to the Hellenistic period. There were arched main gates with inscriptions on them and some smaller auxiliary gates, but many of them are damaged today. There are several old buildings inside the castle, such as brick cisterns, baths, and Byzantine churches. There is also a settlement inside. The road to the castle is open to traffic but very narrow, alternatively you can also walk to the top in about 1 hour. There are restaurants and cafeterias on the road along the seaside.

Kızıl Kule (Red Tower)

The tower is one of the most prominent Seljuk monuments in Alanya. Located at the harbor, this 33 meters (108 feet) tall tower was built in the 13th century for the surveillance of the seaport and the dockyard. It became the symbol of Alanya today with its octagonal shape. There is a cistern in the middle of the tower, which you can visit by cable car and you can reach to the top via large stone steps. Its name comes from the red bricks used in the construction of its top, meanwhile the lower part was built with



local stone. There are five floors in the tower, where the lowest floor is used for exhibitions.

Tersane (Shipyard)

Another fine example of the Seljuk period, the shipyard was again built by the Seljuk ruler Alaaddin Keykubat in the 13th century and located in the south of the Red Tower. The structure, measuring 56 x 44 meters (183 x 144 feet), has five arched and inter-connected galleries by the sea where big warships of the time were built. The shipyard also contains offices and a small mosque located on the left of the entrance. You can reach there with small boats from the sea, the entrance is free of charge. Today, the building is illuminated at night. There's also a gun house next to the shipyard standing on a rock, where cannons for battleships were made.

Damlataş Cave

The cave was discovered by accident in 1948 during the works for the construction of Alanya Harbour, and soon this natural beauty became one of the most popular attractions in the area because it's believed that the air in the cave is beneficial to asthmatics. Thousands of years old stalagmites and stalactites attract many visitors to the cave. The cave has a constant temperature of 22 degrees Celsius (around 72 Fahrenheit) and more than 90% of humidity. Damlatas Cave is about 30 meters (100 feet) deep and about 15 meters (50 feet) high. Other caves near Alanya are; Dim cave, Hasbahce cave, and Sea caves.

Other important sites of interest in and around Alanya are: Alara Fortress (37km – 23mi west of Alanya), Alara Han (Alara Inn), Sarapsa (or Serapsu) Inn, Kargi Inn, Hasbahçe Cottage, Süleymaniye Mosque, Bedesten bazaar, Andizli Mosque, Ehdemek (or middle castle), Hidirellez Church, Tomb of Sitti Zeynep, Syedra ancient city, and Alanya archaeological and ethnographic museum.

History

Historically, Alanya stood between Cilicia and Pamphylia regions in the south. The first foundations are not quite known but during the excavations in several caves nearby, it's discovered that the area was inhabited since the Paleolithic ages. Around the 4th century BC, the city was known as Coracesium. The Seleucids tried to capture it but failed. Later on, it became the center of piracy in the Mediterranean especially during the reign of the rebel Diodotus Tryphon. Roman general Pompey the Great captured the city in 65 BC, putting an end to the pirates' rule. During the Roman period, the city prospered and minted its own coins in the 2nd century AD, which was a sign of richness and prosperity at that time.

After the collapse of the Roman Empire, the Byzantines ruled the city. They called it as Kalonorosa, meaning 'beautiful mountain'. There aren't many details from the Byzantine period but it must have been a Christian city like the rest of Cilicia and Pamphylia. During the Medieval ages the city was known with different names; Candelor, Scandelore or Galenorum, named by the Genovese, Venetians, and the Cypriots.

Around the 11th and 12th centuries the city changed hands between the Seljuk Turks, Byzantine ruler Alexios I Komnenos, First Crusade, and the Armenian ruler Kyr Vard. Finally, it was captured in 1221 by the Seljuk Sultan Alaeddin Keykubad I who gave his name to the city and called it as Alaiye. During this



time, the town lived its hay-days again. Major construction and repair projects were carried out by the sultans, making the city an important trade port for western Mediterranean.

After the fall of Seljuks, the city was captured by Karamanlids and other Anatolian principalities, as well as by Lusignan kings from Cyprus and Egypt. During the Ottoman rule after the 15th century, the city lost its importance. It's said that Atatürk called the town as Alanya instead of Alaiye in 1933, so that became the modern name of the city.

Yıl: 2024

Genel Bilgiler

Yatak odası: 5
Banyo: 4
Bitmiş metrekare: 291 m2
Arazi Büyüklüğü: 6400 m2

Room details

Indoor Features: Fitted kitchen

Building details

Number of Garages: 99

Rental details

Furnished: Hayır

Lease terms

Date Available:

Contact information

IMLIX ID: IX6.195.094

