

INTEGRATION OF THE ROMAN REMAINS IN ULUS ANKARA WITHIN THE CURRENT  
URBAN CONTEXT

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## ABSTRACT

### INTEGRATION OF THE ROMAN REMAINS IN ULUS ANKARA WITHIN THE CURRENT URBAN CONTEXT

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Urban archaeological sites are important traces of history in the cities and should be conserved for the next generations with their values. For their survival in the urban context it is essential to integrate them to the current urban context they exist in. In this study, four urban archaeological sites in Ulus, Ankara are analyzed for understanding their states of integration by constructing an analysis method. In this process the conceptual frame and methodology offered by the APPEAR Project were regarded as basic tools.

Within this scope, firstly a general overview is put forward about the APPEAR Method, Ankara and Roman Remains in Ulus with also discussing the current legal framework in Turkey. Afterwards the analysis is done on the archaeological sites; Roman Baths Open Air Museum, Cardo Maximus, Augustus and Roma Temple and Roman Theatre. Finally the fundamental principles and options are put forward for these Roman remains' integration in the current urban context.

The analysis conducted on the four urban archaeological sites reveal that the Roman remains in Ulus are not integrated with their current urban context This situation is threatening their survival while causing problems both for the

remains themselves and the city. The study while defining basic principles for the sites' integration it also puts forward three fundamental concepts that should guide the enhancement projects. These are: Accessibility, Visibility and Intelligibility which are regarded as the tools for strengthening the contextual unity of the sites and their integration in the urban context.

Keywords: Urban archaeological sites, integration, Roman Era, Ulus, Ankara

## ÖZ

### ULUS, ANKARA'DA BULUNAN ROMA DÖNEMİ KALINTILARININ MEVCUT KENTSEL BAĞLAMA ENTEGRASYONU

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Kentsel arkeolojik alanlar, kentin tarihinin önemli izlerini taşırlar ve bu yüzden tüm değerleriyle korunmalı ve gelecek nesillere aktarılmalıdırlar. Kentsel bağlam içerisinde hayatta kalabilmeleri için içinde var oldukları güncel bağlama entegre olmaları önemlidir. Bu çalışmada Ankara'nın Ulus semtinde bulunan dört kentsel arkeolojik alan entegrasyon durumlarının anlaşılabilmesi amacıyla analiz edilmiştir. Bu analiz için de APPEAR Projesinin kavramsal çerçevesinin ve önerdiği metodun temel araçlar olarak kullanıldığı bir metot kurgulanmıştır.

Bu bağlamda, öncelikle Ankara, Ankara'daki Roma dönemi kalıntıları ve APPEAR metoduna ilişkin genel bir çerçeve çizilmiş ve konunun Türkiye'deki güncel yasal çerçevesi tartışılmıştır. Daha sonra, Roma Hamamı Açık Hava Müzesi, Cardo Maximus, Augustus ve Roma Tapınağı ve Roma Tiyatrosu için analizler yapılmıştır. Sonuç olarak da bu alanların Ulus'un bu günkü kentsel bağlamına entegre olabilmeleri için temel ilkeler ve öneriler ortaya konmuştur.

Bu dört alanda yürütölen analizler göstermiştir ki, Ulus'daki kentsel arkeolojik alanlar řu anki durumlarıyla değerdendirildiklerinde, kent bağlamına entegre olabilmış değildirler. Bu durum Roma dönemi arkeolojik kalıntıları için tehdit oluştururken kent içinde de bu alanlar kullanılmayan ve anlamını kaybetmiş boşluklar olarak sorun teşkil etmektedirler. Bu çalışma Ulus'daki arkeolojik alanların kent bağlamına entegrasyonunu sağlamak amacıyla yapılacak projeler için temel prensipler sunarken alanların bağlamsal bütünlüğünü güçlendirmek ve entegrasyonlarını sağlamak için kullanılacak araçlara referans veren üç ana kavram ortaya koymaktadır: ulaşılabilirlik, görünürlük ve anlaşılabilirlik.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Kent içindeki arkeolojik alanlar, entegrasyon, Roma dönemi, Ulus, Ankara

To Feride Mutlu and Kasim Mutlu...

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## CHAPTER 1

### INTRODUCTION

Towns with continuous inhabitation embrace the physical traces from different historical periods over and underground, which altogether constitute the contemporary urban form and identity. Therefore archaeological researches and excavations in urban areas can be considered as important valorization tools. However, post-excavation process for the survival of the unearthed archaeological remains is as important as the archaeological researches and excavations. In the condition that archaeological remains are brought to the contemporary urban environment and not treated considering their historical context and unity within the current context of the town, the result would be, loss of their “meaning” and contextual unity. This defines the situation of Roman remains in Ulus, Ankara.

A high variety of problems are faced in this phase of the issue and their solution seeks cooperative researches and studies of various professions for the reason that the post - excavation process will have to cover not only the conservation of materials but also the studies for their presentation and integrated survival in the contemporary town.

Yet this subject is relatively new in conservation field. Although the archaeology of towns were to be interest points starting from 16<sup>th</sup> century, the conservation and integration of these unearthed remains in the existing town structure is a subject of concern having its roots in the post-war period ( the First World War) in Europe (Sarfatij; Melli,1999).

As an important step for conservation and integration of urban archaeological sites a comprehensive, international and interdisciplinary project was held

between 2003- 2005 in Europe. It is “The APPEAR Project” which aimed at preparing a detailed structural method for the enhancement projects of urban archaeological sites in Europe. Within this project, in addition to many important publications, as a final product, a “guide book” was produced for the enhancement and accessibility projects of Archaeological sites in urban environments.



**Figure 1:** Collage representing the “archaeological ghettos” in Ulus, Ankara<sup>1</sup>

While providing necessary conservation conditions for the archaeological remains, it is also very important not to create meaningless and abandoned voids in the contemporary town. The APPEAR Project aimed at constructing a systematic method for preventing these factors while integrating the archaeological sites in the urban structures. As it is mentioned by Lefert and Teller (2006:15), thinking of the city as an ecosystem in itself should lead to

<sup>1</sup> The collage is produced by the author with the photographs taken by the author between 2008-2010.

envisage the valorization of archaeological remains in a wider whole and to focus on the relations between the site and the rest of the urban fabric. This will help to avoid the formation of “archaeological ghettos”<sup>2</sup>, which are sorts of bodies implemented in the city and never meshed with the other elements of the urban structure (Lefert; Teller 2006:15).

As it is stated in the framework of the APPEAR Project, for an archaeological site to be preserved in the city, it is important for the site to play a defined part in the contemporary life of the city; to integrate the site to the urban context. Lefert and Teller (2006) states that every city is something more than the sum of its parts and what characterizes the urban context is the interdependence of activities, actors and social, economic and cultural processes. Therefore, the issue for an accessibility project -as it is defined in the APPEAR project- should be preparing the most coherent project in which four important aspects should meet; social and economic development, archaeological research, conservation of the remains and public access to the site.

### **1.1. PROBLEM DEFINITION**

The archaeological remains from the Roman era in the old city center of Ankara (Ulus) have been facing conservation and integration problems since they had been exposed to day light. Today there are four major Roman sites in the historic city center of Ankara. They are the remains of Roman Baths and Colonnaded Street (Roman Baths Open Air Museum), Augustus and Roma Temple, Cardo Maximus and Roman Theatre. Although being in the same urban context, in terms of their immediate vicinity, it can be said that they are all in different environments and conditions, while some basic problems are common for all of them. In addition to their general conservation problems, they are neither

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<sup>2</sup> The term is used by Lefert and Teller with reference to CROISSANT F., 1985. Argos 1985: l'archéologie comme réponse à l'anarchie urbaine, Nouvelles de l'archéologie, n° 20, pp. 97-102

recognizable nor in a healthy interaction, as parts of the city, with the current urban context.

While one of the reasons can be the planning processes which have been unsuccessful in the integration of the sites, another reason is the legal framework on the conservation of cultural assets in Turkey. The current legal framework is limited in terms of definitions and tools for integration of urban archaeological sites. Moreover the legal framework is not considering the integration of urban archaeological sites in Turkey, and therefore in Ankara.

It can be seen that all of the four sites are unobtrusive in the historic city center. In other words, they have been “archaeological ghettos” of Ankara. Roman era is one of the important historical layers of the city that still has significant in situ remains; therefore their integration is crucial for their survival.

Within this framework, the research questions of the thesis can be expressed as:

- How is it possible to understand and assess the state of integration of urban archaeological remains in the contemporary urban context?
- What is the condition of Roman remains in Ulus, how can they be integrated in the contemporary urban context?
- What can be the principles for integration of the urban archaeological sites from Roman era, in Ulus, Ankara?

## **1.2. AIM AND SCOPE OF THE STUDY**

The archaeological remains in urban context face various conservation problems caused by different factors. One of the major problems of urban archaeological sites is, as it is mentioned before, their integration to the urban context they exist in. If these sites do not interact with the contemporary life in the cities, they gradually lose their meaning and connection with the context and become abandoned voids in the city. This is an important threat for the archaeological

sites' conservation. In this thesis, the visible in situ Roman remains in Ulus, Ankara are studied and discussed in terms of their integration with the current urban context.

The processes and projects for the integration of archaeological remains with the current urban context is a multi-dimensional, and thus a multidisciplinary issue. It should consider and be based upon physical, visual, functional, social, managerial and administrative aspects. Besides, the financial aspects are as important as all the others especially for the realization of the proposed projects. Therefore, this process necessitates the knowledge and assessment coming from the the fields of expertise such as management, financial management, sociology, archaeology, urban and architectural design and conservation, materials conservation, planning, visitor management, display of the site to the public.

However, within the scope of this thesis, the spatial integration based mainly on the physical, functional and visual aspects, is the major focus as the profession of the author is architectural conservation. Therefore, the urban context is dealt in a limited framework, concerning the topographical, morphological, functional features of Ulus. The assessments are done mainly based on the systematical observations of the physical and built environments of the archaeological sites. The social, political and economical context of the case studies could only be included as a basic overall observation.

There upon, the aim of this thesis is, firstly to understand the current condition and context of the remains, detect the problems of the sites in their environmental and historical contexts, assess their state of integration based mainly on physical, functional and visual aspects, and finally put forward fundamental principles for ensuring their integration with the current urban context and define options for their enhancement projects.

In relation to this, the thesis also aims at utilizing and assessing a specific method for the integration of urban archaeological remains developed by the experts

from different disciplines and nationalities as a part of an international project called the APPEAR project. Based on this method, the thesis aims at defining and enhancing the method for understanding and assessing the physical, functional and visual integration of the archaeological remains with the current urban context. Moreover, making a comparison between the process and content of the method for understanding and assessing the integration of archaeological remains with the current urban context defined by APPEAR project and followed in this thesis and the current legal framework defined for handling urban archaeological remains in Turkey is also aimed at.

### **1.3. METHODOLOGY**

The first stage of this research study is basic literature review to provide the necessary background information on conservation of urban archaeological sites, geography, history, archaeology, and urban planning of Ankara and Roman Remains in the city. To be able to assess the condition of the archaeological sites in the urban context, it is crucial to understand the city and the district with all its components. Therefore the study started with understanding Ankara and Ulus in their historical and contemporary contexts. The historical development of the city is examined focusing on the Roman period.

To construct a systematical method for understanding and assessing the state of integration of urban archaeological sites, international charters on archaeological conservation and conservation planning are reviewed. In this process the APPEAR Project, which is proposing a guidebook of methodology for enhancement projects of urban archaeological sites had a central role as it is directly related too the subject of the thesis. In the APPEAR Project, “enhancement” is defined not only as conservation and presentation but the sites’ integration to the urban environment around them. Therefore it is decided that the APPEAR Project can be used in this study as a guide for the analysis method, as it is a project prepared within the frame of international principles,

covers all the aspects about urban archaeological sites and claims to be flexible and universal.

For comprehending the APPEAR Project and the methodology it proposes, all the published material is reached and examined. It is studied to figure how to utilize the methodology for the analysis section of this thesis study. Finally it constituted the conceptual framework and the structure of the analysis of the case study in terms of urban and architectural integration. On the other hand, the method proposed by the APPEAR project is not directly used. In the first place, APPEAR defines the process all from the beginning and takes it to execution and monitoring stages. Within the scope of this thesis, only the parts until the stage of definition of the fundamental principles and options are followed.

During the process, the sites have been visited many times for gathering the needed data for the analysis stage between May 2010 and December 2011. The first site visit has been done in the very beginning of the study and it provided a general frame for the current condition of the remains. After structuring the analysis, the sites are re-visited to do the systematic site survey. The data is collected according to the questions to be answered, that are stated in the APPEAR Project for analysis. The last site visit is done on the 21st of December 2011 to observe and document the most recent situation of the sites by taking photographs.

The site survey is done mainly in two scales; in the district including all the in situ Roman remains in Ulus and in the immediate vicinity of the selected archaeological sites. The method of the survey and level of detail in the collected data are differing in these two scales. The larger scale survey is done by walking the streets, taking photographs and notes about the character and uses of the area. The more detailed and systemized site survey is done in the immediate

vicinity of the sites. In this site survey the subjects that are covered can be listed as:

- Morphological characteristics (topography, built environment)
- Functional characteristics (current use)
- Components of the archaeological sites and their conditions and characteristics
- Visibility features (visibility of the remains, visual relationships with other Roman sites and/or other heritage sites)
- Presentation of the sites
- Accessibility features
- Traffic density

Before starting to gather the data in the aforementioned topics, the base map of Ulus was revised including only the immediate vicinity, according to the recent situation of the sites and their surroundings. While collecting the necessary data, the surroundings and the sites were photographed systematically.

As the areas around Augustus and Roma Temple and Roman Theater are in a rapid change as a result of the ongoing renovation projects of Ankara Metropolitan Municipality, in every site visit there were changes around these sites. Moreover there have been difficulties in accessing some parts of the project areas and even in taking photographs around Hacı Bayram Veli Mosque. In addition, the site visits have been done in different seasons and this enabled to observe different problems of the sites that are related with seasonal changes.

Another part of the site survey was to visit the related institutes to get additional data on the legal status and ownerships of the sites, the statistics on the number of visitors and the future projects for the sites. With this aim, Ankara Anatolian

Civilizations Museum, Ankara Regional Conservation Council of Cultural Assets<sup>3</sup> and Ankara Renovation Area Regional Conservation Council of Cultural Assets<sup>4</sup> were visited.

The analysis section of the study is structured in three main parts. First one covers the description of the sites to be able to understand their features and problems in the current context. The second part is the assessment of the sites in terms of their integration in the urban context and finally the third part is to structure the fundamental principles for the integrated survival of the in-situ Roman Remains in Ulus.

The method proposed in the APPEAR Project is to be used for each site separately. All the assessments and analysis are to be done for each site one by one therefore this method is followed in this study too. On the other hand, as the sites are located in the same district and belonged to the same historical layer of the city, some aspects as urban and historical contexts were explained and discussed in the same sections for all of the sites.

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<sup>3</sup> *Ankara Kültürel Varlıkları Koruma Bölge Kurulu*

<sup>4</sup> *Ankara Yenileme Alanı Kültürel Varlıkları Koruma Bölge Kurulu*

## **CHAPTER 2**

### **METHOD FOR ASSESSMENT OF INTEGRATION OF URBAN ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES TO THE CURRENT URBAN CONTEXT**

The issue of integration of urban archaeological sites, together with its necessary processes is strongly bounded to the international approaches and the principles put forward by the international charters. For the reason that, the selected case studies are located in Ankara, understanding the current legal framework on the issue in Turkey is an important task as it is the constitution which is to provide the tools and define the processes for integration of urban archaeological sites in Turkey. Therefore in this chapter, firstly, the situation in Turkey will be described in terms of the definitions, processes and tools for conservation of archaeological sites in the current legal framework. Afterwards the approach of the international charters will be put forward. Finally the APPEAR Project will be described in detail as it has been a basic tool for structuring the method of the analysis part of the thesis.

#### **2.1. THE LEGAL FRAMEWORK, TOOLS AND PROCESSES FOR CONSERVATION OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES IN TURKEY**

Turkey is a rich country in terms of the cultural and natural heritage it inhabits in its boundaries. There are numerous archaeological sites all around Turkey, while some of them are in rural areas; there are a large number of archaeological sites that are situated in the urban environments.

Concerning the archaeological sites there are two main institutions which are directly responsible for the conservation of archaeological sites in Turkey. Firstly the Ministry of Culture and Tourism and second one is the Council of Conservation of Cultural Assets. After the discovery of any archaeological

remains, it is the Ministry's responsibility to detect and determine the remains as a cultural heritage that should be preserved. Afterwards, the registration category is decided and the registration of the cultural heritage is done by the Regional Council of Conservation of Cultural Assets based on the Principle Decisions of the High Council of Conservation of Cultural Assets.

The processes for discovered archaeological remains, definitions of the registration categories and possible interventions for archaeological heritage are defined basically in the Law of Conservation of Cultural and Natural Heritage (2863/1983)<sup>5</sup>, the Principle Decisions on the Archaeological Sites' Conservation and Utilization<sup>6</sup> that is put forward by the Conservation Council and the Regulations on the Preparation of Conservation Master Plans and Environmental Design Projects for archaeological sites.<sup>7</sup> Within the framework drawn by these legislations, it can be said that there are two basic definitions concerning the legal states of archaeological sites. First one is *Arkeolojik Sit* (Archaeological Conservation Site) and the second one is *Ören Yeri* (Site of Ruins). The first category (*Arkeolojik Sit*) is defined as the settlements and areas which inhabit the above ground, underground and under water products of the civilizations existed since the existence of humanity, which reflect the social, economical and cultural characteristics of their eras. While this definition is wide and inclusive, it is classified into three degrees of conservation statutes which are referring to different intervention possibilities and these are stated as: 1<sup>st</sup> Degree Archaeological Sites, 2<sup>nd</sup> Degree Archaeological Sites and 3<sup>rd</sup> Degree Archaeological Sites.

The gradation is corresponding to the possible intervention levels for the archaeological sites. In this regard, the possible interventions for the 1<sup>st</sup> Degree

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<sup>5</sup> 2863 sayılı ve 21/07/1983 tarihli Kültür ve Tabiat Varlıklarını Koruma Kanunu

<sup>6</sup> Kültür ve Tabiat Varlıklarını Koruma Yüksek Kurulu 658 sayılı ve 05.11.1999 tarihli İlke Kararı

<sup>7</sup> 26.07.2005 tarihli Koruma Amaçlı İmar Planları ve Çevre Düzenleme Projelerinin Hazırlanması, Gösterimi, Uygulaması, Denetimi, Müelliflerine İlişkin Usul ve Esaslara Ait Yönetmelik

archaeological sites are limited with scientific conservation interventions. The building activities are strictly restricted. Only if the site is opening to public (which is then mentioned as *ören yeri*), there can be provided landscape design projects which can include service functions as open parking lots, WCs, ticket and security guard kiosks etc. and. These interventions are to be done only with the permission of the Conservation Councils.

For the 2<sup>nd</sup> Degree archaeological sites, the description is almost the same as the 1<sup>st</sup> Degree Archaeological Sites while it is specially mentioned that the conservation and utilization conditions of these sites will be determined and decided by the Conservation Councils. This condition can provide flexibility when compared to the 1<sup>st</sup> Degree archaeological sites. The 3<sup>rd</sup> Degree Archaeological sites are described as the sites in which new arrangements can be permitted within the framework of determined conservation and utilization conditions. These are the sites which can be decided to inhabit new functions and new building activities can be allowed.

The second category named as *Site of Ruins* is defined to be the sites in which the natural and cultural assets unite, inhabiting the products of different civilizations starting from the prehistoric eras and being recognizable with its topographical features; having remarkable historical, archaeological, artistic, scientific, social or technical characteristics as manmade cultural assets.<sup>8</sup> For this category, Landscape Design projects are allowed to be done in the framework of the current Conservation Master Plan of the area. The projects can be prepared by the Ministry of Culture and Tourism or other proper institutes or companies can be assigned for the job. The definition and guidelines for these projects are defined with special regulations as the Regulations on the Preparation of

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<sup>8</sup> The Definition in "26.07.2005 tarihli Koruma Amaçlı İmar Planları ve Çevre Düzenleme Projelerinin Hazırlanması, Gösterimi, Uygulaması, Denetimi, Müelliflerine İlişkin Usul ve Esaslara Ait Yönetmelik" is: "Tarih öncesinden günümüze kadar gelen çeşitli uygarlıkların ürünü olup topografik olarak tanımlanabilecek derecede yeterince belirgin ve mütecanis özelliklere sahip, aynı zamanda tarihsel, arkeolojik, sanatsal, bilimsel, sosyal veya teknik bakımlardan dikkate değer, kısmen inşa edilmiş, insan emeği kültür varlıkları ile tabiat varlıklarının birleştiği alanlar."

Conservation Master Plans and Environmental Design Projects (26.07.2005) and the General Technical Specifications for Environmental Design Projects<sup>9</sup>. In these documents Environmental Design Project is defined as the projects designed according to the particular features of each site, prepared in the scales of 1/500, 1/200 and 1/100 within the terms of preserving the archaeological potential of the site for opening the site for visitors in a controlled manner, providing the sites' presentation, solving the existent problems caused by the circulation and usage and to provide the necessities of the site by using the tools of new technologies. In the General Technical Specifications, the important criteria to be followed in Environmental Design Projects for *ören yeri* are listed briefly as:

- The projects should consider preserving and highlighting the natural, cultural, historical, economical, aesthetical, visual values and original identity of the environment.
- The results of archaeological excavations and researches should be evaluated and the opinions of the head of the excavations should be taken.
- The ownership issues should be researched.
- The usage and conservation balance should be constituted by detecting the factors concerning the natural, built and social environments and their interactions.
- The user profile should be defined and the design should depend on the users while the accessibility for elder people and people with disabilities should be considered.
- The traditional, historical, cultural and natural features of the open spaces and their functional relationships with their surroundings should

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<sup>9</sup> *Çevre Düzenleme Projesi Genel Teknik Şartnamesi*

be preserved while they are enabled for contemporary uses and landscape arrangements.

- The accessibility of the project area should be enhanced while respecting to the cultural and natural values of the surroundings.
- Continuity and unity in pedestrian and vehicle access between the project area and the settlements, in functional and spatial terms, should be provided.
- The optimum condition in terms of illumination and climatic conditions should be maintained.
- Drainage systems should be sufficient and effective.
- If there are already existing service structures in the project site, firstly their usage potentials should be assessed.
- The project is prepared depending on the architectural program which is determined by the administrative units.

As it is stated here, in the archaeological sites which are registered as *ören yeri*, although at the same time being 1<sup>st</sup> Degree archaeological sites, there can be prepared landscape projects which can contribute to their integration to their contexts. Therefore the Landscape Design Projects can be one of the tools provided within the legislations in Turkey together with the Conservation Master plans as the Landscape design Projects should be following the guidance of Conservation Master Plans of the certain area.

In addition to *Arkeolojik Sitler* and *Ören Yerleri* there is also another conservations site category named as Urban Archaeological Sites (*Kentsel Arkeolojik Sitler*). This is simply defined as having archaeological sites in a historic urban tissue. However, the possible interventions for this category are not particularly defined.

Apart from the site scale definitions, there is also a category called *Anıt Eser* (which can be translated as Monumental Edifice). This statue is given to the monument by the Ministry of Culture and Tourism, considering the historical and artistic features, visitor density, function, location and usage conditions of the monument. In this regards the statue is referring to a single edifice and does not include its environment. Special Councils are being constituted for each separate monument in this category with the name of *Anıt Eser Kurulu* (Council of Monumental Edifice). The duties of this council are described in the related regulations<sup>10</sup> as:

- Preparation and application of annual and quinquennial plans for the conservation and enhancement of the monument while developing spatial, physical and thematical visions.
- Introduction of the Monument
- Finding funds for the conservation and enhancement of the monument
- Preparation of regular reports on the conservation and enhancement conditions of the monument

Within this framework, it can be said that the category of Monumental Edifice, enables the possibilities for enhancement projects for archaeological edifices.

To summarize, there are mainly four conservation categories for archaeological sites and edifices in Turkey. Firstly Archaeological Conservation Site or Urban Archaeological Conservation Site<sup>11</sup> which describe three levels of conservation conditions. The second definition is Site of Ruins<sup>12</sup>, which can be at the same time 1<sup>st</sup> Degree Archaeological site but Environmental Design Projects can be

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<sup>10</sup> 27.11.2005 tarihli Alan Yönetimi ile Anıt Eser Kurulunun Kuruluş ve görevleri ile Yönetim Alanlarının Belirlenmesine İlişkin Usul ve Esaslar Hakkında Yönetmelik

<sup>11</sup> Arkeolojik sit or Kentsel Arkeolojik Sit

<sup>12</sup> Ören Yeri in Turkish

prepared and implemented to these sites. There is Monumental Edifice and Council of Monumental Edifice, which is concerning only one monument rather than a site, and allows special projects prepared specifically for the particular monument. In this regard, the tools for conservation of archaeological sites and urban archaeological sites can be mentioned as the Conservation Master Plans, the Environmental Design Projects for Site of Ruins, special Projects prepared by Councils of Monumental Edifices for the edifices in the Monumental Edifice Status and the scientific conservation projects for the 1<sup>st</sup> Degree Archaeological sites.

## **2.2. INTERNATIONAL APPROACHES ON URBAN ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES**

Yet the subject of urban archaeological site is relatively new in conservation field. Although the archaeological remains were to be interest points starting from 16th century, the conservation and integration of the unearthed archaeological remains in the existing town structure is still a developing subject that seeks a multidisciplinary approach as it is related to many different aspects of urban context.

The interest in archaeology goes back to the 16th century when there were excavations in Rome, which is considered as the earliest example of urban archaeology by Sarfatij and Melli (1999) and It was followed by the excavations in Pompeii in 18th century. This interest increased in the 19th and early 20th centuries with the excavations in Italian, German, French and British towns which were originated in Roman era. However, the turning point for the subject was the late 1920s when archaeological researches were started to be held in existing town and city centers in all over Europe. The main intention was to reach the historical chronology of a town, growing a better understanding of the origins, early history and topography of towns by the help of excavations (Sarfatij; Melli,1999).

According to Sarfatij and Melli, there are two important periods which caused change and shifts in the development of urban archaeology. The first one is the post war period and the second is the new development schemes for town centers, imposed in 1960's. Apart from the above mentioned early attempts, the first systematic approach in terms of urban archaeology was held after the Second World War, when the need for restoration emerged in so many town centers which were devastated during the war. Whereas, Sartfatij and Melli claim that the more effective development began with a second devastation period with the emergence of development schemes for the inner cities in 1960s. As they put it, this was a bigger and more destructive effect and an important threat for the archaeological remains lying beneath towns for the reason that modern building techniques were more destructive when compared to those used in the past. However with the developed modern archaeological methods it became possible to meet this challenge. UK was the leading country in the urban archaeology studies and it influenced other countries which created a successful period in 1970s for the development of urban archaeology. Even though the starting point of the investigations was the historical and archaeological importance of a particular site the actions seemed to stay limited to "save what could be saved", but this "saving" operations did not refer to solving the conservation and integration problems of these urban archaeological sites in towns (Sarfatij; Melli, 1999).

When the international meetings, conferences and published charters are considered, it is 1956, when UNESCO put forward "Recommendation on International Principles Applicable to Archaeological Excavations. In this recommendation general principles for the protection of archaeological heritage were declared and the importance of archaeological sites was mentioned specifically for the first time.

The Venice Charter in 1964 was concerned with basic principles and also recommendations on the interventions. It states that all investigations and

interventions on archaeological sites should be done by specialists and professionals while the interventions should only include anastylosis. There are no specific statements for urban archaeological sites. Then another important document, in 1969, "The European Convention on the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage" was put forward. The main concerns of this convention were preventing the illicit excavations, ensuring the protection and circulation of archaeological findings for scientific, cultural and educational purposes. In 1972, The World Heritage Convention by UNESCO is important to mention as it emphasizes the importance of presentation of heritage sites while stating that every state party will adopt policies to give function to the cultural heritage in the life of the community. In this way It expresses the need for integrating the sites to the existing town context.

Just after the World Heritage Convention in 1975 another important step was taken, especially for urban archaeology. This is Amsterdam Declaration and it introduces the need for the participation of archaeologists in the town planning processes. Starting with Amsterdam Declaration the integration of archaeology into the planning processes was a repeated issue in the international documents. The Colloquy on Archaeology and Planning, in 1984 by Council of Europe, mentioned the importance of this subject and stated that the development plans should avoid disturbing the archaeological remains.

In 1990 the Charter for the protection and Management of the Archaeological Heritage, gathered all the fundamental points on the conservation of archaeological sites, mentioning the necessity of integrated protection policies of archaeology and town planning, the importance of public participation and presentation. As the Valetta convention, repeats and elaborates the same topics, it also prepared the way for action projects, namely "European Plan for Archaeology". The APPEAR Project was held between the years 2003-2006, with the contribution of various professionals and supporting institutes. Finally a

“guide book” was produced for the enhancement and accessibility projects of Archaeological sites in urban environments.

To sum up, the current international approach on the urban archaeological sites reflects the importance of integration of these sites in the current urban context. Furthermore it expresses the necessity of a multidisciplinary and participatory process for urban archaeological sites’ integration in the urban context.

### **2.3. THE APPEAR PROJECT**

The APPEAR Project is an interdisciplinary and international scientific project held between 2003-2006, on the subject of enhancement of archaeological sites in urban environments, financially supported by European Commission and coordinated by two institutes in Belgium; “In Situ, Centre de Recherche Archéologique” and “Université de Liege – Centre for Urban Governance Studies”. Other important partners from Hungary, Spain, Italy, United Kingdom and France also contributed to the project. The project was finished and the resulting product namely the APPEAR Method was published in February 2006.

The name “APPEAR” is the abbreviation of “Accessibility Projects; Sustainable Preservation and Enhancement of Urban Subsoil Archaeological Remains”. As it is mentioned before, the final outcome of the project is a guide book called the “APPEAR Method”, for putting fundamental guiding principles for, what is mentioned as “Accessibility Projects”. As APPEAR guide puts it, an “accessibility project” comprises, making the archaeological remains that were discovered during urban excavations visible, intelligible and attractive for the possible largest number of visitors, while providing the remains’ long-term preservation, ensuring their scientific use and harmonious integration into the urban fabric.

Furthermore it is important to clarify that, the abbreviation of APPEAR is standing for “Accessibility Projects. Sustainable Preservation of Urban Subsoil Archaeological Remains” which is defining a methodology not only for Subsoil Archaeological remains but also the “accessibility projects” for already excavated

urban archaeological sites, as it can also be understood from the case studies of the project itself.

The aim of the project is expressed as:

“Our objective is not to impose a work context, but to provide strong benchmarks and enlightened examples for the conduct of an enhancement project.”

(Warnotte; Hupet; Zwetkoff: 2005)

As the defined problem is a very complex issue and seeks for a well organized collaboration of various professions it aims at providing a basic system for the enhancement projects for archaeological sites in urban context. It is clear that every site is a different case therefore the structure of the proposed method is prepared flexible so that it can be adapted to all different cases. To summarize, the project aims to create a structured guide for the enhancement projects and put a general framework for the method to be used for integrating urban archaeological sites in their contexts.

As the subject is related to various different fields of expertise and universal, the project team is composed of different institutes and experts from different countries and professions. The project was financially supported by the European Commission's DG Research, 5th Framework Program, Environment and Sustainable Development, Key action 4: City of Tomorrow and Cultural Heritage. There are two institutes coordinating the project. One of them is “In Situ Archaeological Research Center” in Belgium which is a non-profit organization founded in 2001 by the Archaeological Institute of Liege who is a significant actor in developing the archaeology in Wallonia. The second coordinator is the Center for Urban Governance Studies (CUGS) of the University of Liege. CUGS was established with the collaboration of two research centers; LEMA and SPIRAL. LEMA is related to the Department of Architecture and Urban Design, specialized on the decision-making tools for the management of sustainable urban projects.

SPIRAL studies the tools for communication between the scientific committees and the users (administrations and citizens).

The Research Consortium of the project is composed of different partners from different countries and fields of expertise. It can be listed as:

- Institut de Cultura de Barcelona - Museu d'Història de la Ciutat de Barcelona (ICUB-MHCB): The city History Museum of Barcelona
- Alliance of European Cultural Cities
- (The A.V.E.C. network - brings together historical cities and territories benefiting from a remarkable heritage, and willing to use this heritage as a vector of sustainable development.)
- International Council of Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS)
- The Surintendence of Cultural Goods and Activities Department in the Autonomous Region of Aosta Valley (RAVA – Regione Autonoma Valle d'Aosta)<sup>13</sup>
- Historic Buildings and Monuments Commission for England - English Heritage, Archaeology Department
- In Extenso - Préservation des Biens culturels<sup>14</sup>
- Universidad Autónoma de Madrid - Psicología Básica, Facultad de Psicología (UAM)<sup>15</sup>

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<sup>13</sup> The Department is responsible for management of cultural heritage, works with an interdisciplinary base on national and international levels, concerned with preservation and enhancement of archaeological sites in urban setting.

<sup>14</sup> In Extenso is a Paris-based agency specialized in the preservation of the cultural heritage. It uses the expertise of people working in the field of preventive conservation (architects and restorers) and scientists (physicians and microbiologists).

### **2.3.1. Structure and Content of the APPEAR Project**

The project process was planned in five parts and five work packages with different topics, interrelated with each other. These are:

- Workpackage 1: City, governance and citizen
- Workpackage 2: City, archaeology and citizen
- Workpackage 3: Evaluation and validation of results
- Workpackage 4: Dissemination and exploitation of results
- Workpackage 5: Active co-ordination and project management

First two work packages are composed of the preparatory work including research for producing practical and methodological resources. The last three of the work packages aim to optimize, assess and circulate the results. Workpackage 1 focuses on the decision making process and the socio-cultural impact of enhancement projects. Workpackage 2 concentrates on building an operational framework for practical and methodological tools in terms of conservation, functional and visual integration, enhancement and exploitation of archaeological sites in urban context. In this workpackage, the main issues for integration of urban archaeological sites and evaluation structure and themes are worked on (Le Bouëtté; Pedregal, 2004: 4). Therefore, the Workpackage 2 is the one to contribute to the assessment section of this study with the criteria it puts forward on the urban and architectural integration subject.

When the main steps taken through the process of preparing the APPEAR Method (guide book) are considered, the first step can be defined as reviewing the ideas on enhancement of archaeological sites and the harmonious and

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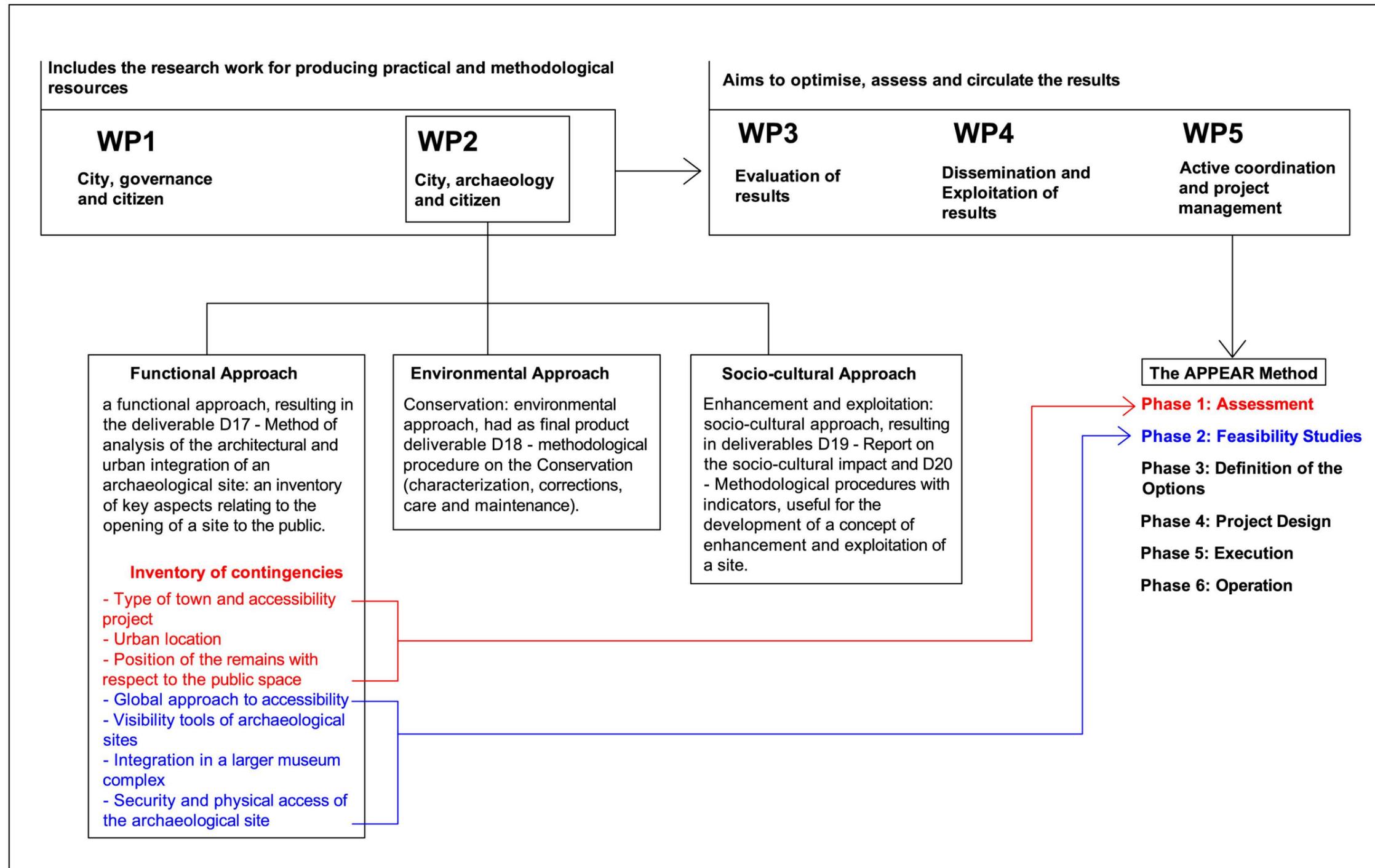
<sup>15</sup> (The UAM research team works into the visitor studies field. It develops several projects on procedural, conceptual and attitudinal contents about different kinds of exhibit subjects and carries out exhibit evaluations.)

sustainable development of historic towns. Secondly, Urban archaeological sites in Europe were identified, which of those can be taken as case studies and be models to be evaluated for structuring the APPEAR method. After deciding on the sites to be studied, analyses on the case studies are applied on the selected examples to be able to get lessons out of the experience.

By analyzing the achievements of the earlier projects with the help of defined and explained basic criteria and methods, the reports, as “Deliverables” of the project are prepared and published on-line on the internet site of the APPEAR Project. The Deliverables covered all the topics of the defined work packages.

Finally with the help of the results of all the analyses and research studies on the related subjects, the APPEAR Method, as a guidebook for accessibility projects was prepared and published.

**Table 1:** Scheme showing the general outline of the process of the APPEAR Project<sup>16</sup>

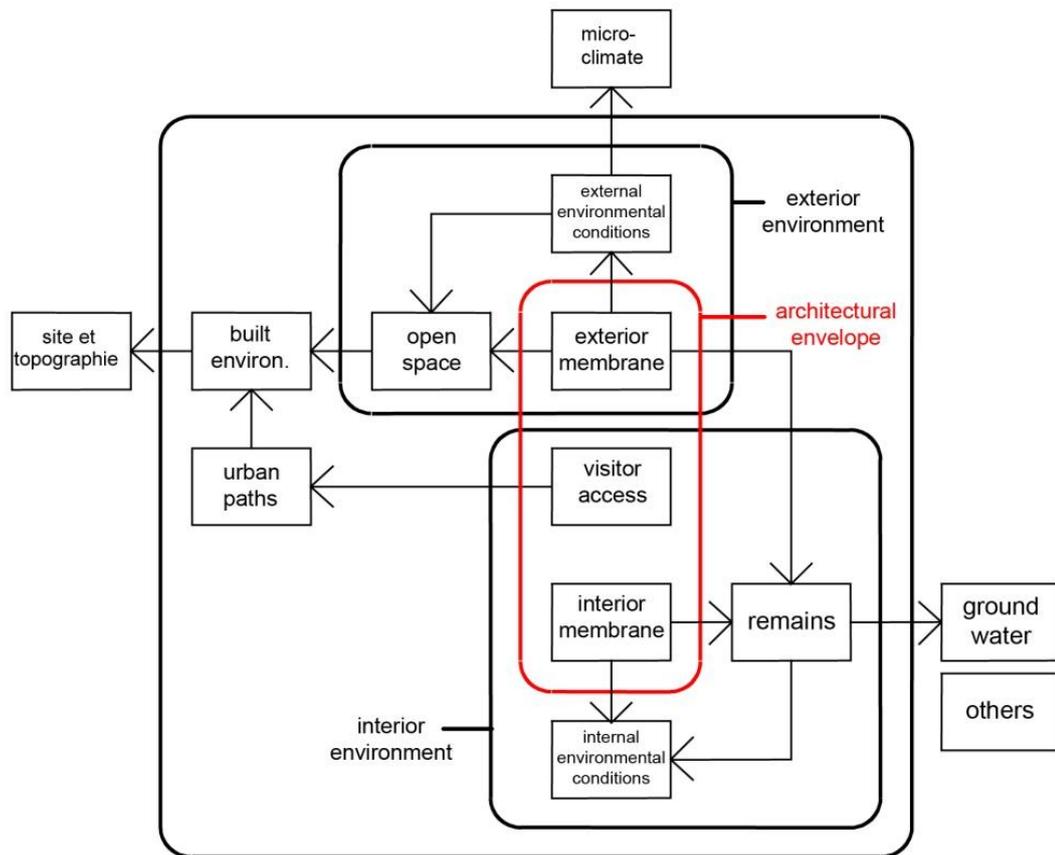


<sup>16</sup> The colors are indicating which themes of "inventory of contingencies" belong to which phases of the APPEAR Method

### 2.3.2. The Inventory of Contingencies: Basic Criteria for the Assessment of Architectural and Urban Integration

As it is mentioned before a broad systematic research was carried on certain case studies in the framework of the APPEAR Project. An approaching system was constructed in order to evaluate the selected sites (as case studies) consistently with the same criteria. To be able to understand the system, firstly the main definitions of the used terms should be comprehended.

**Table 2:** The system of the architectural envelope of site and its components<sup>17</sup>



The proposed system has three major elements these are: *architectural envelope* showed in red in figure 1; *exterior environment* which includes the pedestrian

<sup>17</sup> The chart is taken from the deliverable number D17 of the APPEAR Project, prepared by Sophie Lefert and Jacques Teller and it is translated from French to English by the author.

roads, street network, squares etc.; *interior environment* which includes the archaeological remains and the internal volumes. *Envelope* is defined as the interface between the city and the remains. This *envelope* can be open or closed depending on whether there is or not a direct contact between the atmospheric conditions and the remains. *Exterior membrane* is defined as the component of the envelope which faces the exterior environment while *interior membrane* faces the remains.

When we look at figure 1 in the light of these definitions, it can be observed that the concept of envelope referred in this system is a complex composition of exterior environment, interior environment and the architectural envelope which is a part of both of the former two components. However the climatic conditions, ground water and topography is considered out of the envelope. This shows that the envelope defined in the system consists of only the manmade elements of the environment.

While the concept of envelope can point a range of urban elements surrounding the remains, what is meant about the architectural envelope is certainly any built structure that is facing both the interior and exterior environments of the remains. Furthermore its goal is defined as responding three important needs:

- Protection and conservation of the site
- Necessities related to the functional nature of the archaeological space
- Requirements for visual and formal integration to the urban environment.

In this conceptual frame the selected case studies are put into an analysis with some certain criteria. These criteria are determined according to the variables that characterize the exterior and interior environment of the sites. This study was called “Inventory of Contingencies” and defined as a tool to be used in the formulation of architectural options for the envelopes of remains. In this context, the data base and inventory of contingencies are intended to facilitate discussion

between the designer, developers and local decision makers by exposing various options and their practical consequences in terms of architectural and urban integration. The goal is not to provide a catalog of ready-made solutions, but to guide the designer in finding solutions adapted to the situation it faces. Since it is a system of evaluating various cases in different situations, in this study it will be used to help to define the situation of the Roman Remains in Ulus. It will be used to identify the problems and discuss the advantages, disadvantages and the issues to be worked on for their integration in the urban environment.

The inventory is structured around seven themes chosen for identifying the most critical urban issues associated with the integration of archaeological remains in urban areas. They are:

- Global approach to accessibility
- Type of town and accessibility Project
- Urban location
- The position of the remains with respect to public spaces
- Visibility tools of archaeological sites
- Integration in a larger museum complex
- Security and physical access of the archaeological site

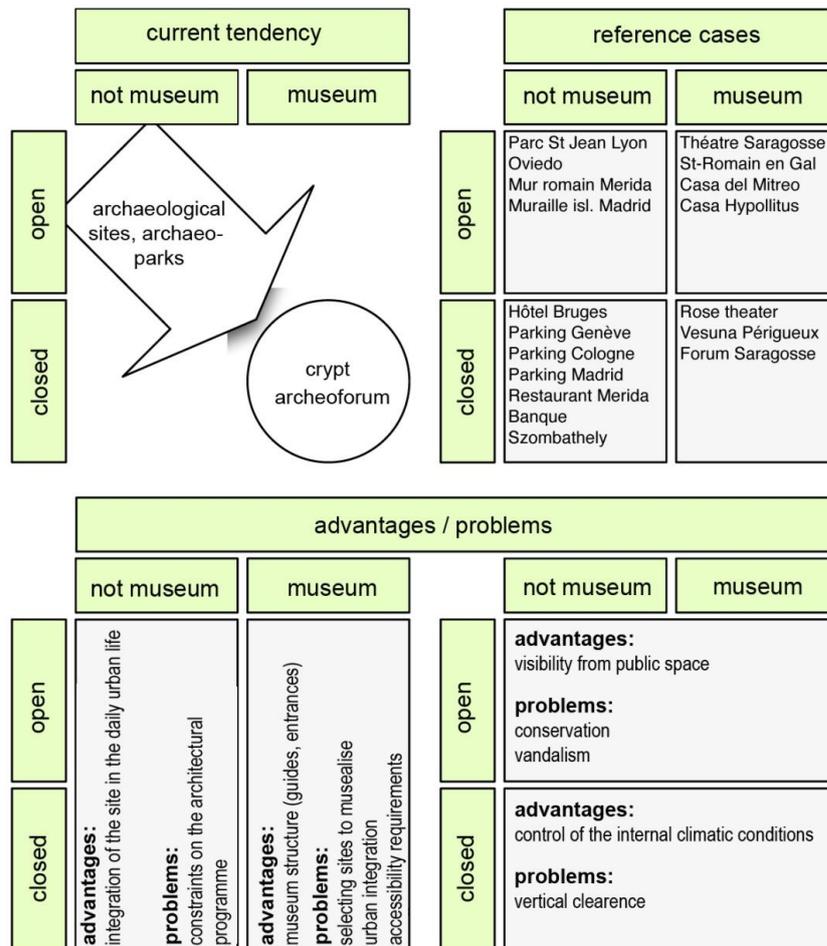
The first theme is “Global Approach to Accessibility”. It evaluates the conditions of the sites’ being a museum or not and secondly the conditions of having an open or closed envelope.

In this chart it is reflected as, the architectural envelope of an archaeological site’s not being a museum can have an advantage for its integration to the urban life.. The problems it can create are expressed as the constraints it creates on the architectural program for its architectural envelope. The sites which are open

and not museums have the opportunity to be visible and provide direct contact with the visitors. However if there is not proper monitoring and the needed security measures are not taken it can be a destructive condition for the remains.

Being a museum, even if it is open or not, provides control for the remains and guidance to the visitors, while it is interpreted as an obstacle for the integration in the urban life. Moreover, if it is a closed museum then the control of climatic conditions is possible while the architectural features of the building can create problems. The advantage of being an open museum is that the site can be visible from public spaces.

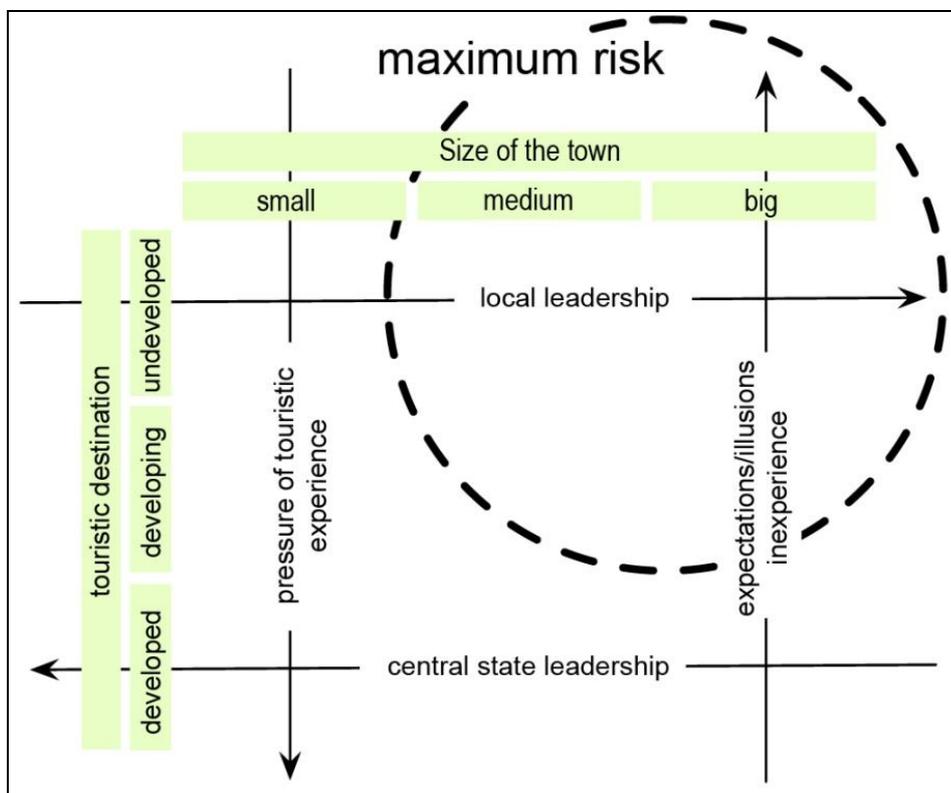
**Table 3:** Four main types of architectural envelopes<sup>18</sup>



<sup>18</sup> The chart is taken from the deliverable number D17 of the APPEAR Project, prepared by Sophie Lefert and Jacques Teller and it is translated from French to English by the author.

The second theme of the inventory of consistencies is “Type of town and accessibility project”. In this theme the relationship between the size of the towns and their development rate in terms of tourism is discussed. As it can be understood from the figure 3, the highest risk is observed in the big and medium size towns in which tourism has poorly developed or is still developing. In this category the expectations in terms of tourism potential of archaeological sites are the highest.

**Table 4:** Accessibility projects and type of town<sup>19</sup>

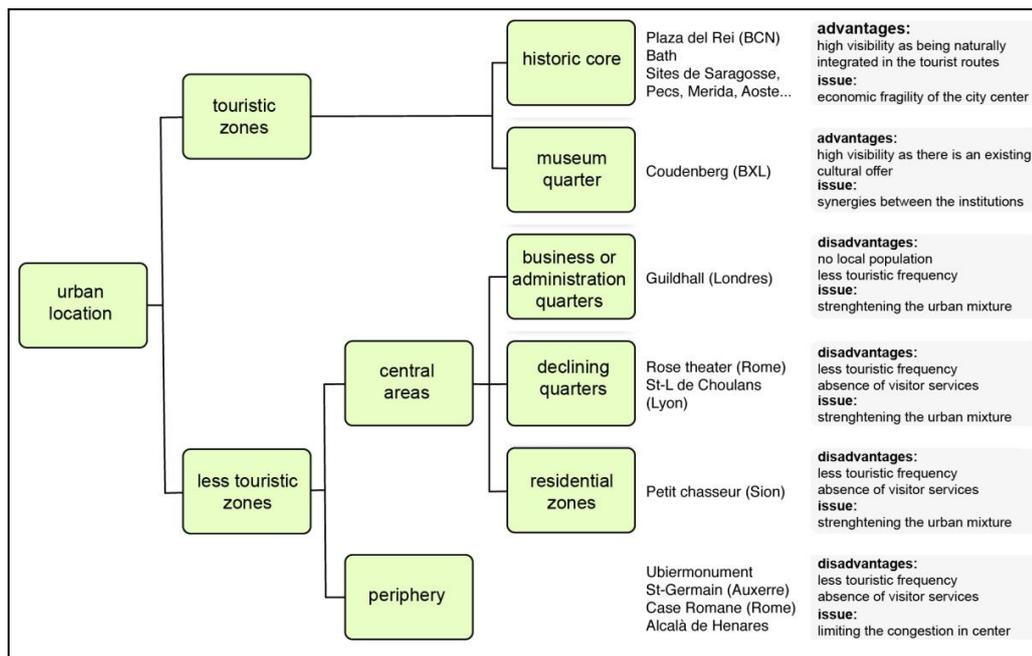


The third theme is evaluating the urban locations in terms of their advantages and the issues to be faced with according to the features of the locations. The urban locations are basically divided as touristic and less touristic areas. Touristic areas are classified as the historic core of the town and the museum quarters.

<sup>19</sup> The chart is taken from the deliverable number D17 of the APPEAR Project, prepared by Sophie Lefert and Jacques Teller and it is translated from French to English by the author.

Being in those areas are found advantageous for providing high visibility for the remains, as they would already be in the touristic routes in the town and the already existing cultural functions of the town. While there are always issues to be taken into account as the fragility of the town center's economy and the synergy between the different institutions of the town.

**Table 5:** Urban location and issues concerning enhancement<sup>20</sup>



The less touristic areas are classified as the central areas and the peripheries of the towns. Central zones are considered in three categories as the administrative or business districts; declining quarters and residential areas. In all of these locations the issue to be considered is defined as reinforcing the mixture of urban population. These locations are mentioned with their disadvantages. One of the common disadvantages for all of them is that there is less tourists visiting and the frequency of these visits is low. For the administrative or business districts another disadvantage is mentioned as the absence of a local population

<sup>20</sup> The chart is taken from the deliverable number D17 of the APPEAR Project, prepared by Sophie Lefert and Jacques Teller and it is translated from French to English by the author.

in the district. The disadvantage of being located in declining quarters or residential areas is expressed as the absence of services for visitors. For the peripheries same disadvantages are mentioned while the issue to be solved is told to be reducing the congestion in the centers.

The fourth theme is “Position of remains with respect to public spaces”. In this title, the issues are discussed according to the remains’ positions, whether they exist in a private building block or in public space. It is considered together with the type of their exterior membrane; whether it is an already existing membrane or a new addition.

In the case of remains that are in a building lot and in an existent exterior membrane, the important issue to be considered is mentioned as the devices that assure the perception of the remains while not damaging the symbolism of the existent envelope.

**Table 6:** Position of remains with respect to public space<sup>21</sup>

Position of site in urban space	Type of exterior membrane	Issue identification	Sites
inside a building lot	existent	Devices that ensure the perception of the presence of remains without damaging the symbolism of the existing envelope	St-Laurent (Grenoble) Thermes (Bath) Hotties (St Helens)
	new	New structure should not damage the old structure Conjunction with built environment in which the remains are integrated Devices that ensure the perception of the presence of remains Necessity of respect to the uses in the immediate vicinity	Vesunna (Périgueux) Théâtre (Saragosse) Casa del Mitreo (Merida) Casa de Hypolitus (Alcalà)
in public space	new	Devices that ensure the visibility of the entrance to the archaeological site Changes of use, from the functioning of urban space. Devices that ensure the perception of the presence of remains Interaction of the site with underground infrastructure	Notre-Dame de Paris Archéoforum (Liège)

The issues for being in a building lot and having a new exterior membrane are expressed as the risk of damaging the old structure, ensuring the perception of the presence of the remains, conjunction with built environment in which the remains are integrated and the necessity of respect to the uses in the immediate

<sup>21</sup> The chart is taken from the deliverable number D17 of the APPEAR Project, prepared by Sophie Lefert and Jacques Teller and it is translated from French to English by the author.

vicinity. For the condition of being in public space and inside a new exterior membrane, the issues to be dealt with are considered as the visibility devices for the remains and the entrance of the archaeological site, changes of use because of the functioning of urban space and interaction of the site with underground infrastructure.

“Visibility tools of archaeological sites” is another theme in this subject. The assessment is based on four visibility tools, evaluated in two dimensions as elevation and plan. These four tools are symbolic references, transparency, shared or individual access as it is shown in the Table 7.

According to the evaluation, having symbolic references in plan or elevation has no disadvantages but advantages. The advantage is defined as that it arouses curiosity in the passing by citizens. The important issue to consider for using symbolic references is defined as ensuring the correct perception of the meaning of the references. Transparency is claimed to be advantageous for its permitting direct visual contact with the remains while being a disadvantageous factor for the conservation of the remains. Therefore the transparency tool should be used by respecting the preservation requirements of the archaeological remains. What is meant by shared access is the condition when there is another function inside the exterior membrane, containing the archaeological remains and having one entrance. In this situation, if the other function is a cultural one than it is more advantageous for the remains’ visibility as there is a conceptual relationship. Whereas having a common access is also considered as advantageous as it provides the sharing of resources. In this condition the perception of the remains’ identity should be ensured. In the contrary condition of having an individual access, the remains sustain their identity but as it is a very specific cultural offer it is disadvantageous for their visibility. In this condition the positioning of the remains in town becomes an important issue.

Another theme of the “inventory of contingencies” is integration in a larger museum ensemble. This subject is considered in two ways. First one is considering the museum as a re-contextualization tool for the remains. It describes the condition of the remains’ being a part of a museum in which the visit to the archaeological site becomes a part of the museum route and the museum’s content is complementary to the archaeological site. This condition is regarded as advantageous for the remains if the correct relationship between the remains and the museum is built, which means that the remains are not overshadowed by the museum structure and regarded as being a special entity rather than being one of the exhibition rooms of the museum.

**Table 7:** Visibility tools of archaeological sites<sup>22</sup>

visibility tools of the site in public space					
		symbolic references	transparency	access	
				shared	individual
plan		ND de Paris Baptistère St Germain (Aux) Guildhall	Archéoforum Puits (Tolède) Bruxella 1238	ND de Paris	Puits (Tolède) St-Pierre
elevation		Archéoforum Mausoléé (Pecs)	Vesunna Mikwe (Cologne)	Coudenberg Guildhall Chapelle (Pecs) Thermes (Tolède) Bains isl. (Tolède)	Heerlen Forum (Saragosse)
		Advantages: arouses curiosity Disadvantages: Issues: correct perception of the meaning of references	Advantages: direct visual contact with the remains Disadvantages: conservation Issues: Compliance with conservation requirements	Advantages: Sharing resources Disadvantages: the identity of the archaeological site Issues: ensure the perception of the identity of the place	Advantages: Identity of the site Disadvantages: Very specific cultural offer Issues: adequate positioning in the town

<sup>22</sup> The chart is taken from the deliverable number D17 of the APPEAR Project, prepared by Sophie Lefert and Jacques Teller and it is translated from French to English by the author.

The second subject discussed in this theme is the city becoming a museum of museums, referring to networks of sites. It is claimed that in such projects the remains are considered as resources for the development of the city and has the strength to make the everyday life of the city more attractive. As the remains are reference elements in the evolution of the city, they contribute to the identity of the city. The challenge in such projects is described as ensuring the remains and the created network helps to a better understanding of the contemporary city.

Finally the importance of accessibility of the site for the disabled people and the fire safety measures are emphasized for the design of the site for the visitors, that they should be considered in the early stages of the project. The type and material of the instruments used for these purposes should be chosen carefully as not to relegate the remains to the second plan.

### **2.3.3. The Final Product: The APPEAR Method**

As it is mentioned in the APPEAR Method guide book, the archaeological remains revealed in the continuous and changing building activities in towns are tangible and fragile while the process of enhancement is very complex. Therefore the main issue of the APPEAR Method is to be able to ensure preparing the most coherent projects in which four important aspects should meet; social and economic development, archaeological research, conservation of the remains and public access to the site.

For achieving this aim, The APPEAR method offers a process composed of six main phases which are structured in again six steps. The main structure is as below: (All the phases contain the same stages as shown for the first phase.)

1- Assessment

Scenario

Objectives

Stage1: planning

Stage2: action

Stage3: review

Output

- 2- Feasibility Studies
- 3- Definition of the options
- 4- Project Design
- 5- Execution
- 6- Operation

All these six phases consist of their own key actions to be taken and questions to be answered by the related experts who are related to the different subjects of the problem.

The APPEAR Method aims at reaching a good balance between “the preservation of the archaeological heritage and the growth of modern towns; the long-term preservation of the remains and making them accessible to the largest possible number of visitors; costs and the benefits, as well as ensuring the site’s harmonious integration within the town as a significant part of the shared heritage”.

In this frame drawn with this main objective, the fields of expertise to be involved in this project are listed as;

- Management
- Financial Management
- Archaeology

- Preventive conservation
- Urban and architectural integration
- Display of the site to the public
- Visitor Management

The APPEAR method aims at giving the same amount of importance to all participants in the enhancement projects. The categories of participants are mentioned as: Political and administrative, Economic, Specialists and contractors, Community, Stakeholders. While the whole inhabitants and users of the town are meant by the term “community”, “stakeholders” is used to refer to members of the community who are involved or interested in the project and can be effective for the result of the project both in a positive or negative way because of their interests or values they are defending. The method as a whole defines a multi-disciplinary and participatory process for the enhancement projects for urban archaeological sites.

Another important characteristic of the process defined in the guide book is aiming at providing a dynamic structure so that the method can be adapted to various different cases according to the problems that can occur through the process. It gives a fundamental importance to the planification of the enhancement projects according to the context they exist in and emphasizes the necessity of a well-organized multidisciplinary work for achieving the fundamental objectives.

APPEAR project does not mean to advocate every archaeological site to be enhanced, according to the guidebook itself, the first step to take is to decide if the site should and can be enhanced or not. It is stated that this decision should also be made after certain needed researches and analysis made again in a systematic way. What it introduces afterwards is a systematic infrastructure for the archaeological sites in urban areas for which the option to enhance is

chosen. With every project the process and the products will be different because, as it has been said before, it is only an infrastructure to be re-shaped depending on the various cases and contexts therefore it will help to produce distinct products while sustaining the main principles within the boundaries of defined aim and method of the APPEAR Method.

▪ **Phase 1 – Assessment**

As it is mentioned before the first phase to be followed in the process is the Assessment Phase. The main objectives of this phase is to identify the potential players, set up a working group, understand the knowledge about the site and its context to be able to see the general potential, limits and the constraints.

**Table 8:** APPEAR Project Phase 1

	<b>objectives</b>	<b>key actions</b>	<b>products</b>
<b>phase 1: assessment</b> main players: sponsor, working group	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Identifying potential players and setting up a working group</li> <li>Reporting on state of knowledge about the site and its context so as to assess the general potential, limits and constraints</li> <li>Testing the initial idea for enhancement</li> </ul>	[M] Set up a working group [M] Identify the stakeholders [DP] Understand the site [PC] Understand the state of preservation of the remains and their surroundings [UI] Analyse the urban and architectural context [VM] Understand the possibilities for visitor management [M] Understand the social, cultural, political and economic context [FM] Estimate the cost of the feasibility studies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>General and contextual information allowing an initial estimate of the importance of the site based on objective and subjective values</li> <li>Appraisal of gaps in knowledge and questions that still require answers</li> <li>Initial ideas for enhancement and definition of feasibility studies</li> </ul>
[M] Management [FM] Financial management [A] Archaeology [PC] Preventive conservation [VM] Visitor management [UI] Urban and architectural integration [DP] Display of the site to the public [CF] Combined fields of expertise			

As it is mentioned before the first phase to be followed in the process is the Assessment Phase. The main objectives of this phase is to identify the potential players, set up a working group, understand the knowledge about the site and its context to be able to see the general potential, limits and the constraints.

The first Key Action in this phase is Setting up a working group and the crucial point is to make an interdisciplinary team. The important criterion to follow in this action is ensuring that there is no hierarchical links between the group of experts. Moreover, while the participation of certain skills and disciplines as archaeology, history, preventive conservation, etc. is compulsory there can also be others who are not strictly be experts but experienced in the related fields. This key action is defined to be done by the management field of expertise.

The second key action is identifying the stakeholders and it is also to be taken by the experts in the field of management. The fundamental questions to be answered in this key action are:

- Who are the stake holders?
- What is their level of involvement?
- What interests are they defending?
- What are their means of action?
- What influence might they have on the process?
- What are the mechanisms or processes by which the stakeholders try to get the proposal put on the agenda or prevent it appearing?
- Is there a risk of destructive conflict?

The third Key action is to understand the site. This is for obtaining a basic knowledge of the site to be able to understand it thoroughly. The questions sought to be answered are:

- What type of site is it?
- What period are the remains?
- Does the site belong to a common type?

- Have the remains witnessed an event of particular significance?
- Can they be linked to wider historic events or periods?
- Does the site have a symbolic meaning for the community?

Another key action is to understand the state of preservation of the remains and their surroundings. In this action, the intention is to prepare a report on the current state of the remains and their immediate surroundings. This report should be prepared as for the site will be enhanced but rather to open the way to future studies and proposals for enhancement or reburial decisions. This should be done in the consultation of specialists (climatologists, hydro-geologists, specialist conservator).

Analysing the urban and architectural context is another key action to be taken. This is defined to be done in three levels; the town and the region, the locality and the immediate vicinity of the site. The questions to be answered in this key action are:

- Are the remains close to the historic center of the town?
- What use and functions do the adjacent areas serve?
- What activities are undertaken in the area? Are these compatible with the integration of a cultural facility?
- What are the access points and their characteristics?
- What are the means of access to the area? Are these likely to encourage visitors?
- Are they of significance to the area? Do they represent a reference point and an attraction?
- Do the remains affect the urban unity and cohesion? If so in what way?

- Is the morphology of the surrounding area favorable to the integration of the remains?

One of the key actions to be taken in this phase is to understand the possibilities for visitor management. In this action it is important to make an initial identification of the public it might target and answer the questions as:

- Is the site mainly aimed at experts?
- Can the remains contribute towards the school curriculum?
- Is the site likely to attract the public?

Understanding the social, cultural, political and economic context is the other key action to take. The questions of this action are:

- What role do history, heritage and culture play at the local, surrounding area and global level?
- Does the town have a policy for cultural tourism? How would an enhancement project fit within this?
- Are there other projects, similar or different, with which this one could form a partnership?
- Is the social context compatible with the conservation of the remains and their display to the public?
- Does the site have a special significance for the inhabitants and the community?
- Who would be the potential public?
- What are the risks of unacceptable oppositions to the investment and of rejection?

- Is the economic and political climate favorable to an enhancement project? Is it stable enough? Does the town have the resources to implement it?

The final key action is to estimate the cost of the feasibility studies. This will be done by the project initiators at the end of the assessment phase taking into account the initial investigations assessing the importance of the site, understanding the urban context and highlighting the possibilities.

▪ **Phase 2 – Feasibility Studies**

**Table 9:** APPEAR Project Phase 2

	<b>objectives</b>	<b>key actions</b>	<b>products</b>
<b>phase 2: feasibility studies</b> main players: project owner, project manager, core group	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Setting up an effective and durable organisational structure</li> <li>• Exhaustive analysis of all tangible and intangible aspects relating to the issue</li> <li>• Outline solutions for enhancement likely to answer the needs of the site and its context as well as the legitimate aspirations of all parties</li> </ul>	[M] Set up the core group [M] Open the process to the community [M] Organise "working together"  [DP] Identify the site's values  [A] Assess the archaeological potential  [PC] Identify the deterioration factors and their modes of action [PC] Analyse the state of conservation of the excavated artefacts  [UI] Analyse the urban setting  [VM] Identify the potential public  [M] Assess the potential for partnership [M] Identify the variables of the socio-political, economic and institutional context [FM] Assess the cost of investment and potential funding [FM] Assess the economic and social impact	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• General and contextual information allowing an initial estimate of the importance of the site based on objective and subjective values</li> <li>• Appraisal of gaps in knowledge and questions that still require answers</li> <li>• Initial ideas for enhancement and definition of feasibility studies</li> </ul>
[M] Management [FM] Financial management [A] Archaeology [PC] Preventive conservation [VM] Visitor management [UI] Urban and architectural integration [DP] Display of the site to the public [CF] Combined fields of expertise			

The first three key actions of this phase are to be taken by experts in the field of management. The first key action is to set up the core group who is responsible for creating the scenario of the operations and following their execution. The

second key action is to open the process to the community. The APPEAR project states that a participatory approach is beneficial for such projects. The stakeholders defined in the assessment phase will be the participants. It is needed to prepare a programme for the participation of these stakeholders. The objectives, the possible methods and the timetable should be defined before the execution of the action.

Organizing “working together” is the third key action of this phase. This is one of the fundamental components of the method. The issue is as its nature seeks a – cross- disciplinary process, working together is crucial. Here making people work together stands for organizing their interactions. For this to be possible the working groups should be convinced about the importance of the value that is brought by the inter-disciplinary process.

The fourth key action is identifying the site’s values to be able to define the heritage significance of the site. The main question to answer in this action is:

- Why is the site important and for whom does it have value?

In this frame The APPEAR Method refers to the Burra Charter (2000) for determining the values of a site. In the Burra charter cultural significance stands for “aesthetic, historic, scientific or social value for past, present or future generations”. The concept of cultural significance is defined as a tool for determining the values of a site, its importance for past, present and future generations. The four value definitions were given as to cover all other value titles. These definitions are as follows:

*“**Aesthetic value:** Aesthetic value includes aspects of sensory perception for which criteria can and should be stated. Such criteria may include consideration of the form, scale, colour, texture and material of the fabric; the smells and sounds associated with the place and its use.”*

*“**Historic value:** Historic value encompasses the history of aesthetics, science and society, and therefore to a large extent underlies all of terms set out in this section. A place may have historic value because it has influenced, or has been influenced by, an historic figure, event, phase or activity. It may also have historic value as the site of an important event. For any given place the significance will be greater where evidence of the association or event survives in situ, or where the settings are substantially intact, than where it has been changed or evidence does not survive. However, some events or associations may be so important that the place retains significance regardless of subsequent treatment.”*

*“**Scientific value:** The scientific or research value of a place will depend on the importance of the data involved, on its rarity, quality or representativeness, and on the degree to which the place may contribute further substantial information.”*

*“**Social value:** Social value embraces the qualities for which a place has become a focus of spiritual, political, national or other cultural sentiment to a majority or minority group.”*

The Burra Charter (1999: 12)

Apart from these definitions the Burra Charter (1999) allows the definitions to be broadened or additions to be done to these, if the knowledge about a case increases and needs more precise categories to be developed for the values it carries.

The fifth key action is to assess the archaeological potential of the site. This should be done by experts in archaeology. This work will provide information for deciding on which parts of the site should be enhanced, excavated and/or left as reserve areas for the future.

“Identifying the deterioration factors and their modes of action” is another key action of this phase. To provide a successful conservation for the remains it is crucial to clearly determine the deterioration factors. In this framework an analysis to define the state of preservation of the remains is the first step to take.

The APPEAR Method advises to set up a multidisciplinary panel of specialists on the subject. Data collection should be done for the climatic, hydro geological, chemical and biological attributes. Bringing together all the results of the analysis will provide needed information for decision processes.

Another key action is “Analyze the state of conservation of the excavated artefacts”. The objects found in archaeological excavations should be put into a detailed analysis by specialists whether they are going to be stored or selected to be displayed. The specialists should be selected according to the the materials of the artifacts. Finally conservation reports including recommendations for conservation treatments and illustrated descriptions of the artifacts should be prepared.

The next key action to be taken is analyzing the urban setting. Experts from the field of urban and architectural integration are assigned for this key action. Enhancement of archaeological remains in urban areas will definitely lead to modifications that will affect the functional and structural aspects of the immediate vicinity of the site, even the locality and the town. The compatibility of the site with the existing urban features should be studied. Therefore the subjects to be clarified in this key action are listed as:

- The physical and historic properties of the site (morphology, access, changes in use, function, relationships with other heritage sites, etc.)
- Land status
- The architectural, urban and landscape integration (morphology, materials, views, ambience, perception of the site, etc.)
- The integration of the remains into the existing building or that under development (functions and uses of the building, potential access to the remains, vertical clearance to be maintained, visual intrusion of the structural elements, etc.)

- The technical and environmental conditions (impediments, ground stability, climate, disturbances, water table, etc.)
- How the town functions and its uses (movements, circuits, zones of influence, activities, functions, utilities, etc.)
- The legal and regulatory context (security, disabled access, urban statutes, etc.)

Identifying the potential public should be done by the experts who are assigned with the visitor management job. In this key action it is needed to determine the types of visitors likely to visit the site. Opinion polls (questionnaires and interviews; focus groups and discussion panels; expert panels) and comparative studies (swot analysis of other programs carried out on similar sites) are suggested to be done for this stage of the project.

The next key action is to assess the potential for partnership which should be carried by experts in management field. In this stage the questions to be answered are:

- Can a complementary relationship be established between the site and existing heritage, cultural and tourist attractions?
- Is the projected facility likely to fill a gap in what is currently on offer, or will it create competition?
- Is there an existing overall policy for signage, information, promotion and activities? If so, how could the site be incorporated into this structure?
- Is the existing scientific and administrative management run as a centralized system, to be taken into account when working out the method of functioning of the projected cultural facility?

To identify the variables of the socio-political, economic and institutional context is the key action to be carried out by again the management experts. This analysis is important to be able to understand and predict in what way the socio-political, economic and institutional context and possible changes in them would affect the enhancement project. In these three contexts different questions are to be answered. For the socio-political context there are five themes to study. First one is the distribution of power and the questions that are to be answered are:

- What is the degree of autonomy enjoyed by the local authorities? Does it encourage heritage management compatible with the local socio-economic characteristics? Or does it pose problems with consistency?

The second theme is the schedule of priorities and the main question in that is if the priorities are based on “qualitative keys” mainly developed by supranational bodies (Council of Europe and/or European Commission) for preventive, even proactive protection. The third theme is the legal framework. The questions as “Does the legal framework allow integration of heritage into the larger whole of all the collective goods to be protected, and into the urban fabric?” and “Is there a community development plan or other urban planning system? If not, is the evolution of the context predictable?” should be answered.

The fourth theme is “the functioning of networks”. In this framework it is important to understand how the relevant political networks are organized and the links between the politicians and administrators. The fifth theme is on the public/private synergies. It is to seek answers to questions as:

- How do private players and public authorities collaborate on the protection and enhancement of the archaeological heritage?
- Is the action undertaken primarily private or public?

In the institutional context it is needed to identify the formal and informal institutions and organizations that are involved in the project, their resources in each field of expertise. Finally for the economic context predictions for short, medium and long term budgets should be made to reveal if there are enough funds to be able to finish the project.

Last two key actions for this phase are defined to be carried by financial management experts. One of them is assessing the cost of investments and potential funding and the last one is Assessing the economic and social impact.

### ▪ **Phase 3 – Definition of the Options**

The main question to answer in this phase is what the fundamental options for enhancement are. There are key actions for the organisation of the work and the interaction with the stakeholders that should be done by managerial experts. When it comes to defining the options, it is classified in different topics as: options for archaeological management, conservation of the remains, architectural options, display and visitor management options.

For defining the archaeological management options, depending on the analysis for revealing the archaeological potential of the site, there should be stated, which part of the site should be enhanced, if there are parts to be excavated immediately or preserved for future generations. The recommendations for short, medium and long term archaeological management should be defined in this section of the project. This should be done by the qualified archaeologists who is specialised on this subject.

The aims of conservation should be put forward by experts in preventive conservation. The main aim of this part is to define the performance to be achieved against the deterioration factors of the remains. Afterwards a conservation plan should be established for the objects that are decided to be exhibited in situ. This plan consists listing of the objects to be displayed in situ,

detailed conservation actions, cost estimates and conservation timetable integrated into the general timetable of the project.

**Table 10:** APPEAR Project Phase 3

<p style="writing-mode: vertical-rl; transform: rotate(180deg);"><b>phase 3: definition of the options</b></p> <p style="writing-mode: vertical-rl; transform: rotate(180deg); font-size: small;">main players: project owner, project manager, expended core group, community</p>	<b>objectives</b>	<b>key actions</b>	<b>products</b>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Implementing a programme process capable of integrating gradually the needs and expectations of the various parties as well as the objectives and performances to be achieved in each field of expertise</li> <li>• Defining the guiding principles and fundamental options, in line with the objectives and performances to be achieved in each field of expertise</li> </ul>	<p>[M]Organise interaction between the skill areas</p> <p>[M]Consult and ensure the participation of the stakeholders</p> <p>[M]Structure the programming process</p> <p>[A] Draw up the options for archaeological management</p> <p>[PC] Define the aims of conservation</p> <p>[PC] Establish a conservation plan for the objects to be displayed in situ</p> <p>[U] Formulate the architectural options</p> <p>[DP] Draw up the options for display</p> <p>[VM] Draw up the options for visitor management</p> <p>[VM] Draw up the evaluation for visitor management</p> <p>[M]Draw up themanagement options for the project and the cultural facility</p> <p>[FM] Produce a provisional budget</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Current list of needs and expectations of the various players</li> <li>• Description of the options chosen in each field of expertise and summary of integrated options together with an estimate of the resources required to carry out the project and manage the cultural facility</li> <li>• Description of the criteria for selection of the people to work on the project design</li> </ul>
<p>[M] Management [FM] Financial management [A] Archaeology [PC] Preventive conservation [VM] Visitor management</p> <p>[U] Urban and architectural integration [DP] Display of the site to the public [CF] Combined fields of expertise</p>			

In formulating the architectural options, firstly it is needed to define the general aims, the issues to be solved, the identity which will distinguish the site and functional and technical options. For the architectural project, type of needed functions and their organisation should be worked through so the architectural programme should be prepared. The type of technical equipment should be defined. The type of envelope (closed/open) and construction materials should be decided on. Characteristics of the envelope and access of the site should be put forward.

Finally for the urban project, the type of functions that are to be provided in the public space, general characteristics -as status, size and shape- and the interface

between the public space and the cultural facility should be described. The final product of this section is a reference document for the designing phase, therefore there are no detailed design descriptions but only requirements and constraints in terms of functional, dimensional, technical and symbolic aspects.

Another key action of this phase is drawing up the options for display in which the message to be transmitted, the method of communication and targeted public should be defined in the form of an interpretation plan. Finally a report as a reference document for expressing the choices and requirements should be prepared for the project design process. This part is connected with building the visitor management options.

After defining the targeted public, according to the categories and characteristics of the public a communication strategy with a publicity policy should be defined. With defining the options for visitor management, the next step is –as it is in the following phases of the project- evaluation of these options. As this phase is to discuss the options, evaluation will be done in the following stages whereas the criteria for the evaluation is expected to be put forward in this part so that it can help the development of evaluation plan.

The last two key actions to be taken are described as drawing up the management options and producing a provisional budget which should be done by experts in management and financial management subjects.

#### ▪ **Phase 4 – Project Design**

This phase of the APPEAR Project is the part before the execution of the structured project therefore important preparatory job is done in this stage.

This phase aims to turn the accumulated information, defined options and the comprised programme into a coherent project plan. All the fields of expertise are involved in this phase in different key actions so as to prepare detailed action plans for each field as final products of the phase.

**Table 11: APPEAR Project Phase 4**

	<b>objectives</b>	<b>key actions</b>	<b>products</b>
<b>phase 4: project design</b> steering group, project team	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Interaction between all the fields of expertise based on the objectives and performances to be achieved</li> <li>• Converting the programme into a coherent project plan</li> </ul>	<p>[M] Set up the project team</p> <p>[A] Refine and apply the archaeological management plan</p> <p>[PC] Guarantee the preservation of the remains</p> <p>[PC] Draw up guidelines for the approval of materials and procedures to be used</p> <p>[ UI] Draw up the architectural plans</p> <p>[DP] Draw up the museum display plan</p> <p>[VM] Design and test the visitor management plan</p> <p>[M] Draw up the evaluation plan</p> <p>[FM] Draw up the budget for execution and the financial timetable</p> <p>[FM] Forecast the economic conditions for operation</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Detailed action plans for each field of expertise, including methodological and technical recommendations and instructions, and an inventory of useful tools</li> <li>• List of criteria for the selection of the contractors to undertake the work for the final project</li> <li>• Budgets, financial set-up and timetable</li> </ul>
<p>[M] Management [FM] Financial management [A] Archaeology [PC] Preventive conservation [VM] Visitor management            [UI] Urban and architectural integration [DP] Display of the site to the public [CF] Combined fields of expertise</p>			

▪ **Phase 5 – Execution**

**Table 12: APPEAR Project Phase 5**

	<b>objectives</b>	<b>key actions</b>	<b>products</b>
<b>phase 5: execution</b> steering group, project team, contractors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Defining the operating method to enable the works to be organised, planned and controlled throughout their execution until successful completion</li> <li>• Executing the anticipated operations while respecting the constraints and procedures aimed at ensuring the preservation of the archaeology, the quality of the work and the optimal deployment of the resources</li> <li>• Preparing the commissioning of the cultural facility</li> </ul>	<p>[M] Set up a stakeholder committee</p> <p>[M] Develop a coordination strategy</p> <p>[M] Monitor the execution and correct the practices</p> <p>[CF] Monitor the works</p> <p>[PC] Develop a long-term preventive conservation plan</p> <p>[DP] Draw up procedures for monitoring the museum display</p> <p>[VM] Implement and test the visitor management plan</p> <p>[M] Create the project archive</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Enhancement of the archaeological site according to the guiding principles and the fundamental options steering the design and execution of the project</li> <li>• Commissioning file of all the documents needed for the operation of the cultural facility</li> <li>• Action plans and evaluation procedures for each field of expertise, required for the development of the management plan during the next phase</li> </ul>
<p>[M] Management [FM] Financial management [A] Archaeology [PC] Preventive conservation [VM] Visitor management            [UI] Urban and architectural integration [DP] Display of the site to the public [CF] Combined fields of expertise</p>			

The main question of this phase is how the final project plan is implemented. Aim is to ensure that the enhancement project is implemented respecting to the guiding principles and the fundamental options therefore monitoring is one of the important key actions of this phase.

▪ **Phase 6 – Operation**

Operation phase is about how to guarantee the long-term future of the cultural facility. It comprises the implementation of the management plan, opening the site to the public, monitoring and updates from each field of expertise and proactive management of change.

**Table 13:** APPEAR Project Phase 6

	<b>objectives</b>	<b>key actions</b>	<b>products</b>
<b>phase 6: operation</b> steering group, site manager, users	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Organising the appointment of the site manager responsible for its operation and long-term future</li> <li>• Permanent evaluation of the relevance and resilience of all the component parts of the cultural facility</li> <li>• Harmoniously developing the various functions assigned to the cultural facility while ensuring its sustainable integration into the different urban policies</li> </ul>	<p>[M] Manage change</p> <p>[PC] Implement the long-term preventive conservation plan</p> <p>[CF] Optimise public welcome and functioning of the equipment</p> <p>[FM] Implement the evaluation plan for the economic conditions of operation</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Implementation of the management plan and opening of the site to the public</li> <li>• Regular updates from each field of expertise and correction of practices.</li> <li>• Programme for insertion into urban</li> </ul>
<p>[M] Management [FM] Financial management [A] Archaeology [PC] Preventive conservation [VM] Visitor management            [UI] Urban and architectural integration [DP] Display of the site to the public [CF] Combined fields of expertise</p>			

**2.4. UTILIZATION OF THE METHOD IN THIS STUDY**

The main structure of the analysis for the integration of Roman remains in Ulus is composed of three major parts. The first one is, understanding the sites by describing the urban and architectural context, defining the historical and physical characteristics of the sites and their environments. This is done in the fourth chapter of the thesis. In the second part which is corresponding to the

fifth chapter, the assessment of the features explained in the former section is done in terms of the sites' integration in the urban context. Finally, the fundamental principles and options for these sites are discussed. This structure is developed by the help of the APPEAR Method's proposed outline in its first three phases which provide the main subjects of investigation and the questions to be answered.

The APPEAR method, as it is mentioned before defines a multidisciplinary work in every phase of the project. It is a very complex job which necessitates the contribution of specialists from different professions in a carefully organized structure. Therefore it cannot be directly and totally applied to the case study in this thesis. On the other hand the defined jobs can be classified in two groups as the organizational/managerial work and the work directly related to the enhancement of the sites. In the boundaries of the author's discipline and specialization, the study covers the work excluding the managerial parts.

As it is mentioned before and shown in Table 1 the themes of "inventory of contingencies" are related to the key actions in the first and second phases of the APPEAR Method. The inventory of contingencies is basically stating its themes for the assessment of archaeological sites' architectural and urban integration, therefore in this study, all of these themes take place in the assessment section and not in the first part in which the first phase of the APPEAR Method contributed with its research subjects. This part of the APPEAR Method is modified with the aim of arranging the analysis with a sequence of "description, assessment and decision making".

The APPEAR Project is offering a method in which the sites are studied separately. In the case of Roman remains in Ulus, as they are all located in the same district in the same city and also belonging to the same historical context, these subjects are described and assessed altogether for once in one section.

Another important point to mention is that, there are inconvenient categorizations in the conceptual framework of the assessment method which are not totally incompatible with the condition of the remains in Ulus but should be reinterpreted according to the context of the remains.

To begin with, the categorization of “Urban Locations” are firstly categorized as touristic and less touristic zones and historical core of the city is regarded as being in touristic zone. In the case of Ankara, as Ulus is the old city center, it could have been regarded as the historical core whereas, the historic urban tissue is not well preserved and it is not a touristic district. Therefore all the Roman remains are considered as being in the less touristic zone and in central areas. In this framework, the other category does not actually exist in the context of Ankara at all. Furthermore, within this theme, the urban location of Augustus and Roma Temple is regarded as being a declining quarter, whereas this categorization is not fully corresponding to the situation. Because of the renovation project that is still going on in the area, it should also be regarded as a regeneration zone which is not one of the categories in the Urban Locations themes of “inventory of contingencies”.

Another irrelevant categorization is for exterior membranes of urban archaeological remains. Exterior membrane is defined as the component of the interface element (envelope) which faces the exterior environment of the remains. In the categorization, having a new built or historical (existent) exterior membrane is discussed. Here “exterior membrane” is standing for a building in which the archaeological remains exist. The condition of being inside another historic edifice is also not relevant for any of the today visible Roman remains in Ulus. In this study, for the selected sites, the exterior membrane is considered as the subsequently built barriers around the boundaries of the sites, therefore the categorization is done as having new and open exterior membranes.

It is also a similar situation with the concepts of shared and individual accesses to the sites. This categorization is also referring to having a closed architectural envelope that is a new or a historic exterior membrane. As it is not relevant for the case studies, these categories are interpreted according to the remains' very own conditions. In this framework, for Augustus and Roma Temple and the remains of Cardo Maximus, the concept of architectural envelope is interpreted as the urban space as Hacı Bayram Square or the basement level of *Ulus Şehir Çarşısı*. Although there are not actual physical common entrances to the sites, the spatial features and the use of the sites are reflecting a similar condition with the definition of shared access in the APPEAR project. Therefore these sites are considered as having shared access features while the Roman Theatre and the Roman Baths Open Air Museum are considered as having individual access features. To clarify, the evaluation themes derived and interpreted from the conceptual framework and offered method of APPEAR Project is shown in the table 14 and table 15.

**Table 14:** Overall evaluation criteria for urban archaeological sites' integration

	ACCESSIBILITY	VISIBILITY	INTELLIGIBILITY
urban archaeological site A	(1-4)*	(1-4)	(1-4)
urban archaeological site B	(1-4)	(1-4)	(1-4)

\*The evaluation is done over 4

**(1): very good** : there is no need for interventions  
**(2): good** : it can be solved by minor interventions  
**(3): poor** : it needs to be enhanced  
**(4): very poor** : it needs to be enhanced with major interventions

**Table 15:** Scheme showing the evaluation themes for integration of urban archaeological sites

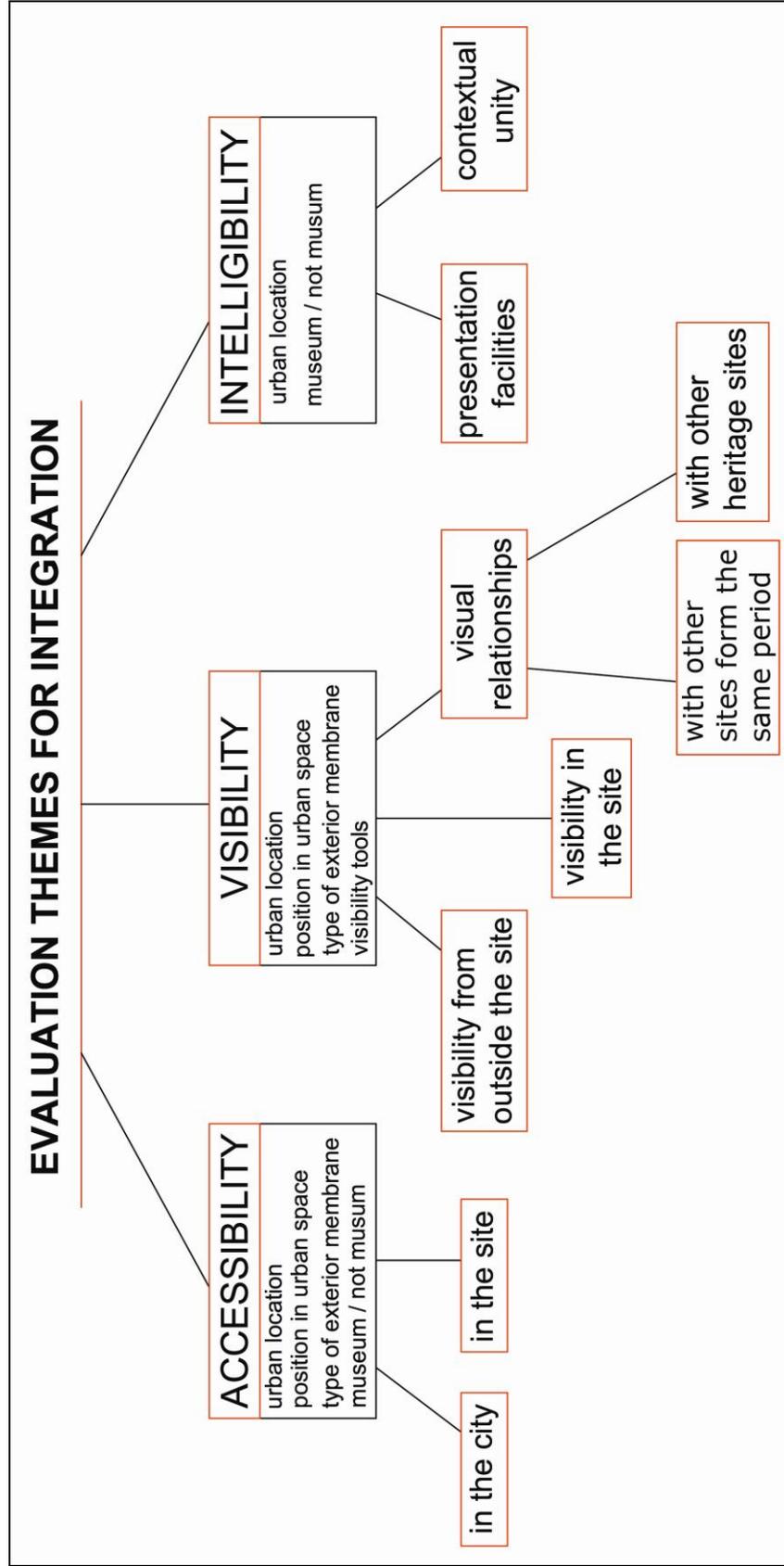
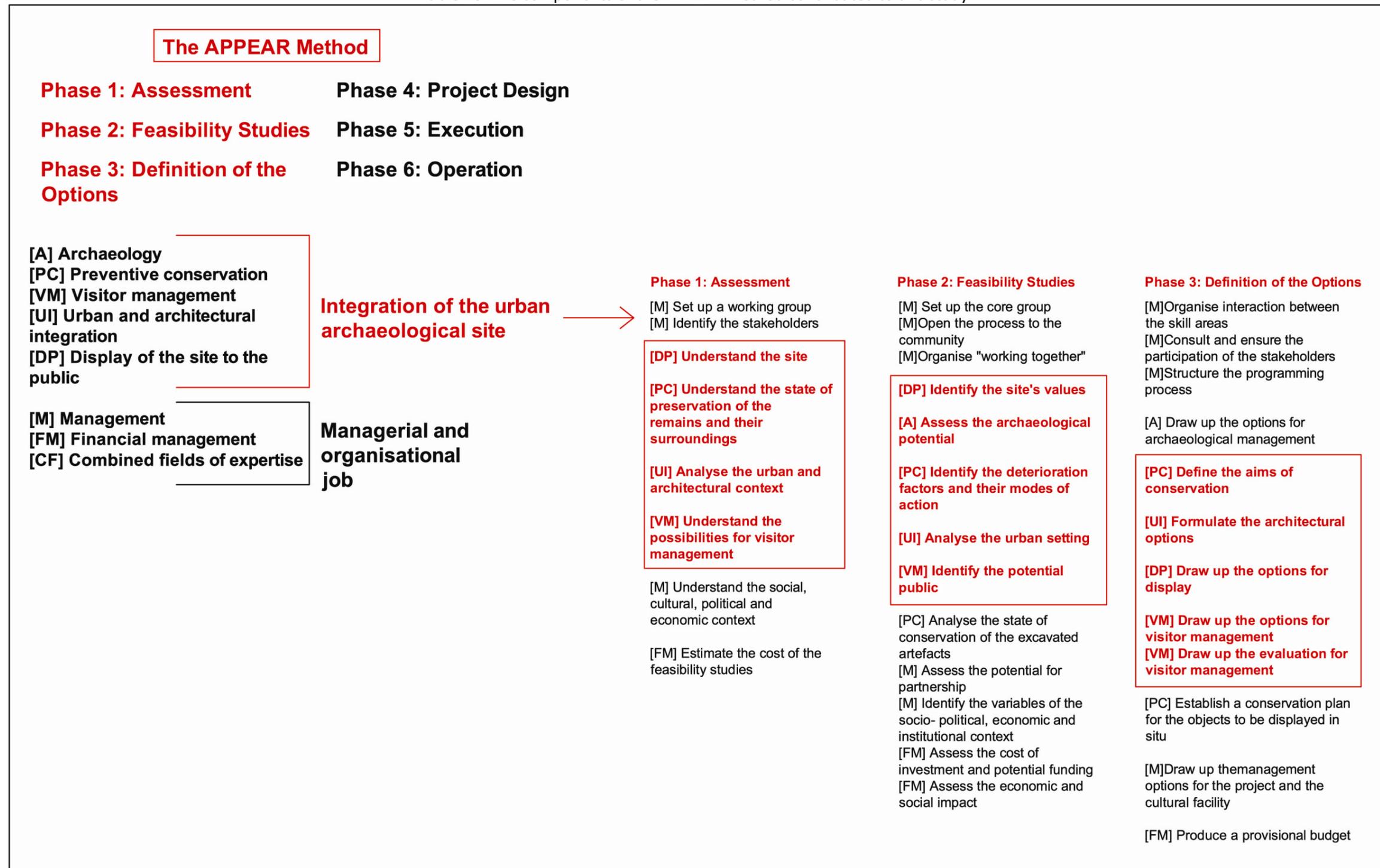
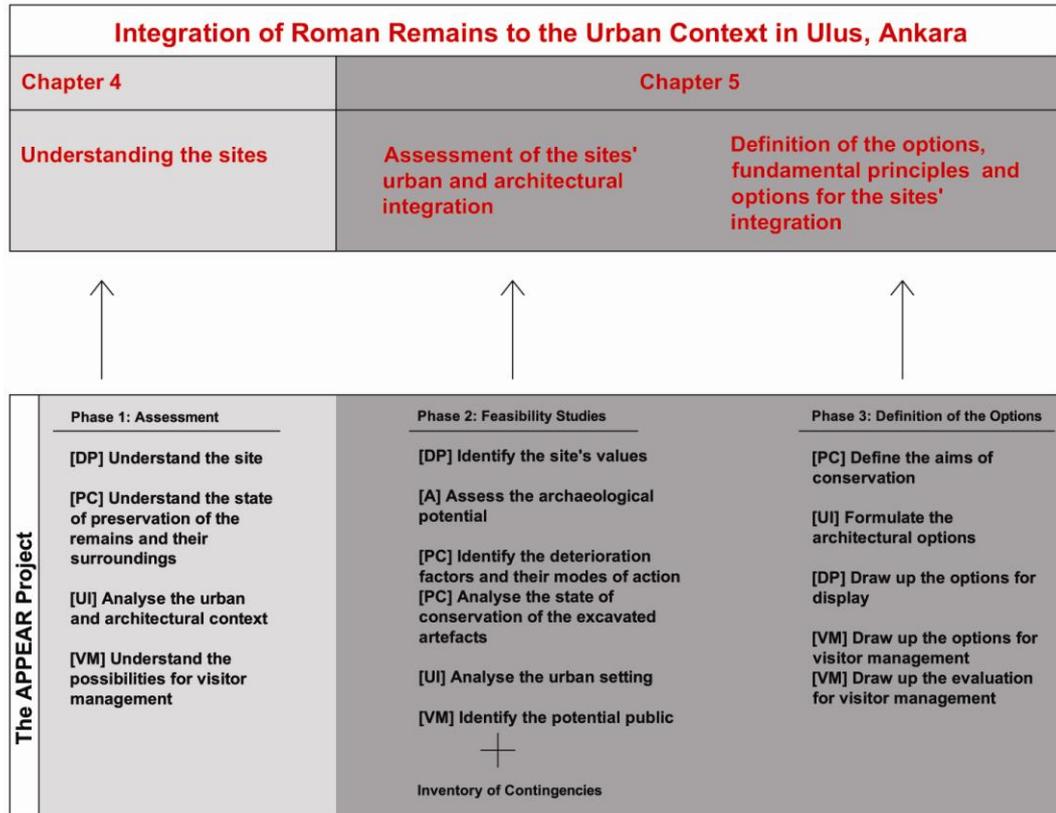


Table 16: The components of the APPEAR Method contributed to this study<sup>23</sup>



<sup>23</sup> The colored parts are indicating the components of the Project that contributed to the assessment structure of this study.

**Table 17:** The contribution of the APPEAR Method to the thesis structure



Within these conditions, by reinterpreting the necessary concepts of the method, the first three phases of the APPEAR Method, which provides the basic analysis, evaluation of the results and defining the principles and options for the enhancement projects has contributed to this study. As this is not an interdisciplinary team work, the jobs assigned for other disciplines are not covered or covered with basic knowledge and general observations as it is done for visitor management and archaeology.

## CHAPTER 3

### THE CASE OF ANKARA: THE HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT PROCESS AND THE ROMAN ERA WITHIN THIS PROCESS

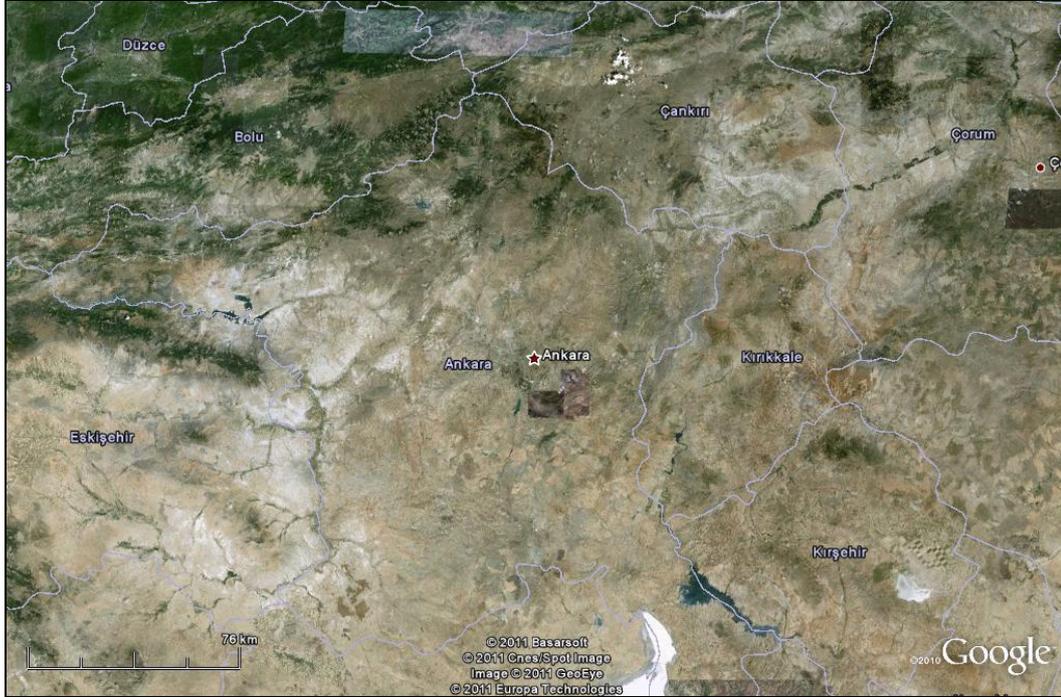
Before starting with the analysis for the integration of urban archaeological remains in Ulus, Ankara, in this chapter, general characteristics of Ankara as its topographical features and history will be introduced. The Roman Ankara namely, “Ankyra” is described with its main features and the condition of the Roman remains in today’s Ankara will be summarized.

#### 3.1. GEOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

Ankara is located in the central Anatolia and it is surrounded by mountains at all directions. The Black Sea Mountains on the north, Taurus Mountains on the south, Anti-Taurus system on the east and the mountains on the west define the central plateau and Ankara is in the middle of this plateau at a location that allows going through almost all directions.

Due to the high mountains on the north, east and south, it is protected from the winds coming from the sea but this also caused it to get less rain (Aydın, Emiroğlu, Türkoğlu & Özsoy, 2005: 19, 21). Ankara has rich geographical features because it has a variety of topographical forms with both hills and plains while the rivers around and the creeks provide different faunas in different parts of the city. Çubuk Plane which is surrounding the city is a fertile agricultural area and the necessary water can be provided from the nearby water sources Ankara, as being surrounded with high mountains, located between two rivers, Kızılırmak and Sakarya, and having different topographical features with both steep or soft sloped hills and plains, is a good and habitable territory to settle on. On the other

hand, the mountains on the north and east directions have constituted a natural threshold for the growth of the city.

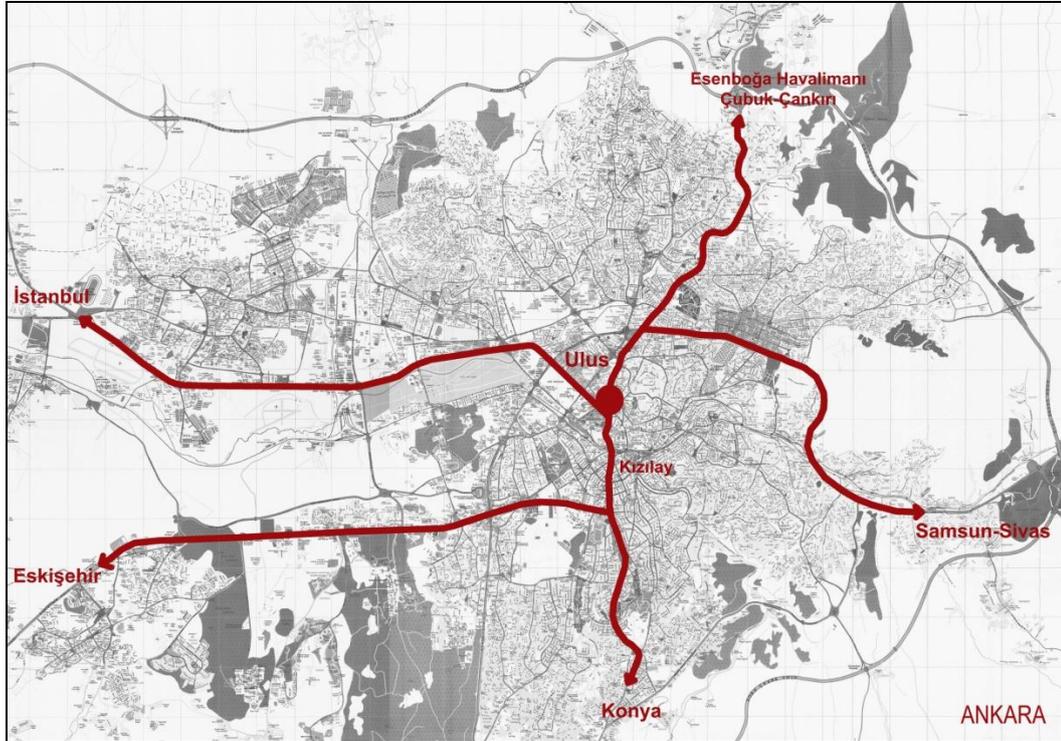


**Figure 2:** Satellite view of current Ankara and its immediate vicinity (Google earth, last accessed on 05.09.2011)

Ankara has been capital of different civilizations several times at different ages and it has been settled continuously. One of the main reasons for this should be its being at a strategically significant location as being on important military and commercial roads. Moreover, its suitable topography and fertile plains must have played an important role for its being chosen to be settled on.

Considering the old town, Ulus, there are two high and steep hills whose tops are not easy to reach. One of them is Hıdırlık Hill at the north side and on the south of it, there is the hill with the citadel on it. This hill has a very steep slope which is a good feature for defense of the city (Aktüre, 2000: 5). Between these two steep hills there is the valley of Bent Creek which is not visible in today's Ulus. There are at least two other hills on the west side of them which are not as high as

these two but still recognizable hills on the plane lying on the western part of Hıdırlık and citadel hills.



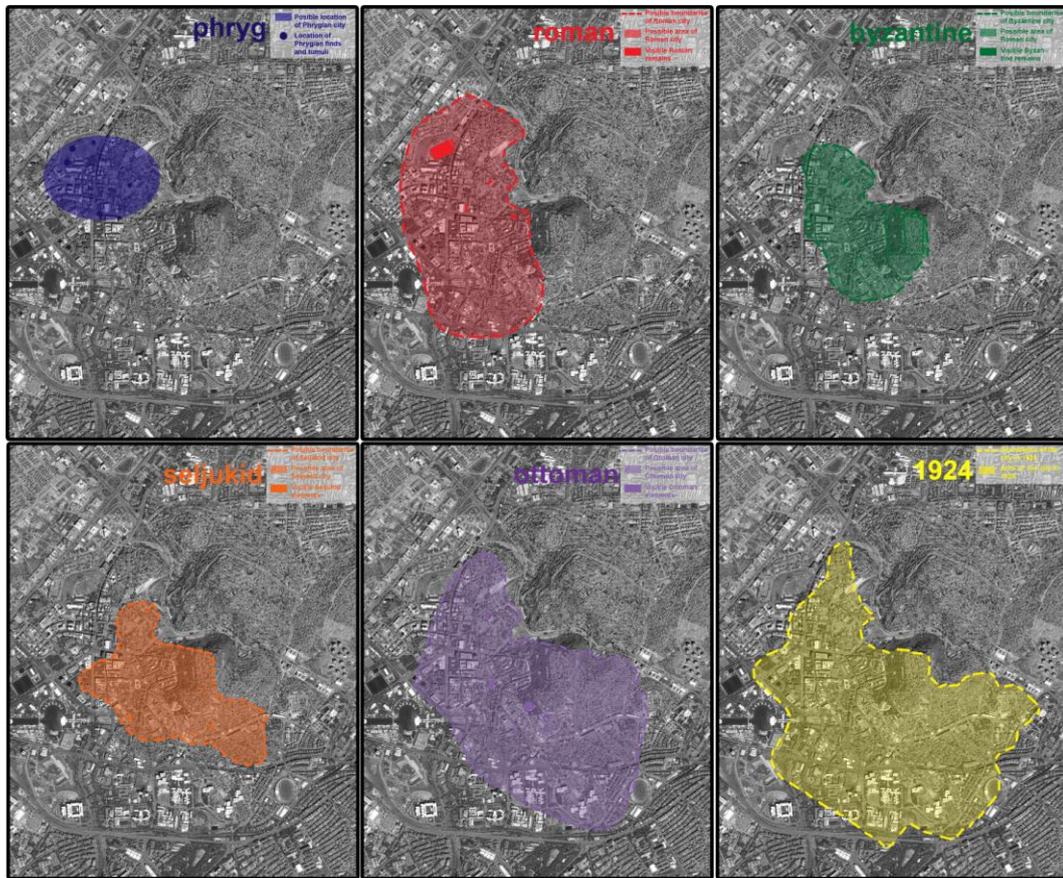
**Figure 3:** Ankara as an important junction point<sup>24</sup>

### 3.2. HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT PROCESS

Ankara, which is now the capital city of Turkish Republic, have been inhabited continuously through different ages. Considering its foundation, there are two legends from ancient times; one by a Greek Traveler Pausanias, lived in the 2<sup>nd</sup> century AD, claiming that it was founded as a Phrygian city by the King Midas, the second is by Apollonios from Aphrodisias, claiming that firstly Tektosag Galatians founded the city. Due to the lack of physical and scientific evidences these legends are not considered as the true stories about the foundation of Ankara. Furthermore, Some historians claim that Ankara should at least been

<sup>24</sup> The city map, published by the Metropolitan Municipality of Ankara in 2005, is used for the base map.

founded in the times of Hittite but when the old city center of Ankara (Ulus) is taken into account, there is not yet any physical evidences for its being a Hittite settlement. While it is more logical to date the foundation of Ankara to 8th or 9th century BC, it is known that Phrygian cities were usually founded on the remaining of Hittite structures, therefore there is always a possibility to find that kind of evidences in this area (Aydın, Emiroğlu, Türkoğlu & Özsoy, 2005: 34, 35). Moreover it is claimed that the citadel should be used as a garrison controlling the road passing through the plain in the Hittite era (Aktüre, 2000: 5).



**Figure 4:** Historical development of Ankara ( The information on the boundaries of the town in different periods is gained from Aydın, Emiroğlu, Türkoğlu & Özsoy, 2005)

Archaeological findings prove that people have lived in Ankara starting from Paleolithic ages and following the Phrygians, Galatian, Lydian, Pers, Roman, Byzantine, Seljukid, Ottoman and Turkish people lived in the city (Buluç, 1994).

According to the archaeological researches, from 8-9 BC to 7th century BC Phrygians lived in Ankara, settled around the castle and on the south-west of the castle there had been a necropolis area. There are more evidences that prove their settlement around Ankara Station, Çankırıkapı, findings in the foundations of Augustus Temple, Türk Tarih Kurumu Building and Tumuli between Anıtkabir and AOÇ lands (Renda et al., 2004: 2,3).

Between 7<sup>th</sup> and 6<sup>th</sup> centuries BC, Ankara was ruled by Lidians and Persians whereas the archaeological findings show that, through this period Phrygians continued to live in Ankara by sustaining their own culture. In this era an important trade route, "king's highway", which started from ancient Susa and reached Sardis, passed through Ankara and this made the city one of the significant trade centers. Today we do not have visible in-situ remains from this historical layer of the city in Ulus district.

In the 4<sup>th</sup> century BC, Alexander the Great entered Anatolia, in this period Ankara remained as a city of Phrygia satrapy and sustained its importance in being on one of the important roads of the era (Aktüre, 2000:6). When Galatians came to Anatolia in 3<sup>rd</sup> century BC, Tectosag tribe settled in Ankara which afterwards became their capital (Buluç, 1994).. Before the Roman Hegemony, for about two hundred fifty years Tectosags ruled the Ankara but there is not any visible remains from this period in Ulus today. However it is thought that depending on a comparison with other Galatian cities, the hill where the citadel stands on could have been the administrative center of Tectosags (Aktüre,2000: 7). There are also discussions on a former building, most probably a temple, belonging to Galatians beneath Augustus and Roma Temple and a gymnasium in the place of the Roman Baths.

In 85 BC Ankara started to be governed by Roman governors and during the reign of Augustus in 21 BC, it became the capital of Galatia province and lived a very

prosperous period with a population of 100.000. In Roman Period, the city covered the hill and the plains on the west of the fortress (Dinçer, Ayan, 1987).

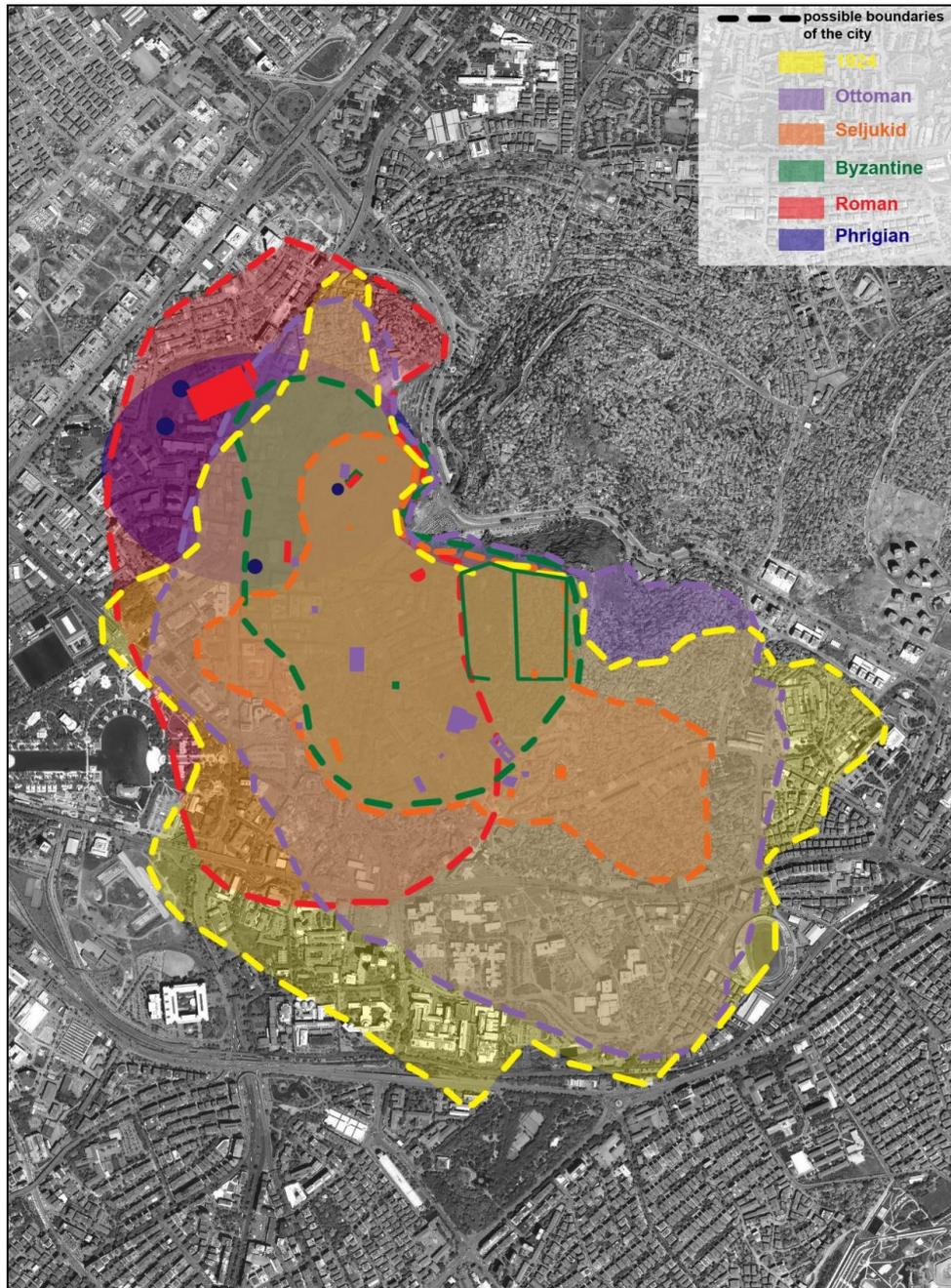
When Byzantine Period is considered, Ankara sustained its significance in the first years. The most significant change in the city can be noticed in the 7th century when Sassanid and Arab attacks were on the stage. Two layers of the fortification that can still be seen today were built in this period and the city had to move inside the fortresses. Stones from former ancient buildings were used in the construction of these fortresses (Tuncer, 1998).

Through the end of 11<sup>th</sup> century Ankara was conquered by Turks and Seljukid period started in the middle of 12<sup>th</sup> century. This period ended when I. Murad took the city in 1362 from Ahi Organisation which was dominant in Ankara through 13<sup>th</sup> century (Renda et al., 2004). Due to the Ahi dominance Ankara became an important commercial center with 30 “kervansaray”s and its specific “sof” production. There are still existing buildings in and around Ulus belonging to this historical layer of the city.

Ankara was again an important city in the Ottoman Period till 18<sup>th</sup>-19<sup>th</sup> centuries when the commercial routes were on the seas. As Ankara could not compete with the industrial production, it had lost its significance and got poorer through the end of 19<sup>th</sup> century. The famine in 1874 and a big fire in 1881 also caused serious amount of migrations and deaths in the city (Renda et al., 2004). When the railway reached Ankara in 1892, the commercial activity was improved and the situation got better relatively. İstasyon and Talat Paşa Streets were built at this time and the city started to extend on this direction, towards west. It is important to mention the second fire in 1917 which was more affective then the previous one and destroyed the quarters in the citadel and a large part of the city.

With being selected and announced as the new capital of the new Turkish Republic in 1923, Ankara get into a period of planned growth and development

(Dinçer, Ayan, 1987: 9). Ankara has passed through different planning processes till now but has not grown accordingly. The process, starting with Lörcher's plan, reached today with different positive and negative results while the growth was higher than the estimations and the city extended towards all directions but mostly towards the west till today.



**Figure 5:** The historical stratification of Ulus, shown on the current situation of the city

### 3.3. ANKARA IN ROMAN ERA

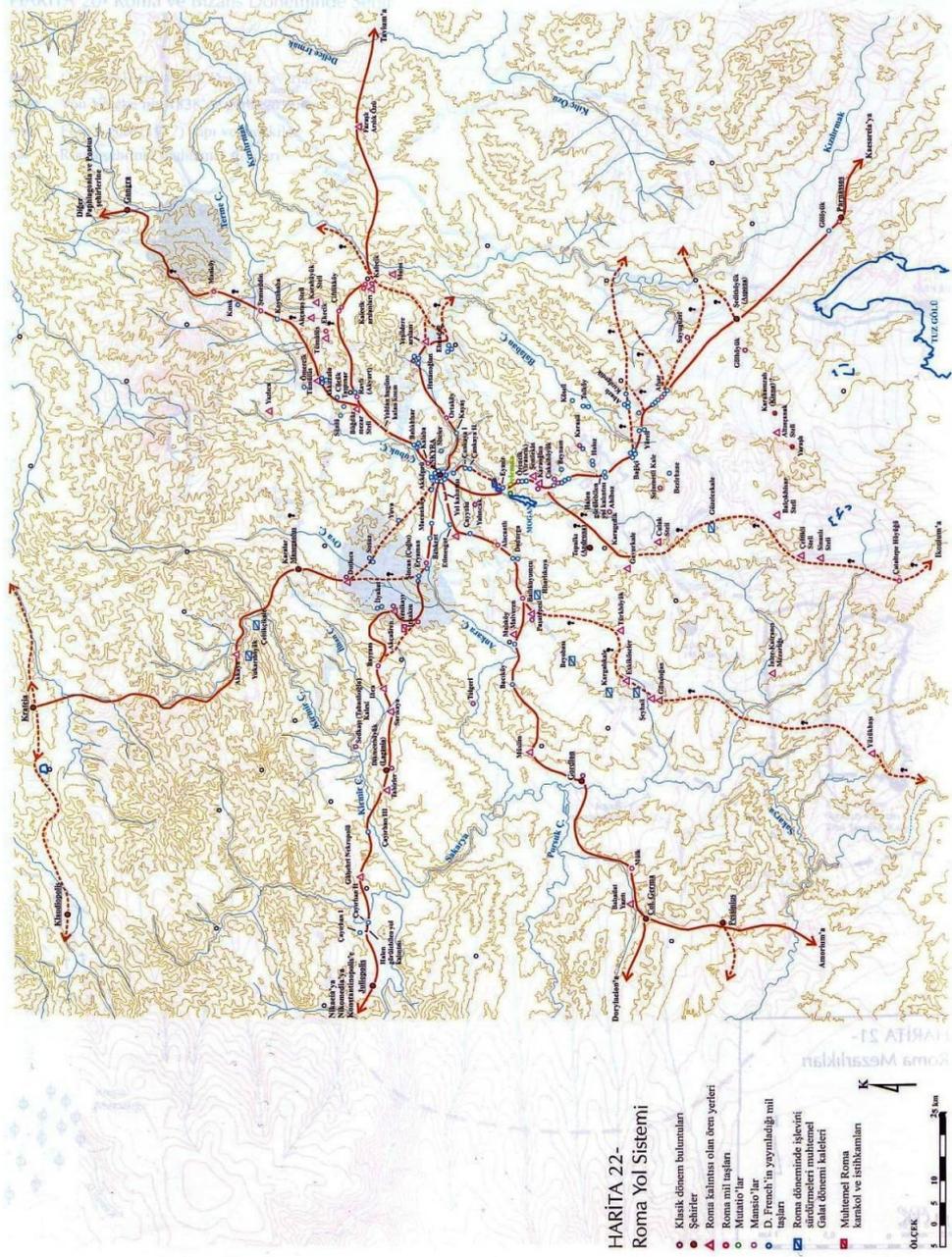
After becoming the capital of Galatia province 25 BC in the reign of Augustus, till the 3<sup>rd</sup> century AD, Ankara lived its most prosperous time in its history. As living its richest and most powerful era with a population of 100.000 in the 2<sup>nd</sup> century AD, the city was occupying the plane on the west of the hill without fortifications around it. The acropolis of the city had been the hill with the Augustus and Roma Temple. This area also served for central functions. As being an important eastern city of the empire, it was honored with three different titles; 'metropolis' which was given for gratifying cities; 'sebasteion' which was given to the cities where the statues belonging to the empire palace were allowed to be exhibited; 'neokoros' which meant that the imperial cults were allowed in the city (Aydın, Emiroğlu, Türkoğlu & Özsoy, 2005: 81, 88).

In the 1<sup>st</sup> century A.D. there were two highly Hellenized cities of Anatolia and one of them was Ancyra, this made it open for Roman impact. It is known that in the 2<sup>nd</sup> century A.D. Ancyra was the city to represent whole Galatia in front of the empire and was one of the few leading cities of the East (Aydın, Emiroğlu, Türkoğlu & Özsoy, 2005: 81).

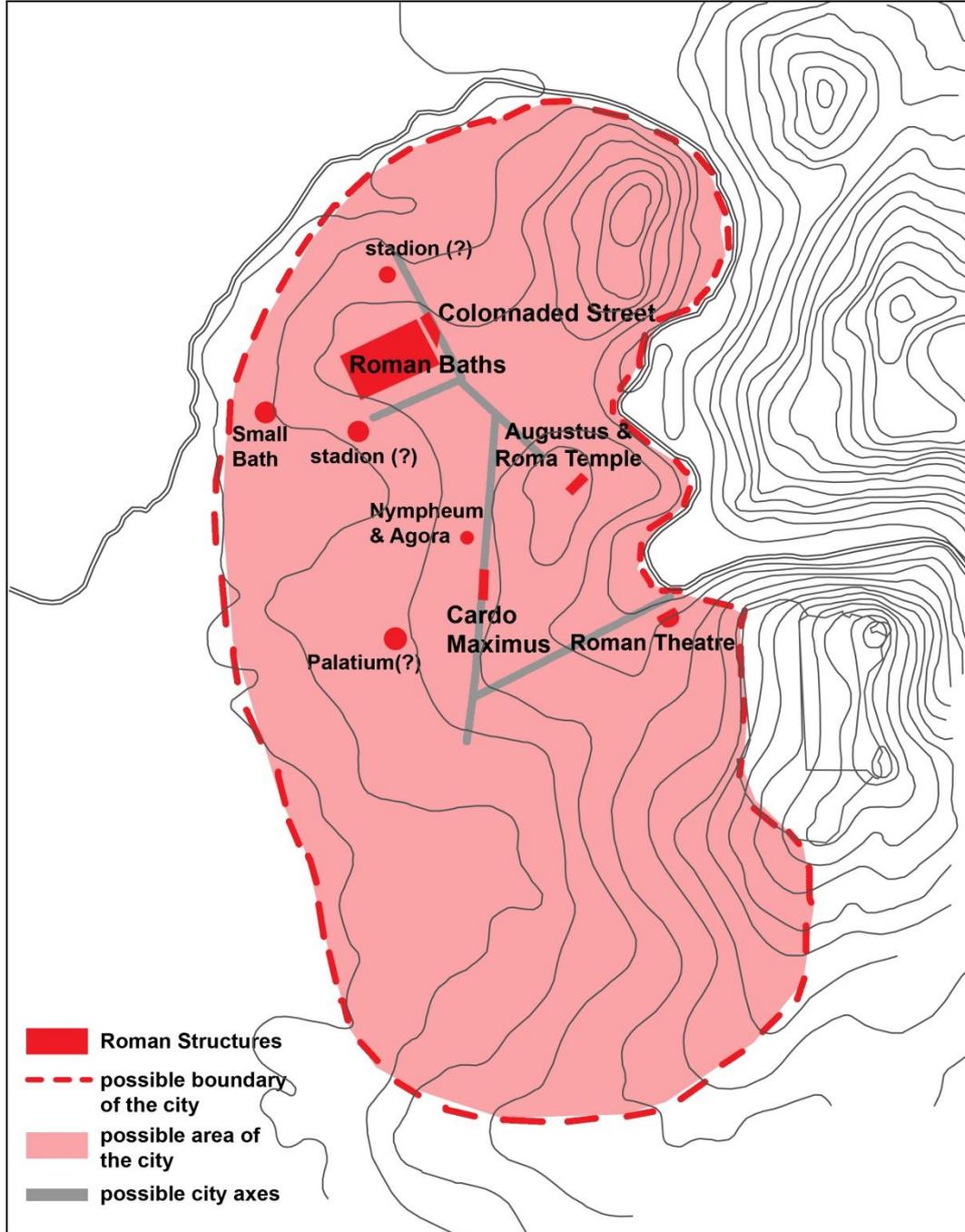
Ankara was still an important and powerful city in the first half of the 3<sup>rd</sup> Century A.D. Asclepius cult was dominant and sacred Olympic games were carried in the city. One of the important monumental buildings of Roman era, namely the Roman Baths was built in the Caracalla period, in the beginning of this century. In the midst of 3<sup>rd</sup> century due to Roman Empire's loss of power, threats of attacks of raider peoples as Gots and famine, 3<sup>rd</sup> century fortifications were built and from then Ankara was no more an open city.

Except the visible Roman remains in the town, according to the information based on the inscriptions and archaeological researches, it is now known that there existed city walls, a praetorium, a bouleuterion, a stadion, a palatium, agora and nymphaeum, Zeus Temple, Asclepius Temple, Polyeidus Gymnasium,

aqueduct, prison, Theodotos building, necropolis area and numerous churches and monasteries from 4<sup>th</sup>-7<sup>th</sup> Centuries in the city. The stadion is thought to be on the north-west or south part of the roman baths but there is not enough evidence to be sure about its exact location yet. The structure that is thought to be the palatium supposed to lie next to the main street on the southern part while the agora is also thought to be again next to Cardo Maximus on the northern side next to where the nympheum is supposed to be.



**Figure 6: Roman Road System (Aydın, Emiroğlu, Türkoğlu & Özsoy, 2005)**

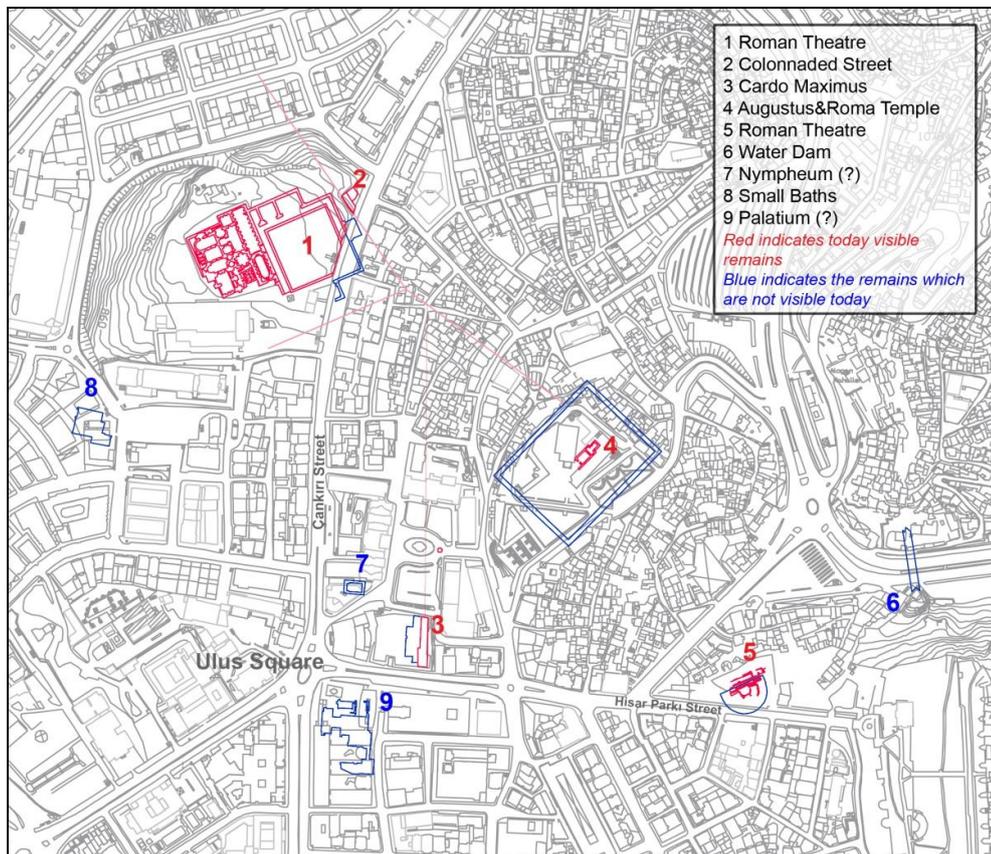


**Figure 7:** Map of the Roman structures which are known to be existed<sup>25</sup>

<sup>25</sup> The topography was re-drawn by using the topographical map in AYDIN, S.; EMİROĞLU, K.; TÜRKÖĞLU, Ö.; ÖZSOY, E.D., (2005), Küçük Asya'nın Bin Yüzü: Ankara, Dost Kitabevi Yayınları, Ankara

### 3.4. ROMAN REMAINS IN TODAY'S ANKARA

Although sustaining a long history with hosting many different civilizations, the only archaeological in-situ remains which are visible in the modern city boundaries of Ankara today, belong to Roman era in which Ankara lived one of its golden ages as a city. In situ remains of the monumental buildings of Roman era existing in Ulus today express the wealth and prosperity of the period. These remains are, Augustus and Roma Temple, Roman Baths and one section of the Colonnaded Street, Roman Theatre and remains of a Roman street which is thought to be “Cardo Maximus”, one of the two main streets of the street system of Roman cities.



**Figure 8:** Known Roman structures and roads superposed with the contemporary city<sup>26</sup>

<sup>26</sup> The plan is prepared by taking the archaeological information from KADIOĞLU, Musa; Kutalmış GÖRKAY. (2007) “Yeni Arkeolojik Araştırmalar Işığında Mithropoliε Tηε Γαλατιαε: Ankyra” ,as a reference.

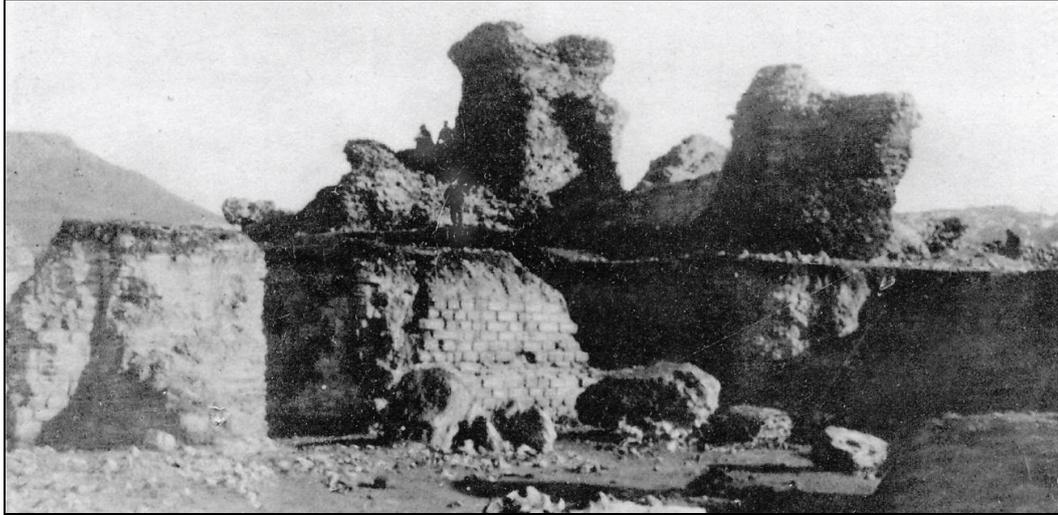
In the construction of Ulus İş Hanı, remains of a monumental building which is thought to be the palatium have been found and documented while the nympheum was found in the construction of the addition building of İş Bankası building in Ulus. As the agora of the Roman city is thought to be next to the nympheum, it is overlapping with the Hükümet Meydanı today. The Column of Julian is also located very near to that spot which could be belonging to the agora of the city too (Kadioğlu & Görkay, 2007). This can point out a functional continuity, throughout the history of Ankara, however this should be investigated for the other historical layers of the city.

The existence of Roman Baths in Ankara is known from inscriptions while 19th century traveler Kinneir also writes about the building, not knowing that it is Roman baths. The building can also be recognized in Tournefort's engraving with high walls which existed until 1926 when they were demolished for the construction of ministry of defense building.



**Figure 9:** The arched structure found in the excavations during the construction of the additional building of İş Bankası in Ulus (Kadioğlu & Görkay, 2007:128)<sup>27</sup>.

<sup>27</sup> The original source of the photograph is 1954, M. Akok.



**Figure 10:** The walls of Roman Baths before they were demolished in 1926 for the construction of the Ministry of Defense building (Kadiođlu & Gorkay, 2007:138)<sup>28</sup>

The first scientific excavations in Roman Baths started in 1931 when the remains of colonnaded street were found in the construction of ankırı Street. In 1937 R.O. Arık found the earlier layers of the tumulus as Phryg, Roma, Byzantine, Seljukid and Ottoman. Between 1940 and 1941 the Roman Bath remains were almost totally uncovered. The building is dated back to Caracalla period while it is also claimed that an earlier building, namely Polyeyidos Gymnasium was later changed into the bath building with additions (Kadiođlu & Gorkay, 2007:57-62). It is known from the later archaeological researches that the area was used as a grave yard in the late Ottoman Period (Temizsoy, Esen & Ateřođulları, 2002: 146). Roman baths is today in the boundaries of an open air museum.

The colonnaded street was first discovered in the construction of ankırı Street in 1931. The Ministry of Education commissioned two archaeologists from İstanbul Archaeology Institution for the archaeological research and documentation of the remains. In time the remains were covered with soil because of the soil leaking from the upper level, in 2007 summer another excavation was held and with this last research the 17 meters of the street and

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<sup>28</sup> The original source of the photograph is (DeJérphanion 1928, lev. 120, 3).

the andesite pavement is uncovered. The ancient road seems to be parallel to the walls of Roman Baths but actually there is a small angle difference between them, and it is claimed that the street reaches Augustus Temple, going towards the southeast direction. The remains are in the boundaries of the Roman Baths Open Air Museum (Kadiođlu & Gorkay, 2007:48,49).



**Figure 11:** The excavated part of the Colonnaded Street (Author; February, 2010)

Although the existence of Augustus Temple was known earlier in the city, the first scientific excavations were held in 1926 by D. Krencker with contributions of O. Heck and M. Schede. The report published by them in 1936 was the most comprehensive publication on Augustus Temple until then. With their work the plan of the temple was almost totally revealed. There have been discussions on the dating of the building because of different building fragments belonging to different styles. Some researchers including Krencker and Schede relate the building with Hellenistic period while others, depending on the inscriptions, date

it to Augustus Period. There are also debates on the possibility of the temple to refer to a former building built for Kybele and Men for the reason that the temple structure is directed to west which means it is built with Anatolian traditions (Kadioğlu & Görkay, 2007:26, 28, 30, 31). The temple stands out with its high walls, on the acropolis hill next to Hacı Bayram Mosque today. It has a special significance because of the unique example of the inscriptions “Res Gestai divi Augusti” on the two sides of the southeast wall of the cella. This makes it a very important historical document.



**Figure 12:** Augustus and Roma Temple (Author; January, 2011)

The Roman theatre is another important element of the Roman layer of Ankara. It is located on one of the important axis, Hisar Parkı Street, which leads to Ankara castle from the Ulus square, in today's city. The archaeological researches and excavations in the theatre started in 1982 when the remains are recognized during a foundation excavation of a new building on the west side of the site.

The excavation lasted for four years. After that it had once been cleaned during the project held by Musa Kadiođlu and Kutalmıř Gorkay between 2002 and 2007, and it was documented once more. The researches revealed that the theatre comply with the rules set by Vitruvius. While it is stated that it was built in the Roman era it also carries the features of an Anatolian theatre. The building is dated back to early 1st century AD and 2nd century AD by different specialists. The archaeological evidences also show that there had been construction activities until the 5th-6th centuries AD (Kadiođlu & Gorkay, 2007:37,40,41). Today a part of the stage building, the orchestra and the curve of the cavea can be observed in the site. In the excavations only one of the seats was discovered as a whole piece. The west corner of the stage building and the cavea are still under Hisar Parkı Street. (Kadiođlu & Gorkay, 2007:37-41).



**Figure 13:** Roman Theatre (author January, 2011)

Cardo Maximus has a specific importance, giving clues about the Roman street system, the city structure and the continuity in the use of the structure. Today the remains are lying next to *Ulus Şehir Çarşısı*, next to Anafartalar Street, one of the main streets of Ulus leading to Ankara castle. The remains of Cardo Maximus were discovered again during the foundation excavations of a contemporary building, *Ulus Şehir Çarşısı* in 1995. The remains of the stoa and the shops next to the street were removed in order to continue the construction of the new building. It is dated back to 1st century AD while the specific features of the opus sectile floor of the stoa shows that it was used in the early Byzantine era, 5th-6th century AD (Kadioğlu & Görkay, 2007:44-48).

Roman era is one of the most important periods in the history of Ankara; however, this historical layer is not visible in the contemporary town. The four sites, although being significant edifices, do not generate a contextual unity in the current urban context and stand as isolated voids in the modern city.



**Figure 14:** Cardo Maximus stoa and the shops when it was excavated, view from the west (Kadioğlu & Görkay, 2007:125)



**Figure 15:** Cardo Maximus, view from the west (author December, 2011)

### **3.5. ROMAN REMAINS IN THE PLANNING PROCESSES IN ANKARA**

The integration of urban archaeological remains within the contemporary urban context is definitely an urban scale problem and the planning practices play an important role for the sites' integration. In this framework, it can be said that the planning processes in Ankara have influenced the condition of the urban archaeological sites in Ulus and played their part as one of the important causes for the sites' current integration conditions. Therefore in this section, the place of the archaeological sites from Roman era in planning processes and the planning approaches towards these urban archaeological sites is discussed.

The first plan of Ankara was prepared by Lörcher in 1924-25. As Cengizkan (2004:58) puts it, while the plan seemed to neglect the old town, the main reason for that was the complex problem of ownerships in the area. Furthermore he claims that while settlement seemed to be offered in the place of Roman

Baths remains<sup>29</sup>, the plan was actually trying to pay attention to the archaeological site. Eventually, during the construction of Çankırı Street when the remains of Colonnaded Street were discovered and the importance of the remains were figured, the building constructions were stopped on the area. However, the school buildings on the south of the site were already built (Cengizkan, 2004: 59-60).

Lörcher plan gives importance to the visual relationship between the city and Ankara Castle. Moreover the visual relationship of Hacı Bayram and Augustus Temple with “Millet Bahçesi”<sup>30</sup> was first mentioned in Lörcher plan and developed in the second plan of Ankara, namely the Plan by Jansen. It is also important to mention that Lörcher Plan also attached importance to the togetherness of Hacı Bayram Mosque and Augustus Temple. It showed a tendency for cleaning the surrounding area to make them easily perceptible which can be observed in the sketches of Lörcher (Cengizkan, 2004: 68-69). However, Lörcher plan was not applied in the old town, as it was claimed that it was not possible to apply.

Lörcher’s plan was followed by the master plan by Jansen. As Tankut (2000) puts it, one of the aims of the Jansen Plan was to integrate the old and new towns in a balanced manner with considering the artistic value of the historic urban tissue in the old town center. However, except from Hacı Bayram square there is not a certain planning approach concerning the Roman Remains in the old town (Tankut, 2000:305).

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<sup>29</sup> The area was called “yoğun duvar” referring to the dense wall remains of the baths and the archaeological excavations had not been done yet.

<sup>30</sup> “Millet Bahçesi” was located in the place of Yüzüncü yıl çarşısı on the southwest of Ulus Square today. For further information see; CENGİZKAN A., 2004. Ankara’nın İlk Planı: 1924-25 Lörcher Planı, Ankara Enstitüsü Vakfı, Arkadaş Yayımcılık, Ankara

In 1950s the centre of the city started to move towards the south, to Kızılay; therefore Ulus was gradually losing its central function in the city. '1957 Yücel-Uybadin Master Plan' was selected with a competition in 1954 and had been valid between 1958-68. This Master Plan caused a significant change in the morphology of the built environment in Ulus. The point of view about the old city center was pessimistic in the way that it was mentioned in the plan report as "dumping ground"<sup>31</sup>, but it was also suggested that the parts of Ulus that were in better conditions should be restored by the support of the state for giving it an appealing image for tourists, visiting the city (Cengizkan, 2006:6). On the other hand there was not a certain planning approach directly referring to the urban archaeological sites in Ulus. Moreover, the decision on the growth of the city as expanding vertically rather than spreading horizontally resulted in the high rise building constructions on Çankırı Street which are blocking the visual connection possibilities of the Roman Baths Open Air Museum with other Roman remains and cultural heritage sites of Ulus.

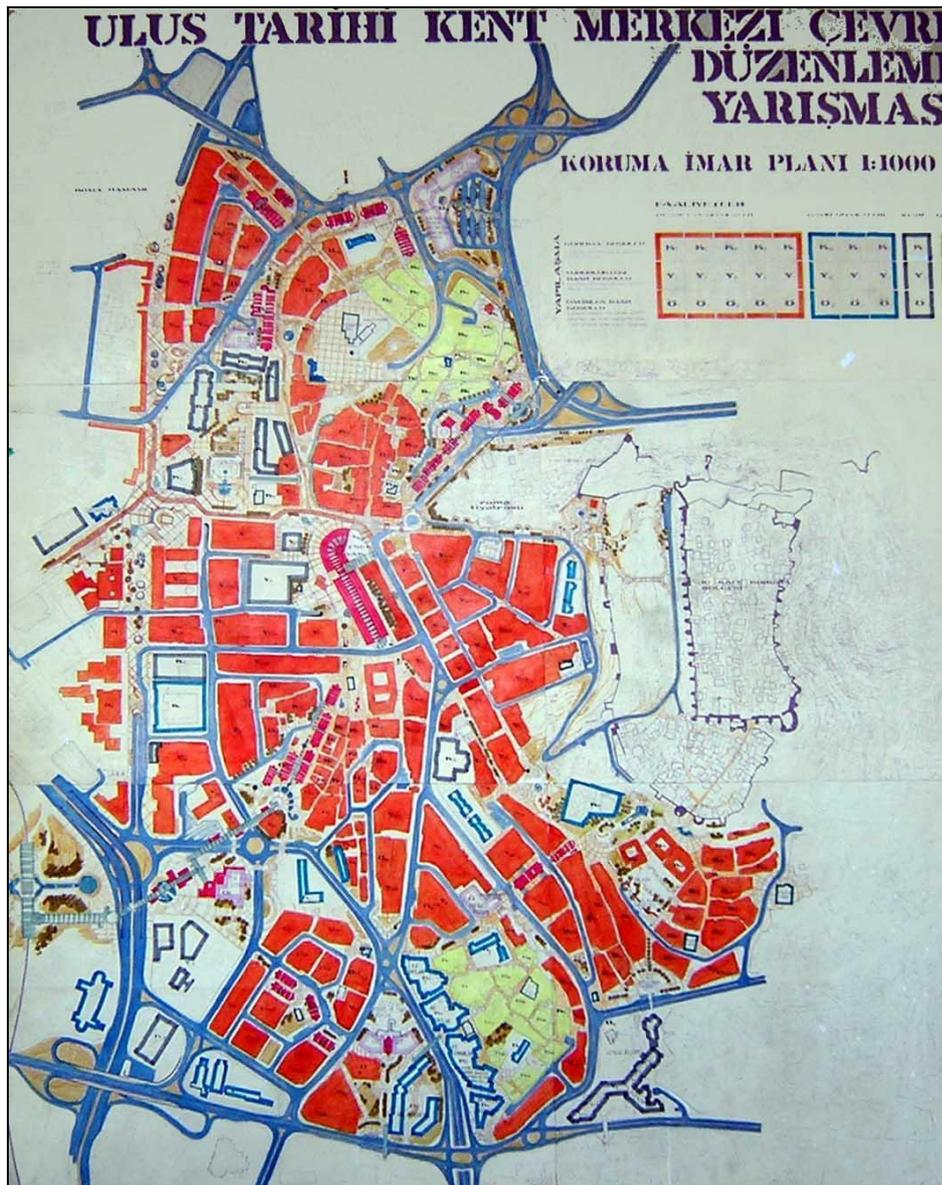
After this period in 1983 there had been Ulus Historical Center Planning Competition. One of the aims of the competition was stated as integrating the old part of the city to the contemporary urban context; however the emphasis had been on Ahi and Ottoman Periods of the city while the significance of the Roman Period of the city had also been mentioned. The plan by METU Planning Group which was lead by Raci Bademli took the first award in 1987 and the plan was approved in 1990 (Kulözü, 2008: 73-74).

Ulus Historic Center Project can be regarded as the only plan which had a holistic approach to the historic center with its components from different historic layers with considering the physical and visual relationships between the Roman remains in the district and other heritage sites. In this plan Hacı Bayram Square played a central role and considered as the point to join the Roman Baths,

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<sup>31</sup> This word is used in the original text as "mezbele" in Turkish and can also be translated as filthy and messy place.

Augustus Temple and Roman Theatre (as it was mentioned in the plan as “odeon”). For the reason that Cardo Maximus was not discovered yet, in the place of the remains, there was planned an urban plaza which could not even started to be built. The plan was not implemented for political reasons. The implementation of the urban design project for Hacı Bayram Square had started but could not be finished (Kulözü, 2008:78).



**Figure 16:** Ulus Historic Center Project 1986 (from archive of Baykan Günay)

This period was followed by an abandoned condition for the historic center. Although Ulus Historic Center plan was still valid, the projects were not implemented and finally in 2005 the plan was repealed. During this time Ulus went through a decadence period. This condition is defined by Yardimci (2008) as being not an organic process but an on-purpose devalorization of the area<sup>32</sup>. In the same year there was a new legislation (5366/2005) on the decaying historic and cultural heritage for their conservation by renovation and utilization by sustentation.<sup>33</sup> Depending on this regulation, boundaries of Ankara Renovation Area was drawn and a renovation project was put out to tender by the Metropolitan Municipality of Ankara. As there was not a valid conservation plan, a private company was assigned to prepare one, again by the municipality. The project and the plan were litigated by the Chamber of Architects and all the trials were resulted in the cancellation of the plan (Yardimci, 2010: 30-39).

Today the projects which were actually cancelled by the court decisions are being implemented in Ulus. The project for Hacı Bayram Square and its surrounding area is still going on while most of it has been completed. The area is rearranged with a dominancy of Islamic-religious identity while also claiming to be a touristic site in the plan. The area of the religious function is increased while almost nothing has been done for a better presentation of Augustus and Roma Temple. The approach of the projects of the Municipality does not constitute a planning strategy for the Roman remains in Ulus but offering piecemeal interventions without considering the significance of the remains and their contextual relationship.

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<sup>32</sup> For further information see YARDIMCI S., Transformation of Urban Sphere: Hacı Bayram Square and its Environment, Ankara, Ms. Thesis, Department of Architecture, Middle East Technical University, Ankara, 2008

<sup>33</sup> *“Yıpranan Tarihi ve Kültürel Varlıkların, Yenilenerek Korunması ve Yaşatılarak Kullanılması Hakkındaki kanun”*

To conclude, the urban archaeological sites belonging to the Roman Layer of the city has never been subjects of implementation of a holistic project which had considered their integration within the contemporary context. It can be said that, the planning processes of Ankara have not been successful in the valorization of these urban archaeological sites.

## CHAPTER 4

### UNDERSTANDING THE INTEGRATION STATE OF THE ROMAN REMAINS IN ULUS

Roman era is one of the historical layers of Ankara, which is still visible with in-situ remains in Ulus district and as it is mentioned before, these are Roman Baths Open Air Museum, Cardo Maximus, Augustus and Roma Temple and Roman Theatre. However these Roman archaeological sites have been abandoned for years, there are various conservation problems caused by different factors. One important problem is that the sites are not integrated with the contemporary urban context and they became “archaeological ghettos” of the city.

To understand and evaluate the sites, it is important to understand the context they are in. Therefore, in this chapter, firstly the urban context with its topographical, historical characteristics is put forward. The current condition of the city and the district is described and evaluated. Afterwards, to understand the sites thoroughly, they are taken into consideration separately and their topographical, architectural, archaeological, physical characteristics and their conditions will be described within their immediate surroundings.

Understanding an urban archaeological site thoroughly necessitates, understanding the context it exists in, considering all the components in terms of their architectural, archaeological and morphological features, analyzing the current state and their relationship with the current urban context. In this section, the site will be explained with all its components in the current context of Ulus. The first four parts of the study corresponds to the first phase of APPEAR Project which is defined as “Assessment” in the guide book.

#### **4.1. UNDERSTANDING THE HISTORICAL AND URBAN CONTEXT OF ROMAN REMAINS IN ULUS**

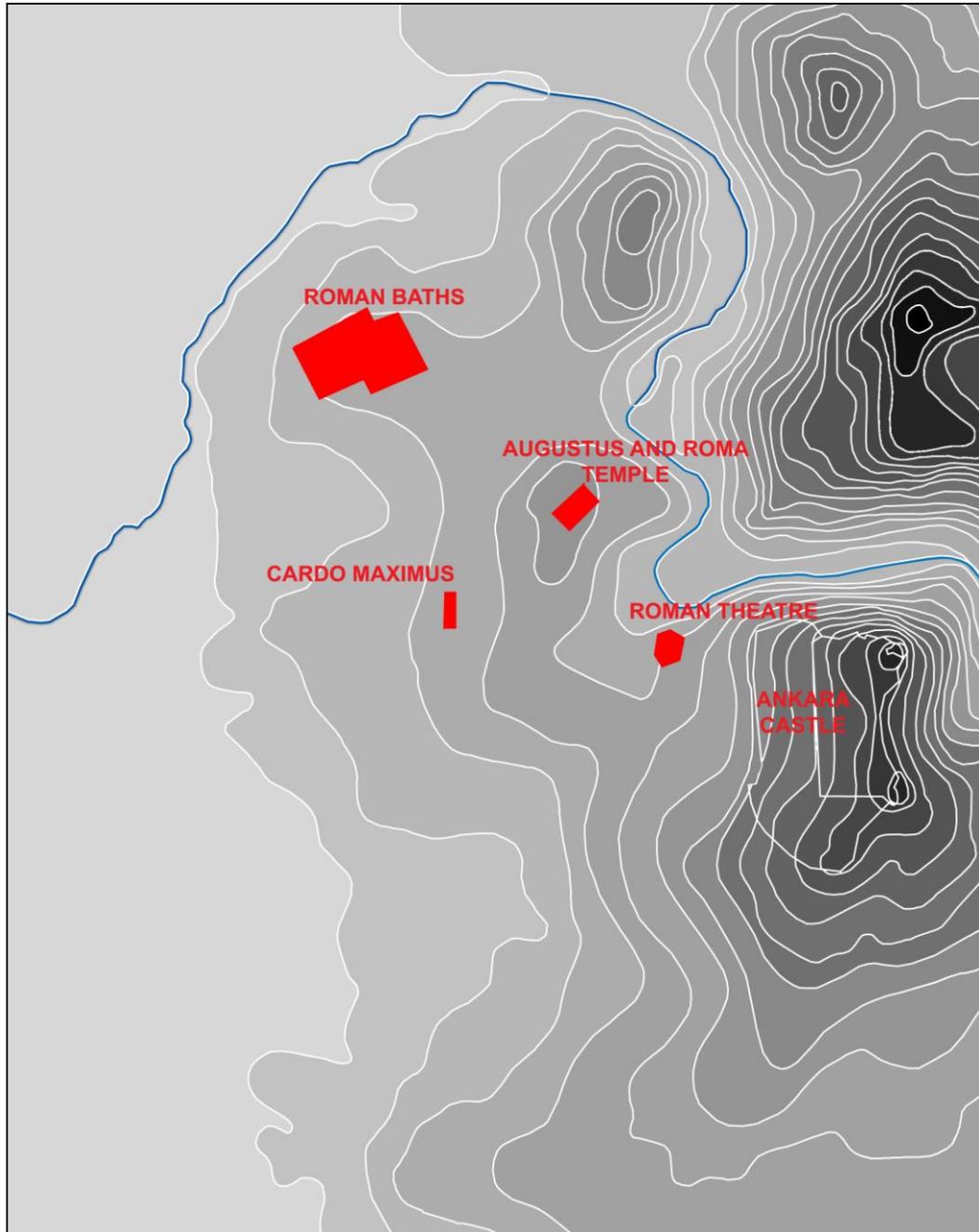
As it has been put forward in the previous chapter, Ankara is located in the central Anatolia, surrounded by mountains and settled in the central plateau. It has rich geographical features with different topographical forms which allow reaching other parts of Anatolia in all directions. Therefore it has always been a geographically suitable and strategically important location to be settled on, in Anatolia.

The topography of Ulus district, in which the in-situ Roman Remains are located, is shown in the figure 15. As it can be seen there are two higher hills with steep slopes on the north and south parts of Bent Creek. The Roman sites are lying on the west side of these hills. Augustus and Roma Temple is relatively higher than the other Roman sites, as the other sites are located almost on the same level.

The district, Ulus, where these four Roman remains are located, is the historic town center of Ankara that contains different historical layers of Ankara. As expressed in the previous chapter, the history of Ankara goes back to Paleolithic ages, there had been Hittites in the Bronze Age, Phrygians, Lydians and Persians in the Iron Age until the Alexander the Great arrived in Anatolia, than the Tektosag tribe of Galatians were ruling in Ankara until it became a Roman city, as becoming the capital of Galatian Province. Until the Roman era there had been different civilizations living in Ankara whereas, Ankara lived its most prosperous period in Roman times. As Güven puts forward, while Ankara was not a known city in the earlier ages, after the power of Gordion was diminished, in the Roman period it became an important center in the empire with its military, cultural and commercial life and wool production (Güven, 1994: 55).

Considering the archaeological evidences, apart from some Phrygian ceramics there have not been found any remains from other periods before the Roman Era. After Roman Era, comes the Byzantine, Seljukid, Ottoman and Turkish

Republican periods all of which still have their material evidences in Ulus, although the majority of the existing buildings are from after 1920s.



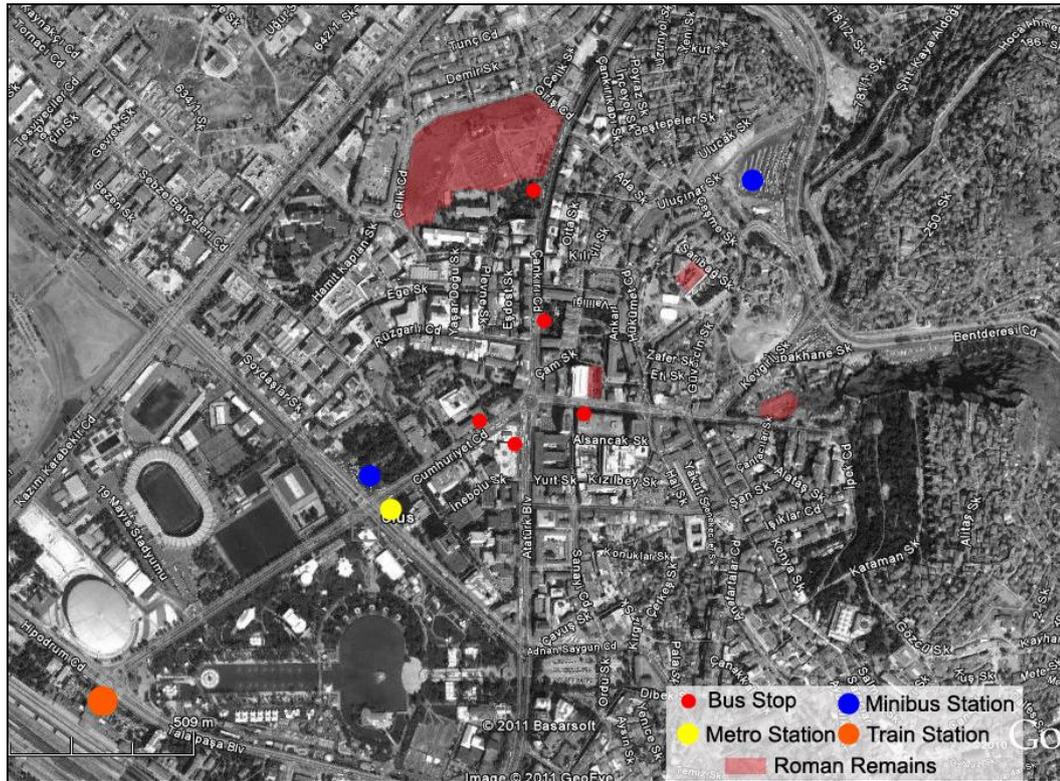
**Figure 17:** Topography of Ulus and the today existing Roman remains

From the archaeological researches it is known that all the Roman sites which are visible today were still in use in Byzantine era, although with changes in functions. Ulus had been the center of the city in also Seljukid and Ottoman periods ( Aydın, Emiroğlu, Türkoğlu & Özsoy, 2005: 90-93). Hacı Bayram hill has sustained its religious meaning, and remains of Augustus Temple had been used as a part of the religious complex of Hacı Bayram as living quarters (rooms) for the dervishes in the 16<sup>th</sup> Century (Kadioğlu, Görkay & Mitchell, 2011: 80). The Roman structures that were not in use anymore had been used for obtaining construction materials for newly built structures and the fortifications.

Being chosen as the new capital of the new Turkish Republic in 1920, there started a planned change in the city. With the new city plan, the city had grown towards south and west of Ulus. The historical center was not touched while new public and governmental buildings were constructed at the peripheries of the historic town center. Through this construction period, there had been found a lot of archaeological remains whereas because of the lack of technical and financial infrastructure, most of the time they were not well documented or conserved. The Ministry of National Education was carrying the responsibility of the archaeological remains and researches and the ministry was getting help from the İstanbul German Archaeology Institute. In these circumstances some of the remains of Roman era were totally or partially lost and some are totally or partially documented.

Since the Early years of the Turkish Republic, Ankara has grown fast and today it is a metropolitan city with a population of approximately 4.8 million (Ankara Kalkınma Ajansı; September 2011). Although having a rich history, Ankara never developed as a touristic city. The governmental and administrative identity is more dominant, as it is the capital city of Turkey. The governmental buildings are located in the city center. Although the city center has moved towards the southern part of the city and Ulus is currently not the only center, there are still a significant number of governmental buildings located in Ulus.

Ulus is a central district of the city. One of the Main axes of the city -which is Çankırı Street in Ulus and Atatürk Bulvarı in Kızılay- is passing through Ulus leading towards Kızılay on the South and Dışkapı on the north directions. Çankırı Street is providing different and easy means for public transportation for Ulus. There are different types of public transportation possibilities that can be used to reach the district as, metro, bus, minibus and local train.



**Figure 18:** Access by public transport to Ulus and Roman remains

Focusing in Ulus, when the functions that the area is serving for are considered, it can be said that although being the historical center of the city, Ulus hosts more commercial activities, compared to cultural ones. Offered goods and services are in a wide variety and the area serves mostly for the middle and low income classes of the city. In the land use map prepared by the Ankara Metropolitan Municipality of 2005, Ulus is defined as a commercial center and

when Ankara 2023 Master Plan is considered it can also be seen that it is planned with a dominancy of commercial activity.

When the architectural context in Ulus is considered, it can be said that, Ulus contains buildings reflecting different periods in the city's history and is the richest district in Ankara in terms of historical layers it consists. There are buildings from the early years of the republic, as the Second Parliament building (1924), central building of İş Bankası (1929), the Ministry of Finance (1925), Ankara Hali (1937) and Sümerbank (1937-1938). From the later period there are commercial buildings as Ulus Meydanı İş Hanı (1954), Anafartalar Çarşısı (1967) and 100.Yıl Çarşısı (1967) which reflect the architectural approaches of their construction years. There are also public buildings from earlier centuries in Ulus as mosques, "han"s and public baths as Sulu Han (16<sup>th</sup> Century), Zincirli Mosque (17-18.yy), Hacı Bayram Mosque (15<sup>th</sup> Century) and Şengül Hamamı (15<sup>th</sup> Century).

The map in figure 19 shows the legal status of the Roman Sites, registered buildings and the authority scopes of the two different conservation councils for Ulus. The area inside the thick blue dashed line is included in the authority scope of "*Ankara Yenileme Alanı Kültür Varlıklarını Koruma Bölge Kurulu*" (Ankara Renovation Area, Regional Council of Conservation of Cultural Assets). It can be seen that while two of the Roman Remains, Roman Baths Open Air Museum and Roman Theatre are in the authority of *Ankara Kültür Varlıklarını Koruma Bölge Kurulu*; the other two, Cardo Maximus and Augustus and Roma temple are in the authority of *Ankara Yenileme Alanı Kültür Varlıklarını Koruma Bölge Kurulu*. Additionally the map is showing another important point that Roman Theatre is not registered as a first degree archaeological conservation site as opposed to the other Roman remains in Ulus.

## **4.2. UNDERSTANDING ROMAN BATHS OPEN AIR MUSEUM**

Roman Baths Open Air Museum is one of the four in-situ Roman Remains in Ulus and it is the only site which is a museum and occupying the largest area among other Roman remains in the district. In this section the site will be explained with its features and surroundings to be able to assess its urban integration in Ulus, Ankara.

### **4.2.1. The Context of Roman Baths Open Air Museum**

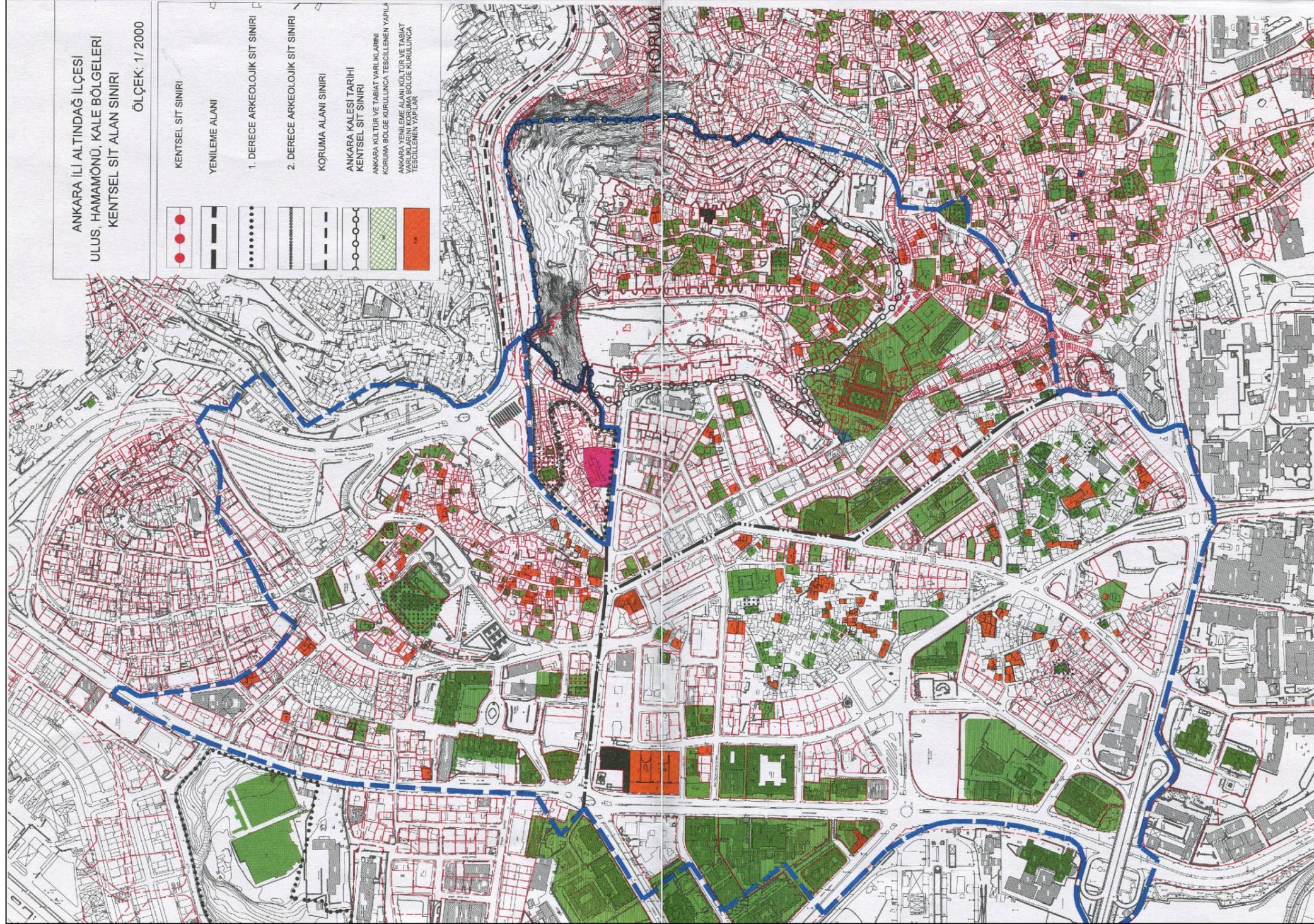
Roman Baths Open-Air Museum, as it is described before, is in Ulus district which is the old town center of Ankara and located at the northern part of the city. The site stands on a hill which is actually a tell whereas it has a relatively low altitude compared to the surrounding areas.

One of the primary axis of the city lies at the east side of the site: Çankırı Street, which reaches Ulus from Çankaya, leads to Dışkapı, Ankara Esenboğa Airport and the northern cities of Turkey. At the north side of the site there are Giriş Street and Çelik Street which surrounds the site on the north and west directions.

It is on the building lot, number 2738, and parcel/plot number 3. The plot is not a private property, it belongs to the state and assigned for the Ministry of Culture and Tourism as the Roman Baths Open air Museum.<sup>34</sup> The site is about 850 meters away from Ulus Metro Station which means approximately fifteen minutes walk to the site. Right across the metro station there is a central “minibus” station. As Çankırı Street is a part of one of the main axes of the city, there are bus stops all along the street. As it can be seen in the Figure 16 there is one bus stop right in front of the site.

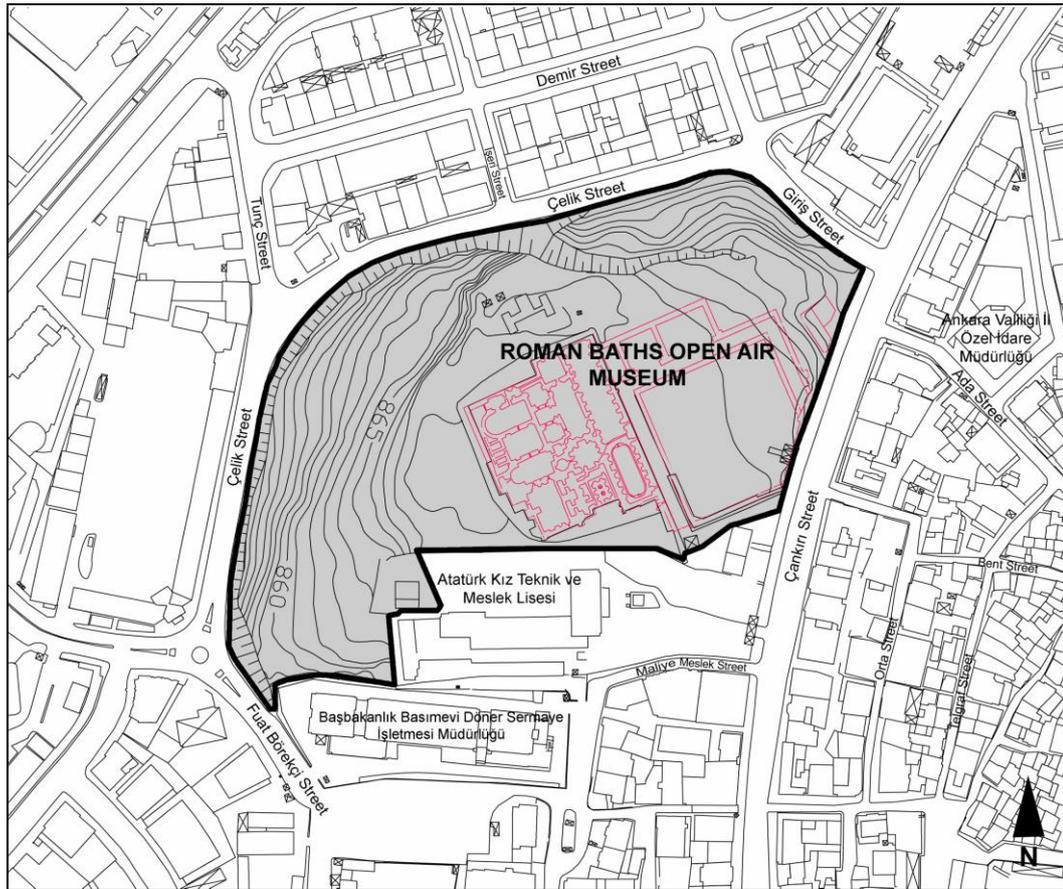
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<sup>34</sup> The information is gained from the officers working in the Ankara Renovation Zone Conservation Council of Cultural Assets (Ankara Yenileme Alanı Kültür Varlıklarını Koruma Bölge Kurulu) on 24.10.2011.



**Figure 19:** Map showing the conservation areas, legal status of the buildings and the scope of authority of the conservation councils in Ulus, Ankara according to the 2010/88 numbered and 21.01.2010 dated decision of the Council of Ministers (Source: Ankara Yenileme Alanı Kültür Varlıklarını Koruma Bölge Kurulu)

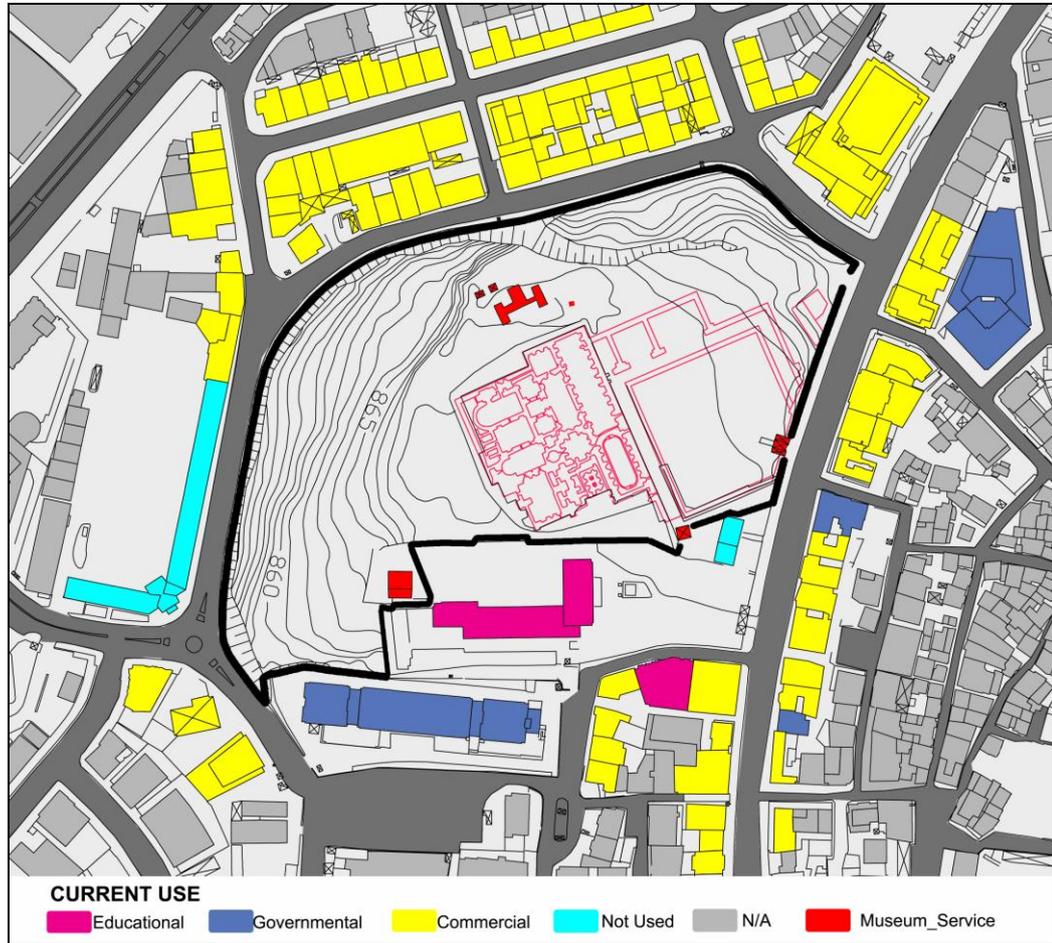
The site is about 1,5 km far from Ankara Castle and the historic residential urban tissue that is located in and around the castle. On the west of Ankara castle there is an urban tissue which is a mixture of architectural heritage from different historical periods of Ankara, including remains of Roman era to Turkish Republican era. Therefore, Roman Baths Open-Air Museum is close to other heritage sites.



**Figure 20:** Location of the Roman Baths Open Air Museum

As being very close to the historic center of the town, around Roman Baths Open-Air Museum, there are also less cultural functions compared to commercial. While containing some governmental, educational and religious functions too, the area is occupied dominantly by commercial functions which vary as hotels, shops, entertainment venues like casinos and private offices.

Right on the south side of the site there is a high school. The western area of the site contains ateliers of car mechanics. The eastern side is a mixture of various commercial activities as it is mentioned before.



**Figure 21:** Current use of the surrounding area of Roman Baths Open Air Museum

While occupying a large area the Roman Baths Open Air Museum has only one access point for the pedestrians. The Visitor entrance of the site is on the main road (Çankırı Street). There is another entrance for vehicles on the same street but at the northeast corner of the site. This is not for the use of the visitors but it is only used for service purposes of the archaeological site. As it is mentioned before, it is a primary axis of Ankara, connecting the old and new centers also

with the residential areas on the north and the airport therefore there is a relatively high traffic density on Çankırı Street.

The exterior membrane of the site is not a building but the stone walls surrounding the site, built as physical barriers for the site. The height of the wall changes depending on the topography and level differences between the site and surrounding streets. This change is approximately from 1.10m to 1.80 along the east elevation of the site.

When the morphology of the built environment that surrounds the site is considered, it can be seen that the east side of the site is aligned by high rise buildings (about 7-11 storeys). It is completely different then the west side of the site which consists of 1-3 storey buildings.

## Roman Baths Open Air Museum & Immediate Surroundings



Figure 22: Roman Baths Open Air Museum with the functional and physical characteristics of its surroundings

#### **4.2.2. The Components of Roman Baths Open Air Museum**

As it is mentioned before, the site is on a historically stratified mound (a tell). The mound has a steep slope on the eastern side and it becomes less steep towards the northern side of the site. The slope at the eastern side changes between %25 - %10. The slope at the northern side is around %13.

In the boundaries of the Roman Baths Open Air Museum, except the archaeological remains, there is an entrance building which carries the architectural characteristics of the time when it was built (1930s). The entrance building is composed of two parts, southern kiosk is used for selling tickets and the northern part contains simple service areas as the toilets and office for the employee.

There is a relatively larger building which used to be the excavation house and is used as living quarters for the employee today. It is located on the northwest of Roman Baths. There are three small and one relatively larger depot buildings, two of them are located right behind the living quarter and the third one is on the southeast corner of Roman Baths. The fourth and largest depot is located towards the southwest corner of the site before the remains of 3<sup>rd</sup> century wall.

Although the name of the museum is "Roman Baths Open Air Museum", it does not only contain the baths building as in situ archaeological remains, but also the remains of a colonnaded street next to the Roman Baths' palaestra on the northeastern end and a part of the 3<sup>rd</sup> Century A.D. fortification near the southwest corner of the site. Moreover there exists one Roman and one Byzantine Tombs which were carried and rebuilt on the site. Apart from these, there are archaeological fragments from different periods, some of which do not belong to the site, are also exhibited on the site. These fragments can be listed as inscriptions, grave stones; stone carved tombs and parts of tombs, postaments and parts of different columns.

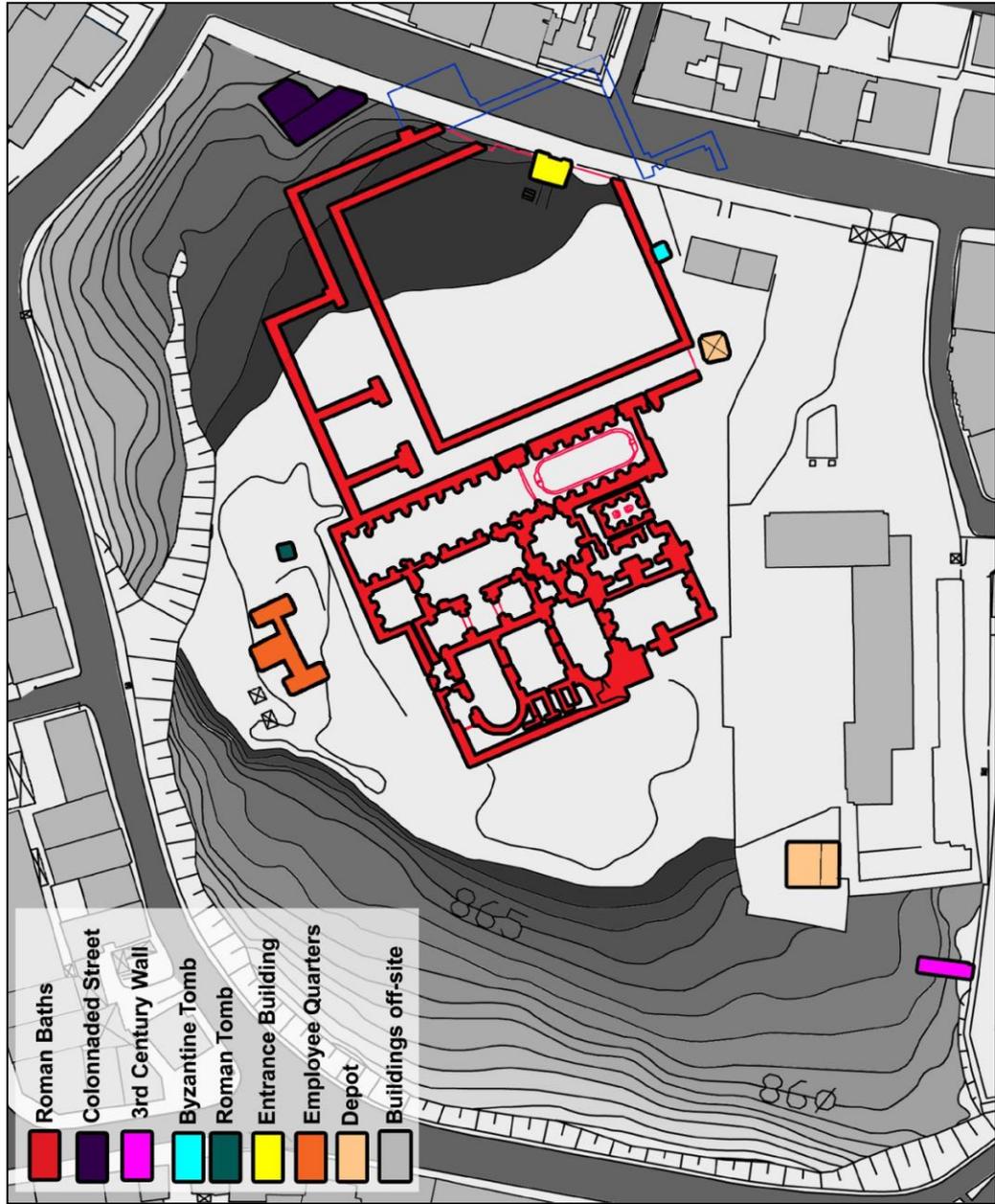


Figure 23: Components of the Roman Baths open Air Museum

The open air museum has a total area of approximately 58.000m<sup>2</sup>.The area of Roman Baths with its palaestra is about 140m x 180m (25.200 m<sup>2</sup>), which means it is a little bit less than half the area of the site. The excavated part of the other in situ remain, colonnaded street, occupies approximately 340 m<sup>2</sup> of the open air museum.



**Figure 24:** Roman Tomb (left) (February 20011) and Byzantine Tomb (right) (May 2011)

Considering the Roman Baths, the first archaeological excavations was held in 1931, for the construction of Çankırı Street and then there had been researches at different points in different years until 1943 when the northern part of the baths building and most of the palaestra was uncovered. Starting with the first excavations there had been debates about the dating of the baths. Depending on the found inscriptions, coins and other archaeological evidences, it has been agreed on the conclusion that the baths can be dated back to the Caracalla period. Whereas, with other two ancient inscriptions which were studied by Bosch, it was claimed that there can be an earlier gymnasium building in the place of the Roman baths. According to these inscriptions, existence of Polyedios gymnasium in the city was known. As the palaestra of the baths building is very large, the structure carries the features of a gymnasium. This simply led to the idea that the gymnasium building had been turned into a baths-gymnasium complex with additions in Roman era. However this claim was not archaeologically proven. Fikret Yegül considers the baths building in the Baths-

Gymnasium typology and describes it as a more complex and complicated example among the other examples in Anatolia (Kadioğlu, 2011:180-190).

The visible remains of Roman Baths is mostly below the floor level therefore the visible part is the infrastructure with the hypocaust system. The highest walls that survived are at most one meter higher than the ground level (Beşkonaklı, 1990: 24). The plan organization of the building can be read whereas the east corner of the palaestra is not visible today as it is underneath the Çankırı Street and the southern part of the stoa of palaestra should be continuing in the garden of the adjacent school building.



**Figure 25:** Panoramic view of Roman Baths with the hypocaust system (author May, 2011)

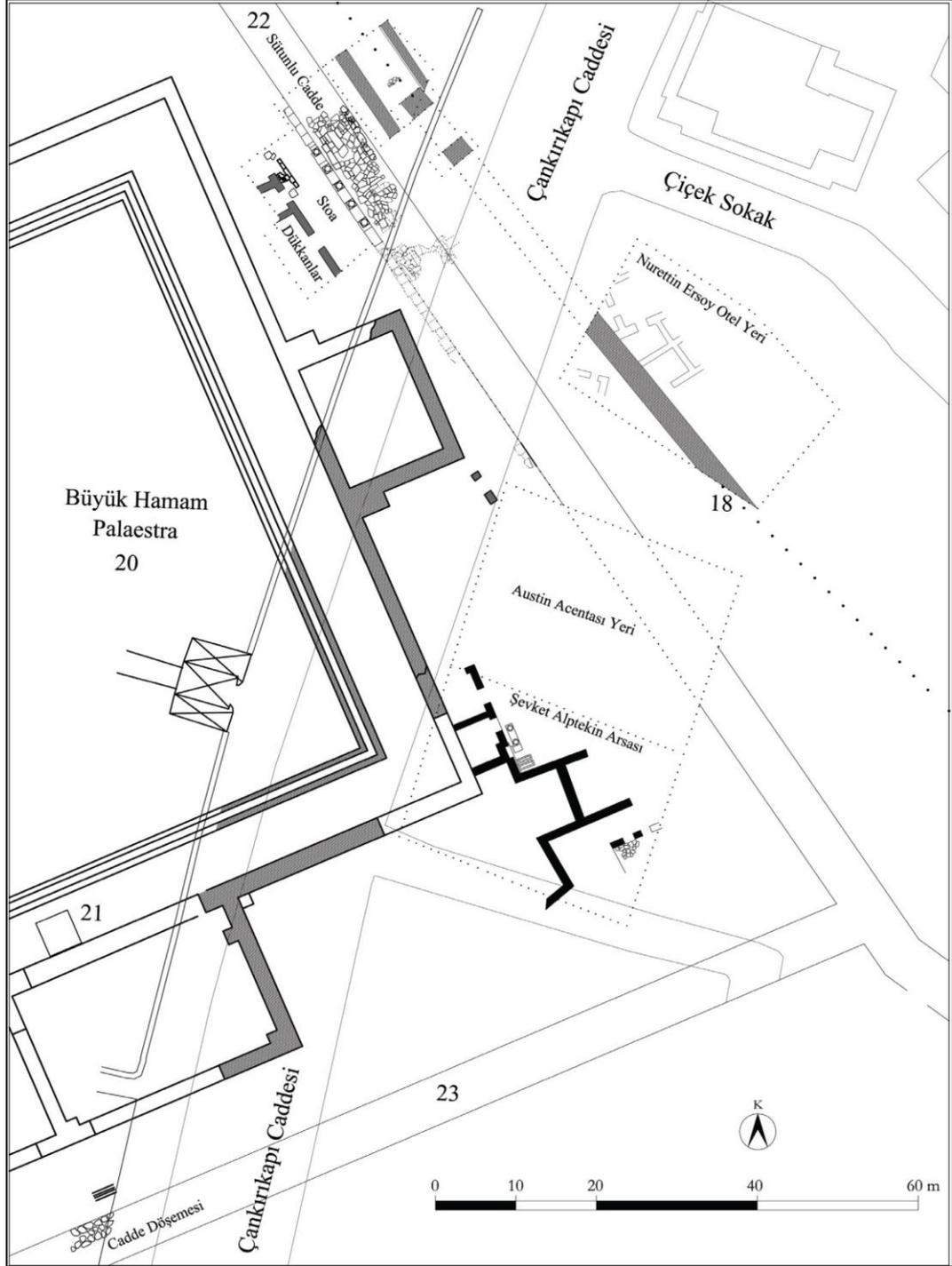
The Colonnaded Street was discovered during the construction of Çankırı Street in 1931 with the palaestra of Roman Baths. The first excavation was held in the same year and one part of the street pavement with the 22m stylobat was uncovered. In 2007 an other excavation was held to be able to understand the relationship between the street and the palaestra, for the reason that the remains of the street were covered with soil and vegetation. Today the remains of the colonnaded street consist of the street pavement, stylobat, postaments and its stoa. It is known that the street continues towards east beneath the Çankırı Street (Kadioğlu, 2011: 159,160).

Considering the discovered inscriptions and the stylistic examination of the architectural ornamentation, the stoa is dated back to Hadrian period or around 2<sup>nd</sup> Century A.D. However, Kadioğlu states that these investigations did not consider the examination of Corinthian capitals and cornices. When the profiles of the superstructure and the Corinthian capitals are considered the stoa can be dated to the late 2<sup>nd</sup> Century A.D. and early 3<sup>rd</sup> century A.D. It is claimed that the stoa can be built in Caracalla period together with the Baths building (Kadioğlu, 2011:174-177).

Respecting the remains which were carried to the site, the Roman tomb is dated back to the first half of the 1st Century A.D. It was discovered during a building construction in Balgat district in 1998. It is composed of one small room of 1.60m x 1.60m and a larger main burial room of 3m x 4m.

The Byzantine Tomb was discovered in 1930s on the Ankara central train station site during the building construction of the administrative building. As it is explained in the information board, the tomb dates back to the 3<sup>rd</sup>-4<sup>th</sup> centuries A.D. It was regarded as valuable with its frescoes and general architectural features. Towards the end of 1930s it was carried to the Roman Baths site. After restoration – conservation, illumination arrangements done by the Directorate of Museum of Anatolian Civilizations in 2002 it was opened for visitors. Whereas visitors cannot enter the tomb but only can see the building from outside.

Considering the in-situ presentation tools of the site, it can be said that the only used tools are information boards. There exists information boards for each different remain. Except from these introductory panels concerning the history of the remains, there are recently placed information boards which give broader information. One of them gives information about the finds of the Roman Baths Excavations and the other one shows the map of Ulus with the other Roman remains that were discovered in the district (figure 27).



**Figure 26:** Plan of the southeast corner of the palaestra, under Çankırı Street (Kadioğlu; Görkay, 2007)

# Roman Baths Open Air Museum

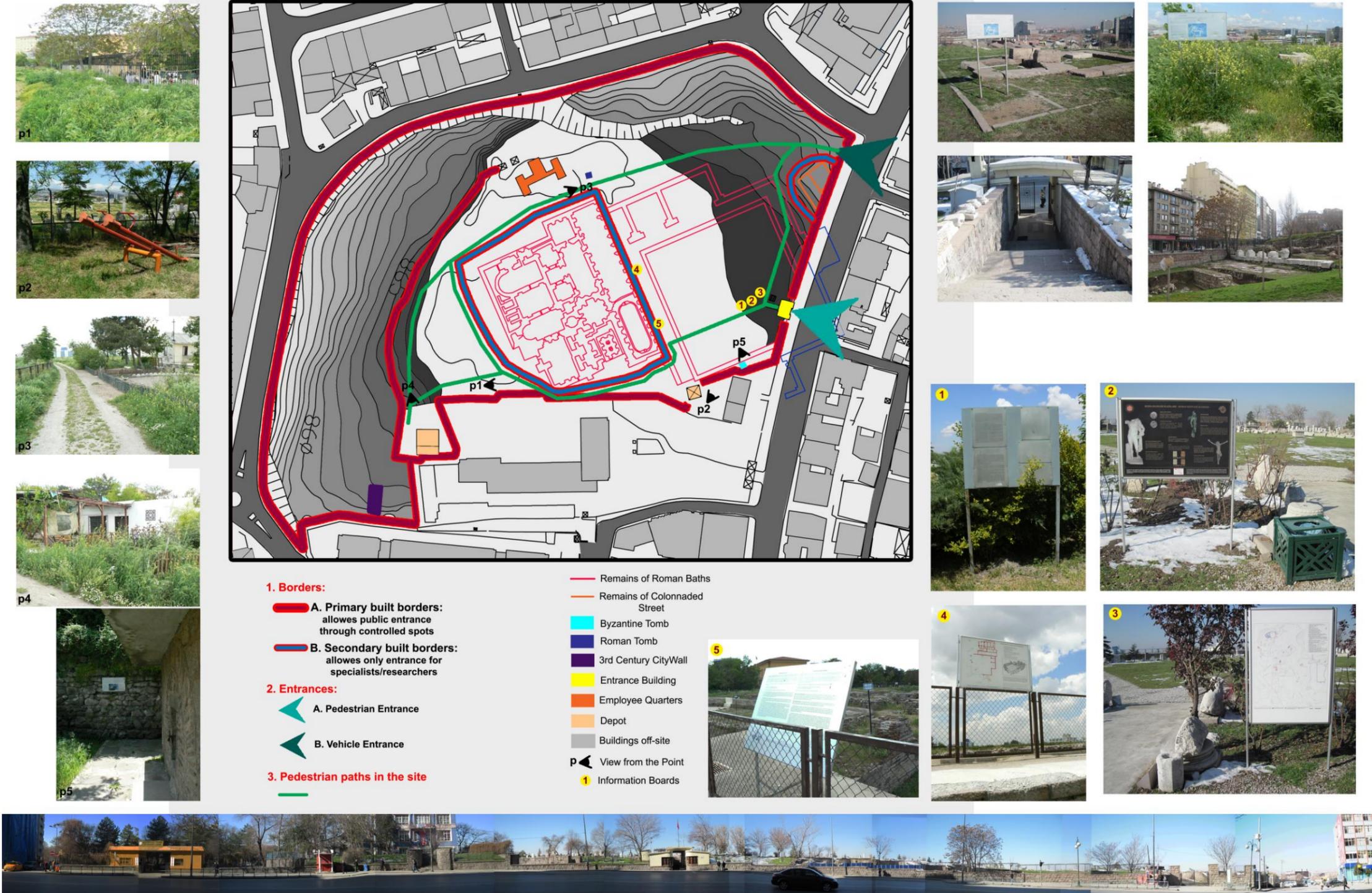


Figure 27: Roman Baths Open Air Museum, components

### 4.2.3. Preservation State of the Remains in Roman Baths Open Air Museum

The archaeological remains in the site are vulnerable against all environmental factors due to having no protective structures. There had been partially applied former conservation interventions on the remains of Roman Baths, whereas they are not protective anymore as they are subject to deteriorations too.

The today visible parts of the walls of Roman Baths are constructed in opus caementicium which means that the core of the wall is composed of fragments and pieces of rubble stone packed with a mortar of lime and sand. The facing of the walls is made of stones with brick bonding courses.

The conservation problems of the remains are detected by visual observations. Regarding the Roman Baths and the colonnaded street, as the remaining structures do not have high walls or a superstructure, there are not visible severe structural problems. There are visual decay forms as change in color: whitening and darkening; disintegration in stone, flaking in brick and material loss as loss of Mortar, Brick and/or Stone members and infill of the wall structures.



**Figure 28:** The visual decay forms visible in the site (author February, 2011)

For the reason that this study is based on only visual observations, a more detailed analysis on the field should be done to understand the decay forms, so that the necessary interventions can be studied depending on the precisely detected deteriorations

#### **4.2.4. State of Site Visiting of Roman Baths Open Air Museum**

The site has been turned into an open air museum which makes it available for the public. When the amount of visitors is considered it is relatively very low. While the number of visitors of Ankara Museum of Anatolian Civilizations is around 300.000-400.000 per year, only 3000-4000 people visit the Roman Baths Open Air Museum per year which means one hundred times less than the visitor number of Museum of Anatolian Civilizations. When it comes to the visitor profile, according to the information gained from the museum officers, except the school visits and specialists, there is no significant attention from the local public to the site.



**Figure 29:** Entrance building of Roman Baths Open Air Museum (author February, 2011)

Considering the visibility of the site from outside, the exterior membrane – the walls with iron bars surrounding the site- limits the view of the remains. There is one small signboard at the entrance of the museum site including the information that the site is “Roman Baths Open Air Museum”.

#### **4.3. UNDERSTANDING THE REMAINS OF CARDO MAXIMUS**

The remains of Cardo Maximus were the latest discovered Roman remains in Ulu. It was discovered in the construction of a new building next to the site in 1995. After the archaeological excavations and documentation of remains the site is surrounded with barriers and since then, there have been no attempts for its conservation and enhancement of the remains.



**Figure 30:** Cardo Maximus Excavations, view from the north (Kadioğlu; Görkay, 2007:130)

#### 4.3.1. The Context of Cardo Maximus

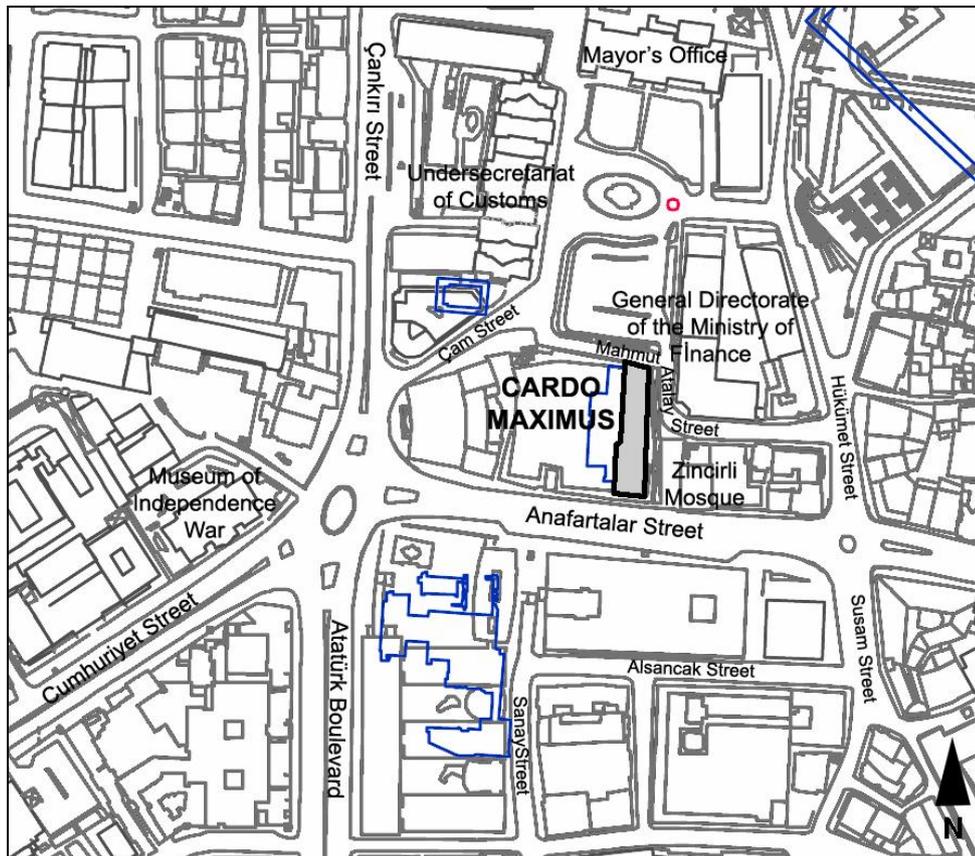
Cardo Maximus is located very near to Ulus Square, next one of the main axes, Anafartalar Street, which is leading to the Ankara Castle from Ulus Square. It is on the northern side of Anafartalar Street, between Ulus Şehir Çarşısı on the west and Zincirli Mosque on the east. On the north side of the site, there is Mahmut Atalay Street and beyond that street there is the front yard of the General Directorate of the Ministry of Finance and Hükümet Square. The level of the Roman street is about 2 meters lower than the street level of today's Ulus on three sides (north, west and south), while on the east side of the remains, the basement level of Ulus Şehir Çarşısı is at the same level with Cardo Maximus.



**Figure 31:** Current condition of Cardo Maximus, view from the northwest corner (author December, 2011)

The remains of Cardo Maximus lies on the building lot number 6101 and parcel number 6. The site is not a private property, it belongs to the state. As it is very

near to Ulus Square it is also close to the means of public transportation. It is about 1 km far from Ankara Castle, 800 meters to Anatolian Civilizations Museum, 350 meters to Augustus and Roma Temple, 400 meters to the Roman Theatre and 600 meters to the Roman Baths open air Museum.

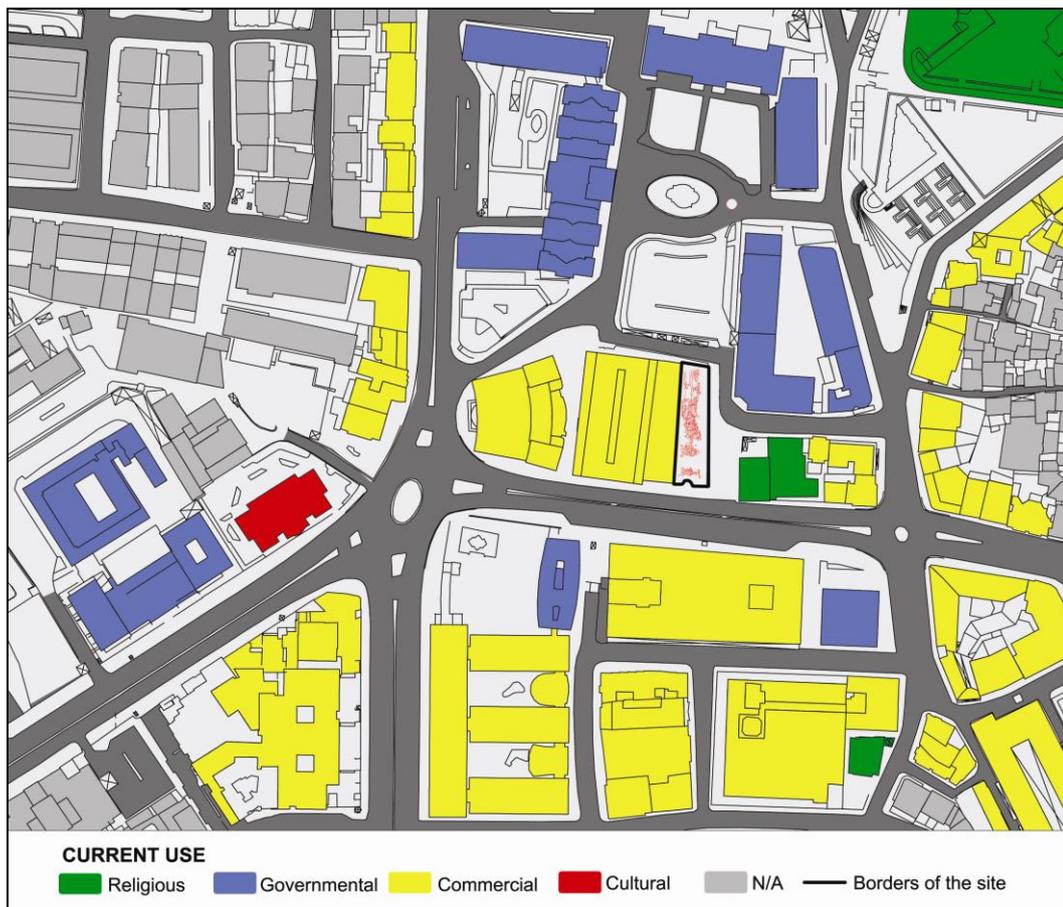


**Figure 32:** Location of Cardo Maximus

The site was surrounded by fences after it had been discovered and the archaeological research had been done. There is no entrance to the site but it is possible to walk all around it. Therefore the fences around the site can be considered as the exterior membrane on the three sides (east, north and west) of the site.

When the morphology of the surroundings is considered, there are high rise buildings on the south and west of the site while the number of stories of the

buildings on the north and east are relatively less. As it is mentioned before, the site is at a lower level than the street level and on the south side of the site, on the pedestrian pavement, there is a small semicircular terrace looking towards the remains.



**Figure 33:** Current use map of the immediate surroundings of Cardo Maximus

The functions in the close vicinity of the site are mainly commercial and governmental. While the northern side of the site is dominated by governmental functions, the southern side is occupied mostly by commercial functions. As a result of a dense urban tissue with the mentioned functions, there is a dense pedestrian and vehicular traffic on the main streets, so as on Anafartalar Street.

### Cardo Maximus & Its Immediate Surroundings

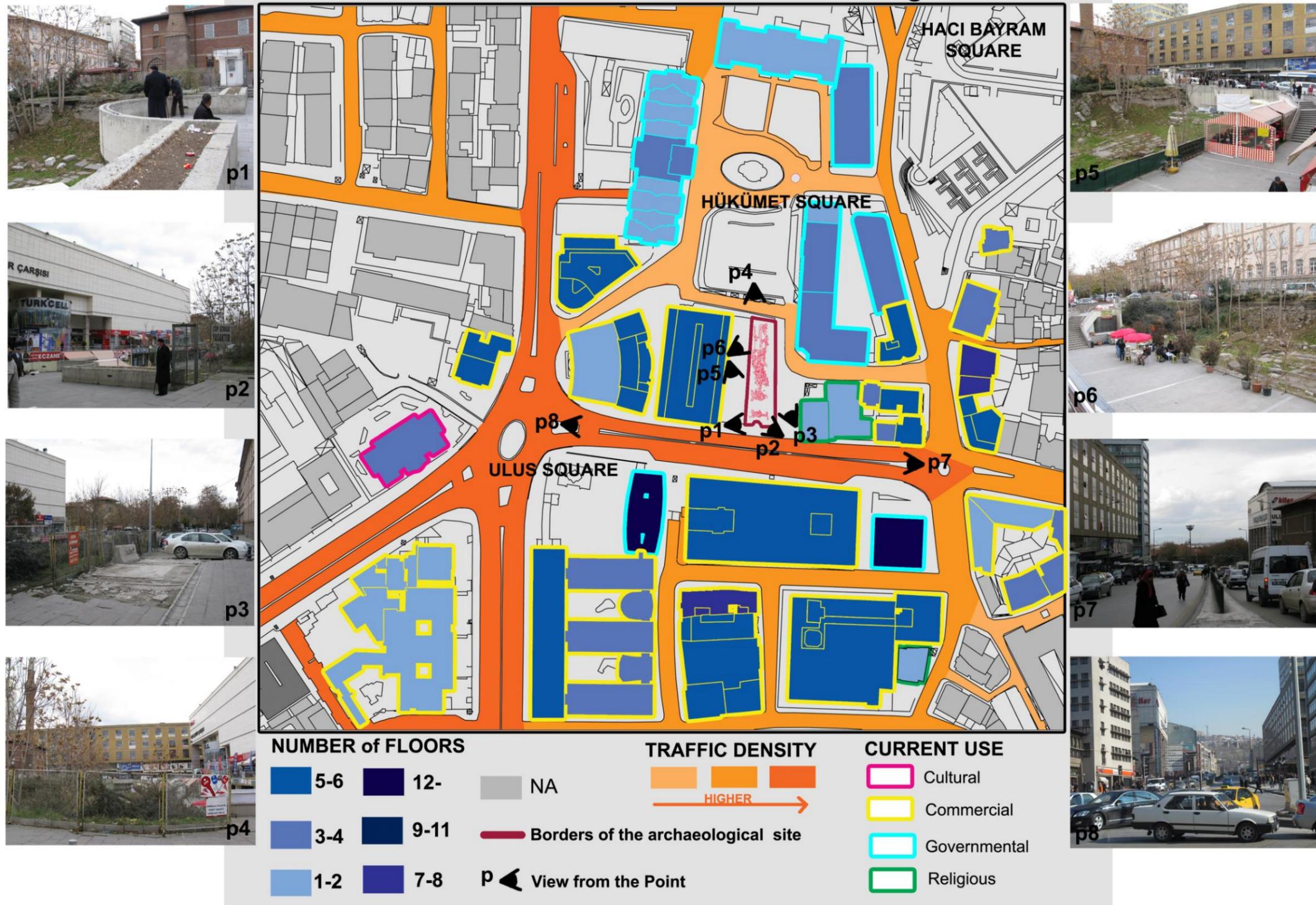


Figure 34: Cardo Maximus and its immediate surrounding

Except from these there are religious and cultural functions close to the site. On the east, right next to the remains of Cardo Maximus, there is a 17<sup>th</sup> century mosque, namely Zincirli Mosque. The Museum of Independence War is located on the west side of Ulus Square, which is only about 180 meters away from the remains of Cardo Maximus.



**Figure 35:** The view of the remains in front of the Mayor's Office Building (author February, 2011)

On the North side of the remains, right in front of the Mayor's Office Building, there is an excavated and conserved area. This excavation was done in 2007 for the aim of finding the intersection point of Cardo Maximus and Colonnaded Street. There have been found all the historical layers starting with Ottoman, Byzantine and finally the Roman layer was reached in the 4.25 meters depth. The andesite floor of the Roman street was reached and it was proved that Cardo Maximus is reaching that point. Marble column fragments, two Corinthian capitals, architrave and cornice fragments were also discovered during the

excavation. After the excavation, the excavated area was covered with a steel and glass floor structure. The in situ architectural remains were kept as to be exhibited as a part of the public space.

#### **4.3.2. The Components of Cardo Maximus**

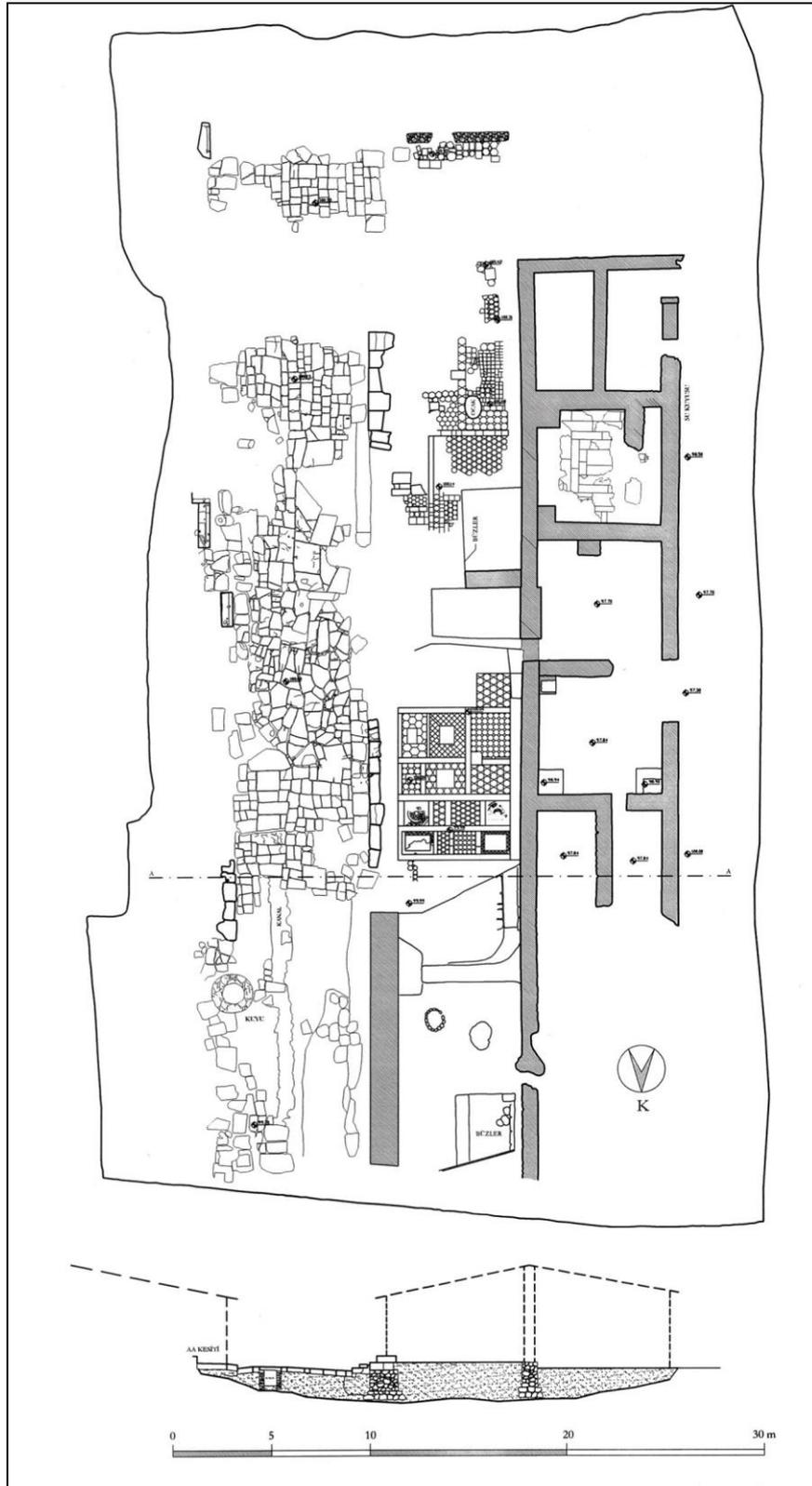
As being one of the main streets of Roman Ankara, depending on the archaeological researches, it can be said that there were a stoa and shops on the west side of Cardo Maximus, while there were only shops directly opening to the road on the east side. There is not a significant slope on the site. From the excavated parts of the remains the overall slope of the street at this part of the city was calculated as 0,4%. As it is mentioned before, the street level of today is about 2-3 meters higher than the level of Cardo Maximus in Roman era (Kadiođlu, Gorkay, 2011:146).



**Figure 36:** Cardo Maximus, short after the new shopping center was built, view from the north (Kadiođlu; Gorkay, 2007)

When it was first excavated the stoa and the shops were also visible with the foundations and the opus sectile floors as it can be seen in the figure 13. However, for the construction of the new commercial building on the west of the site, these parts were removed. Today, the excavated and visible part of Cardo Maximus is 55 meters long and 6,70 meters wide. Through the archaeological excavations it was found out that the street had been used also in the Byzantine era as the removed Opus Sectile was dated back to 5<sup>th</sup> – 6<sup>th</sup> Centuries A.D. while the street itself is dated back to 1st century A.D. (Kadioğlu, Görkay, 2011: 147-157).

Today the andesite (in other words Ankara stone) floor is still visible. On the east side of the site there are wall remains that are going towards the road next to it and was not totally excavated. There is a water channel going along the street that can still be partially observed. There are no tools indicating the remains and no information boards concerning Cardo Maximus in and round the archaeological site.



**Figure 37:** Measured drawings of the remains of Cardo Maximus (Kadıoğlu, Görkay, 2007)

### 4.3.3. The State of Preservation of the Remains of Cardo Maximus

The remains of Cardo Maximus are exposed to all environmental factors and the only protecting element is the barriers located all around the site. There have not been any conservation interventions since it was excavated.

When the today visible elements of the remains are considered, regarding the visual decay forms, on the partially visible wall remain there is material loss, as loss of mortar and stone members and there is change in color on the marble column pieces. There are trees and plants growing all along the site. Moreover, there can be observed an important amount of human waste on the street edges of the site.



**Figure 38:** The wall remains and the biological growth on the site (author December, 2011)

#### 4.3.4. State of Site Visiting of Cardo Maximus

The site has been abandoned for sixteen years without any interventions in terms of its conservation or presentation. There is no information board that explains what it is, or what its historical significance is for the city. The only signboards that are available are advertisements of other shops or warnings for avoiding garbage.



**Figure 39:** View from the southeast corner (right) and from the north (left) (author December, 2011)

There is no direct access to the site; it is only possible to walk around it. There are poor quality barriers all around the site which make it difficult to observe the site from all sides. The terrace on the south gives a total view of the site, while from the north and west it is not visible at all. On the east side of the site the basement level of Ulus Şehir Çarşısı is at the same level with the remains. There are cafes and shops on this level. The paved section of this level is used by the cafes as a garden whereas there is no significant attention paid to the remains regarding the site's historical significance.

Considering the current function and activities around the site, it can be said that there is not a certain visitor profile for the site. As it is not a part of a museum or controlled by any means of security, there is no trustworthy information about the visitors of the site and no attempts for its presentation to the public.

#### 4.4. UNDERSTANDING THE REMAINS OF AUGUSTUS AND ROMA TEMPLE

As it has been visible with its monumental cella, Augustus and Roma Temple is the Roman edifice in Ankara whose existence has been known long before the other three visible remains in Ulus. It is not only an important Roman temple for the history of Ankara but also for Roman History with the unique inscriptions it carries on its cella walls.

##### 4.4.1. The Context of Augustus and Roma Temple

Augustus and Roma Temple stands on a hill which used to be the Acropolis hill of ancient Ankara. It's known that it has been a religious center since then (Akurgal, 1994: 35).

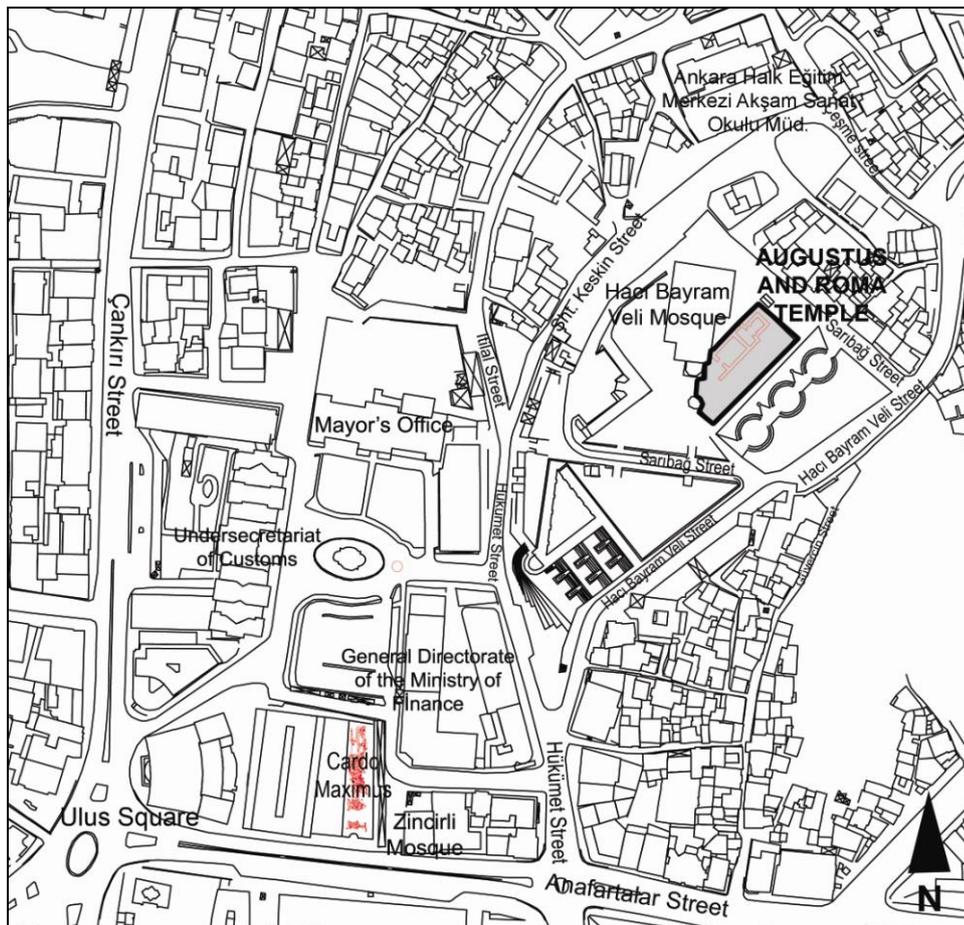


**Figure 40:** Hacı Bayram Square, view from the south (author December, 2011)

It is on a public square and on the northeast side there is Sarıbağ Street; on the southeast there is Hacı Bayram Veli Street and on the west it is surrounded by Şehit Keskin Street. The building lot number of the site is 19985 and parcel number 2. This parcel belongs to Evkaf Hazinesi (Vakıflar Genel Müdürlüğü). The

site is about 1km away from Ulus Metro Station and the Minibus station. It is only about 550 meters away from Ulus Square and the bus stops around there and about 1.2km far from Ankara Castle.

Augustus and Roma Temple lies on the northwest southeast direction. At the southwest corner it coincides with the east wall of Hacı Bayram Veli Mosque. The square around these two historical edifices was constructed between 1989 - 1994. There have been made new arrangements starting from 2009, in and around the area by the Metropolitan Municipality of Ankara. The implementation of the project around the site is still going on while the rearrangements on the square and Hacı Bayram Mosque have been finished.



**Figure 41:** Location of Augustus and Roma Temple

The dominant functions in the area are religious and commercial. The character of commerce in the area is also religious, the goods that are being sold are all about Islam religion, prayers etc. There is a historic residential tissue on the northeast direction, whereas with the ongoing renewal project of the municipality, most of the buildings are completely destroyed, abandoned or being turned into commercial use. There is also an empty large area which used to be a residential tissue on the east slope of the hill. With the renovation project of the municipality most of the buildings are demolished and what is going to be done with the area is today ambiguous.

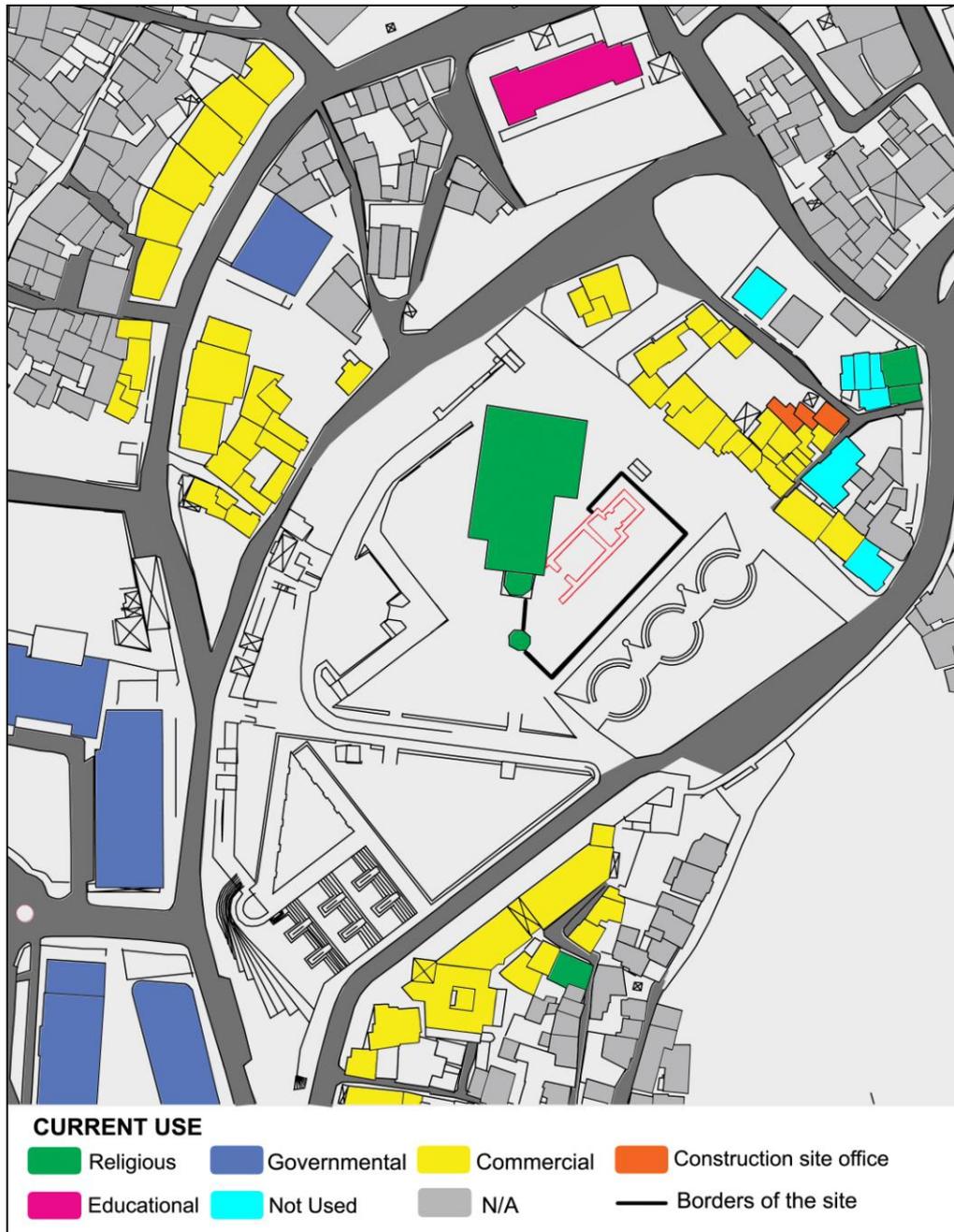


**Figure 42:** Results of renovation project (author December, 2011)

The southwest side of the area is dominated by governmental functions while the southeast is a dense tissue inhabiting commercial activities. On the north direction of the hill, down the slope there is a public education center for arts and crafts. There are no high rise buildings near the site. Most of the buildings' number of stories is changing from 1 to 4 in the immediate surroundings of the site.

When the temple and excavated area is considered, there is no direct access inside the archaeological site. There are barriers surrounding the site from southwest, southeast and northeast direction. On the northwest side, the barriers do not cover the façade as a whole therefore it is possible to get closer

to the cella wall intersecting with the east wall of Hacı Bayram Veli Mosque at the southwest direction. The material used for the barriers is glass and the height is 110cm from the pedestrian path in front of it.



**Figure 43:** Current use Map of the surrounding area of Augustus and Roma temple

The site and the surrounding urban tissue have been in a continuous and massive change since 2009. The Metropolitan Municipality of Ankara is implementing a new arrangement to the square and renovating the urban tissue around the site. For the reason that the project implementation is still going on, some parts of the project area is still not accessible and it is not possible to collect data.

Within the borders of the project, a new landscape design is put forward around Augustus and Roma Temple and Hacı Bayram Veli Mosque with elements as new pavement, pool with sprinklers, escalators and illumination tools. The historical residential buildings on the north side of the site are renewed by using new building materials and commercial functions are established. An additional part has been added to Hacı Bayram Veli Mosque so it was extended towards the north direction. Concerning the Augustus Temple, the former surrounding walls and fences were replaced by glass panels with metal frames and bars. There has been held a structural conservation project and a steel structure has been built to support the walls of the cella in 2010. Since the site was re-opened for public, a large number of private security guards, working for the municipality, have been working in and around the area.



**Figure 44:** Augustus and Roma Temple in 2009 (left) and in 2011 (right) with the new arrangements. (author)

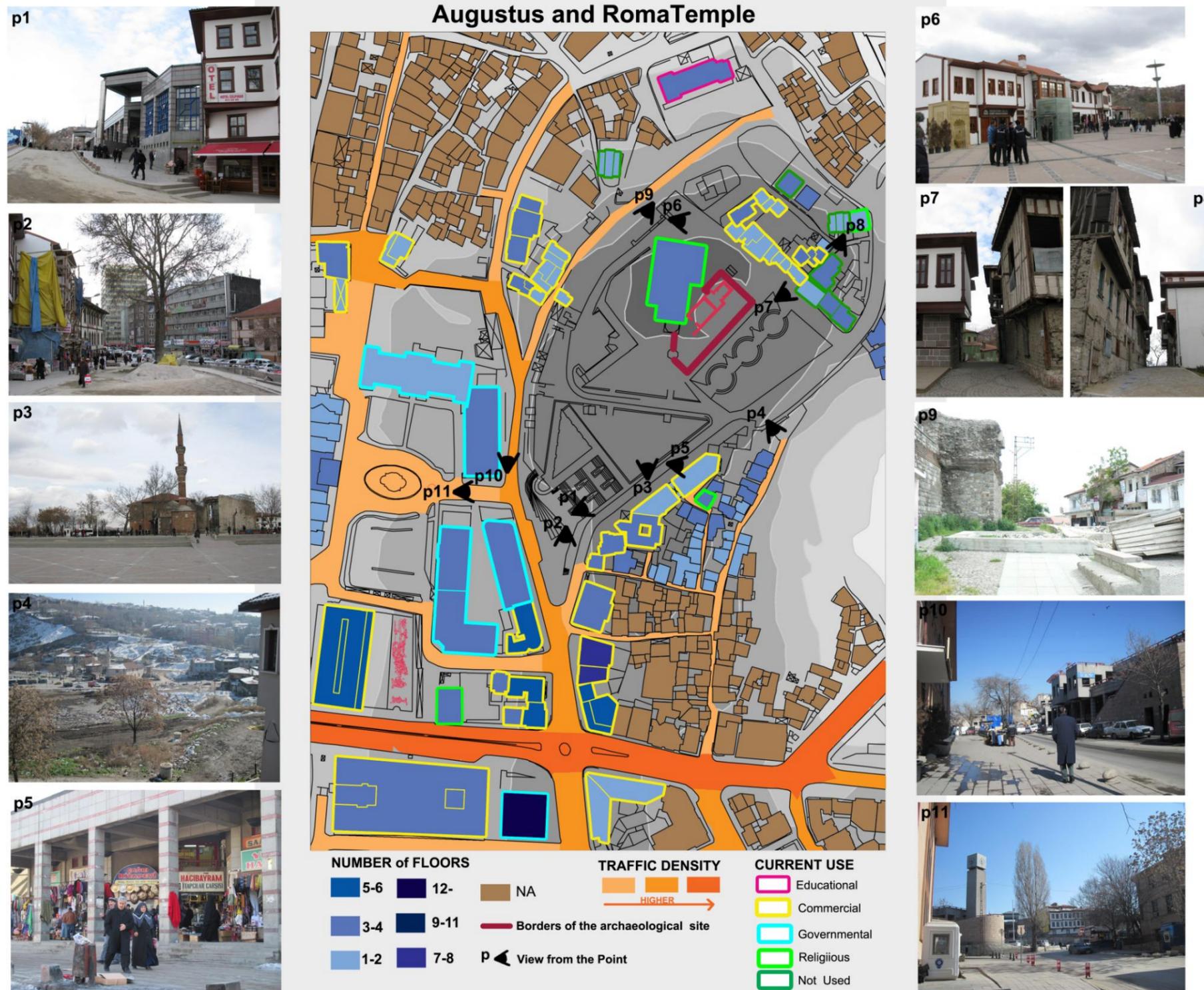


Figure 45: Augustus and Roma temple within its immediate surroundings

#### 4.4.2. The Components of Augustus and Roma Temple

Augustus and Roma Temple is standing on the ancient acropolis hill therefore there are steep slopes around the site. On the other hand there is a plane on the top of the hill where the two historic edifices stand in the middle of the public square.

On the northwest side of the square the level difference between the street and the square is about 5 meters and there is no means of access to the area from that direction. At the northeast direction there starts the before mentioned renewed urban tissue at the same level with the public square and slope following that direction creates 1 meter level difference between the square and the street behind the building lot. On the southeast side of the square there is a steep slope and about 20-25 meters level difference between the main road and the site. The level difference is less and slope is softer at the south direction. Therefore the main approaching direction to the square is from the south.



**Figure 46:** Byzantine wall and the other building remain on the public square (author February, 2011)

On the public square, there stands Augustus and Roma Temple, adjacent to Hacı Bayram Veli Mosque and Hacı Bayram Tomb next to the mosque which was built in the 15th century. On the south side of the tomb there is another small historic building which is currently used as charity office of the mosque. On the

northwest side of the square there are thick wall remains from Byzantine era bordering the northwest edge of the area. At about 75 meters away from the temple towards southwest there is another building remain is thought to be a part of a structure from byzantine era. There is not enough information about the remains in the sources about Hacı Bayram Square or archaeological researches at the site.



**Figure 47:** General View of the edifices on the square (author December, 2011)

Today visible parts of the temple are the cella structure with the changes in the later periods and the foundation remains of the peristalsis of the temple. The total area of the public square from the northeast edge with the renewed historical tissue till the end of the stairs leading to the site from the southwest direction is about 21075 m<sup>2</sup>. The area defined with the barriers around the temple is about 1365 m<sup>2</sup> while the cella of the temple is about 13 m x 38 m, occupying about 494 m<sup>2</sup> of the bordered area.

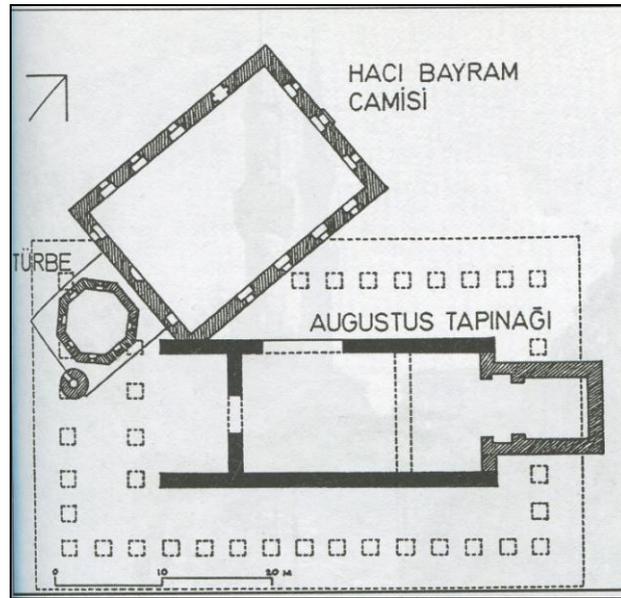
There have been discussions on the dating of the temple in different three perspectives. One of these discussions is about the temple itself and there are five different claims about the date when the temple was built. These were 2<sup>nd</sup> century B.C., Augustus Period, Late Augustus Period, Early Tiberius Period, Tiberius Period and Hadrian Period whereas Kadioğlu and Görkay are claiming that the evident supporting the late Augustus Period are more powerful than the other possibilities (Kadioğlu; Görkay & Mitchell, 2011: 90-91).

Another discussion has been about the question if the peristasis of the temple was added to the temple in a later period and was not built together with the temple. However, there is not sufficient evidence for concluding this discussion (Kadioğlu; Görkay & Mitchell, 2011: 86-87). One more point that was argued about was the existence of a former temple in the place of the Augustus and Roma Temple. This former temple could have been attributed to Anatolian goddess Kybele before the Roman reign in Ancyra (Aydın, Emiroğlu, Türkoğlu & Özsoy, 2005: 85-86). Akurgal is stating that as the orientation of the entrance of the temple is towards the west it is built following the Anatolian tradition of worshipping and it could even be a cult center before the Hellenistic period (Akurgal, 1994: 35).

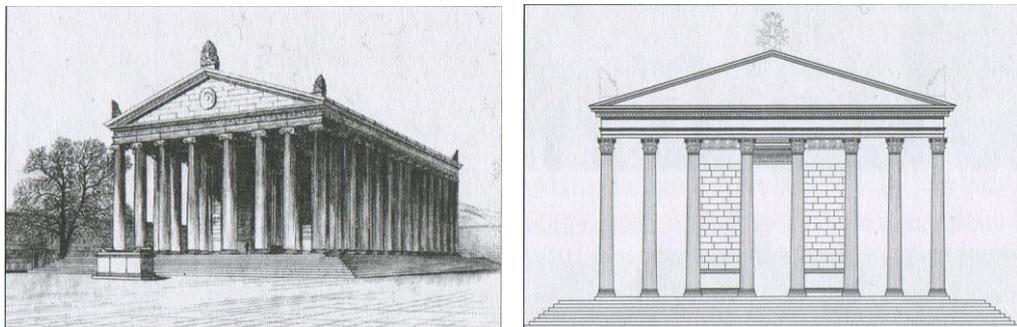
There have also been found Phrygian ceramics in the archaeological excavations in 1939-1940 in the southern part of the foundations of the peristasis of the temple (Kadioğlu; Görkay & Mitchell, 2011: 84). Güven is also mentioning the same possibility and supports the idea of the probability of a former temple with the Romanization policies of Emperor Augustus on the eastern lands of the empire (Güven, 1994: 51-61; Güven, 1998:32-36). These may not be directly proving the proposal but are still important evidences for the continuity in the use and function of the site.

The temple was an imperial cult and has the inscription of Res Gestae Divi Augusti which was carved short after the Roman emperor Augustus was dead,

explaining the achievements of the emperor in his lifetime. The inscriptions are written in two languages to the southeast wall of the cella, in Greek on the outer façade of the wall and in Latin on the inner side. There are two other inscriptions on the anta walls. One of them is on the northwest anta wall listing the names and doings of imperial priests. Second one is on the southwest anta wall with a short description of one priest from a later period (Kadioğlu; Görkay & Mitchell, 2011: 83-98).



**Figure 48:** Position of Augustus and Roma temple with respect to Hacı Bayram Veli Mosque (Aktüre, 2000: 41)



**Figure 49:** Restitution, proposed by M. Schede and D. Kreckler (left) and restitution by K. Görkay and E. Erdem Öztaner (right) (Kadioğlu; Görkay & Mitchell, 2011: 87).

In Roman Era, the temple is claimed to have a large peristasis with 8 x 15 columns surrounding it with a krepidoma composed of eight stairs. It is known that the temple was turned into, probably in Byzantine Era and the three windows carved on the southeast wall of the cella should have been made within this transformation. The north end of the cella is closed with a rectangular planned structure and there is also a room under the floor of the elevated floor of this part. This later structure was interpreted as a Byzantine addition as an apsis for turning the temple into a church by former researchers while Görkay and Mitchell are stating that it is certainly a later addition corresponding to the period when the temple was used as a part of Hacı Bayram Veli Religious Complex. Görkay and Mitchell put forward that the structure is rectangular and large that it cannot be an apsis. Moreover the architectural features of the whole addition fit in the style of early Ottoman architecture (Kadioğlu; Görkay & Mitchell, 2011: 92-96).



**Figure 50:** Inside of the temple view from south west (Renda et.al.,2004: 109)

In the 15<sup>th</sup> century, Hacı Bayram Mosque was built just adjacent to the temple and the remains of the temple were used in building a medrese for the religious complex of Hacı Bayram. In this Period the temple was called Ak Medrese and the changes that are discussed above were made in this period (Renda et.al., 2004: 110).

# Augustus and Roma Temple

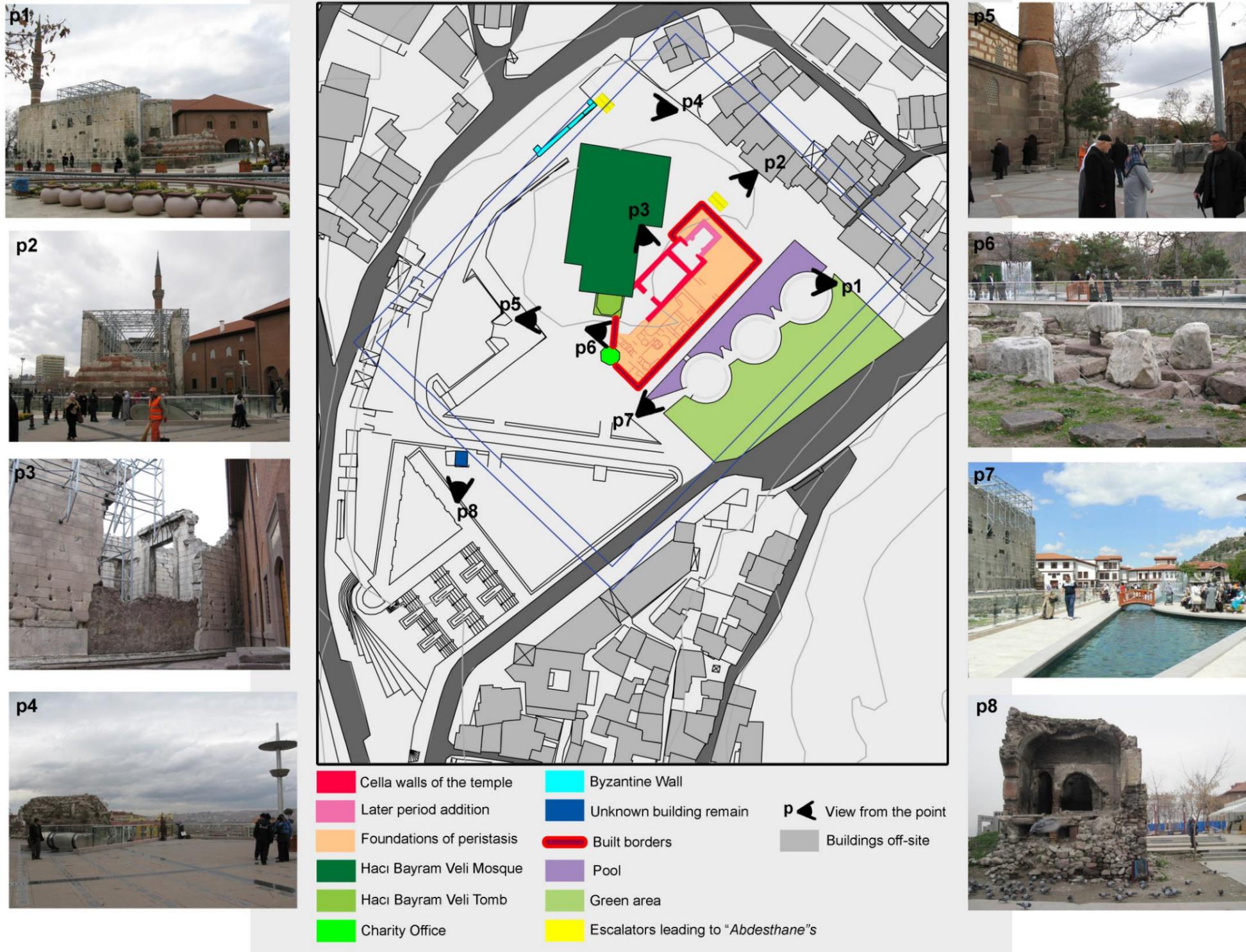


Figure 51: Components of Roma and Augustus Temple and Hacı Bayram Square

#### 4.4.3. The State of Preservation of the Remains

There is no direct access to the site as it has a closed envelope without any entrances and the level difference between the pedestrian pavement and the level of the remains on the northeast and southeast sides. Therefore it is protected from vandalism.

There had been a severe structural problem as the northwest wall of the cella was leaning. In 2010, with the initiative of Anatolian Cultural Academy Association (AKA), *Atak Mühendislik İnş. San. ve Tic.Ltd.Şti.* designed a structural conservation project to solve the problem. The cella structure is now supported by a steel space frame structure (Kadioğlu; Görkay & Mitchell, 2011: 97). On the other hand, the remains of Augustus and Roma Temple are exposed to all kinds of environmental conditions. The visible visual decay forms on the stone materials of the structure can be listed as follows:

- Change in color (darkening, blacking)
- Surface erosion and flaking
- Biological growth (plants, mosses)

There is also loss of the stones and mortar and disintegration of stones on the remains of the foundations of the peristasis.



**Figure 52:** Decay forms on the northeast end of the edifice (left) and on the southeast wall of the cella (right) (author January, 2011)

#### 4.4.4. The State of Site Visiting in Augustus and Roma Temple

Augustus and Roma Temple is one of the most important historical edifices in Ankara. There have been numerous visits by researchers from Turkey and foreign countries. However, there is no significant attention from the local public and the citizens of Ankara.

If the presentation of the temple is considered, it stands as it is without any attempts for its better presentation. It is possible to walk around the site but there is no access to the inside. There used to be an information board hung on the west side of the temple whereas after the recent arrangements it was taken from its place and there are no information boards on the site now.



**Figure 53:** The former information board put aside (author December, 2011)

The major two activities around the site are religious and commercial. The current visitors' main aim in coming is praying (worshipping), funerals and/or

shopping. As it is not a part of a museum or controlled by any means of security, there is no trustworthy information about the visitors of the temple.

#### 4.5. UNDERSTANDING ROMAN THEATRE

##### 4.5.1. The Context of Roman Theatre

Roman Theatre is on the west skirts of the hill on which the Ankara Castle is located. It is built on the natural slope of the hill, the stage building lies towards the northwest and the cavea lies on the southeast directions. On the south side of the theatre there is Hisar Parkı Street which is following Anafartalar Street, coming from Ulus Square and leading to Ankara Castle. On the northwest side of the building lot, there is Kevgirli Street which is going towards Hidirlik Hill.

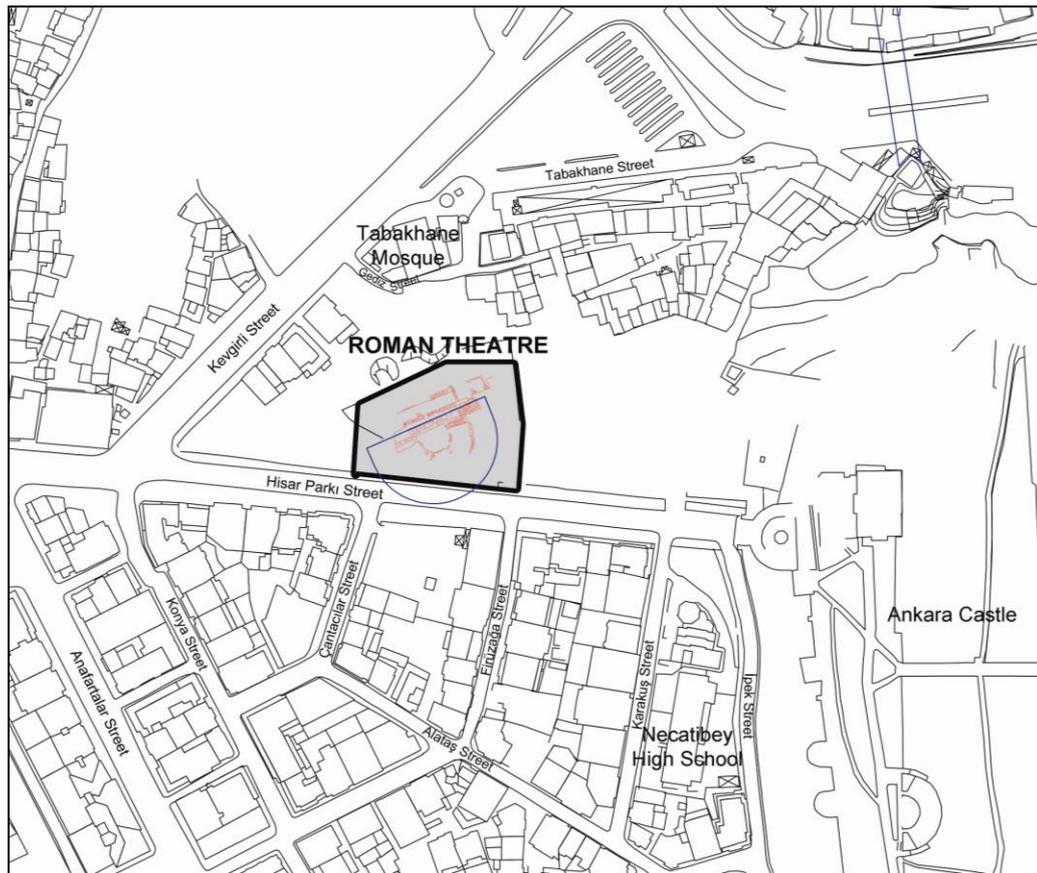
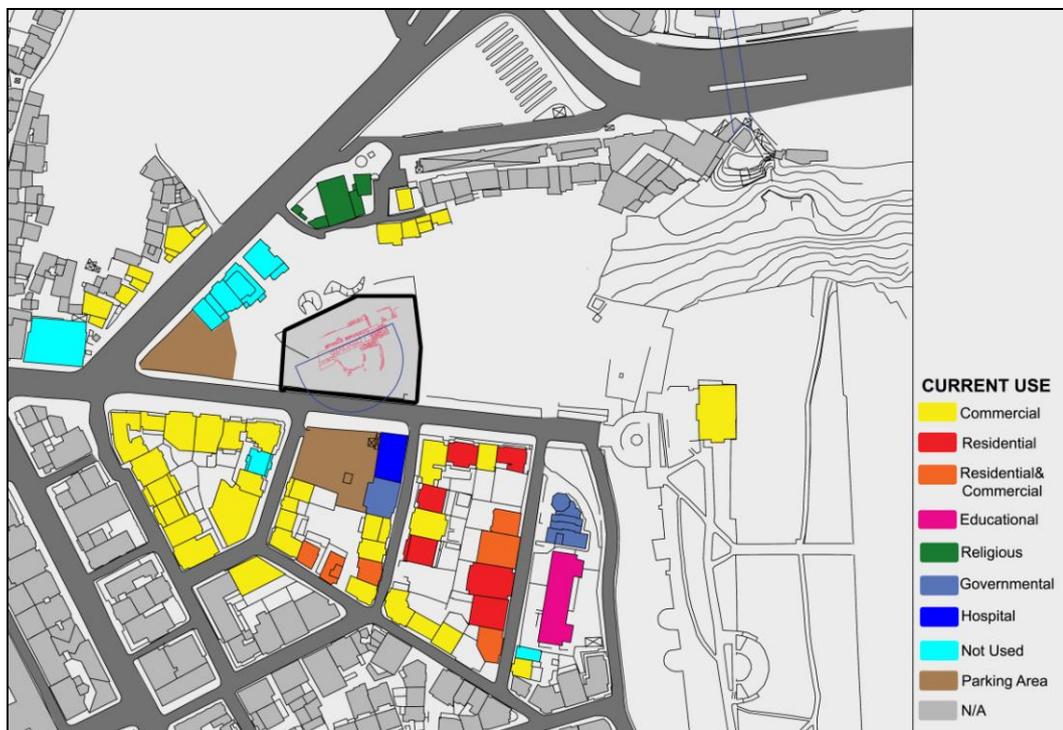


Figure 54: Location of Roman Theatre

The site is on the building lot number 2263 and parcel number 14, which belongs to the revenue of ministry of finance and the Ministry of Culture and Tourism is assigned for the site's management. The site is registered as a first degree archaeological site. In today's Ankara Roman theatre stands very close to Ankara castle and it is only about 450 meters towards the east from Ulus Square. It is also close to Anatolian Civilizations Museum which is about 500 meters away.

When the functional characteristics of the area is considered, it can be said that here too, the commercial activity is dominant, and it is mostly serving to the low income groups of the city. On the south side of Hisar Parkı Street there are more mixed functions as houses and shops. Right across the street there is a private hospital and towards the north east direction from the site, there is a high school. On the north side of the archaeological site, down the slope, there is Tabakhane Mosque which is from 19th century (Aydın, Emiroğlu, Türkoğlu & Özsoy, 2005).

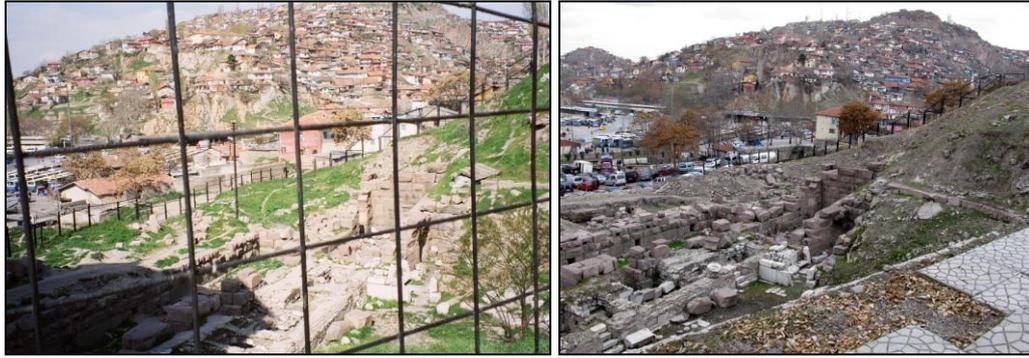


**Figure 55:** Current use map of the immediate vicinity of Roman Theatre

The building lot used to have a dense urban tissue with residential and commercial functions which is mostly demolished within the Ulus Historical City Center Renovation Project of Ankara Metropolitan Municipality. The demolition of the buildings is still going on. The buildings on the northeast side of the archaeological site were vacated as to be demolished, whereas they are still standing there, empty and half destroyed. Moreover today, the west side of these buildings and the surrounding area is used as a parking lot.

There are no high rise buildings in the area and as the site is located on the slope there are no visual obstacles between the Roman Theatre and Hacı Bayram Hill. The slope is getting steeper towards the fortifications and to the east; the street makes a sharp corner towards south to make it possible for the vehicle access to Ankara Castle. Therefore on the east end of Hisar Parkı Street the fortifications can be seen. The steep slope beyond the outer fortifications is a large green area designed as a park (Hisar Parkı), leading to the inner fortifications.

The site used to have an exterior membrane which was an iron fence surrounding the archaeological remains. Today, for the reason that a “restoration” project is going to be applied, the fences are removed; instead concrete blocks have been placed on the south side of the site. Some parts of the iron fence still remains while it is not actually closing/protecting the site any more. At the northern direction the only barrier could be regarded as the topographical features of the site, whereas it does not prevent people to enter the site. No security precautions are taken. The direction of the slope together with the condition of the remains does not allow access from the southern and eastern edges of the site. On the other hand, north and western sides are the easiest ways to approach Roman Theatre.



**Figure 56:** View of Roman theatre with the fences towards northeast (Burcu Ölez April, 2006) (left), View from the same point (right) (author December, 2011)

There has never been a legal entrance to the site but the recent renovation project proposes an archaeological park and opening the site to the public (Anatolian Civilizations Museum, 2009). However, the project itself in detail cannot be reached from the Museum (who is carrying out the necessary excavations for the project) or the Metropolitan Municipality.

#### **4.5.2. The Components of Roman Theatre**

Although it was known that a Roman theatre should have existed in Ankara, the remains of the today visible theatre have been discovered only in 1982, within the foundation excavation of a contemporary building. The archaeological excavations were carried between 1982-1986 and the theatre was almost totally uncovered. For the aforementioned restoration project new cleaning and excavation works have been going on since 2010 (Anatolian Civilizations Museum, 2010).

The remains of Roman theatre consist of the foundations of the cavea, the orchestra and partially its floor pavement and the foundations and the lower parts of the scaenae frons and stage building. Southwestern edge of the cavea of the theatre is still lying under Hisar Parkı Street (Kadioğlu; Görkay & Mitchell, 2011: 117-121). With the recent excavations the western part of the stage building has been uncovered. Kadioğlu (2011) states that there have not been

found any in-situ seats during the earlier researches whereas, in the excavations in 2010, in front of the northeast analemma wall, one seating block was discovered. However the infrastructure of the cavea is not well survived.

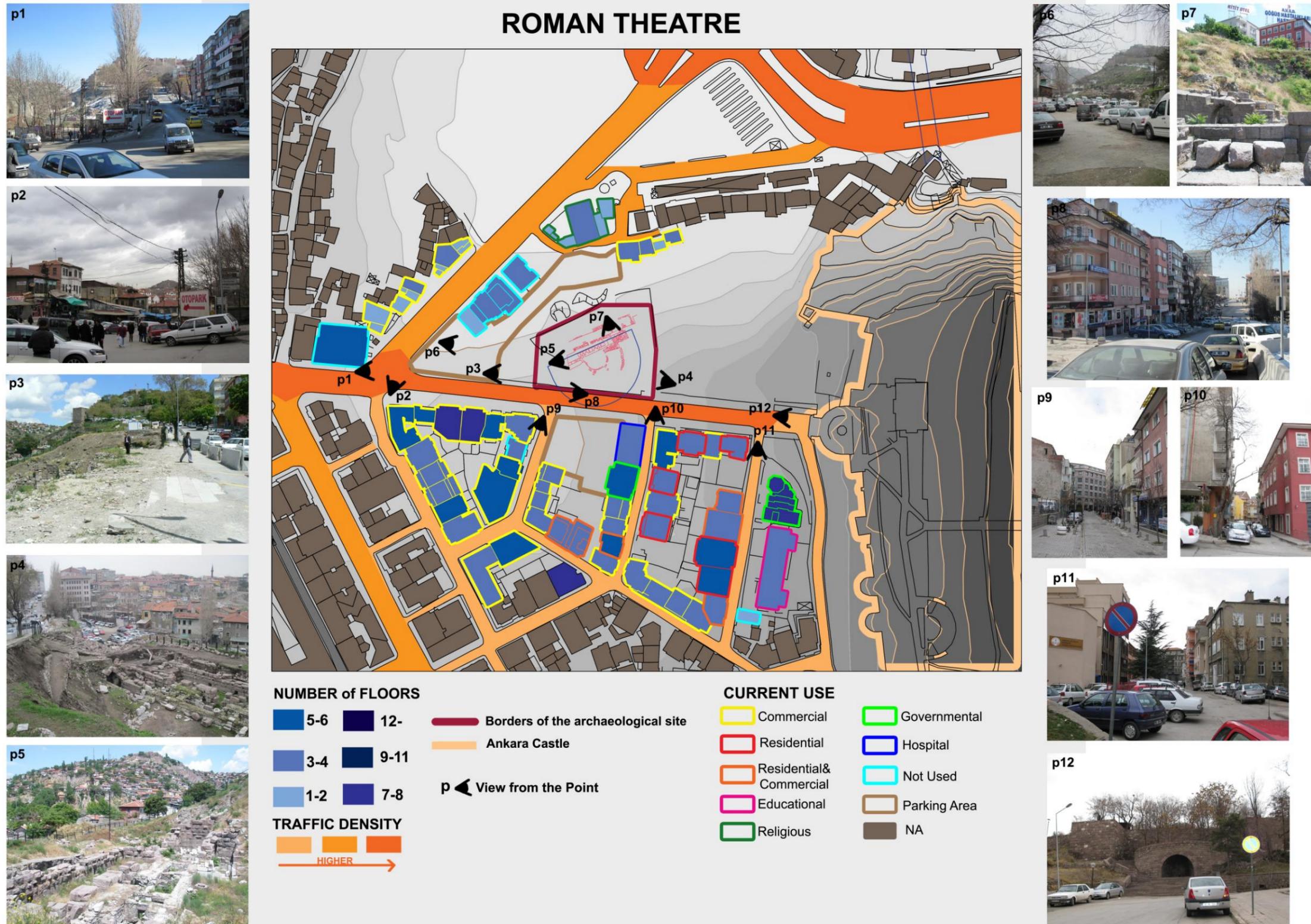


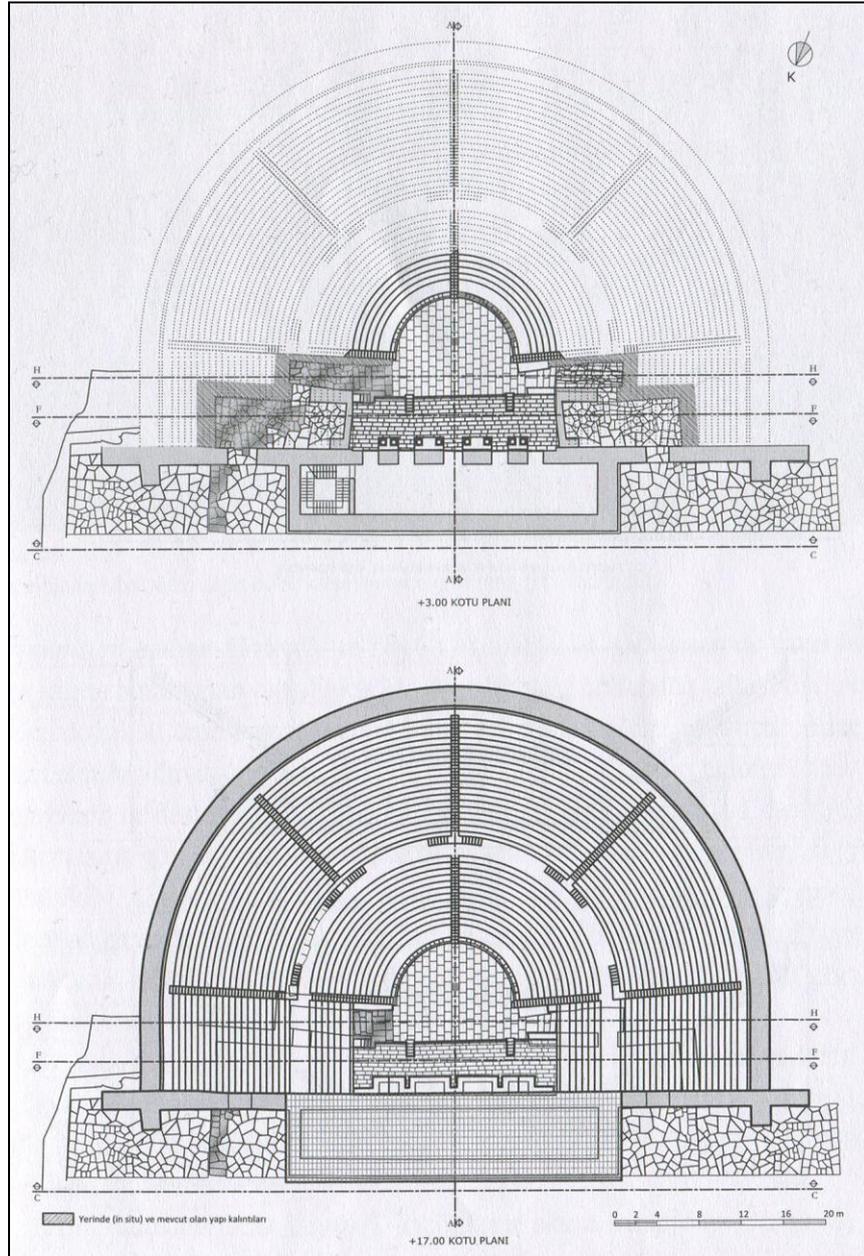
Figure 57: Roman Theatre within its immediate surroundings



**Figure 58:** Remains of the cavea, orchestra and the stage building (author December, 2011)

The total area of the archaeological site is about 3400m<sup>2</sup> and the *cavea* of the theatre has an approximately 59 meters diameter, which makes it belong to the small theatres typology among the theatres in Anatolia. The diameter of the orchestra is about 12 meters and the dimensions of the stage building are 8,16m x 31,60m. Bayburtluoğlu (1987) asserts that the theatre is not transformed from a Greek theatre or not a Greco-Roman synthesis and dates it back to Hadrianus Period (as cited in Aydın, Emiroğlu, Türkoğlu & Özsoy, 2005: 87, 90). Considering the architectural features of the theatre, Kadioğlu states that, although not being a continuation of a Hellenistic theatre, Roman theatre of Ancyra, was not built in accordance with the typical Roman theatre plans either. The facts that its *cavea* is more than a semicircle (it has D-plan), it is built on the natural slope of the hill and the style of *scaenae frons* make it different than the typical Roman Theatres while the connection of the *cavea* to the stage building with vaulted structures and composing a closed plan make it correspond to the Vitruvius's description of Roman Theatre. With these features, the Roman Theatre in Ulu, can be regarded as an hybrid structure of Roman Theatres and Anatolian-Roman Theatres (Kadioğlu; Gorkay & Mitchell, 2011: 126-130).

There are discussions on the dating of the theatre; the different ideas are ranging from early 1<sup>st</sup> century A.D, Augustus Period to early 2<sup>nd</sup> century A.D., Hadrianus Period. In addition to that it is known from the added *proscenium* rooms that the theatre must have been still in use in the Early Byzantine Era (Aydın, Emiroğlu, Türkoğlu & Özsoy, 2005: 90).



**Figure 59:** Restitution drawings of Roman Theatre (Kadioğlu; Görkay & Mitchell, 2011: 119).

### 4.5.3. State of Preservation of the Remains

Just like the other Roman sites in Ulu, Roman Theatre does not have any protection from any of the environmental factors. Moreover except from cleaning there have not been systematical conservation interventions since it has been discovered.

The visual decay forms that were detected by observations can be listed as:

- Loss of Materials (loss of mortar and stone members of the walls)
- Biological Growth (plants and mosses)
- Change in color in stone members
- Breaking and corrosion on the stone members



**Figure 60:** State of preservation of Roman theatre (author December, 2011)

Apart from the above mentioned visual decay forms, there are also structural problems on the still existing vault structures because of material loss. In addition to that, as the site is not protected and the entrance is not controlled, there can also be seen human waste in the site.

#### **4.5.4. State of Site Visiting of Roman Theatre**

Roman Theater is located on the street leading to the Ankara Castle and Anatolian Civilizations Museum, which can be regarded as the most touristic places in Ulus. On the other hand, there is an only a small information board which is hard to realize, as the only presentation attempt. It only provides brief information about the history of the theatre and reconstruction drawings.

As it is mentioned before the site is officially closed for visitors, whereas it is not protected well therefore it is possible to enter from the west and northwest sides and walk in the site. On the other hand this does not mean that there are a certain number of visitors.

As there is no controlled entrance it is not possible to talk about visitor statistics and as far as it is observed during the site visits, people most of the time use the site as a short cut to reach Kevgirli Street from Hisar Parkı Street. As the site is not presented well and lost its significance in the contemporary context, the only regular visitors should be researches and students working on the site.

## CHAPTER 5

### ASSESSMENT OF INTEGRATION OF THE ROMAN REMAINS IN ULUS AND DEFINITION OF THE FUNDAMENTAL PRINCIPLES AND OPTIONS FOR THEIR INTEGRATION

Different characteristics of the sites and their surrounding areas are revealed in the previous chapter. In this chapter, this information will be evaluated for determining the values, potentials, problems and the sources of the problems of the sites in terms of their integration.

#### 5.1. ASSESSING THE HISTORICAL AND URBAN CONTEXT OF ROMAN REMAINS IN ULUS

As Ankara has never been a touristic city, evaluating by the means of the “inventory of contingencies”<sup>35</sup>, Ankara is one of the risky places for an enhancement project as it does not have a developed tourism policy or programs which mean no experience in tourism and causing high expectations from it. When the functional character of Ulus is considered, as the most significant function in Ulus is commerce, it is not creating the most advantageous condition for the archaeological remains to be integrated.

As being the historical center of Ankara, Ulus is a favorable location in terms of accessibility in the city. There are various means of public transport which reach Ulus, therefore the access to the Roman sites is easy in the city.

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<sup>35</sup> Inventory of Contingencies is a part of the analysis process offered by the APPEAR Method for assessing the urban and architectural integration states of urban archaeological sites, and it is explained in detail at the second chapter of the thesis.

Ulus consists of different historical layers of the city starting with the Roman and coming towards today, therefore it has a rich architectural context. The different historical buildings from different layers of the city do not constitute a homogeneous urban tissue for the whole Ulus district but their existence in the same district is still a value for the district.

As it is mentioned before with their legal status today, Roman remains are in the authority of different two conservation councils. This simply shows that the decision making and planning processes for this area does not consider the historical and contextual unity of the Roman layer. Different institutions and different authorities are deciding for the future of the urban archaeological remains in Ulus.

## **5.2. ROMAN BATHS OPEN AIR MUSEUM**

Roman Baths Open Air Museum is spread over a wide area consisting not only the Roman Baths remains but also other archaeological remains from different epochs. In this section its integration in the urban context will be assessed as a whole archaeological site.

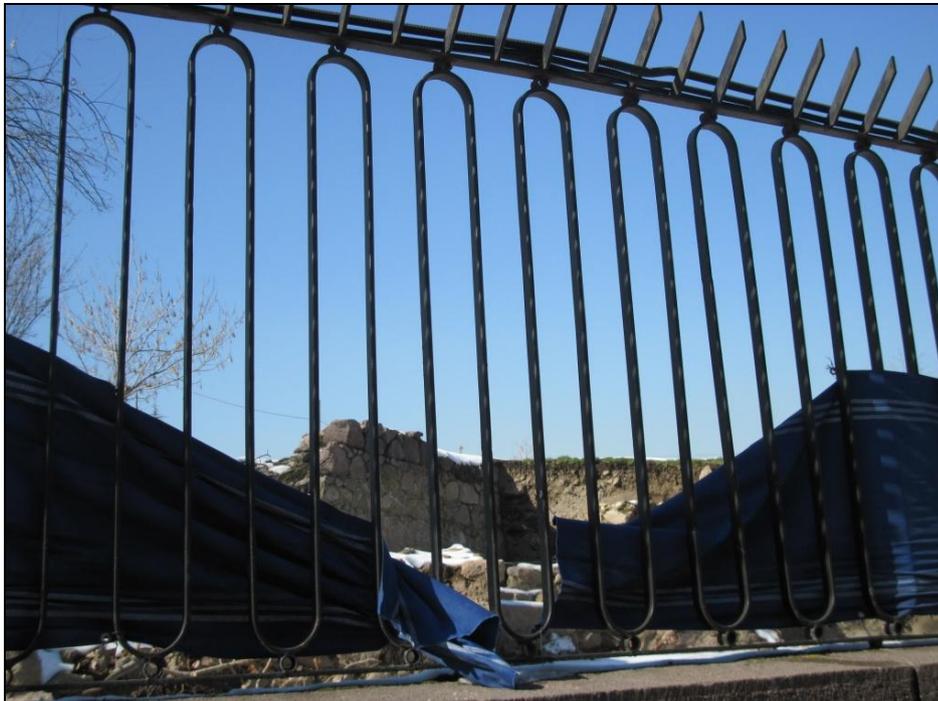
### **5.2.1. The Urban Location of Roman Baths Open Air Museum**

The Roman Baths Open Air Museum today has an integration problem caused by different factors related with different aspects of the site and the urban context it exists in. For the assessment of the urban setting, the physical properties of the site, the type of town it is in and its urban location, functions and activities around the site, accessibility, land status, visibility and intelligibility of the site will be considered as the aspects to evaluate the site in terms of its integration in the current urban context.

Two of the affective aspects are the topographical features and the morphology of the surrounding area. As it is mentioned before, the site is on a hill and the level differences around the site are affective in the visibility of the site. The

slope and the high walls of the museum prevent the visibility of the site from Giriş Street and Çelik Street that are surrounding the site on the north and west directions. From these directions there are no visible archaeological remains or any signs to indicate the identity of the site, and the only visible things are, the stone walls of the museum and the empty lawn on the slope. On the east elevation, although not having that much level difference, the visibility of the site is poor again because of the height of the surrounding wall and the iron bars on the wall.

Moreover at the eastern side of the site, the high buildings across the Çankırı Street prevent any visual contact with the old city center and the other in situ Roman remains in Ulus. While these high rise buildings are creating a barrier for the visual relationship with other heritage sites and the rest of the old city center, they also carry a potential as they can provide a large view of the Roman Baths Open Air Museum from their upper floors.



**Figure 61:** The barriers around the Roman Baths Open Air Museum (author February, 2011)

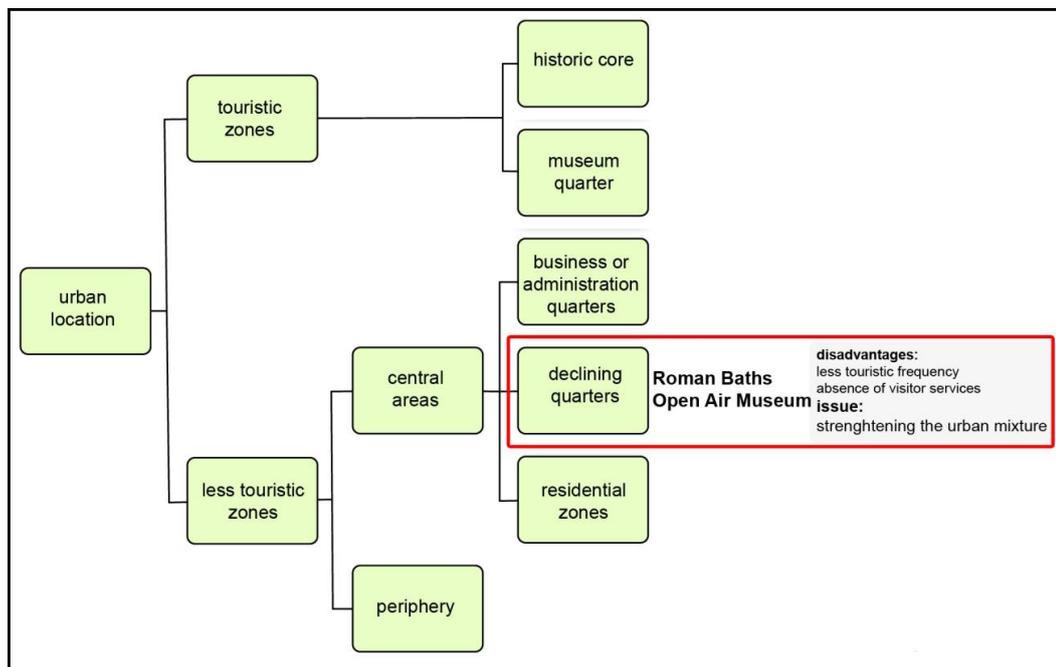
On the south of the museum there is Atatürk Kız Teknik ve Meslek Lisesi and the school yard is adjacent to the site. Although the ground level of the school yard is only about 1m lower than the site, the same visibility problems in the other elevations of the site exist here too. The school building is high enough to have a better visual relationship with the museum site whereas the high trees, in front of the building, are preventing it. Moreover, the design of the north façade of the school building is not allowing any visual connection with the site as the windows are high above the eye level; therefore none of the rooms or classes of the school has a view of Roman Baths Open Air Museum. This creates a disadvantageous condition for building awareness about the significance of the site on the students and other users of the building.

When the functions surrounding the site are considered, the dominant function is commerce. Although having a relatively higher density of cultural heritage in the urban area of Ankara, Ulus as being the historic center, was not given a sufficient cultural significance. Moreover, the commercial activities around the site have nothing to do with the historical environment or compatible with cultural activities. The north and northwest side with the car mechanics' ateliers is a declining quarter. The eastern side is the part which connects the site to other Roman Remains and other historic areas but it is also a neglected area with unrelated functions and buildings in bad conditions.

If we look at the urban location characteristics of the site in the framework of "the Inventory of Contingencies", it can be said that the site does not fit only one of the defined categories. It is actually located in the historic core of the city whereas the traditional urban tissue is not well preserved and confronted uncontrolled transformation in its morphological and functional aspects. Therefore the advantages and issues stated in this category of "inventory of contingencies" defined in the APPEAR method are not valid for Roman Baths Open Air Museum. It can be more relevant to classify the site as being in a less touristic area which is actually central and a declining quarter.

This condition refers to having the disadvantage of less touristic frequency and absence of visitor services. The defined issue to be worked on here is defined as strengthening the urban mixture in the area. For the state of Roman baths Open Air Museum this evaluation is relevant and true. There are also other disadvantages which are not listed on the table. The unrelated functional and architectural context of the surrounding area is making it more difficult to recognize the archaeological site. There is no contextual relationship with the activities going on; therefore it is not expected to come across with a cultural heritage site in such an environment. For this reason this unrelated life around the site is, in other words, hiding the site. Security problem is also an issue to be considered in a declining quarter.

**Table 18:** Assessment of urban location of Roman Baths Open Air Museum based on the inventory of contingencies defined in the APPEAR Project



When the site is evaluated in terms of its position in respect to the public space, within the framework of the “Inventory of Contingencies”, the site can be regarded in the category of being in public space with a subsequently built

exterior membrane. When the definition of the exterior membrane is considered, it actually refers to a building which can be an already existing one or a newly designed one on or surrounding the archaeological remains.

For the case study, there is no existing or subsequently designed building and in the legal context of Turkey another building construction is strictly limited in the first degree archaeological sites. The site is a state property with the conservation status of “first degree archaeological site”, which means that in the legal frame, the site should be preserved as it is, allowing only scientific research and there is no permission for construction activities except some urban infrastructure, service functions as WC, ticket kiosks, open parking lots, walking paths which can only be applied with the permission of the Cultural Heritage Conservation Council of that region. Within this framework, the exterior membrane of the site for Roman Baths Open Air Museum can be defined as the surrounding stone walls built around the site as physical barriers.

**Table 19:** Assessment of the position of Roman Baths Open Air Museum in urban space and the type of exterior membrane based on the inventory of contingencies defined in the APPEAR Project

Position of site in urban space	Type of exterior membrane	Issue identification	
inside a building lot	existent	Devices that ensure the perception of the presence of remains without damaging the symbolism of the existing envelope	
	new	New structure should not damage the old structure Conjunction with built environment in which the remains are integrated Devices that ensure the perception of the presence of remains Necessity of respect to the uses in the immediate vicinity	
in public space	new	<b>Devices that ensure the visibility of the entrance to the archaeological site</b> <b>Changes of use, from the functioning of urban space.</b> <b>Devices that ensure the perception of the presence of remains</b> <b>Interaction of the site with underground infrastructure</b>	<b>Roman Baths Open Air Museum</b>

Within this context, the issues defined to be considered are stated in the inventory of contingencies as:

- The devices that ensure the visibility of the entrance to the archaeological site
- Changes in use, due to the functioning of the urban space
- Devices that ensure the perception of the presence of remains
- Interaction between the site and the underground structure

All of the above listed issues are relevant for Roman Baths Open Air Museum.

If we consider the site in the frame of the theme of “global approach to accessibility”, it can be said that Roman Baths Open Air Museum should be considered in the category of being a museum and having an open envelope. Having a museum structure provides the advantage of a better understanding of the site with the help of informative tools; in this case it’s only information boards. A controlled entrance can reduce the vandalism risk for the site, whereas having an open exterior envelope; it is still completely open and unprotected from the climatic conditions. As it is expressed in the “inventory of contingencies” being a museum is a disadvantageous feature for being integrated in the urban life. It can be said that it is also true for the case of Roman Baths. It stands isolated from the surrounding urban context. Although there is not a closed envelope, it is poor in terms of visibility.

Roman Baths Open Air Museum is favorable in terms of accessibility in the city for the reason that it is located in the historic city center. It is at a easily reachable point as there are various means of access to the site in terms of public transportation. On the other hand, for the private cars, there are fewer opportunities for parking near the site. Therefore it can be said that the public transportation opportunities are likely to encourage visitors while it is not preferable to use private cars to reach the site.

**Table 20:** Assessment of Roman Baths Open Air Museum within the theme of “global approach to accessibility” based on the inventory of contingencies defined in the APPEAR Project

	not museum	museum				
open		<b>Roman Baths Open Air Museum</b>	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>open</td> <td> <b>advantages:</b> visibility from public space <b>problems:</b> conservation vandalism </td> </tr> </table>	open	<b>advantages:</b> visibility from public space <b>problems:</b> conservation vandalism	
open	<b>advantages:</b> visibility from public space <b>problems:</b> conservation vandalism					
closed			<table border="1"> <tr> <td></td> <td> <b>advantages:</b> museum structure (guides, entrances) <b>problems:</b> selecting sites to musealise urban integration accessibility requirements </td> <td>museum</td> </tr> </table>		<b>advantages:</b> museum structure (guides, entrances) <b>problems:</b> selecting sites to musealise urban integration accessibility requirements	museum
	<b>advantages:</b> museum structure (guides, entrances) <b>problems:</b> selecting sites to musealise urban integration accessibility requirements	museum				

In terms of the visibility tools, the features of the site can be classified as it is shown in the table 22. The site has its individual access which means there is no other function sharing the same location with the archaeological site and there is transparency rather than symbolic references, as it has an open exterior envelope. While transparency is providing direct visual contact with the remains it also creates disadvantageous conditions for the conservation of the remains.

The individual access to the site is advantageous in terms of sustaining the site’s own identity whereas, it also means that the only public for the site is the people coming only for visiting the museum and this is a low rate in the case of Roman Baths Open air Museum. The site loses the potential for getting known by more people with the potential offered by a shared access for the reason that museum function is a very specific cultural offer. In this condition its location in the city gets more important, because it will be an important determinative factor for the visitor potential of the site and the site’s being noticed by the public.

**Table 21:** Assessment of the Visibility and accessibility features of Roman Baths Open Air Museum based on the inventory of contingencies defined in the APPEAR Project

	visibility tools of the site in public space			
	symbolic references	transparency	access	
			shared	individual
plan		Roman Baths		Roman Baths
elevation		Roman Baths		
	<b>Advantages:</b> direct visual contact with the remains <b>Disadvantages:</b> Conservation <b>Issues:</b> Compliance with conservation requirements		<b>Advantages:</b> Identity of the site <b>Disadvantages:</b> Very specific cultural offer <b>Issues:</b> adequate positioning in the town	

Considering the accessibility in the boundaries of the site, firstly there are no measures taken for disabled access to the site. There is a staircase in the entrance and there are no pavements on the walking paths. The walking route for the visitors is changing depending on the seasons because of the uncontrolled vegetation in the site. This makes it difficult to walk in the site even for people without disabilities. Another disadvantageous factor is that the visitors are not allowed in the baths building but only to the palaestra and the presentation/communication tools are not enough to make the site intelligible. It is possible to draw a circle around the site whereas it is not enough to help the intelligibility of the building.

The site today, represents neither a reference point as a land mark, nor an attraction point in the city. The site is not visible or intelligible enough to be

understood and get any attention from the users of the district and Ankara citizens from the outside and inside of the museum's boundaries. There is only one small indication board that is expressing what the site is and actually it is not strong enough to express the significance of the site. Moreover because of the topographical features and the built boundaries of the site it is not visible enough to make it understandable for the public who uses the area.

### **5.2.2. Values of Roman Baths Open Air Museum**

The Roman Baths Open-Air Museum comprises different archaeological remains from different historical periods. All the in-situ and carried archaeological remains have historical value as they are witnesses of significant historical eras of Ankara. After Roman Era the site remained on the outskirts of the city From Byzantine era until the early Turkish Republican Era however it is known according to the archaeological evidences that even if there were not an urban settlement, the site was used. As being the witnesses of all historic periods of Ankara and having material evidences of them, it carries historical value for the city.

The Baths building is one of the largest buildings remained from the Roman period until today's Ankara as a witness of the Roman Period. Roman Baths is a typical monumental building for Roman Era and an important, rare example among the other Roman Baths buildings in Anaotolia (Kadioğlu, 2011: 187). Having the remains of Colonnaded Street next to the Roman Baths is valuable for giving information about the city plan.

The site has a high scientific value. The Roman baths building is a rare example, which is important for archaeological studies. The archaeological researches on the Colonnaded Street have not been finished yet. This means there can be more information about the ancient street system which makes the site more valuable for researches. The colonnaded street is also important for the reason that it exists on the axis of Roman baths, leading towards the Augustus and Roma

Temple. Moreover, the stadion of the city is estimated to be located at the north west of the Baths, which makes the colonnaded street more important for the archaeological and historical studies.

Apart from the archaeological remains on the site, the excavation history and the museum itself, is a document of the approach of the Republican era of Turkey to urban archaeology. The entrance building and the boundary walls were built in 1930's and they are carrying the characteristics of the period. Therefore it carries a documentary value.

To conclude, the museum site with all its components have historic, scientific and documentary values and contribute to the urban identity of Ankara.

### **5.2.3. The Archaeological Potential of Roman Baths Open Air Museum**

When the remains of the Roman Baths is considered, the first archaeological excavations was held in 1931, for the construction of Çankırı Street and then there had been researches at different points in different years until 1943 when the northern part of the baths building and most of the palaestra was uncovered. Starting with the first excavations there had been debates about the dating of the baths. Depending on the found inscriptions, coins and other archaeological proofs, it has been agreed on that the baths can be dated back to Caracalla period (Kadioğlu, Görkay: 2007).

Whereas, with other two ancient inscriptions which were studied by Bosch, it was claimed that there can be an earlier gymnasium building in the place of the Roman baths. According to these inscriptions, existence of Polyedios gymnasium in the city was known. As the palaestra of the baths building is very large, the structure has features of a gymnasium. This simply meant that the gymnasium building was turned into a baths-gymnasium complex with additions. However this claim was not archaeologically proven. This can be seen as an important archaeological potential of the site for new and important finds which affect the dating of the building.

The archaeological excavation of the colonnaded street has not been finished yet. As the excavations are continuing, there is always a potential for remarkable results in terms of archaeology and presentation. Moreover, the location of the site is itself an archaeological potential, as it is a tell containing all historical layers of the city.

#### **5.2.4. The Deterioration Factors**

The open air Museum does not have any protective roof structure for any of the remains. Therefore all the archaeological remains are exposed to the atmospheric conditions. Within these circumstances, the deterioration factors that are causing the detected decay forms of the remains can be listed as:

- Climatic conditions
- Biological growth (trees, plants, mosses)
- Rising damp
- Atmospheric pollution
- Former interventions

There is no systematic monitoring or maintenance on the site therefore these factors are not controlled at all. The climatic conditions as precipitation, changes in temperature affect the archaeological remains and cause material loss on the building members (all kinds of weathering). The biological growth is also causing partial cracks and loss of material in addition to being damp sources on the walls which is also harmful for the structures. Another visible factor, rising damp is showing itself by darkening on the building members. The affect of atmospheric pollution can be observed as color change in the stone members of the colonnaded street and all other archaeological stone fragments on the site. There are former interventions in which cement mortar was used, in these areas whitening –which may be caused by salts- and dampness problems are visible.

These factors are determined depending on visual observations only. For a better and comprehensive understanding of the deterioration factors and their modes of action necessary laboratory analysis should be done. Monitoring is needed for revealing the modes of action of the deterioration factors and continuous maintaining is needed to control and lessen the damage.



**Figure 62:** The visible deteriorations on the walls of the baths building and the former conservation interventions with cement. (author, 2011)

#### **5.2.5. Identification of the Potential Public**

Roman Baths Open Air Museum in its current condition gets fewer visitors than its actual potential. Regarding the values and potentials rooting in the intrinsic characteristics and the urban context, the site can serve also for a larger public if the necessary measures for its presentation are taken.

Firstly, with its archaeological potential and historical value it is an important site for scientists from related disciplines. Today, although being known, it is not attractive enough to draw their attention with its poor presentation facilities. The relationship with the school adjacent to the area carries the potential for relating the museum with educational programs, using the potential of the school in the introductory and presentational facilities.

The non- visitor groups can be defined as the local public and the users of Ulus district. This is a problem to be solved for the sake of creating the necessary

awareness /consciousness among the public towards the historical identity of the town. Comparing the number of visitors of Ankara Museum of Anatolian Civilizations with the Roman Baths Open air Museum, there is a huge difference, which may indicate that some of the visitors from the non- visitor groups for Roman Baths, have the potential to visit the site, when it is enhanced in terms of its visibility and intelligibility and integrity.

### **5.3. CARDO MAXIMUS**

Remains of Cardo Maximus in Ulus is a very important archaeological remain from Roman era which provides information on the structure of the Roman city of Ankara. However it can be said that it is the most abandoned urban archaeological site in Ulus.

#### **5.3.1. The Urban Location of Cardo Maximus**

The urban context in which the site is located has both advantageous and disadvantageous effects on the integration of the site. Here the characteristics and the effects of the exact location of the remains of Cardo Maximus are evaluated.

As it was mentioned before, the site is about two meters below the street level. The level difference between the site and the current street level creates both advantageous and disadvantageous conditions. It has the potential of providing good views of the site from its three edges (north, east and west. Regarding the situation today, this opportunity is used only from the south edge of the site. As the basement level of the modern building on the west side is on the same level with the remains and its ground floor level has a terrace on its east elevation, opening to the remains, it provides different visual relationships with the site from two different levels. From the other two directions, from north and east, the elements used as barriers for the site are also preventing any views from these directions.

Although being located at a very central point in Ulus, as the site is not on a relatively high location and it is surrounded by modern buildings, there is no visual connection with other Roman remains in the district. When the functional features surrounding the site are considered, it can be said that there is not any cultural functions that can be related to the remains, as the two dominant functions around the site are commercial and governmental. There are different kinds of shops, cafes and restaurants around the site in addition to governmental offices. None of them have any relationships with the historical significance of the site or are compatible with cultural activities.

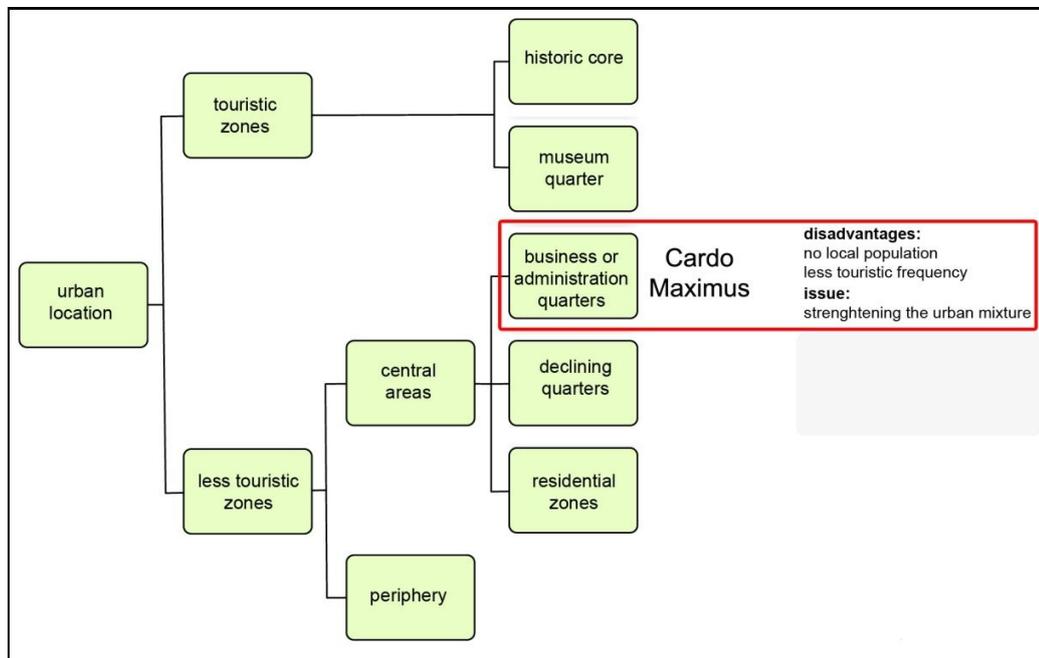
Although the activities are not compatible with the site's features, there are buildings that are carrying significant architectural features of their own historical contexts. As it was mentioned before, there are governmental buildings on the northern side of the site which belong to the early years of the Turkish Republic. On the south, there exist modern commercial buildings from the '50s and '60s.

When the urban location of the site is considered in the framework of the "inventory of contingencies" of APPEAR Project, although being in a commercial center, the most convenient category it can be classified in is the business or administrative center. While the most convenient category seems to be that one, the disadvantage of not inhabiting the local population is not true for this district. Another disadvantage is defined as having less touristic frequency, which is true for *Cardo Maximus*. Although being the historical city center it is not a touristic area.

Considering the position of the site with respect to the public space, the site can be regarded in the category of being in public space, as it is not a in a private property. In terms of exterior membrane, it can be said that there is no designed building or bordering structure. There are only fences that are put for preventing people from getting in the site. On the other hand the site is not register as an

archaeological site to be preserved as the other roman remains in Ulus. While all other remains are registered as first degree archaeological sites, the site of Cardo Maximus was only expropriated after the remains were discovered, archaeological research and documentation was done. This condition allows different interventions to the site while it can also constitute an important threat for the archaeological remains.

**Table 22:** Assessment of Urban Location of Cardo Maximus based on the inventory of contingencies defined in the APPEAR Project



The issues resulting from sites' positions with respect to public space is given as in the table above. As the site is located in public space, it is important to consider the dynamics of the urban space and the changes in the urban features of the area, as functions. The use of proper devices for ensuring the perception of the remains is essential. This is one of the important things that is missing in the current condition of the remains of Cardo Maximus.

**Table 23:** Assessment of the position of the remains of Cardo Maximus in urban space and the type of exterior membrane based on the inventory of contingencies defined in the APPEAR Project

Position of site in urban space	Type of exterior membrane	Issue identification	
inside a building lot	existent	Devices that ensure the perception of the presence of remains without damaging the symbolism of the existing envelope	
	new	New structure should not damage the old structure Conjunction with built environment in which the remains are integrated Devices that ensure the perception of the presence of remains Necessity of respect to the uses in the immediate vicinity	
in public space	new	Devices that ensure the visibility of the entrance to the archaeological site Changes of use, from the functioning of urban space. Devices that ensure the perception of the presence of remains Interaction of the site with underground infrastructure	<b>Cardo Maximus</b>

In the frame of “global approach to accessibility” theme, the site of Cardo Maximus can be classified as having an open envelope and not being a museum. This condition for Cardo Maximus is providing a potential for its integration in the daily urban life. However this potential has not been utilized until now and together with not having a closed envelope, its condition caused more problems than advantages. It has conservation problems and one of the important causes of this problem is vandalism, as there is no control on the site and with its abandoned state its significance is not recognizable. The conditions defined in the categorization of the inventory of contingencies are convenient for Cardo Maximus and the defined advantages are corresponding to the potentials of the site’s accessibility features.

There is no official/legal entrance to the site, whereas it is obviously used by the shop – café owners. It is not used with consideration of the remains significance but as an available empty room for their excessive stuff like furniture or tools, as an open storage space. If the morphological and functional features of the immediate vicinity of the site are considered, the cafes and shops are on the same level with the remains and the staircases leading to the cafes are also

allowing people to get closer to the remains of card Maximus. From this point of view, it can be said that the site has a shared entrance.

**Table 24:** Assessment of Remains of Cardo Maximus within the theme of “global approach to accessibility” based on the inventory of contingencies defined in the APPEAR Project

	not museum	museum	
open	<b>Cardo Maximus</b>		<b>open</b> <b>advantages:</b> visibility from public space <b>problems:</b> conservation vandalism
closed			<b>advantages:</b> integration of the site in the daily urban life <b>problems:</b> constraints on the architectural programme <b>not museum</b>

This condition is providing a potential for sharing resources with the other function. On the other hand, if the significance of the remains is not sustained, it becomes a disadvantage for the identity of the archaeological site as it is in the case of Cardo Maximus. In such conditions, the perception of the identity of the site should be ensured so that the potentials of a shared entrance can turn into benefits for the sites.

As it is mentioned the remains of Cardo Maximus have an open envelope and therefore it is visible from outside the site, which is advantageous for its visibility but disadvantageous for its conservation requirements.

**Table 25:** Assessment of the visibility and accessibility features of Cardo Maximus based on the inventory of contingencies defined in the APPEAR Project

	visibility tools of the site in public space			
	symbolic references	transparency	access	
			shared	individual
plan		Cardo Maximus	Cardo Maximus	
elevation				
	<b>Advantages:</b> Direct visual contact with the remains <b>Disadvantages:</b> Conservation <b>Issues:</b> Compliance with conservation requirements		<b>Advantages:</b> Sharing resources <b>Disadvantages:</b> The identity of the archaeological site <b>Issues:</b> Ensure the perception of the identity of the place	

The accessibility of the site in the city is favorable, as it is in the central part of Ulus District Ulus. As it is mentioned all types of public transport in Ankara can be used to reach the area. The site is surrounded by barriers which do not allow visitors in, while they might allow illegal entrance to the site from the east side.

Although it is not possible to walk on the Roman Street itself, the small terrace on the pavement at the south side of the site gives a fine view of the site as a whole. As the open spaces of the cafes are located just next to the remains on the west, there is a potential to create visual and functional relationship. The level differences on the north and east sides with the fences, avoiding any entrance to the site.



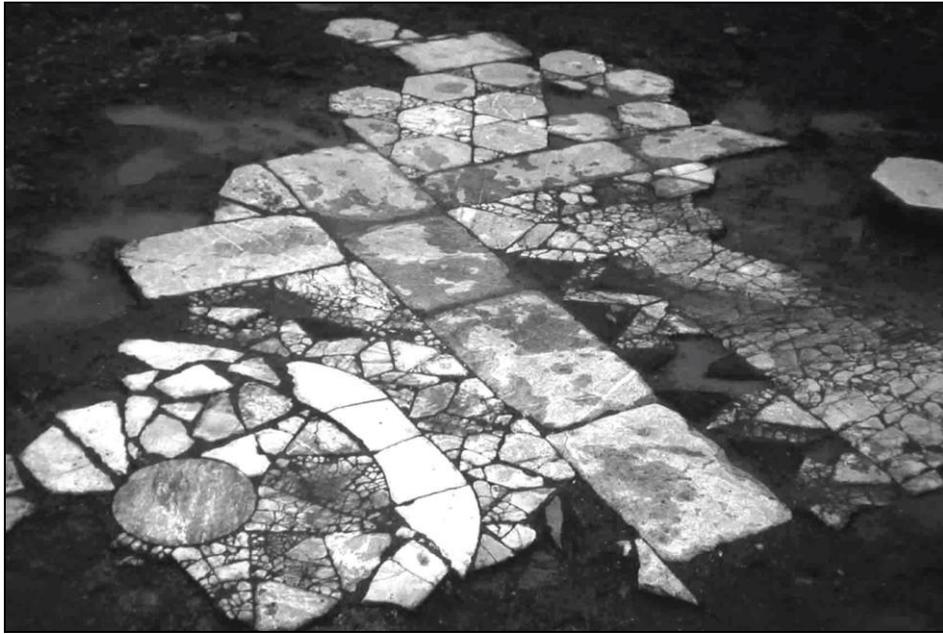
**Figure 63:** Northwest corner of the site is being occupied with the dump furniture (author December, 2011)

The remains of Cardo Maximus, although being in a favorable location in terms of accessibility and being near to other historical buildings and sites ,as it is in the old town center, is not recognizable in the city. The potential coming from its location and urban setting is not fully used for its conservation or presentation to the public.

### **5.3.2. Values of Cardo Maximus**

The remains of Cardo Maximus as being the witness of the different historical eras of the city, as the Roman and Byzantine, have a historical value for the city. With the archaeological excavations it revealed information about the features of the streets and the characteristics of the life on the streets in Roman and Byzantine eras of Ankara; therefore it has an information value. However its informative potential for the public is lessened when the stoa, shops and the opus sectile floors were removed as today visible part is almost only the stone pavement of the street.

The remains as being thought to be part of one of the two main axes of Roman cities (Cardo Maximus), is an important evident for the researches on the Roman street structure of Ancyra. Therefore it can also be said that it has scientific value too.



**Figure 64:** Part of the removed opus sectile floor of the stoa of Cardo maximus (Kadiođlu; Gorkay, 2007:136)

The site is also valuable in terms of being an important component of the multi-layered character of the area. There are different architectural traces of different eras in Ankara in the very close vicinity of the site and in larger scale, Ulus district. Therefore it can be said that these buildings create one ensemble, but a heterogeneous ensemble of different periods of Ankara's History and Cardo Maximus is one of the important parts of this heterogeneous ensemble.

### **5.3.3. The Archaeological Potential of Cardo Maximus**

According to the archaeological researches Cardo Maximus had been used at least six hundred years between 1<sup>st</sup> century B.C. and 6<sup>th</sup> Century A.D. This should mean that the area carries a high potential for archaeological researches. The

street is thought to be the main street of Ankara in Roman era; therefore it can provide important clues for the structure of the city and the identification of other structures next to the street.

Even though, the visible part of the street is only the andesite blocks of the floor and a very small part of the shop structures on the east side, there is still an archaeological potential to make the site more attractive and intelligible for the visitors if necessary excavations and interventions are done.

#### **5.3.4. Deterioration Factors**

When the state of preservation of the remains are considered, according to the visual observations, the deterioration factors for the remains of *Cardo Maximus* can be listed as:

- Climatic conditions
- Vandalism (human waste, misuse and exploitation)
- Biological growth (trees, plants, mosses)
- Drainage problems
- Atmospheric pollution

As it can be observed the site does not have any protective structure, therefore it is open to all effects of different climatic conditions. Material loss and color changes can be because of this factor. It is clearly visible that although having barriers around the site, people throw waste to the area; they treat it as the garden of the cafes and shops next to the site. Moreover the owners of these cafes are attempting to cover more and more space from the archaeological site for their needs of space to store their unused stuff or for other purposes which is expressed as exploitation of the site in the list above.



**Figure 65:** Cardo Maximus with the deterioration factors it faces (author December, 2011)

The biological growth is not controlled and even possibly supported by the cafes as the site is considered as a green area, or a park for the building. There are trees, bushes and moss all over the site. When the east edge of the site is considered, as it is mentioned before, there is a level difference which is more than two meters between the level of the remains and today's street level. This is creating an uncontrolled soil leakage from this side of the site. Finally as the remains are very close to the heavy traffic axes and located in a dense urban tissue, atmospheric pollution should be an unavoidable deterioration factor for the archaeological remains.

### **5.3.5. Identification of the Potential Public**

As the site is not indicated or presented, not preserved or controlled, except from the people who are already aware of what the site is - which can most

probably be scientists, researchers on the subject- there is no sign of interest from the local public to the site.

As there is no controlled entrance, there is no certain data to reveal the number of visitors. However it can be said that depending on visual observations and the physical state of the site, there is no significant visitors of the site. On the other hand, the open areas of the cafes next to the site are visited by many users of the area. Therefore, in this case this can be regarded as a potential public for the site if a good relation between the cafes and the archaeological site can be created.

Depending on the urban characteristics of the surrounding area with its functions and the activities going on, the users of the area are there for mainly three purposes. First one can be commercial; there are a lot of shops around the site and as expressed before there is Ulus Şehir Çarşısı just next to the site. Second one is religious; as there is Zincirli Mosque right next to the site and Hacı Bayram Mosque is also in the same neighborhood. The third one is governmental; the people working in these offices and the citizens who come to get certain services from these offices use the area. While none of these activities are directly related to visiting an archaeological site, with the right enhancements these regular users can be a potential public for the site. Besides, as the site is directly in relation with the Governor's Office, the Governor and his visitors can also be considered as a potential public of the site.

#### **5.4. ASSESSMENT OF AUGUSTUS AND ROMA TEMPLE**

Augustus and Roma Temple is one of the most important Roman edifices in Ankara and in Asia Minor with all its historical and architectural features and as it carries the unique inscriptions on both sides of its southeast pronaos wall in Greek and Latin. As the historical, environmental and intrinsic features of the site are described in the previous chapter, here these will be evaluated in terms of the site's integration to the context it exists in today.

#### **5.4.1. Urban Location of Augustus and Roma Temple**

The location of Augustus and Roma Temple has its specific characteristics that affect the site's integration to the existing context. Firstly, as the temple stands on a hill, there is a good opportunity for being visible from different locations in Ulus. When its neighborhood is considered, the morphological features of the built environment are not homogenous therefore it does not allow views from every direction. However, from higher altitudes as Ankara Castle and from the location of Roman Theatre, Augustus and Roma Temple can be seen. This visual relationship should be considered as a potential for reassembling the contextual unity of the edifices.

On the other hand the steep slopes on the northern sides of the area constitute interference for the site's visibility from the nearby streets. While the Byzantine wall on the northeast side of the hill has its own historical characteristics and values, the straight level difference prevents any visual relationship with the temple.

The main direction to approach the site is from the south, as the design of the square leads to this direction. However, before the public square is reached, it cannot be realized that there is a temple next to Hacı Bayram Veli Mosque. The temple is not visible from that direction and distance and there are no signs or indications of Augustus and Roma Temple. This is creating a disadvantageous condition for building consciousness about the significance of the temple on the users of the neighborhood and other citizens.

Another disadvantageous factor for the integration of the site to its context is the functional characteristics of the area. Considering the site in the larger frame, Ulus, although being the historic center of the city, is dominated by commercial functions and there are few cultural activities that are limited with the museums. Within the immediate surroundings of Augustus and Roma temple, except the religious activities around the Hacı Bayram Veli mosque, commercial activity is

again dominant. As it is mentioned before, the character of the commerce is also religious around the site. It can be said that none of the activities around the site is compatible with the integration of a Roman archaeological site in the current situation. Hacı Bayram Mosque has always been the focus point in this location, moreover, with the new project held by the Metropolitan Municipality of Ankara the religious (Islamic) identity of the place is emphasized.

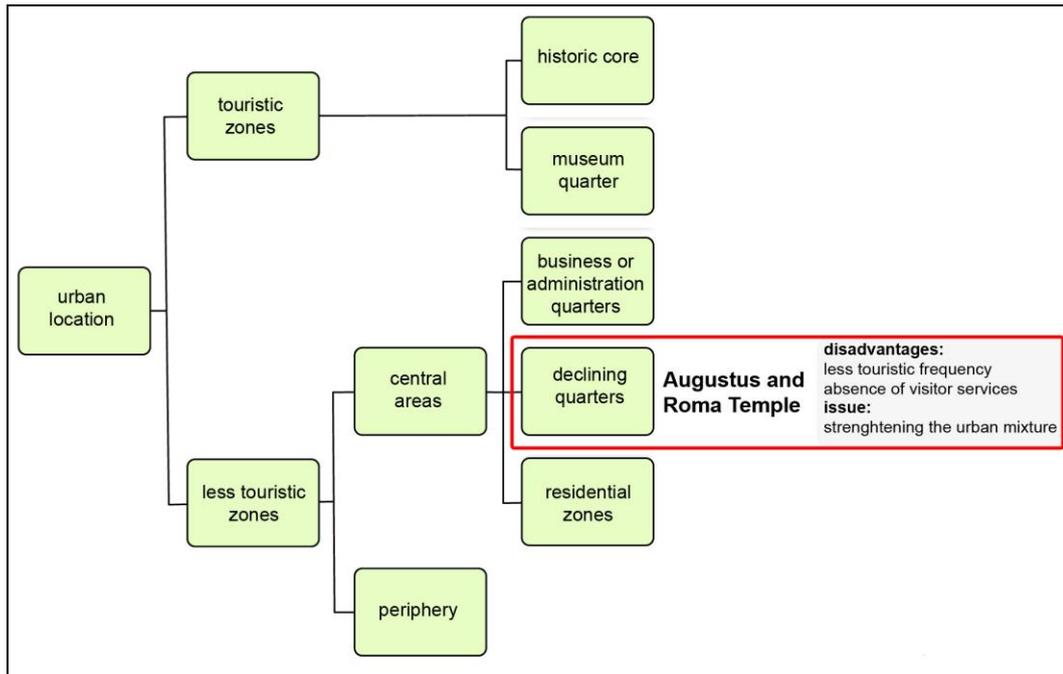


**Figure 66:** View from Ankara Castle (left) (author May, 2010), View from Roman Theatre (right) (author May, 2011)

Looking at the issue from the point of the categorization of the urban locations in APPEAR Project, the site can be classified as being in a less touristic zone, as there is not a real touristic zone in Ulus, in the central area and in a declining zone. This condition means less touristic frequency and absence of visitor services in the area, as it is shown in the table 25. The issue to be worked on and solved is described as strengthening the urban mixture. These factors are true for the condition of Augustus and Roma Temple. The activities are irrelevant and unsatisfactory for a cultural function while the users of the area are dominantly from the low income groups as the targeted customers of the commercial

activity are them. On the other hand the area is in a rapid change with the recent renovation project. It cannot be defined only with being a declining zone but more a regeneration zone today.

**Table 26:** Assessment of the urban Location of Augustus and Roma Temple based on the inventory of contingencies defined in the APPEAR Project



Assessing the position of the site in urban space and its exterior membrane, it can be said that, there are both advantageous and disadvantageous factors for the site's integration. As it is shown on the table 26, Augustus and Roma temple is in a public square and the new fences built around the site can be considered as its exterior membrane.

In this condition first issue to be considered for the site's integration is the tools to be used for ensuring the visibility of the entrance of the site. In the case of Augustus and Roma Temple, firstly it is not possible to talk about a direct entrance to the archaeological site, however it can be considered as entrance to the public square. In this framework it can be said that the existing design of the

pedestrian path approaching to the site is striking with its monumental appearance. On the other hand, except visibility, there are other factors like accessibility and intelligibility of the site that are not successful and should certainly be reconsidered for its integration.

**Table 27:** Assessment of the position of the remains in urban space and the types of exterior membrane for Augustus and Roma Temple based on the inventory of contingencies defined in the APPEAR Project

Position of site in urban space	Type of exterior membrane	Issue identification	
inside a building lot	existent	Devices that ensure the perception of the presence of remains without damaging the symbolism of the existing envelope	<b>Augustus and Roma Temple</b>
	new	New structure should not damage the old structure Conjunction with built environment in which the remains are integrated Devices that ensure the perception of the presence of remains Necessity of respect to the uses in the immediate vicinity	
in public space	new	<b>Devices that ensure the visibility of the entrance to the archaeological site</b> <b>Changes of use, from the functioning of urban space.</b> <b>Devices that ensure the perception of the presence of remains</b> <b>Interaction of the site with underground infrastructure</b>	

The second issue on this category is the changes in use resulting from the functioning of urban space which can be critical for the meaning of archaeological remains for the citizens. Another issue to be considered is the perception of the remains. It is not only about ensuring the perception of the remains' existence but the quality of their perception is a crucial issue to be worked on. As for all archaeological remains in urban areas, underground infrastructures are also important factors that can have destructive effects on the remains therefore should be considered carefully.

The site is administered by Ankara Anatolian Civilizations Museum, whereas cannot be considered as a part of the museum. Being a part of a museum structure can provide advantages in terms of the remains' intelligibility but on the other hand it also isolates the site and integration of the site can still remain as a problem. In the case of Augustus and Roma Temple, this condition can be

seen as a potential for its integration in the current urban context but if there was a contextual relationship with the museum, the accessibility and intelligibility conditions could have been improved.

**Table 28:** Assessment of Augustus and Roma Temple within the theme of “global approach to accessibility” based on the inventory of contingencies defined in the APPEAR Project

	not museum	museum	
open	Augustus and Roma Temple		<b>advantages:</b> visibility from public space <b>problems:</b> conservation vandalism
closed			<b>advantages:</b> integration of the site in the daily urban life <b>problems:</b> constraints on the architectural programme

The site has an open envelope which can be an advantageous feature in terms of visibility, while this also creates the risks for its conservation. This open envelope on the other hand, is not allowing visitors to get closer to the remains which can help to prevent the possible damage that can be caused by vandalism but also prevents a better perception of the edifice. Not the archaeological site itself but the public square is accessible by disabled people as there are ramps in addition to the stairs going up the hill which can be considered as a positive feature for the site.

Transparency can be regarded as one of the visibility tools for Augustus and Roma Temple. The site is visible in the plan and elevation with no visual disturbances, but also vulnerable against all environmental factors as having an open envelope. Access characteristics of the site cannot be categorized as simply

as other features. Just like the case of Cardo Maximus, Augustus and Roma Temple does not have its own entrance. However, the access to the public square with Hacı Bayram Mosque and the temple can be considered as having a shared access, as they stand adjacent to each other. In this framework, together with the emphasized identity of the mosque, Augustus and Roma temple is in a disadvantageous condition in terms of sustaining its identity.

**Table 29:** Assessment of the visibility and accessibility features of Augustus and Roma Temple based on the inventory of contingencies defined in the APPEAR Project

	visibility tools of the site in public space			
	symbolic references	transparency	access	
			shared	individual
plan		Augustus & Roma Temple	Augustus & Roma Temple	
elevation		Augustus & Roma Temple		
	<b>Advantages:</b> direct visual contact with the remains <b>Disadvantages:</b> conservation <b>Issues:</b> Compliance with conservation requirements		<b>Advantages:</b> Sharing resources <b>Disadvantages:</b> the identity of the archaeological site <b>Issues:</b> ensure the perception of the identity of the place	

Augustus and Roma Temple is a significant trace of the Roman layer of Ankara, however, its potential has not been fully used for the city. While having the potential to communicate itself, it is not possible with the current condition of Hacı Bayram square. The meaning and identity are lost and any kind of connection with any other Roman remains in the city is poor or not possible at

all. However, the urban location of the site is also offering potentials for the site's being integrated in the urban context.

#### **5.4.2. Values of Augustus and Roma Temple**

In the first place, as all the other Roman remains in the city, the site has a historical value, as it has been the acropolis of the ancient Ankara and an important component of the Roman city.

The inscriptions on the walls of the temple are giving it a special importance. The most significant inscription is *Res Gestae Divi Augusti* carved on the southeast wall of the cella wall. The inscription is explaining the works accomplished by Augustus in his life time. While the text carved on metal panels in front of the grave of Augustus is not preserved today, the only sample of the inscription which is preserved best is in Augustus and Roma Temple in Ankara, which is also called "Monumentum Ancyranum" (Akurgal, 1994: 35). The period in Augustus's reign was the most prosperous time for Roma Empire, and Güven (1994:55) expresses the importance of the inscription for understanding the policies of Augustus for promoting the new imperial ideology in the eastern provinces. There were three copies of this inscription in Asia Minor and all of them were in Galatia Province; one in Ancyra, another in Anthiocheia Pisidia and the last one in Apollonia. This is interpreted as a step taken by the empire with the intension of establishing a solid political unity in the area (Güven, 1994: 55-57). As the inscription in Ankara is written in two languages, Ancient Greek on the outer side and Latin in the inner side and as being the best preserved example of the inscription, it has a unique character. Moreover with the information it provides, it is an important historical document. As it is mentioned before, there are two other inscriptions concerning the doings of priests in two different periods, which increases the documentary value of the temple.

*Res Gestae Divi Augusti* inscription is not the only unique feature of the temple. The positioning of Hacı Bayram Mosque with respect to the temple is also a

unique relationship between two religious structures of different eras of a city. Moreover, as it was mentioned before the hill on which the temple is standing had been the acropolis of ancient Ankara and has carried its religious significance through ages. Although inhabiting different cultures and religions, the sacred character of the place has continued until 21<sup>st</sup> century. This continuity should also be regarded as one of the major values of the site.

The temple also has aesthetic value with its place in the silhouette of Ulus and its architectural features. In addition, there are still uncovered scientific questions about the temple itself and archaeology of Ankara, therefore the site has a research value too.

#### **5.4.3. Archaeological Potential of Augustus and Roma Temple**

Starting from discovery of the temple by Busbeck, there have been numerous studies have been done and books have been written on the temple (Akurgal, 1994: 35). The first scientific excavations were done in 1926, continued until 1928 by D. Krencker and M. Schede. They published the results of this archaeological research in 1936 and this is regarded as the most comprehensive work on the temple ( Kadioğlu; Görkay & Mitchell, 2011: 82)

Between 1939 and 1940, there had been another archaeological excavation by H. Z. Koşay, the results of which caused the discussions on the dating and architectural features of the peristalsis of the temple. The discussions have not been concluded in a certain answer still, therefore there is a potential for new archaeological researches for answering the questions on the peristalsis of the temple (Kadioğlu; Görkay & Mitchell, 2011: 82-90)



**Figure 67:** The Byzantine wall, view from the northeast direction (author May, 2011)

There have not been held sufficient archaeological researches on the surrounding area of Augustus and Roma Temple. From the excavations in 1939-1940 it is known that there is also a Phrygian layer on the acropolis hill and as it is the acropolis with the temple, there should have existed other sacred buildings and structures around the area, belonging to the same era (Kadioğlu; Görkay & Mitchell, 2011: 84, 98). This issue is remaining as an archaeological potential of the site. Moreover, the remains of the Byzantine wall and the other structure on the south side of the hill seek more interests of scientists and research to contribute to the historical significance of the area.

#### **5.4.4. The Deterioration Factors**

The deterioration factors affecting Augustus and Roma Temple that can be detected by visual observations can be listed as:

- Climatic conditions

- Rising damp
- Atmospheric pollution
- Biological growth
- Former interventions (use of materials that corrode)

Apart from these factors the new arrangement of the public square including the pools with sprinklers right at the side of the temple (on the southwest side) has been discussed in terms of its possible negative effects on the temple. It can create or increase dampness problem.



**Figure 68:** The pool next to the temple (left) (author May, 2011), Rising damp on the northern part of the temple (right) (author January, 2011)

#### **5.4.5. Identification of the Potential Public**

In the current condition of Hacı Bayram Square, the high majority of the users / visitors of the area are there for religious reasons. Hacı Bayram Veli Mosque gets a large number of visitors during the religious holidays, funerals and the prayer rituals. It is obvious that the current users of the area have no interest in the temple, whereas this dense use of the site can be seen as a potential for making the temple known among the local public.

On the other hand, as the temple has a high value for historical and archaeological research, the researchers constitute the majority of the visitors of Augustus and Roma Temple. For the local or foreign tourists, it should also be an attractive site with its unique features and values; however it is even hardly known that a temple exists in Ankara. If the right measures for integrating the site to the urban context are taken, the site will be known and visited not only by tourists but also the local public.

## **5.5. ROMAN THEATRE**

### **5.5.1. Urban Location of Roman Theatre**

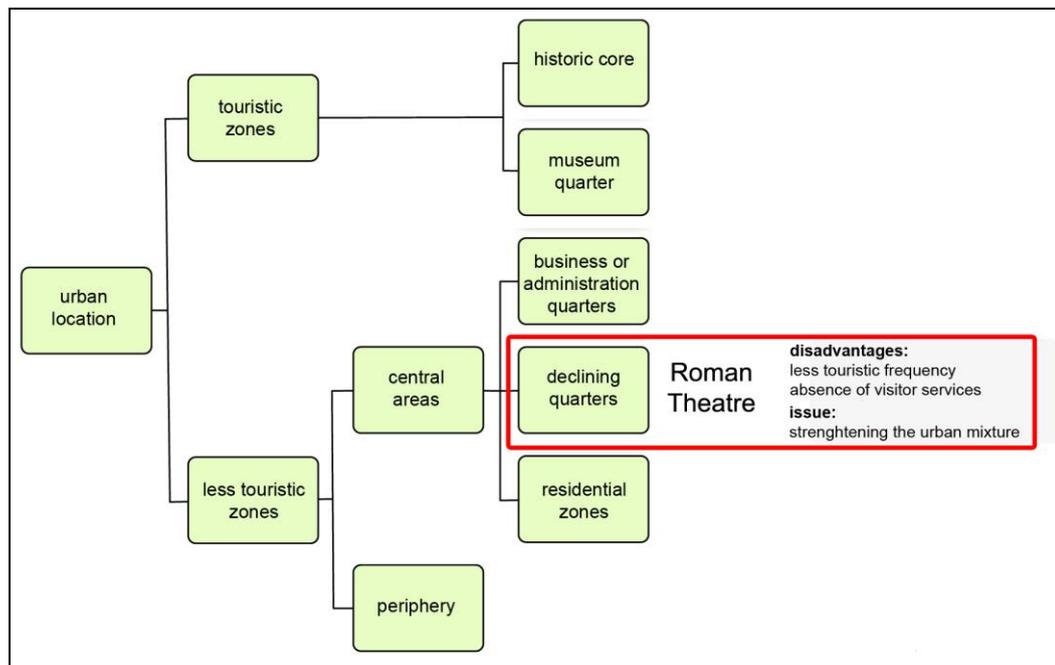
To assess the urban integration of archaeological remains, it is important to understand and evaluate the factors related to the sites' locations in the city. To begin with, as it is mentioned before, Roman Theatre is located on the slope of a hill and is on a relatively high altitude. Considering the topographical features of the site, it can be said that, on the south edge there is a high level difference which is, in the current condition of the remains, both providing a good view from the street and making it difficult to realize the existence of the remains. At the western side of the archaeological site, the level difference from the street is not constituting an insuperable obstacle for access or visibility therefore it can be regarded as a potential for the entrance of the site and an advantageous feature.



**Figure 69:** Panoramic view from the Roman theatre looking towards the north (author December 2011)

In terms of the urban location characteristics, the location of Roman Theatre, although being near to touristic areas (as the Anatolian civilizations Museum and the castle) can be classified as being in a declining quarter of the city. This brings the disadvantage of less touristic frequency and absence of visitor services. The functional characteristics of the site is not compatible with cultural activities, moreover there is a certain user profile which is limited with the low income groups working or doing shopping in the area, therefore the urban mixture is to be strengthened.

**Table 30:** Assessment of Urban Location of Roman Theatre based on the inventory of contingencies defined in the APPEAR Project



The functions close to the site is mostly commercial and the only related function could be the hotels near the site. The unrelated activities are also making the site less visible in the area. This condition can be observed all around the site. As the east and west sides of the building lot are used as parking areas, the site is not noticeable from these directions. The south side of the site seems more advantageous in that manner however because of the lack of presentation

facilities, if the site's existence is not known by the people passing by, it is still hardly possible to notice the site from Hisar Parkı Street.

In the current situation of the remains of Roman Theatre, it is not very much possible to talk about a certain exterior membrane. Today there are concrete blocks placed on the south of the site to avoid illegal access to the site while the other sides do not have continuous barriers. In addition to all these, security problem is also an important issue to be considered in a declining quarter.

**Table 31:** Assessment of the position of Roman Theatre in urban space and the type of exterior membrane based on the inventory of contingencies defined in the APPEAR Project

Position of site in urban space	Type of exterior membrane	Issue identification	
inside a building lot	existent	Devices that ensure the perception of the presence of remains without damaging the symbolism of the existing envelope	
	new	New structure should not damage the old structure Conjunction with built environment in which the remains are integrated Devices that ensure the perception of the presence of remains Necessity of respect to the uses in the immediate vicinity	
in public space	new	Devices that ensure the visibility of the entrance to the archaeological site Changes of use, from the functioning of urban space. Devices that ensure the perception of the presence of remains Interaction of the site with underground infrastructure	<b>Roman Theatre</b>

Considering that the site is located in public space the changes in the use and functions in this urban space is an important issue to be considered for the integration of the archaeological site to its context. Choosing the right devices for ensuring the visibility and intelligibility in public space are also very important. As it is public space the relationship with underground infrastructure should not be overlooked.

The site is not a part of a museum structure, -not physically or contextually- and as it is mentioned before it has an open exterior membrane. While this condition

is advantageous for the site’s visibility, it also creates risks for the conservation of the site as it is open to all environmental destructive factors including vandalism.

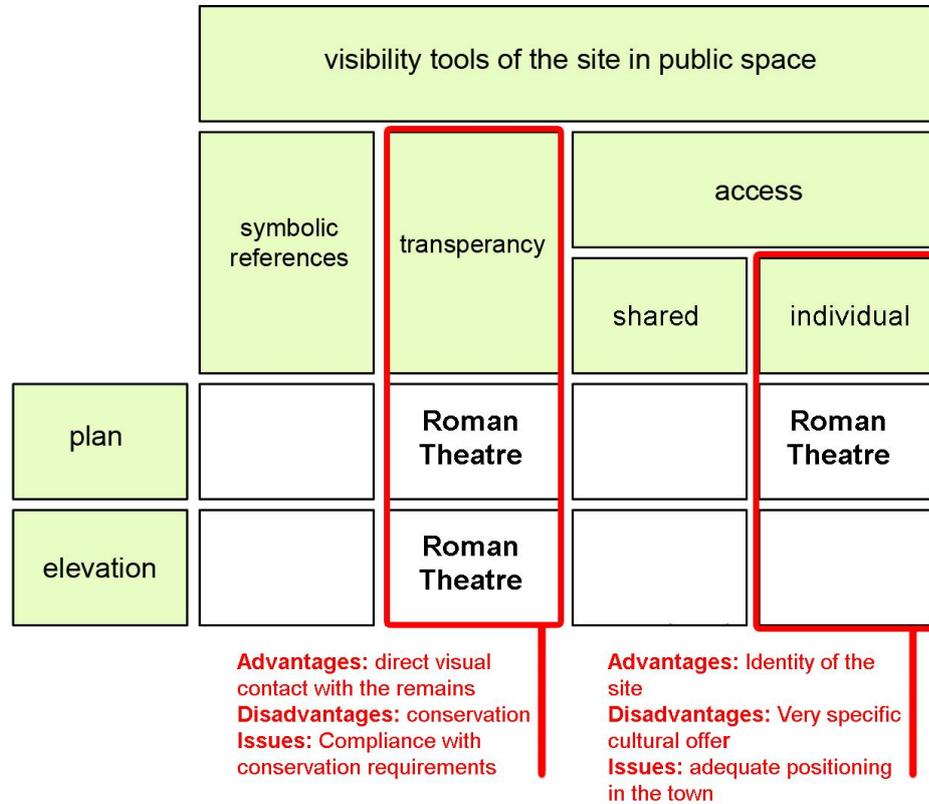
On the other hand not being a museum can provide a better potential for its integration as it is not isolated from the surroundings, carrying the potential for interaction with the ongoing life in the city.

**Table 32:** Assessment of Roman Theatre within the theme of “global approach to accessibility” based on the inventory of contingencies defined in the APPEAR Project

	not museum	museum						
open	<b>Roman Theatre</b>		<table border="1"> <tr> <td style="writing-mode: vertical-rl; transform: rotate(180deg);">open</td> <td> <b>advantages:</b>  visibility from public space  <b>problems:</b>  conservation  vandalism </td> </tr> <tr> <td style="writing-mode: vertical-rl; transform: rotate(180deg);">closed</td> <td> <b>advantages:</b>  integration of the site in the daily urban life  <b>problems:</b>  constraints on the architectural programme </td> <td style="writing-mode: vertical-rl; transform: rotate(180deg);">not museum</td> </tr> </table>	open	<b>advantages:</b> visibility from public space <b>problems:</b> conservation vandalism	closed	<b>advantages:</b> integration of the site in the daily urban life <b>problems:</b> constraints on the architectural programme	not museum
open	<b>advantages:</b> visibility from public space <b>problems:</b> conservation vandalism							
closed	<b>advantages:</b> integration of the site in the daily urban life <b>problems:</b> constraints on the architectural programme	not museum						
closed								

The only existent visibility tool that can be mentioned for the Roman Theatre is transparency as it has open exterior membrane, the disadvantages of which have been mentioned above. This condition provides direct visual contact with the remains but can be destructive at the same time if conservation requirements are not fulfilled. As the site is not sharing one exterior membrane with another function, it can be classified as having individual access. This condition carries the potential for sustaining the site’s identity and even strengthening it while having the disadvantage of being only one and very specific cultural offer. However this condition can be enriched by other activities which are compatible and not destructive, that can be offered in and/or around the site.

**Table 33:** Assessment of the visibility and accessibility features of Roman Theatre based on the inventory of contingencies defined in the APPEAR Project



To sum up, Roman theatre, with the characteristics of its urban location, while having disadvantages as being in a declining quarter, not protected well and not getting any conservation interventions, it carries a potential with its topographical characteristics and as it is very near to other cultural heritage sites.

### 5.5.2. Values of Roman Theatre

In the first place, belonging to a significant historic period of Ankara and being one of the typical building types of Roman Era, Roman Theatre in Ulus has historic value. There have been archaeological researches since it was discovered but there has not been a consensus on the dating of the structure among the researchers, in addition, the connection with the other elements of the city is not known yet. If it is gone through more detail, the number of research subjects can

be increased; therefore the site undoubtedly has a research value just as the other Roman sites in Ulus.

One of the important features of the theatre is that it is built with a synthesis of Roman and Anatolian construction traditions. It carries different features of both of the typologies which should also be considered as an architectural value of the remains.

### **5.5.3. Archaeological Potential of Roman Theatre**

While in 19<sup>th</sup> century G. Perrot and E. Guillaume mentioned that there can be an ancient theatre in Ankara the discovery of the Roman Theatre is quite late, in 1982. The first archaeological research starts at that year and lasted for 4 years until almost all the remains were uncovered. After the first archaeological excavation, between 2002-2007 within the Roman era in Ankara studies of Kutalmış Görkay and Musa Kadioğlu, the theatre was partially cleaned remeasured and a new restitution suggestion was prepared Görakay; Kadioğlu, 2007: 42). Recently with the enterprise of the Metropolitan Municipality of Ankara, archaeological researches have been done by the Anatolian Civilizations Museum, as a preparation for implementation of a restoration project.

As it is expressed before, after all archaeological researches that have been done until now, there are still important points to be researched on the theatre as its dating. The site still has the potential to reveal more archaeological evidence for Roman Ankara.

Another potential of the site that should be mentioned is its original function. As it is a theatre it is the only edifice for which functional continuity can be considered in the contemporary urban context. This can create a potential for strengthening the significance and identity of the archaeological site and help its integration in the urban context of Ulus.

#### 5.5.4. The Deterioration Factors

Depending on the visual observation on the site and the detected visual decay forms the deterioration factors can be listed as:

- Climatic conditions
- Biological growth
- Vandalism
- Atmospheric pollution



**Figure 70:** The biological growth and the uncontrolled slope on the southern edge of the archaeological site (author May, 2010)

Apart from these, starting from the southeast edge of the cavea towards the southwest, there has not been taken any precautions for avoiding the soil to slide. With the excavation the slope became very steep and uncontrolled

therefore it causes the soil to flow towards to slope covering the remains of the theatre. This should also be considered as a problem to be solved in the site.

#### **5.5.5. Identification of the Potential Public**

The roman theatre just like the other Roma sites in Ulus, is not presented well and not known among the users of the area. In the current situation the only visitors might be researchers and students. However, the location of the site is advantageous and it carries the potential to get more visitors. If the needed interventions are done not only tourists but also the local public can be aware and interested in the site.

In these circumstances the potential public can be defined as the foreign and local tourists who are also coming to visit the Anatolian Civilizations Museum and Ankara Castle. In addition to that, as there is a high school very near to the site, on the way up to Ankara Castle, it should be regarded as a potential and an opportunity for the site to be a part of an educational program and/or a tool for helping the site's integration in the urban context.

Apart from these, the local public and the regular users of the area may not be regarded as the major potential for site visiting whereas, according to the framework of enhancement projects, it can be possible to reach the people that have already been using the area.

#### **5.6. EVALUATION OF THE INTEGRATION OF THE ROMAN REMAINS IN ULUS**

To summarize the condition of Roman remains in Ulus, in terms of their integration in the current urban context, firstly, the necessary importance has not been given to the remains in urban development processes, and there have not been any urban strategies, involving the integration problem of these sites.<sup>36</sup> Therefore, the urban environment of the site has developed with unrelated

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<sup>36</sup> As it is explained in the section 3.5. Roman Remains in the Planning Processes in Ankara of the thesis

functions, morphological features and inconsiderate building activities which do not help the integration of the site, but obstruct it.

When the legal statutes of Roman Remains in Ulus are considered, as it is mentioned before, except the remains of *Cardo Maximus*, all the remains are registered as 1<sup>st</sup> Degree Archaeological Sites. This condition, while preserving the remains against new construction activities, is not helping the urban archaeological sites' integration in the ongoing city life. On the other hand the remains of *Cardo Maximus*, is not registered as a 1<sup>st</sup> degree archaeological site but is inside the boundaries of *KentseI Sit*. However, this has not been a positive effect on its conservation or integration in the current urban context, but caused more damage and abuse of the site by the users of the surrounding areas.

The condition of Augustus Temple has been different than the other remains in the way that it was also registered as *Anıt Eser* and a temporary special council was found for making the enhancement projects for the edifice. However the benefits of this special status are not visible in the current integration state of Augustus Temple. The Roman Baths Open Air Museum is in the status of *Ören Yeri* in addition to being 1<sup>st</sup> Degree Archaeological Site however, the potential of Landscape Design Projects is not used as to integrate the site in the urban context but with the existing arrangements it stands as an isolated site in the context.

When the functional characteristics of Ulus are considered, it can be said that the dominant function is commerce whose targeted customers are from the low income groups of Ankara.<sup>37</sup> As the existing activities are not compatible with the specific cultural offer of the archaeological sites, the functional character of the district is creating a disadvantageous condition for the Roman Remains' integration. Ulus is at a central location in the city; however the sites are in

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<sup>37</sup> As it is explained in the section "4.1. Understanding the Historical and Urban Context of Roman Remains in Ulus" of the thesis

declining zones or near to them, which is also a negative effect in their integration.

In terms of their position in the urban space, all the sites can be considered as being in public space while they are –in physical terms- located in building lots and except the Roman Baths Open Air Museum there are no entrances to the archaeological sites. Therefore they constitute unused, functionless voids in the urban space.

**Table 34:** Overall categorization of the sites

sites	urban location		position in urban space		type of exterior membrane		museum		not museum		visibility tools		
	central areas		public space	building lot	existent	new	exterior membrane		exterior membrane		transparency	access	
	declining zone	business/ administration quarter					open	closed	open	closed		shared	individual
Roman Baths Open Air Museum													
Cardo Maximus													
Augustus and Roma Temple	*												
Roman Theatre	*												

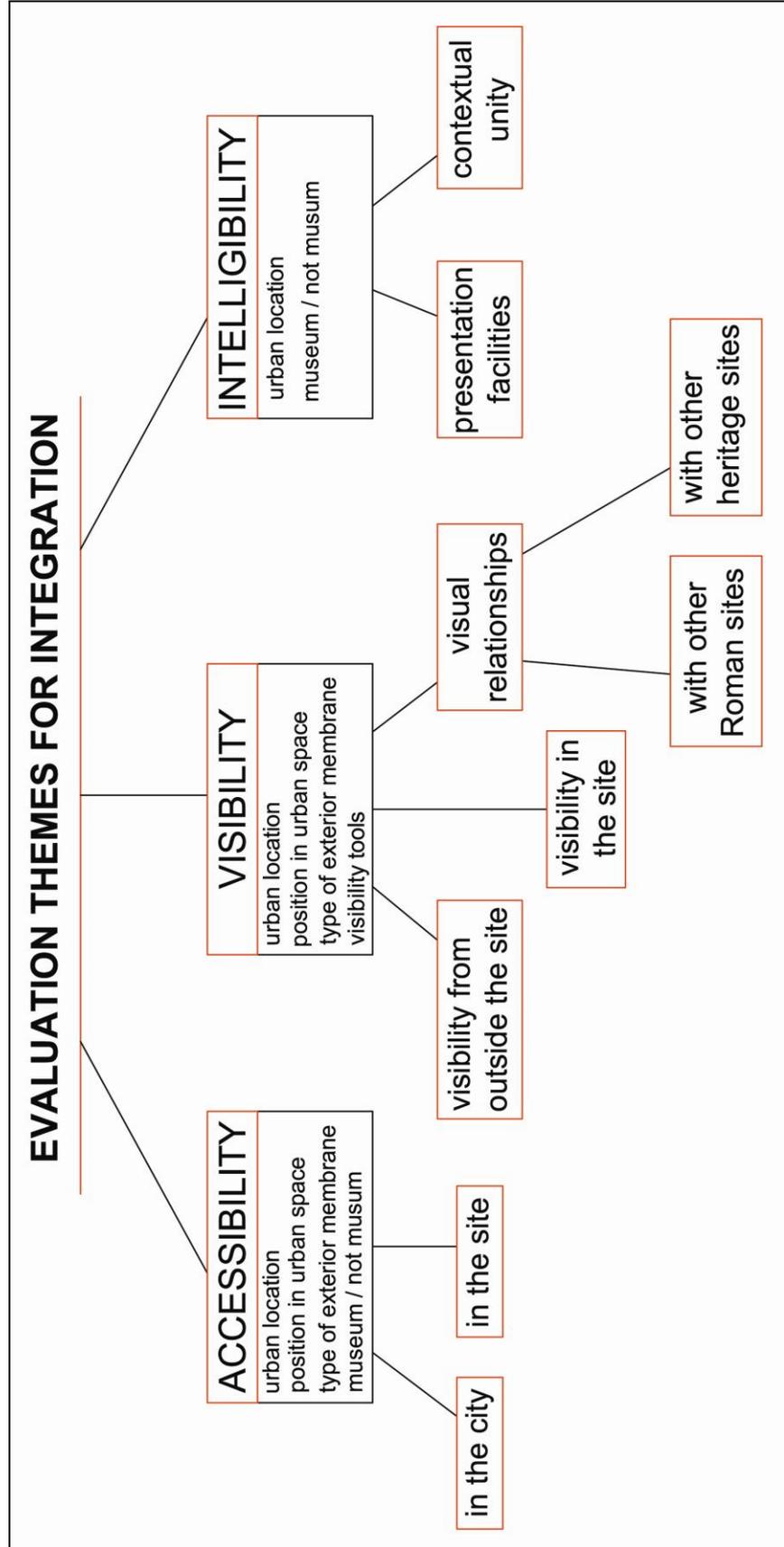
(\*) Augustus and Roma Temple and the Roman theatre could also be classified as being in the historic core of the city, whereas the functional characteristics and the conditions of the buildings around the area makes it closer to declining areas.

All the sites have open exterior membranes which is an important cause of their conservation problems. In addition to this, the sites are not maintained and monitored or possible solutions have not been searched for and implemented for their protection from environmental factors which are causing physical damages on the archaeological remains. Having an open exterior membrane also allows direct contact with the remains. While this is true for all four sites, having only transparency (direct visual contact) as a visibility tool is not strong enough to help the sites' integration. Except the Roman Baths Open Air Museum, none of the sites are related to a museum structure which is creating an uncontrolled and defenseless condition against vandalism. On the other hand as it can be seen in the case of Roman Baths Open Air Museum, being a part of a museum can

isolate the archaeological site from the ongoing city life. It is clear that being a museum has not been enough for Roman Baths Open Air Museum to be integrated in the urban context.

The integration of the Roman remains in Ulus can be evaluated in three major concepts as: accessibility, visibility and intelligibility. Table 34 shows the conceptual framework of the overall evaluation of the Roman sites' integration. The concept of accessibility stands for the physical accessibility features of the site; the accessibility in the city, in the district and also the accessibility of the archaeological site and the remains themselves. Therefore this evaluation criterion is related to the sites' urban locations, positions with respect to public spaces, their exterior membranes and the condition of being a museum or not.

Table 35: Evaluation framework



The concept of visibility comprises the visibility features of the remains from outside of the archaeological sites, inside the sites and the visual relationships they have with other Roman remains and the city. In this respect, visibility is related to the sites' location with topographical features and architectural context, their exterior membrane and visibility tools.

The intelligibility of the sites is evaluated according to the presentation facilities of the sites and their relationship with the other Roman remains in Ulus. The tools for their presentation are assessed together with the conceptual relationship of the Roman archaeological sites. Their location and having museum services were two of the criteria in the assessment of the sites' intelligibility.

In this framework, when the accessibility of the Roman sites in Ulus is considered, it can be said that Ulus is a central district which is easy to access by all means of public transport; therefore the urban location of the Roman remains is favorable for their accessibility in the city. On the other hand because of the dense traffic and lack of parking areas, access with private cars is problematic when compared to access by the means of public transport. The accessibility condition for the remains in the sites for Roman Baths and Augustus and Roma Temple is almost at the same degree, as it is not possible to enter and get closer to the remains but it is possible to walk all around them. For the other two sites, Cardo Maximus and Roman Theatre, accessibility is in a worse condition as they can be approached only from certain directions which are not the best directions for understanding the site.

The visibility of the sites is important for them to be noticed and understood. This concept is taken into account firstly as the visibility of the site from the outside of the exterior membrane. Concerning the visibility conditions of the four urban archaeological sites, except the topographical features of the area, the use of low quality materials for the fences that are placed without considering the

remains visibility, is hindering views from outside of the sites. This condition is true for all of the sites except Augustus and Roma Temple. Second aspect is the visibility quality in the site; this aspect can only be taken into account for the Roman Baths Open Air Museum and it can be said that the quality of the site's visibility is changing during the seasons as there is uncontrolled plants growing on the site. While it is possible to walk around the baths building, as it covers a large area it is not possible to read the whole plan of the building. There is only one view point on which the information boards are placed, on the northeast wall of the baths building. Although being a relatively higher point it does not provide a sufficiently expressive view of the remains.

Another aspect of visibility is the visual relationships of the site with the urban context; the other Roman sites and other cultural heritage sites. In this framework, the most favorable locations are Augustus and Roma Temple's. For Roman Baths Open Air Museum, because of the high rise buildings on the east side of the site and as it is on a relatively low altitude in Ulus, there is no visual contact with any of the Roman remains. However, the site is at a higher position with respect to the western side of it, which provides a panoramic view of the city. The visibility of *Cardo Maximus* can be regarded as one of the worst among the Roman remains in Ulus. Because of the level difference with the modern street and the existing architectural context around the site, there is not any relationship with the other Roman Remains. In addition, growth of macro flora within the site also makes the site indistinguishable.

The condition for Augustus and Roma Temple and Roman Theatre is better in terms of visual relationships, for the reason that, the slope on which the theatre is built is looking towards the hill on which the temple exists. In the middle of these two hills there is a valley and today there are no obstacles that are hindering the visual contact of these two sites. As they are located on relatively high points they provide panoramic views from the city and can be noticed from higher altitudes in the city as Ankara Castle.

The intelligibility of the Roman remains in Ulus is directly related to three fundamental aspects: the visibility features, presentation facilities and contextual unity of the elements of Roman era in Ankara. To begin with, the presentation of the sites is not reflecting their significance. The only presentation tools are information boards whereas, in today's situation, only Roman Baths Open Air Museum is providing relatively more sufficient information about the remains while two of the other sites (Cardo Maximus and Augustus and Roma Temple) even do not have information boards. Therefore it is hardly possible to say that they are presented at all, which leads to loss of meaning of the edifices for the public, as their existence and significance are not known. Moreover, there have never been any educational or informative approaches for the society to build awareness towards the significance of the remains for the history and identity of the town, which is an important cause for the sites' being abandoned and not integrated to the contemporary urban life of Ankara.

The third aspect is the fact that the sites do not constitute a conceptual unity as being elements of one unique era of the city, Roman period. While they actually belong to the same historical context, they can no longer reflect this unity, which could have helped to communicate themselves, express their significance more powerfully in the old center of Ankara as being fundamental parts of the multilayered character of Ulus.

As it is reflected in the assessments none of the sites is integrated in the urban and architectural context of Ulus. In other words, their significance is lost and they stand as functionless voids in the urban tissue. However, when they are evaluated within the three main concepts (accessibility, visibility and intelligibility), the results shows that Roman Baths Open Air Museum is in the best condition which is almost the same as Augustus and Roma Temple, except their accessibility and intelligibility features. The intelligibility of Roman Baths Open Air Museum is better because being a museum provided a better presentation for the site, which improved the intelligibility of the remains. On

the Other hand Augustus and Roma Temple has a relatively better accessibility. Even though it is not possible to get in the archaeological site and come close to the remains, its urban location is more favorable than Roman Baths. Both of them have fare visibility features which should be improved by minor interventions.

**Table 36:** Overall Evaluation of integration of the sites.

	ACCESSIBILITY	VISIBILITY	INTELLIGIBILITY
Roman Baths Open Air Museum	3	2	2
Cardo Maximus	3	3	4
Augustus and Roma Temple	2	2	3
Roman Theatre	4	3	3

\*The evaluation is done over 4

**(1): very good** : there is no need for interventions  
**(2): good** : it can be solved by minor interventions  
**(3): poor** : it needs to be enhanced  
**(4): very poor** : it needs to be enhanced with major interventions

The conditions of the Roman Theatre and Cardo Maximus are more or less the same. As they are not protected well, with poor accessibility, visibility and intelligibility features they are almost totally lost in the contemporary urban context. While Cardo Maximus has a better accessibility than Roman Theatre because of its urban location characteristics, the intelligibility of it is worse than the theatre. They both have the potential for better visibility features because of topographical features and the morphology of the surrounding area, however

none of them has a design or arrangement that can lead/direct the people toward the view and describe the significance of what they can see.

## **5.7. DEFINITION OF THE FUNDAMENTAL PRINCIPLES AND OPTIONS FOR THEIR INTEGRATION**

To begin with, one of the most significant reasons of the urban archaeological sites in Ulus for losing their meaning and integrity in the current urban context is loss of their contextual unity. In other words, they no more have connections with other parts of the Roman city and it is not possible to read them as parts of the same historical layer of Ankara. Therefore one of the major intentions of enhancement projects for these sites should be strengthening the contextual relationship of the Roman remains. With this aim, the enhancement projects should be prepared by considering the Roman remains in the city altogether, as parts of a whole and belonging to the same historical context rather than implementing partial interventions on the sites as what is happening today in Ulus.

Integration of urban archaeological sites in the urban context is a wide subject, including various disciplines. Therefore it is a multidisciplinary process which has social, political and economical inputs and outputs in addition to the fields of architecture and conservation. In this framework the integration projects should be designed as both multidisciplinary and participative processes.

For integration in the contemporary urban context, it is important for the site to participate in the social life of the city. This can be done by opening the sites to certain social activities or using the sites as backgrounds for them. This should be decided depending on the fragility of the sites, after making the necessary conservation investigations and taking the opinions of specialists on material and architectural conservation. All the conservation interventions should be following the basic international principles stated in the Venice Charter (1964), ICAHM Charter (1990) and principles stated by ISCARSAH (Principles for the

Analysis, Conservation and Structural Restoration of architectural Heritage, 2003).

If the site will be related to an activity, it should be carefully chosen and preferably be related to the identity of the remains. For enriching the social activities in and around the sites, related cultural activities can be offered. For enhancing the visitor services and enriching the possible activities on the archaeological sites, existing buildings which are not used anymore and have the potential to be reused for that function should be utilized rather than constructing new structures.

Presentation of the sites should include information about the significance of the Roman layer of Ankara and inform about all the visible remains from the era. It should help to strengthen the contextual unity of the Roman remains. For this aim, in addition to existing visual relationship potentials, new technologies should be used for the presentation of the sites. The potential of the educational functions near the sites should be considered as important integration tools for the archaeological sites. In addition to presentation facilities educational programs should be applied for building consciousness about the sites in the public.

The potential of the visibility features and the visual relationships should be regarded as important inputs for integration of the remains. While this can be a tool helping to emphasize the relationship of the Roman remains and strengthening their contextual unity it can also make the sites attraction points by providing panoramic views of the city.

The necessary researches should be done for the conservation of the remains. With the results of the studies the needed conservation interventions should be planned. The sites should be maintained periodically and monitored. The conservation process should basically include “the searches for significant data and information, individuation of the causes of damage and decay, choice of the

remedial measures and control of the efficiency of the interventions” as it is stated in ICOMOS Charter, “Principles for the Analysis, Conservation and Structural Restoration of architectural Heritage” (2003).

Enhancement projects for the integration of the urban archaeological sites cannot just end at a point because urban context is a dynamic entity which means that the projects for these sites should be flexible and there should be amendments according to the changes in the urban context through time. It is essential to be able to deal with the change; to achieve this, continuous monitoring is important.

To conclude, the general principles for integration of urban archaeological sites in Ulus to the current urban context can be listed as follows:

- Enhancement projects should be multi-disciplinary and participatory.
- The Roman remains should be considered together as parts of a whole.
- The contribution of the archaeological sites to the contemporary city life should be ensured by also considering the fragility and significance of the remains.
- The possible service functions for the enhanced activities should be inhabited in the already existing buildings that have the potential to be reused and new structures should not be built.
- The remains should be maintained continuously and monitored for their conservation.

Furthermore, the fundamental principles concerning the three major concepts stated as accessibility, visibility and intelligibility of the sites are summarized and shown in the table 35.

**Table 37:** The integration principles concerning three major concepts

<p><b>ACCESSIBILITY</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The access into the sites should be made possible ensuring the security and conservation of the sites.</li> <li>▪ Direction boards should be located in the city scale leading to the sites</li> <li>▪ A route linking the Roman remains in Ulus should be considered.</li> </ul>
<p><b>VISIBILITY</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The boundaries of the site should be designed considering the visibility of the remains; the remains should be recognizable from the outside.</li> <li>▪ Visual relationships should be considered as an important aspect for the remains' presentation.</li> <li>▪ Specific viewpoints should be designed in the site.</li> </ul>
<p><b>INTELLIGIBILITY</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ One of the aims of enhancement projects should be strengthening the contextual unity of the Roman remains.</li> <li>▪ The presentation should be designed in-situ and ex-situ by using new technologies.</li> <li>▪ The presentation should include information about all the Roman remains in the city and Roman Ankara.</li> <li>▪ Presentation should be supported by public education programs.</li> </ul>

- **Options for Roman Baths Open Air Museum:**

As it is expressed before, there have been discussions on the dating of the Roman Baths and there is the possibility of an earlier gymnasium beneath the Baths. This information is valuable for the history and archaeology of the city

therefore necessary archaeological researches and excavations should be done to clarify the answer of this question. This will also provide solid evidence for the multi-layered characteristic of the city, which will make the site gain more significance and value.

The Colonnaded Street next to the remains of Roman Baths has the potential to give important information about the street system and the structure of the city. Therefore with the consultancy of the archaeologists who are doing the archaeological research of the site, the excavations can continue. Showing the relationship with the baths building and the street has the potential to make the site more attractive as it will be more intelligible for the visitors. Seeing not only the baths building but also the colonnaded street will give more clues and a better vision of the Roman city. Considering the available materials, better and more expressive presentation techniques can be developed.

The site has not been gone through a systematic conservation process until now therefore there has been a hazardous period which has been causing loss of information, diminishing the value and intelligibility of the remains. Therefore a more comprehensive material conservation process, including the analysis, diagnosis and future therapy, should be planned and initiated considering the different urgencies of the site.

During the project and programming process, minor conservation interventions can be done for protecting the remains from the destructive climatic conditions. After making the necessary laboratory analysis for preparing compatible conservation materials, basic interventions as, capping, pointing, and minor masonry repairing can be applied. All the interventions should be documented in detail. As it is mentioned before, the vegetation on the site is not only damaging the archaeological remains but also affecting the visibility of them. Therefore, one other aim of the conservation should be determining measures for controlling the vegetation of the site.

To sum up, the short term objectives of the conservation work should cover the immediate interventions for the detected deteriorations, to lessen the affects of the atmospheric factors and the vegetation on the site. In the time being, a comprehensive conservation plan should be prepared for achieving the long term conservation objectives.

The site can stay as a museum despite of some disadvantages it carries as a museum; it offers various potentials for enhancement with benefiting from the advantages of having a museum's organizational and architectural structure. However, the content and the function of the site can be enhanced. It can be transformed into a central museum for the Roman Era of Ankara, parallel to the contemporary conceptual changes in the understanding of museums. This kind of a change necessitates service spaces and can be reinforced by ascribing other cultural activities to the area. For these purposes, there should not be built new structures but the already existing buildings in and around the site should be re-used. As it is mentioned before, there is an old school building on the southeast corner of the site, which is currently not in use. There is the workers' living quarter in the site which had been used as excavation house before. The location of this building is very near to the remains of Roman Baths and residential function is not compatible with the museum function. Therefore this potential should be used in a more appropriate way with assigning a function to this building related to the museum exhibitions.

These buildings can accommodate cultural functions related to the conceptual frame of the museum. An architectural survey (measuring and determining their physical condition in detail) should be done for these buildings to figure out their potentials for re-use. According to the results of the architectural survey, they can be transformed as temporary and permanent exhibition spaces and/or seminar rooms.

The entrance building of the site and the walls are reflecting the specific architectural features of early 20<sup>th</sup> century of Ankara when they were constructed. They should be regarded as one of the values of the site. Therefore the existing entrance should be preserved. However, as it is a large area and the entrance does not carry the needed symbolic references for communicating the significance of the site, designing another entrance can be an option if the site will remain surrounded by solid boundaries and have definite controlled entrances. Another option can be redesigning the boundaries of the site without keeping the existent borders totally and taking different precautions for the security of the remains.

Another potential that can be used for the integration of the site is the school right next to the site (*Atatürk Kız Teknik ve Meslek Lisesi*). The school and the students can partake in educational programs. Moreover the functional renovations can be planned according to this potential.

- **Options for Cardo Maximus:**

The remains of Cardo Maximus is not able to reflect its significance in its current condition. It is an important part of the Roman city structure; therefore the enhancement projects that are to be done should be able to reflect its significance. Now the remains of the street are on two points (*next to Ulus Şehir Çarşısı* and in front of *Ankara Valiliği*), following a line, but there is no relationship that is expressing that they are parts of the same Roman structure. If the parts of the street can be presented in the style that is reflecting their functional unity, then it can be easier for the sites to communicate their meanings in the city. There should be made an urban design project that is also considering both two parts of the street remains.

The borders of the site should be rethought, and giving a function to the site should be considered. Regarding with the relationship of the site with the governmental buildings, especially the Governor's Building, the Roman street,

can be opened as a protocol street. Furthermore, it can be opened for pedestrians and designed as a part of a certain pedestrian path.

The north and east elevations of the excavated area is creating problems in terms of conservation, presentation and visibility of the site. Firstly this east edge of the site should be designed considering the visibility and conservation of the site. One option can be continuing the archaeological excavations on that direction. A more balanced leveling of the slope can be maintained according to the results of the archaeological excavations.

As the basement floor of Ulus Şehir Çarşısı is at the same level with the remains, and the shops and cafes at that level are opening to that level, this relationship can be regarded as a potential to relate the site to the ongoing life around Cardo Maximus. The relationship of the cafes and the site can be enhanced by opening to towards Cardo Maximus. While doing the interventions concerning the activities on and around the site, the remains' original function should not be put aside. If the needed conservation measures are taken, within the consultancy of specialists, the site can be opened to public. Within this process maintaining and monitoring of the remains is fundamental.

- **Options for Augustus and Roma Temple:**

In the current condition of the site, with the renovation project held by the Municipality, the identity and significance of Augustus and Roma Temple is suppressed with the Islamic identity and religious character of the activities around the site. The enhancement projects to be done for the temple should consider bringing a balanced condition for Hacı Bayram Camii and Augustus Temple as their togetherness is also a value. This can be done by means of presentation and changes in the functional characteristics of the area, by introducing cultural functions in addition to commercial ones. Moreover the character of the commerce can be designed as to provide related activities to the

edifice. Visual relationships with the temple would play a fundamental role for this process.

The temple is an important historical document with carrying “Res Gestae Divi Augusti” inscriptions, the conservation interventions should be considering the factors that are causing the decay of the inscription. As the edifice is suffering from the atmospheric conditions, there have been different projects for a roof covering for the temple none of which were implemented. This can still be considered as an option for the conservation of the remain, however it should be designed carefully as not to give wrong information or compete with the edifice itself while giving no harm to the structure, being differentiable and reversible.

With the new renovation project, as it was mentioned before, a pool has been built just next to the temple which is increasing the humidity condition and damages the archaeological remain. Therefore the pool should be removed. As Hacı Bayram is a stratified mound, all interventions should be done regarding this value of the area, within the control of archaeologists otherwise they can cause irreversible loss of information.

The presentation of the site should aim at expressing all the values of the site with also the contextual relationship with the rest of the Roman remains in Ulus. To achieve this, new technologies in presentation tools can be used. The visual relationship with the Roman Theatre should be referenced and emphasized. For strengthening the public awareness, the presentation should be designed both as in-situ and ex-situ. If the necessary conservation and security precautions are taken, the site can be opened to public access; the number of visitors can be restrained according to conservational needs.

- **Options for Roman Theatre:**

The Roman Theatre carries the potential for functional continuity in the contemporary urban context. Being a theatre can provide a chance to be utilized with a related function in today’s Ankara. However, the condition of the remains

and the necessary conservational measures may not allow the site to be opened to public and to introduce a function. In that condition, the site can be considered as the background of the newly engaged activities which are related with the original function of the site (as a performance place).

The boundaries of the site should be redesigned regarding the relationship with the fortresses of Ankara Castle. The south edge of the site which is coinciding with Hisar Parkı Street is problematic in the current state of the site. It should be considered within the frame of enhancing the sites visibility and accessibility features. The relationship between the pedestrian path on the street and the theatre can be strengthened by creating terraces and viewpoints on this edge of the site.

There is lack of information about the theatre structure as its building materials had been used in construction of other later structures. For that reason, restoration of the theatre will cause loss of information and misleading interventions if the necessary care is not given to the scientific researches and the fundamental international principles. Anastilosis does not seem possible as there is not enough information and material therefore rather than restoration (reconstruction) of the site there can be used other new presentation techniques can be used if a three dimensional presentation is preferred for the theatre.

In the enhancement projects the potentials coming from the proximity of the site to the high school, Anatolian Civilizations Museum and Ankara Castle should be considered. This can be important for the site's being involved in educational programs as well as touristic routes.

## **CHAPTER 6**

### **CONCLUSIONS**

In this study, there have been produced conclusions on three topics. First one is about the integration condition of the Roman remains in Ulus and what can be done for their integration in the urban context. Second one is about the method that has been used for their assessment of integration, including the comparison of the current framework defined for handling the archaeological remains in Turkey and the method used in this thesis. And finally, based on this study, further studies that can be done on the subject in the future.

#### **6.1. REMARKS ON THE INTEGRATION OF ROMAN REMAINS IN THE URBAN CONTEXT OF ULUS, ANKARA**

Archaeological sites which are located in urban environments have the problem of integration in the contemporary context of the city. There are a variety of reasons for this integration problem. It can be architectural, morphological and topographical features of the site and its surroundings; the functional characteristics of the area; insufficient presentation facilities and conservation measures; poor visibility, accessibility and intelligibility features; social and political reasons, disregarding planning practices in the city and insufficiency of the legal framework on the subject in Turkey. Whatever the major cause is, all these reasons are interrelated to each other and can cause one another. Therefore, all these issues should be considered and worked on altogether for enhancement projects of the sites that are aiming at the integration of the sites in urban context.

Roman era of Ankara is one of the most prosperous and significant periods in the city's history. Ankara was the capital of Galatia Province and therefore also the

propaganda center in the province for the Roman Empire. As its location was central in Asia Minor, various ancient commercial and military roads had passed through the city. Especially during the reign of Augustus, important monumental buildings had been built expressing the prosperity of the era. The archaeological remains from Roman Era today are, although not being in a very good condition, have the potential to reflect the significance of Ankara in Roma Era.

Within the scope of this study, the subject of integration of Roman remains in Ulus, is taken into account considering mainly the physical, functional and visual aspects due to the expertise of the author of this thesis. Analysis and evaluation on their integration have been done within these limits. Therefore the conclusion is also limited with putting forward the major principles and possible architectural and conservational options for the sites' urban and architectural integration without claiming social, political or economical measures which are also of utmost importance for the subject.

In this framework, by the help of the analysis carried on during this study, it is detected that, the urban archaeological sites belonging to Roman Era in Ulus have either not been considered at all in the planning processes or have been subjects of piecemeal interventions reflecting the political view of the central and local governments. They are not presented well within the current context of Ulus. They are lost and hidden within the incompatible functional and architectural character of their contexts. In addition, there have not been any planned and consistent conservation approaches for the remains, which contributed their becoming "archaeological ghettos" in the city.

To provide the sustainable survival of these urban archaeological sites in the city, it is a crucial need to integrate the sites to the contemporary urban context. For their integration, firstly the unity of the historical context of Roman remains should be strengthened. They should be considered as parts of a greater whole as elements of Roman Ankara. For their enhancement projects there should be

built holistic, comprehensive strategies rather than application of piecemeal interventions. Therefore one of the primary intentions of enhancement projects for these sites should be considering them as a whole and reinforcing the contextual unity of the archaeological remains from Roman era in Ulus. Doing this will be improving the intelligibility of the Roman remains in the urban context. To achieve this aim, urban, architectural, political, economical and social tools should be utilized.

In this regard, this is a sophisticated job, including the contributions of various disciplines. The enhancement projects should be designed as a multidisciplinary and participatory process. Firstly, multidisciplinary work seeks a good organization and collaboration between the different fields of expertise. Secondly, the correlation of the multidisciplinary team and the administrative stakeholders should be coordinated carefully as the aims of these two can be distinct from each other. The participation of the stakeholders including the users of the area and citizens of Ankara is essential for helping to build up public awareness on the subject.

For the integration of Roman remains in Ulus in the urban context, the remains' significance should be reflected within their presentation. As there have not been any special attempts for their presentation until today, it should be studied and designed starting from the beginning. The potentials of the sites' should be regarded as well as the contemporary approaches and techniques of presentation for a satisfactory result that is helping the intelligibility of the sites. It is important to design the presentation in-situ and ex-situ, with using references to other Roman remains and the Roman era of Ankara. In this regards the visual relationships between the edifices themselves and the city can also be an important visibility tool helping the intelligibility of the remains.

The sites are suffering from various deterioration factors. The necessary conservation measures should be taken after making comprehensive material

conservation studies. The conservation process should include continuous maintenance and monitoring of the remains. It is important for the Roman sites to be involved in the social life of the city within the limits of their conservation necessities. Being involved in the social life of the city can be achieved by means of educational programs, opening the sites to public and organizing relevant activities that are compatible with the conservation state and identity of the remains. This does not mean that they should be subjects of reconstruction or restoration projects as to be given functions to, but should help improving their accessibility features. Major interventions as reconstruction can be harmful and destructive for the urban archaeological sites and cause loss of information. Therefore relating the site with an urban function –if it is a possible option in terms of its conservation- it should be done with minimum interventions to the remains.

Furthermore, it should not be forgotten that city is a dynamic structure which will change the integration condition of the remains through time. Therefore the monitoring of the remains' integration is also fundamental. The enhancement projects and their process should also be flexible as it should be adoptable to the changes.

When the legal framework in Turkey is considered, the defined processes and tools are not sufficient for developing enhancement projects for the urban archaeological sites' integration. The urban archaeological sites are most of the time in the conservation category of 1<sup>st</sup> Degree archaeological sites, for which only scientific conservation works can be done. While there is the possibility for forming a particular project body for single edifices, as in the case of Augustus Temple (*Anıt Eser Kurulu*), and perform special conservation applications, it is not possible for site scale interventions. Due to the definition of *Ören Yeri* (Site of Ruins), none of the urban archaeological sites in Ulus except Roman Baths open Air Museum are in this status, which takes away the possibility for landscape design projects for these sites. Moreover, the requirements expressed in the

specific technical regulations for Environmental Design Projects are not sufficient for integrating the urban archaeological sites in the current urban context as it does not emphasize the necessity of a multidisciplinary and participatory process; while mentioning the accessibility of the site, it does not include any remarks on the visibility and intelligibility of the remains. While making a point on relating the sites to the today existing settlements near the archaeological sites, it does not specifically mention integration of the sites in the urban context. Therefore there is an important necessity for building up new definitions or rethinking the existing ones for revising the related processes for these categories of archaeological sites. As there is already a conservation category as Urban Archaeological Site, its definition can be re-studied and specific regulations for the integration projects of these sites can be prepared.

To sum up, the integration of the urban archaeological sites in Ulus from Roman Era is only possible if a comprehensive approach is taken. If their contextual unity and significance can be reflected by using the right tools in the right way, it can be possible to provide the interaction between these sites and the city life so that they do not exist as meaningless voids in the urban context anymore.

## **6.2. REMARKS ON THE METHOD USED FOR THE ASSESSMENT OF THE SITES' INTEGRATION**

In this study, for structuring the analyzing method for the integration of Roman remains in Ulus, the APPEAR Project is used as a basis, as it offers a guidebook and assessment method for the integration of urban archaeological sites within the urban context they exist in. The proposed method was not directly applied but guided the study and drew the framework of the analysis while some necessary changes were made at inconvenient points.

The Appear Project is offering a comprehensive methodology for enhancement projects and integration of urban archaeological sites. The methodology is based on a system derived by analyzing certain cases in Europe. The concepts and

categorizations are developed according to the examination of these case studies. In this framework it can be said that some of the concepts and conditions are not totally convenient for the urban archaeological sites in Ulus, Ankara. In this study, these inconvenient points are reinterpreted in accordance with the context of Roman remains in Ulus.

Apart from the conceptual contradictions, there is also another point about the methodology suggested by the APPEAR Method which can be regarded as an insufficiency for integration of Roman remains in Ulus. As it is mentioned before, in the APPEAR Method the urban archaeological sites are to be studied one by one, for their enhancement projects. However in the case of Ulus, one of the most important problems of the sites is loss of identity and meaning which is caused by many reasons, among which is the loss of contextual unity of the Roman Layer of Ulus. Therefore, while studying the sites one by one in detail, they should also be considered altogether within their urban context, with their relationships among each other which is not clearly expressed in the APPEAR Method. On the other hand with the comprehensive framework it has, it has helped to constitute a systematical knowledge on the urban archaeological remains in Ulus, as to be used in further studies and possible enhancement projects for the sites.

When the APPEAR Method is taken into consideration as a whole, it can be said that the methodology it offers is covering all the necessary fields of expertise. The importance of multidisciplinary work and the participation of all the stakeholders are emphasized. Moreover, for being able to apply the suggested system as a whole, it is necessary to have enough financial support and a consistent economical condition. These requirements for such projects for the Roman remains in Ulus, can be difficult to fulfill due to lack of consistency in political, legal and economic conditions.

To conclude, although having minor deficiencies that can be overwritten and inconveniences that can be reinterpreted according to the contemporary context of the urban archaeological remains the main framework of the APPEAR Method is comprehensive enough to be followed. While giving a certain framework for the job, it also has a flexible conceptual system that can be manipulated according to different cases, as it is claimed by the project itself. The APPEAR Project helped to assess the different sites with the same criteria which provided an orderly and systematic method for the assessment. Moreover, the points which are not mentioned or defined in the current legal and practical processes in Turkey on the issue are revealed and expressed by the help of the used methodology. In this regard the study provides the opportunity to compare the legal limits and possibilities in Turkey with the offered method in APPEAR Project and it constitutes a basis for defining how to handle the integration issue with covering many different subjects together, interrelated to each other in an orderly method.

### **6.3. FURTHER STUDIES**

In this thesis a preliminary research on the integration conditions of the Roman Remains in Ulus, Ankara is done and according to the evaluation of the results, fundamental principles for their integration is put forward. However, as it is mentioned before, integration is a more complex process which should involve social and political aspects of the problem. For this reason, with carrying the same aim with this thesis, a more comprehensive process can be designed, which contains the social investigations for the urban context of Ulus, the political situation and economical requirements for the project. This should be a detailed urban scale program which have a holistic strategy and carried with the participation of all the stakeholders including the citizens and users of the area.

Within a holistic planning strategy and following the fundamental principles put forward in this thesis, urban design projects can be done for each site to provide

better visibility, accessibility and intelligibility facilities. The in-situ and ex-situ presentation strategies and techniques of the sites can be another important subject of study.

This study does not cover specific research subjects in detail due to its own scope. One of them is material conservation. Here, in this study, the detection of deteriorations and their factors are based on basic visual observations on the in-situ architectural remains. Therefore a more comprehensive material conservation is another subject of study for the Roman remains in Ulus. For obtaining better and detailed information about the condition of the remains, a conservation plan can be prepared, including necessary site surveys, laboratory studies and decision making process according to the results of this thorough material conservation study.

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