

CONSTRUCTING THE PRESENT OVER THE PAST: THE CASE OF
BERGAMA

A THESIS SUBMITTED TO
THE GRADUATE SCHOOL OF NATURAL AND APPLIED SCIENCES
OF
MIDDLE EAST TECHNICAL UNIVERSITY

BY

MİHRİBAN KAYA

IN PARTIAL FULFILLMENT OF THE REQUIREMENTS
FOR
THE DEGREE OF MASTER OF SCIENCE
IN
RESTORATION IN ARCHITECTURE

DECEMBER 2014

Approval of the thesis:

**CONSTRUCTING THE PRESENT OVER THE PAST: THE CASE OF
BERGAMA**

submitted by **MİHRİBAN KAYA** in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of **Master of Science in Restoration in Architecture Department, Middle East Technical University** by,

Prof. Dr. Gülbin Dural Ünver
Dean, Graduate School of **Natural and Applied Sciences**

Prof. Dr. Güven Arif Sargın
Head of Department, **Architecture**

Assist. Prof. Dr. Güliz Bilgin Altınöz
Supervisor, **Architecture Dept., METU**

Examining Committee Members:

Inst. Dr. Fuat Gökçe
Architecture Dept., METU

Assist. Prof. Dr. A. Güliz Bilgin Altınöz
Architecture Dept., METU

Prof. Dr. Neriman Şahin Güçhan
Architecture Dept., METU

Assoc. Prof. Dr. Berin Gür
Architecture Dept., TED University

Architect (M.S. in Rest.) Pınar Aykaç

Date: 18.12.2014

I hereby declare that all information in this document has been obtained and presented in accordance with academic rules and ethical conduct. I also declare that, as required by these rules and conduct, I have fully cited and referenced all material and results that are not original to this work.

Name, Last Name: Mihriban Kaya

Signature:

ABSTRACT

CONSTRUCTING THE PRESENT OVER THE PAST: THE CASE OF BERGAMA

Kaya, Mihriban

M.S., in Restoration, Department of Architecture

Supervisor: Assist. Prof. Dr. A. Güliz Bilgin Altınöz

December 2014, 220 Pages

Towns continuously need a controlled change and development so that they can sustain their existence in future. Changes in towns and conservation of traces of the past are also part of this process and there must be a balance between them. Each new intervention, which is conscious of the past of the town, preserves its underground and over ground heritage and contributes to the enrichment of the contemporary town. However, some interventions do not conserve traces of the past and are not in harmony with urban settlement in Turkey. Consequently, these interventions include a high variety of problems, and harm the identity of urban archaeological areas. Today in Turkey, similar interventions are seen in 3rd degree archaeological sites where new development is allowed.

Therefore, the aim of the study is to define the process, design criteria and methods for new interventions while conserving archaeological remains in situ in order to guide design stages. This study is based on literature and archival studies, researches on study area and legal framework in Turkey. By utilizing proposed methodology, proposals for case study and contributions to existing legal framework in Turkey are

aimed. In the study, Bergama where the archaeological and urban settlement co-exists is selected as study area.

Focusing on this aim, the study is structured in two main parts. The first part focuses on new intervention in urban archaeological context. A methodology for new interventions while conserving archaeological remains in situ is proposed in this part. The second part focuses on 3rd degree archaeological site in Bergama. In this part, the proposed methodology is applied to Bergama. As a result, the process, design criteria and methods are defined in detail for new interventions while conserving archaeological remains in situ in Bergama. Additionally, considering all of these, contributions to the existing legal documents related with this subject are presented.

Keywords: Urban archaeological areas, new intervention in archaeological context, new interventions while conserving archaeological remains in situ, Bergama

ÖZ

GEÇMİŞİN ÜZERİNE BUGÜNÜ İNŞAA ETMEK: BERGAMA ÖRNEĞİ

Kaya, Mihriban

Yüksek Lisans, Restorasyon, Mimarlık Bölümü

Tez Yöneticisi: Yrd. Doç. Dr. A. Güliz Bilgin Altınöz

Aralık 2014, 220 Sayfa

Kentler gelecekte varlıklarını sürdürebilmeleri için sürekli olarak kontrollü bir değişime ve gelişime ihtiyaç duyarlar. Kentlerdeki değişimler ve geçmişin izlerinin korunması da bu sürecin parçalarıdır ve kendi aralarında bir dengenin olması gerekir. Kentin geçmişinin bilincinde olan her yeni müdahale, kentin yeraltı ve yer üstü mirasını korur ve çağdaş kentin zenginleşmesine katkı sağlar. Ancak, Türkiye'deki bazı müdahaleler geçmişin izlerini korumamakta ve kentsel yerleşimle uyumlu olmamaktadır. Sonuç olarak, bu müdahaleler birçok farklı sorunu içermekte, kentsel arkeolojik alanların kimliğine zarar vermektedir. Bugün Türkiye'de, benzer müdahaleler yeni yapılaşmaya izin verilen 3. derece arkeolojik sit alanlarında da görülmektedir.

Bu nedenle bu çalışmanın amacı, arkeolojik kalıntıları yerinde koruyan yeni müdahaleler için tasarım aşamalarını yönlendirmek üzere süreci, tasarım kriterlerini ve yöntemleri tanımlamaktır. Bu çalışma literatür ve arşiv araştırmalarına, çalışma alanı üzerindeki araştırmalara ve Türkiye'deki yasal çerçeveye dayanmaktadır. Önerilen yöntemden faydalanarak, çalışma alanı için öneriler ve Türkiye'deki yasal

çerçeveye katkı sağlanması hedeflenmiştir. Bu çalışmada, kentsel ve arkeolojik yerleşimlerin birlikte bulunduğu Bergama çalışma alanı olarak seçilmiştir.

Bu amaca odaklanarak çalışma iki ana bölümden oluşmaktadır. İlk bölüm kentsel arkeolojik bağlamda yeni müdahaleler üzerine odaklanır ve bu bölümde arkeolojik kalıntıları yerinde koruyan yeni müdahaleler için bir yöntem önerilmiştir. İkinci bölüm Bergama'daki 3. derece arkeolojik alana odaklanır. Bu bölümde önerilen yöntem Bergama'ya uygulanır. Sonuç olarak, Bergama'daki arkeolojik kalıntıları yerinde koruyan yeni müdahaleler için süreç, tasarım kriterleri ve yöntemler detaylandırılmıştır. Ayrıca, bütün bu süreç göz önünde bulundurularak, konuyla ilgili mevcut yasal dokümanlara katkılar sunulmuştur.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Kentsel arkeolojik alanlar, arkeolojik bağlamda yeni müdahale, arkeolojik buluntuları yerinde koruyan yeni müdahale, Bergama

To all who always with me and believed in me,

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Firstly, I would like to thank my supervisor Assist. Prof. Dr. Güliz Bilgin Altınöz for her endless support and guidance in any time with the help of her inspiring ideas during my thesis research. I also thank to my examining committee, Inst. Dr. Fuat Gökçe, Prof. Dr. Neriman Şahin Güçhan, Assoc. Prof. Dr. Berin Gür and Pınar Aykaç for their constructive criticism and suggestions.

I should also express my appreciations to all people who support me technically or by providing documentary for the study. Especially, I thank to Nilgün Ustura and ex-museum director Adnan Sarioğlu in Bergama Museum, Pınar Altan and Fatih Kurunaz who are members of Municipality of Bergama, Seçil Tezer and Martin Bachman who are members of the German Archaeological Institute, members of İzmir District Number 2 Cultural Heritage Conservation Council and members of Municipality of Konak.

Also my parents Nuran and Mihri Sarı deserve the greatest thanks for their infinite support, patience, faith and confident as well as my dearest brother İnanç for his valuable advices and enlivening my life. I would like to express my sincere gratitude to Semih Kaya, for growing with me, giving his energy and endless love.

Finally, I am thankful to my all books to give a soul and all happiness and laughs, challenges and nuisance in my life to help me for drawing my own way.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

ABSTRACT.....	v
ÖZ.....	vii
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.....	x
TABLE OF CONTENTS.....	xi
LIST OF TABLES.....	xiv
LIST OF FIGURES.....	xvi
CHAPTERS	
1. INTRODUCTION.....	1
1.1. STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM.....	2
1.2. AIM AND SCOPE.....	7
1.3. METHODOLOGY OF STUDY.....	8
1.4. STRUCTURE OF THE STUDY.....	11
2. NEW INTERVENTIONS IN URBAN ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXT.....	13
2.1. UNDERSTANDING AND ASSESSING THE CONTEXTS.....	13
2.1.1. Geographical and Natural Context.....	15
2.1.2. Archaeological and Historical Context.....	16
2.1.3. Current Urban Context.....	17
2.2. INTERVENING IN URBAN ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXTS.....	20
2.2.1. Principles, Processes and Impacts of New Interventions in Urban Archaeological Contexts.....	21
2.2.2. Examples of Projects and Implementations of New Interventions in Urban Archaeological Contexts.....	32
2.2.2.1. Projects and Implementations in Town Scale.....	32
2.2.2.2. Projects and Implementations in Building Scale.....	35
2.2.3 Assessment of the Principles, Processes and the Selected Examples.....	48

2.3. NEW INTERVENTIONS IN URBAN ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXTS: THE CASE OF TURKEY.....	51
2.3.1. Legal Framework Concerning the New Interventions in Urban Archaeological Contexts	51
2.3.1.1. Development of the Related Legal Framework	51
2.3.1.2. Current Intervention Criteria and Process in Turkey	54
2.3.2. Examples of Projects and Implementations of New Interventions in Urban Archaeological Contexts	59
2.3.3. Assessment of the Legal Framework and the Selected Examples from Turkey	71
2.4. CONSTRUCTING THE PRESENT OVER THE PAST: A PROPOSAL FOR PROCESS, CRITERIA AND METHOD OF NEW INTERVENTIONS IN URBAN ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXTS	74
3. THE CASE: 3 RD DEGREE ARCHAEOLOGICAL IN BERGAMA SITE.....	91
3.1. THE GENERAL CONTEXT: BERGAMA.....	91
3.1.1. Geographical and Natural Context of Bergama	91
3.1.2. Archaeological and Historical Context of Bergama	93
3.1.3. Conservation and Development Studies in Bergama.....	99
3.1.3.1. Conservation Studies and Site Decisions in Bergama	100
3.1.3.2. Planning Studies in Bergama	102
3.1.4. Current Urban Context of Bergama	112
3.2. THE INTERVENTION CONTEXT: 3 RD DEGREE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE IN BERGAMA	114
3.2.1. Definition of the Study Area	114
3.2.2. Geographical and Natural Context	116
3.2.3. Archaeological and Historical Context	117
3.2.4. Current Urban Context.....	135

3.2.4.1 Physical Context	136
3.2.4.2. Functional Context.....	138
3.2.4.3. Visual Context.....	140
4. CONSTRUCTING THE PRESENT OVER THE PAST: PROPOSALS FOR THE 3 RD DEGREE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE IN BERGAMA AND FOR THE RELATED LEGAL FRAMEWORK IN TURKEY	149
4.1. PROPOSALS FOR THE 3 RD DEGREE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE IN BERGAMA.....	152
4.2. PROPOSAL FOR REVISIONS IN THE RELATED LEGAL FRAMEWORK IN TURKEY	156
5. CONCLUSION.....	163
REFERENCES.....	169
APPENDICES	
A.EXAMPLES RELATED TO NEW BUILDINGS CONSERVING ARCHAEOLOGICAL REMAINS IN SITU.....	179
B.OLD MAPS/ PLANS AND PHOTOS OF BERGAMA.....	183
C.OLD MAPS AND AERIAL PHOTOS OF STUDY AREA.....	193
D.EVALUATION OF NEW BUILDINGS CONSERVING ARCHAEOLOGICAL REMAINS IN SITU.....	199
E. LEGISLATIVE DOCUMENTS.....	217

LIST OF TABLES

TABLES

Table 1: Context and its features	20
Table 2: Criteria for successful projects	30
Table 3: General method and recommendations of York Development & Archaeology Study	34
Table 4: The design criteria	78
Table 5: Evaluation of the design criteria	87
Table 6: Design toolkit 1	88
Table 7: Design Toolkit 2	89
Table 8: Building in 1469 B.Lot, 6 Lot	144
Table 9: Different layer examples from the site	147
Table 10: Evaluating of the design criteria in design	156
Table 11: Building in 27B.Lot, 74 Lot (A refers to the position of the building in the key map.)	200
Table 12: Building in 27 B.Lot, 76 Lot (B refers to the position of the building in the key map.)	201
Table 13: Building in 29 B.Lot, 126 Lot (C refers to the position of the building in the key map.)	202
Table 14: Building in 48 B.Lot, 12 Lot (D refers to the position of the building in the key map.)	203
Table 15: Building in 48 B.Lot, 21 Lot (E refers to the position of the building in the key map.)	204
Table 16: Building in 48 B.Lot, 57 Lot (F refers to the position of the building in the key map.)	205
Table 17: Building in 53 B.Lot, 17 Lot (G refers to the position of the building in the key map.)	206
Table 18: Building in 65 B.Lot, 5 Lot (H refers to the position of the building in the key map.)	207

Table 19: Building in 65 B.Lot, 12 Lot (I refers to the position of the building in the key map.).....	208
Table 20: Building in 65 B.Lot, 18 Lot (J refers to the position of the building in the key map.).....	209
Table 21: Building in 265 B.Lot, 12-13 Lot (K refers to the position of the building in the key map.).....	210
Table 22: Building in 66 B.Lot, 18 Lot (L refers to the position of the building in the key map.).....	211
Table 23: Building in 1194 B.Lot, 4 Lot (M refers to the position of the building in the key map.).....	212
Table 24: Building in 1345 B.Lot, 110 Lot (N refers to the position of the building in the key map.).....	213
Table 25: Building in 1345 B.Lot, 111 Lot (O refers to the position of the building in the key map.).....	214
Table 26: Building in 1459 B.Lot, 5 Lot (P refers to the position of the building in the key map.).....	215

LIST OF FIGURES

FIGURES

Figure 1: The process in urban archaeological areas	1
Figure 2: Current situation in urban archaeological areas.....	4
Figure 3: General diagram showing current construction activities in Turkey.....	6
Figure 4: General diagram showing proposed new buildings conserving archaeological remains.....	8
Figure 5: Methodology of the study.....	10
Figure 6: Contexts of a site	19
Figure 7: Global approach to accessibility, four main intervention types	23
Figure 8: Type of town and accessibility project	24
Figure 9: Urban location and issues concerning enhancement	24
Figure 10: The position of the remains with respect to public spaces	25
Figure 11: Visibility tools of archaeological sites.....	25
Figure 12: Visual analysis showing the impact of proposed development on current city.....	29
Figure 13: (a) the facade view and (b) detailed view of the facade of “Banca Popolare di Verona”, in Verona, Italy, 1973-1981 (The image is taken from Google Earth, last accessed 23.12.2014)	36
Figure 14: The schematic plan of “Banca Popolare di Verona”, in Verona, Italy, 1973-1981.....	37
Figure 15: The indoor space of “Banca Popolare di Verona”, in Verona, Italy, 1973-1981.....	37
Figure 16: The façade of the Derlon Hotel, in Maastricht, Netherlands.....	39
Figure 17: A view from the basement of the Derlon Hotel, in Maastricht, Netherlands	39
Figure 18: A view from the basement of the Derlon Hotel, in Maastricht, Netherlands	40
Figure 19: Plan of Stadium of Domitian, General Site Plan, in Rome, Italy	41

Figure 20: Basement plan of the building, in Rome, Italy	42
Figure 21: Façade of the building, in Rome, Italy	42
Figure 22: (a) and (b) interior views of the building.....	42
Figure 23: (a) and (b) exterior views of views of National Bank of Greece, in Athens, 1999-2002	43
Figure 24: (a) and (b) views from National Bank of Greece, in Athens.....	44
Figure 25: An exterior view from Saint-Antoine parking building, in Geneva, Switzerland, 1993-1995	45
Figure 26: (a), (b) and (c) interior views and presentation of the remains, in Geneva, Switzerland, 1993-1995	46
Figure 27: A view from car park in London showing West Gate remains	48
Figure 28: Brief development in legal framework in Turkey until 1987.....	53
Figure 29: Relation between conservation statues and construction and conservation activities	58
Figure 30: (a) Basement floor plan and (b) ground floor plan.....	60
Figure 31: A section from the building.....	61
Figure 32: Four Seasons Hotel and the archaeological site, Sultanahmet, İstanbul	62
Figure 33: A view showing the remains in outside, Şifa Hospital in Konak, İzmir ..	64
Figure 34: A view showing relationship between the remains and car park buildings, Şifa Hospital in Konak, İzmir	65
Figure 35: (a) a view from sitting area in the cafeteria, (b) and (c) views from cafe, Şifa Hospital in Konak, İzmir (The photo was taken by author in 2012).....	66
Figure 36: (a) and (b) interior views from the shop.....	68
Figure 37: (a) views from basement, (b) interior view from the building	68
Figure 38: Interior views of 1459 b.lot, 6 lot in Bergama	70
Figure 39: (a) and (b) glass floor in 65 b.lot, 12-13 lot in Bergama	70
Figure 40: A view from 1579 b.lot, 61 lot showing relation between remains of city walls and new intervention (The photo is taken from “2 Boyutlu Kent Rehberi” by İzmir Metropolitan Municipality)	71
Figure 41: A view from 1543 b.lot, 23 lot showing relation between remnants of city walls and new intervention (The photo was taken by author in 2012)	71

Figure 42: Proposed intervention type	74
Figure 43: General outline.....	76
Figure 44: Impact assessments of new interventions conserving archaeological remains in situ on the setting.....	81
Figure 45: Mainstream of construction process in archaeological context.....	84
Figure 46: Satellite view of current Bergama and its immediate vicinity.....	91
Figure 47: Topographical Condition of Bergama	92
Figure 48: Satellite view showing the present development of Bergama	96
Figure 49: General layout of the historical development of Bergama	97
Figure 50: Map showing current conservation sites.....	99
Figure 51: Chronological list showing conservation and planning studies.....	110
Figure 52: Chronological list showing conservation and plan decisions	111
Figure 53: Current urban context of Bergama	112
Figure 54: Land use in Bergama	113
Figure 55: Conservation sites in Bergama and the study area	114
Figure 56: A view of the study area from Acropolis Hill	114
Figure 57: Location of the study area in Bergama	115
Figure 58: Topographical condition of study area and its surrounding	116
Figure 59: The model showing “Layer 1: Archaeological Remains”	117
Figure 60: The model showing “Layer 2: Traditional Buildings”	119
Figure 61: The model showing “Layer 3: 1960s buildings which have traditional character”	120
Figure 62: The model showing “Layer 4: Modern buildings until 1980”.....	120
Figure 63: Relation between historical development of Bergama and the study area	121
Figure 64: Periods of Archaeological Remains.....	123
Figure 65: Periods of Archaeological Remains.....	124
Figure 66: Hypothetical roman grid and its traces on the 1904 plan by O. Berlet...	127
Figure 67: 1904 Settlement	128
Figure 68: 1943 Settlement	129
Figure 69: 1957 Settlement	130

Figure 70: 1970 Settlement	131
Figure 71: 1976 Settlement	132
Figure 72: 1995 Settlement	133
Figure 73: Comparison of 1957-70-76, 95 aerial photos and existing map of the study area	134
Figure 74: The model showing “Layer 5: New Buildings, Type1: New buildings”	135
Figure 75: The model showing “Layer 5: New Buildings, Type2: New buildings conserving archaeological remains in situ” (The cyan color is used for type 2 new buildings), (The image is prepared by the author)	135
Figure 76: Open and built-up areas	136
Figure 77: Current situation in study area.....	137
Figure 78: The study area in functional context	139
Figure 79: A view from Cumhuriyet Street to north.....	140
Figure 80: A view from Hal Street.....	141
Figure 81: (a) and (b) views from İnönü Street showing the impacts of new high-rise buildings on views	141
Figure 82: A view from Harman Yeri Street showing the impacts of new buildings conserving archaeological remains in situ (The photo was taken by the author in 2013)	142
Figure 83: A view from Narlı Street showing the impacts of infrastructure works which are above ground	142
Figure 84: The study area in visual context	143
Figure 85: The impacts of the current new building interventions in Bergama	146
Figure 86: Current situation in study area.....	148
Figure 87: Relation of the study area with its surroundings	149
Figure 88: Schematic diagram showing settlement and its traces depends on periods	150
Figure 89: A view from parking building in Madrid, Spain (APPEAR).....	179
Figure 90: A view from parking building in Cologne, German, 1955 (APPEAR)..	179
Figure 91: A view from a school in Osijek, Croatia, 2001 (APPEAR).....	180

Figure 92: (a) façade views of a bank building (OTP) ; (b), (c) and (d) interior views of the bank building, in Szombathely, Hungary, in 1999 (The figures are taken from an article of APPEAR and http://appearfr.english-heritage.org.uk/site/?68 a, last accessed 24.12.2014).....	180
Figure 93: A view from a hotel in Bruges, Belgium, 1992 (APPEAR).....	181
Figure 94: A view from a metro station in Greece, 2003.....	181
Figure 95: (a) and (b) interior views of Arena di Serdica Hotel in Sofia, Bulgaria.	181
Figure 96: 1809 Plan by M.G. Choiseul-Gouffier (Rheidt, 1991)	183
Figure 97: 1883(?) plan (Thiersch, 1883)	184
Figure 98: 1871 plan by C. Humann (Wilberg & Frisch, 1880)	185
Figure 99: 1899(?) plan (Führer durch die Ruinen von Pergamon, 1899).....	186
Figure 100: 1904 plan, scale of 1:25000 by O. Berlet (Conze, 1913)	187
Figure 101: 1904 plan, scale of 1:5000 by O. Berlet (Conze, 1913)	188
Figure 102: 1908/1913 plan by P. Schazmann, (Conze, 1912).....	189
Figure 103: 1943 Plan (Bergama Şehri İmar Planı Raporu, 1943)	190
Figure 104: Acropolis Hill and city (?), original gravure from“Voyage pittoresque de la Grèce by J. B. Hilair and J. A. Pierron (Atilla & Öztüre, 2005).	191
Figure 105: Entrance to city from south (?) from Sébah & Joaillie’s achieve, 1890 (Başgelen, 2011).....	191
Figure 106: A view of Bergama from south, probably around 1985 by L. Rohrer (Wulf, 2004).	192
Figure 107: The study area and combing plans of scale of 1:25000 and 1:5000 by O. Berlet (Conze, 1913)	193
Figure 108: The study area in 1943 Plan (Bergama Şehri İmar Planı Raporu, 1943)	194
Figure 109: 1957 Aerial Photo	195
Figure 110: 1970 Aerial Photo	196
Figure 111: 1976 Aerial Photo	197
Figure 112: 1995 Aerial Photo	198
Figure 113: Key map for following tables	199

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

In order to prosper in the future, towns must continue to change and develop, as they have always done in the past. This means that a balance must be struck between the desire to conserve the past and the need to renew for the future (Council of Europe, 2000a).

Towns, in most of the cases, are the outcome of continuous inhabitation. They carry the material traces of continuous inhabitation over and underground. Hence, the contemporary urban form of the such towns are the result of continuities, changes, new formations and transformations in time. In this process, various factors and stakeholders are effective, such as the natural and man-made physical aspects of the place, the cultural and socio-economic aspects of the society, the legal and administrative framework, as well as the expectations, approaches, decisions and interventions of various stakeholders personally.

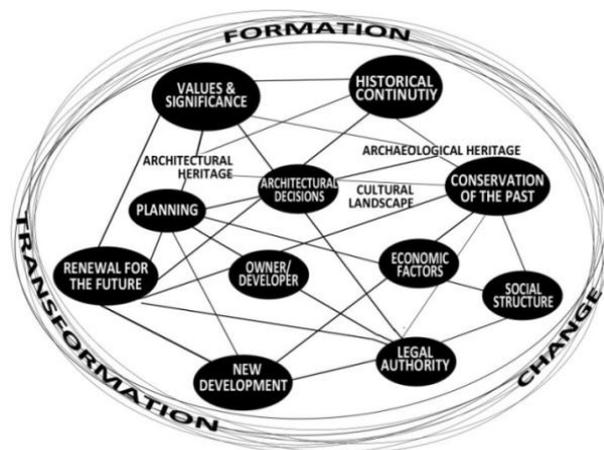


Figure 1: The process in urban archaeological areas
(The image is prepared by the author)

In this process, change is a central issue. Changes occurring time, can cause some positive contributions as well as negative effects. As stated in the Valletta Principles, the change should be managed in order to be an opportunity to improve the quality of historic towns and urban areas in terms of their historical characteristics (ICOMOS, 2011a). New interventions can be considered as a part of the changes. New interventions have the potential to create a new valuable layer added to previous ones; while they also have the possibility of erasing the traces of the past and break the historical continuity of the place. Consequently, new interventions in urban archaeological areas should be managed and controlled. Various factors should be considered so that they can contribute to the historic urban landscapes by creating new values while conserving and sustaining the existing ones.

New intervention in historic settings is a subject which has been discussed with its different aspects in different platforms. While some discussions have been focusing mainly on the aesthetic and visual relations of the new interventions with the setting, in some others, their functional and social relation with the existing context are discussed. There are also contributions to the constructional and technical aspects of the interventions and their impacts on the existing archaeological remains.

All in all, new interventions in historic urban landscapes are correlated with different contexts. Thereupon, natural and geographical; archaeological and historical; current; legislative and administrative; social and economic contexts should be considered while defining the new interventions in different scales.

1.1. STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

In urban archaeological areas, conservation of the past and renewal for the future sometimes seems to be opposing. Moreover, they can sometimes even cause a dilemma and conflict. This tension is indicated by Ricoeur (cited in Frampton, 1983, p.16) as “there is the paradox: how to become modern and to return to sources; how to revive an old, dormant civilization and take part in universal civilization.” For this

opposition, some recommendations have been made. To illustrate, Council of Europe (2000a) recommends that “preservation and creation should not be regarded as intrinsically irreconcilable”. Burra Charter (ICOMOS, 2013) also advocates that “co-existence of cultural values should always be recognized, respected and encouraged. This is especially important in cases where they conflict”. By encouraging conflicted, opposing situations and cultural values, some points should be re-considered. Lynch mentions pairs of unlike elements and their interrelation. According to Lynch (1960, p. 83), “such pairs may reinforce one another, resonate so that they enhance each other's power; or they may conflict and destroy themselves”. Consequently, conservation of the past and renewal for the future; and co-existence of different cultural values can be pairs of unlike elements. Although there is a tension between them, this situation can be managed in a positive way.

New interventions in archaeological context including conservation of archaeological remains in situ can also be examples for pairs of unlike elements. In order to enhance power of archaeological context together with the new intervention, this issue should be evaluated extensively. Additionally, it should not be forgotten that new interventions is a design problem in itself. Therefore, by taking design problems into account, understanding the setting, defining today's necessities, describing threats and opportunities help to keep a balance in order not to harm the archaeological context while enriching the contemporary urban context. Thereupon, new interventions to archaeological contexts in urban landscapes become an important issue.

Today, in the urban archaeological areas, various differentiations and togetherness, which can be considered as a part of their multi-layered character, are seen as a result of formation, change and transformation of the site. Although some layers today seem to have no relation with the surrounding due to losses in time, at a certain time, they were integral components of city structure and made contributions to the assembly of unity. However, the unity and continuation have been interrupted by the following layers. Consequently, in the contemporary built-up environment, the past

and present cannot co-exist with integrity. As Boyer (1994, p. 19) mentions, “different layers of historical time superimposed on each other or different architectural strata no longer generate a structural form to city but merely culminate in an experience of diversity”.

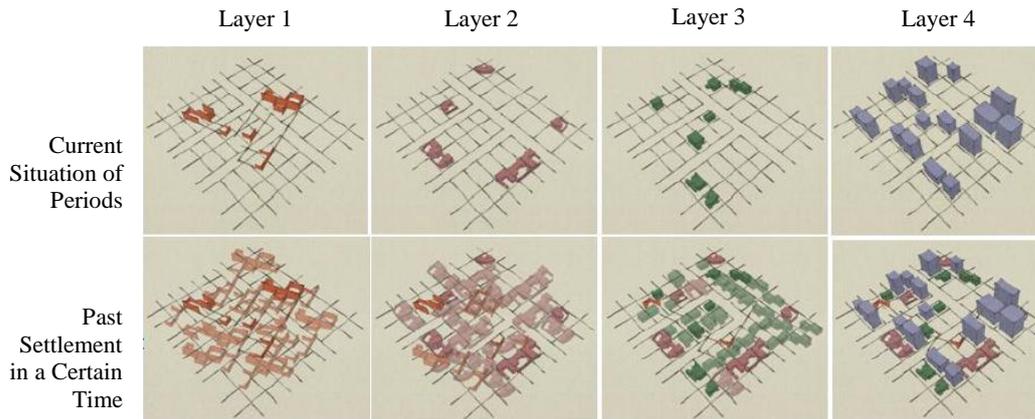


Figure 2: Current situation in urban archaeological areas
(The image is prepared by the author)

Concerning new interventions in urban archaeological context, there are various theoretical studies on the issue, besides the implemented examples in different scales, ranging from town scale to building scale. APPEAR (Accessibility Projects. Sustainable Preservation and Enhancement of Urban Subsoil Archaeological Remains) 2003-2005, RuFUS (The Re-use of Foundations for Urban Sites) 2003-2006 are the projects for defining generic international criteria for interventions in archaeological contexts. The Future of London’s Past (1973) for London, “Storia e Architettura Della Città” (1985) for Torino, York Development & Archaeological Study (1991) for York are related projects in town scale from different countries. However, in Turkey, it is not observed any town scale projects discussing archaeological context apart from studies conducted by TUBA¹ (Turkish Academy

¹ Although there are some inventory studies conducted by TUBA, these studies have been focused only on architectural heritage of the site by overlooking natural, historical and archaeological contexts. These studies have been prepared for Edremit/ Balıkesir, Bergama, Kemeraltı/ İzmir, Buldan/ Denizli, Birecik-Suruç/ Şanlıurfa, Boyabat/ Sinop, Eskigediz/ Kütahya, Elmalı/ Antalya, and Mut/ Mersin.

of Science) and master and Ph.D. theses². Besides, there are many projects and implementations in building scale both from Turkey and from abroad. All these projects deal with different aspects of the issue, such as the effect of development on archaeological remains, integration of archaeological remains to the city or the re-use of the archaeological remains.

As pointed out by the Council of Europe, “the conservation and presentation of archaeological remains is also part of the approach to urban organization: through innovative planning and architectural solutions...” (Council of Europe, 2000a). However, in some cases, new intervention, which is not considered as part of planning and architectural design, is not in harmony with the past and present. New interventions appear in different ways, such as buildings preserving only the past or present, or buildings which are or not related to both. These interventions, which do not consider the vertical and horizontal relations with the existing context, harm the identity of the site and causes negative impacts. These kinds of approaches can be observed through various examples in different countries as well as in Turkey.

² However, these studies are not sufficient to understand the site with its all contexts because these studies are prepared for another aims. Some example for İzmir: Çırak Altınörs, Ayşegül (2010), *Bir Planlama Stratejisi Olarak Arkeolojik Envanterleme ve Kentsel Arkeolojik Değer Yönetimi: İzmir Tarihi Kent Merkezi*; Karabağ, Nağme Ebru (2008), *Kent Arkeolojisi Metoduyla Çok Katmanlı Kentlerdeki Tarihsel Sürekliliğin Çözümüne Korunması (İzmir Örneği)*; Belge, Burak (2005), *Urban Archaeological Issues And Resources In İzmir Historic City Centre: An Exploratory Case Study*; for Bergama: Bilgin, Güliz (1996), *Urban Archaeology: As The Bases for the Studies on the Future of the Town Case Study: Bergama*; Bilgin Altınöz, Güliz (2002), *Assessment of Historical Stratification in Multi-Layered Towns as a Support for Conservation Decision-Making Process; a Geographic Information Systems (GIS) Based Approach Case Study: Bergama*; for Mersin: Aykaç, Pınar (2008), *Determination of Presentation Principles for Multi-Layered Historical Towns Based on Cultural Significance Case Study: Tarsus*; Sankaya Levent, Yasemin (2008), *Conservation of Archaeological Sites in Urban Areas in Turkey: Soli-Pompeiiopolis As a Case Study*; for Amasya: Etyemez, Leyla (2011), *Assessing the Integration of Historical Stratification with the Current Context in Multi-Layered Towns. Case Study: Amasya*; Karakul, Özlem (2002), *New Buildings in Old Settings: Riverfront Buildings in Amasya*.

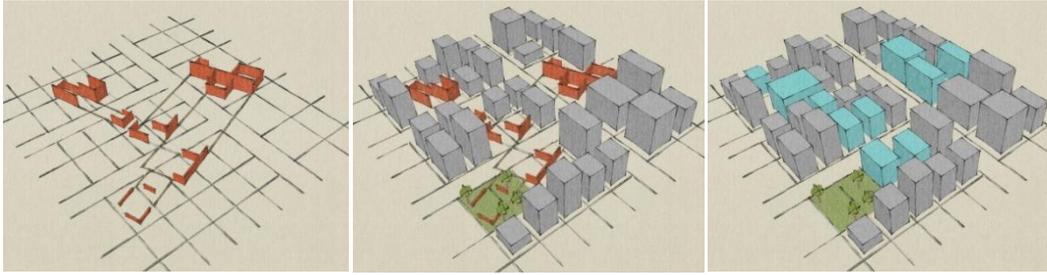


Figure 3: General diagram showing current construction activities in Turkey
(The images are prepared by the author)

In Turkey, archaeology is an integral part of most of the towns. According to Principle Decision no. 658, archaeological sites are classified as 1st, 2nd, 3rd degree and urban archaeological site. Only in 3rd degree archaeological sites, new constructions are allowed.

According to Principle Decision no. 658, the new intervention process is defined in three main stages: Initially, drillings in building lot must be carried out under the control of the relevant museum directorate. Then, conservation council evaluates the results of drillings and the decisions of museum. Lastly, according to decision of conservation council, the intervention can take place. Up to recently; the interventions were generally seen in three ways. Firstly, if there are no remains in the building lot, new constructions are allowed. Secondly, if there are some remains in the building lot, construction activities are prevented by registering the site as 1st or 2nd degree archaeological site. Lastly, new intervention is allowed after archaeological remains are documented and removed from their original places. Besides these interventions, new developments while conserving archaeological remains are seen rarely depending on decision of conservation councils. Today, this type of intervening approach is supported with new amendments in the legal framework. According to the new regulation, Principle Decision no. 37, 10/4/2012, new intervention while conserving archaeological remains in situ is allowed. Besides, enhancement of archaeological remains including presentation aspects is also supported with this new decision. However, the results of the interventions

include a high variety of problems. Consequently, these approaches harm urban archaeological areas. Therefore, this situation makes the issue essential to reconsider.

1.2. AIM AND SCOPE

There are various problems caused by new interventions in archaeological contexts. In order to propose a proper method, the issue should be understood and evaluated extensively. The study mainly concentrates on intervening in urban archaeological contexts by conserving archaeological heritage in situ. Therefore, initially, the sites where archaeological and current urban settlement co-exist and the sites where new development is certainly allowed are evaluated in the scope of the study. Discussed examples have been selected in terms of intervention type, function of the new intervention and status of ownership. The buildings which have been under private ownership and public or private functions have been given as examples. In addition, use of the site as an outdoor space without any new building intervention and museum function are not included. As the case study, Bergama has been selected as a representative work of towns where the archaeological and urban settlement co-exists.

The aim of the study is to define the process, criteria and methods for new interventions while conserving archaeological remains in situ in order to guide the design stages in such contexts, proposed by the author based on an extensive research on the existing literature as well as the critical evaluation of the examples of projects and implementations in different scales. By using proposed methodology, this study aims at understanding, assessing and defining criteria for new interventions while conserving archaeological remains in situ in Bergama. Departing from all these, this study also aims at discussing the current legal framework concerning the intervention in 3rd degree archaeological sites in Turkey and contributing the existing legal documents related with this subject.

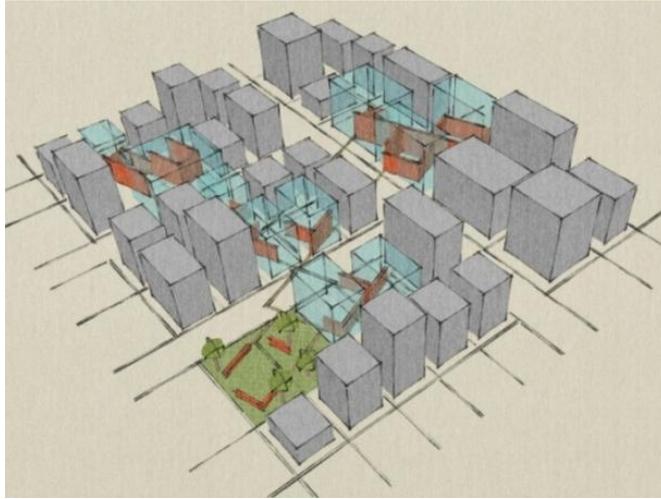


Figure 4: General diagram showing proposed new buildings conserving archaeological remains
(The image is prepared by the author)

Although the issue involves so many different disciplines, some restrictions are also put in the scope of the study. It is seen that the sites with archaeological potential also have other values over ground. Values of the over ground are a secondary problematic subject in this study and the mainly focused subject is archaeological context of the site. Additionally, new interventions in archaeological context are related to decisions ranging from town scale to remain scale. In the scope of the study, interventions in building scale are evaluated as mainly focused subject, while town and remain scale interventions are regarded as a secondary one. Lastly, the social and economic contexts, and technical side of new interventions are not within the scope of this study.

1.3. METHODOLOGY OF STUDY

The study begins with literature survey on theoretical aspects and implementations concerning new interventions in archaeological context. In addition, legal framework in Turkey concerning the intervention in 3rd degree archaeological context, literature and archival survey on current context of Bergama as well as the archaeological remains on the selected site, site surveys, and decisions of relevant public authorities

are included in this part. According to these surveys, a methodology for new intervention in archaeological context which consists of defining the process, criteria and auxiliary methods is presented in the end of the second chapter.

For this part, different sources have been utilized. APPEAR (2003-2005) and RuFUS (2003-2006) projects are base sources for new interventions in urban archaeological contexts. Besides, projects and implementations in town scale, which are *The Future of London's Past* (1973), *"Storia e Architettura Della Città"* (1985), *York Development & Archaeological Study* (1991), and projects and implementations in building scale have been utilized. Meanwhile, declarations and recommendations of UNESCO, ICOMOS, Council of Europe have been taken into account in this part.

By utilizing this proposed methodology, the following chapter begins with literature and archival survey on history and current context of Bergama concerning the archaeological remains on the study area. In this part, the surveys have been done mainly in two scales; in the town scale including Bergama and in the study area scale including only 3rd degree archaeological site, which is the study area. This part ends with proposals for Bergama and recommendations for existing legal documents.

The archeological data related to Bergama was obtained directly from the publication and maps prepared by the German Archeological Institute. Moreover, more detailed data was obtained from directorate of museum and two data sets were banded together by the author. The historical stratification of Bergama as a multi-layer town and the related stratified-graphic analyses and evaluations are based on Bilgin Altınöz (2002) and the author revised these studies by including contemporary data. Besides, the studio study related to topic of METU (2009) was benefited directly especially in the subjects such as urban usage of the area, transportation network and etc. In addition to those, for Ottoman and Republican period architecture, the main resource was the project in the scope of TÜBA-TÜKSEK and the publications by "Binan, Kaptı, Kıraç, Arıoğlu (2004)", "Binan, Kaptı, Kıraç, Töre (2005)", "Binan,

Kaptı, Kırac, Töre (2006)” were benefited related to this project. Lastly, the booklet, which was prepared by the mentioned authors during the process of Bergama into the World Heritage List covering all mentioned studies briefly (Pergamon and its Multi-layered Cultural Landscape, Booklet printed in limited number for the 38th UNESCO World Heritage Committee Meeting in Doha, Qatar. Contributors: A. G. Bilgin Altınöz, F. Pirson, M. Bachmann, D. Binan, M. Kaptı and Bergama Municipality), was benefited.

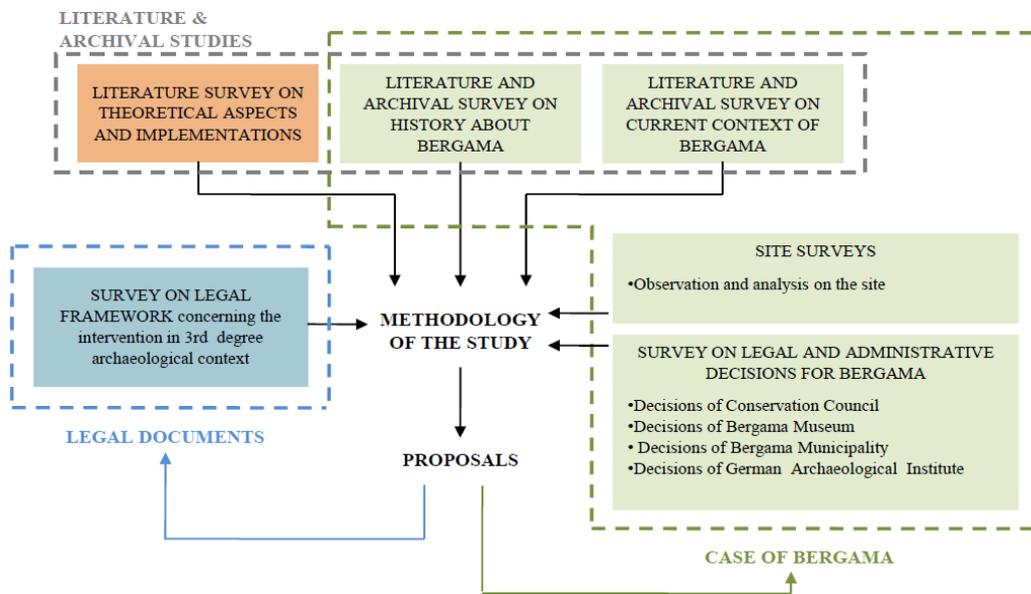


Figure 5: Methodology of the study
(The image is prepared by the author)

In order to collect data about the study area and make analysis, site surveys were carried out twice in 2012 and 2013. In these surveys, gathering information about conservation and development decisions from relevant institutes was aimed. Conservation and development decisions from İzmir District Number 2 Cultural Heritage Conservation Council, information about excavations and decisions from Bergama Museum, and information of current situation of the city from Bergama Municipality have been gathered. In addition, the German Archaeological Institute in İstanbul was visited in 2014 in order to collect information about historical development of Bergama. Then, in order to gather information about current

conservation and development plan, private company - Ege Planlama which prepared the latest conservation and development plan of Bergama was visited in 2013. Finally, İzmir Konak Municipality was visited in 2013 in order to collect data related to examples in Konak, İzmir.

In order to present necessary information via digital media, AutoCAD, Adobe Photoshop, Adobe InDesign and SketchUp programs have been utilized for visual documents in the study.

1.4. STRUCTURE OF THE STUDY

According to the mentioned aims, the study is composed of three main sections apart from the introduction and conclusion parts. Briefly, in the first part, new interventions in urban archaeological context are discussed in a theoretical way. In the second part, the case study is analyzed by utilizing the proposed method defined in the first part. Lastly, in the third part, the assessment and proposals sections for new interventions while conserving archaeological remains in situ are made.

Bergama has been chosen as a case study because it is a town that has been continuously inhabited beginning from the very early ages onwards. Besides, the traces of this continuous habitation have given a multi-layered character to the town which is one of the important values of Bergama. Moreover, different subjects like the archaeology of the town and urbanization process has been studied before. These previous studies on Bergama can contribute as the background of this study and can also facilitate to focus on the main aim. In the study, as it mentioned before, Bergama has been analyzed in two different scales which are in city scale and study area scale. 3rd degree archaeological site in south part has been chosen for study area.

The first part focuses on new intervention in terms of understanding, assessing and deciding new intervention in urban archaeological context. In this scope, in order to understand and evaluate the site, contexts of the site and different scale interventions

and projects in archaeological context have been analyzed and evaluated. Then, the legal framework in Turkey concerning 3rd degree archaeological site and intervention examples have been discussed. Subsequently, proposals for the new intervention principles guiding the design stages are presented. The proposals include a general outline of the process, fundamental design criteria, a method for assessment of the impacts of new interventions, the process, and a design toolkit.

The second part focuses on Bergama and 3rd degree archaeological site which is the study area by utilizing the defined method. This part presents the analyses on Bergama and on 3rd degree archaeological site in terms of natural and geographical; archaeological and historical and current urban contexts including physical, functional and visual contexts. Additionally, conservation and development studies in Bergama have been presented in this part. Lastly, the interventions in Bergama with archaeological remains are analyzed in terms of defined design criteria. With regard to defined method in second part, the impacts of interventions are researched in terms of impacts on values, archaeology, architecture and urban environment.

The last part consists of the assessment and proposal sections. Firstly, the study area is assessed in terms of its contexts, values and significance. Additionally, the impacts of the interventions with archaeological remains are evaluated in terms of appropriateness to design criteria and values, physical, perceptibility, visual, architectural & functional and urban impacts. Lastly, according to all studies, proposals for Bergama are presented by utilizing the proposals in the second part. Besides, additional contributions to legal documents are recommended along with these proposals.

CHAPTER 2

NEW INTERVENTIONS IN URBAN ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXT

New interventions can be seen in urban archaeological areas where archaeological and current urban settlements co-exist. Conserving traces of the past including archaeological remains and sustaining present values of the settlement are essential points should be considered for this kind of sites. In this part, the new interventions in archaeological context have been understood, to be assessed, and to be decided. Initially, the concept of the context is required to be understood and assessed in order to understand the aspects of the settlement.

2.1. UNDERSTANDING AND ASSESSING THE CONTEXTS

Cities are long-lived artifacts tending to continue and resist efforts to make neat sense of them. Their rhythms and the life of city form should be respected and recognized in all actions (Kostof, 1992, pp. 250, 305). Therefore, in order to explore the rhythms and the life, firstly, the setting, the context and their components needs to be understood. At this point, the concepts of the setting and context are utilized in order to provide a background to the study.

The setting is defined as “the immediate and extended environment that is part of, or contributes to, its significance and distinctive character” (ICOMOS, 2005). At this point, contributions, significance and character of the setting should be understood. In Xi'an Declaration, the relationship between settings and values is defined as:

Heritage structures, sites or areas of various scales, including individual buildings or designed spaces, historic cities or urban landscapes, landscapes, seascapes, cultural routes and archaeological sites, derive their significance

and distinctive character from their perceived social and spiritual, historic, artistic, aesthetic, natural, scientific, or other cultural values. They also derive their significance and distinctive character from their meaningful relationships with their physical, visual, spiritual and other cultural context and settings (ICOMOS, 2005).

According to this definition, a site has many relations with different settings and contexts. In order to understand and to assess the site, context must be thoroughly studied. Due to its importance, the concept of “context” has taken part in broader discussion platforms³ by different theorists.

The context is defined by Rossi (1982, pp. 123, 127) in two ways. Firstly, it is defined as a scene having no relation with architecture of city in terms of illusion feature. Also due to constructing through architecture, the context is defined as precisely specific term consisting of the relations of a building with its surroundings. According to Rapoport (1982, p. 69), the context is based on the meaning. Additionally, physical and social contexts of a place are emphasized (Rapoport, 1977). To evaluate a site in terms of its contexts is not a specific guide. To illustrate, Frampton (1983, pp. 26-29) evaluated a site based on natural, cultural, historical, visual and tactile contexts. Additionally, Schulz (1980) evaluated a site in terms of natural, man-made and today’s contexts.

Considering these discussions, the context is a relation of the site with its surroundings. In this relation, like natural, historical, physical, visual, cultural, social contexts can be evaluated.

³ The concept of the context, which is evaluated with different aspects in various studies, is so wide-ranging as cannot take part in the thesis. For further information, the concepts which are under this title such as regionalism, contextualism, critical regionalism can be utilized. Some publications discussed the subject: Tzonis & Lefaivre (2003), *Critical Regionalism: Architecture and Identity in a Globalized World*; Rowe & Koetter (1978), *Collage City*; Leatherbarrow (1993), *The Roots of Architectural Invention*; Schulz (1971), *Existence, Space & Architecture*; Heidegger (1971), *Building Dwelling Thinking*. Some of master and doctoral thesis: Altay, Yunus Alper (2000), *Critical dialogue as an Approach to Evaluation and Design of New Buildings in Historic Environment*, Master Thesis, METU, Ankara; Ökten, Deniz (2007), *Re-Problematizing the Contextualism-Autonomy Debate in Architecture within the Formal Logic of Computational Operations*, Master Thesis, METU, Ankara; Çizgen, Gültekin (2012), *Rethinking The Role of Context and Contextualism in Architecture and Design*, Master Thesis, Eastern Mediterranean University, Gazimağusa.

Besides the discussion on the setting and contexts, some architectural concepts and movements support efforts to understand the site and proposed new interventions aiming at harmonious architecture with the old.

First concept is the “genius loci”. According to Schulz (1980, p. 5), the “genius loci” or “spirit of place” is considered as a fact of the life and is needed to be dealt with. Additionally, architectural means of genius loci is to create meaningful places. Schulz (2001, p. 43) defines genius loci as a concept which cannot be frozen and which should be comprehended with today’s necessities in order to sustain the asset.

Another important movement is contextualism. In 1970’s, contextualism term or movement came up as a respond to development of the twentieth-century. Schumacher defines contextuaslim as an attempt to resolve the dilemma of development and made a viable form of the city in future respecting the character of the traditional city (Schumacher, 1996, p. 296).

Finally, the site can be evaluated in terms of different contexts. In this scope, geographical and natural, archaeological and historical and current urban contexts are defined to understand an urban archaeological area (figure 6).

2.1.1. Geographical and Natural Context

To begin with, a settlement is formed depending on geographical and natural features of the place. In order to understand an urban archaeological area, as a first step, geographical and natural context needs to be understood.

Landscape, which is part of geographical and natural context, is defined as “an area, as perceived by people, whose character is the result of the action and interaction of natural and/or human factors.” (Council of Europe, 2000b).

The landscape has a wide range of elements: topographical features and land forms, such as plains, ridges, valleys, water bodies; climatic characteristics; living elements, such as vegetation, biodiversity; soil quality and geological formation. These elements do not only compose natural environment but also contribute to the significance of the setting. To illustrate, in Québec Declaration, natural landscape is defined as cultural heritage site, and the landscape, natural environment and geographical settings are identified as essential parts of a setting's historical and cultural significance (ICOMOS, 2008).

Besides contributions on the significance of a site, geographical and natural features of the setting directly affect the manner of the built-up environment. Such features as climatic characteristics, the direction of the wind and slope of a site and the quality of the soil have effects not only on the form of old settlement but also on the new interventions. These features take part in design process as natural inputs. Therefore, as the first step, the components of geographical and natural contexts like topographical features and land forms, climatic characteristics, living elements, soil quality and geological formation should be regarded and not be passed over in the design process.

2.1.2. Archaeological and Historical Context

Considering city as a material artifact constructed by man, archaeological and historical researches on the city provide vital information (Rossi, 1982, p. 128).

Evaluating the site for new development regarding the archaeological remains, which are sometimes visible, sometimes unearthed and hidden beneath, provides harmonious new built-up environment by involving archaeological remains in conservation and development process.

Therefore, as a second step, archaeological context needs to be understood for better understanding of the site. Up to now, archaeology as part of the landscape,

importance of archaeological heritage, changing approaches for archaeological heritage have been discussed in literature.

“Archaeological heritage comprises all vestiges of human existence, places relating to all manifestations of human activity, abandoned structures, and remains of all kinds, together with all the portable cultural material associated with them”, according to definition of ICAHM (ICOMOS, 1990).

The discussions about archaeology until today start from individual interventions to holistic approach including experts in different fields. As Trotzig mentions (1984, p.3), today, “monuments” cannot be evaluated in a limited sense only. Whole areas, where many elements belonging to different periods, the continuity of human being and its activities can be seen together and observed, have to be dealt with.

The analysis and evaluations in archaeological context provide information about the past and the historical stratification of the site. In addition, the development of the site throughout history and historical continuities and discontinuities can be understood owing to this kind of studies. In addition, it can be considered as one of the values and significances of the setting.

Therefore, in order to understand the archaeological and historical context; historical past of the site and archaeological heritage on top and hidden in ground including all vestiges of human existence, places related to human activity, abandoned structures, remains and movable pieces should be analyzed. The derived information from these studies should be brought into the connection with spatial relationship for each period in the site. Lastly, the relationship between past settlements and current urban context should be examined owing to this kind of analysis.

2.1.3. Current Urban Context

The city is still there where it started a site and its current form is the last phase of changes, although nothing of the beginning may exist today (Kostof, 1992, p. 251).

As the third step, the current urban context needs to be understood. The current urban context includes many different components such as physical, functional, visual, legal and administrative, social, and economic contexts.

Understanding current urban context with all components helps to define values and significances of the site and describe necessities, problems and potentials of the site.

Firstly, physical context should be understood. In this sense, the relationship between the site and surroundings; the relationship between open and built-up areas in the site; the pattern they form; solid-void relations; morphology of the buildings; size and mass of the existing buildings; construction techniques and materials should be analyzed. Additionally, these analyses can be detailed like by adding information about types of open areas, land use, traffic and pedestrian movements. Secondly, functional context should be analyzed in terms of land-use and current and original uses of the buildings. Thirdly, visual context needs to be understood. Views, visibility, landmarks, vista points and silhouette should be examined. Although functional and visual context is separated from physical context, they can be considered as parts of physical context. Then, legal and administrative context should be analyzed in terms of current legal framework including acts, regulations and plan decisions. Lastly, social context including demographic structure and social contributions and economic context including requests for conservation and development activities should be examined (table 1).

Consequently, in order to understand the current urban context, analyses on physical, functional, visual, legal and administrative, social and economic contexts supplies essential information. Additionally, these analyses help to define values and significance of the site. As a result of these analyses, information about physical relations; current use of the site and buildings; visual connections and impacts on

important views; legal and administrative decisions; effects of social structure and economy on conservation and development activities can be obtained. Moreover, by comparing analyses on current urban context with analyses on archaeological and historical context, the historical development through time; the past and present of the site; changes occurring in time can be understood and assessed.

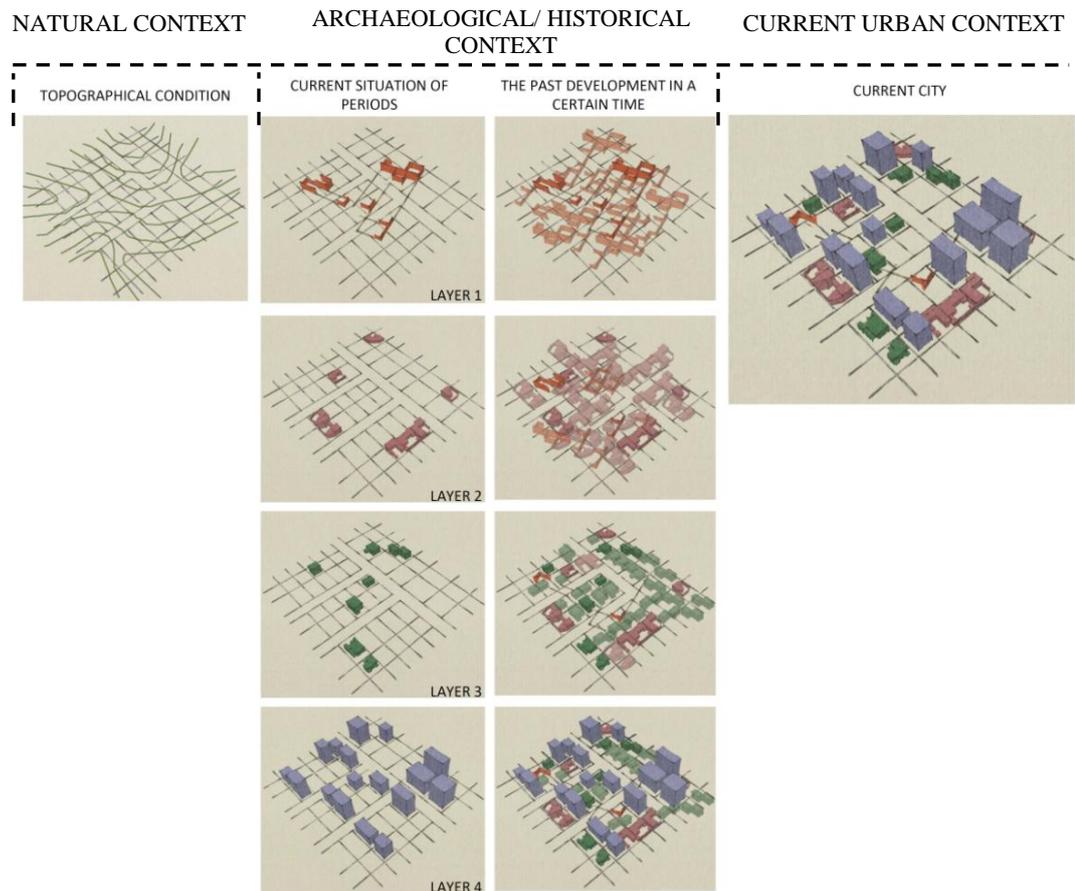


Figure 6: Contexts of a site
(The image is prepared by the author)

Table 1: Context and its features (The information about features of each context which should be analyzed)

CONTEXTS	FEATURES
Natural & Geographical Context	Topographical features and land forms; climatic characteristics; living elements; soil quality and geological formation
Archaeological & Historical Context	Historical past of the setting ; visible or unearthed archaeological heritage
Physical Context	The relationship between the site and surroundings; the relationship between open and built-up areas in the site; the pattern; solid-void relations; morphology of the buildings; size and mass of the existing buildings; construction techniques and materials
Visual Context	Views, visibility, landmarks, vista points, silhouette
Functional Context	Land-use, current and original uses of the buildings
Legal & Administrative Context	Current legal framework: acts, regulations, plan decisions
Social Context	Demographic structure, social contributions
Economic Context	Economic request for conservation and development activities

2.2. INTERVENING IN URBAN ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXTS

The relationship of the new intervention with the history is emphasized by all recommendations, declarations discussing new buildings in historical sites.

All recommendations, declarations discussing this topic indicate that new interventions reflecting their own period's character are supported in order not to misleading history and to remain readable history (Le Corbusier, 1973, pp. 88,89; UNESCO, 2005). Being in harmony with an old setting, not giving damage to the old setting and making contributions to old settlement are highlighted for new interventions. Different aspects of new interventions, such as physical and spatial features of new intervention, impacts of the proposed development, social contributions to the process, legislative regulations and planning decisions are evaluated in these charters and recommendations⁴.

⁴ This comment bases on Charter of Athens (1933), First Conference on the Protection and Revivification of Centres of Historic or Artistic Interest (1967), Resolutions of the Symposium on the Introduction of Contemporary Architecture into Ancient Groups of Buildings (1972), Seminar on the Integration of Modern

Understanding of the urban context in terms of physical character of built-up environment and understanding of values of the setting is required for visual, spatial, functional and intangible aspects of the new interventions (UNESCO, 1976; ICOMOS, 1987, 1972, 2011). Moreover, the relationship between the new interventions in historic settlement and town-planning decisions are highlighted that new interventions are supported for future development in so far as town-planning decisions accept the existing urban context (ICOMOS, 1972).

2.2.1. Principles, Processes and Impacts of New Interventions in Urban Archaeological Contexts

Discussion on new intervention in urban archaeological contexts is another way to be in relation with the history. Until today, the topic of conservation and enhancement of archaeological remains in an urban context has been discussed in different ways and different methods including conservation and development activities have been proposed for urban archaeological areas.

Briefly, the discussion about archaeology and interventions in archaeological context dates back to World War II (Sarfati & Melli, 1999, p. 22). Due to effects of 1970s new developments, archaeology and planning relations come into discussion (Sarfati & Melli, 1999, p. 27). Following this, the discussion about protecting archaeological remains in the context of development operations (Council of Europe, 1989); conservation of the archaeological remains in situ and integration into planning decisions has been pointed out (ICOMOS, 1990; Council of Europe, 1992). Then, conserving and integrating of archaeological remains into the design in terms of planning and architectural projects (Council of Europe, 2000a) have been

Architecture in Old Surroundings (1974), The Resolutions of Bruges: Principles Governing the Rehabilitation of Historic Towns (1975), European Charter of the Architectural Heritage (1975), Recommendation concerning the Safeguarding and Contemporary Role of Historic Areas (1976), Washington Charter (1987), 8th World Conference of Historical Cities Montréal Declaration (2003), Vienna Memorandum (2005), Guidance on Heritage Impact Assessments for Cultural World Heritage Properties (2011), The Paris Declaration (2011), The Valletta Principles for the Safeguarding and Management of Historic Cities, Towns and Urban Areas (2011).

discussed in international platforms. Correspondingly, international projects, articles, guidelines and reports have been prepared in order to keep a balance between conservation and development.

APPEAR⁵ Project (Accessibility Projects for the Sustainable Preservation and Enhancement of Urban Sub-soil Archaeological Remains) is one of the examples of projects defining international criteria. It was organized by the European Commission Directorate Environment Project Implemented under Framework Programme 5 Key Action: “City of Tomorrow and Cultural Heritage in between 2003-2005”. The study focuses on making such sites accessible to the public, offering scientific, pedagogic and aesthetic quality, while ensuring an optimal protection and enhancement level. The project has four aims as: balancing the conservation of the archaeological heritage with the growth of today’s towns; balancing the need to ensure the long-term preservation of the remains with allowing access of visitors; ensuring the site’s harmonious integration within the town and balancing all costs and benefits created by this type of project (APPEAR, 2006).

The APPEAR method does not support a specific method for the archaeological remains. Conversely, alternative methods in many cases can be suggested in terms of urban and economic contexts (Teller et al, 2007).

In the project, a planned sequential is prepared consisting of six phases which are assessment, feasibility studies, definitions of options, project design execution, operation. All these phases also divided into three strategies as planning, action and review parts (Teller et al, 2007). To define this method, different cases⁶ has been analyzed in respect to seven themes. Brief information about these themes and main concerns are given in the following part. However, detailed information about

⁵ APPEAR Project is funded by the European Commission within the framework of the programme: Energy, Environment and Sustainable Development, key action 4: city of tomorrow and cultural heritage, action 4.2.3: foster the integration of cultural heritage in the urban setting. For more information: http://cordis.europa.eu/projects/rcn/67525_en.html and <http://in situ.be/>

⁶ For further information about different cases: <http://appearfr.english-heritage.org.uk/> [Last Accessed on 29.08.2014].

advantages and disadvantages of the situation or features of specific conditions etc.⁷ are not discussed.

First theme is global approach to accessibility. In this scope, the conditions of the sites are evaluated in terms of museum and functions other than museum. In addition, type of the space which is outdoor and indoor is assessed (figure 7).

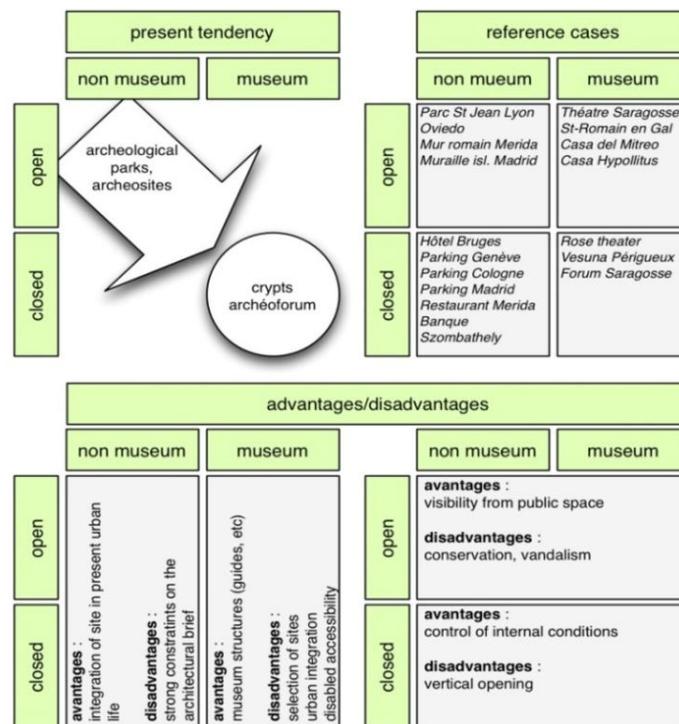


Figure 7: Global approach to accessibility, four main intervention types
(The figure is taken from the presentation of Jacques Teller in 7th European Commission Conference Safeguarded Cultural Heritage. Understanding & Viability for the Enlarged Europe)

The second theme is type of town and accessibility. In this part, the cases are evaluated according to the relation between the size of the towns and their development rate in terms of tourism (figure 8).

⁷ Further information about advantages and disadvantages of the situation or features of specific conditions can be obtained from Mutlu, Özge (2012), *Integration of the Roman Remains in Ulus Ankara within the Current Urban Context*, Master Thesis, METU, Ankara

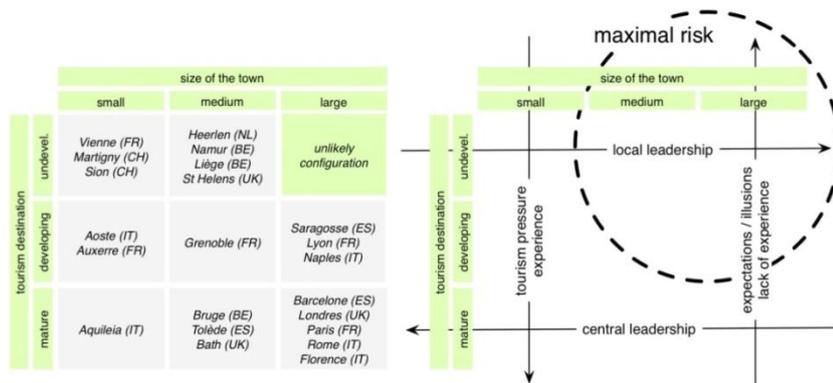


Figure 8: Type of town and accessibility project
 (The figure is taken from the presentation of Jacques Teller in 7th European Commission Conference Safeguarded Cultural Heritage. Understanding & Viability for the Enlarged Europe)

Following theme is the urban location. Advantages and encountered situations according to features of the locations are evaluated (figure 9).

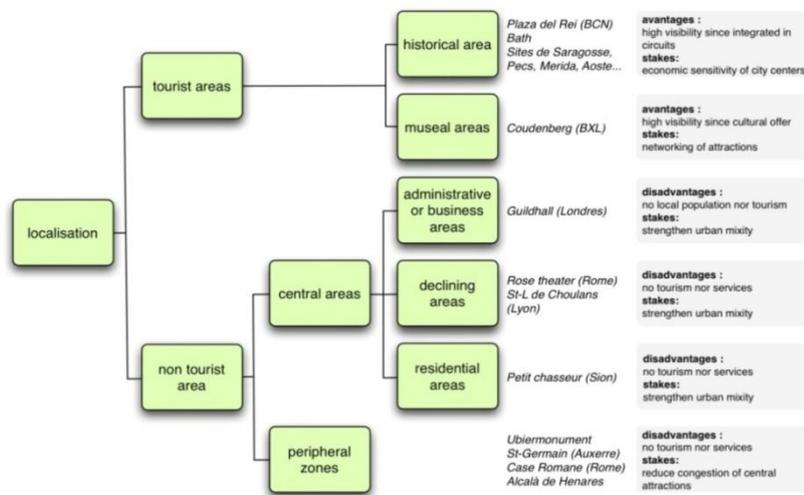


Figure 9: Urban location and issues concerning enhancement
 (The figure is taken from the presentation of Jacques Teller in 7th European Commission Conference Safeguarded Cultural Heritage. Understanding & Viability for the Enlarged Europe)

Fourth theme is the position of the remains with respect to public spaces. The cases are evaluated in terms of the position of the site (in private or public space) and type of exterior membrane which are existed or new one (figure 10).

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 Hypollitus (Alcalá)
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)

Figure 10: The position of the remains with respect to public spaces
(The image is taken from Mutlu (2012))

Fifth theme is visibility tools of archaeological sites. Four visibility tools are defined for assessment in plan and elevation dimensions. The cases are evaluated according to these four tools as symbolic reference, transparency, shared or individual accesses tools (figure 11).

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 Mausolé (Pécs)	Vesunna Mikwe (Cologne)	Coudenberg Guildhall Chapelle (Pécs) Thermes (Tolède) Bains is. (Tolède)	Heerlen Forum (Saragosse)
		Advantages: arouses curiosity Disadvantages: contact perception of the meaning of references	Advantages: direct visual contact with the remains Disadvantages: conservation issues: Compliance with conservation requirements	Advantages: Shared 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

Figure 11: Visibility tools of archaeological sites
(The image is taken from Mutlu (2012))

Following theme is integration in a larger museum complex. In this part, two ways are offered. The first one is considering the museum as a re-contextualization tool for the remains. The second one is the city becoming a museum. Finally, security and

physical access of the archaeological site is discussed in terms of accessibility for the disabled people and fire safety measures (Mutlu, 2012, pp. 27-37).

Consequently, the cases are evaluated depending on the approach to the accessibility, the features of the town and urban location, the visibility tools of archaeological sites, the integration of the archaeological remains and security. It is seen that there are some points and concepts which should be considered in design process. Archaeological sites within new intervention can appear in museum or functions other than museum such as indoor or outdoor spaces. Integration of archaeological sites into the city, position of the archaeological site (in private or public spaces) and visibility of archaeological remains including accessibility (shared or individual), transparency and symbolic references are points which should be considered for new interventions.

Another example for projects defining international method is RuFUS⁸ (The Re-use of Foundations for Urban Sites). It was organized between 2003-2006, by European Commission, DG Research, 5th Framework Programme, Environment and Sustainable Development Key action 4: City of Tomorrow and Cultural Heritage. The study aims to provide ways to overcome the barriers, both technical and non-technical, to the re-use of foundations for sustainable development. The project focuses five technical ways for construction in inner cities. These are:

- measurement and analysis for testing of existing foundations beneath buildings to assess durability, integrity and geometrical shape,
- foundation loading performance of reused foundations,
- “smart” foundations for new foundations
- “as-built” documentation system to future proof new foundations (Butcher et al,2010).

⁸ RuFUS research project was supported by European Commission, DG Research, 5th Framework Programme, Environment and Sustainable Development Key action 4: City of Tomorrow and Cultural Heritage. For more information: http://cordis.europa.eu/projects/rcn/69074_en.html

RuFUS project deals with the approach focusing on technical ways discarding discussion on conservation of the past and enhancing of the present of the site. Besides archaeological remains, reusing of foundations of demolished new buildings is analyzed. Advantages of reusing, technical risks, legal and financial necessities are identified and then decision and design process of reused foundations are explained. This method is also supported for archaeological sites in order to reduce damage risk causing construction of new foundations.

Besides international projects defining criteria and methods, there are some studies about discussing impacts of development activities on archaeological sites. Correspondingly, some reports and guidelines have been published about the issue.

Although new development activities in archaeological sites are supported for well-balanced development, studies show that any construction activity and present construction technique have negative effects on archaeological remains. Today's new development which grows higher and larger; needs deeper diggings and stronger foundations gives a much greater impact on archaeological remains hidden in the ground than previous centuries (Williams & Butcher, 2007, p. 231; Sarfatij & Melli, 1999, p. 25). Past experiences show that new development in archaeological sites which are not aware of heritage at top and bottom give immense destructions to the sites by using destructive construction methods, ignoring natural and environment risks, increasing number of major planning schemes (Trotzig, 1987, p. 6; Council of Europe, 1992; Sarfatij & Melli, 1999, p. 15). For that reason, the assessment of the impacts of proposed development gains importance in terms of effects on archaeology.

With the beginning of construction activities which consist of four stages as pre-construction ground investigations, pre-constructional, constructional and post-constructional and maintenance activities, the effects are seen in different forms. Physical impacts of construction activities cause deterioration problems in the archaeological remains. The impacts cause physical, hydrological, chemical and biological deteriorations problems on the archaeological remains. Fracturing and

cracking, rising damp, corrosion, bio-deterioration problems are some results of these impacts (Nixon, 1998, pp. 40-44; Williams & Corfield, 2003, p. 277; Williams et al, 2007, pp. 8-13; Williams & Butcher, 2007, p. 233; Davies, 2009, pp. 13-24). In order to minimize given physical damage, some reasonable measures need to be defined. For example, the York Development and Archaeology Study define that 5% loss of archaeological evidence is an acceptable norm to allow new construction activities (Ove Arup et al, 1991, p. 6). In order to minimize negative effect on archaeological site, defining mitigation strategies can be reasonable way. Avoidance from critical site, choosing of the least impact options, reusing of archaeological remains to reduce of number of interventions, locating operations on previously disturbed areas, offering flexible systems, monitoring, controlling deterioration factors are methods to mitigate negative impacts (Oxley, 1998, p. 53; Nixon, 1998, pp. 44-46; ICOMOS Irish, 2000, p. 17; Williams & Corfield, 2003, p. 278; Davis et al., 2004, pp. 35-41; Williams et al., 2007, pp. 15-18; Williams & Butcher, 2007, p. 233; Davies, 2009, pp. 60-68). Although the technical side of the issue is important without doubt, this subject is not discussed in scope of the study⁹.

Besides the discussion on the archaeological context, there are some important issues which are not directly related to the archaeological context but should be considered in the process of new interventions. Planning decisions is a part of process of the new intervention. In planning process, fundamental principles and assessment of the impacts in different way are defined as part of the new intervention process.

As mentioned in international recommendations, living historic cities require a policy of city planning and management. As mentioned in Vienna Memorandum, in planning process, in order to ensure a well-balanced development and design process, opportunities and risks should be identified. Additionally, a comprehensive

⁹ Further information about technical part: McGill, G. (1995), *Building on the past: A guide to the archaeology and development process*; Davies, G. (2009), *Planning mitigation and archaeological conservation: Resource assessment*, Retrieved August 29, 2014, from http://services.english-heritage.org.uk/ResearchReportsPdfs/065_2009WEB.pdf; Williams, J., Sidell, J., & Panter, I. (2007), *Piling and archaeology: An English Heritage guidance note*, Retrieved August 29, 2014, from <https://www.english-heritage.org.uk/publications/piling-and-archaeology/pilingforwebtagged.pdf>; The Heritage Council & The ICOMOS Irish Committee Consortium (2000), *Archaeology & Development: Guidelines for Good Practice for Developers*.

survey including analysis of the historic urban landscape is an important part of all new interventions while expressing values and significance (UNESCO, 2005).

English Heritage recommends that the conservation and development of the setting should be addressed through criteria-based, site-specific policies and supplementary planning documents by local development plans. Additionally, defining heritage assets, which can include archaeological remains, historic buildings and sites and landscapes, identifying their significance, analyzing visual aspects and providing appropriate design guidance can be necessary for a plan (English Heritage, 2011a). There are some studies about analyzing visual aspects and design guidance. To illustrate, “Seeing the History in the View” is a guidance on assessing heritage significance within views. In this study, assessing impacts of the new interventions within views is highlighted (figure 12).

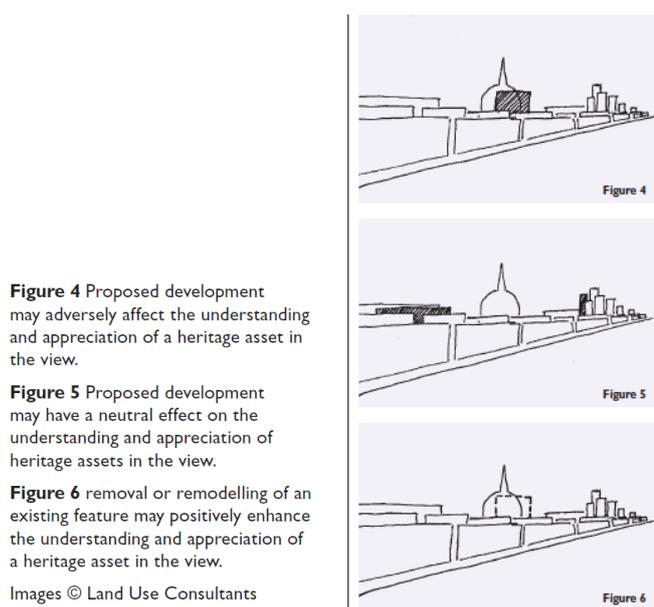


Figure 12: Visual analysis showing the impact of proposed development on current city (The image is taken from English Heritage (2011b))

Besides, “Building in Context: New Development in Historic Areas” and “Building in Context Toolkit: New Development in Historic Areas” give advice about

appropriate design guidance stimulate a good quality design in historically sensitive contexts (table 2).

Table 2: Criteria for successful projects
 (The table is derived from Building in Context: New Development in Historic Areas, English Heritage& CABI, (2001))

They will relate well to the geography and history of the place and the lie of the land
They sit happily in the pattern of existing development and routes through and around it
They respect important views
They respect the scale of neighboring buildings
They use materials and building methods which are as high in quality as those used in existing buildings
They create new views and juxtapositions which add to the variety and texture of the setting.

Besides analyzing visual aspects and design guidance in planning process, new intervention have also effects on values of the setting. In the planning process, the impacts of change which coming with the new intervention should be evaluated in terms of effects on the significance of heritage structures, sites and their settings. In this process, it is also important to know social impact, such as who benefits from the proposed change and for what reasons (ICOMOS, 2005, 2011b).

English Heritage Guidance and ICOMOS highlight a necessity for assessments of impacts on values in planning process by recommending similar methods.

The method can be categorized in five stages. Initially, as a first step, the values of the heritage assets and setting should be defined. Then, the effected assets and settings which are caused by new intervention should be identified. Additionally, contributions degree of the setting to significance of assets should be assessed in the second stage. In the third stage, the effects of the proposed development whether positive or negative should be defined and evaluated in terms of location and sitting of the development; the form and appearance of the development; effects on surroundings and permanence. Following this, the ways should be explored in order

to minimize harm and maximize enhancement. For minimizing harm, design quality, the relocation of a development or its elements, management and monitoring measures are offered as solutions. For maximizing enhancement, replacement of detrimental features by a new and more harmonious one, revealing lost historic features, introducing new approaches for public appreciation; improving public access, new views, well designed urban and architectural quality are proposed. Consequently, all stages and results should be documented and monitored for assessing the impacts of development proposals. Consultation with relevant stakeholders is also considered as an important part of the process should be begun from early stages (English Heritage, 2011a; ICOMOS, 2011b).

Consequently, the new interventions in archaeological context and integrating archaeological remains into new intervention are supported by international platforms in case of controlled and planned new development. Control and plan mechanisms can be directly relate to archaeology context or can be relate to different contexts which are visual, physical etc. The requirement for evaluation of these relations in the planning process is emphasized.

Together with a new intervention, enhancement of archaeological sites is expected. In this context, new interventions are analyzed in terms of function, accessibility, urban location, positions of the remains, visibility, integration and security. Additionally, necessities of technical analysis are indicated for utilizing from archaeological remains in new intervention. On the other hand, the devastating effects of the new interventions on archaeology and mitigation strategies are discussed.

Planning decisions which is an important tool keeping control of new interventions is also included in the discussion. In planning decision, together with conservation, approaches letting new development are supported. Analysis on the impacts of new interventions on values and guidance for design of new development are expected in the plans. Such a plan which considers the impacts of new interventions and advices

about new development would sustain heritage assets of the setting and manage changes which are caused by the new intervention.

2.2.2. Examples of Projects and Implementations of New Interventions in Urban Archaeological Contexts

Besides the studies for defining the main principles and criteria, projects and implementations in town scale and in building scale have been discussed in this part. In the selected examples, main purpose of the project, followed method, proposed recommendations have been discussed.

2.2.2.1. Projects and Implementations in Town Scale

The earliest example for projects in towns scale is the Future of London's Past which was organized in 1973. The project is a survey of the archaeological implications of planning and development in London. The aim of the study is to assess archaeological knowledge in relation to the destruction by redevelopment and to suggest a solution whereby a great deal more could be investigated and recorded than is at present (Biddle & Hudson, 1973, p. 1). The relationship between conservation of archaeological remains and development and importance of the integration of archaeological remains are highlighted in the study. The project focuses on the historical analysis to understand the past of the city and on the analysis of the current situation to propose new development. However, final proposals keep limited with the function of new development.

An outline assessment of the archaeological potential and suggestions are prepared in terms of studying on periods of archaeological deposit, depth of archaeological deposit and modern buildings, conditions / extent of future destruction, information about open and built-up environment. Also new information about destroyed areas, the state of archaeological deposits, the past and future of the development of London are deprived from these studies (Biddle & Hudson, 1973, pp. 1,2).

Following example is “Storia e Architettura Della Città” which was prepared for Torino in 1985. The study involves analysis on historical stratification of the city including the documentation of historical, archaeological, monumental and categorization studies on the main structures. “Architectural, monumental and environmental values of structures, spaces and axis” is also defined (Bilgin, 1996, pp. 43,50). Additionally, geographical analysis and the relationship of built-up environment and geographical features are evaluated. These studies prepared from scale of 1:25000 to 1:2000 with carrying upper scale analysis into lower scale (Davico, 1986).

Another project is York Development& Archaeology Study fulfilled in 1991. The study, commissioned by York City Council and English Heritage, is about the future of urban archaeology in York and the aim is to propose ways of resolving the potential conflict between development and archaeology. Ove Arup& Partners undertake the study with inputs on archaeology provided by the Department of Archaeology University of York (Ove Arup et al, 1991, p. 1). In the scope of the study, main problems are defined and then the common factors and inter-relationships in these problems were analyzed in order to make recommendations and action.

In the project, four main problems are defined. For each problem, different information is gathered and different methods are followed. First problem is defined as archaeology: the resource and second one is archaeology: preservation, excavation and funding. As first two steps, collecting information about history of the city, defining archaeological value of the site and defining research framework for the city consist of nine projects are determined. These projects include site evaluation, formal excavations, historic buildings studies, documents, finds, the hinterland, the natural environment and preservation strategies for underground deposits. The third problem is defined as development: building construction. In this process, construction techniques regarding geotechnical features of the town and archiving of used method are defined to give minimum damage to site. Finally, the last problem is defined as

development: procedures. Financial contributions and mitigation strategies are discussed in this process. Consequently, a guiding principle is established to control and promote development and archaeological activity. These principles highlight importance of archaeological heritage and requirements of new development. Then a framework for development and conservation archaeological sites which consists of institutional and procedural parts is defined. It is seen that new development in archaeological site is evaluated by considering archaeological knowledge of the setting, survey on components, building construction, and development procedures (table 3).

Table 3: General method and recommendations of York Development& Archaeology Study
 (The table is prepared by the author. It is derived from York Development& Archaeology Study (1991))

PROBLEMS	METHODS
Archaeology: the resource	Information about historical background Defining archaeological value of the site
Archaeology: preservation, excavation and funding	Defining Research Framework for York as nine projects; Project 1: Site evaluation Project 2: Formal excavation Project 3-9: Non-destructive projects: studies of historic buildings, documents, finds, the hinterland, the natural environment and preservation strategies for underground deposits
Development: building construction	Discussing construction techniques Archiving of used method for future interventions
Development: procedures	Funding for excavations by private and public sectors Mitigation strategies; archaeological evaluation archaeological preservation by record or in situ alternative strategies
GUIDING PRINCIPLES	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The archaeological deposits are a cultural resource and shall be preserved whenever possible. 2. The modern development of York shall not be unduly hindered by archaeological constraints. 3. The planning process shall be used to balance the conflicts inherent in the first two principles. 4. Any proposal to develop on a site of archaeological importance shall be supported by an archaeological evaluation. 5. Any planning application to develop on the site of archaeological importance shall be accompanied by a mitigation strategy, informed by archaeological evaluation, designed to reduce the archaeological damage to be caused by development to a minimum. 6. The destruction of 5% of the volume on the majority of sites shall be regarded as an acceptable. This is regarded as a maximum limit and the location and form the destruction shall be considered carefully. 	

Table 3 (continued)

<p>7. Developers shall be encouraged to enter into voluntary agreements as a condition of the grant of planning permission, including an agreement to fund or support implementations.</p> <p>8. Large scale archaeological projects shall be encouraged and permitted on if they:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. fit into an archaeological research framework agreed by the City Council b. are carried out to the highest professional standards c. are adequately resourced in time and money d. follow a scope of work agreed with York City Council e. deposit the finds and excavation records in a public archive and lead to appropriate publication <p>9. The City Council shall:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. maintain an archaeological database b. adopt an archaeological policy c. encourage non-destructive archaeological research d. encourage educational and academic use of the archaeological resource <p>10. English Heritage shall encourage and support the City Council in the implementation of all these principles.</p>

2.2.2.2. Projects and Implementations in Building Scale

Besides the towns scale projects and international projects, examples for designs in building scale have been analyzed. These examples have been selected in terms of intervention type, function of the new intervention and status of ownership. The buildings which have been under private ownership and public or private functions except for museum function have been given as examples. Additionally, outdoor space uses without any new building intervention are not included. At this point, it is necessary to mention that the information whether these interventions have been accomplished under the vision of a general plan or not cannot be obtained. For that reason, although an assessment can be made about the building itself owing to the gathered information, it has not been possible to evaluate the building together with its surroundings.

The first example discusses archaeology as part of a building used as a bank, “Banca Popolare di Verona” in Verona, Italy (figures 13-15). The building was constructed in 1973-1981 in Nogara Square and the architects of the buildings were Carlo Scarpa and Arrigo Rudi. As mentioned by Alpan (2005, pp. 62, 63), the remains of domus in the Nogara Square was brought to light in 1976 due to the restructuring works of

the building. In the excavations, a Roman house of approximately 400 m² of surface was discovered 3.50 meters below the street surface. Therefore, the initial project was modified because of importance of the findings. As a result, 1/3 reduction on the mass of the building was made due to existence of the Roman house in the area.

The area has been accessible and visible. In the design of the building, the character of the archaeological remains has been taken into account and presentation of the remains has been considered in the design process by organizing the interior space. However, information about constructional technique cannot be gathered.



(a)



(b)

Figure 13: (a) the facade view and (b) detailed view of the facade of “Banca Popolare di Verona”, in Verona, Italy, 1973-1981 (The image is taken from Google Earth, last accessed 23.12.2014)

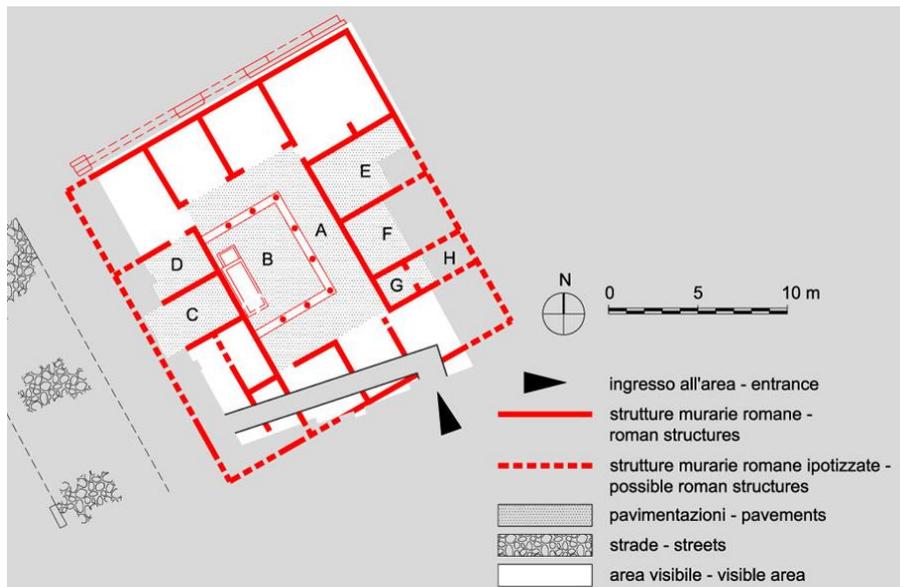


Figure 14: The schematic plan of “Banca Popolare di Verona”, in Verona, Italy, 1973-1981
 (The image is taken from http://www.archeoveneto.it/portale/wp-content/filemaker/stampa_scheda_estesa_inglese.php?recid=70, last accessed 09.10.2014)



Figure 15: The indoor space of “Banca Popolare di Verona”, in Verona, Italy, 1973-1981
 (The image is taken from http://www.archeoveneto.it/portale/wp-content/filemaker/stampa_scheda_estesa_inglese.php?recid=70, last accessed 09.10.2014)

Following example discusses archaeology as part of a hotel building, the Hotel Derlon also known as Derlon Museum Cellar in Maastricht (figures 16-18). The site is located in the heart of Roman Maastricht, near the Square of Our Lady. As stated by Panhuysen (2010, pp. 597, 598), archaeological pieces were found while demolition an old building to construct a new one in 1983. The demolishing of the foundations and cellars of the old building was designed to give minimum damage to

archaeological remains. A wide range of archaeological remains, such as remains of a road belonging to 1st century BC, remains of a wall and gate of the late-Roman fortress and residential layers from the early middle ages was obtained owing to excavations. In 1984 as a result of excavations, it was decided to preserve the findings which clarified the growth and development of the city and to make them accessible. To achieve this aim, the national, provincial and local governments and the real estate developers, the hotelkeeper and the Maastricht Tourist Office joined their efforts.

As mentioned by Panhuysen (2010, pp. 598-600), firstly, changes in the plan were made in order to conserve the Roman past of the city, to make it accessible and to integrate archaeological remains within the basement of the hotel into the building. The plan was designed such a way that the basement has a multi-functional purpose as conserved area of archaeological site and dining room of the hotel (figures 17-18). Also this type of use is a solution to the problem of financial costs of conservation, restoration, presentation and future use of the archaeological site. As part of the council decision, the accessibility of the archaeological site is guaranteed by an agreement between the hotel and the local tourist organization.

Meanwhile, conservation and monitoring measures have been defined for sustainability of the archaeological findings. At this stage, different departments have been made contributions for the analyses. As a result, it has been decided to control climatic condition of the space, to monitor humidity levels, to define what kind of material should be used. In all decisions, reversibility, modesty and respect in the restoration and the presentation have been taken into consideration (Panhuysen, 2010, pp. 600-605).

After the construction of the building was finished in 1988, a renovation project was applied in 2007. In this process, adaptation of the archaeological site into new situation, presentation methods were taken into account (Panhuysen, 2010, p. 606).

Although in the design process, financial, technical, conservation and architectural problems were faced, a consensus was reached on making co-decisions by the relevant stakeholders.



Figure 16: The façade of the Derlon Hotel, in Maastricht, Netherlands
(The image is taken from <http://www.derlon.com/home-en>, last accessed 23.12.2014)



Figure 17: A view from the basement of the Derlon Hotel, in Maastricht, Netherlands
(The image is taken from <http://www.derlon.com/home-en>, last accessed 03.04.2014)



Figure 18: A view from the basement of the Derlon Hotel, in Maastricht, Netherlands
(The image is taken from <http://www.derlon.com/home-en>, last accessed 03.04.2014)

The following example discusses archaeology as part of private building by offering public use. The building is at the north of the Navona Square. The square was built on Stadium of Domitian and has continued the long legacy of a popular urban space (figure 19). According to Gouin's view; the material of stadium was reused by new constructions as constructional material and then dwellings and shops were constructed into rest of the remains (Gouin, 2005, pp. 50-55).

According to information from "Superintendency Capitolina", in 1936, the remains of Stadium of Domitian were found below the street level during the demolition of existing buildings. A new building was designed and built on top of the archaeological remains found (figure 20-22). The design of the building aimed to conserve the remains of the stadium in situ. Consequently, the character of the remains and environmental factors are considered in the design of the building. Integration of the archaeological remains into the life is provided owing to public contributions. In addition, the archaeological remains are accessible and visible (figure 20). Large skylights cover the archaeological area so the area is naturally illuminated. In the north side of the building, openings are arranged partially to control traffic and noise effect (Soprintendenza Capitolina, n.d.).

In 2010, in order to solve financial problems, to prevent from abandonment of the site, an agreement between public and private partnership was made. The Superintendence of Cultural Heritage of the City of Rome has formally entrusted to private company MKT121 as financier. The company is responsible for the project of restoration and enhancement of the Stadium of Domitian and managing the activities and events for public¹⁰.

The functional organization in today is designed as follows: the interior space is divided into three main areas; media center and library; conference and workshop areas in the center and exhibition area. There are two ways to the perception of the site. The first is visual connection by using opening in the north side; the second is visiting site in specific times. The presentation of the remains is supported with panels and screens which are illustrated with graphics, photos and video. The activities in the building also are prepared as temporary in order not to give to damage and disturb urban and architectural coherence of the remains. Besides the importance of the near surrounding area, the building is a meeting place, such as a cultural salon, archaeological lobby or an art lounge into tourism activities with the contributions of public (Soprintendenza Capitolina, n.d.).

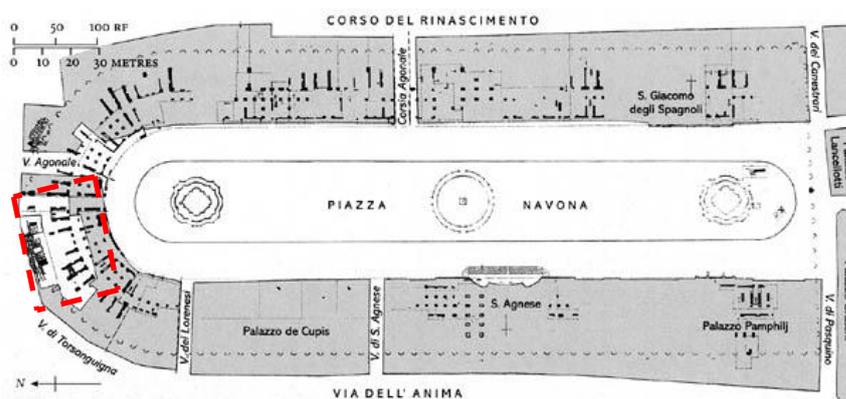


Figure 19: Plan of Stadium of Domitian, General Site Plan, in Rome, Italy
(The image is taken from Claridge and Toms (1998))

¹⁰ The information about current situation of the building is provided from <http://www.stadiodomiziano.com/> web site, last accessed 10.10.2014 and correspondences with authorized persons from the Stadium of Domitian.

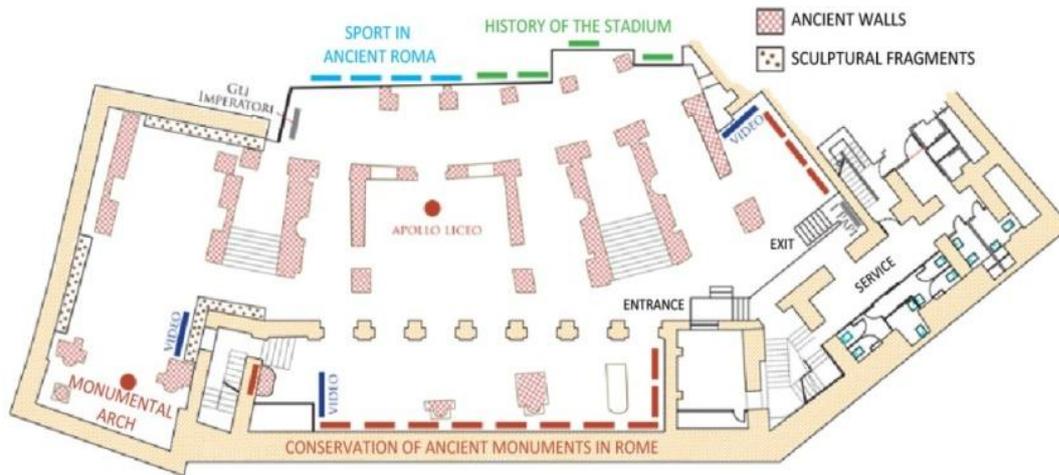


Figure 20: Basement plan of the building, in Rome, Italy
 (The figure is taken from http://www.stadiodomiziano.com/images/gallery/stadio_domiziano_04.jpg and it is translated from Italian to English by the author)



Figure 21: Façade of the building, in Rome, Italy
 (The figure is taken from Google Earth, last accessed 06.01.2014)



Figure 22: (a) and (b) interior views of the building
 (The figure are taken from <http://www.stadiodomiziano.com>, last accessed 07.11.2014)

The following example discusses archaeology as part of a building used as bank. The National Bank of Greece is located in the historic center of Athens (figures 23-24). As stated by Fouseki and Sandes (2009, p. 47), the remains of fortification wall dating back to 476 BC were found during the excavations in 1974. The site had also important connections with the Acropolis Hill and historical areas in near surroundings. According to Sakellaridou (2011, pp. 168, 169), the project of the building, which was designed by “sparch Sakellaridou / Papanikolaou Architects” in collaboration with Mario Botta, was a result of a design competition. However, in implementation process, some serious changes were made due to re-evaluation of archaeologists. All in all, the remains were conserved in situ within the building. It was constructed between 1999 and 2002. In the design, the idea of creating an “open-air museum” was aimed. Additionally, accessibility and visibility of the remains was taken into consideration. Therefore, subtraction of the building mass for creating a void for the remains, glass bridges for accessibility and skylights for natural light were designed. Additionally, in construction process, some precautions against damage from earthquakes was taken by supporting the archaeological remains with steel beams (Butcher et al, 2010, p. 90). Today, the archaeological site is conserved in a semi-open space and presented with information panels.



Figure 23: (a) and (b) exterior views of views of National Bank of Greece, in Athens, 1999-2002
(The figure (b) was is taken from Fouseki and Sandes (2009) and the (b) was taken from
http://www.culture2000.tee.gr/ATHENS/ENGLISH/BUILDINGS/BUILD_TEXTS/B168_t.html, last accessed
24.12.2014)



(a)



(b)

Figure 24: (a) and (b) views from National Bank of Greece, in Athens
(The figure (a) was taken from Powell and Skinner (2006) and (b) was taken from Sakellaridou, (2011))

The last two examples discuss archaeology as part of car park building. First one is Saint-Antonie car park building in Geneva (figures 25- 26). As mentioned by Terrier (2010) and information gathered from “Directorate of Heritage and Sites Archaeology Service”, fortifications of 16th century were uncovered during the construction of the underground car park building between 1993 and 1995. It is decided to conserve remains to highlight the history of the city and allow access for public (Service d'archéologie (SCA), 2007; Terrier, 2010, p. 8). Although the remains are conserved within the building, there are some problems resulting from the function of the building. Lefert and Teller (2006, p. 32) explained that it is always a problem of compatibility between primary purpose of the building and enhancement of the archaeological remains. In the case of St. Antoine, remains are in

direct contact with the atmosphere of the park. At this point, it should be asked whether such an option does not cause a risk in terms of deterioration factors by environmental effects or not.

The remains are conserved in situ and opened to public. Although they are visible, accessible, there are serious deterioration problems for the remains. The function of the building and inadequacy in spatial organization have a negative impact on the remains considering the long-term preservation of the remains. However, the source of the problem resulting from the planning decisions or inadequacy of design approach is not known.



Figure 25: An exterior view from Saint-Antoine parking building, in Geneva, Switzerland, 1993-1995
(The figure is taken from <http://cem.revues.org/pdf/11379>, last accessed 27.10.2014)



(a)



(b)



(c)

Figure 26: (a), (b) and (c) interior views and presentation of the remains, in Geneva, Switzerland, 1993-1995
(The figures (a) and (b) are taken from <http://cem.revues.org/pdf/11379>, last accessed 27.10.2014, the figure (c) is taken from APPEAR)

Second one is underground car park building in Cripplegate, London (figure 27). Remains of the West Gate which is a part of city wall were discovered during excavations in the late 1940s (Fouseki & Sandes, 2009, p. 41). Besides the West Gate remains, other parts of the city walls were found near surroundings in Cripplegate area (Sandes, 2010, p. 39). Discovery of the West Gate was important in order to understand the past of London (Fouseki & Sandes, 2009, p. 41; Sandes, 2010, p. 41). As stated by Sandes (2010, p. 41), initially, the archaeological remains were not desired to conserve in situ due to necessities of the building and financial reasons. However, the remains have been conserved in situ within the car park which is underneath the line of the new Route 11 road. In decision and implementation processes, different problems were debated. In implementation process, some parts of the remains were destroyed during the construction of the ramps. Then, the project was revised in terms of structural design and design of access ramp. As mentioned by Fouseki and Sandes (2009, pp. 41, 42), in decision process, accessibility to archaeological remains was aimed. However, the site can be accessible only via a monthly and for some special tours. Additionally, there are problems in visibility of the remains because of that the site was locked away in a separate room. Although there are some information panels including signage and model, these tools cannot give enough information about in situ conservation of the West Gate and its relations with near surroundings. Besides signage in interior space, signage in outside cannot provide any indication about existence of the West Gate, nor visibility of the site.

Consequently, the archaeological remains are conserved in situ within underground car park. However, the archaeological remains are not accessible and visible. Additionally, the site cannot integrate into the new intervention since the archeological site is locked. Although there are other remains which are parts of the city walls in near surroundings, this information showing the past settlement of the city is not emphasized. Therefore, the remains cannot also integrate into the city.



Figure 27: A view from car park in London showing West Gate remains
(The figure is taken from Fouseki & Sandes (2009))

Besides discussed examples, other ones illustrating new interventions while conserving archaeological remains can be reached from Appendix A. The figures have been only presented in appendices part since the detailed information about these examples cannot be reached.

2.2.3 Assessment of the Principles, Processes and the Selected Examples

New intervention in urban archaeological areas is a complex process involving many different experts and consisting of different stages. Besides archaeological and urban character of the site, archaeology being as a part of new building, and conservation of archaeological remains in situ also makes this process more sophisticated. Besides main aims like conserving of archaeological heritage and making contributions to the setting with new intervention, there are serious problems waiting to be solved. In this process, finding optimal solutions depending on main purposes is an appropriate way.

Based on literature and implemented examples, it is seen that various concepts have been discussed in process of new intervention in archaeological context. Initially,

understanding the site, and understanding archaeological potential of the site have been highlighted on Future of the London's Past, "Storia e Architettura Della Città", and York Development and Archeology Study. Then, importance of the assessment of the impacts of new development, necessity of defining minimizing and maximizing strategies, and effects of planning decisions have been emphasized on studies published by English Heritage and ICOMOS as well as mentioned studies above. In addition, some criteria such as accessibility, visibility, integrity, and utilizing re-use potential of archaeological remains have come up in discussion in APPEAR and RuFUS projects, along with implemented examples in buildings scale. Lastly, the process of new building interventions has been followed owing to implemented examples.

The process consists of different stages with the participation of different stakeholders. Gathering information about the past of the city, evaluating values of the setting, excavation process, discussion of planning decisions and design criteria, the assessment of the impact of new intervention, decisions and implementation of conservation, architectural, presentation, monitoring and maintenance, and management project are parts of the process. Therefore, public authorities, planners, archaeologists, engineers, architects, developers and site owners involve new intervention process. At these stages, problems from the discovery of the remains until the last step can be confronted. In qualified practices, the problems have been solved with opinion and proposals of relevant stakeholders. The proposed solutions for problems have been result of a co-decision process. Thus, new interventions have not been harm assets of the city, take care of character of the archaeological remains, conserve and sustain them, integrate archaeological remains into the city and the design, provide visibility, accessibility to archaeological remains and propose good urban and architectural quality.

Additionally, in this process, defining proper planning decisions for the site, which are defined as results of studies on the past, present and future of the city, is seen as one of the important components of the process to define upper scale decisions.

These decisions keep a balance between conservation the heritage of the site and proposals for new development. In addition, in these decisions, the impacts of the new interventions have been assessed considering the past, present and future of the setting. Negative or positive impacts on the values of the setting and impacts on archaeology have been evaluated. Therefore, mitigation strategies for minimizing harm and enhancement methods for maximizing advantages have been proposed.

Taking the discussion on implemented examples above into consideration, the character of archaeological remains and reactions of new building interventions are varied from one to another. This situation causes a variation in the new building interventions. Three types of the new building interventions are seen in terms of their approaches for conservation of archaeological remains and design criteria. These are:

- New buildings in which archeological remains are presented, thereby preserving their characters: A new building is designed in accordance with the character of archaeological remains. Conservation, sustainability, accessibility and visibility of the remains are taken into account as well as the design, location and function of the new building.
- New buildings in which spatial character of archaeological remains is utilized harmoniously with function of building: In a new building, spatial character of archeological remains is utilized in harmony with current function. The archaeological remains which have a spatial character are accessible, visible, utilizable, sustainable and conserved in the new building.
- New buildings damaging archaeological remains: New buildings damage archaeological remains ignoring their fragile character and existence. Besides physical damage, negative impact on significance of the heritage can be seen. This process may occur in different ways, such as negligence of public authorities, problems in projects managing, problems arising from site owner or developer.

2.3. NEW INTERVENTIONS IN URBAN ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXTS: THE CASE OF TURKEY

2.3.1. Legal Framework Concerning the New Interventions in Urban Archaeological Contexts

2.3.1.1. Development of the Related Legal Framework

Conservation and planning activities in Turkey are based on legal framework and these activities must be approved by public authorities. Thereupon, it becomes important to have a retrospective view of the development of the related legal framework (figure 28).

Legal regulations on conservation activities began in firstly 1950's. In 1970's, in parallel with development of understanding the conservation in urban scale, legislation regulation, such as the Principle Decision no. 5505, and Act no. 1710 were prepared. In Act no. 1710, the definition of site and conservation area was defined. Therefore, the issue of conservation in area scale came up in discussion. In the Principle Decision no. 5505, the classification of buildings and intervention criteria were defined. However, these amendments were limited to conserve only examples of historical residential buildings and important monuments. The Principle Decision no. 10200 was one of the important decision considering its approach and results for new building interventions. According the Principle Decision no. 10200, buildings were categorized in there groups depending on their values. Then, interventions were defined depending on these categories. However, the result was not sufficient considering its effects. As stated by Asatekin, as a result of practicing of the decision, besides unique examples which were conserved intact, new buildings in old style which were built after demolition of modest examples was seen (Asatekin, 1995, p. 67).

Additionally, relationship between conservation and planning come up discussion firstly in 1956 with Act no. 6785. The act defined distance between new buildings and historical monuments & archaeological sites. Then, 1957 Planning Regulation¹¹ defined that the distance can be decided based on the opinion of the Committee of Ancient Real Estates and Monuments (GEEAYK)¹². Moreover, evaluation of historical monuments and archaeological sites by committee was made essential for development plans (Madran, 2011-2012).

Up to now, many legislative amendments have been made. Conservation decisions have shown a progressive development process beginning from the conservation of a single object to conservation of a single building and then conservation in urban scale. (Kejanlı et al, 2007, p. 198).

To give brief information about near past of development of legal framework, the Act no. 2863¹³ is the base law for conservation of cultural and natural heritage. It is still current law with some amendments. The act indicates some definitions for cultural and natural property; organization of process and activities; and responsibilities of institutions. Until today, many changes, additions and subtractions in different subjects were made in this act. Act no. 3386¹⁴, Act no. 5226¹⁵, Act no. 6498¹⁶ and KHK/ 648¹⁷ are some of them. Additionally, there are some international regulations¹⁸ which were approved by the Turkish Government.

¹¹ 1957 Planning Regulation “İmar Nizamnamesi”, 17.07.1957, Official Gazette 17.07.1957 / 9657

¹² Gayrimenkul Eski Eserler ve Anıtlar Yüksek Kurulu

¹³ Act for the Protection of Cultural and Natural Resources No:2863 “Kültür ve Tabiat Varlıklarını Koruma Kanunu”, 21.7.1985 , Official Gazette 23.7.1983 / 18113

¹⁴ Act No:3386 “2863 Sayılı Kültür ve Tabiat Varlıklarını Koruma Kanununun Bazı Maddelerinin Değiştirilmesi ve Bu Kanuna Bazı Maddeler Eklenmesi Hakkında Kanun”, 17.6.1987 , Official Gazette 24.6.1987 / 19497

¹⁵ Act No:5226 “Kültür ve Tabiat Varlıklarını Koruma Kanunu ile Çeşitli Kanunlarda Değişiklik Yapılması Hakkında Kanun”, 14.7.2004, Official Gazette 27.7.2004 / 25535

¹⁶ Act No: 6498 “Kültür ve Tabiat Varlıklarını Koruma Kanununda Değişiklik Yapılmasına Dair Kanun”, 8.10.2013, Official Gazette 11.10.2013 / 28792

¹⁷ KHK/648 “Çevre ve Şehircilik Bakanlığının Teşkilat ve Görevleri Hakkında Kanun Hükmünde Kararname İle Bazı Kanun ve Kanun Hükmünde Kararnamelerde Değişiklik Yapılmasına Dair Kanun Hükmünde Kararname”, 8.8.2011, Official Gazette 17.8.2011 / 28028

¹⁸ These regulations are

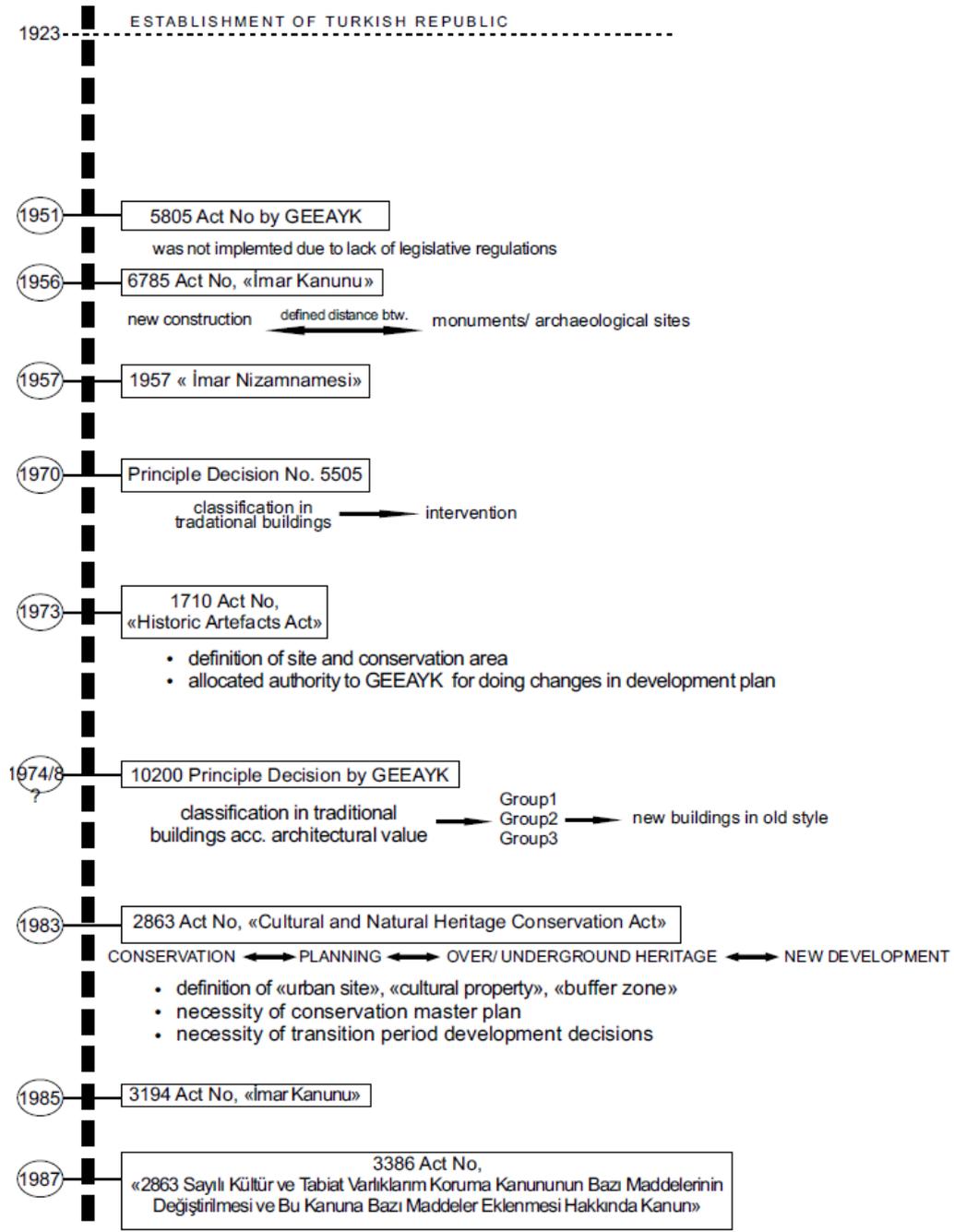


Figure 28: Brief development in legal framework in Turkey until 1987
(The image is prepared by the author)

- “Dünya Kültürel ve Doğal Mirasının Korunmasına Dair Sözleşmeye Türkiye Cumhuriyetinin Katılmasına Uygun Bulunduğu Hakkında Kanun ve Sözleşme, 1982” which was accepted in 1972 as “Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage”,
- “Avrupa Mimari Mirasının Korunması Sözleşmesinin Onaylanmasının Uygun Bulunduğu Hakkında Kanun ve Sözleşme, 1989” which was accepted in 1985 in Granada as “Convention for the Protection of the Architectural Heritage of Europe”,
- “Arkeolojik Mirasın Korunmasına İlişkin Avrupa Sözleşmesi (Gözden Geçirilmiş)’nin Onaylanmasının Uygun Bulunduğu Hakkında Kanun , 1999” which was accepted in Valletta 1992 as Malta Convention.

2.3.1.2. Current Intervention Criteria and Process in Turkey

The conservation site varies with Act no. 2863 and other relevant decisions, such as archaeological, urban, historic, urban and natural etc. Additionally, these categories are divided into subcategories among themselves regarding different degrees. Therefore, various types of conservation sites which are registered with different degrees come up. In these variations, also different intervention criteria are defined depending on the conservation status of the site. Besides general decisions of legal framework, conservation and development plan decisions define intervention criteria in the site. In scope of the study, archaeological sites especially 3rd degree archaeological site has been evaluated in following part.

Principles for Conservation and Development Plan

Conservation and development decisions are defined according to Act no. 2863, Article no. 17, Act no. 2863/5226, Article no. 1 and 8, KHK/648, 42 Article and Act no. 3194¹⁹. According to these decisions, preparing conservation and development plans is an obligatory action for conservation sites. In order to prepare conservation and development plan, three years are given under normal circumstances. Until this time, transitional period conservation and use decisions which are defined by conservation councils are valid (Act no. KHK/648: Article no. 42).

The conservation and development plan is prepared based on analyses on archaeological, historical, natural, architectural, demographic, cultural, socio-economic, ownership and development contexts in accordance with sustainability of cultural and natural property (Act no: 2863/5226: Article no. 1.8). According to 2005 Regulation, in preparation process of the plan, the subjects like evaluating upper scale plans, providing relations with the settlement, covering all conservation site, considering transition zones, informing public and taking their opinions are defined as base principles. In addition, studies like analyses on historical environment,

¹⁹ Act No: 3194 “İmar Kanunu”, 3.5.1985, Official Gazette 9.5.1985/ 18749

cultural and natural heritage, social and economic structures, infrastructure, urban fabric, ownership structure are prepared by providing relations with the whole city. In addition, in order to solve defined problems, proposals for site specific strategies are expected so as to provide livable and sustainable the site (2005 Regulation: Article no. 6).

Conservation and construction activities in archaeological sites

According to the Principle Decision no. 658, archaeological site defined as “the settlements or regions including any kind of underground, over ground or underwater products of ancient civilizations, sociological, economic and cultural properties of their era and reflecting cultural existence from the beginning of humanity until today”. Today, these areas are categorized in four groups as 1st, 2nd, 3rd degree and urban and archaeological sites in view of conservation and use decisions (KTVK High Council PD no. 658).

According to 2012 Regulation, in order to register an area as 1st degree archaeological site, it should include city remains and settings which reflect their own period’s character and intense cultural property. These three features are identified as evaluation criteria for registration of 1st degree archaeological site (2012 Regulation: Article no. 4.d.1). According to the Principle Decision no. 658, the area which is defined as 1st degree archaeological site must be conserved intact. Only archaeological research and excavation or scientific interventions are allowed. Any construction activity except for service and security buildings are prohibited (KTVK High Council PD no. 658).

According to 2012 Regulation, in order to register an area as 2nd degree archaeological site, it should include city remains and settings which reflect their own period’s character partially, intense cultural property, but not intensely as 1st degree archaeological site, modern development and deterioration in urban fabric. These four features are identified as evaluation criteria for registration of 2nd degree

archaeological site (2012 Regulation: Article no. 4.d.2). According to the Principle Decision no. 658, the area which is defined as 2nd degree archaeological site must be also conserved intact depending on conservation and use decisions which are defined by conservation councils. No new constructions are permitted except for service and security spaces like 1st degree archaeological sites. In addition, it is possible to carry out simple repairs on unregistered buildings depending on current principle decisions (KTVK High Council PD no. 658).

According to 2012 Regulation, in order to register an area as 3rd degree archaeological site, it should include potential for possible archaeological remains, relationship with 1st and 2nd degree archaeological sites and public benefit owing to preserving of the area. These features are identified as evaluation criteria for registration of 3rd degree archaeological site (2012 Regulation: Article no. 4.d.3). According to the Principle Decision no. 658, in 3rd degree archaeological site, building activity is allowed depending on conservation and use decisions until conservation and development plan is prepared. In these areas, it is decided to;

- define the transition period development decisions. The following points are important to define the decisions:
 - Proposal for building density should not exceed existing building density in development plan.
 - New functions should be in harmony with the setting.
 - Required infrastructure works and the building height proposal should be considered.
 - Proposal for construction technique and material should offer a solution for conservation and assessment of existing and possible archaeological property.
- prepare conservation and development plan. If there is any area which is opened to settlement according to approved environmental plans and master plans²⁰, archaeological heritage should be conserved.

²⁰ Environmental plan refers to “çevre düzeni planı”, and master plan refers to “nazım planı”.

- do divisions and unifications depending on decision of conservation council.
- take general drilling decisions by conservation council in areas where it is needed.

According to the Principle Decision no. 658, in 3rd degree archaeological sites, the construction process is also defined as follows:

- Prior to building permit, drillings must be carried out by the experts of the relevant museum director.
- The results of drillings and the judgment of director of drillings are delivered to conservation council.
- After the decision of conservation council, the implementation can be taken place (KTVK High Council PD no. 658).

In 2012, a new principle decision was enacted about conservation of archaeological in situ and enhancement of archaeological remains. The Principle Decision no.37 takes emergent or unearthed cultural property due to new development activities, infrastructure works and natural disasters in historic cities into consideration. It defines four points as follows;

- It is proper to contribute the immovable cultural heritage to urban archaeology by studying scientific methods, excavating, cleaning and presenting in situ in areas which are or soon-to-be registered as conservation site.
- The ones, which are in small scales and impossible to preserve in their original location and whose planimetry cannot be read, can be removed from original location according to decision of conservation council.
- The ones whose plan can be understood or which have definable architectural character, which reflect authenticity of its period, which is part of tissue of ancient city or which spread adjacent lots by expanding excavations must be presented in situ without considering its dimension.

- If cultural property is under private ownership, it can be assigned as public ownership. If it is not possible, all expenses which are for primarily scientific excavation, conservation and presentation in situ are paid by the owner. In addition, implementations which are demanded by the owner are only allowed if these applications do not harm the cultural property by considering conservation principles. Additionally, these projects need the approval of Ministry and Regional Conservation Council (Ministry of Culture and Tourism Principle PD no.37).

Consequently, different conservation and development criteria for similar areas are defined. However, there are criticized points for the categorization in archaeological sites. While new development in 1st and 2nd degree archaeological sites is not permitted considering existence of archaeological heritage, allowing new development in 3rd degree archaeological site can be asked whether archaeological heritage in 3rd degree archaeological site has a value or not. Madran (2011-2012) points out that firstly, classification criteria, value system and misunderstanding relation between value of the site and type of intervention were not defined clearly. New development in 3rd degree archaeological site is not a site to give damage to values of the site. It aims to conserve and use controllably considering Act no. 2863 and Principle Decision no. 658. In addition, this approach fits international conservation theories (Madran, 2011-2012). However, this kind of conscious is not observed for implementations in 3rd degree archaeological site.

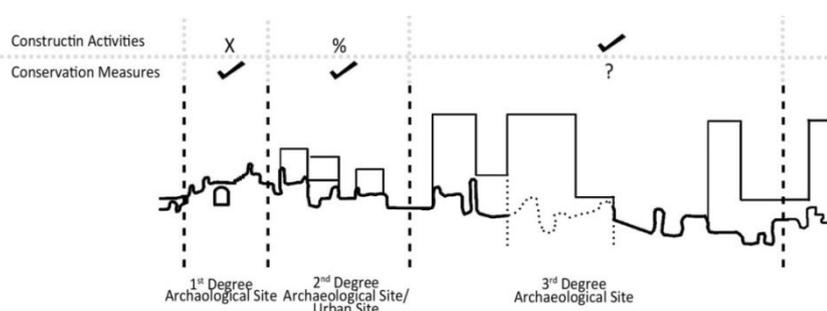


Figure 29: Relation between conservation statues and construction and conservation activities
(The image is prepared by the author)

Moreover, today, new interventions in 3rd degree archaeological site are evaluated in terms of physical features, such as mass, proportion, height, function features, and their harmonization with the surroundings. On the contrary to past legislative regulations for new building interventions, this approach can make positive contributions to the site by reflecting its own period's character.

2.3.2. Examples of Projects and Implementations of New Interventions in Urban Archaeological Contexts

Anatolian cities have a long past and have different cultural layers; however, there is no systematic analyses in town scale. Therefore, in the following part, projects and implementations in building scale have been discussed.

Projects and Implementations in Building Scale

Some examples of archaeology as part of new interventions are seen in Turkey. In this part, designs in building scale have been discussed. In the selected examples, the main purpose of the projects, the process of the intervention, the reflections of legal framework on the design have been evaluated. Criteria for selecting international examples in building scale are valid for this part.

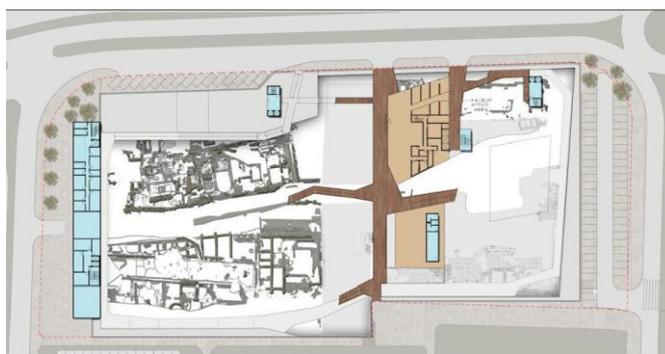
Firstly, two examples are discussed in archaeology as part of a hotel building. First one is Antakya Museum Hotel (figures 30-31). The building is important for interpreting archaeological remains into new intervention. While excavations were held to build a hotel, archaeological remains were discovered in the project area in 2011. The project area close to St. Pierre Church which is an important Christian pilgrimage. Planning to construct a hotel, it was built as a museum-hotel on the site by Emre Arolat Architect. The separation between public program of an archaeological site and the private use of the hotel were major factors for design process. In the design, the concept of the hotel which is a placeless building-type was interpreted to deal with the specific character of the area.

Therefore, the main body of the hotel has included individual prefabricated units under a protective canopy. The lobby, restaurant and lounge have been located on the lower levels in relation with the archaeological site. The rooms located under the main canopy have surrounded the archaeological site on the upper level. To experience the archaeological site, some paths composed of bridges and ramps, terraces, gardens are designed (EAA, n.d.).

The characters of the remains, constructional technique, organization in the function of the building, presentation of the archaeological site are taken into account in the design process. The remains are accessible and visible not only by hotel users but also by public.



(a)



(b)

Figure 30: (a) Basement floor plan and (b) ground floor plan
(The images are taken from <http://v2.arkiv.com.tr/p11221-antakya-muze-otel.html>, last accessed 03.04.2014)



Figure 31: A section from the building
(The image is taken from <http://v2.arkiv.com.tr/p11221-antakya-muze-otel.html>, last accessed 03.04.2014)

Second example for archaeology as part of hotel building is Four Seasons Hotel in Sultanahmet, İstanbul. It is agreed that Sultanahmet district has great significance for the history of İstanbul (figures 32). Four Seasons Hotel Project is important for showing role of public authorities, contradicting conservation decisions, initiating a discussion about archaeology. This complex process was also followed by the Archaeological Settlements of Turkey Project (TAY Project).

Sultanahmet area is Constantine's Great Palace Area. In 1981, the areas which comprise Topkapı Palace, Sultanahmet and Ayasofya Mosques and old Sultanahmet Prison districts were registered as cultural property. In 1995, it was declared as conservation site. In 2000, defining the function of the area as "archaeological park, tourism and cultural area" was demanded by the Ministry of Culture and Tourism. With regard to this decision, some privileges and abolish restrictions can be given to the areas which defined for tourism purposes (Demirkaya, 2008). Besides going on this process, the possibility of converting Sultanahmet Prison into a hotel raised in 1990. In 1992, the permission was given by the Ministry of Culture and Tourism to Sultanahmet Tourism A.Ş. and their partners Four Seasons Regent Hotel and Resorts to convert the old prison into a hotel (Kezer, 2004). Then, permission to construct an additional building on the top of the Byzantine Palace was given by the conservation council (Pakkan, 2008). The project faced with big reactions due to its impacts on the

collective memory considering change in function of the prison and buried ruins of the Byzantine Palace (Kezer, 2004).

New buildings conserving archaeological remains are supported for integration of the past and present. However, constructing on archaeology is not a proper way for every situation. The area where the remains of a Byzantine Place were found and its surrounding have important contextual relations with the past of the city. If analyses which comprise of holistic approaches have been carried out to understand the past and present of the city, this kind of intervention could be reviewed and essential measures could be taken. Moreover, this process is supported with the changes in legal procedures. Legal framework should not be also changed only considering specific proposes. Before deciding new interventions, understanding the site, defining its values and significances and making contributions with new interventions including public benefit should be main purposes.



Figure 32: Four Seasons Hotel and the archaeological site, Sultanahmet, İstanbul
(The figure is taken from <http://www.milliyet.com.tr/2008/01/04/guncel/axgun03.html>, last accessed 01.01.2015)

Although these two examples have same functions, the following method for design process and approaches are exactly different. Therefore, the relations with the surroundings and interpretation of the archaeological remains into new interventions are completely different.

Another example discusses archaeology as part of a building used as a hospital, Şifa Hospital in İzmir, Konak (figures 33-35). The example is important due to showing the relation of legislative side, planning decisions and owner's requests. Today, the area is located in urban and 3rd degree archaeological site which was declared according to 30.01.2002/9728 decision of İzmir District Number 1 Cultural Heritage Conservation Council.

According to studies in Ph.D. thesis by Altınörs (2010, pp. 304-322), the site was declared as an urban site in 1978. Up to now, decision of development plan, development decisions of transition period development and decision of conservation council had affected the conservation and development activities. Firstly, archaeological remains came up during unauthorized construction activities in 1997. In 2000, 2003, 2005 sounding decisions were taken by conservation council. Although necessity of rescue excavations and scientific excavations in whole area was indicated, this kind of study was not prepared because of the owner request mentioning that it consumes time and prevents the activities in the hospital. The necessity of an evaluation including surrounding areas was also demanded; however this kind of study was not prepared.

As a result of drillings, remains belonging to Roman, Byzantine and Ottoman periods were discovered. Also a building belonging to Roman period was unearthed. In 2007, construction of a demountable portable car park building in the lot was allowed by the conservation council; however this decision was not approved by the municipality due to being against to development decisions which defined the area as a public car park (Altınörs, 2010, pp. 304-322).

Today, the unearthed building is conserved in the basement of the building and used as a part of cafe. The other findings are left outside by taking no measure and exposed external factors. Additionally, due to the unconsciousness, the site has been isolated and turned into a dump area.

Due to conflict between conservation council, municipality and site owner, reliable analyses and design quality cannot be provided. The fragile character of the archaeological remains is not considered in sufficiently. Although the spatial character of the remains is utilized into new intervention, the remains on the outside are not considered enough in terms of sustainability and conservation of the remains in long-term. In addition, the conservation, presentation, monitoring, maintenance and management stages are disregarded in the process.



Figure 33: A view showing the remains in outside, Şifa Hospital in Konak, İzmir
(The photo was taken by author in 2012)



Figure 34: A view showing relationship between the remains and car park buildings, Şifa Hospital in Konak, İzmir
(The photo was taken by author in 2012)



(a)



(b)



(c)

Figure 35: (a) a view from sitting area in the cafeteria, (b) and (c) views from cafe, Şifa Hospital in Konak, İzmir
(The photo was taken by author in 2012)

Archaeology can be part of the commercial buildings. In this scope, two examples have been analyzed. The archaeological remains take part in the new building interventions in similar ways. Registering both sites as 1st or 2nd degree archaeological site was demanded depending on significance of archaeological heritage or in order to eliminate impacts of plan decisions. However, they were registered as 3rd degree archaeological site according to decisions of conservation councils. Therefore, construction activities were begun.

Firstly, in Konak, İzmir, the construction activities in surrounding lots began in 1980s with the development decisions allowing nine-storey buildings. As a result of drillings, remains belonging to ancient harbor were found; however some of them were destroyed in drilling process or removed in surrounding lots. In 1997, remains of ancient harbor were found in the building lot. Conserving archaeological remains in situ and making them visible within new building were decided by conservation council. However, the site owner did not approve this decision showing previous decisions for surrounding area which allowed removing of archaeological remains. Finally, in 1999 project of a new building, in 2001 renovation of the project (providing proper conditions in terms of conservation and presentation of remains, constructing transparent floor allowing seeing remains) was approved by the conservation council. In 2009, this area was used as commercial purposes; a shoe store (Altınörs, 2010, pp. 332-360).

Today, although remains were conserved in situ, there are not any traces or signage in terms of showing existence of the archaeological remains. The area is accessible and visible. However the presentation is not considered in design process. Besides, in excavation and construction process, some archaeological remains were destroyed due to lack of required provision (figure 36).



Figure 36: (a) and (b) interior views from the shop
 (The (a) image is taken from Altınörs (2010), (b) was taken by author in 2012)

Similar example has been also seen in Mudanya, Bursa (figure 37). In 2012, a private company began construction activities in the site. During the construction of the building, the wall of the ancient city was discovered. Conserving archaeological remains in situ at the basement level, the new building was completed. However, there are some conflicts caused by incoherent plans. The area was registered as commercial area in conservation and development plan scale: 1/5000; however, in scaled 1/1000 plan, the site was excluded (Emen, 2014). Today, the area is accessible and visible. However information about presentation of archaeological remains, monitoring, maintenance and management measures can not be reached.



Figure 37: (a) views from basement, (b) interior view from the building
 (The image (a) is taken from www.mudanya.gen.tr and the image (b) is taken from www.kentgazetesi.com, last accessed 07.11.2014)

Archaeology can also be a part of residential or commercial & residential use. The archaeological remains take part in different forms in the new building intervention. For example, in Bergama, remains from Hellenistic to Ottoman Period are conserved in the basement of buildings owing to decisions of conservation council (figures 38-39). When compared with the examples from Konak, İzmir (figures 40-41), this situation is slightly different. Although the main purpose is far from today's conservation consciousness, new development with archaeological remains is seen. Remains of ancient city walls in Konak have been evaluated as building stock material in the new interventions. The remains were utilized for different purposes, such as courtyard wall or wall of ground floor of the building. However, interventions in 3rd degree archaeological site in Bergama and urban and 3rd degree archaeological site in Konak are not too different from each other in terms of reactions to surroundings. Although these building interventions are so close to each other, any interventions were not observed in terms of showing the relationship in city scale. Therefore, ingratiation of archaeological remains into the city does not provided. In the design of the process, there are some problematic issues. The character of the remains was not taken into consideration. To illustrate, in some examples, proper atmospheric conditions for archaeological remains cannot be provided or proposals for constructional method are inadequate in terms of relation between the remains and structural system. Additionally, the accessibility and visibility for archaeological remains cannot be provided in most of the cases due to private ownership. Most of archaeological remains are in the back of the blind walls. Presentation, monitoring, maintenance and management stages are also disregarded in the process.



(a)



(b)

Figure 38: Interior views of 1459 b.lot, 6 lot in Bergama
(The photo was taken by author in 2012)



(a)



(b)

Figure 39: (a) and (b) glass floor in 65 b.lot, 12-13 lot in Bergama
(The photo was taken by author in 2012)



Figure 40: A view from 1579 b.lot, 61 lot showing relation between remains of city walls and new intervention
(The photo is taken from “2 Boyutlu Kent Rehberi” by İzmir Metropolitan Municipality)



Figure 41: A view from 1543 b.lot, 23 lot showing relation between remnants of city walls and new intervention
(The photo was taken by author in 2012)

2.3.3. Assessment of the Legal Framework and the Selected Examples from Turkey

Research on the legal framework in Turkey indicated that conserving archeological remains in situ and a good quality of new development in 3rd degree archaeological

site are supported by regulations. However, the definitions and recommendations cannot provide basis due to lack of hierarchical understanding, evaluating and deciding for the site. The archaeological remains and new building interventions are considered as singular units taking apart from their contexts. Necessity of integrated interventions, which are provided owing to decisions ranging from remain scale up to town scale, was not be realized by authorities. The issues about the values and the character of the site, archaeological potential of the site, new development process, fundamental design criteria for new intervention, and impacts of the new development are not evaluated delicately in decisions. Therefore, the decisions which define sites with different statues, with different conservation and development measures do not provide the continuation of the site and a good quality development in 3rd degree archaeological site. While some decisions can be too general, some of them directly focus on details ignoring relevant subjects in upper scales. As an example, when development criteria for 3rd degree archeological site are defined, there are no regulations about assessing the archeological potential of the site or assessing the relationship between the new intervention and the site. In remain, building and town scale, the legal framework does not also taken some important stages like maintenance, monitoring and management of the archaeological remains into consideration. By overlooking regulations in the town and building scale, this situation is only mentioned in the basis of construction technique and material. However, any method for this subject is not defined showing how constructional operations should be applied, what acceptable measures are or what kind of material should be chosen in terms of which conditions.

Conservation and development plans and transition period development decisions also define conservation and development activities in 3rd degree archaeological sites. Although the criteria for the preparation of plans including consideration for significance of the site, the evaluation the past and the current situation of the site are indicated in the legal framework, the implementations are far from these approaches. In these decisions, proposal of high-rise development and ignorance of significance and archaeological potential of the site can cause irreversible problems. In addition,

meeting expenses of projects including excavation, conservation, architectural, implementation and presentation by the site owner causes unqualified architectural and urban interventions.

Regarding discussed examples in this part, two types of the new building interventions are defined and are added to the previous defined types. These new types are:

- New buildings in which archeological remains physically exists: There is only a weak or even no harmony between new building and archeological remains. Today's physically conserved archeological remains are exposed to deterioration factors caused from new intervention. Public are not aware of remains due to inaccessible and invisible conditions as well as lack of presentation.
- New buildings in which archeological remains are utilized as building material: New building utilizes the archeological remains as building material, stock or spolia. There is no conservation or design concern in these examples. Remains are reused in different ways in accordance with current needs of the building.

Therefore, the new building types are categorized as follows;

- New buildings in which archeological remains are presented, thereby preserving their characters,
- New buildings in which spatial character of archaeological remains is utilized harmoniously with function of building,
- New buildings in which archeological remains physically exists,
- New buildings in which archeological remains are utilized as building material,
- New buildings damaging archaeological remains.

2.4. CONSTRUCTING THE PRESENT OVER THE PAST: A PROPOSAL FOR PROCESS, CRITERIA AND METHOD OF NEW INTERVENTIONS IN URBAN ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXTS

As stated by Morales Rubió (1996, p. 230), there are not any a permanent doctrine or a definition of architectural intervention. Conversely, understanding each case within its basis settings can be a method for a new architectural intervention. In this context, regarding studies until this part, following methods have been proposed.

Although deciding planning decisions in larger scales is one of the important parts for new intervention decisions, in the scope of the study, planning decisions have not been evaluated directly. Only general approaches of literature have been taken into account about proposals for planning decisions. The planning decisions should not only be based on today's necessities by sacrificing archaeological heritage or should not forbid all development activities by turning these sites to isolated areas. In this process, proposals should be offered in view of balancing conservation and development for the living towns and archaeological sites. Therefore, archaeological sites are conserved and are prevented from being isolated (Council of Europe, 2000a; Teller & Warnotte, 2003; English Heritage, 2011a).

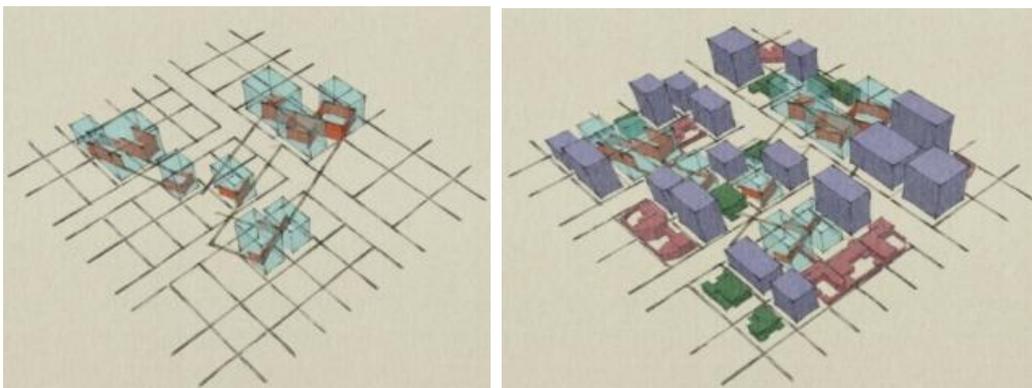


Figure 42: Proposed intervention type
(The images are prepared by the author)

In this part, a general outline of the process, fundamental design criteria and auxiliary methods for the design stages are proposed. These proposals are only considered for sites in which new development is certainly allowed by omitting museum function.

The General Outline

As a result of literature review, it is seen that new intervention process is a complex process which consists of different stages with participation of different stakeholders. To decide good quality intervention and operate interventions systematically, firstly, general outline is proposed which consists of seven stages. In all process, co-decision procedure and sharing all information is important (figure 43).

Firstly, the site should be understood in terms of its values, significances by utilizing its contexts. Then, demands and decisions which are user demands and plan decisions should be discussed. As a third step, current legal framework should be analyzed in terms of opportunities or restrictions. Following this, design criteria should be discussed. Then, all information until this step should be shared, and evaluated with contribution of stakeholders. As a sixth step, the assessment of the proposed development should be discussed in terms of value base and archaeology, architecture and urban base. In addition, it should be shared and evaluated with stakeholders. Finally, proposed projects should be evaluated and decided considering all stages again.

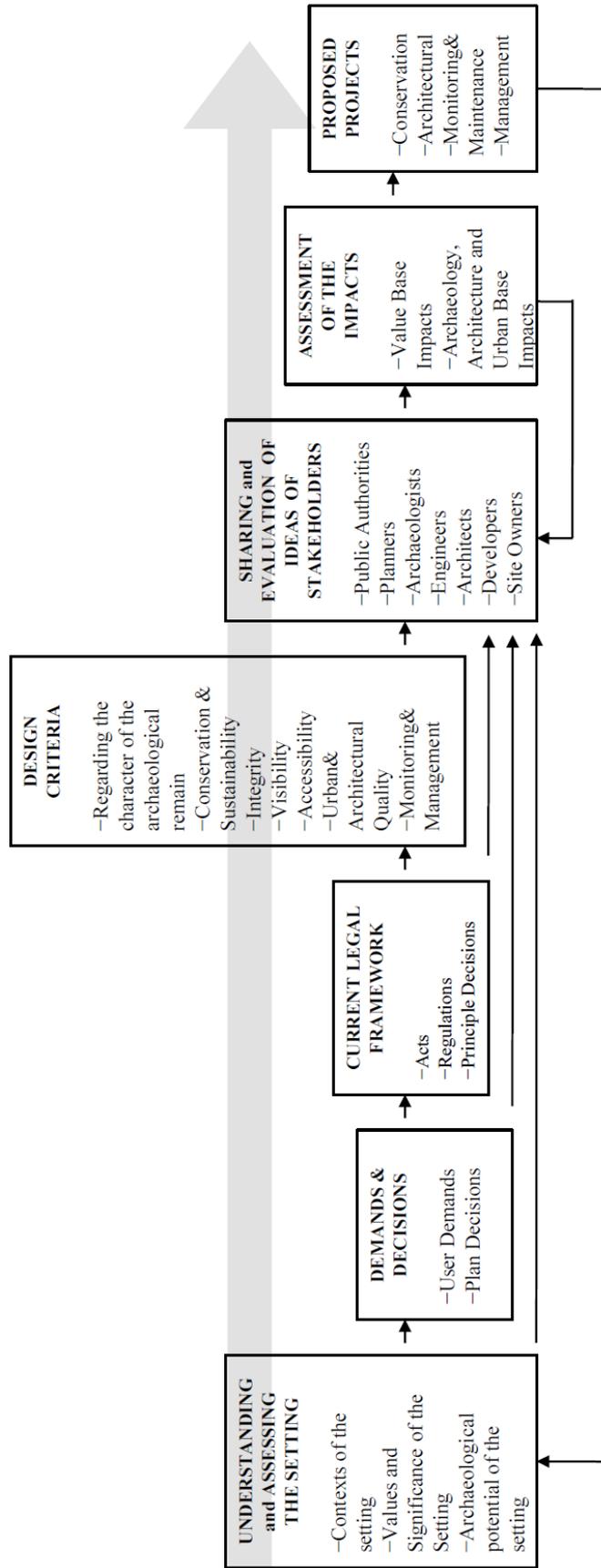


Figure 43: General outline
(The image is prepared by the author)

Design Criteria

As a result of the discussion on international projects, town and building scale examples, five building types have been defined. Only two of them can be accepted as good examples; new buildings in which archeological remains are presented, thereby preserving their characters; and new buildings in which spatial character of archaeological remains is utilized harmoniously with function of building. Considering qualified examples together with recommendations, declarations and guidelines, fundamental design criteria have been defined (table 4).

Firstly, the character, values and significance of the archaeological remains should be regarded. Not only physical existence of the archaeological remains but also their values and significance should be preserved into the new intervention. Secondly, conservation and sustainability of archaeological remains should be taken into consideration. Together with the new intervention, measures for conservation and sustainability should be defined in order to obtain the long-term preservation. Thirdly, integrity of archaeological remains into new intervention and the site should be considered. As mentioned by Barruol (1984, p. 8), integrated remains provide information about historical development of the site and give the site its own identity. The archaeological remains should be integrated harmoniously owing to proposed town/ building scale decisions and design of the new intervention. Then, the visibility of archaeological remains should be designed according to the analyses on surrounding area and the position of the archaeological remains. Following this, accessibility to archaeological remains should be conceived depending on function of the new intervention, spatial organization and position of the remains. Last but not least, the quality of urban and new intervention within archaeological remains should be regarded. Finally, monitoring and management of archaeological heritage should be prepared in both town scale, building scale and even remain scale.

These defined criteria should be taken into account for new interventions while conserving archaeological remains in situ. Additionally, these criteria are also

utilized in order to evaluate existing interventions or enhance conditions of interventions.

Table 4: The design criteria

DESIGN CRITERIA	
>	REGARDING CHARACTER, VALUES AND SIGNIFICANCE OF THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL REMAINS
>	CONSERVATION & SUSTAINABILITY OF THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL REMAINS
>	INTEGRITY OF THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL REMAINS INTO NEW INTERVENTION and THE CITY
>	VISIBILITY OF THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL REMAINS
>	ACCESSIBILITY TO THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL REMAINS
>	THE QUALITY OF URBAN and NEW INTERVENTION WITHIN THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL REMAINS
>	MONITORING & MANAGEMENT OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL HERITAGE

The Assessment of the Impacts of New Interventions While Conserving Archaeological Remains In situ

Beginning from pre-construction activities to post-constructional and maintenance activities, various impacts can be seen on the archaeological remains and their surroundings due to new intervention. To define their possible positive or negative impacts, the impacts of proposed intervention should be analyzed and evaluated delicately. The proposal can be evaluated as an auxiliary method for process of new intervention (figure 44). The assessment of the impacts can be considered in two ways; value base impacts, and archaeology, architecture and urban base impacts.

Firstly, as a first step for value base impacts, the values of the site and heritage asset should be examined. The affected values should be defined due to new intervention. In addition, their contributions to the site should be evaluated. Lastly, new

contributions which are coming with the new interventions should be defined. Finally, contributions and detractions in terms of value base can be seen easily.

Secondly, archaeology, architecture and urban base impacts should be discussed. These effects can be categorized into three scales; remain, building and town scale.

In remain scale, new intervention has physical and perceptibility impacts. Physical impacts cause deterioration problems in the archaeological remains. Physical, hydrological, chemical, biological deformations can be seen due to new intervention. Moreover, new intervention has effect on the perceptibility of the archaeological remains. Perceptibility of archaeological remains can change according to visibility and accessibility to archaeological remains. Depending on quality of the intervention, these impacts can be seen in a positive or negative way.

In building scale, visual and architectural and functional impacts show up. Visual impact of the new intervention can cause adverse or favorable effects on the understanding a heritage asset. New intervention can affect some important visual connections by interrupting or enhancing. Besides, new intervention has an architectural and functional impact. It changes the character of the over ground by making contributions or detractions. Additionally, the function of the new intervention can be an obstacle or an advantage in terms of accessibility of archaeological remains or visibility of them.

In town scale, urban impact comes up. The relation of the archaeological remains with the site should be discussed in terms of integrity and perceptibility. Therefore, this relation can be seen as interruptions or enhancements.

Considering all impacts of value base or archaeology, architecture and urban base, minimizing harm and maximizing enhancement strategies should be explored by covering remain, building and town scales. To minimize the harm, different

mitigation strategies should be defined²¹. Recommendations for mitigation strategies are to avoid from the critical site; to choose the least impactful options; to reduce of the number of interventions; to utilize the archaeological remains; to locate the operations on to previously disturbed areas; to offer flexible systems and to create buffer zones. Additionally, monitoring and management projects should be prepared in order to minimize the possible harm.

To maximize enhancement, these recommendations should explore a new and more harmonious methods, to reveal the values and significance of the site and to introduce some approaches for public appreciation by improving accessibility, visibility, well designed urban and architectural quality.

²¹ However, in this chapter, the technical side of the issue will not be discussed. Further information about technical part: McGill, G. (1995), *Building on the past: A guide to the archaeology and development process*; Davies, G. (2009), *Planning mitigation and archaeological conservation: Resource assessment*, Retrieved August 29, 2014, from http://services.english-heritage.org.uk/ResearchReportsPdfs/065_2009WEB.pdf; Williams, J., Sidell, J., & Panter, I. (2007), *Piling and archaeology: An English Heritage guidance note*, Retrieved August 29, 2014, from <https://www.english-heritage.org.uk/publications/piling-and-archaeology/pilingforwebtagged.pdf>; The Heritage Council & The ICOMOS Irish Committee Consortium (2000), *Archaeology & Development: Guidelines for Good Practice for Developers*.

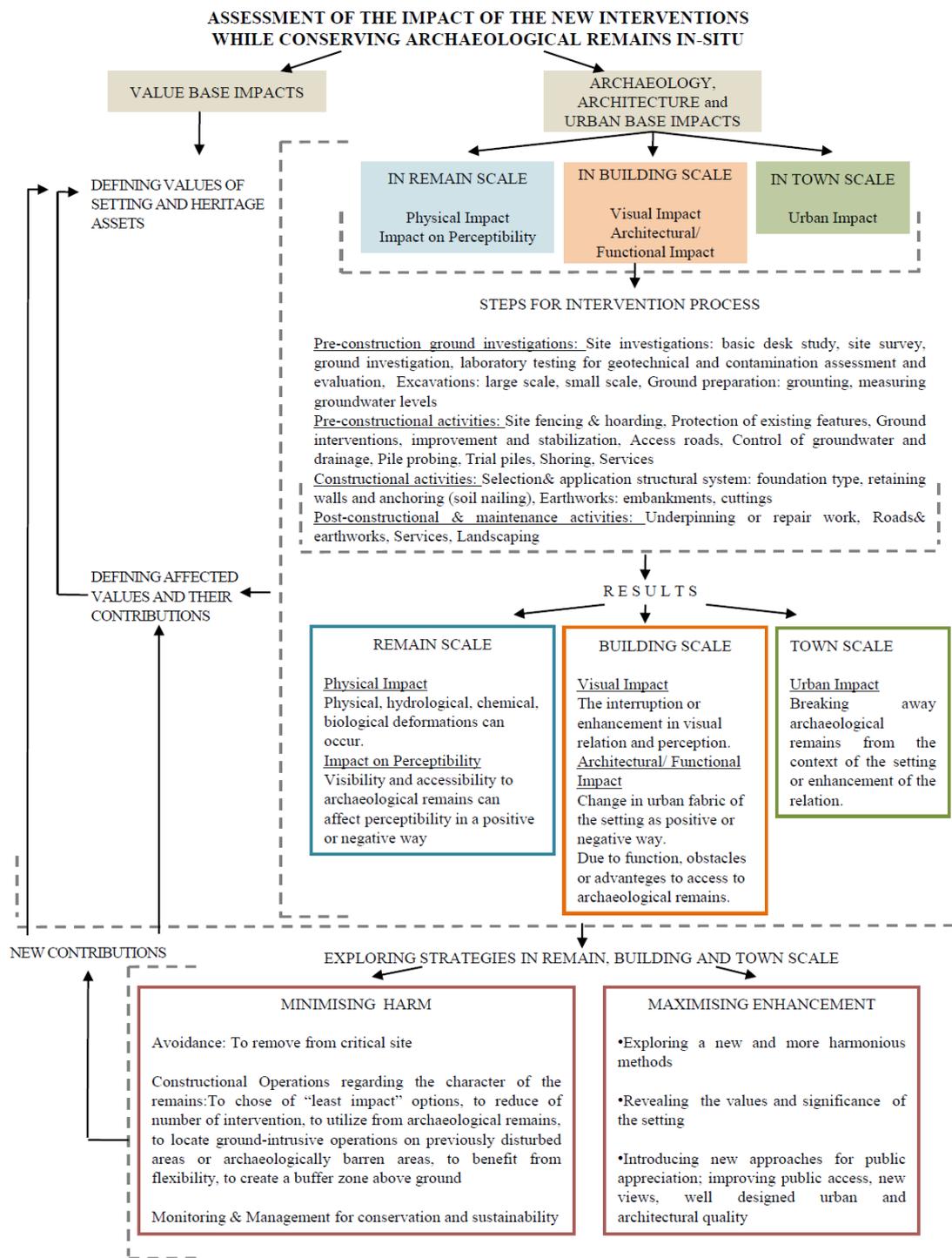


Figure 44: Impact assessments of new interventions conserving archaeological remains in situ on the setting (The figure is prepared by the author, utilizing from Oxley (1998), Nixon (1998), Williams and Corfield (2003), Davis, Gdaniec, Brice and White. (2004), APPEAR (2006), Williams, Sidell and Panter (2007), Williams and Butcher (2007), Davies (2009), English Heritage (2011a), ICOMOS (2011b), ICOMOS Irish (2000))

The Process

The new building interventions while conserving archaeological remains in situ should be a result of a detailed systematic organization. Besides all process which is drawn by general outline, before beginning implementations, some analyses and evaluations should be completed. The following method describes necessary stages for new interventions while conserving archaeological remains in situ (figure 45).

The process can be categorized into two parts. Firstly, the past and the present of the site should be understood. In this stage, the site should be analyzed in terms of its contexts. Some analyses on geographic and natural, historical, physical, functional, visual, social contexts can assist in understanding the site.

Secondly, the archaeological potential of the site should be understood. Initially, literature / archive studies including reviews of previous excavations reports, drawings and old photos/maps and then site investigations with non-destructive methods including site survey/observations and ground investigation/geophysical survey should be completed. Owing to analyses until these stages, the probable underground archeological structures can be defined without any interventions. The following parts of the study can be directed accordingly. As a following step, the archaeological potential, condition and quality of the site should be evaluated. Plan and section drawings and deterioration analysis should be prepared. Meanwhile, the impacts of the new building interventions should be assess in terms of value base and archeological, architectural and urban base. As a result of these evaluations, excavation decision should be taken. Maybe in implementation process, according to new information, new necessities, such as further excavation decision can be taken. Before determining the projects, the evaluation of the site, design criteria and other criteria such as legal, planning excavation and conservation, architectural, construction, developer/site owner, and financial factors should be done. After the evaluation all inputs, the projects should be proposed in four titles: conservation, architectural, monitoring & maintenance and management. Following this stage,

implementations can begin as foundation excavation, building construction, conservation and presentation. In implementation process, if any new information is gathered, the situation should be evaluated by experts and the implementation should be continued with co-decisions. Finally, completing all interventions, post implementations can be passed. In this stage, monitoring and maintenance and management projects can be conducted in all interventions.

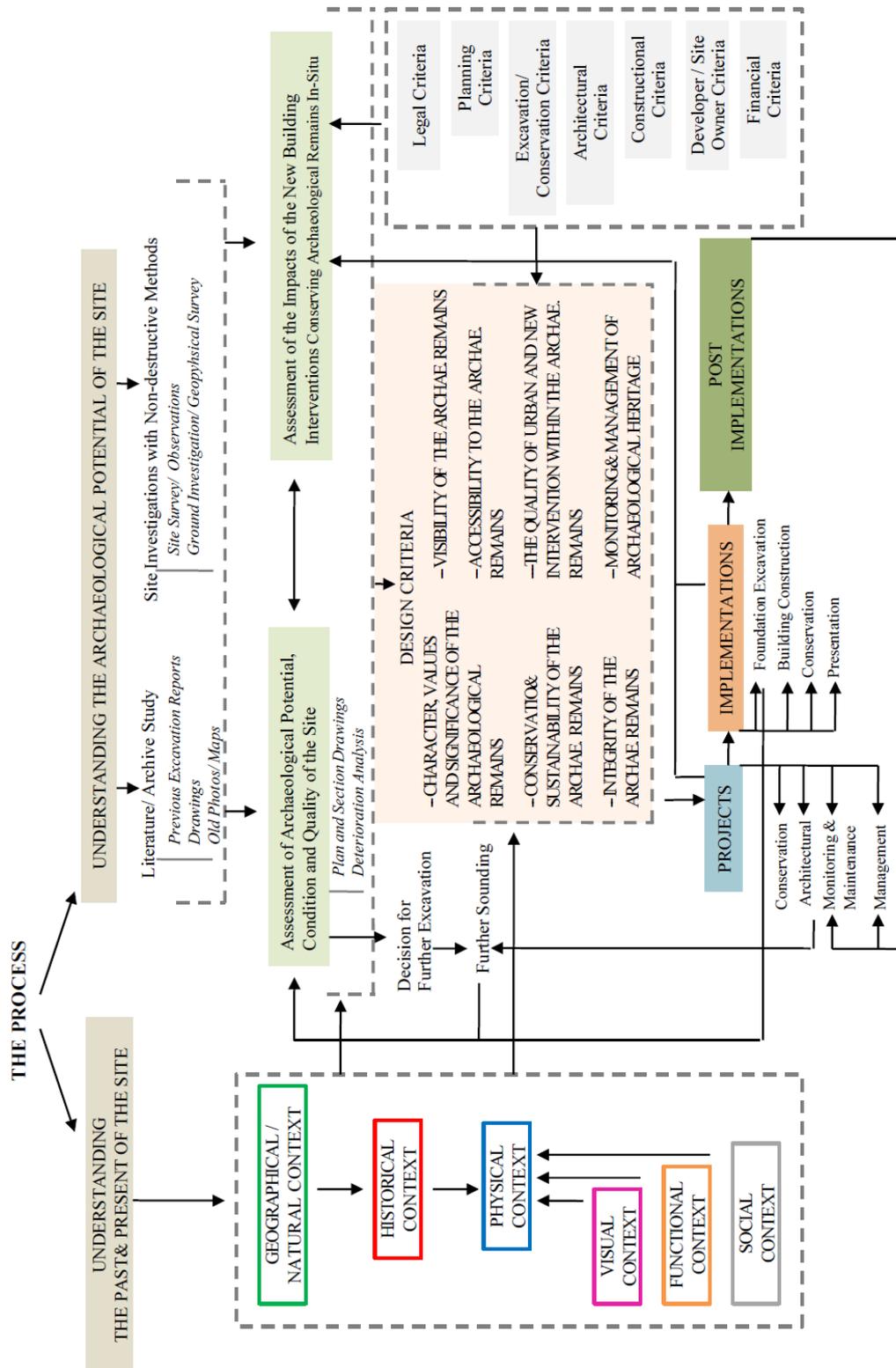


Figure 45: Mainsteam of construction process in archaeological context
(The image is prepared by the author)

The design toolkit

Finally, a design toolkit for new building interventions while conserving archaeological remains in situ is proposed in order to assist works of architects and help for design process (table 6-7). The design toolkit shows how the intervention is shaped based on defined design criteria (table 5).

New interventions are situated in three basic forms: first, archaeological site as part of outdoor space of new intervention, second, archaeological site between outdoor and indoor spaces, and third, archaeological site as part of indoor space of new intervention. In these forms, the new intervention can be elevated from the ground or can enclose the archaeological remains or the mass of the new intervention can be reduced. Additionally, archeological remains can take part in new interventions as a space or presented objects.

In this kind of systematic, the archeological remains can appear differently in the new intervention. According to the quality of archaeological remains, in some cases, it can be possible to utilize their spatial character. When the spatial character of the archaeological remains involve in new intervention, essential technical survey should be prepared. As a result of this study, the final decision should be taken. Archeological remains can also appear only with the intention of conservation and presentation in the new intervention. In addition, all intervention types should take values and significance of the remains into consideration so that positive contributions to the site can be made.

The archaeological remains should be integrated into the building and the site. In this case, function of the proposed intervention and spatial organization of the building should be considered in integration process. Visibility of archaeological remains and accessibility to them also support the integration.

The visibility of the archaeological remains should be considered in two ways. First one is the visibility in building and remain relation. Visibility changes depending on spatial features of archaeological sites, form of the new intervention, position of the remain, and the character of the surrounding area. The archaeological site can be an outdoor, semi-open or indoor space in the new intervention. While the transparency is at maximum level for the archaeological site which is a part of outdoor space of the new intervention, the transparency levels reduce for the archaeological site which is a part of indoor space of the new intervention. The visibility diagram for building and remain relation is given in Table 6.

Following this, the second one is the visibility in public and remain relation. Without considering transparency levels, the visibility should be supported by using symbolic references in order to show existence of the archaeological remains and to give information about the remains. For symbolic references, two fundamental principles are defined. Firstly, if it is possible to see archaeological remains, the symbolic reference should obtain openness. However, the openness should be conceived by architects considering surrounding area. Secondly, the symbolic reference should include an information panel. Any specific decision about position of the symbolic references has not been defined. Besides the design of the symbolic references, position of them should be considered by architects. The design can be shaped according to the periods of archaeological remains and historical development of the site. Additionally, design of the information panel can be added to this process. Even with a decision in town scale, using symbolic references can be demanded for all new interventions while conserving archaeological remains in situ. In this context, an architectural element such as pivot, wall, canopy etc. can be chosen as symbolic references for the site. Thus, a common architectural language in town scale can be provided owing to using same element in different designs. The visibility diagram for public and remain relation is given in Table 7. In the table, a wall has been chosen as reference symbol (table 7).

Accessibility to the archaeological remains can vary depending on position of the remains, function of the building and spatial organization. These factors should be considered in design stage. The access can be in two ways as individual or shared. In addition, the access to archaeological remains also supports visibility.

Finally, the measure for the conservation and sustainability of the archaeological remains, monitoring and management should be taken in town scale decisions. These measures should also be defined again for new interventions in building scale. With new interventions, good quality of urban and new intervention should be aimed. As it is seen, for some criteria, participations of different specialties such planners, archaeologists etc. are necessary. These titles can be detailed with the help of relevant disciplines.

Table 5: Evaluation of the design criteria
(The image is prepared by the author.)

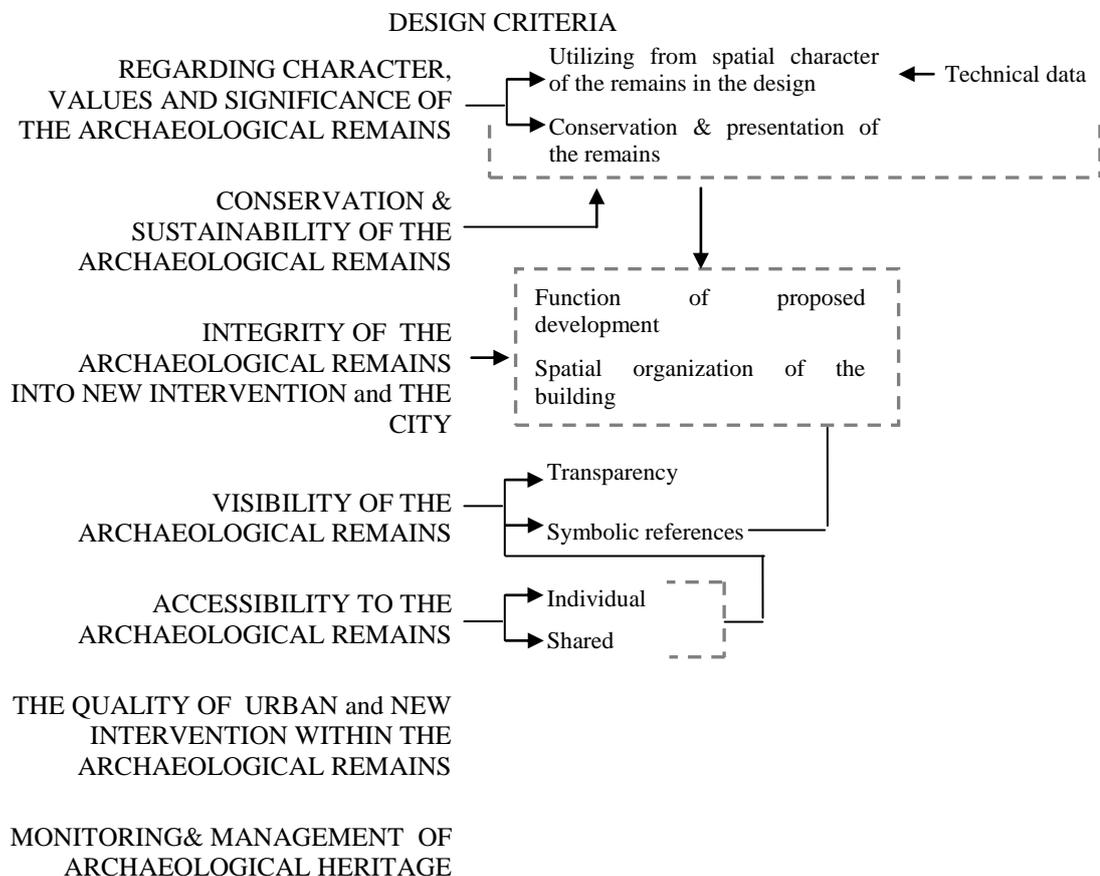


Table 6: Design toolkit 1
 (The table is prepared by the author)

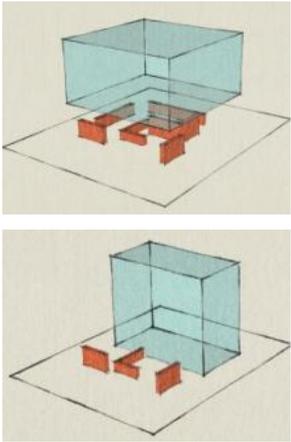
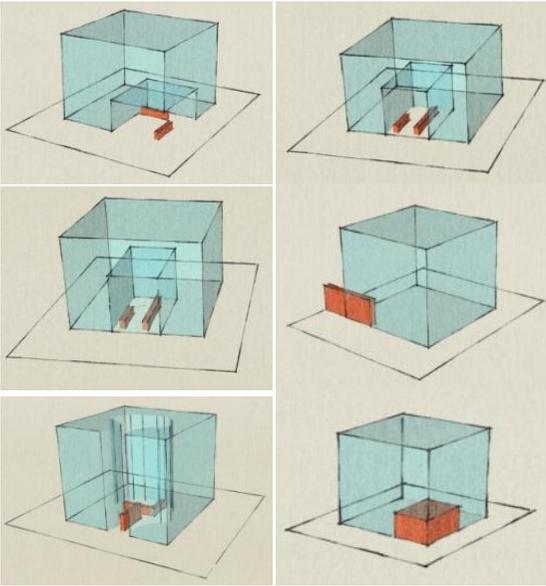
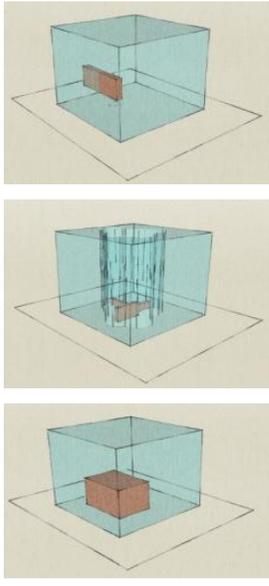
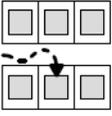
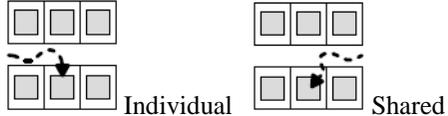
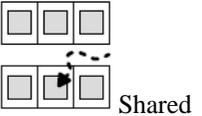
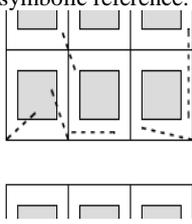
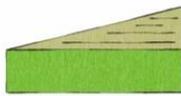
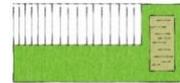
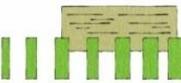
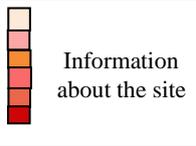
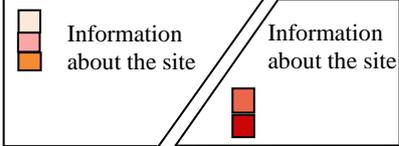
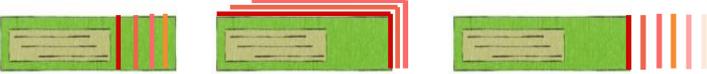
VISIBILITY IN BUILDING and REMAIN RELATION	Transparency		
	MAIN SITUATION		
	Archaeological sites as part of outdoor space	Archaeological sites between outdoor and indoor space	Archaeological sites as part of indoor space
			
ACCESSIBILITY	 <p>Individual</p>	 <p>Individual Shared</p>	 <p>Shared</p>
New Building Type	New buildings in which archaeological remains are presented, thereby preserving their characters or New buildings in which spatial character of archaeological remains is utilized harmoniously with the function of the building		

Table 7: Design Toolkit 2
 (The table is prepared by the author)

VISIBILITY IN PUBLIC and REMAIN RELATION		Symbolic References		
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Should give openness if it is possible to see the archaeological remains. • Should include an information panel. 		
There is not any specific rule for position of the symbolic reference. 				
				
VARIATIONS	The information panel depending on historical periods 			
	The wall depending on historical periods 			

CHAPTER 3

THE CASE: 3RD DEGREE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE IN BERGAMA

3.1. THE GENERAL CONTEXT: BERGAMA

3.1.1. Geographical and Natural Context of Bergama

Bergama is a province of İzmir in the western Aegean region of Anatolia. The town is surrounded with Balıkesir in north, Manisa in east and Aydın in south.



Figure 46: Satellite view of current Bergama and its immediate vicinity (Google earth, last accessed on 27.04.2013)

The town is located at 110 km northeast of İzmir. It is surrounded with Çandarlı at 30 km and Zeytinadağ at 22 km, Dikili at 27 km, Soma at 42 km and Kınık at 17 km (Eriş, 1990, p. 7). According to Governorship of İzmir, Bergama is the largest province of the city with its 1688 km² area (İzmir Valiliği cited in Binan et al, 2004,

p.34). The settlement area of Bergama consists of a valley section and elevations surrounding it. Bakırçay Plain which is in valley section is sinkage area. Bakırçay Plain is surrounded with Madra Mountain of 1338 m height in north and Yunt Mountain of 1088m height in south. The settlement is situated between two arms of Kaikos Creek (Bakırçay): Selinus (Bergama Çayı) and Cetius (Kestel Çayı). While Selinus Creek coming from southwest skirts of Acropolis Hill divides the town two parts, Cetius Creek flows from east skirts of Acropolis Hill.

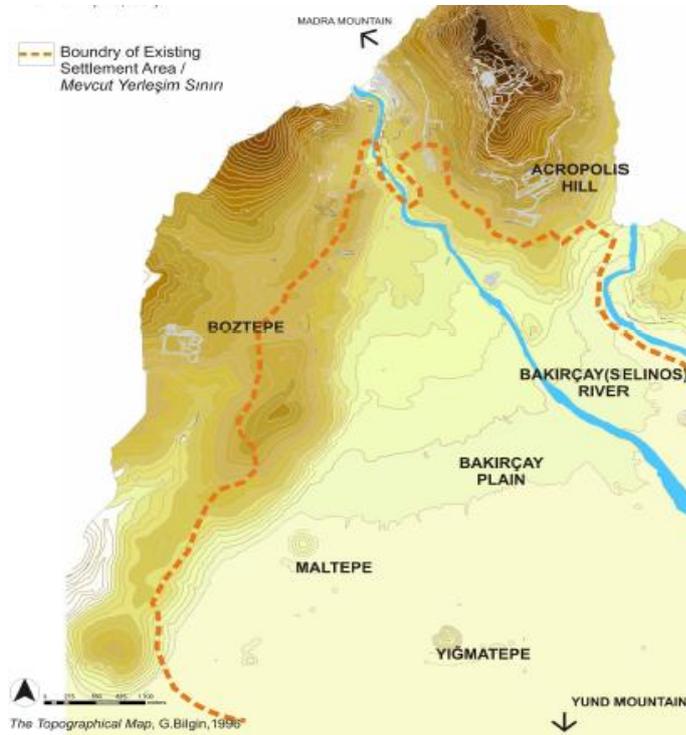


Figure 47: Topographical Condition of Bergama

(The image is taken from “A Project for Preparation of Bergama Conservation and Management Plan” Studio Work²² of METU Faculty of Architecture, Graduate Program in Restoration, 2008-2009 Fall.)

The area has the typical mediterranean climate with hot-arid summers and warm-rainy winters. While the average temperature in winter is 6° C, it is 26 °C in summers (Eriş, 1990, p. 8).

²² The studio work is prepared by Burcu Can, Aslı Candan, Işıl Ertosun, Leyla Etyemez, Özge Göncü, Esra Karataş, Büşra Kul, Özge Mutlu, Esra Örenbaş, Buket Şan, Zeynep Tuna, Merve Yazıcı and Özge Yurtseveneler.

3.1.2. Archaeological and Historical Context of Bergama

Archaeological research, excavations and surveys show that Bergama has been inhabited since very early ages. There are evidences of uninterrupted habitation from the Pre-historic to now. Historical layers of Bergama in terms of main periods are the Pre-Historic, the Archaic and Classical, Hellenistic, Roman, Byzantine, Principles, Ottoman and Republican periods.

The Pre-Historic period is dated between 3000 and 1050 BC²³. The settlement in Bergama dates back to Prehistoric Ages regarding archaeological findings in the town. Besides, some prehistoric rock settlements and tombs around the region support the settlement in this period (Eriş, 1990, pp. 18-21). However, it cannot be mentioned about exact settlement area considering movable findings and their unknown exact places.

The Archaic and Classical period is dated between 600 and 330BC²⁴. During the period, Bergama was a settlement area. Movable archaeological pieces and traces of an archaic building show the settlement in this period (Eriş, 1990, pp. 22, 23). Although there is not certain traces of settlement in these eras, the only information about settlement can be derived from the city walls which show the traces of this period (Radt, 1993, p. 204).

The Hellenistic period is dated between 333 and 30BC²⁵. In Early Hellenistic Era, the city can be identified mainly two parts as Acropolis and the settlement area which is the surrounding area of Acropolis (Radt, 1993, p. 203). In late Hellenistic Era, the settlement area extended to the plain. In the periphery of Pergamon, there were three different areas as Asclepion, Yiğmatepe Tumuli and Musalla Mezarlığı

²³ Information about dates of periods until Byzantine Period are taken from “Bergama Kültür ve Sanat Vakfı Belleten Dizisi-15”, following dates until Early Republic Period are taken from “A Project for Preparation of Bergama Conservation and Management Plan” Studio Work of METU Faculty of Architecture, Graduate Program in Restoration, 2008-2009 Fall.

²⁴ See the explanation in footnote 23.

²⁵ See the explanation in footnote 23.

(Wulf, 1994, p. 172). In addition, the city was surrounded by grave mounds from the 3rd century BC onwards (Pirson, 2014, p. 13). Grave facilities are located on surrounding of the castle hill, plain and the surrounding hills (Ute, 2011, p. 30). The plan of Hellenistic Period showing the general settlement of the city is given in the figure 49(a).

Roman period is dated between 30BC and 395 AD²⁶. During the Roman Era, the city grew down to the plain passing across the Selinos River. Theater, Amphitheater and Musalla Mezarlığı at west drew the limits of the city, while Koca Mezarlık at East and the remains of a necropolis, probably belonging to the 2nd century AD at the South were drawing the limits. Except for the Yığmatepe and Maltepe Tumuli, there were no settlement areas outside of the city in the Roman Era (Wulf, 1994, pp. 158, 166).

In late Roma Period, although it is seen the gradual collapse of the settlement on the hill due to desolation of the upper city owing to the development of the Christianity, natural disasters and damages in infrastructure of the town, the expansion of the city was till the Asclepion in the West and the Tumuli in the South. The necropolises surround the town as previous periods (Wulf, 1994, pp. 170, 174).

Integration of development with the landscape and visual relation in the city is also considered in development in Hellenistic and Roman period. View of Yığmatepe and Maltepe Tumuli from north and south and view of the acropolis with settlement area on skirts of the acropolis hill support visual relation in the town²⁷ and integration into landscape (Pirson, 2014, p. 13). The plan of Roman Period showing the general settlement of the city is given in the figure 49(b).

²⁶ See the explanation in footnote 23.

²⁷ For further information about visual relation in the city, “Hierarchisierung des Raumes? Überlegungen zur räumlichen Organisation und deren Wahrnehmung im hellenistischen Pergamon und seinem Umland” by Felix Pirson and *Archäologischer Anzeiger* 2011 can be utilized.

Byzantine period is dated between 395 and 1306²⁸. In this period, in the 3rd century, the plain was the area as the main focus of the settlement (Pirson, 2014, p. 17). Due to the outer Persian and Arab attracts during 5th to 7th centuries, the settlement area was reduced to the fortress at the acropolis hill and then the settlement area was scattered whole the hill as well as the plain (Rheidt, 1991, pp. 244, 245). Although following centuries were dark ages, in the 12th and 13th centuries it is known that the acropolis hill was used intense settlement and burial activities (Pirson, 2014, p. 18). The plan of Byzantine Period showing the general settlement of the city is given in the figure 49 (c).

Principality period is dated between 1306 and 1336²⁹. At the end of 13th century, there was a gradual conversion of the inhabitants of Bergama into a Muslim society. The new Turkish village of Bergama was settled in the plain at the skirts of the hill (Conze, 1913, p. 252). Although there is not much information about the 14th century city layout and tissue of Bergama, it is known that there were only some structures belonging to this period.

Ottoman period is dated between 1336 and 1923³⁰. Bergama was one of the important cities in the Ottoman period with respect to agricultural and commercial activities. Although there is not sufficient information about Bergama of the 15th - 18th centuries like previous period, it is known the settlement of 19th century.

The city grew in the valley section like previous period. According to Bayatlı, at the end of 19th, the settlement was half of the 1950's Bergama. Centurial cemeteries enclosed three sides of the city and both sides of İzmir Road until agricultural land were cemetery area (Bayatlı, 1997, pp. 11, 12). The city continued expanding to the hill and mainly to south in 19th and 20th centuries. Distinction between Muslims and non-Muslims also shown in the positioning of neighborhoods as the edge of the hill

²⁸ See the explanation in footnote 23.

²⁹ See the explanation in footnote 23.

³⁰ See the explanation in footnote 23.

was resided by non-Muslims and the south of the river by Muslims (Bilgin, 1996, p. 106; Binan et al, 2014, p. 22). The 1904 plan by Otto Berlet is the primary document about this period. The plan of Ottoman Period showing the general settlement of the city is given in the figure 49(d).

Republican period is dated from 1923 to 1980. Bergama continued to enlarge through south in this period. Changes in the tissue were not seen in a great degree, depending on conservation and plan decisions; however, multi-storey new development in historic core and changes in transportation system as widening of streets or opening of dead-ends were seen (Bilgin, 1996, p. 107). 1943 plan is the primary document about this period. The plan of this period showing the general settlement of the city is given in the figure 49(e). In addition, it can be reached visual sources reference to the past of Bergama from Appendix B. Today, in accordance with its topography, the settlement area has developed towards the south.



Figure 48: Satellite view showing the present development of Bergama (Google Earth, last accessed on 06.10.2014)



Figure 49: General layout of the historical development of Bergama

(a) General layout of the town in Hellenistic Period (The map prepared by the author depends on (Pirson, 2011), (Pirson, 2012), (Wulf, Der Standtplan Von Pergamon, 1994). The base map is produced from (Bilgin Altınöz, 2002))

(b) General layout of the town in Roman Period (The map is prepared by the author depends on (Wulf, Der Standtplan Von Pergamon, 1994). The base map is produced from (Bilgin Altınöz, 2002))

(c) General layout of the town in Byzantine Period (The map is prepared by the author depends on "Map of German Archaeological Institute [DAI]" in (Pirson, 2014). The base map is produced from (Bilgin Altınöz, 2002))

(d) General layout of the town in Ottoman Period (The map is prepared by the author depends on 1904 plan by O. Berlet (Conze, 1913). The base map is produced from (Bilgin Altınöz, 2002))

(e) General layout of the town in Republican Period until 1980 (The map is prepared by the author depends on 1943plan (Bergama Şehri İmar Planı Raporu, 1943). The base map is produced from (Bilgin Altınöz, 2002))

3.1.3. Conservation and Development Studies in Bergama

Today, in current Bergama, there are six 1st degree archaeological sites which are the area including Acropolis, Asclepion, Red Hall and Tumulis, two 2nd degree archaeological sites which are the area including Ulucami districts, and Atmaca districts, and two 3rd degree archaeological sites which are the area including Ertuğrul, İnkılap districts, some parts of Maltepe districts and the south of Red Hall. Also urban site and 3rd degree archaeological site is in the town center including Ulucami, Talatpaşa, Barbaros districts, and some parts of Kurtuluş, İslamsaray, Selçuk, Gazipaşa, Atmaca, İnkılap and Turabey districts.

The current border of conservation sites was defined in 18.04.2007/2912 decision by İzmir District Number 2 Cultural Heritage Conservation Council.

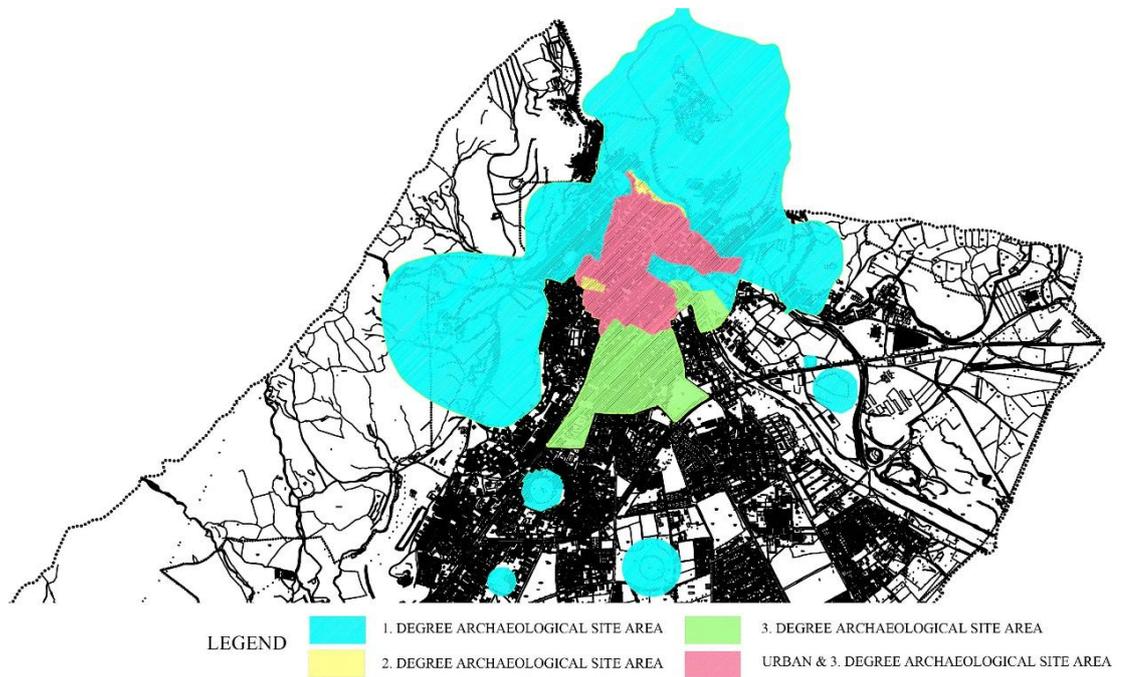


Figure 50: Map showing current conservation sites
(The image is taken from Municipality of Bergama, 2012)

3.1.3.1. Conservation Studies and Site Decisions in Bergama

Conservation studies have a long history in Bergama (figures 51-52). Up until now, archaeological and cultural heritage in Bergama was conserved with the decisions taken by GEEAYK, the Superior Council for Conservation of Immovable Cultural Properties³¹ (TKVKYK), İzmir District Number 1 and 2 Cultural Heritage Conservation Council³² (KTVKK).

In 1976, Bergama was defined as ‘antique city’ according to 77 decision of the GEEAYK (Ege Planlama, 2012a, p. 1). First conservation decision is that the whole settlement was enclosed with conservation boundary. However, the difficulties of conserving the whole city were observed due to new building demand, technical and economical problems. It caused destructions of the tissue especially in the city center and its surrounding because of weakness of control mechanisms. Thus revision of the site borders was requested (Bilgin, 1996, p. 129).

In 1983, historical and 1st degree archaeological site were registered with 9.9.1983/4602 decision of the Committee of Ancient Real Estates and Monuments. Then, the defined sites were registered as 1st degree archaeological site and urban site with 26.10.1984/466 decision of High Council for the Conservation of Immobile Cultural and Natural Assets (Ege Planlama, 2012a, p. 1). Also in 1984, the site boundaries were renewed. This decision is vital in conservation actives in Bergama because the general layout of the sites were defined with it. Some areas were taken out of urban site and opened to development as well as the reduction and divisions in the site. As a result of it, the traditional tissue of the city was damaged (Bilgin, 1996, p. 140).

In 1990, the central urban site was defined as ‘urban site and 3rd degree archaeological site’. Moreover, the urban site boundary was enlarged and the

³¹ The Superior Council for Conservation of Immovable Cultural Properties refers to “Taşınmaz Kültür Varlıkları Koruma Yüksek Kurulu”

³² İzmir District Number 1 and 2 Cultural Heritage Conservation Council refers to “İzmir 1 ve 2 Numaralı Kültür Varlıklarını Koruma Kurulu”

necessities of a new conservation and development plan were indicated by the Conservation Council (Bilgin, 1996, p. 131).

Also revisions on the conservation borders were made in 1991, 1993, 1994, 1995, 1996 and 2002 by Cultural and Natural Heritage Conservation Council.

In 2001, transition period development decisions, which were valid until the approval of conservation and development plan, were defined with the declaration of the city as urban archaeological site by İzmir District Number 2 Cultural and Natural Heritage Conservation Council. Urban archaeological site, 1st, 2nd and 3rd degree archaeological sites were defined in terms of this decision (Binan et al, 2005, p. 80).

In 2003, besides urban archaeological site, urban and 3rd degree archaeological site was declared. For these areas, transition period development decisions were valid until the approval of conservation and development plan. So the conservation districts were determined as urban archaeological site, urban and 3rd degree archaeological site, 1st, 2nd and 3rd degree archaeological sites. In 2004, it was approved enlargement of urban archaeological site and declaration of 2nd and 3rd degree archaeological sites as urban and 3rd degree archaeological site (Binan et al, 2005, p. 80).

In 2010 studies for UNESCO's World Heritage List Nominations were started officially and in 2011 it was registered in tentative list. Within this scope it is planned to define values of Bergama and propose of management plan. In 2014, Bergama was added to World Heritage List as multi-layered cultural landscape.

In 2006 and 2012, conservation and development plan studies were prepared by KUDEB³³ and private company- Ege Planlama and accepted by İzmir District Number 2 Cultural Heritage Conservation Council.

³³ KUDEB refers to "Koruma Uygulama Denetim Bürosu"

To conclude, the conservation studies started with conservation of whole city. In time it was transformed into different zones and degrees. This differentiation causes several new conservation criteria and interventions on having similar character. In addition, these repeated changes, which are shown nearly every year, harm the identity of Bergama due to offer different conservation and intervention criteria.

3.1.3.2. Planning Studies in Bergama

There have been various planning activities in Bergama since 1943 onwards (figures 51-52). These are explained briefly, focusing especially on the decisions concerning the new building activities in relation to the archaeological remains.

Master Plan Studies, 1943-1948

First master plan of Bergama was prepared between 1943 and 1948. The report, which was prepared to assist master plan studies, gave information about physical features and conservation approach of 1940s Bergama.

Physical features about city were given as;

- The settlement area was 36.5 hectares and the development of the city was through southwest direction.
- The street width was approximately 4.5m.
- The residential buildings had approximately two-storey.
- The construction materials were mostly stone and rarely concrete in official buildings and stone, mud-brick and wood in others (1943, p. 31) .

Conservation approach was emphasized only single monuments instead of offering protection zones and the periods of the buildings were defined as seen in the legend of the map. Additionally, it was supposed that cultural property of Bergama will be unearthed owing to new construction activities or coincidence.

According to report introduced to Inter-ministries Tourism Commission³⁴ the plan was showing some cares for archaeological potential of site, which was known before and was estimated bottom remains. Additionally, necessity of conserving building character of Bergama, necessity of master plan studies for historical site, necessity of proposals for present and future development was indicated (Bergama Planı için Arkeolojik Esaslar, 1993a, p. 29; Bergama İmar Planı Presnsipleri Hakkında Rapor, 1993b, pp. 31-41).

Today's developed south part of the area was shown as a cemetery and an olive grove area in the 1940's plan. In addition, there is no information about new development criteria.

Pergamon Historical National Park Master Plan for Protection and Use, 1969

Pergamon Historical National Park Master Plan for Protection and Use was prepared in 1969 by Ministry of Forests in cooperation with USA National Park Services. The aim of the plan was the development and management of Antique Bergama, as a national park. Briefly, the main approaches in the plan were defined as conservation of the historical and archaeological properties of Bergama; presentation and exhibition of these cultural remains in interesting, comprehensible and logical way and providing necessities of new national park. Depending on these factors; three zones which had different conservation statuses were defined. It was also accepted that Venice Charter for restoration and maintenance and UNESCO Recommendation in 1956 for archaeological excavations were main guides for implementations (Ministry of Forestry, 1972, pp. 21, 40).

In the planning approach, periods of the buildings and structures in the bottom were taken care. It was remark on necessities of contributions by different experts for taking decisions (Ministry of Forestry, 1972, p. 40).

³⁴ Inter-ministries Tourism Commission refers to "Bakanlıklararası Turizm Komisyonu".

For new development, only new additions were defined briefly. New additions were only allowed in case of being an important part of the building, and they should be in harmony with traditional tissue and environment (Ministry of Forestry, 1972, p. 40).

Considering size of the park and zone boundaries, approaches for over and underground properties and the care of the character of the edifices obtain a holistic conservation for Bergama. However, for a living settlement, new development proposals considering archaeological potential were not defined exactly.

Revision Master Plan, 1988

After 1983-84 decisions, 1988 Revision Master Plan was prepared for the areas which had been taken out of the urban site area. The town was planned according to three zones considering the limits of the town. These zones were defined as the areas which were non-permitted constructions, existing and developing areas and agricultural areas (Bilgin, 1996, pp. 135, 140). However, these zones were not compatible with the urban and archaeological sites and caused destructions in areas which left out of conservation and opened to development. The plan caused illegible high rise constructions, incompatible new buildings and wide roads in the core of city (Akman Proje, 1992, p. 15).

Preservation and Development Plan, 1991

1991 Preservation and Development Plan was prepared due to destructions of 1988 plan and the purpose of the plan was to conserve environmental, urban and archaeological values by improving them (Akman Proje, 1992, p. 97). The plan, also, carried integrated conservation concerns, such as providing participation of local people, traffic network. According to character of the areas, three conservation site types were defined as 1st, 3rd degree archaeological site and urban site. For the 1st degree archaeological site, 'archaeo-park' - containing important urban component

coming from antique age to present- was offered. Necessities of archaeological master plan were emphasized for ‘archaeo-park’.

1993, 1994, 1995 and 1996 revisions were applied to the plan in parallel with new regulations. The boundaries and type of conservation site were also changed in these years. Moreover, different area definitions, such as, ‘excavation areas’ and ‘special project areas’ emerged in 1991- 1995 plan (Bilgin, 1996, p. 137).

The plan defines several conservation criteria for different types of site considering physical, cultural and social features. However, there was no decision for new building criteria.

Conservation and Development Plan, 2006

The conservation and development plan for only 3rd degree archaeological site was prepared by KUDEP and was accepted in 2006.

Until that time, development actives in 3rd degree archaeological site was planned according to 10.09.1987/8-14 decision. Then, according to 10.07.2002/10785 decision of Izmir District Number 2 Cultural Heritage Conservation Council, remains which were found after drilling excavations done by Bergama Museum were evaluated according to 2863-3386 decision of the Cultural and Natural Heritage Conservation (KTVK) and then the area was registered as 3rd degree archaeological site. After the conservation decision, the implementations were stopped and transition period decisions were defined with 22.01.2003/11329 decision of KTVKK (KUDEB- Municipality of Bergama, 2006, p. 1).

In the plan two different areas were defined as transition and dense new construction zone. While transition zone is located near to the urban and 3rd archaeological site and had urban tissue characters, new construction zone is in the south part of the site where modern movement settlement is seen. According to the site analysis, site use,

development and transportation system decisions were taken in the plan. Depending on the necessities of the town, new functions, such as multistory car park and cultural center were offered in the plan.

For new development activities, it was shown that 1987 development plan decisions had important effects on the development of the area, such as defining transportation axes, number of storeys etc. In 2006 plan decisions, 1987 development plan decisions were continued for construction activities. While number of storey was kept same as it was defined in 1987 for some parts, the number was raised up to six-storey in other parts. For new development, it was emphasized that only new constructions in transition zone should be in harmony with the urban tissue, while construction activities continued in other parts according to 1987 plan decisions.

In addition, taking some conservation measures are seen in the plan. Even, the current urban character was taken care a limited way. The aim was to conserve some buildings which were not registered but showed characters of their period. This type of buildings was defined as “primary buildings”. For this kind of buildings, the necessity of documentation and preparation drawings before demolishing them was emphasized. However, only traditional buildings were considered under this title passing over other types of buildings showing another past of the settlement in Bergama.

For transportation decision, the narrow streets were widened and dead-end streets were opened according to plan.

Preparing the conservation and development plan for only 3rd degree archaeological site is a disturbing factor affecting the unity of Bergama. Additionally, heritage assets of Bergama was not analyzed and defined at the beginning of the study. Following this, assessing the impacts of proposed development on the site and evaluation of contributions to the site was ruled out in planning process. The plan cannot also go beyond decisions of 1987 plan.

Conservation and Development Plan, 2012

Thirty six years after the declaration of the town as an urban site, the conservation and development plan of Bergama was prepared in 2012. The plan was accepted with 996 decision of Izmir District Number 2 Cultural Heritage Conservation Council on 08.06.2012. It included all the conservation sites which were planned in scale 1/5000. In addition, 1st, 2nd and 3rd degree archaeological sites and urban and 3rd degree archaeological sites were planned in scale 1/1000. While general conservation and land use decisions were offered in 1/5000 plan, decisions on block and lot use, ownership, built-up area and transportation network decisions were offered in 1/1000 plan (Ege Planlama, 2012a, p. 4).

The decisions for conservation sites were supported with relevant decisions in legal framework. For 1st, 2nd and 3rd degree archaeological sites and urban and 3rd degree archaeological site, the Principle Decision no. 658, additionally, for urban and 3rd degree archaeological site the Principle Decisions no.720 and 736 were applied (Ege Planlama, 2012a, pp. 4, 5).

The aim of the plan was to take conservation and development decisions on conservation sites, to conserve traditional tissue as far as possible and to offer proposals for development which was in harmony with the tissue. For this purpose, development criteria of open and built-up areas were defined in different titles. Unlike previous planning studies, new development decisions were explained.

Conservation and development criteria were varied for each conservation status. Briefly, these decisions are as follows;

- For 1st degree archaeological site, the construction activities were not allowed and the buildings not registered can be removed.
- For 2nd degree archaeological site, in terms of principle decisions, development was stopped.

- For 3rd degree archaeological site, changes were allowed considering conservation and use decisions defining in principle decisions. The decisions aim integration of 3rd degree archaeological site with other parts of the town and tissue of urban and 3rd degree archeological site.
- For urban and 3rd degree archaeological site, the decision on conserving current urban tissue was taken (Ege Planlama, 2012a, pp. 11, 12).

For open areas, conserving the characters of the open areas was aimed. Therefore, existing street pattern which consist of narrow and dead-end streets and the relation between courtyard and building were preserved as much as possible. However, preserving narrow and dead-end streets approach was not observed in the plan.

For new development, new building decisions were defined differently for each areas considering only traditional tissue and its features. The relation of streets, building heights and material were defined (Ege Planlama, 2012b, pp. 6- 14). However, considering the character of the area and archaeological potential of the site, the relation between new intervention and archaeological remains cannot go beyond proposals in legal framework. Any site-specific decisions, guidelines or methods are not observed in the plan decisions.

For new development, two different approaches for urban and 3rd degree archaeological site and 3rd degree archaeological site were proposed. While the aim was harmonious development with the traditional tissue in urban and 3rd archaeological site, in 3rd degree archaeological site, decisions were taken in regard to transition character between traditional tissue and development area. In addition, in the 3rd degree archaeological site, two different development types were defined, which were varied in north and south parts (Ege Planlama, 2012a, pp. 17, 23). Together with defining different new intervention types, different approval mechanisms were appeared for new development, which were assigned by legal framework. This situation resulted in complicated new development process.

To give an example about different interventions type and their approval mechanisms, three-storey buildings were offered in north side of 3rd degree archaeological where traditional character is sustained, while, two-storey buildings with typical architectural elements defined in urban and 3rd archaeological site. In south part of the area where modern movement buildings are seen, six-storey buildings were allowed. Additionally, conservation council or municipality can be the approval mechanisms in terms of registration status or relation with the registered one.

Although having similar character of Bergama and 3rd degree archaeological site, different development decisions were proposed focusing only on specific periods, ignoring near past heritage. The impacts of proposed development on the site were not analyzed in planning process and decisions. Creating a differentiation in having similar features in terms of physical and administrative is an obstacle to distrusting unity of the site.

Very recently, in June 2014, during the 38th Assembly of UNESCO World Heritage Committee, Bergama is inscribed to the UNESCO World Heritage List. In relation to this, Conservation Management Plan of Bergama is under preparation, which will also be an important document for defining and directing the future development of the city.

To conclude, taking into account all conservation and planning studies in Bergama, conservation studies started with aiming to preserve whole city. Up to today, different definitions, boundaries, plan decisions and implementations have varied in parallel with updated legislations. Regarding existing development in Bergama and 3rd degree archaeological site, these decisions cannot provide a well balance between conservation and development. As it is stated by Tuncer (2007), canceling conservation statues and dense housing proposals which do not account traditional tissue in development plans are threats for Bergama. The result reflects on Bergama by disturbing the unity of the town and the multi-layered character due to plan

decisions and interventions. In addition, reduction and variation of conservation area have prevented getting information about the past of the city and accelerated deterioration in heritage of the site. Moreover, the archaeological potential of the site has not been taken into consideration in development activities.

Studies for understanding Bergama, its significance, defining contributions to the site and assessment impact of the proposed development have not been done up to now in the conservation and development plans. However, this kind of study is fundamental for conservation of heritage and proposals for new development. The archaeological potential hidden in underground and its relation with the new interventions are not evaluated in the plan decisions. As mentioned before, the proposals in plans cannot go beyond the framework. Therefore, implementations and proposals for new intervention are not also sufficient and kept limited with the current legal framework.

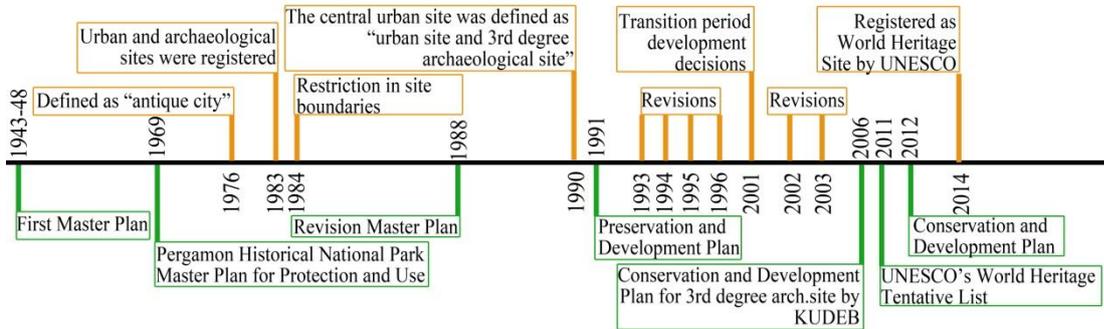


Figure 51: Chronological list showing conservation and planning studies (The image is prepared by the author)

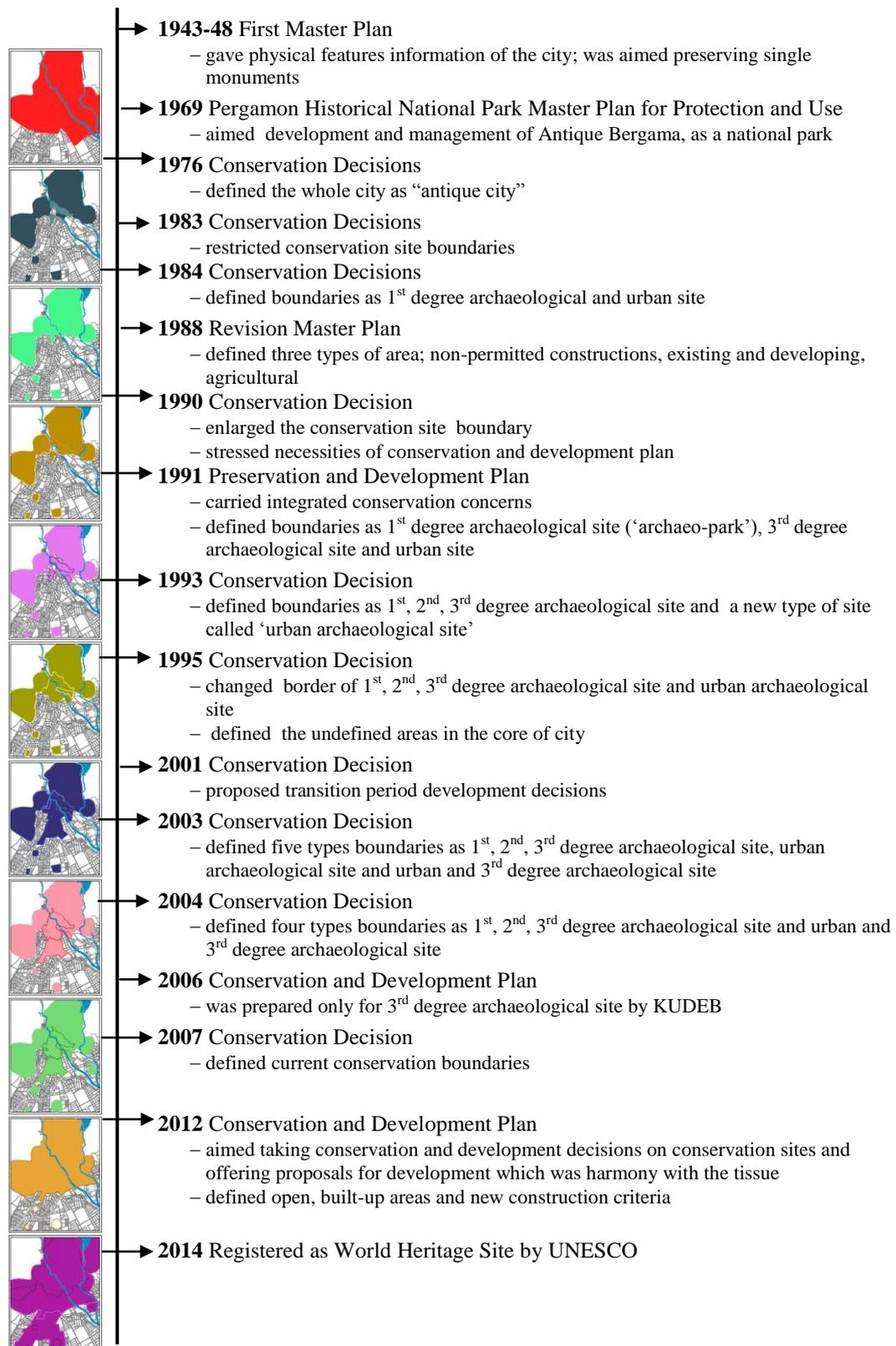


Figure 52: Chronological list showing conservation and plan decisions
(The image is prepared by the author)

3.1.4. Current Urban Context of Bergama

In order to understand today's Bergama, physical, functional, visual, legal and administrative contexts (including legal framework in Turkey, conservation and planning studies in Bergama) have been analyzed simply. However, this kind of study requires more detailed site survey studies.

Today, the main access to Bergama is from the southwest direction. Additionally, the development of the city is through this direction. The acropolis Hill, Yığma and Maltepe Tumulis are important landmarks which can be perceived from inside of Bergama. Moreover, Cumhuriyet Street has a wide perspective to view of the Acropolis Hill and Tumulis.

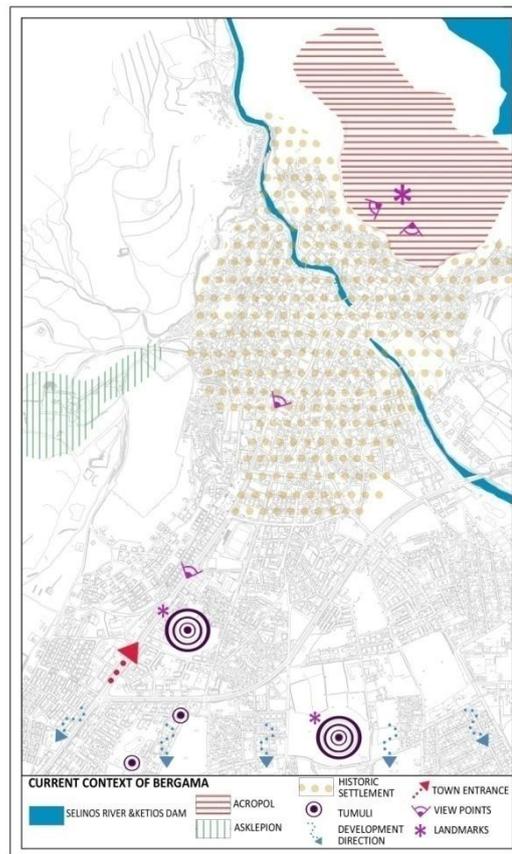


Figure 53: Current urban context of Bergama
(The image is prepared by the author)

Moreover, functional organization is another important input for current urban context of Bergama. Current types of uses have been analyzed in city scale. The area has been grouped into thirteen categories as residential, commercial and services, industrial areas, education and health facilities, sports area, administrative facilities areas, religious facilities areas, open areas including green areas, agricultural area, cemetery areas, transportation area, military zone, and archaeological area. Commercial and service areas are in the city center and it is surrounded by residential areas. In the southeast part of the city, there is industrial zone. The west part which is in the neighborhood of Asklepion is used for Military purposes.

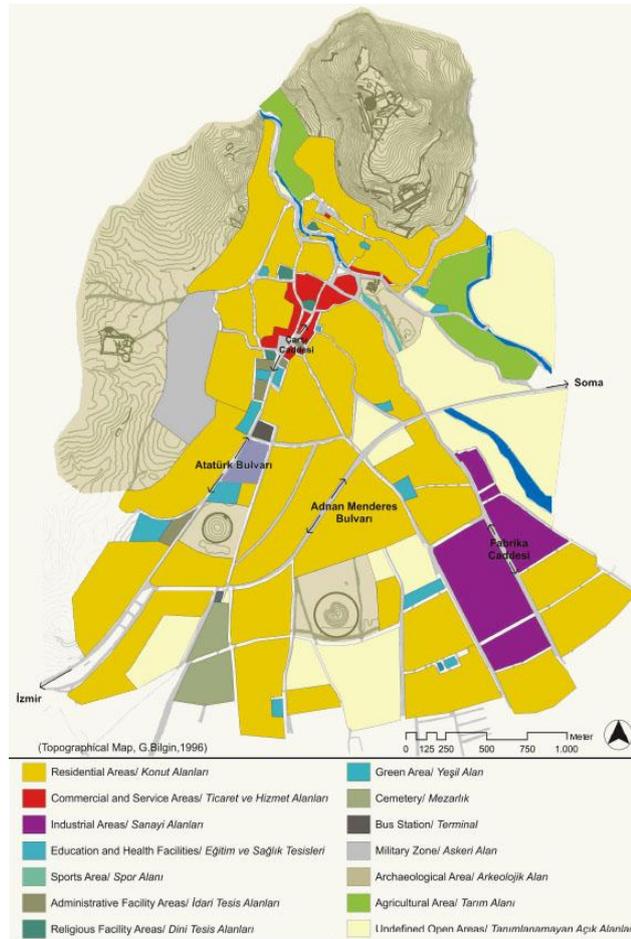


Figure 54: Land use in Bergama

(The image is taken from “A Project for Preparation of Bergama Conservation and Management Plan.” Studio Work of METU Faculty of Architecture, Graduate Program in Restoration, 2008-2009 Fall)

3.2. THE INTERVENTION CONTEXT: 3RD DEGREE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE IN BERGAMA

3.2.1. Definition of the Study Area

The study area is in south part of Bergama and today this area is registered as 3rd degree archaeological site. The area registered as urban and 3rd degree archaeological site locates in the north of the study area (figure 55-57).

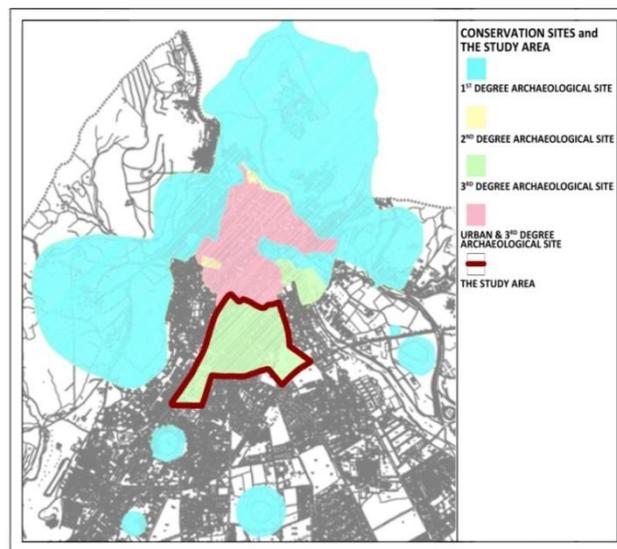


Figure 55: Conservation sites in Bergama and the study area
(The base map is produced from map of Municipality of Bergama, 2012)

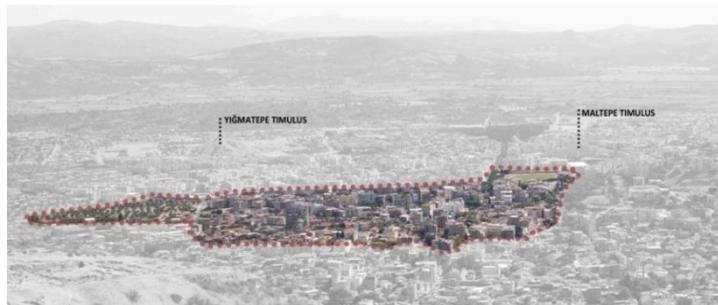


Figure 56: A view of the study area from Acropol Hill
(The photo was taken by the author in 2013)

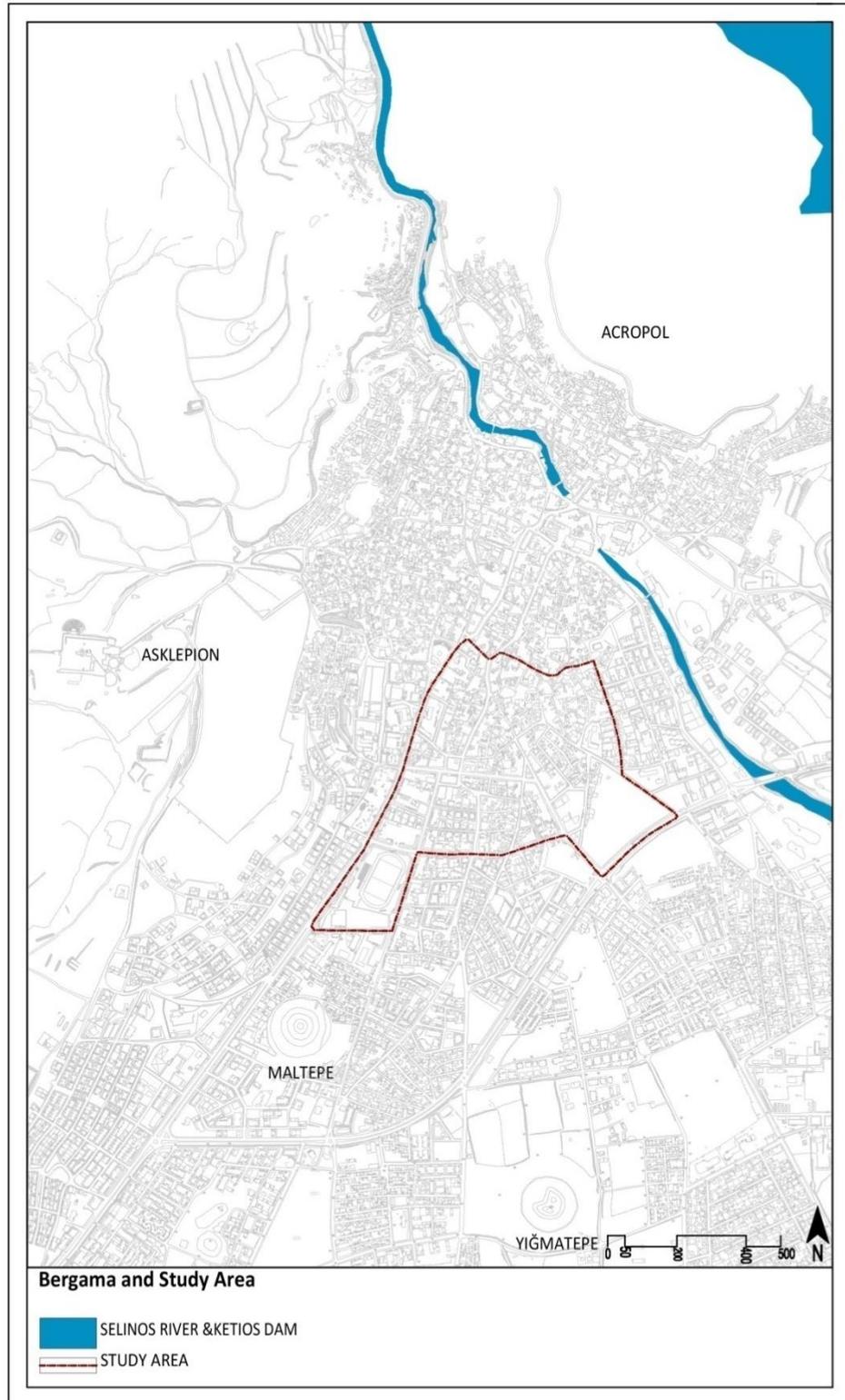


Figure 57: Location of the study area in Bergama
 (The map is prepared by the author. The base map is produced from “Hali Hazır Plan” by Bergama Municipality, 2012)

3.2.2. Geographical and Natural Context

The study area is in the Bakırçay Plain. Acropolis Hill is located in the north, Asklepion is in the west and Maltepe and Yığma Tepe Tumulus are located in the south of the study area.

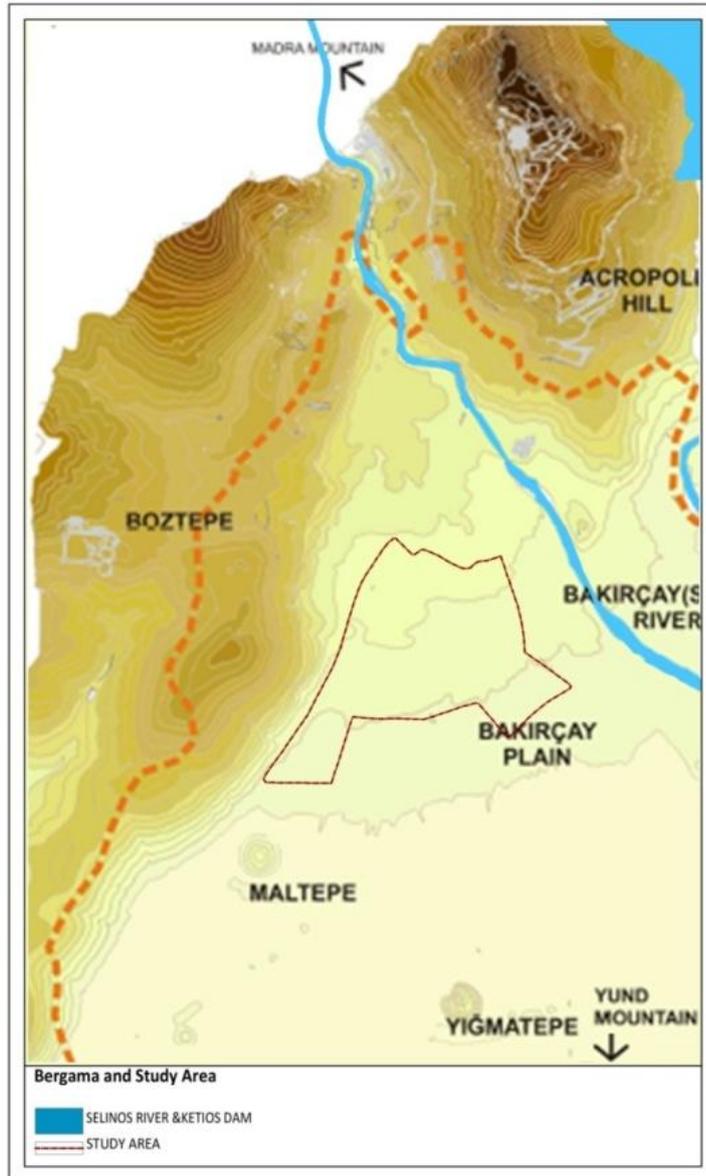


Figure 58: Topographical condition of study area and its surrounding
(The base map is taken from "A Project for Preparation of Bergama Conservation and Management Plan." Studio Work of METU Faculty of Architecture, Graduate Program in Restoration, 2008-2009 Fall)

3.2.3. Archaeological and Historical Context

The area has been a settlement area from Hellenistic period to present. The long historical past of the site reflected on built-up environment. Therefore, different layers which carrying their own identities, values and significance have appeared in the site. Owing to today's excavations in 3rd degree archaeological site, new information about the history of the site gathered.

The archaeological remains belonging to Hellenistic, Roman, Byzantine and Ottoman periods are unearthed in foundation excavations. These excavations are seen in south part where construction activities are seen very often. These areas are so close to each other that it can be possible to follow their continuation in some places. These archaeological remains mostly are conserved in situ (table 9); however, in some points, they have been removed in order to construct new buildings. Information about the periods of the archaeological remains and relevant reports can be seen in the figure 64 and 65.



Figure 59: The model showing “Layer 1: Archaeological Remains”
(The red color is used for remains founded areas and the grey one is used for no remains or not studies area), (The image is prepared by the author)

Although there is no certain information about how the area was used in Hellenistic period, movable pieces which are found in the excavations can approve the idea of settlement area in this period. The plan of Hellenistic Period showing the general settlement of the city and archaeological remains is given in the figure 63(a).

In Roman period, according to the studies of Wulf (1994) and Pirson (2014), it is known that the city expanded until the study area. The south part of the area was used as necropolis area thanks to current excavations in this part. According to report of DAI in 2012, it is thought that the area was suburban area of Roman city. In the excavations, movable and immovable pieces, such as streets, graves, ceramic pieces, water pipes have been found in different lots. The plan of Roman Period showing the general settlement of the city and archaeological remains is given in the figure 63(b).

Archaeological findings belonging to Byzantine period also are unearthed in the area. Development traces, walls, mosaics and movable pieces were found. The plan of Byzantine Period showing the general settlement of the city and archaeological remains is given in the figure 63(c).

The settlement in Principality period is not known exactly but Ottoman period is known by both maps dating that time and excavations. 1871 plan by Carl Humann, 1883(?) plan, 1904 plan by Otto Berlet, 1899(?) plan, 1908/1913 plan by P. Schazmann and 1890 photograph from Sébah & Joailliern archives³⁵ proof the settlement in this period. While the north part of the site was used as settlement purposes, the south was open area. Additionally, Bayatlı remarks Hatuniye Mescid, which is near to the study area, is one of the building which was constructed for immigrants in developing settlements after Russo-Turkish War (17.century) (Bayatlı, 1997, p. 12). Therefore, the north part of the study area developed in this period probably. According to observations in the site, the architectural heritage of the period still can be readable. The plan of Ottoman Period showing the general settlement of the city and archaeological remains is given in the figure 63(d).

³⁵ These documents can be reached from Appendix B.

The traditional pattern of Ottoman period is seen in the north part of the area. Additionally, this area has similar features with adjacent area in its north (today, this area is registered as urban and 3rd degree archaeological site). The built-up and open area, public and private buildings, street pattern and fountains as a street element show the identity of its own period (figure 60, table 9).



Figure 60: The model showing “Layer 2: Traditional Buildings”
(The pink color is used for traditional buildings), (The image is prepared by the author)

In Republican period until 1980, the settlement was enlarged towards south part. 1943 plan³⁶ can be a reference for initial the development in this period. The plan of the Republican period showing the general settlement of the city and archaeological remains is given in the figure 63(e).

This period reflected on built-up environment as two types which are modern buildings of 1960s and those until 1980s buildings. 1960s buildings was constructed nearly at the same years with modern buildings; however, 1960s buildings are distinguished from them in terms of building scale, mass, building height, open and built-up relations. These buildings have similar features with traditional buildings in the area (figure 61, table 9).

³⁶These plans can be reached from Appendix B.



Figure 61: The model showing “Layer 3: 1960s buildings which have traditional character”
 (The dark green color is used for 1960s buildings), (The image is prepared by the author)

Modern buildings until 1980s which show features of modern movement are seen in south part of the site. They consist of low-rise villas and apartments. Built-up area and green area relation, proportion of the mass and openness, balconies and terraces can be some important features of these buildings (figure 62, table 9).



Figure 62: The model showing “Layer 4: Modern buildings until 1980”
 (The dark green color is used for Republican buildings until 1980), (The image is prepared by the author)

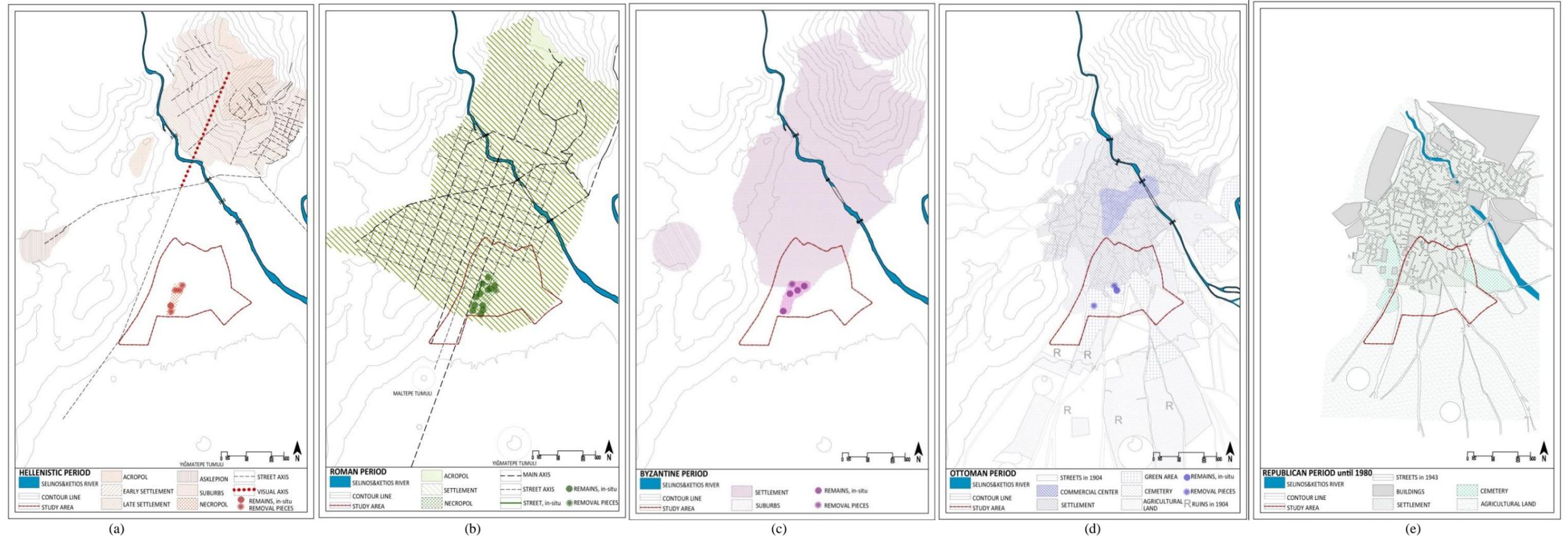


Figure 63: Relation between historical development of Bergama and the study area

(a) Hellenistic Period (The map prepared by the author depends on (Pirson, 2011), (Pirson, 2012), (Wulf, Der Stadtplan Von Pergamon, 1994), and decisions of İzmir District Number 2 Cultural Heritage Conservation Council and Bergama Museum. The base map is produced from (Bilgin Altınöz, 2002))

(b) Roman Period (The map prepared by the author depends on (Wulf, Der Stadtplan Von Pergamon, 1994), and decisions of İzmir District Number 2 Cultural Heritage Conservation Council and Bergama Museum. The base map is produced from (Bilgin Altınöz, 2002))

(c) Byzantine Period (The map prepared by the author depends on (Pirson, 2014), and decisions of İzmir District Number 2 Cultural Heritage Conservation Council and Bergama Museum. The base map is produced from (Bilgin Altınöz, 2002))

(d) Ottoman Period (The map prepared by the author depends on 1904 plan by O. Berlet (Conze, Altertümer Von Pergamon (Band I, Tafeln): Stadt und Landschaft, 1913), and decisions of İzmir District Number 2 Cultural Heritage Conservation Council and Bergama Museum. The base map is produced from (Bilgin Altınöz, 2002))

(e) Republican Period until 1980 (The map prepared by the author depends on plan of 1943 (Bergama Şehri İmar Planı Raporu, 1943), and decisions of İzmir District Number 2 Cultural Heritage Conservation Council and Bergama Museum. The base map is produced from (Bilgin Altınöz, 2002))

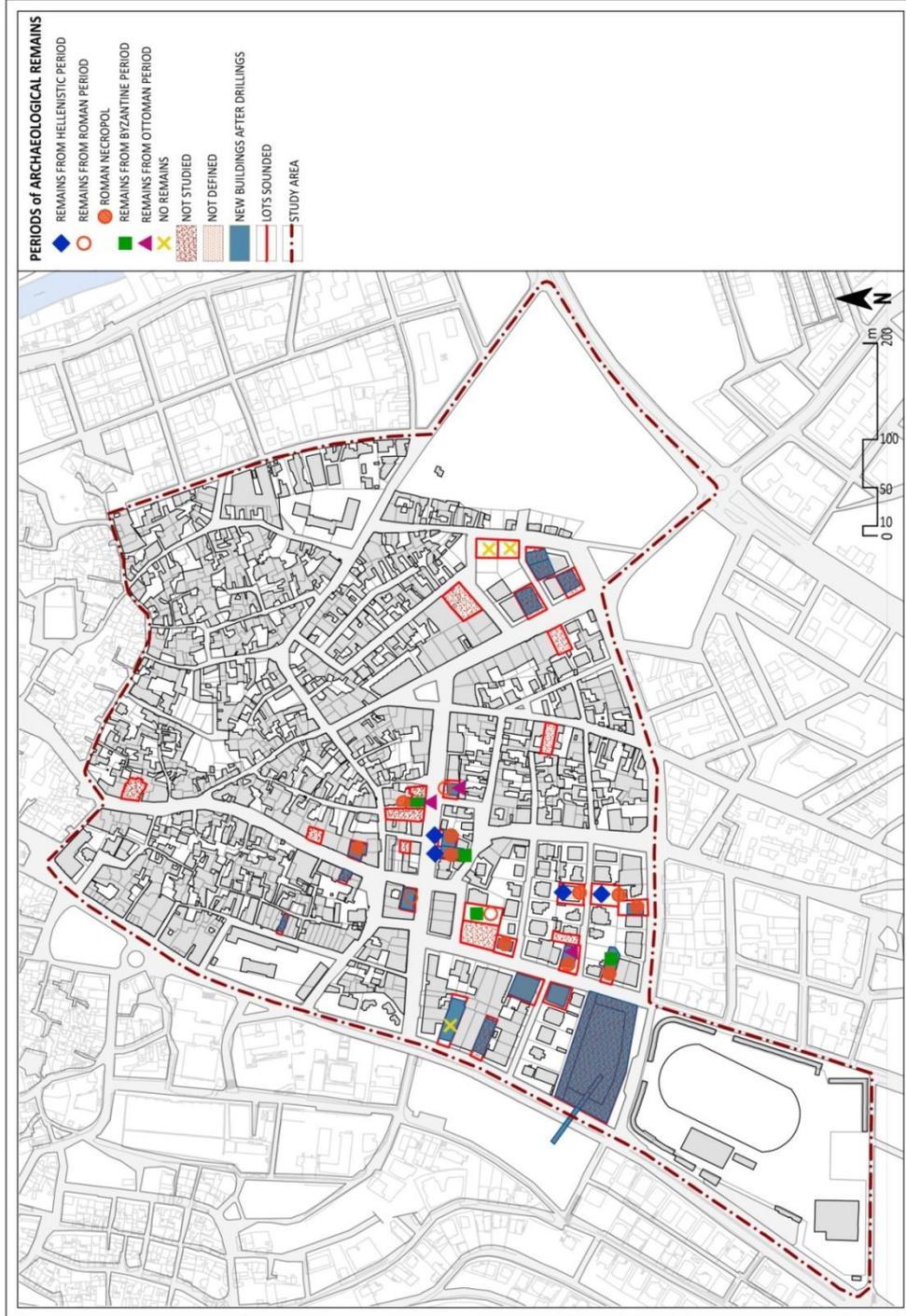


Figure 64: Periods of Archaeological Remains
 (The map is prepared by the author. The base map is produced from simplification and modification form of "Hali Hazir Plan" by Bergama Municipality, 2012; "Cadastral Plan" from Bergama (Izmir) Conservation and Development Plan 2012 by Ege Planlama)

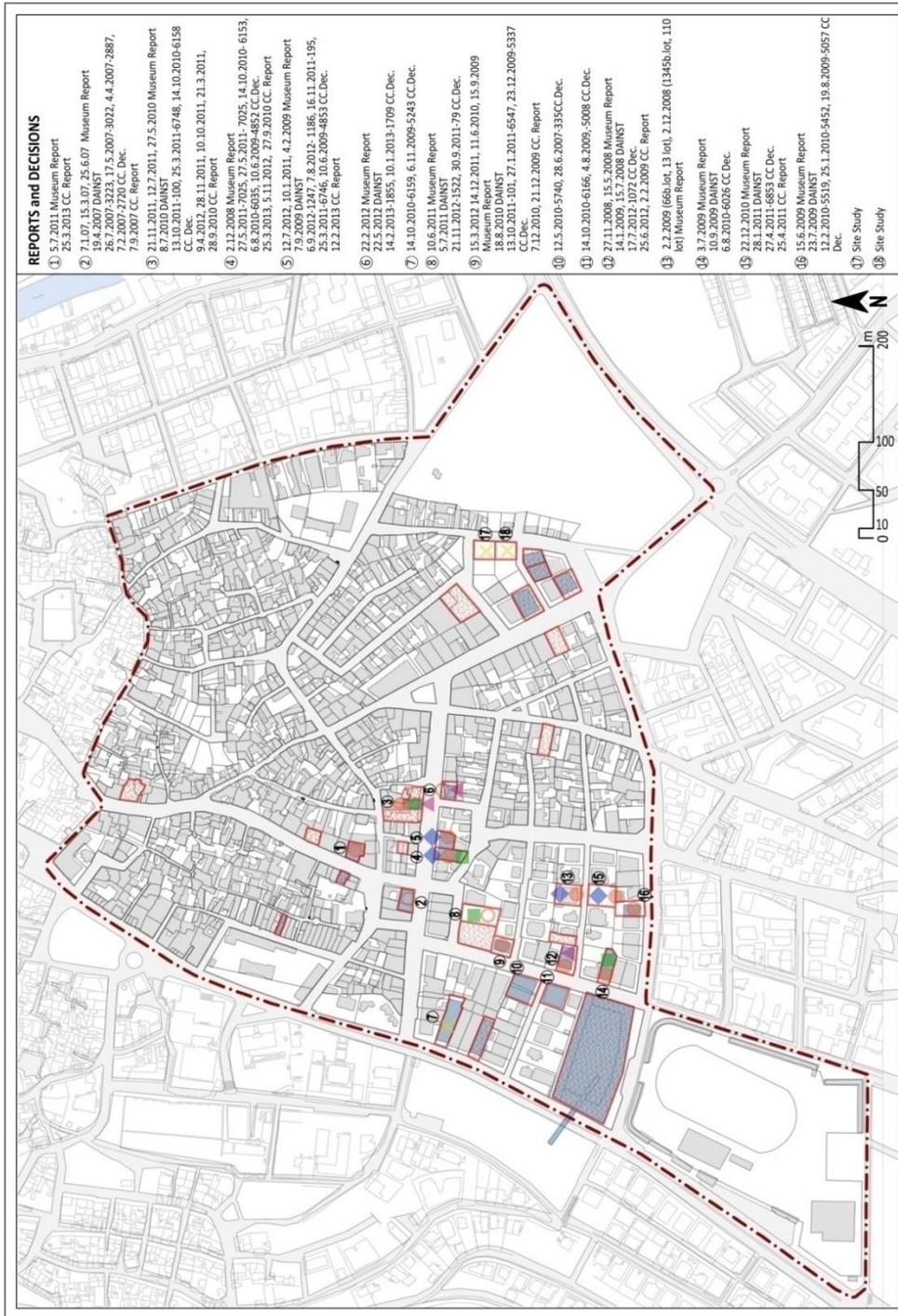


Figure 65: Periods of Archaeological Remains
 (The map is prepared by the author. The base map is produced from simplification and modification form of "Hali Hazir Plan" by Bergama
 Municipality, 2012: "Cadastral Plan" from Bergama (İzmir) Conservation and Development Plan 2012 by Fırat Planlama)

Historical Development

To understand the past and present of the urban context, transformation and changes in the site and past developments of the study area are examined. For this purpose, the urban context is analyzed by examining the old maps and aerial photos of the study area. 1904 plan by Otto Berlet, 1943 plan, the map of DAI 2014, the aerial photos of 1957, 1970, 1976, 1995 and existing city map are utilized for this purpose.

Firstly, the physical continuity of the development and the effect of previous developments on the following developments are discussed. Accordingly, the traces of the oldest one are tried to be caught on the following one. For this study, hypothetical grids of Roman period which are the oldest document defined by U. Wulf and 1904 map which is only document showing the settlement after Roman period are utilized. When these two maps intersect, it is seen that direction of some streets and settlements is parallel to hypothetical grids of Roman. In addition, the existence of the hypothetical Roman grids is observed. In two different places of the study area, street remains which are considered as part of a Roman street are found. When the direction of the pieces is compared to hypothetical grids, the parallelism is observed. The figure showing relation between hypothetical grids of Roman and 1904 settlement can be research from the figure 66.

In 1904, the settlement area in the north and agricultural and cemetery in the south part are conserved until 1943. From 1957 onwards, development activities in the south part are observed. Firstly, singular buildings rising from the site and buildings similar to character of the north part are seen. Also new streets are designed for these new development areas. In 1970 and 1976 years, these development activities continued in the area. In 1995, the south part of the site which has been once upon a time open areas was nearly full of new buildings. There are also changes in street pattern, such as opening dead-end streets, widening or constructing new streets. In addition, redevelopment activities in mainly south part are observed in the area. The figures showing settlements in 1904, 1943, 1957, 1970, 1976 and 1995 can be

research from the figure 67 to 72. The map showing comparison of 1957-70-76 and 95 aerial photos can be seen from the figure 73. Also original maps and aerial photos can be obtained from Appendix C.

Considering the historical development of the area, along with the changes and transformations, the development of the city has been continued by different civilizations. At the same time, traces of the past can survive within the contemporary urban form of the town. Therefore, the site acquires multi-layered cultural landscape³⁷ character with this feature.

³⁷ Bergama and its multi-layeredness; multi-layered cultural landscape features are discussed in Bilgin, Güliz (1996), *Urban Archaeology: as the bases for the studies on the future of the town case study: Bergma*, Master Thesis, METU, Ankara; Bilgin Altınöz, Güliz (2014), *Pergamon and its multi-layered cultural landscape*, Unpublished book for UNESCO.

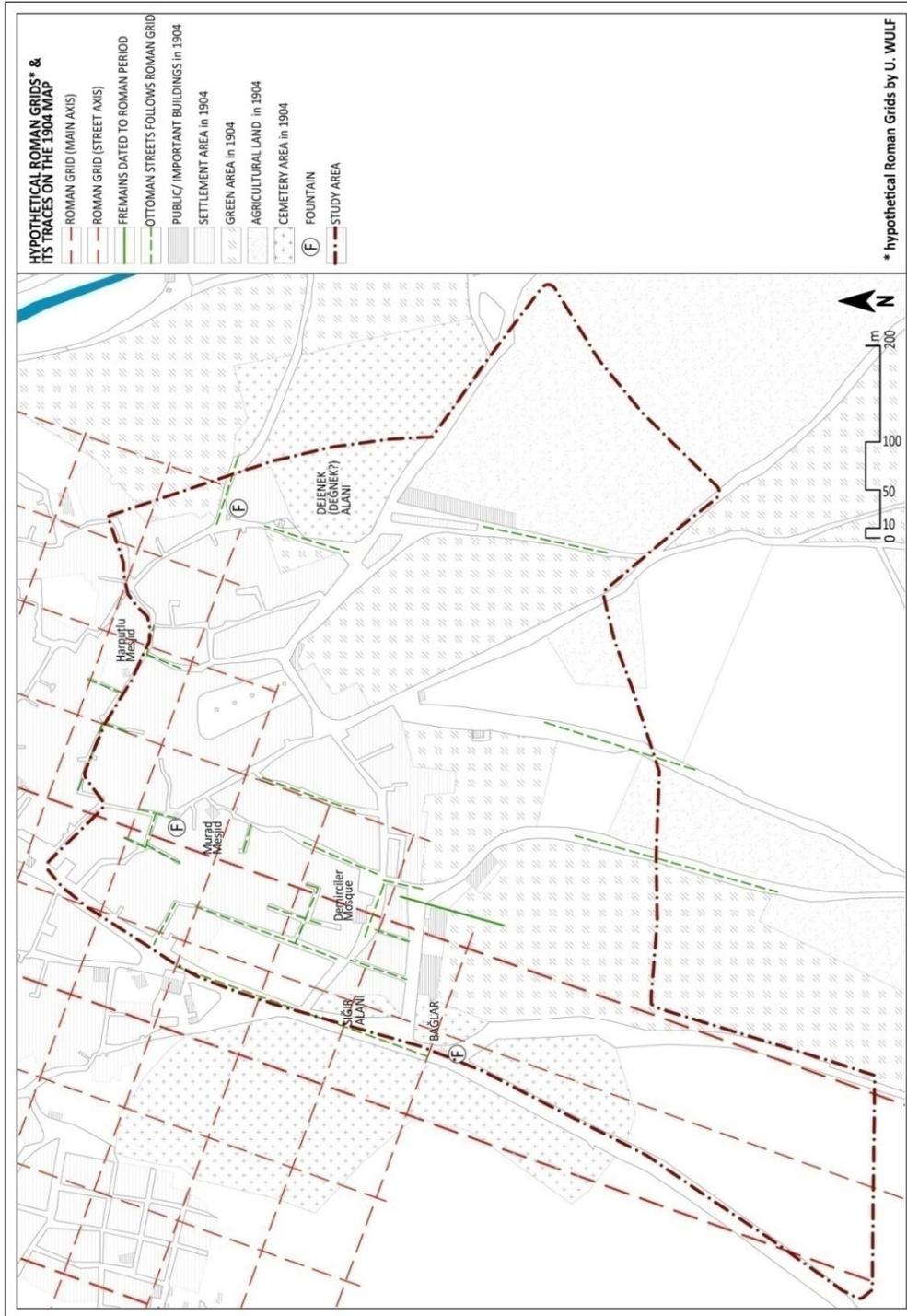


Figure 66: Hypothetical roman grid and its traces on the 1904 plan by O. Berlet
 (The image is prepared by the author depending on “Plan of Pergamon: hypothetical reconstruction of the street grid (after U. Wulff-Rheidt)” via DAI and 1904 plan by O. Berlet, (Conze, 1913))

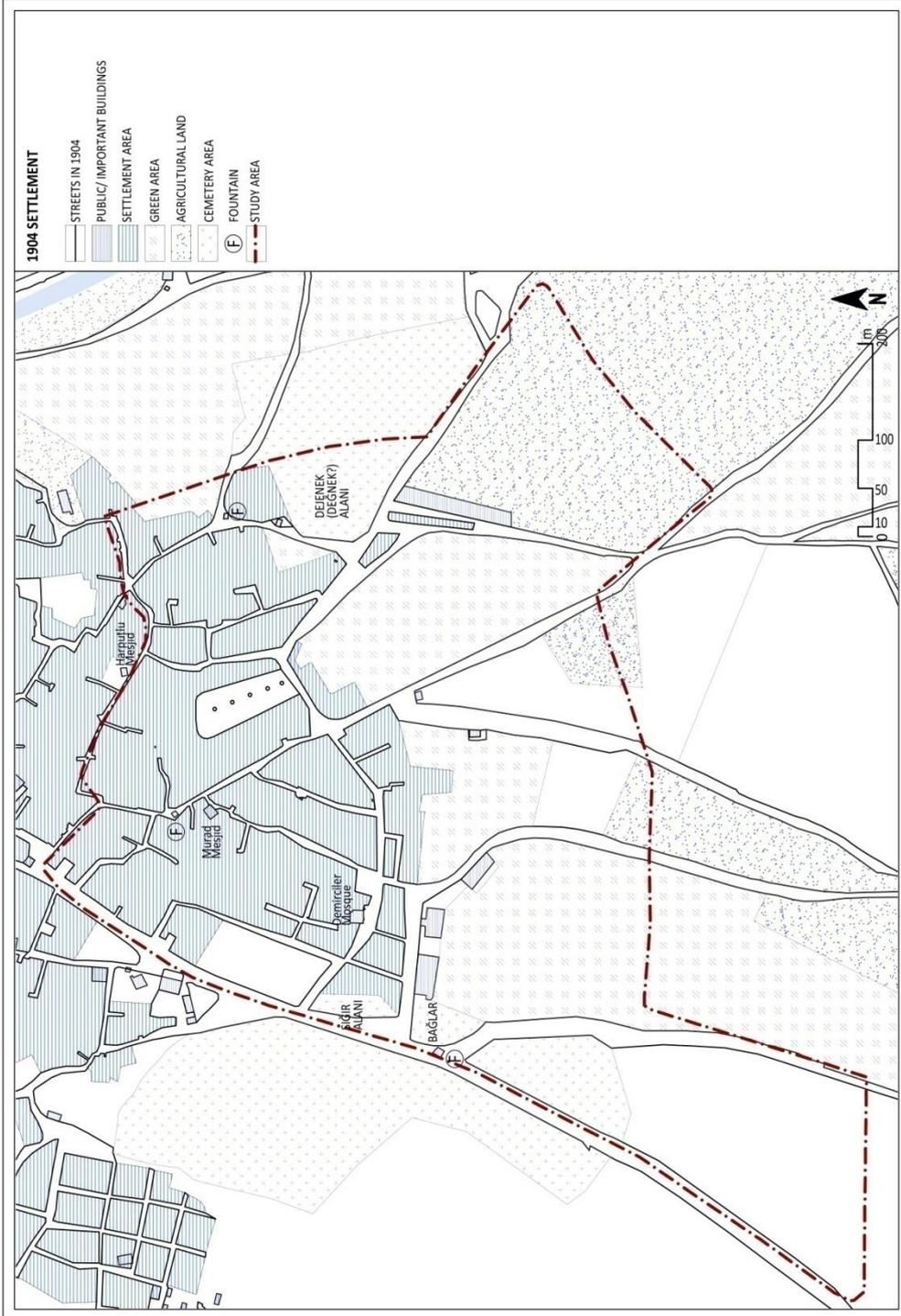


Figure 67: 1904 Settlement
 (The image is prepared by the author depending on 1904 plan by O. Berlet (Conze, 1913))

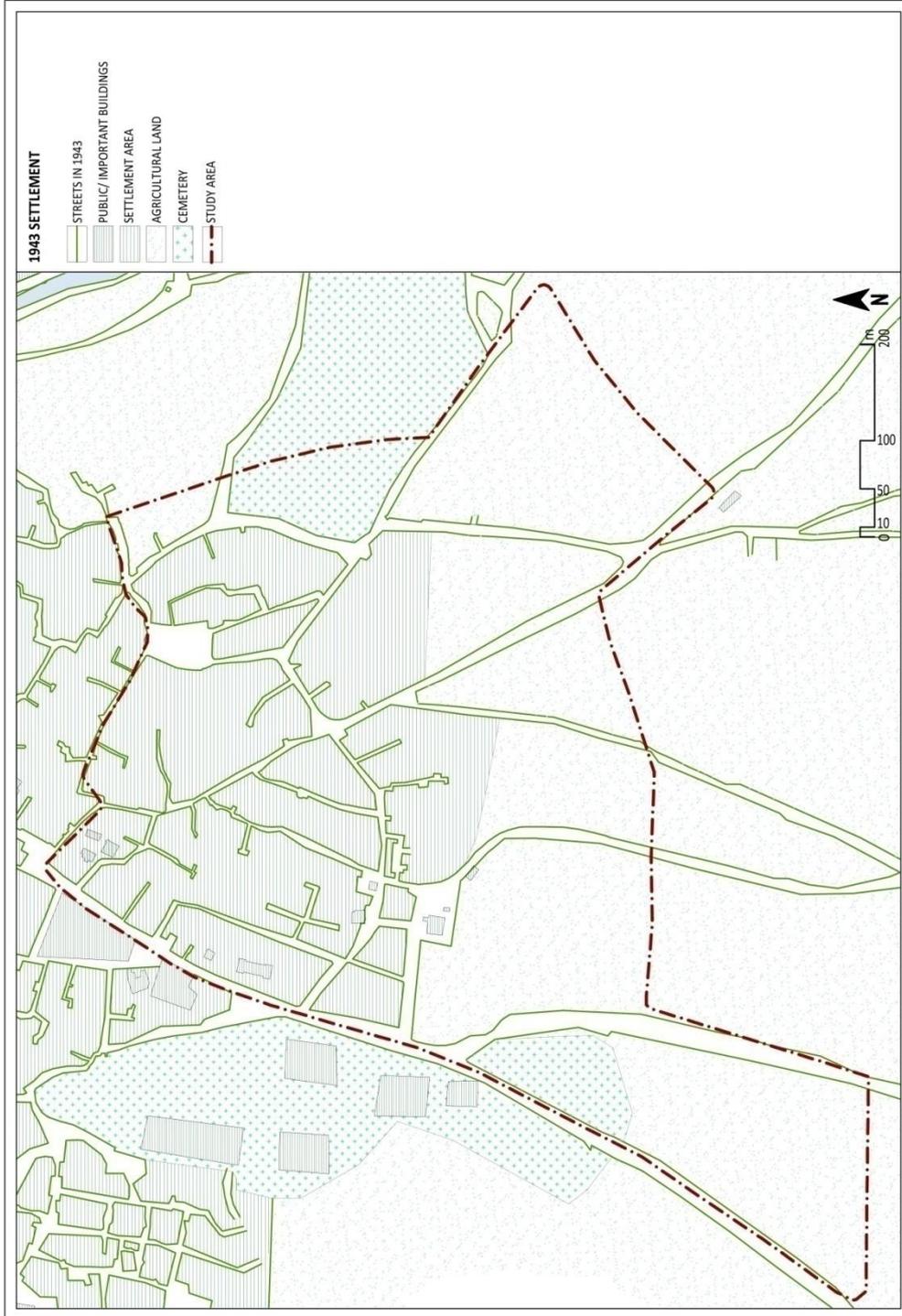


Figure 68: 1943 Settlement
 (The image is prepared by the author depending on 1943 plan from Bergama Şehri İmar Planı Raporu (1943))



Figure 69: 1957 Settlement
(The image is prepared by the author depending on 1957 aerial photo)

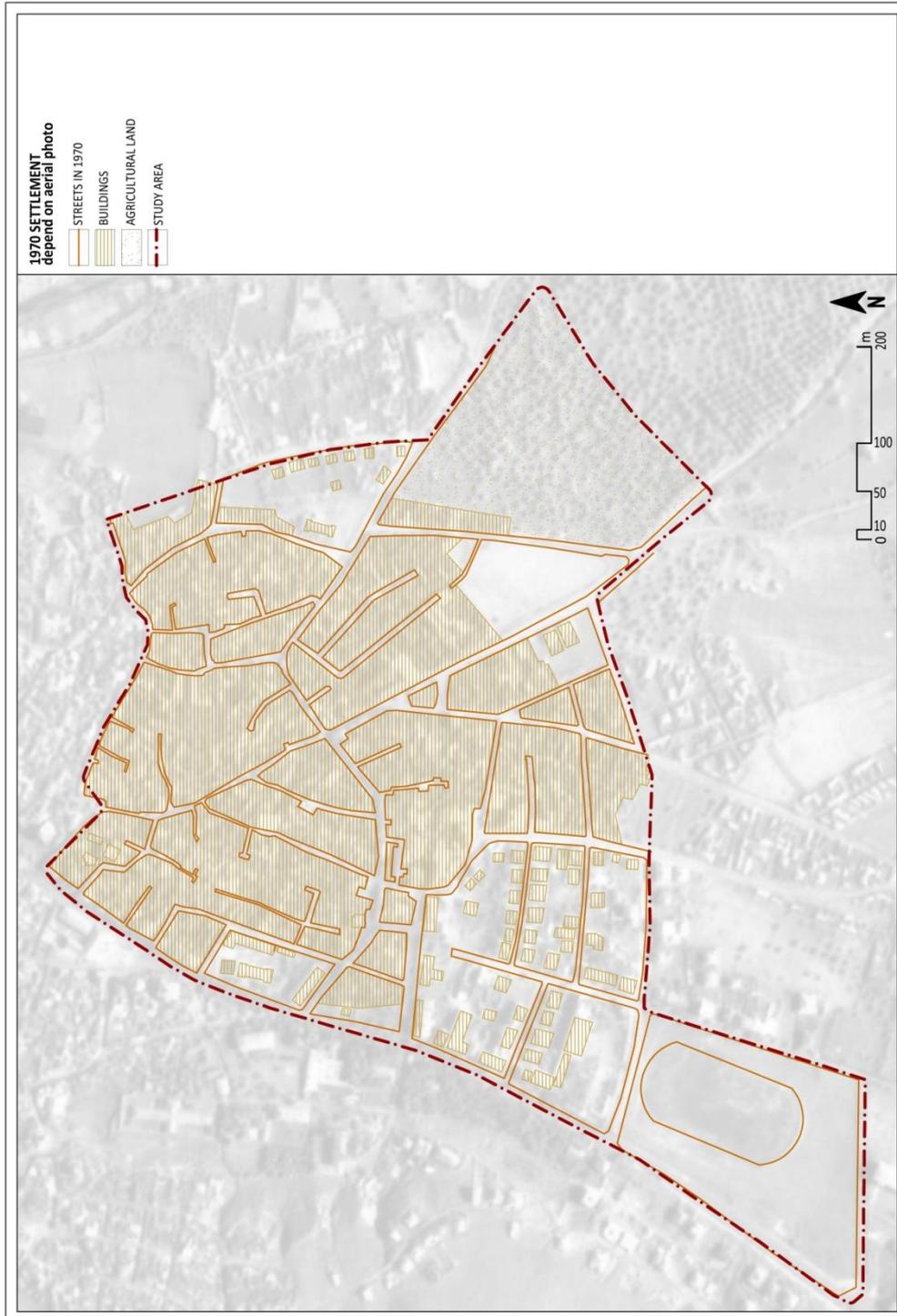


Figure 70: 1970 Settlement
(The image is prepared by the author depending on 1970 aerial photo)

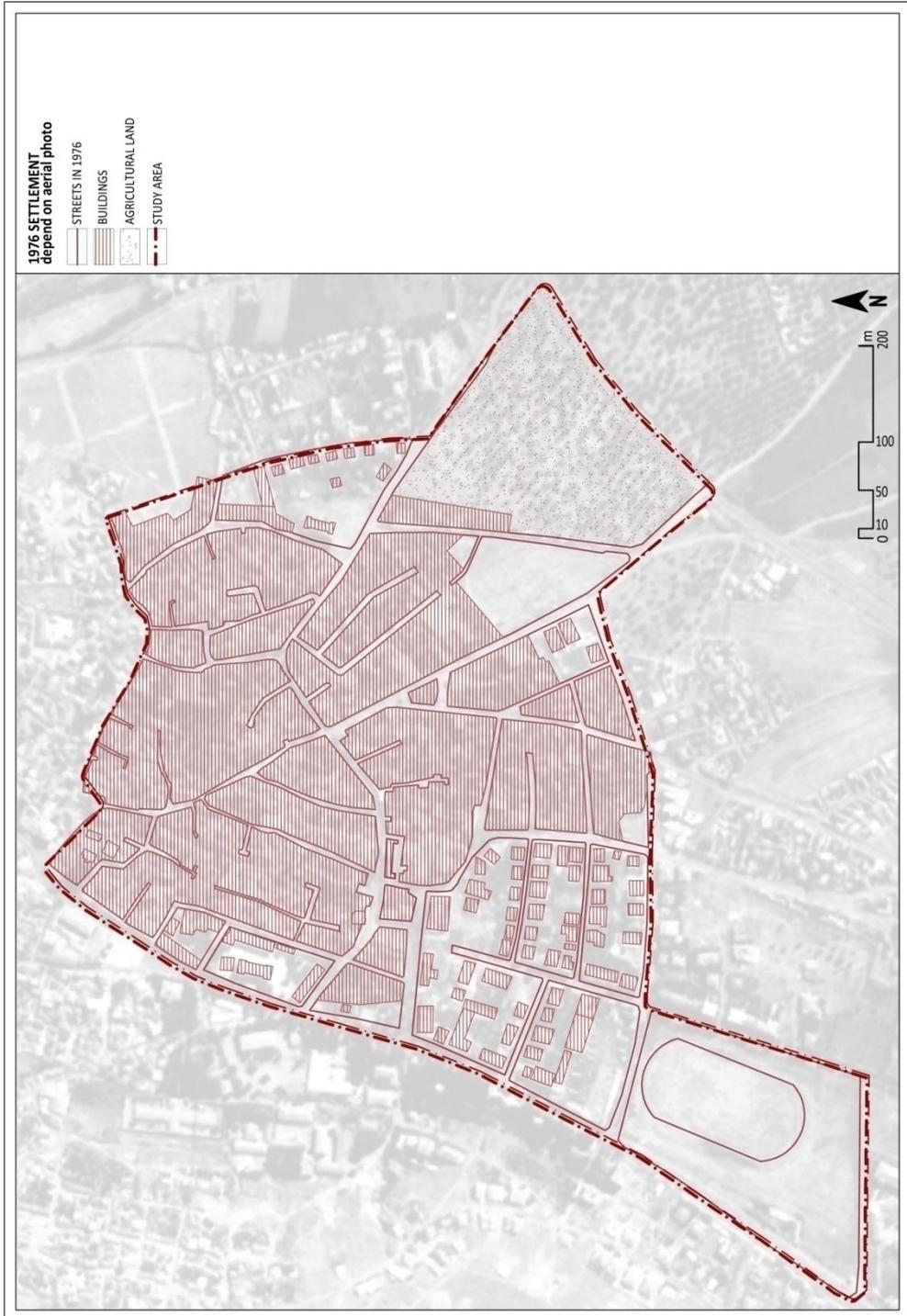


Figure 7.1: 1976 Settlement
(The image is prepared by the author depending on 1976 aerial photo)

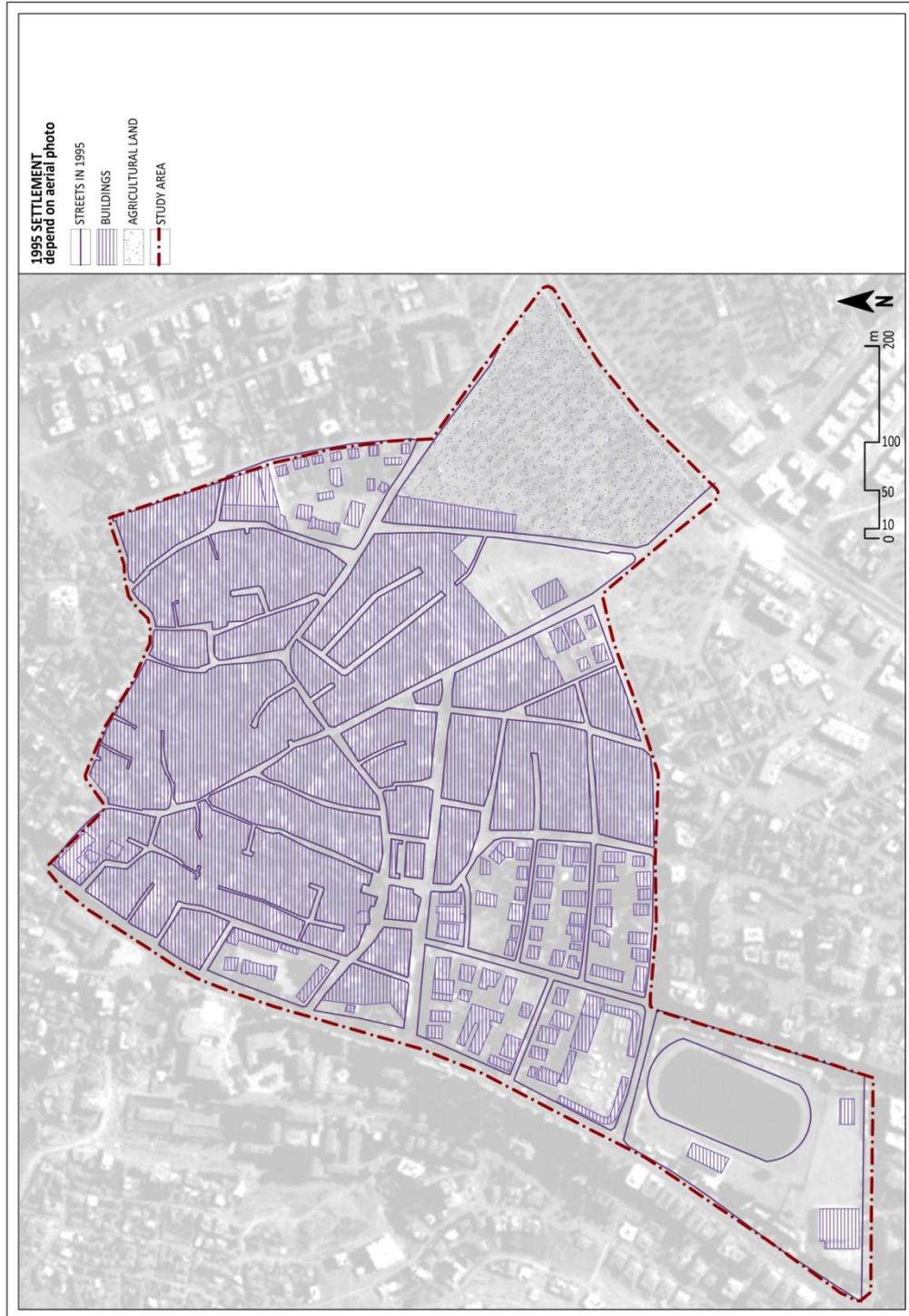


Figure 72: 1995 Settlement
(The image is prepared by the author depending on 1995 aerial photo)

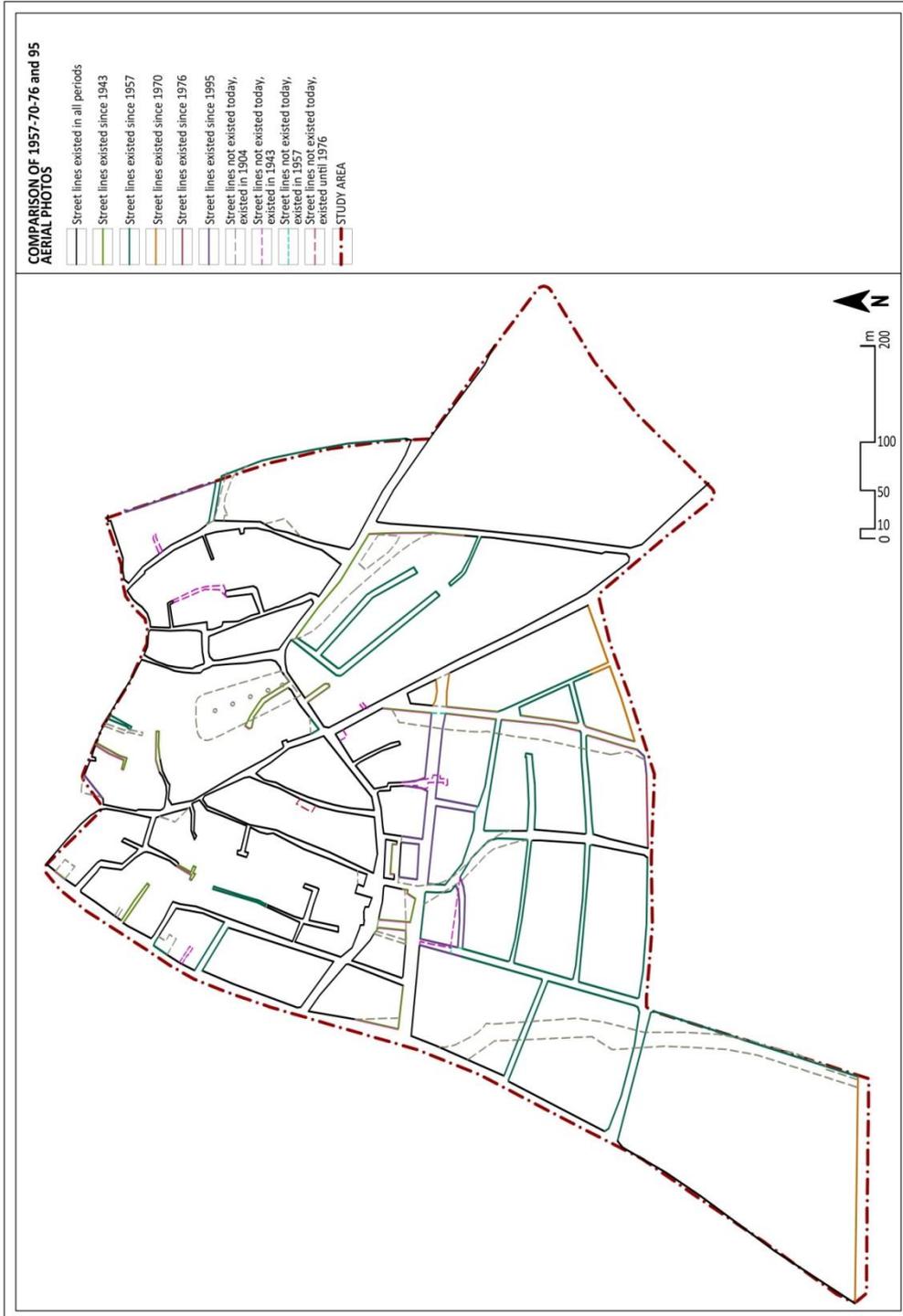


Figure 73: Comparison of 1957-70-76, 95 aerial photos and existing map of the study area
(The image is prepared by the author)

3.2.4. Current Urban Context

Besides reflection of past developments on built-up environment, new buildings which are today's layer are seen in two types which are conserving archaeological remains and not. These two types have nearly similar physical features in terms of building mass, height, construction technique and material, only difference is existence of archaeological remains (figures 74-75, table 9).



Figure 74: The model showing “Layer 5: New Buildings, Type1: New buildings” (The blue color is used for type 1 new buildings), (The image is prepared by the author)



Figure 75: The model showing “Layer 5: New Buildings, Type2: New buildings conserving archaeological remains in situ” (The cyan color is used for type 2 new buildings), (The image is prepared by the author)

Current urban context of 3rd degree archaeological site has been analyzed in terms of physical, functional and visual contexts. Besides the studies on legal framework in Turkey, legal and planning decisions about the site have made contributions to legal and administrative context.

3.2.4.1 Physical Context

The relationship between open and built-up areas, the pattern and solid-void relations have been analyzed (figure 76). Today, the site is nearly developed except olive gardens in the south. Streets, dead-end streets, open areas defined by lot boundaries and green and agricultural areas are seen as open areas in the study area. For existing buildings, there are different numbers of storey changing from one storey to six-storey. While in main streets, multi-storey buildings are generally seen, in side streets low rise buildings are seen more. Additionally, buildings which are constructed with traditional constructional systems and materials are seen mostly in north part of the study area. Buildings constructed with relatively new constructional techniques are seen mostly in south part of the site.



Figure 76: Open and built-up areas
(The figure was prepared by the author)

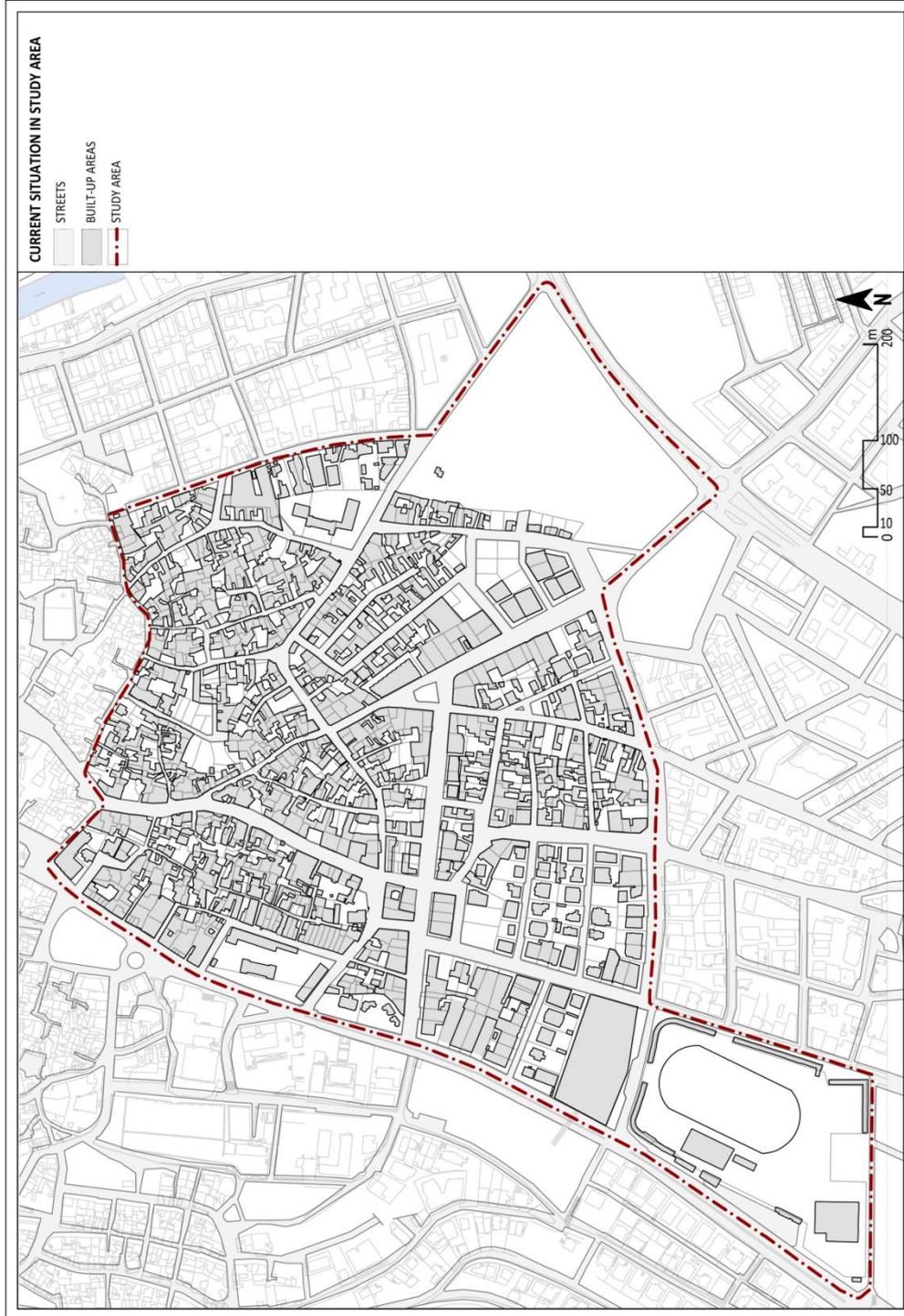


Figure 77: Current situation in study area
 (Prepared by the author. The base map is produced from simplification and modification form of "Hali Hazir Plan" by Bergama Municipality, 2012; "Cadastral Plan" from Bergama (Izmir) Conservation and Development Plan 2012 by Ege Planlama and decisions of Conservation Council and Bergama Museum)

3.2.4.2. Functional Context

The functional context of the study area has been analyzed in terms of current use of the buildings. The main function is residential in the area. In addition, commercial, educational, socio-cultural, religious, public, administrative, agricultural and industrial uses are seen. While in main streets, commercial & residential and commercial uses are observed, in side streets residential function is seen more.

The buildings in Cumhuriyet Street consist of residential, commercial, residential & commercial, administration, cultural center which is under construction and education categories. Administrative building is Forestry Operation Directorate and education building is the high school. The buildings in Hatuniye Street consist of residential, commercial, residential & commercial, religious categories. Religious building is Hatuniye Mosque. According to Bayatlı (cited in Ersoy, 1989, p. 70), the mosque was constructed in 1875. The buildings in İsmet İnönü Street consist of commercial and residential & commercial categories. The buildings in Boblingen Street consist of commercial, residential & commercial and education categories. The buildings in Okul Street consist of agricultural, depot, residential, residential & commercial categories. The agricultural area is used as olive garden. As mentioned before, the buildings which are in side streets consist of mainly residential buildings. In addition, there are fountains in the study area. However, most of them are not in used today. In Hatuniye Street, the fountains are Hatuniye Fountain which was constructed in 1876 (Özünel, 1997, p. 99) and Dayızade Keremesi Hatice Hanım Fountain which was constructed in 1884 (Özünel, 1997, pp. 93, 94). At the corner of Ertuğrul dead-end Street, Sıddiye Hanım Fountain which was constructed in 1891 (Özünel, 1997, pp. 100, 101) is located. Then, in Narlı Street, Hacı Yamak Kızı Hacı Hatice Fountain which was constructed in 1879 (Özünel, 1997, pp. 94, 95), in Su Yolu dead-end Street, Su Çıkmazı Fountain which was constructed in 1914 are located. Finally, corner of the Metanet Street, Molla Beyzade İsa Bey Fountain which was constructed in 1797 (Özünel, 1997, pp. 97, 98) is located.

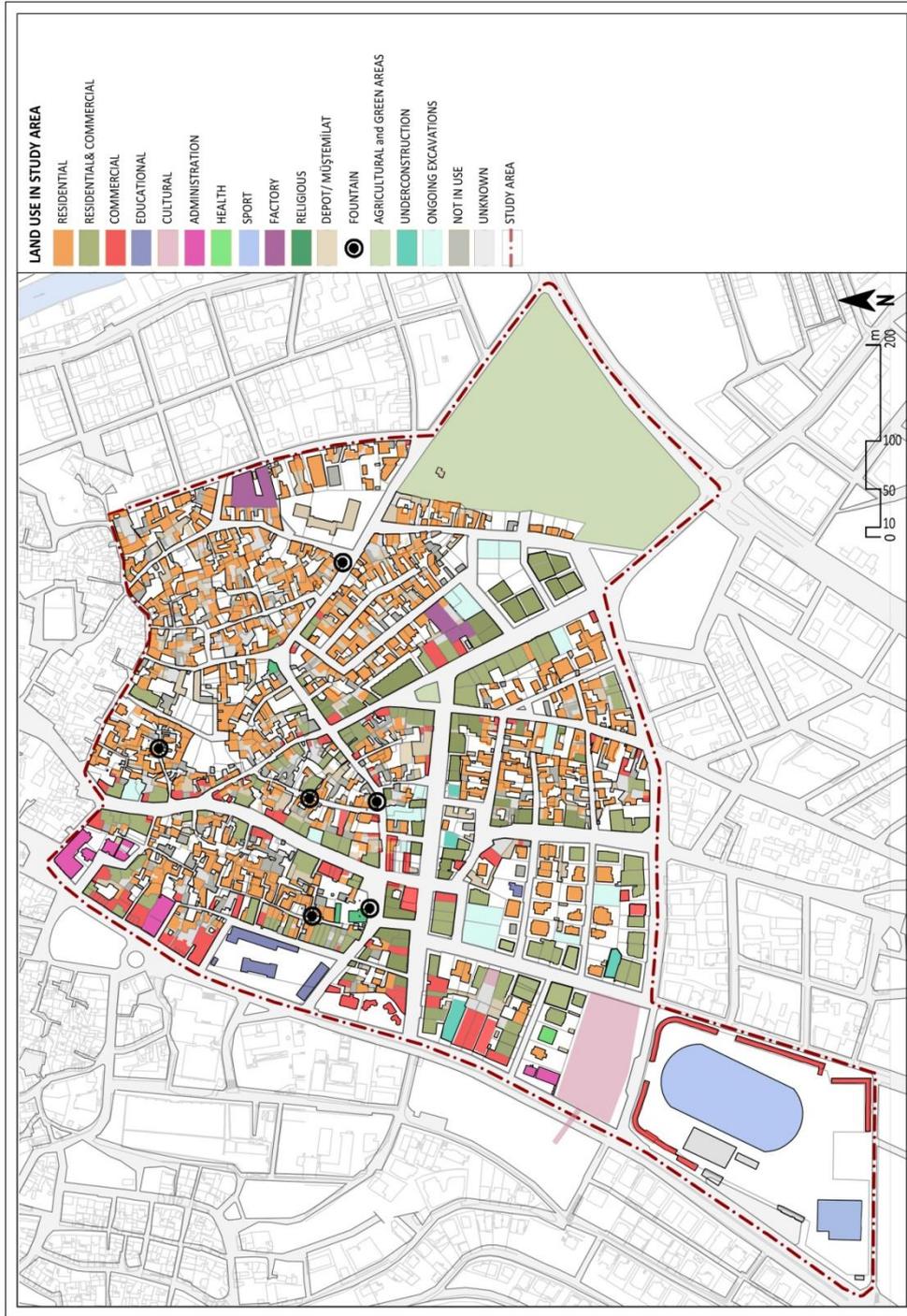


Figure 78: The study area in functional context
 (The map is prepared by the author. The base map is produced from simplification and modification form of “Hali Hazir Plan” by Bergama Municipality, 2012; “Cadastral Plan” from Bergama (Izmir) Conservation and Development Plan 2012 by Ege Planlama. The functional organization deprived from 2006 Conservation and Development Plan 2006 by KUDEB- Bergama Municipality)

3.2.4.3. Visual Context

The site is located in a plain and the surrounding hills began to be important elements for views. Especially, streets which are in north-south direction have direct views of Acropolis hill. These views are important for the study area in order to identify heritage of Bergama. However, these views have not been assessed as a part of plan-making process. Therefore, in some points, these views are disturbed by new high-rise buildings. Moreover, the prevented view is caused by new buildings while conserving archeological remains.

Cumhuriyet Street has a wide perspective owing to street width. The view from this point to north direction contains heritage assets of Bergama which are partially view of landscape, Acropolis Hill and silhouette of some structures in the hill. Similarly, Hal Street (Koca Bahçe Street) views the hill owing to low-rise buildings in the street.



Figure 79: A view from Cumhuriyet Street to north
(The photo was taken by the author in 2013)



Figure 80: A view from Hal Street
(The photo was taken by the author in 2013)

Although other streets which are in north-south direction have potential views, the views are interrupted by high rise buildings, insufficient infrastructure works and electric poles which are above the ground. This situation has been observed in both main and inside streets. These are İnönü, Ertuğrul, Kaymakam Kemal Bey (I. Mezarlık), Harman Yeri (II. Mezarlık), Bağlar, Narlı, 2. Inkilap, Metanet, Hamamcı Bahçe Streets.



(a)

(b)

Figure 81: (a) and (b) views from İnönü Street showing the impacts of new high-rise buildings on views
(The photo was taken by the author in 2013)



Figure 82: A view from Harman Yeri Street showing the impacts of new buildings conserving archaeological remains in situ (The photo was taken by the author in 2013)



Figure 83: A view from Narlı Street showing the impacts of infrastructure works which are above ground (The photo was taken by the author in 2013)

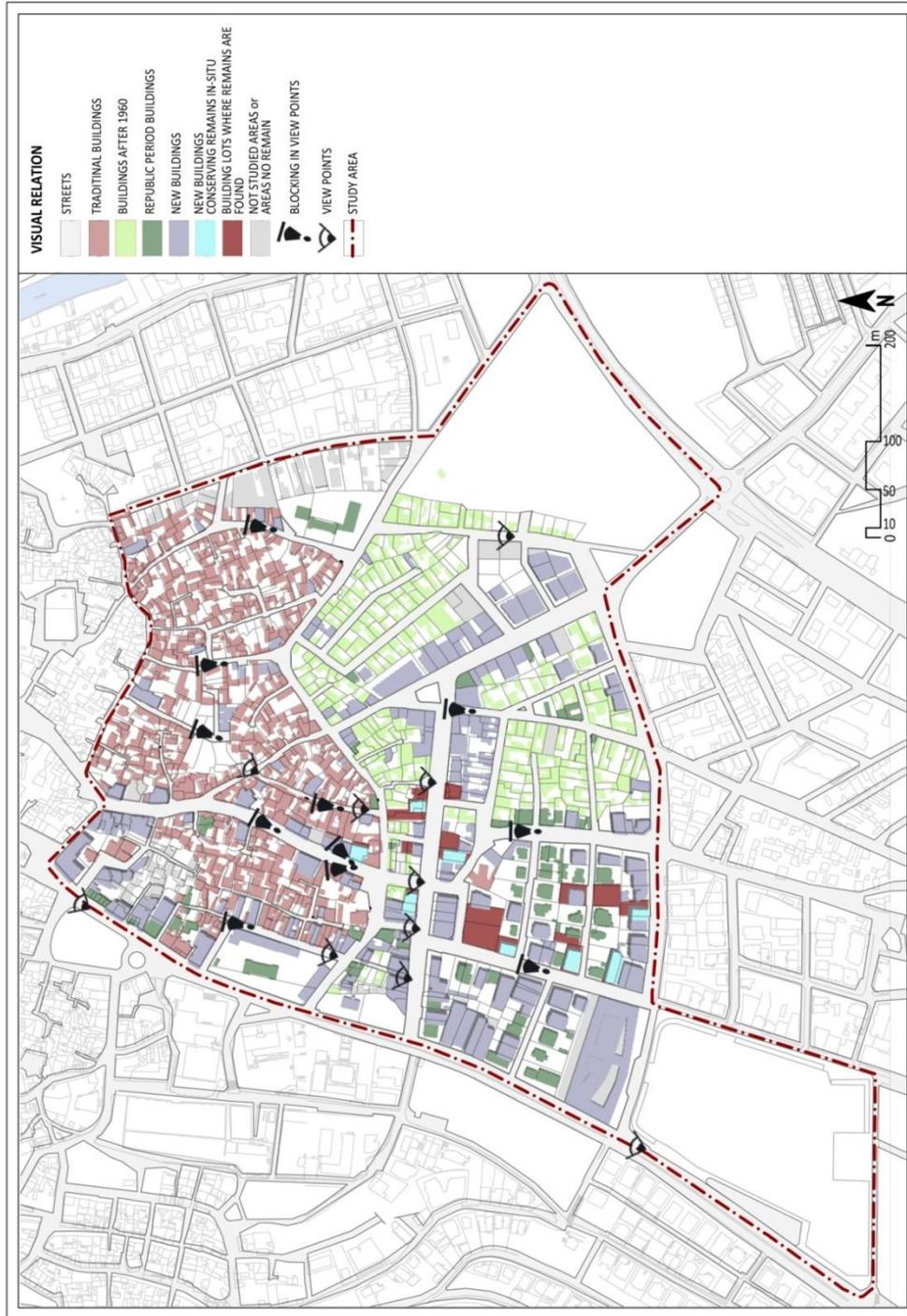


Figure 84: The study area in visual context
 (The map is prepared by the author. The base map is produced from simplification and modification form of “Hali Hazir Plan” by Bergama Municipality, 2012; “Cadastral Plan” from Bergama (Izmir) Conservation and Development Plan 2012 by Ege Planlama. The functional organization deprived from 2006 Conservation and Development Plan 2006 by KUDEB- Bergama Municipality)

Analysis on new interventions while conserving archaeological remains in situ

Parallel with the analyses on 3rd degree archaeological site, new interventions while conserving archaeological remains in situ and their impacts are analyzed in terms of function of the buildings and design criteria which are defined in chapter 2 as follows;

- regarding the character, value and significance of the archaeological remain,
- conservation& sustainability of the archaeological remains,
- integrity of the archaeological remains into new intervention and the city,
- visibility of the archaeological remains,
- accessibility to the archaeological remains,
- the quality of urban and new intervention within the archaeological remains,
- monitoring & management of archaeological heritage. (Table 8)

Table 8: Building in 1469 B.Lot, 6 Lot (For the all buildings, See Appendix D)
 (R refers to the position of the building in figure 95.)
 (The images with *** are taken from Bergama Museum, others were taken by the author in 2012 or 2013)

Building in 1459 B.Lot, 6 Lot	Function: Commercial and residential
 <p style="text-align: right;">***</p>	
	

Table 8 (continued)

EVALUATION OF INTERVENTION	good	medium	poor
Regarding the character, value and significance of the archaeological remain		✓	
Conservation& sustainability of the archaeological remains		✓	
Integrity of the archaeological remains into new intervention and the city			✓
Visibility of the archaeological remains		✓	
Accessibility to the archaeological remains		✓	
The quality of urban and new intervention within the archaeological remains			✓
Monitoring & management of archaeological heritage			✓

In addition, by utilizing proposed method in chapter 2, the impacts on value base and archaeology, architecture and urban base are analyzed into three scales: remain, building and town scale.

Firstly, in remain scale, new building constructions has given physical damage to the archaeological heritage. Ruins of modern buildings, careless infrastructure activities, and neglecting construction processes are the sources of the damage. In addition, the perception of the archaeological remains is nearly impossible due to some problems in accessibility and visibility of archaeological remains. Unqualified architecture and inadequate plan decisions can be sources of the problem. These buildings which are under private ownership are used as commercial and residential purposes. For that reason, it can be hard to access archaeological remains due to private use. Moreover, archaeological remains are not visual unless a visitor could go down to basement level and there is no reference sign showing existence of archaeological remains.

In building scale, new buildings change the character of the tissue without considering the architectural heritage. The modern buildings until 1980 especially are the most affected one due to the demolitions. Also, in some points, new high-rise buildings rising among the low-rise buildings act as a barrier affecting visual connection with Acropolis Hill which is one of the values for the site.

Finally, in town scale, the buildings are seen as patch-worked interventions which are considered only in lot scale. These patchwork interventions prevent the unity of the city, and they do not integrate the archaeological remains into the urban context. However, negative contributions to the site, which can be seen today, have a potential for the future of the site by offering a new layer and enhancement of archaeological remains in urban context. Defining the mitigation strategies for minimizing harm and maximizing enhancement can make some positive contributions.

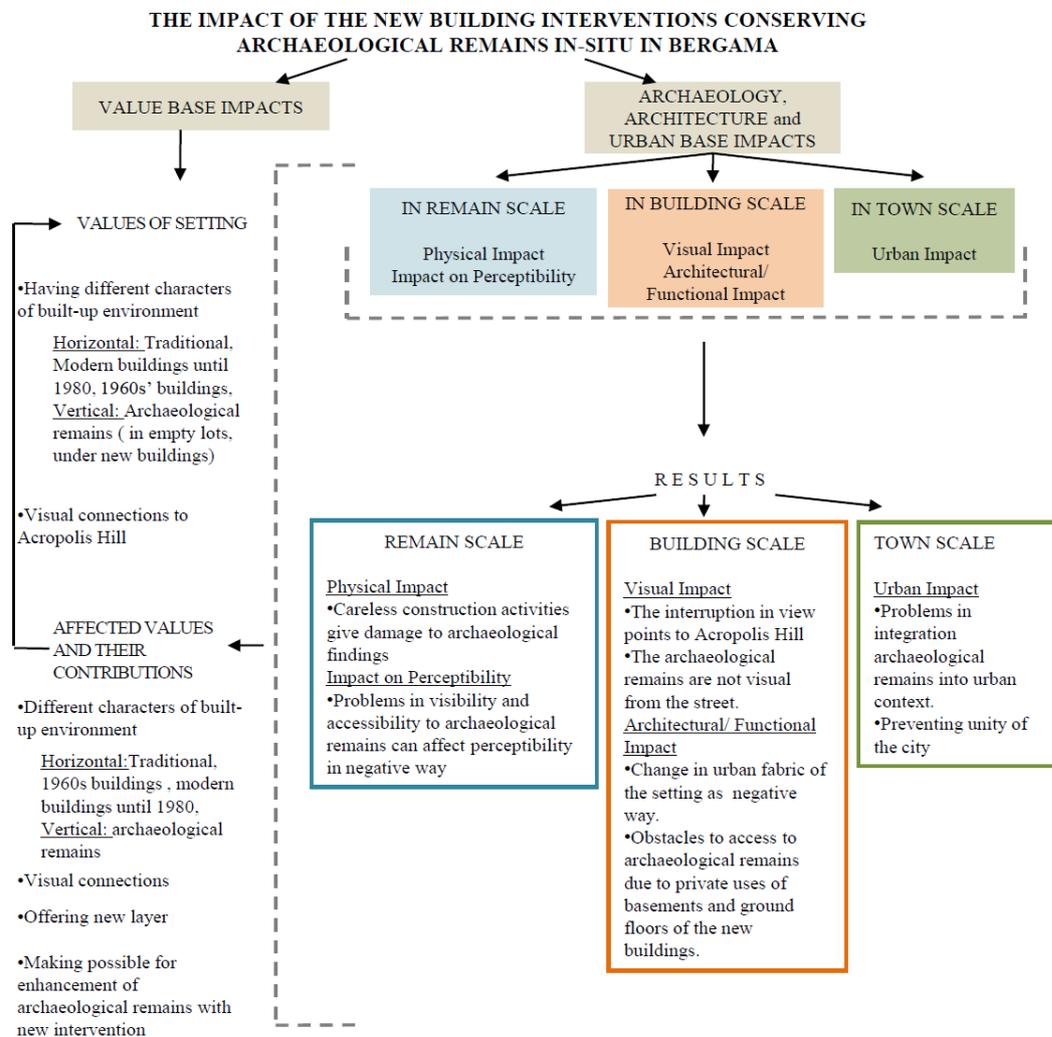


Figure 85: The impacts of the current new building interventions in Bergama
(The image is prepared by the author)

Table 9: Different layer examples from the site
 (The images with ** are taken from archives of Bergama Museum, other are from personal archive)

	<p>Layer 1: Archaeological Remains</p>
	<p>Layer 2: Traditional Buildings</p>
	<p>Layer 3: 1960s Buildings</p>
	<p>Layer 4: Modern Buildings until 1980</p>
 <p data-bbox="359 1825 438 1859">Type1</p> <p data-bbox="630 1825 710 1859">Type 2</p>	<p>Layer 5: New Buildings</p> <p>Type1: New buildings</p> <p>Type2: New buildings conserving archaeological remains in situ</p>

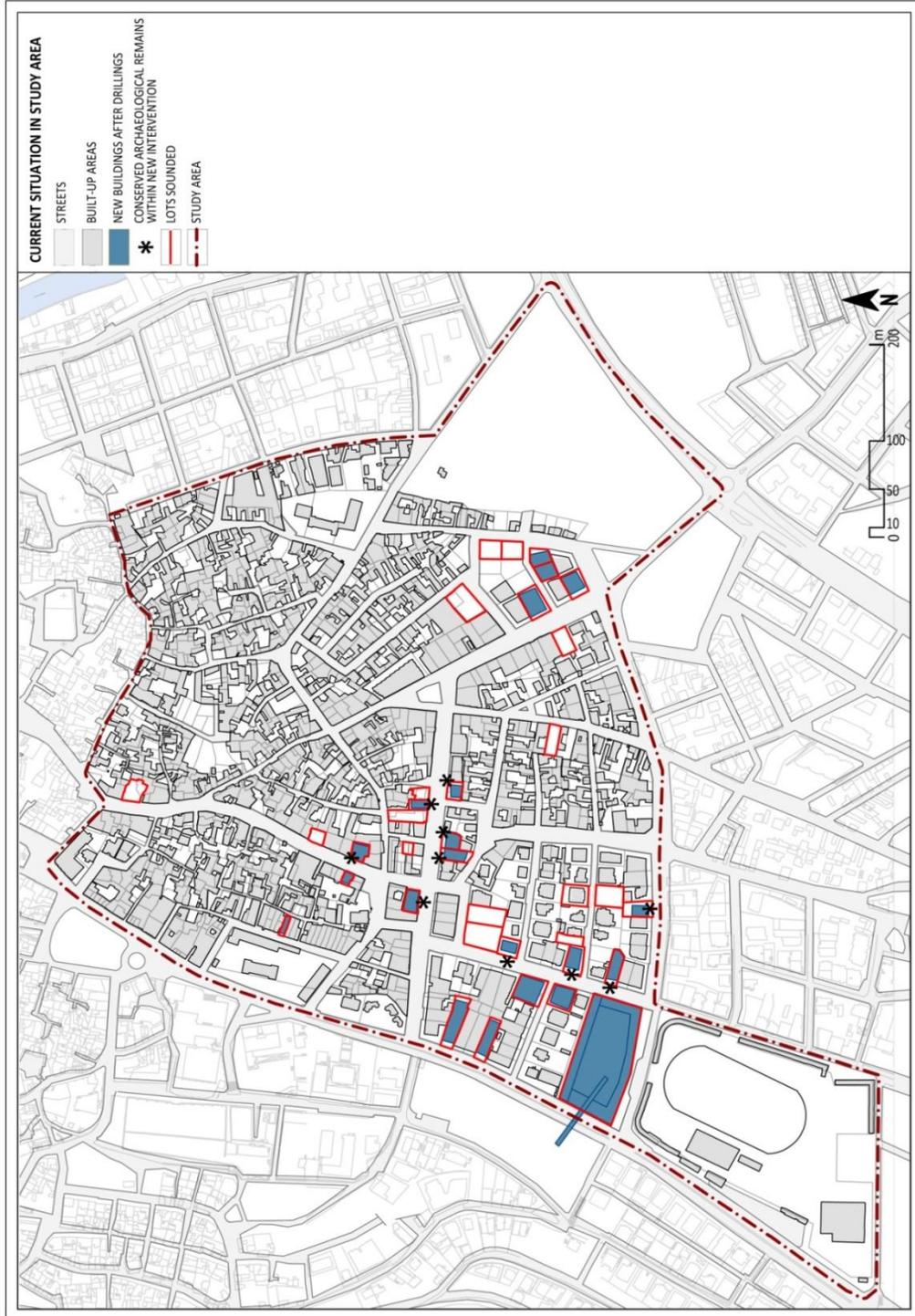


Figure 86: Current situation in study area
 (The map is prepared by the author. The base map is produced from simplification and modification form of “Hali Hazır Plan” by Bergama Municipality, 2012; “Cadastral Plan” from Bergama (Izmir) Conservation and Development Plan 2012 by Ege Planlama)

CHAPTER 4

CONSTRUCTING THE PRESENT OVER THE PAST: PROPOSALS FOR THE 3RD DEGREE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE IN BERGAMA AND FOR THE RELATED LEGAL FRAMEWORK IN TURKEY

Based on the analysis made to understand the natural and geographical context, archaeological and historical context, as well as the current urban context including physical, functional, visual, legal and administrative contexts of the study area in Bergama, assessments and proposals for the process, principles and criteria for the new interventions in relation with the archaeological remains can be made.

To begin with, the study area is located in a critical location considering high demand of new development in the south part and conservation necessities of urban context. Additionally, it has some import relations with near surroundings.



Figure 87: Relation of the study area with its surroundings
(The image is prepared by the author. The base map is “Hali Hazır Plan” by Bergama Municipality, 2012)

After the area had been declared as 3rd degree archeological site in 2002, new information related to its history was obtained. According to excavation results, the history of the area dates back to the Hellenistic era. Although the function of the area in Hellenistic period is not known, in Roman period, it was used as a necropolis. Additionally, the area has been a part of the settlement in Byzantine, Ottoman and Republican periods.

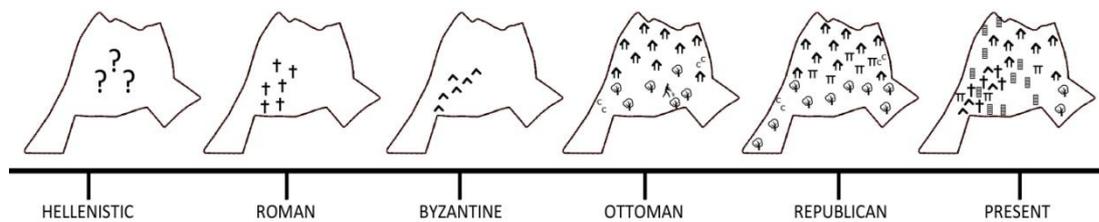


Figure 88: Schematic diagram showing settlement and its traces depends on periods
(The image is prepared by the author)

Today, the study area shows different characters in built-up environment. In addition, this character can be defined as multi-layered cultural landscape. Edifices are categorized into five types according their periods and characters. These are archaeological remains, traditional buildings, modern buildings until 1980, 1960s buildings which have traditional character and new buildings. In horizontal and vertical, different values of the area have come up. Traditional building of Ottoman period, 1960s buildings and modern buildings until 1980 which can be defined as architectural heritage are crucial values in horizontal. Archaeological heritage is also another value in vertical. Besides heritage of built-up environment, visual connection with Acropolis Hill is another value for the site.

However, due to new development activities in the site, a rapid change is observed. Additionally, the development activities are supported with the planning decisions by disregarding the character, values and the significance of the site and permitting high-rise buildings. Consequently, new buildings arise freely in the all of the area do

not aware of the archaeological and architectural layers. These buildings do not relate to heritage of over ground and underground in terms of natural and geographical; archaeological and historical and current urban contexts.

Some new buildings conserve archaeological remains in situ; however, any method and/or guideline have not been defined for this purpose by municipality, conservation councils or decisions of conservation and development plan. Additionally, there is no holistic approach to conserve and enhance the archaeological heritage within new development. These buildings are defined as mostly residential and commercial & residential uses by 2012 conservation and development plan. According to analysis in terms of defined design criteria, these buildings are in medium or poor conditions. In most cases, spatial character and structural system of new interventions are not in harmony with the archaeological remains. In all examples, although the archaeological remains are conserved in situ, poor character of the interior space gives physical damage to the remains. Air ventilation problems of the interior spaces cause dampness and condensation. Integration of archaeological remains into the new intervention and the site is poor. Although the spaces where archaeological remains are found are organized as exhibition hall in the projects, they do not have the qualities of an exhibition hall. Additionally, they cannot be a part of the new intervention or near surroundings. Then, the archaeological remains are usually visible only in interior space. Only in one example, the remains are visible from the street. In addition, there is no sign showing the existence of the archaeological remains and informing public about their history. As mentioned before, the buildings are under private ownership. For that reason, accessibility to the archaeological remains is mostly possible by permission. Moreover, these buildings do not provide good architectural and urban quality due to overlook values of the heritage assets. Finally, conserved archaeological remains are not part of monitoring and management plan. While some conservation decisions have been taken, monitoring and management of the archaeological remains are not taken into account.

In other words, the impacts of the new interventions are also seen in remain, building and town scale. In remain scale, physical damage and impacts on perceptibility; in building scale, visual impacts of the interventions and architectural & functional impacts; in town scale, urban impacts are seen. Moreover, these negative impacts affect values of the site which are different character of the built-up environment and visual connections. However, new interventions while conserving archaeological remains in situ which are added as a new layer to the site can obtain a good urban and architectural quality and can enhance the archaeological remains with regard to proposals in chapter 2.

4.1. PROPOSALS FOR THE 3RD DEGREE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE IN BERGAMA

All these analyses and assessments on Bergama and the study area are prepared in order to understand, assess and define the process, criteria and methods for new interventions in archaeological context of Bergama as a representative work of towns where the archaeological and urban settlement co-exist. Therefore, new interventions in 3rd degree archaeological site can highlight the past of Bergama and the past can coexist with the present and future development. Proposals for Bergama are presented in two ways with the help of proposals defined in chapter 2. The first way organizes general and detailed process of new interventions. The second way guides for design criteria by evaluating the impacts of the new interventions.

Firstly, the general outline of the process should be organized according to the proposal defined in chapter 2. Understanding Bergama, evaluating demands and decisions including user demands and plans, municipality and conservation council decisions, reviewing current legal framework, considering design criteria, sharing and evaluation of ideas of stakeholders, and assessing the impacts of new interventions should be taken into account. Then, the detailed process of the new interventions should be organized by utilizing the method defined in chapter 2. The studies in order to understand the past & the present of the site and understand

archaeological potential of the site should be evaluated for all new interventions. Finally, projects of new interventions should be prepared in four titles which are conservation, architectural, monitoring and maintenance, and management. Following this, implementations and then post implementations should be carried out.

Secondly, fundamental design criteria defined in chapter 2 should be regarded for the design process of the new interventions. However, some changes in subtitles are necessary depending on the context of Bergama (table 10). Besides design criteria, the assessment of the impacts of the new interventions in Bergama which is defined in previous section should be taken into account. Firstly, the character the archaeological remains should be reviewed in the design because of that the archaeological remains in the site have no spatial character. Therefore, they can integrate into new intervention with the intention of conservation and presentation. Meanwhile, values and significance should be a part of this process.

Conservation and sustainability of the archaeological remains should be obtained with the help of experts. In this context, conservation and development plan should be revised. Bergama Museum and Bergama Municipality can manage this process with the help of local institutions or agreements with companies.

Integrity of the archaeological remains into new intervention and the city should be discussed in plan scale and intervention scale by reviewing decisions. Considering archaeological & architectural heritage and values and significance of the site, some revisions should be done in conservation and development plans in terms of building height, use of basement and ground floor and rights of site owner. On the other hand, in building scale, spatial organization should be conceived according to residential and commercial & residential uses which are defined in the plan. In view of the level of archaeological remains which is approximately 2 meter below the street level, the spatial of the intervention and organization of basement floor should be conceived

regarding existence of archaeological remains and features of near surrounding and lot.

The visibility of the archaeological remains should be obtained in terms of building-remain relation and public-remain relation. The archaeological site can be used as an outdoor, semi-open or indoor space. According to the co-decisions, the new intervention can be elevated, can be enclosed the remains or can be reduced in the mass. The range of the transparency should be conceived depending on spatial features of archaeological sites, form of the new intervention, position of the remains, and the character of the surrounding area. However, in some points, visual connection cannot be possible due to the level of archaeological remains or position of archaeological remains in the lot. Additionally, symbolic references should be used as explained way in chapter 2 in the site. Therefore, a common architectural language is constituted in city scale. In this context, conservation and development plan should be revised.

The accessibility to the archaeological remains should be obtained in the new intervention. Considering private ownership, individual or shared access can be offered in the new intervention. For these two types of accesses, building users and visitors should be taken into account.

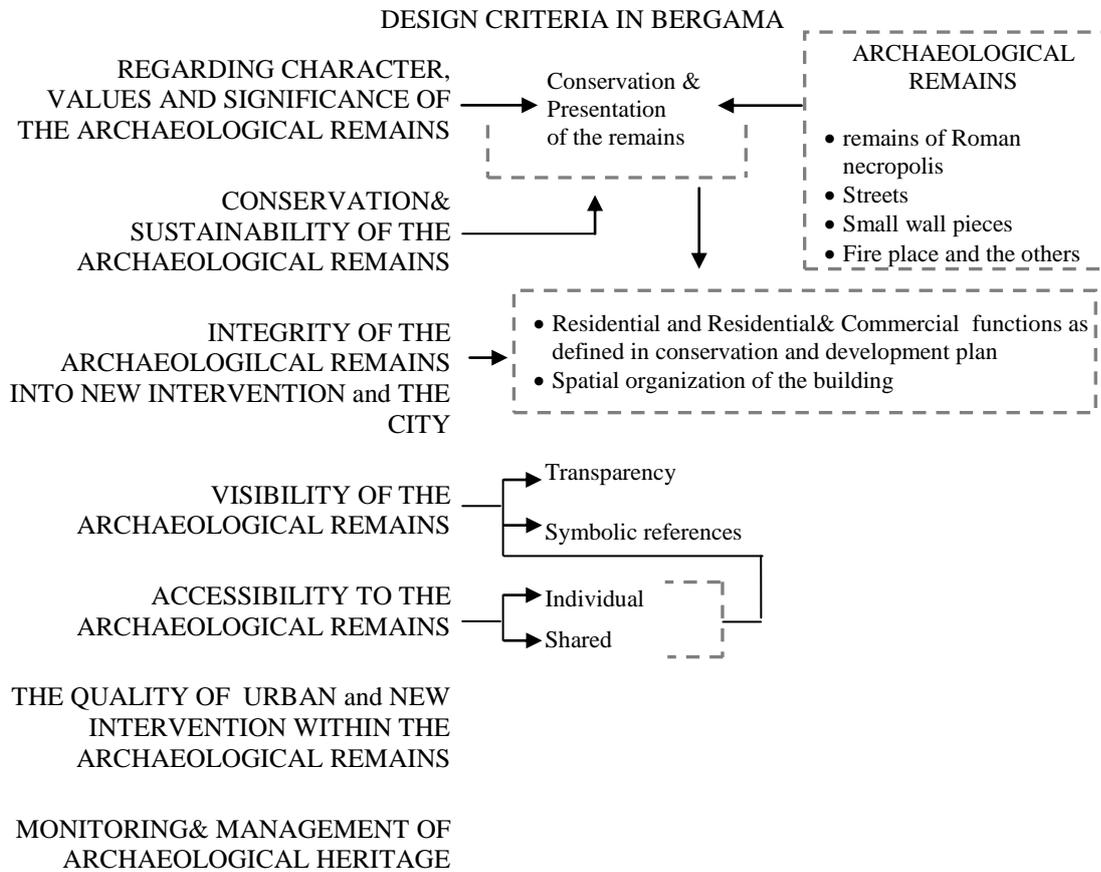
The quality of urban and new intervention including the archaeological remains should be discussed in planning decisions. Building features such as mass, proportion, building height, materials should be defined in conservation and development plans regarding the impacts of the new intervention and strategies for minimizing the harm and maximizing the enhancement. As mentioned in chapter 2, avoiding from critical site, choosing of the least impact options, reducing of number of interventions, locating operations on previously disturbed areas, offering flexible systems, creating buffer zones and monitoring can minimize negative effects of new intervention. Exploring new and more harmonious methods, revealing the values

and significance of the setting and introducing approaches for public appreciation would maximize positive contributions.

Monitoring and management of archaeological heritage should be obtained by collaborations with Bergama Museum, Bergama Municipality, conservation council and inhabitants of Bergama. In this context, conservation and development decision should be revised.

In addition, there is an interrelation of defined design criteria. To illustrate, regarding the character, value and significance helps to provide a good integrity of the archaeological remains into new intervention and the city or conservation and sustainability of the remains makes contributions to regarding the character, value and significance. In addition, the accessibility to the remains supports the visibility of the archaeological remains. Therefore, the interrelation also supports their effects and strengths.

Table 10: Evaluating of the design criteria in design
(The image is prepared by the author)



4.2. PROPOSAL FOR REVISIONS IN THE RELATED LEGAL FRAMEWORK IN TURKEY

The proposals for the process, criteria and methods of the new interventions guiding the design stages are not sufficient merely for developing enhancement projects for the new intervention in 3rd degree archaeological sites. Contributions to legal framework are also needed because of complexity of the process and necessities of basic definitions for general approaches.

Leaving discussion on criteria for defining a setting as 1st, 2nd or 3rd degree archaeological site and differences in approval mechanisms aside, recommendations

for Principle Decision no. 658 and Principle Decision no. 37 have been presented considering new interventions in archaeological context. These recommendations aim to provide a balance between conservation and to draw basis for new interventions while conserving archaeological remains in situ in 3rd degree archaeological site. The original documents can be obtained from the Appendix E.

Recommendations for Principle Decision no. 658

Recommendations have been presented in three titles: general principles in 3rd degree archaeological sites, principles for transition period development decisions, and principles for conservation and development plan decisions.

General principles in 3rd degree archaeological sites are defined as follows:

- New article: Decisions of transition period development and conservation and development plans should be aware of the past and the present of the site and the heritage in over ground and underground. These decisions should also carry same concerns with the following articles.
- New article: All decisions should be taken by considering the impacts on values, archaeology, architecture and urban environment.
- New article: For process of new interventions;
 - The site should be analyzed and evaluated in terms of its contexts, values and significances and archaeological potential. Additionally, user demands, plan decisions and current legal framework should be evaluated.
 - All development proposals should take into account the fundamental design criteria. These are:
 - the character, value and significance of the archaeological remains should be considered in planning and design stages,

--conservation and sustainability of the archaeological remains should be provided in urban, building and remain scale,
--integrity of archaeological remains into new intervention and the city should be obtained,
--visibility of archaeological remains should be conceived,
--accessibility to the archaeological remains should be conceived,
-the quality of urban and new intervention within the archaeological remains should be improved,
--monitoring & management of archaeological heritage should be provided.

- In all intervention process, all decisions and ideas should be shared and evaluated by all stakeholders which can be public authorities, planners, archaeologists, engineers, architects, developers, site owners.
- The impacts on values of the site and archaeology, architecture and urban environment should be considered in all decisions. Additionally, contributions to the site and destructions should be discussed.
- Archaeological data of the whole area including 1st, 2nd, 3rd and urban & 3rd degree archaeological sites should be prepared. Additionally, archaeological data of 3rd degree archaeological site should be analyzed in conjunction with 1st, 2nd and urban & 3rd degree archaeological sites. In this study, existing situation, potentials and threats should be defined in archaeological context. Additionally, documents, such as old maps, photographs, sketches should involve in the study. Information about historical development of the site depending on periods, borders of settlement area, land-use etc. should be prepared. The data should be also analyzed and evaluated for conservations & development plan and transition period decisions.

- Regarding the archaeological potential of the site, integration of archaeological remains in today's life in town, building and remain scale should be provided.

Principles for transition period development decisions are defined as follows:

- Revision on the article 3.a: Transition period development decisions are defined according the following points:
 - (New) Until the preparation of the conservation and development plan, all interventions must be a minimum in order not to give big destruction to area.
 - (New) The quality of ground regarding archaeological remains should be considered in all construction activities. If it is possible, until preparing conservation and development plan, temporary constructions should be chosen.
 - (New) Any kind of construction work should be aware of underground and over ground heritage.
 - (New) Geographical and natural, archaeological and historical, physical, functional, visual and social values should be taken into account in order to provide a harmonious development.
 - (Revision on the article 3.a) Proposals for building density should not exceed existing building density in development plan. In addition, according to the current knowledge about heritage in over ground and underground, decision of the development plan should be revised in terms construction techniques and uses of ground and basement floors.
 - (Revision on the article 3.a) Physical features of the proposed buildings, functions, and construction techniques should be in harmony with the site and its surroundings.

Principles for conservation and development plan decisions are defined as follows:

Revision on the article 3.b: Besides the decisions of Act no. 2863/5226 and “Regulation on Procedure and Methods of Preparation, Representation, Implementation, Control and Author of Conservation and Development Plans and Landscape Plans³⁸”, following articles should be taken into account for conservation and development.

- (Revision on the article 3.c) If any conservation and development plan has been prepared before this principle decisions, revisions depending on the decisions should be made.
- (New) Conservation and development decisions consist of decisions on town, building and remain scale.
- (New) The values, significance and character of the site and today’s necessities, threats and opportunities should be analyzed and defined according to natural and geographical, archaeological and historical, physical, visual, functional, legal and administrative, social and economic contexts of the site.
- (New) The conservation and development plan should be consisted of conservation, architectural, monitoring& maintenance and management plans. Additionally, these four plans should be prepared for interventions in buildings scale.
- (New) The archaeological potential of the site should be considered in the planning process. In urban scale, the areas, where new development is allowed and not, should be defined regarding archaeological potential of the site. In the areas, where new development is allowed, the new interventions while conserving

³⁸ 2005 Conservation Regulation: “Koruma Amaçlı İmar Planları ve Çevre Düzenleme Projelerinin Hazırlanması, Gösterimi, Uygulaması, Denetimi ve Müelliflerine İlişkin Usul ve Esaslara Ait Yönetmelik”, 26.07.2005, Official Gazette 26.07.2005/ 26887

archaeological remains in situ should be defined in the plan according to analyses in town scale and archaeological data of the site.

- (New) In town, building and remain scale, methods should be defined for guiding how the intervention will be shaped based on defined design criteria in order to assist works of architects and help for design process. The function of the building, ownership status and character of the archaeological remains should be taken into account. Therefore, a unity in architectural language in urban scale can be conceived owing to the plan.
- (New) The contributions and destructions of proposed development should be defined clearly. It should be evaluated in terms of their impacts on values and archaeological, architectural and urban environment. Site-specific minimizing and maximizing strategies should be defined in order to give minimum destruction and maximum benefits.
- (New) In the proposed development, public benefit should be taken account.
- (New) The plan can also offer some special agreements including local institutes or private companies.

Recommendations for Principle Decision no. 37

- New article: The data about all types of archaeological heritage which is unearthed due to any kind of development work is attached to archaeological data of the site.
- Revision on the decision: It is proper to bring the immovable cultural heritage to urban archaeology with studying scientific methods including analyses and evaluation of the archaeological remains in terms of their periods and historical development of the site, excavating, conserving, and presenting in situ in areas which are or soon-to-be registered as conservation site.

- Revision on the decision: For the ones, which are in small scales and impossible to preserve in original location and whose planimetry cannot be read: firstly their surroundings are researched in terms of traces or other remains etc. If there are any remains in near area, proper methods in order to conserve in situ are defined considering the future studies and excavations. If there are no near remains in near area, the remains can be removed from original location according to decision of conservation council.
- Revision on the decision: The ones whose plan can be understood or which have definable architectural character, which reflect authenticity of its period, is part of tissue of ancient city or which spread adjacent lots by continues of excavation must be conserved in situ. Firstly, conservation measures for sustainability of heritage should be taken. These findings can be conserved in situ in outdoor or indoor spaces depending on conservation council and conservation and development decisions.
- New Article: Inhabitants should be informed about the remains and ongoing processes.
- New Article: Agreements with governments or private companies are supported for projects, which are under private ownership in order to meet expenses of projects.

CHAPTER 5

CONCLUSION

Towns form their identity together with their past and present. Considering its long life, seeing various differentiations and togetherness as a multi-layered character are crucial for the site and the character should be sustained. At this point, new intervention has a potential for enriching the multi-layered character and can be considered as a new layer being added to previous layers. Additionally, in case of controlled and planned new development, the new interventions in archaeological context and conserving archaeological remains within new interventions are supported by international platforms. However, in some cases new interventions are not in harmony with the past and present. This situation harms the identity of the site instead of adding new contributions. Considering the complexity of intervention process and the fragile character of the archaeology, the process of new intervention in archaeological site should be defined delicately and managed in a controlled way. Due to insufficient decisions and interventions, the past of heritage cannot be ignored. Understanding the site in its contexts, defining today's' necessities, describing threats and opportunities are important to keep a balance between conservation and development.

The new intervention in urban archaeological context usually appears a result of a complicated process including different stakeholders, relevant legal authorities and legal framework. Besides, the new intervention is a design problem should be considered delicately in design stages. In order to manage the complicated process and assist for design stages, the subject of the new intervention in urban archaeological context should be taken into consideration in terms of understanding, assessing and deciding. Consequently, as a result of literature and archival surveys,

studies on Bergama case, and studies on legal framework in Turkey, process, design criteria and methods have been proposed in the scope of the study. By utilizing the proposed methodology, studies on understanding, assessing and defining the criteria of new intervention in archaeological context of Bergama have been presented. In regard to the study on Bergama and based on literature and implemented examples, contributions to existing legal documents have been proposed.

Firstly, general outline of the process is defined in terms of main stages and participations of different stakeholders. Briefly, in order to provide co-decision process and share all information, the outline makes following parts essential before deciding projects. These parts are understanding the site, evaluating demands and decisions, considering design criteria, taking the opinions of stakeholders and their evaluations, and assessing the impacts of new intervention. The last step is the preparation of the projects including conservation, architectural, monitoring and maintenance & management works. Additionally, this general outline should be followed for the new interventions in Bergama.

Secondly, fundamental design criteria are defined for new interventions while conserving archaeological remains in situ as follows:

- regarding character, values and significance of the archaeological remains,
- conservation and sustainability of the archaeological remains,
- integrity of the archaeological remains into new intervention and the city,
- visibility of the archaeological remains,
- accessibility to the archaeological remains,
- the quality of urban and new intervention within the archaeological remains,
- monitoring & management of archaeological heritage.

These criteria are also valid for new interventions in Bergama. It is necessary to make some changes in subtitles due to the character of the archaeological remains. The archaeological remains do not have a spatial character. Therefore, the

archaeological remains can be a part of the new intervention with the intention of conservation and presentation considering the quality of the remains and their positions. In terms of analyses on near surrounding, lot and archaeological remains, the form of the new intervention and spatial organization should be conceived. Also decisions on new interventions in terms of mass, height, construction technique, etc. should be defined in conservation and development plan regarding archaeological potential of Bergama.

Thirdly, a method for assessment of the impacts of new intervention is proposed. The impact can be analyzed as value based and archaeology, architecture and urban base. Following this, general strategies are defined to minimize negative effect and to maximize the enhancement. By utilizing this method and analysis on the study area, it is seen that new interventions have negative impacts on the site. However, utilizing proposed strategies, the negative impact can be minimized.

Following this, the process of the new interventions is detailed based on understanding the site and understanding the archaeological potential of the site. Additionally, impact assessments, design criteria and criteria of relevant stakeholders take part in this process. Then, the projects, which consist of conservation, architectural, monitoring & maintenance and management works, the implementations, which are foundation excavation, building construction, conservation and presentations, and finally post implementations should be carried out. Additionally, this process should be applied in Bergama with contributions of Bergama Municipality, Bergama Museum and İzmir District Number 2 Cultural Heritage Conservation Council as well as making special agreement with local and private companies, and inhabitant of Bergama.

Finally, a design toolkit, considering the conjunction with the design criteria, is proposed for approaches in building scale of new interventions while conserving archaeological remains in situ. To sum up, new intervention can form differently. Elevating the mass, reducing in the mass and enclosing archaeological remains by

mass can be main types. Archaeological site could take part in new interventions in different ways which are a part of outdoor space; in between outdoor and indoor space; or a part of interior space.

However, in order to develop enhancement projects for new intervention in 3rd degree archaeological sites, the proposed processes and methods are not sufficient. Additionally, revisions in Principle Decision no. 658 and Principle Decision no. 37 are recommended due to lack of hierarchical understanding, evaluating and deciding for 3rd degree archaeological sites. Owing to these recommendations, the archaeological potential of the site and new building interventions can be considered together with their contexts. If proposals for new interventions while conserving archaeological remains in situ are results of these kinds of analyses, evaluations, new development can be in harmony with the past and present as well as new qualified layer of today.

To conclude, studies in urban sites where archaeological remains exist should be a result of co-decision process. In this process, understanding and assessing of the site, demands and decisions, current legal framework, fundamental design criteria, sharing and evaluating of ideas of stakeholders, assessment of the impacts should be taken into account. The impacts of the proposed interventions should be assessed in terms of value base, and archaeology, architecture and urban base. Proposed projects should be prepared at the end of this process. For new interventions while conserving archaeological remains in situ, regarding the character of regarding character, values and significance of the archaeological remains, conservation and sustainability of the archaeological remains, integrity of the archaeological remains into new intervention and the city, visibility of the archaeological remains, accessibility to the archaeological remains, the quality of urban and new intervention within the archaeological remains, monitoring & management of archaeological heritage should be considered as design criteria.

In the light of proposed methodology for new interventions in urban archaeological areas, new interventions in 3rd degree archaeological site in Bergama have been analyzed. It is seen that these interventions are in medium or poor conditions. By utilizing proposed process, criteria, a detailed process including the design toolkit has been presented. It is considered that regarding proposed process, criteria and methods for new interventions make contributions to following interventions.

Last but not least, studies on current legal framework show that the basis for new intervention in urban archaeological areas cannot be provided. There are lacks of understanding, evaluating and deciding the interventions regarding archaeological potential of the site. In this process, subjects like character of the site, archaeological potential and its relation with contemporary development, necessities of site owner, help of relevant authorities or private companies are not considered in detail. With the contributions to existing legal documents in the scope of this study, legal framework can make progress and can guide new interventions more properly.

The issue of new interventions in archaeological context is a comprehensive topic. This issue can be detailed starting from managing archaeological heritage in town scale to conservation strategies in remain scale. However, the discussion has been done within limits. Social, economic context and technical side of the new interventions have not been taken into account in the study. In addition, considering that the process of new intervention in archaeological context is multidisciplinary issue, field of archaeology, planning, engineering, administrative and managerial have not been discussed in detail.

In the scope of the study, a research on the new interventions in archaeological context is done primarily. According to the evaluation of the literature survey and implemented examples, the process, criteria and methods have been proposed. Additionally, contributions to existing legal documents have been presented.

Considering complexity of the process of the new interventions in archaeological context, the study should be broadened and should be elaborated. The study can be regarded as a small part of comprehensive work. For this reason, the scope of the study should be enlarged upon from discussion on management of cultural heritage to discussion on conservation techniques in material scale. In order to evaluate whole assets of the site, detailed survey studies for landscape and architectural heritage should be prepared in terms of their values, threats and opportunities because this kind of study is omitted in the scope of the study. Additionally, the conservation techniques in material scale can be included in the study. In order to conserve archaeological remains in situ, necessities, measures, techniques should be analyzed. Meanwhile, techniques for new interventions have not been discussed in the study. Considering the new technology and methods, previous studies for implementations, the technical side of the issue can be more expanded. At the same time, the discussion of the issue can be expanded in social, economic context.

In addition, proposals for Bergama can be expanded in a similar way. Detailed proposals which are a result of interdisciplinary work should be offered ranging from town scale to remain scale, with carrying the same concerns with the study. Not only archaeological context but also other assets of the site should be evaluated. On the other hand, site specific projects, techniques for new intervention and conservation should be discussed and proposed.

Proving the proposals coming through the scope of this study with other examples, evaluating the results with a wider range, multidisciplinary group of experts and elaborating the results with further studies will make a major contribution to the results and proposals coming through the scope of this study.

REFERENCES

(2008-2009 Fall). *A project for Preparation of Bergama Conservation and Management Plan*. Studio Work, METU Faculty of Architecture, Graduate Program in Restoration. Ankara: Middle East Technical University.

Akman Proje. (1992). *Bergama Koruma Amaçlı Nazım İmar Planı Araştırma Raporu*. Ankara.

Alpan, A. (2005). *Integration of urban archaeological resources to everyday life: An Investigation on the Historic Town Centers: Tarragona, Verona and Tarsus*. Master Thesis, Graduate School of Natural and Applied Sciences, Department of Urban Design. Ankara: Middle East Technical University.

Altınörs Çırak, A. (2010). *Bir Planlama Stratejisi Olarak Arkeolojik Envanterleme ve Kentsel Arkeolojik Değer Yönetimi: İzmir Tarihi Kent Merkezi*. Doktora Tezi, Dokuz Eylül Üniversitesi Fen Bilimleri Enstitüsü, Şehir ve Bölge Planlama Bölümü, Şehir Planlama Anabilim Dalı. İzmir: Dokuz Eylül Üniversitesi.

APPEAR. (2006). *The Appear Method. A practical guide for the management of enhancement*. Retrieved 9 16, 2012, from http://www.insitu.be/A_pres_overview.html

Asatekin, G. (1995). Türkiye'de Kuram/ Kılıgı İlişkileri-I, 'Restorasyon' Teriminin Yüklendiği Yeni Anlam. *Mimarlık*, 261, pp. 66-69.

Atilla, A. N., & Öztüre, N. (2005). *Parşömen Gravür ve Fotoğraflarla Bergama'da Değişim...* (3rd Edition b.). İzmir: Öztüre Holding Kültür Yayımları.

Barruol, G. (1984). Archaeological Reserves and the Integration of Remains in France. *A Future of Our Past*, 23, pp. 8-10.

Başgelen, N. (2011). *Tarihi Fotoğraflarıyla Bergama*. İstanbul: Arkeoloji ve Sanat Yayınları.

Bayatlı, O. (1997). *Bergama'da Yakın Tarih Olayları 18. ve 19. Yüzyıl*. İzmir: Güleç Matbaası.

Bergama İmar Planı Presnsipleri Hakkında Rapor. (1993b, January). *Bergama Bellten*, pp. 31-41.

Bergama Planı için Arkeolojik Esaslar. (1993a, January). *Bergama Belleten* , pp. 29-30.

Bergama Şehri İmar Planı Raporu. (1943). İzmir: Cemal- İhsan Klişe ve Matbaası.

Biddle, M., & Hudson, D. (1973). *The Future Of London's Past: a survey of the archaeological implications of planning and development in the nation's capital*. Worcester: Rescue.

Bilgin, A. G. (1996). *Urban archaeology: as the bases for the studies on the future of the town case study: Bergama*. (Unpublished Master's Thesis) Graduate School of Natural and Applied Sciences, Department of Architecture- Restoration. Ankara: Middle East Technical University.

Bilgin Altınöz, A. G. (2002). *Assessment of Historical Stratification in Multi-layered Towns as a Support for Conservation Decision-Making Process; A Geographic Information Systems(GIS) Based Approach. Case Study: Bergama*. (Unpublished Ph.D. Thesis) Graduate School of Natural and Applied Sciences, Department of Architecture- Restoration. Ankara: Middle East Technical University.

Bilgin Altınöz, A. G. (2010). Tarihi Dokuda 'Yeni'nin İnşası. *Ege Mimarlık* , 4 (75), pp. 18-26.

Bilgin Altınöz, A. G. (2014). 1. Introduction: Pergamon and its Multi-layered Cultural Landscape, *Pergamon and its Multi-layered Cultural Landscape*, in booklet printed in limited number for the 38th UNESCO World Heritage Committee Meeting in Doha, Qatar. Contributors: A. G. Bilgin Altınöz, F. Pirson, M. Bachmann, D. Binan, M. Kaptı (pp. 1-8).

Binan, D.U., Kaptı, M., & Bachmann, M. (2014). 3. Multi-layered Context: Ottoman Layers of Pergamon, *Pergamon and Its Multi-Layered Cultural Landscape*, in booklet printed in limited number for the 38th UNESCO World Heritage Committee Meeting in Doha, Qatar. Contributors: A. G. Bilgin Altınöz, F. Pirson, M. Bachmann, D. Binan, M. Kaptı (pp. 19-26).

Binan, D.U., Kaptı, M., Kıracı, B., & Arıoğlu, G. (2004). Bergama (İzmir) Kentsel Kültür Varlıkları Envanteri 2003. *TÜBA Kültür Envanteri Dergisi* , 3, pp. 31-74.

Binan, D.U., Kaptı, M., Kıracı, B., & Töre, T. (2005). Bergama (İzmir) Kentsel Kültür Varlıkları Envanteri 2004. *TÜBA Kültür Envanteri Dergisi* , 4, pp. 79-110.

Binan, D.U., Kaptı, M., Kıracı, B., & Töre, T. (2006). Bergama (İzmir) Kentsel Kültür Varlıkları Envanteri 2004. *TÜBA Kültür Envanteri Dergisi* , 5, pp. 57-102.

Boyer, M. C. (1994). *The City of Collective Memory*. Cambridge, Massachusetts: MIT Press.

Butcher, A. P., Powell, J. J., & Skinner, H. D. (2010). *Reuse of foundations for urban sites: a best practice handbook*. Bracknell: IHS BRE Press.

Claridge, A., & Toms, J. (1998). *Rome: an Oxford Archaeological Guide to Rome*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.

Conze, A. (1913). *Altertümer Von Pergamon (Band I, Tafeln): Stadt und Landschaft*. Berlin: Deutschen Arhaologischen Institut.

Conze, A. (1912). *Altertümer von Pergamon (Band I, Text I): Stadt und Landschaft*. Berlin: Deutschen Archaologischen Institut.

Council of Europe. (2000a, March 8-10). *A European Code of Good Practice: Archaeology and the Urban Project*. Retrieved August 22, 2014, from http://www.molas.org.uk/downloads/CODE99_18_3_3.doc

Council of Europe. (1992). *European Convention on the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage (Revised)*. Retrieved October 22, 2014, from <http://conventions.coe.int/Treaty/en/Treaties/html/143.htm>

Council of Europe. (2000b). *European Landscape Convention*. Retrieved October 22, 2014, from <http://conventions.coe.int/Treaty/en/Treaties/Html/176.htm>

Council of Europe. (1989). *Recommendation No. R (89) 5 concerning the protection and enhancement of the archaeological heritage in the context of town and country planning operations*. Council of Europe.

DAI. (n.d.). *Pergamon: The city and its landscape*. Retrieved 12 24, 2013, from <http://www.dainst.org/en/project/pergamon?ft=all>

Davico, M. (Ed.). (1986). *toria e architettura della città: atti delle Giornate di studio beni culturali ambientali nel comune di Torino, Politecnico di Torino, 3 e 20 maggio 1985*. Alessandria: Edizioni dell'Orso.

Davies, G. (2009). *Planning Mitigation and Archaeological Conservation Resource Assessment*. Retrieved August 29, 2014, from http://services.english-heritage.org.uk/ResearchReportsPdfs/065_2009WEB.pdf

Davis, M. J., Gdaniec, K., Brice, M., & White, L. (2004). *Mitigation of Construction Impact on Archaeological Remains*. London: Museum of London Archaeology Service for English Heritage.

Demirkaya, M. (2008, January 1). *Tarih Katliamı Adım Adım Yapıldı*. Retrieved October 22, 2014, from Milliyet: <http://www.milliyet.com.tr/2008/01/01/guncel/agun.html>

EAA. (n.d.). *Antakya Museum Hotel, 2015*. Retrieved August 22, 2014, from <http://www.emrearolat.com/2012/01/24/antakya-museum-hotel/?lang=tr>

Ege Planlama. (2012b). *Bergama (İzmir) Koruma Amaçlı İmar Planı Uygulama Hükümleri*. Ankara.

Ege Planlama. (2012a). *İzmir-Bergama Koruma Amaçlı İmar Planı Plan Açıklama Raporu*. Ankara.

Emen, İ. (2014, September 1). *2700 Yıllık Antik Kent İmara Açıldı*. Retrieved October 7, 2014, from Radikal: http://www.radikal.com.tr/turkiye/2700_yillik_antik_kent_imara_acildi-1210135

English Heritage. (2011b, May 31). *Seeing the History in the View*. Retrieved October 13, 2014, from <https://www.english-heritage.org.uk/publications/seeing-history-view/seeing-history-in-view.pdf>

English Heritage. (2011a, October). *The Setting of Heritage Assets*. Retrieved October 13, 2014, from <https://www.english-heritage.org.uk/publications/setting-heritage-assets/setting-heritage-assets.pdf>

English Heritage; CABE;. (2001). *Building in Context: New Development in Historic Areas*. Retrieved October 6, 2014, from <http://webarchive.nationalarchives.gov.uk/20110118095356/http://www.cabe.org.uk/files/building-in-context-new-development-in-historic-areas.pdf>

Eriş, E. (1990). *Bergama Uygarlık Tarihi*. Bergama: Bergama Belediyesi Kültür Yayınları.

Ersoy, B. (1989). *Bergama Camii ve Mescitleri*. Ankara: Kültür Bakanlığı.

Fouseki, K., & Sandes, C. (2009). Private Preservation versus Public Presentation: The Conservation for Display of In Situ Fragmentary Archaeological Remains in London and Athens. *the Institute of Archaeology*, 19, pp. 37-54.

Frampton, K. (1983). Towards a Critical Regionalism: Six Points for an Architecture of Resistance. In H. Foster (Ed.), *The Anti-Aesthetic Essays on Postmodern Culture* (pp. 16-30). Seattle: Bay Press.

Führer durch die Ruinen von Pergamon (2nd Edition ed.). (1899). Berlin: Spemann.

Gouin, L. (2005). Stadium of Domitian / Piazza Navona, in the Campus Martius. In *Detroit and Rome: Building on the Past* (pp. 50-55). Dearborn: University of Michigan.

ICOMOS. (1990). *Charter for the Protection and Management of the Archaeological Heritage*. Retrieved October 23, 2014, from http://www.international.icomos.org/charters/arch_e.pdf

ICOMOS. (2011b, January). *Guidance on Heritage Impact Assessments for Cultural World Heritage Properties*. Retrieved October 13, 2014, from http://www.icomos.org/world_heritage/HIA_20110201.pdf

ICOMOS Irish. (2000). *Arhaeology & Development: Guidelines for Good Practice for Developers*. Kilkenny: Heritage Council.

ICOMOS. (1972). *Resolutions of the Symposium on the Introduction of Contemporary Architecture into Ancient Groups of Buildings*. Retrieved October 24, 2014, from <http://www.international.icomos.org/publications/93towns7e.pdf>

ICOMOS. (2013). *The Burra Charter The Australia ICOMOS Charter for Places of Cultural Significance*. Retrieved October 22, 2014, from <http://australia.icomos.org/wp-content/uploads/The-Burra-Charter-2013-Adopted-31.10.2013.pdf>

ICOMOS. (2008, October 4). *The Icomos Charter for the Interpretation and Presentation of Cultural Heritage Sites*. Retrieved October 22, 2014, from http://www.international.icomos.org/charters/interpretation_e.pdf

ICOMOS. (2011a, 28 November). *The Valletta Principles for the Safeguarding and Management of Historic Cities, Towns and Urban Areas*. Retrieved August 22, 2014, from http://www.international.icomos.org/Paris2011/GA2011_CIVVIH_text_EN_FR_fina1_20120110.pdf

ICOMOS. (1987, October). *The Washington Charter: Charter on the Conservation of Historic Towns and Urban Areas*. Retrieved October 23, 2014, from http://www.international.icomos.org/charters/towns_e.pdf

ICOMOS. (2005, October 21). *Xi'an Declaration on the Conservation of the Setting of Heritage Structures Sites and Areas*. Retrieved October 22, 2014, from <http://www.international.icomos.org/charters/xian-declaration.pdf>

İzmir Metropolitan Municipality. (n.d.). *2 Boyutlu Kent Rehberi*. Retrieved 08 21, 2014, from İzmir Büyükşehir Belediyesi: <http://cbs.izmir.bel.tr/2DR Rehber/Default.aspx>

Kejanlı, D. T., Akın, C. T., & Yılmaz, A. (2007). Türkiye’de Koruma Yasalarının Tarihsel Geşimi Üzerine Bir Deneme. *Elektronik Sosyal Bilimler Dergisi* , 9 (16), s. 179-196.

Kezer, Z. (2004). If Walls Could Talk. Exploring the Dimensions of Heterotopia at the Four Seasons Istanbul Hotel. In D. Arnold, & A. Ballantyne (Eds.), *Architecture as Experience: Radical Change in Spatial Practice* (pp. 210-232). London: Routledge.

Kostof, S. (1992). *The City Assembled: The Elements of Urban Form Through History*. Boston: Little, Brown & Company.

KUDEB- Municipality of Bergama. (2006). *Plan Raporu*. İzmir.

Le Corbusier. (1973). *The Athens Charter*. (A. Eardley, Trans.) New York: Grossman Publishers.

Lefert, S., & Teller, J. (2006). *Deliverable D17: Method for the analysis of architectural and urban integration of archaeological sites*. APPEAR.

Lynch, K. (1960). *The Image of the City*. Cambridge, Mass.: The M.I.T. Press.

Madran, E. (2011-2012). Rest 518 Dersin Anahatları ve Ana Metin.

Ministry of Forestry. (1972). *Bergama Tarihi Milli Parkı Uzun Devreli Gelişme Planı*.

Mutlu, Ö. (2012). *Integration of the Roman Remains in Ulus Ankara within the Current Urban Context*. Master Thesis, Graduate School of Natural and Applied Sciences, Department of Architecture- Restoration. Ankara: Middle East Technical University.

Nixon, T. (1998). Practically Preserved: Observations on the Impact of Construction on Urban Archaeological Deposits. In M. Corfield, P. Hinton, T. Nixon, & M. Pollard (Ed.), *Preserving Archaeological Remains In Situ. Proceedings of the Conference of 1st-3rd April 1996* (pp. 39-46). London: Museum of London Archaeological Service.

Ove Arup and Partners; York University. (1991). *York Development & Archaeology Study*. London: English Heritage.

Oxley, J. (1998). Planning and the Conservation of Archaeological Deposits. *Preserving Archaeological Remains In Situ. Proceedings of the Conference of 1st-3rd April 1996* (pp. 51-54). London: The Museum of London Archaeological Service.

Özünel, A. (1997). *Bergama Tarihinde Su Yolları ve Çeşmeler, Bergama'da Su Mimarisi ve Çeşmeler*. (E. Eriş, Ed.) İzmir: Güleç Matbaası.

Pakkan, Ş. (2008, January 02). "*Tarih kıyımı"nda skandal zinciri!* Retrieved October 22, 2014, from Milliyet: <http://www.milliyet.com.tr/2008/01/02/guncel/agun.html>

Panhuisen, T. (2010). Giving a Future a Part of Roman Maastrich: the Hotel Derlon Museum Cellar. *Kölner Jahrbuch* , 43, pp. 597- 606.

Pirson, F. (2012). Pergamon- Bericht über die Arbeiten der Kampagne 2011. *Archäologischer Anzeiger* , pp. 175-276.

Pirson, F. (2011). Pergamon- Bericht über die Arbeiten in der Kampagne 2010. *Archäologischer Anzeiger* , pp. 81-212.

Pirson, F. (2014). 2. Multi-layered Context: The Ancient and Byzantine Layers of Pergamon, *Pergamon and Its Multi-Layered Cultural Landscape*, in booklet printed in limited number for the 38th UNESCO World Heritage Committee Meeting in Doha, Qatar. Contributors: A. G. Bilgin Altınöz, F. Pirson, M. Bachmann, D. Binan, M. Kaptı (pp. 9-18).

Radt, W. (1993). Landscape and Greek Urban Planning: Exemplified by Pergamon and Priene. In T. M. Kristensen, S. E. Larsen, P. G. Møller, & S. E. Peterson (Eds.), *City and Nature Changing Relations in Time and Space* (pp. 201-209). Odense: Odense University Press.

Rapoport, A. (1977). *Human Aspects of Urban Form: Towards a Man-Environment Approach to Urban Form and Design*. Oxford: Pergamon Press.

Rapoport, A. (1982). *The meaning of the built environment: a nonverbal communication approach*. Beverly Hills: Sage Publications.

Rheidt, K. (1991). *Altertümer von Pergamon XV,2: Die Stadtgrabung. Die Byzantinische Wohnstadt*. Berlin: Deutschen Archaologischen Institut.

Rossi, A. (1982). *Architecture of the City*. Cambridge, Mass.: MIT Press.

Sakellaridou, I. (2011). Synchronic and Diachronic Aspects (of a personal case). *The Journal of Space Syntax* , 2 (2), 154-179.

Sandes, C. A. (2010). *Archaeology, Conservation and the City: Post-Conflict Redevelopment in London, Berlin and Beirut*. Oxford: Archaeopress.

Sarfati, H., & Melli, P. (1999). Archaeology and the Town. In *Report on the Situation of Urban Archaeology in Europe* (pp. 13-29). Strasbourg: Council of Europe.

Schulz, C. (1980). *Genius Loci Towards a Phenomenology of Architecture*. New York: Rizzoli.

Schulz, C. (2001). Yer Kavramı Bağlamında Eski Çevrelerde Yapılaşma. *Mimarlık*, 297, pp. 42-43.

Schumacher, T. L. (1996). Contextualism: Urban Ideals and Deformations. In K. Nesbitt (Ed.), *Theorizing a New Agenda for Architecture: Anthology of Architectural Theory, 1965-95* (pp. 294-307). New York: Princeton Architectural Press.

Service d'archéologie (SCA). (2007, June). *Parking Saint-Antoine*. Retrieved August 22, 2014, from <http://www.geneve.ch/patrimoine/sca/docs/pub/St-Antoine-visite.pdf>

Sola Morales Rubió, I. d. (1996). From Contrast to Analogy: Developments in the Concept of Architectural Intervention. In K. Nesbitt (Ed.), *Theorizing a New Agenda for Architecture, 1965-1995* (pp. 230-237). New York: Princeton Architectural Press.

Soprintendenza Capitolina. (n.d.). *Stadio di Domiziano*. Retrieved August 22, 2014, from http://www.sovrintendenzaroma.it/i_luoghi/roma_antica/monumenti/stadio_di_domiziano

Teller, J., & Warnotte, A. (2003). *The Enhancement of Archaeological Remains in an Urban Context*. APPEAR.

Teller, J., Warnotte, A., Tinant, M., Hupet, P., & Wilson, V. (2007). The APPEAR Method for Guiding the Valorisation of Urban Archaeological Sites. *Safeguarded Cultural Heritage: Understanding & Viability for the Enlarged Europe Proceedings of the 7th European Conference "SAUVEUR"* (pp. 373-376). Prague: Institute of Theoretical and Applied Mechanics of the Academy of Sciences of the Czech Republic.

Terrier, J. (2010). L'aménagement de sites archéologiques accessibles au public en contexte urbain : la politique adoptée par le canton de Genève. *BUCEMA*, Special Issue 3, pp. 8-10.

Thiersch, F. (1883). *Die Königsburg von Pergamon : ein Bild aus der griechischen Vorzeit; mit einem Situationsplan und einer Rekonstruktion im Lichtdruck*. Stuttgart: Engelhorn.

Trotzig, G. (1987). Some Thoughts on Archaeological Heritage. In *Archaeology and Planning, architectural heritage reports and studies, No. 5* (pp. 2-7). Strasbourg: Council of Europe.

Tuncer, M. (2007). Bergama'daki Tarihi Çevrenin Korunması ve Turizme Kazandırılması. *İnsanlığın Evrensel Kültür Mirası: Bergama Sempozyumu*. Bergama.

UNESCO. (1976, November 26). *Recommendation concerning the Safeguarding and Contemporary Role of Historic Areas*. Retrieved October 23, 2014, from <http://unesdoc.unesco.org/images/0011/001140/114038e.pdf#page=136>

UNESCO. (2005, October). *Vienna Memorandum on "World Heritage & Contemporary Architecture – Managing Historic Urban Landscape"*. Retrieved October 13, 2014, from <http://whc.unesco.org/archive/2005/whc05-15ga-inf7e.pdf>

Ute, K. (2011). Antike Nekropolen und die moderne Stadt: Bestandsaufnahme in den antiken Nekropolen von Pergamon. *Antike Welt* , 5 (42), pp. 30-33.

Wilberg, C., & Frisch, A. (1880). *Skizzen aus Pergamon: mit begleitendem Text ; nach der Natur gezeichnet*. Berlin: Grote.

Williams, J., & Butcher, A. (2007). Foundation re-use as a mechanism for the preservation of buried cultural heritage in urban centres: how new engineering research helps limit archaeological damage. In M. Drdäcký, & M. Chapuis (Ed.), *Safeguarded Cultural Heritage: Understanding & Viability for the Enlarged Europe Proceedings of the 7th European Conference "SAUVEUR"* (pp. 231-240). Prague: Institute of Theoretical and Applied Mechanics of the Academy of Sciences of the Czech Republic.

Williams, J., & Corfield, M. (2003). Construction Impacts on in Situ Preservation of Archaeological Sites and Artefacts. In R. Kozłowski (Ed.), *Proceedings of the 5th European Commission Conference on Research for Protection, Conservation and Enhancement of Cultural Heritage* (pp. 276-279). Cracow: Cracow: Polish Academy of Science.

Williams, J., Sidell, J., & Panter, I. (2007). *Piling and Archaeology, An English Heritage Guidance Note*. Retrieved August 29, 2014, from <https://www.english-heritage.org.uk/publications/piling-and-archaeology/pilingforwebtagged.pdf>

Wulf, U. (2004). "Die erfreulichsten Spuren hatten hinterlassen die beiden Maler Kips und Koch..." Das Pergamonpanorama der Jubiläumsausstellung 1886. *Istanbuler Mitteilungen* , 54, pp. 113-127.

Wulf, U. (1994). Der Standtplan Von Pergamon. *Istanbuler Mitteilungen* , pp. 135-175.

Legislative Documents – Acts, Regulations, Principle Decisions

Act No: 2863/5226 (2004) “Kültür ve Tabiat Varlıklarını Koruma Kanunu ile Çeşitli Kanunlarda Değişiklik Yapılması Hakkında Kanun”, 14.7.2004, Official Gazette 27.7.2004 / 25535

Act No. KHK/ 648 (2011) “Çevre ve Şehircilik Bakanlığının Teşkilat ve Görevleri Hakkında Kanun Hükmünde Kararname İle Bazı Kanun ve Kanun Hükmünde Kararnamelerde Değişiklik Yapılmasına Dair Kanun Hükmünde Kararname”, 8.8.2011, Official Gazette 17.8.2011 / 28028

KTVK High Council Principle Decision No: 658 (1999) “Arkeolojik Sitler, Koruma ve Kullanma Koşulları”, Meeting No: 60, 05.11.1999/658

Ministry of Culture and Tourism Principle Decision No.37 (2012) “Yerleşim Alanlarında; Daha Önceden Varlığı Bilinmeyen Ancak Yeni Yapılanma, Alt Yapı Çalışmaları ya da Doğal Afetler Sonucu Ortaya Çıkan-Çıkarılan Kültür Varlıklarının Korunması ve Değerlendirilmesine İlişkin Kültür Varlıklarını Koruma Yüksek Kurulu İlke Kararı”, Meeting No: 3, 10.04.2012/37

2005 Regulation (2005) “Koruma Amaçlı İmar Planları ve Çevre Düzenleme Projelerinin Hazırlanması, Gösterimi, Uygulaması, Denetimi ve Müelliflerine İlişkin Usul ve Esaslara Ait Yönetmelik”, Official Gazette 26.07.2005 /25887

2012 Regulation (2012) “Korunması Gerekli Taşınmaz Kültür Varlıklarının ve Sitlerin Tespit ve Tescili Hakkında Yönetmelik”, Official Gazette 13.3.2012 / 28232

APPENDIX A

EXAMPLES RELATED TO NEW BUILDINGS CONSERVING ARCHAEOLOGICAL REMAINS IN SITU



Figure 89: A view from parking building in Madrid, Spain (APPEAR)



Figure 90: A view from parking building in Cologne, German, 1955 (APPEAR)



Figure 91: A view from a school in Osijek, Croatia, 2001 (APPEAR)



(a)



(b)



(c)



(d)

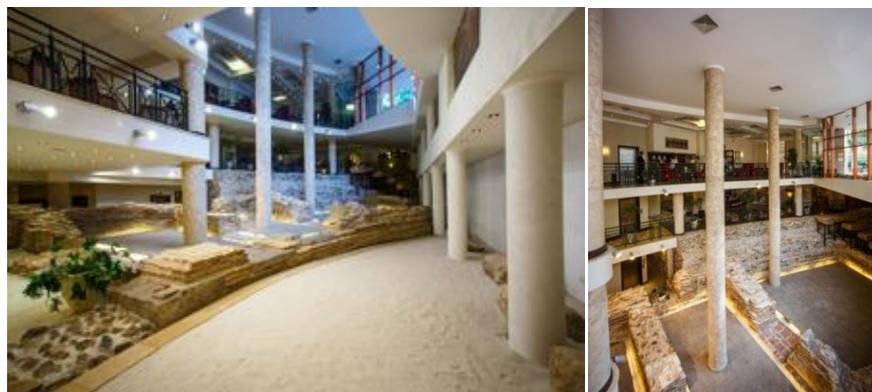
Figure 92: (a) façade views of a bank building (OTP) ; (b), (c) and (d) interior views of the bank building, in Szombathely, Hungary, in 1999 (The figures are taken from an article of APPEAR and <http://appearfr.english-heritage.org.uk/site/?68> a, last accessed 24.12.2014)



Figure 93: A view from a hotel in Bruges, Belgium, 1992 (APPEAR)



Figure 94: A view from a metro station in Greece, 2003
(The figure is taken from <http://mic-ro.com/metro/archaeology.html>, last accessed 23.12.2014)



(a) (b)
Figure 95: (a) and (b) interior views of Arena di Serdica Hotel in Sofia, Bulgaria
(The figures are taken from <http://www.arenadiserdica.com>, last accessed 24.12.2014)

APPENDIX B

OLD MAPS/ PLANS AND PHOTOS OF BERGAMA

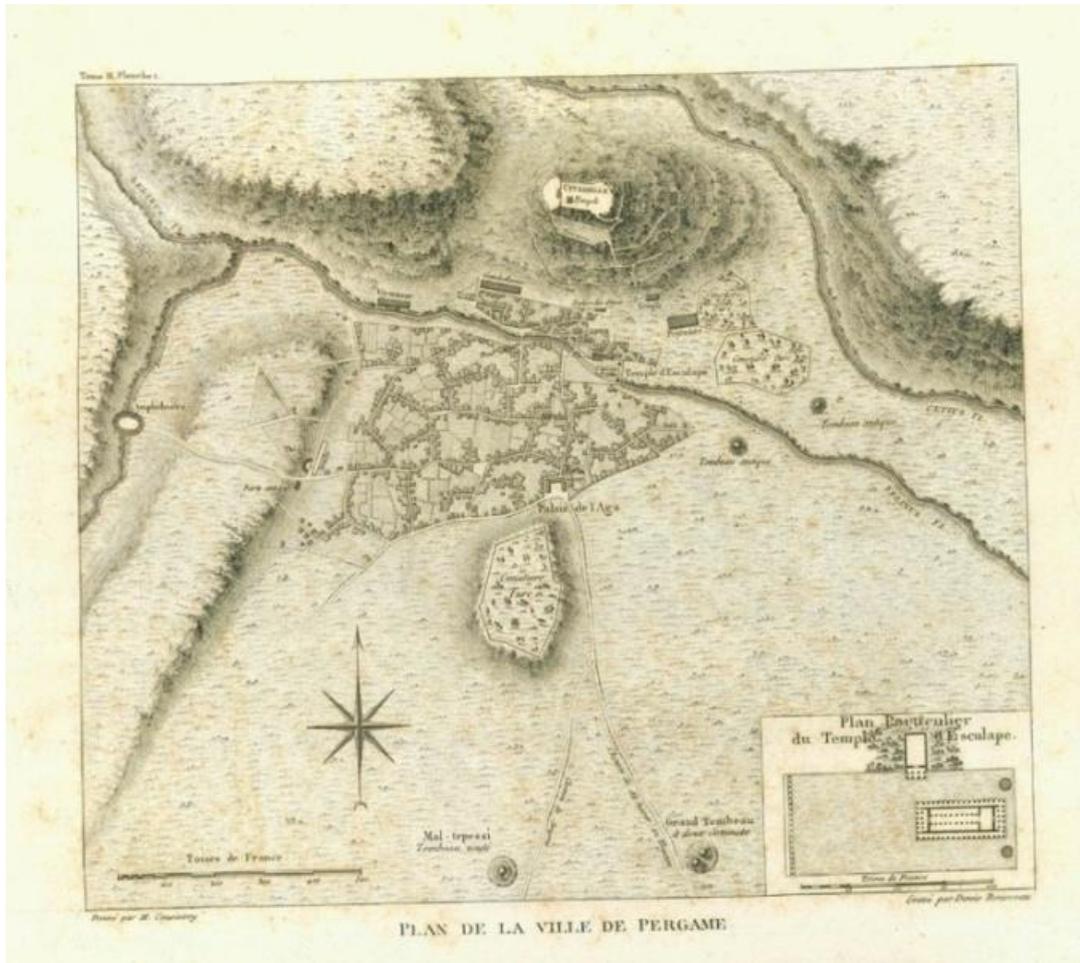


Figure 96: 1809 Plan by M.G. Choiseul-Gouffier (Rheidt, 1991)

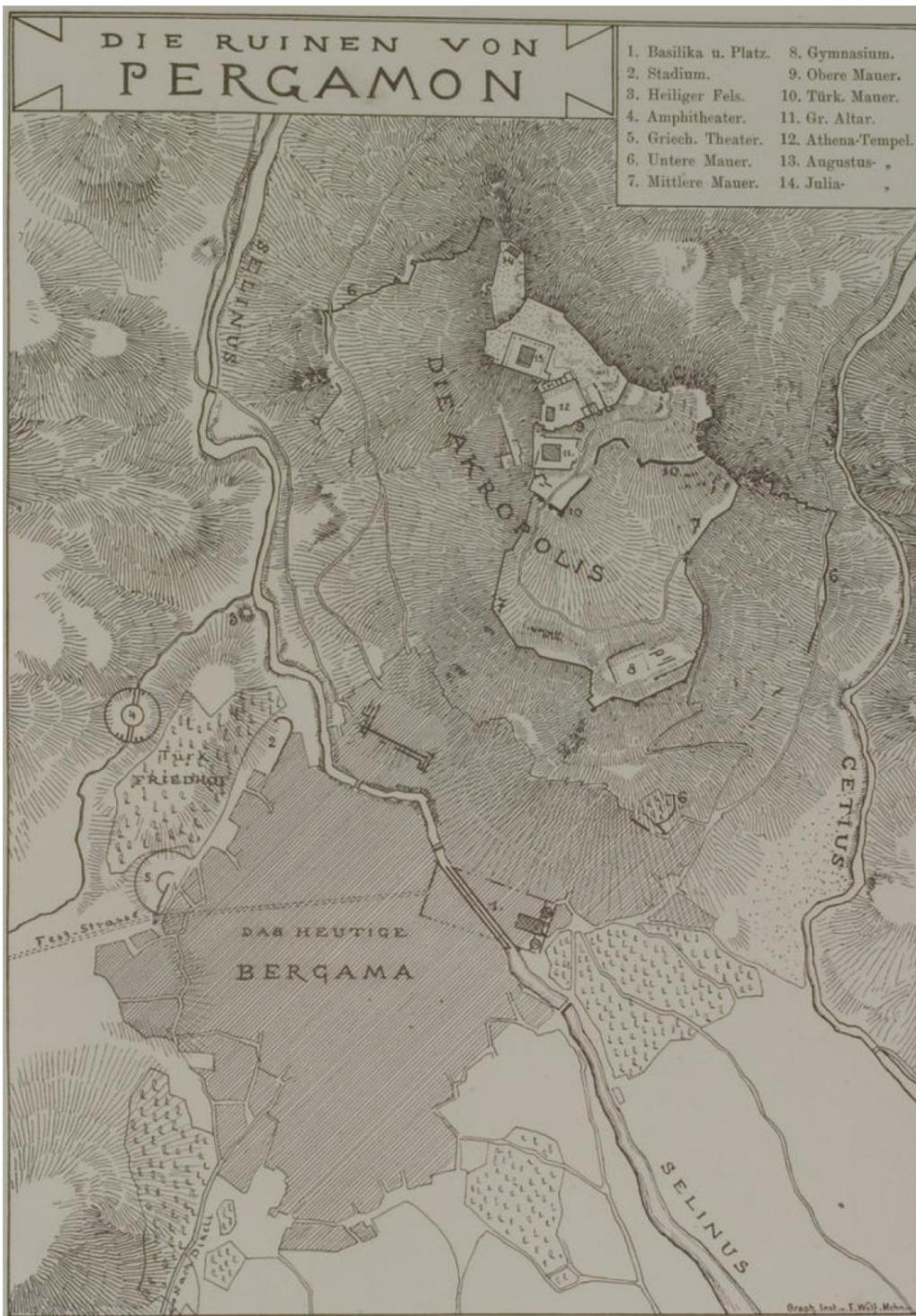
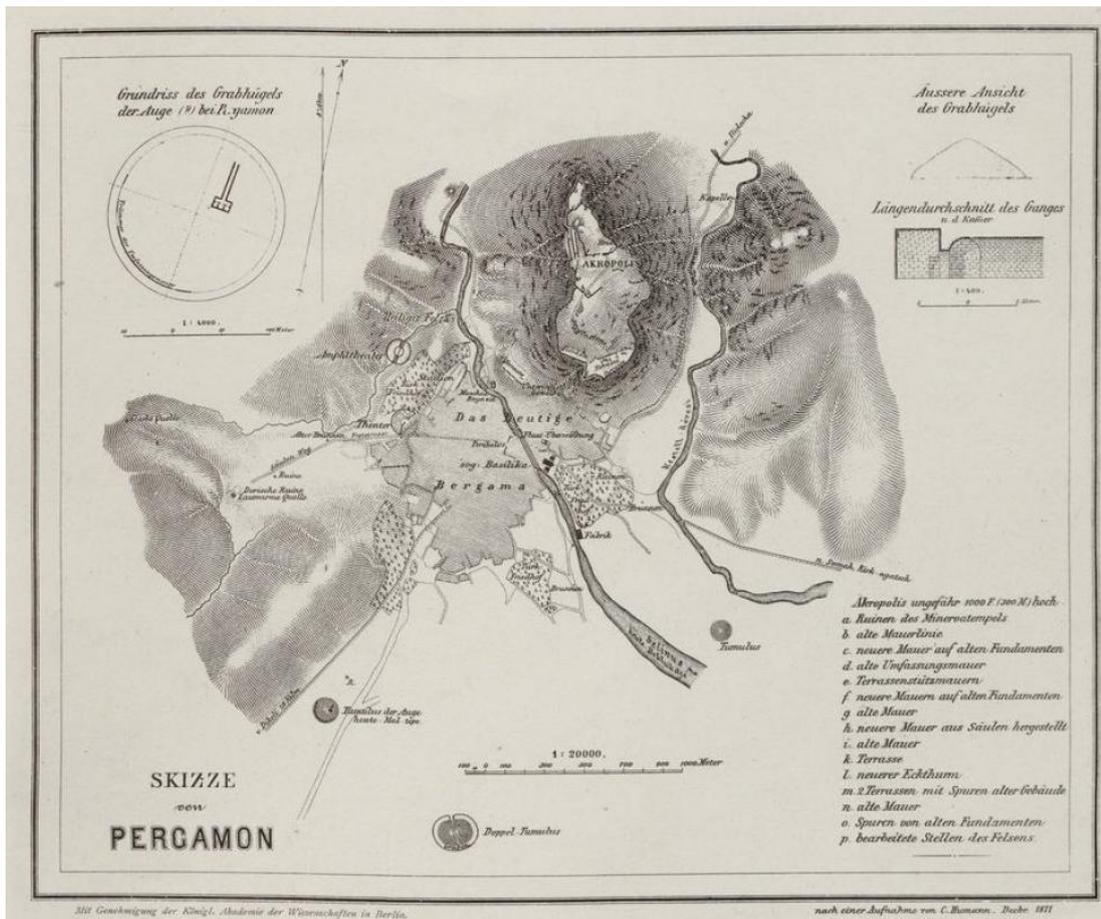


Figure 97: 1883(?) plan (Thiersch, 1883)



Mit Genehmigung der Königl. Akademie der Wissenschaften in Berlin.

nach einer Aufzeichnung von C. Humann. Dache 1871

Figure 98: 1871 plan by C. Humann (Wilberg & Frisch, 1880)

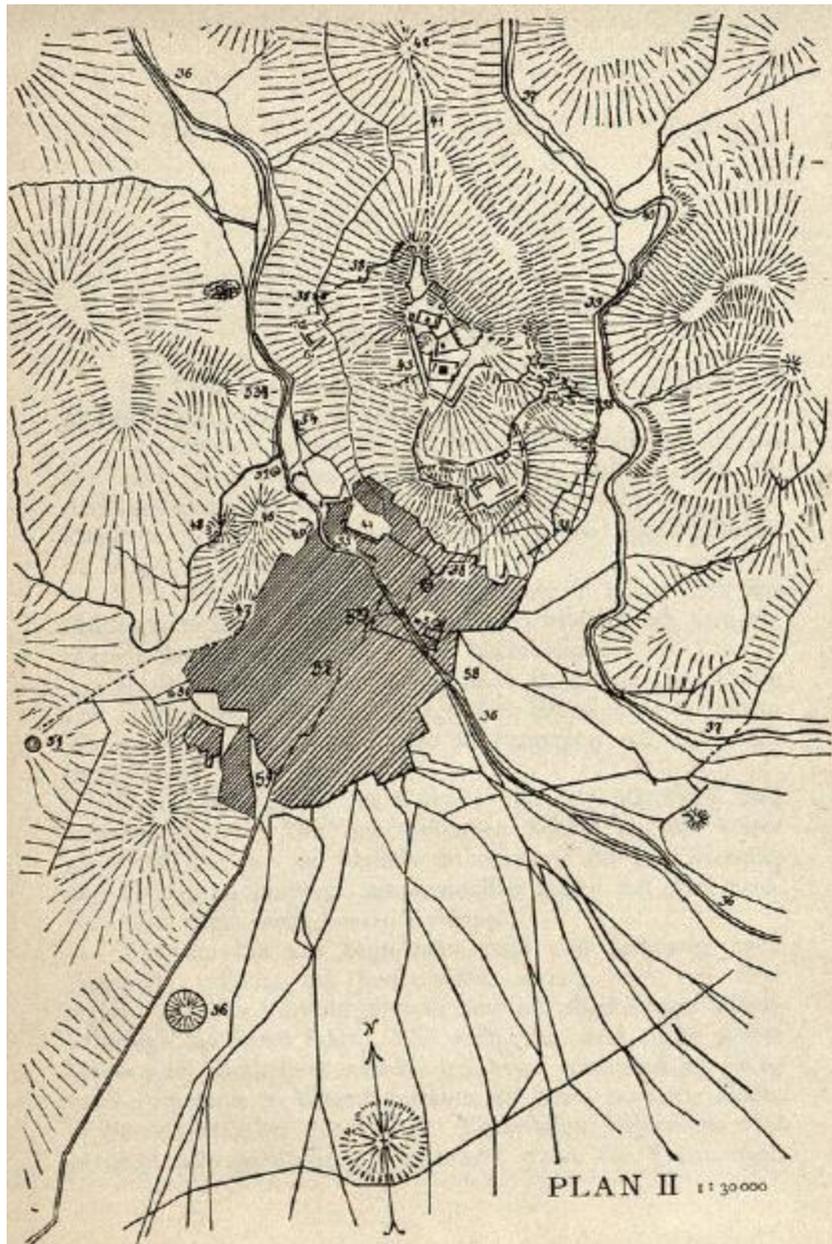


Figure 99: 1899(?) plan (Führer durch die Ruinen von Pergamon, 1899)

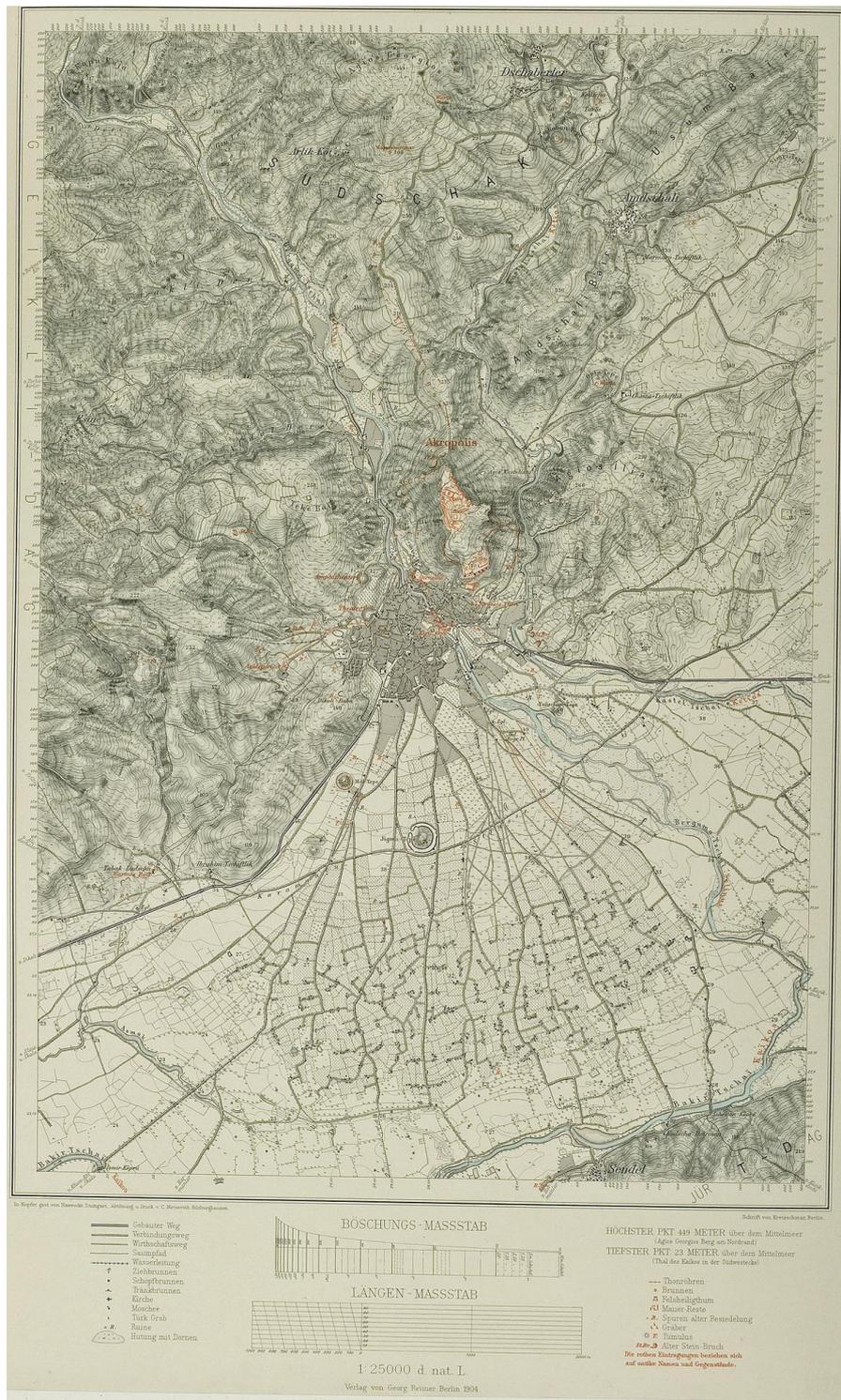


Figure 100: 1904 plan, scale of 1:25000³⁹ by O. Berlet (Conze, 1913)

³⁹ For internet access:
<http://digi.ub.uni-heidelberg.de/diglit/conze1913/0011?sid=67798a397e88851a0cd3145f88efb71a>

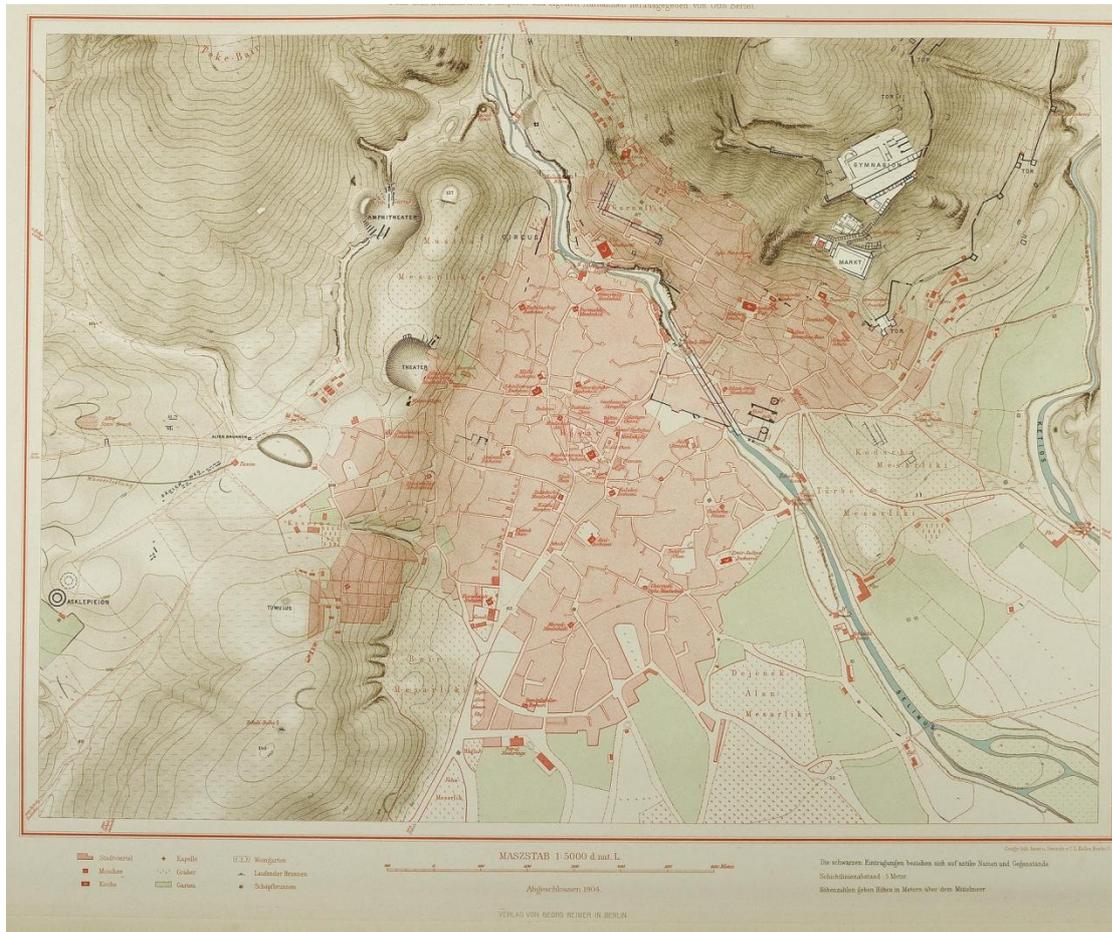


Figure 101: 1904 plan, scale of 1:5000⁴⁰ by O. Berlet (Conze, 1913)

⁴⁰ For internet access:
<http://digi.ub.uni-heidelberg.de/diglit/conze1913/0013?sid=67798a397e88851a0cd3145f88efb71a>



Figure 102: 1908/1913 plan by P. Schazmann, (Conze, 1912)



Figure 104: Acropol Hill and city (?), original gravure from “Voyage pittoresque de la Grèce by J. B. Hilair and J. A. Pierron (Atilla & Öztüre, 2005).



Figure 105: Entrance to city from south (?) from Sébah & Joaillie's achieve, 1890 (Başgelen, 2011)



Figure 106: A view of Bergama from south, probably around 1985 by L. Rohrer (Wulf, 2004).

APPENDIX C

OLD MAPS AND AERIAL PHOTOS OF STUDY AREA

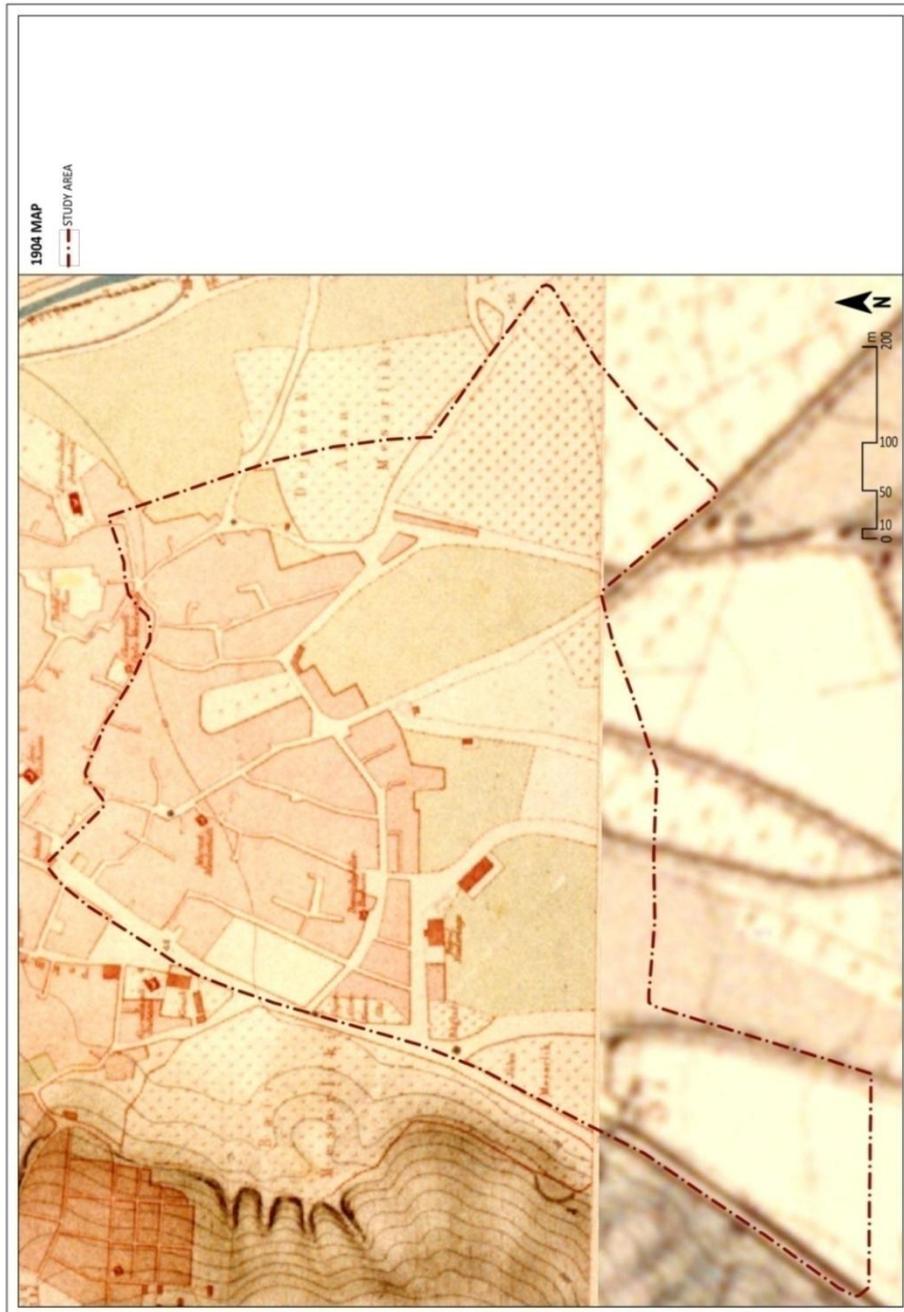


Figure 107: The study area and combing plans of scale of 1:25000 and 1:5000 by O. Berlet (Conze, 1913)

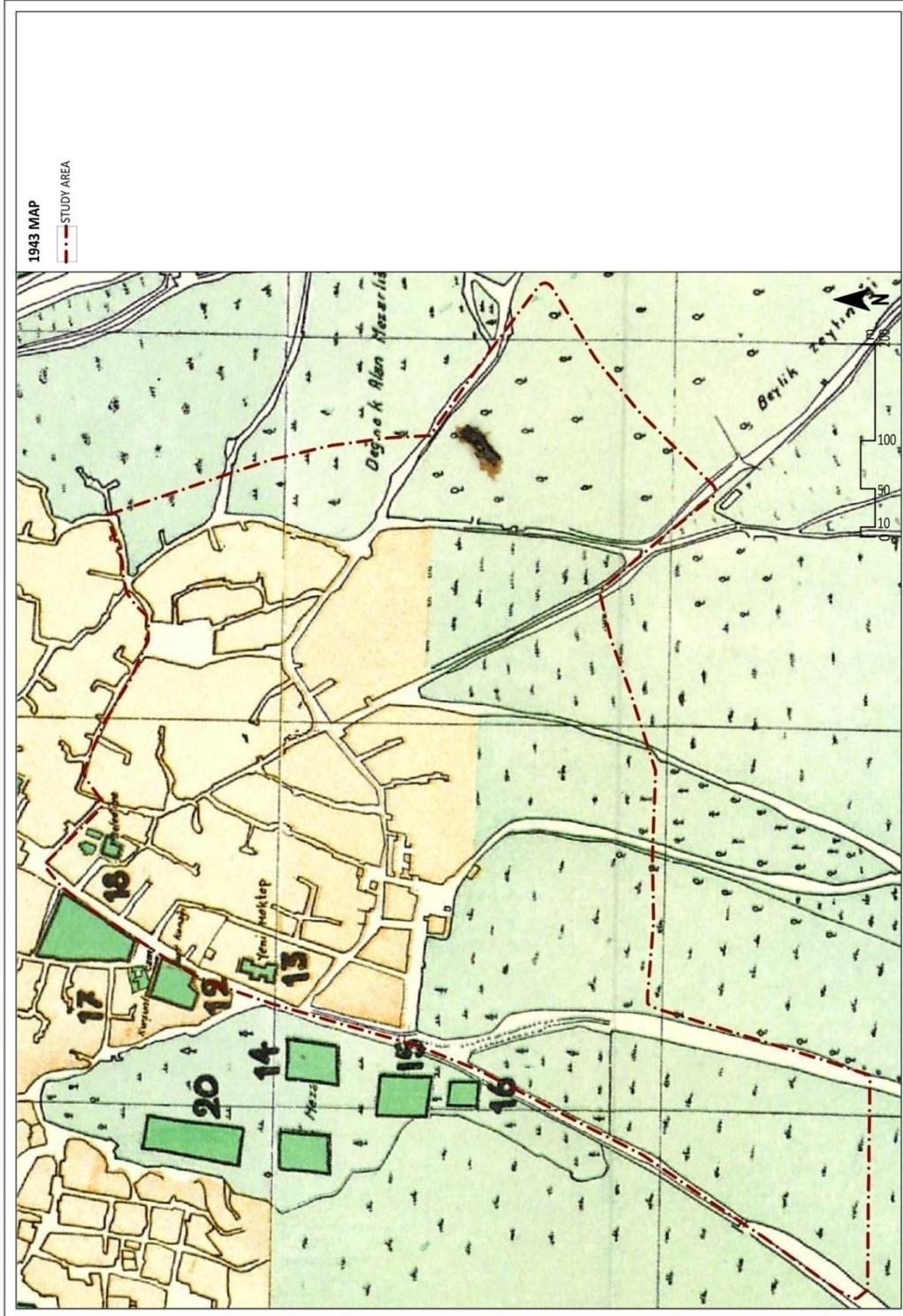


Figure 108: The study area in 1943 Plan (Bergama Şehri İmar Planı Raporu, 1943)



Figure 109: 1957 Aerial Photo

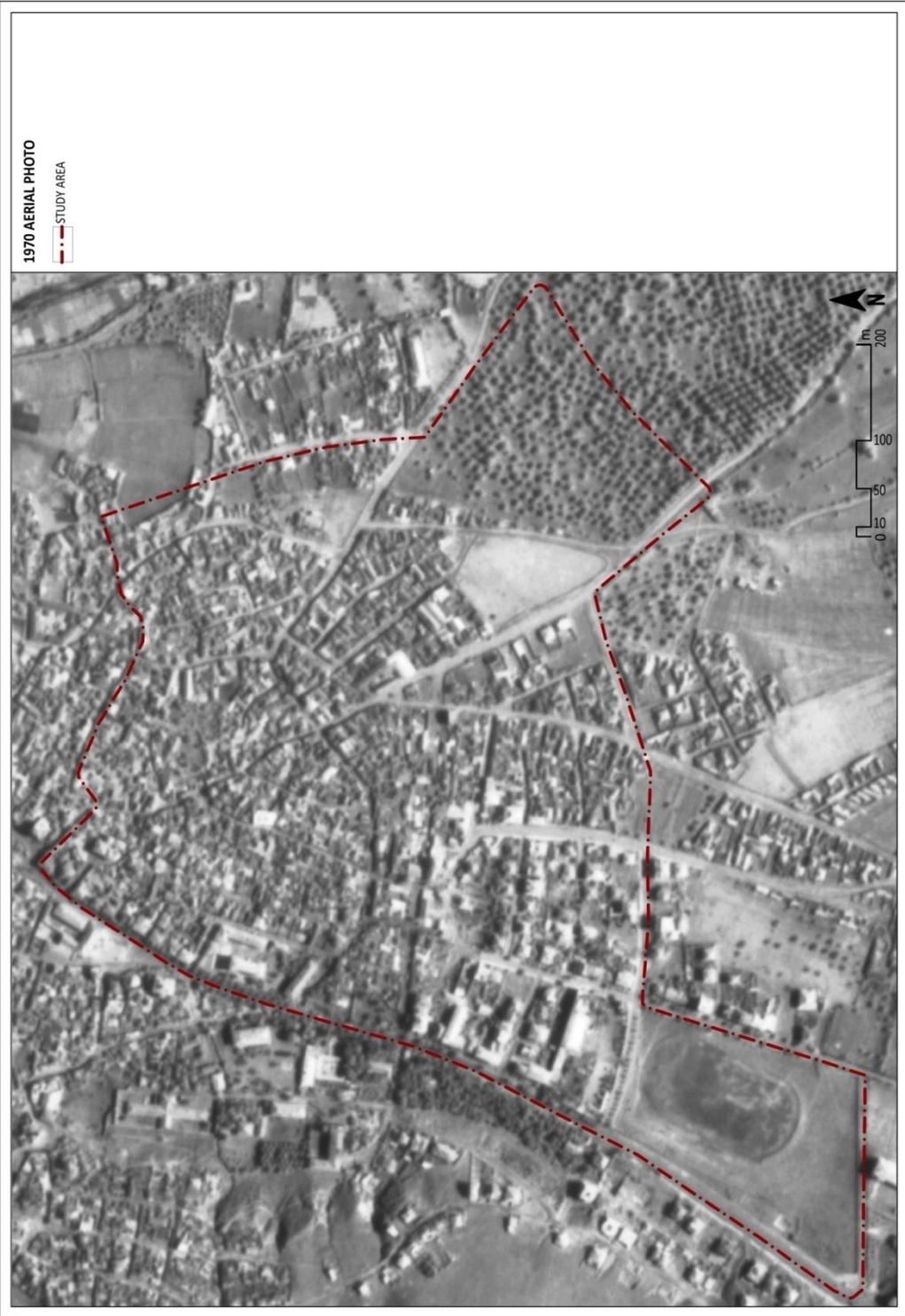


Figure 110: 1970 Aerial Photo



Figure 111: 1976 Aerial Photo

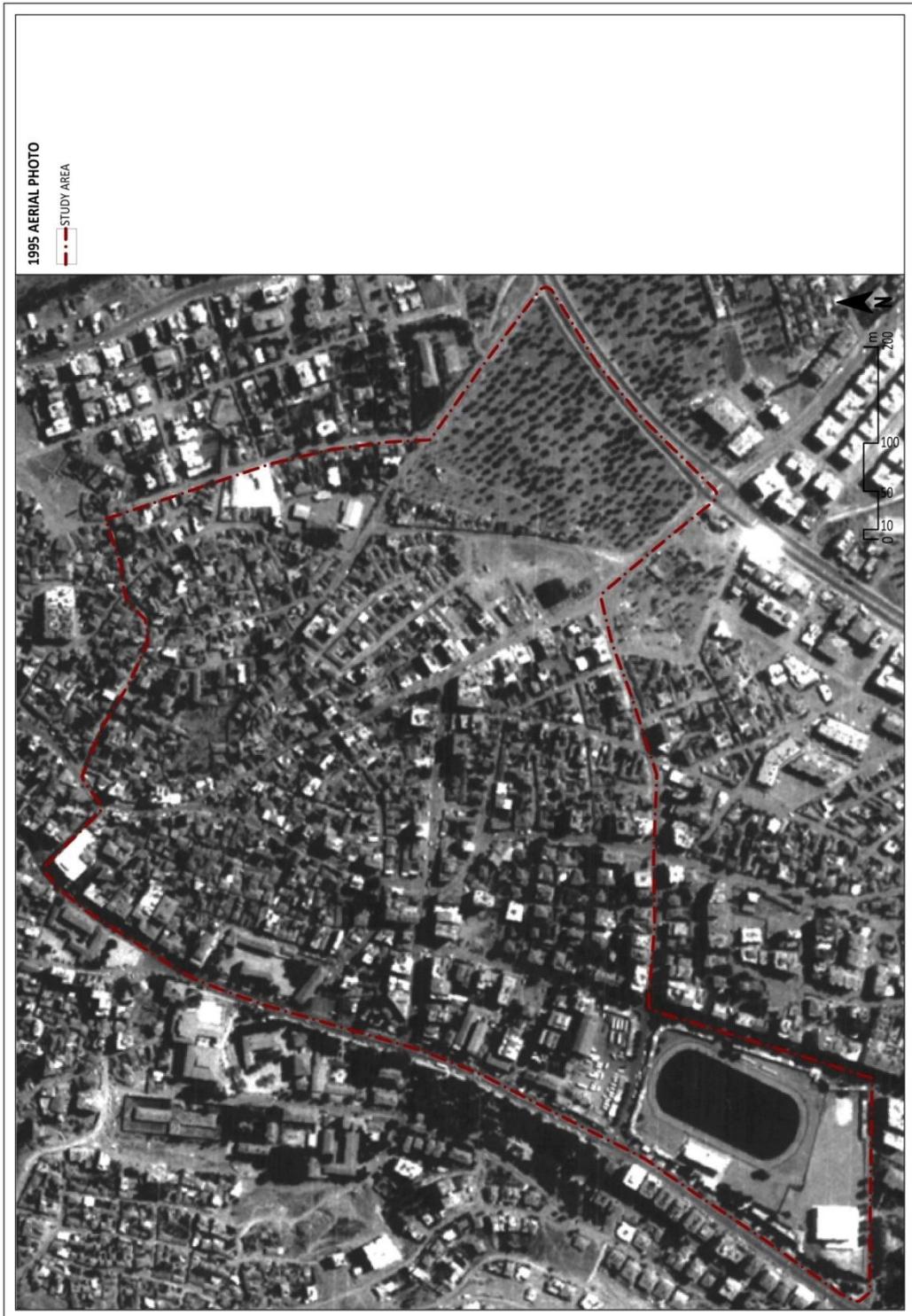


Figure 112: 1995 Aerial Photo

APPENDIX D

EVALUATION OF NEW BUILDINGS CONSERVING ARCHAEOLOGICAL REMAINS IN SITU

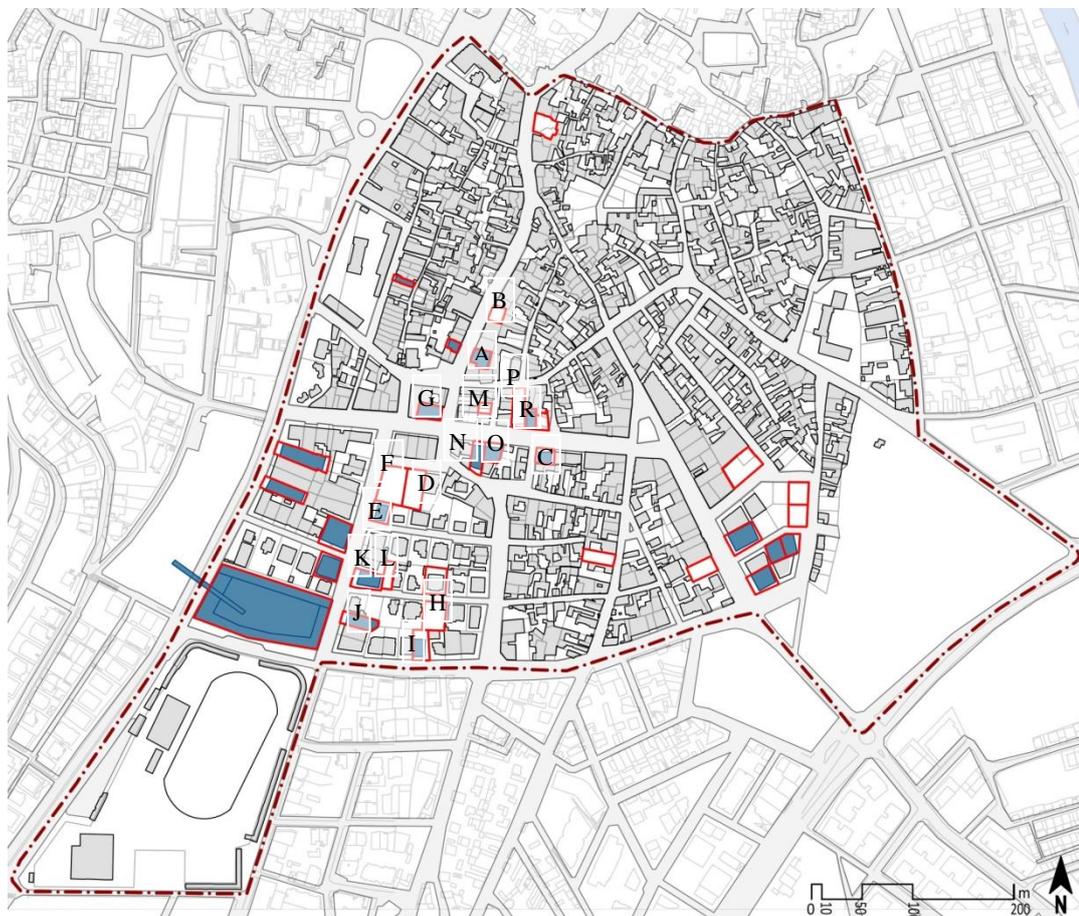


Figure 113: Key map for following tables

Table 11: Building in 27B.Lot, 74 Lot (A refers to the position of the building in the key map.)
 (The images with *** are taken from Bergama Museum, others were taken by the author in 2012 or 2013.)

Building in 27B.Lot, 74 Lot	Function: Commercial and residential		
 <p style="text-align: center;">***</p>			
			
EVALUATION OF INTERVENTION	good	medium	poor
Regarding the character, value and significance of the archaeological remain			✓
Conservation& sustainability of the archaeological remains		✓	
Integrity of the archaeological remains into new intervention and the city			✓
Visibility of the archaeological remains		✓	
Accessibility to the archaeological remains		✓	
The quality of urban and new intervention within the archaeological remains			✓
Monitoring & management of archaeological heritage			✓

Table 12: Building in 27 B.Lot, 76 Lot (B refers to the position of the building in the key map.)
 (The images with *** are taken from Bergama Museum, others were taken by the author in 2012 or 2013.)

Building in 27 B.Lot, 76 Lot	Function: Under construction		
			
EVALUATION OF INTERVENTION	good	medium	poor
Regarding the character, value and significance of the archaeological remain	Not Evaluated		
Conservation& sustainability of the archaeological remains		✓	
Integrity of the archaeological remains into new intervention and the city	Not Evaluated		
Visibility of the archaeological remains			✓
Accessibility to the archaeological remains		✓	
The quality of urban and new intervention within the archaeological remains	Not Evaluated		
Monitoring & management of archaeological heritage	Not Evaluated		

Table 13: Building in 29 B.Lot, 126 Lot (C refers to the position of the building in the key map.)
 (The images with *** are taken from Bergama Museum, others were taken by the author in 2012 or 2013.)

Building in 29 B.Lot, 126 Lot	Function: Under construction		
 ***			
  			
EVALUATION OF INTERVENTION	good	medium	poor
Regarding the character, value and significance of the archaeological remain			✓
Conservation& sustainability of the archaeological remains		✓	
Integrity of the archaeological remains into new intervention and the city			✓
Visibility of the archaeological remains		✓	
Accessibility to the archaeological remains		✓	
The quality of urban and new intervention within the archaeological remains			✓
Monitoring & management of archaeological heritage			✓

Table 14: Building in 48 B.Lot, 12 Lot (D refers to the position of the building in the key map.)
 (The images with *** are taken from Bergama Museum and with **** from İzmir II Conservation Council ,
 others were taken by the author in 2012 or 2013.)

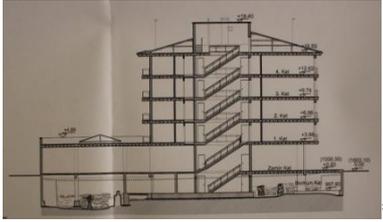
Building in 48 B.Lot, 12 Lot		Function: Empty, proposed function commercial and residential		
				
		<p>Proposal of “Yay İnşaat Ticaret Sanayi ve Turizm LTD. ŞTİ.”</p>		
EVALUATION OF INTERVENTION	good	medium	poor	
Regarding the character, value and significance of the archaeological remain			✓	
Conservation& sustainability of the archaeological remains			✓	
Integrity of the archaeological remains into new intervention and the city			✓	
Visibility of the archaeological remains		✓		
Accessibility to the archaeological remains		✓		
The quality of urban and new intervention within the archaeological remains			✓	
Monitoring & management of archaeological heritage			✓	

Table 15: Building in 48 B.Lot, 21 Lot (E refers to the position of the building in the key map.)
 (The images with *** are taken from Bergama Museum, others were taken by the author in 2012 or 2013.)

Building in 48 B.Lot, 21 Lot		Function: Commercial and residential		
				
				
EVALUATION OF INTERVENTION	good	medium	poor	
Regarding the character, value and significance of the archaeological remain			✓	
Conservation& sustainability of the archaeological remains		✓		
Integrity of the archaeological remains into new intervention and the city			✓	
Visibility of the archaeological remains		✓		
Accessibility to the archaeological remains		✓		
The quality of urban and new intervention within the archaeological remains			✓	
Monitoring & management of archaeological heritage			✓	

Table 16: Building in 48 B.Lot, 57 Lot (F refers to the position of the building in the key map.)
 (The images with *** are taken from Bergama Museum, others were taken by the author in 2012 or 2013.)

Building in 48 B.Lot, 57 Lot	Function: Ongoing excavation		
			
EVALUATION OF INTERVENTION	good	medium	poor
Regarding the character, value and significance of the archaeological remain	Not Evaluated		
Conservation& sustainability of the archaeological remains		✓	
Integrity of the archaeological remains into new intervention and the city	Not Evaluated		
Visibility of the archaeological remains		✓	
Accessibility to the archaeological remains		✓	
The quality of urban and new intervention within the archaeological remains	Not Evaluated		
Monitoring & management of archaeological heritage	Not Evaluated		

Table 17: Building in 53 B.Lot, 17 Lot (G refers to the position of the building in the key map.)
 (The images with *** are taken from Bergama Museum, others were taken by the author in 2012 or 2013.)

Building in 53 B.Lot, 17 Lot	Function: Commercial		
			
			
EVALUATION OF INTERVENTION	good	medium	poor
Regarding the character, value and significance of the archaeological remain	✓		
Conservation& sustainability of the archaeological remains		✓	
Integrity of the archaeological remains into new intervention and the city		✓	
Visibility of the archaeological remains	✓		
Accessibility to the archaeological remains		✓	
The quality of urban and new intervention within the archaeological remains		✓	
Monitoring & management of archaeological heritage			✓

Table 18: Building in 65 B.Lot, 5 Lot (H refers to the position of the building in the key map.)
 (The images with *** are taken from Bergama Museum, others were taken by the author in 2012 or 2013.)

Building in 65 B.Lot, 5 Lot	Function: Empty		
			
			
EVALUATION OF INTERVENTION	good	medium	poor
Regarding the character, value and significance of the archaeological remain	Not Evaluated		
Conservation& sustainability of the archaeological remains			✓
Integrity of the archaeological remains into new intervention and the city	Not Evaluated		
Visibility of the archaeological remains		✓	
Accessibility to the archaeological remains		✓	
The quality of urban and new intervention within the archaeological remains	Not Evaluated		
Monitoring & management of archaeological heritage	Not Evaluated		

Table 19: Building in 65 B.Lot, 12 Lot (I refers to the position of the building in the key map.)
 (The images with *** are taken from Bergama Museum, others were taken by the author in 2012 or 2013.)

Building in 65 B.Lot, 12 Lot	Function: Commercial		
			
			
EVALUATION OF INTERVENTION	good	medium	poor
Regarding the character, value and significance of the archaeological remain			✓
Conservation& sustainability of the archaeological remains			✓
Integrity of the archaeological remains into new intervention and the city			✓
Visibility of the archaeological remains			✓
Accessibility to the archaeological remains			✓
The quality of urban and new intervention within the archaeological remains			✓
Monitoring & management of archaeological heritage			✓

Table 20: Building in 65 B.Lot, 18 Lot (J refers to the position of the building in the key map.)
 (The images with *** are taken from Bergama Museum, others were taken by the author in 2012 or 2013.)

Building in 65 B.Lot, 18 Lot	Function: Under construction		
 <p style="text-align: right;">***</p>			
			
EVALUATION OF INTERVENTION	good	medium	poor
Regarding the character, value and significance of the archaeological remain			✓
Conservation& sustainability of the archaeological remains			✓
Integrity of the archaeological remains into new intervention and the city			✓
Visibility of the archaeological remains		✓	
Accessibility to the archaeological remains		✓	
The quality of urban and new intervention within the archaeological remains			✓
Monitoring & management of archaeological heritage			✓

Table 21: Building in 265 B.Lot, 12-13 Lot (K refers to the position of the building in the key map.)
 (The images with *** are taken from Bergama Museum, others were taken by the author in 2012 or 2013.)

Building in 65 B.Lot, 12-13 Lot		Function: Commercial and residential		
				
				
EVALUATION OF INTERVENTION	good	medium	poor	
Regarding the character, value and significance of the archaeological remain			✓	
Conservation& sustainability of the archaeological remains			✓	
Integrity of the archaeological remains into new intervention and the city			✓	
Visibility of the archaeological remains		✓		
Accessibility to the archaeological remains			✓	
The quality of urban and new intervention within the archaeological remains			✓	
Monitoring & management of archaeological heritage			✓	

Table 22: Building in 66 B.Lot, 18 Lot (L refers to the position of the building in the key map.)
 (The images with *** are taken from Bergama Museum, others were taken by the author in 2012 or 2013.)

Building in 66 B.Lot, 18 Lot	Function: Ongoing excavation		
			
EVALUATION OF INTERVENTION	good	medium	poor
Regarding the character, value and significance of the archaeological remain	Not Evaluated		
Conservation& sustainability of the archaeological remains		✓	
Integrity of the archaeological remains into new intervention and the city	Not Evaluated		
Visibility of the archaeological remains		✓	
Accessibility to the archaeological remains		✓	
The quality of urban and new intervention within the archaeological remains	Not Evaluated		
Monitoring & management of archaeological heritage	Not Evaluated		

Table 23: Building in 1194 B.Lot, 4 Lot (M refers to the position of the building in the key map.)
 (The images with *** are taken from Bergama Museum, others were taken by the author in 2012 or 2013.)

Building in 1194 B.Lot, 4 Lot	Function: Empty		
			
EVALUATION OF INTERVENTION	good	medium	poor
Regarding the character, value and significance of the archaeological remain	Not Evaluated		
Conservation& sustainability of the archaeological remains		✓	
Integrity of the archaeological remains into new intervention and the city	Not Evaluated		
Visibility of the archaeological remains		✓	
Accessibility to the archaeological remains		✓	
The quality of urban and new intervention within the archaeological remains	Not Evaluated		
Monitoring & management of archaeological heritage	Not Evaluated		

Table 24: Building in 1345 B.Lot, 110 Lot (N refers to the position of the building in the key map.)
 (The images with *** are taken from Bergama Museum, others were taken by the author in 2012 or 2013.)

Building in 1345 B.Lot, 110Lot	Function: Commercial and residential		
 <p style="text-align: center;">***</p>			
EVALUATION OF INTERVENTION	good	medium	poor
Regarding the character, value and significance of the archaeological remain		✓	
Conservation& sustainability of the archaeological remains		✓	
Integrity of the archaeological remains into new intervention and the city			✓
Visibility of the archaeological remains		✓	
Accessibility to the archaeological remains		✓	
The quality of urban and new intervention within the archaeological remains			✓
Monitoring & management of archaeological heritage			✓

Table 25: Building in 1345 B.Lot, 111 Lot (O refers to the position of the building in the key map.)
 (The images with *** are taken from Bergama Museum, others were taken by the author in 2012 or 2013.)

Building in 1345 B.Lot, 111Lot	Function: Under construction		
 <p style="text-align: center;">***</p>			
			
EVALUATION OF INTERVENTION	good	medium	poor
Regarding the character, value and significance of the archaeological remain	Not Evaluated		
Conservation& sustainability of the archaeological remains		✓	
Integrity of the archaeological remains into new intervention and the city	Not Evaluated		
Visibility of the archaeological remains		✓	
Accessibility to the archaeological remains		✓	
The quality of urban and new intervention within the archaeological remains	Not Evaluated		
Monitoring & management of archaeological heritage	Not Evaluated		

Table 26: Building in 1459 B.Lot, 5 Lot (P refers to the position of the building in the key map.)
 (The images with *** are taken from Bergama Museum, others were taken by the author in 2012 or 2013.)

Building in 1459 B.Lot, 5 Lot	Function: Ongoing excavation		
			
			
EVALUATION OF INTERVENTION	good	medium	poor
Regarding the character, value and significance of the archaeological remain	Not Evaluated		
Conservation& sustainability of the archaeological remains		✓	
Integrity of the archaeological remains into new intervention and the city	Not Evaluated		
Visibility of the archaeological remains		✓	
Accessibility to the archaeological remains		✓	
The quality of urban and new intervention within the archaeological remains	Not Evaluated		
Monitoring & management of archaeological heritage	Not Evaluated		

APPENDIX E

LEGISLATIVE DOCUMENTS

(658 nolu İlke Kararı) Arkeolojik Sitler, Koruma ve Kullanma Koşulları

T.C. KÜLTÜR BAKANLIĞI

KÜLTÜR VE TABİAT VARLIKLARINI KORUMA YÜKSEK KURULU

Toplantı No. ve Tarihi : 60 5.11.1999 Toplantı Yeri

Karar No. ve Tarihi : 658 5.11.1999 ANKARA

İLKE KARARI

ARKEOLOJİK SİTLER, KORUMA VE KULLANMA KOŞULLARI

Arkeolojik Sitler, Koruma ve Kullanma Koşullarına ilişkin 14.7.1998 gün ve 594 sayılı ilke kararı, uygulamada çıkan sorunlar, mevzuatla çelişen hususlar ve Danıştay 6. Dairesinin 11.11.1997 gün ve 1996 / 3313 esas, 1997 / 4875 sayılı kararı gözönüne alınarak aşağıdaki şekilde düzenlenmiştir.

Arkeolojik Sit: İnsanlığın varoluşundan günümüze kadar ulaşan eski yapıların yer altında, yer üstünde ve su altındaki ürünlerini, yaşadıkları devirlerin sosyal, ekonomik ve kültürel özelliklerini yansıtan her türlü kültür varlığının yer aldığı yerleşmeler ve alanlardır.

Arkeolojik Sitlerde Koruma ve Kullanma Koşulları: Bu bölümde yapılan derecelendirme arkeolojik sitlerin taşıdıkları önem ve özelliklerinin yanısıra, alanda uygulanacak koruma ve kullanma koşullarını kapsar.

1) I. Derece Arkeolojik Sit: Korumaya yönelik bilimsel çalışmalar dışında aynen korunacak sit alanlarıdır.

Bu alanlarda, kesinlikle hiçbir yapılaşmaya izin verilmemesine, imar planlarında aynen korunacak sit alanı olarak belirlenmesine, bilimsel amaçlı kazıların dışında hiçbir kazı yapılamayacağına, ancak;

- a) Resmi ve özel kuruluşlarca zorunlu durumlarda yapılacak alt yapı uygulamaları için müze müdürlüğünün ve varsa kazı başkanının görüşüyle konunun koruma kurulunda değerlendirilmesine,
 - b) Yeni tarımsal alanların açılmamasına, yalnızca sınırlı mevsimlik tarımsal faaliyetlerin devam edebileceğine, koruma kurullarınca uygun görülmesi halinde seracılığa devam edebileceğine,
 - c) Höyük ve tümülüslerde toprağın sürülmesine dayanan tarımsal faaliyetlerin kesinlikle yasaklanmasına,
- ağaçlandırmaya gidilmemesine, yalnızca mevcut ağaçlardan ürün alınabileceğine,

- d)** Taş, toprak, kum vb. alınmamasına, kireç, taş, tuğla, mermer, kum, maden vb. ocakların açılmamasına, toprak, curuf, çöp, sanayi atığı ve benzeri malzeme dökülmemesine,
- e)** Bu alanlar içerisinde yer alan ören yerlerinde gezi yolu düzenlemesi, meydan tanzimi, açık otopark, WC, bilet gişesi, bekçi kulübesi gibi ünitelerin koruma kurulundan izin alınarak yapılabileceğine,
- f)** Bu alanlar içerisinde bulunan ve günümüzde halen kullanılan umuma açık mezarlıklarda sadece defin işlemlerinin yapılabileceğine,
- g)** Taşınmaz kültür varlıklarının mahiyetine tesir etmeyecek şekilde ilgili koruma kurulundan izin almak koşuluyla birleştirme (tevhit) ve ayırma (ifraz) yapılabileceğine,

2) II. Derece Arkeolojik Sit: Korunması gereken, ancak koruma ve kullanma koşulları koruma kurulları tarafından belirlenecek, korumaya yönelik bilimsel çalışmalar dışında aynen korunacak sit alanlarıdır. Bu alanlarda, yeni yapılaşmaya izin verilmemesine, ancak;

- a)** Günümüzde kullanılmakta olan tescilsiz yapıların basit onarımlarının yürürlükteki ilke kararı doğrultusunda yapılabileceğine,
- b)** I. derece arkeolojik sit koruma ve kullanma koşullarının a,b,c,ç,d,e,f, maddelerinin geçerli olduğuna,

3) III. Derece Arkeolojik Sit: Koruma - kullanma kararları doğrultusunda yeni düzenlemelere izin verilebilecek arkeolojik alanlardır.

Bu alanlarda,

- a)** Geçiş dönemi yapılanma koşullarının belirlenmesine, Geçiş dönemi yapılanma koşullarının belirlenmesinde;
- Öneri yapı yoğunluğunun, mevcut imar planı ile belirlenmiş yoğunluğu aşmamasına,
 - Alana gelecek işlevlerin uyumuna,
 - Gerekli alt yapı uygulamalarına,
 - Öneri yapı gabarilerine,
 - Yapı tekniğine ve malzemesine, Mevcut ve olası arkeolojik varlıkların korunması ve değerlendirilmesini sağlayacak bir biçimde çözümler getirilmesine,
- b)** Varsa onaylı çevre düzeni ve nazım plan kararları ile yerleşime açılmış kesimlerinde arkeolojik değerlerin korunmasını gözeterek, koruma amaçlı imar planlarının yapılmasına,
- c)** Bu ilke kararının alınmasından önce Koruma Amaçlı İmar Planı yapılmış yerlerde planın öngördüğü koşulların geçerli olduğuna.
- d)** Bu alanlarda, belediyesince veya valilikçe inşaat izni verilmeden önce, ilgili müze müdürlüğü uzmanları tarafından sondaj kazısı gerçekleştirilerek, sondaj sonuçlarının bu alanlarla ilgili, varsa kazı başkanının görüşleriyle birlikte müze müdürlüğüne koruma kuruluna iletilip kurul kararı alındıktan sonra uygulamaya geçilebileceğine,

e) III. Derece arkeolojik sit alanı olarak belirlenen arkeolojik sit alanlarında koruma kurullarının, sondaj

kazısı yapılacak alanlara ilişkin genel sondaj kararı alabileceğine,

f) Taşınmaz kültür varlıklarının mahiyetine tesir etmeyecek şekilde ilgili koruma kurulundan izin almak

koşuluyla birleştirme (tevhit) ve ayırma (ifraz) yapılabileceğine,

g) Bu alanlarda, taş, toprak, kum vb. alınmasına, kireç, taş, tuğla, mermer, kum, maden vb. ocaklarının

açılmamasına, toprak, curuf, çöp, sanayi atığı ve benzeri malzemenin dökülmemesine,

h) Ülke enerji üretimine getireceği katkı ve kamu yararı doğrultusunda bu alanlarda koruma kurulunca uygun görülmesi halinde rüzgar enerji santralleri yapılabileceğine,

i) Sit alanlarındaki su ürünleri üretim ve yetiştirme tesislerine ilişkin yürürlükteki ilke kararının geçerli olduğuna,

4) Kentsel Arkeolojik Sitler: (Not:05/11/1999 tarih ve 658 sayılı işbu ilke kararının 4.maddesi 15/04/2005 tarih ve 702 sayılı ilke kararı ile iptal edilmiştir)Arkeolojik sitlerle, 2863 sayılı

Yasanın 6. Maddesinde tanımlanan korunması gerekli taşınmaz kültür varlıklarını içeren ve aynı yasa maddesi gereği korunması gerekli kentsel dokuların birlikte bulunduğunu alanlardır.

a) Bu alanlarda, arkeolojik değerlerin sağlıklı ve kapsamlı envanter çalışmasının yapılmasına, bu çalışma sonucunda hazırlanacak planlar onanmadan, parsel ölçeğinde uygulamaya geçilmemesine, Planlama çalışmaları sırasında;

- Alana gelecek işlevlerin uyumuna,

- Günümüz koşullarının gerektirdiği altyapı hizmetlerinin proje aşamasından itibaren kültür katmanına zarar vermeyecek ve toprak kullanımını en alt düzeyde tutacak biçimde ele alınmasına,

- Öneri yapı gabarileri ile yapı tekniği ve malzemesinin geleneksel doku ile uyumuna özen gösterilmesine,

b) Bu alanlarda mevcut yıkıntı temeller üzerine, o temellerin ait olduğu eski yapı, korunması gerekli kültür varlığı niteliği taşıyorsa, ayrıca içinde bulunduğu sitin tarihsel kimliğinin yeniden canlandırılmasına önemli bir katkı yaratıyorsa yapıya ait eski bilgi, resim, gravür, fotoğraf, anı belgeleri vb. Dokümanlarla restitüe edilebileceği ilgili koruma kurulunca kabul edildikten sonra restitüsyon projesi düzenlenerek ve kurulca onaylanarak, eski yapının yeniden ihya edilebileceğine,

c) Tek yapı ölçeğindeki korunması gerekli kültür varlığı niteliği taşıyan yapı ve yapı kalıntılarının rölöve ve restorasyon projelerinin koruma kurulunca onanması koşulu ile onarıp kullanılabilmesine, yasa kapsamı dışında kalan taşınmazların ise yürürlükteki ilke kararında belirtilen esaslar kapsamında basit onarımlarının yapılabileceğine,

14.7.1998 gün ve 594 sayılı ilke kararının iptaline,

karar verildi.

37 nolu İlke Kararı

3 Mayıs 2012 PERŞEMBE

Sayı : 28281

Resmî Gazete

İLKE KARARI

KÜLTÜR VE TURİZM BAKANLIĞINDAN:

Toplantı No. ve Tarihi : 3 10/4/2012

Toplantı Yeri

Karar No. ve Tarihi : 37 10/4/2012

ANKARA

YERLEŞİM ALANLARINDA; DAHA ÖNCEDEN VARLIĞI BİLİNMEYEN ANCAK YENİ YAPILANMA, ALT YAPI ÇALIŞMALARI YA DA DOĞAL AFETLER SONUCU ORTAYA ÇIKAN-ÇIKARILAN KÜLTÜR VARLIKLARININ KORUNMASI VE DEĞERLENDİRİLMESİNE İLİŞKİN KÜLTÜR VARLIKLARINI KORUMA YÜKSEK KURULU İLKE KARARI

Ülkemizde kentleşme hızının giderek ivme kazanmasının; insan ihtiyaçlarına uygun fiziki mekanların çeşitlenerek artmasına ve yeni alt yapı çalışmalarına yol açtığı, başta büyük kentlerimiz olmak üzere tüm eski kentlerin çekirdek yapılarının bozulup dönüşmekte olduğu, bu kentlerde mevcut alt yapının yetersiz kaldığı ve yeni ihtiyaçların bunlara eklenmesiyle (fiber optik kablo kanalları, doğalgaz iletim hatları, elektrik, su, telefon hatları, metro tünelleri vb.) modern yerleşmelerde, kent içinde sürekli altyapı için hafriyatlar yapıldığı hususları tespit edilmiştir.

Bu nedenle, sit alanı ilan edilerek kontrollü yeni yapılanmaya açılan ve müzesi denetiminde temel hafriyatları ve sondajları yapılan alanlarda sıkça kültür varlıklarına rastlandığı, doğal afetler sonucu da (tektonik hareketler, seller, toprak kaymaları vb.) yeraltında bulunan kültür varlıklarının açığa çıkabildiği Bakanlığımıza iletilen yazılı ve sözlü başvurulardan anlaşılmaktadır.

Bu kapsamda;

• Her ne şekilde olursa olsun sit alanı olarak ilan edilen ya da henüz ilan edilmemiş yerlerde Bakanlıkça yaptırılan uzun süreli bilimsel arkeolojik kazılar dışında, açığa çıkan-çıkarılan taşınmaz kültür varlıklarının bilimsel yöntemlerle araştırılması, kazılarının yapılması, temizlenmesi ve uygun koruma yöntemleriyle yerinde teşhir edilerek kent arkeolojisine kazandırılmasının uygun olduğuna,

• Bu kültür varlıklarından, plan vermeyen, küçük boyutta olan ve yerinde korunmasına olanak bulunmayanların ilgili koruma bölge kurulunun kararıyla Bakanlığın uygun göreceği yere uzmanları denetiminde kaldırılabilmesine,

• Ortaya çıkan-çıkarılan kültür varlıkları; plan veren ya da tanımlanabilen bir mimariye sahipse, ait olduğu dönemin özgünlüğünü yansıtıyorsa, antik kent dokusuna aitse veya kazılar sürdürüldükçe bitişik ve komşu parsellerde de yayılma gösterir nitelikteyse (istidadında ise), boyutlarına bakılmaksızın, uygun koruma yöntemleriyle yerinde teşhir edilmesine,

• Bu kültür varlıkları özel mülkiyette ise kamu mülkiyetine geçirilmesinin sağlanmasına, kamu mülkiyetine geçirilemiyorsa tüm giderleri mülk sahibince karşılanmak üzere öncelikle bilimsel kazısı, korunması (projelendirme ve uygulama) ve yerinde teşhirinin sağlanmasına, mülk sahibinin bu alanda yapmak istediği uygulamalara Bakanlığın izni ve koruma bölge kurulunun uygun göreceği projeler kapsamında kültür varlıklarına zarar vermemek ve koruma kuramına aykırı olmamak koşuluyla izin verilebileceğine, izin kapsamında projeler üretilmeden önce, ilgili parsellerin proje alanı kapsamında plan tadilatının yaptırılmasının istenmesine,

karar verildi.

TEZ FOTOKOPİ İZİN FORMU

ENSTİTÜ

Fen Bilimleri Enstitüsü

Sosyal Bilimler Enstitüsü

Uygulamalı Matematik Enstitüsü

Enformatik Enstitüsü

Deniz Bilimleri Enstitüsü

YAZARIN

Soyadı : Kaya

Adı : Mihriban

Bölümü : Restorasyon, Mimarlık

TEZİN ADI (İngilizce) : CONSTRUCTING THE PRESENT OVER THE PAST:
THE CASE OF BERGAMA

TEZİN TÜRÜ :

Yüksek Lisans

Doktora

1. Tezimin tamamı dünya çapında erişime açılsın ve kaynak gösterilmek şartıyla tezimin bir kısmı veya tamamının fotokopisi alınsın.

2. Tezimin tamamı yalnızca Orta Doğu Teknik Üniversitesi kullanıcılarının erişimine açılsın. (Bu seçenekle tezinizin fotokopisi ya da elektronik kopyası Kütüphane aracılığı ile ODTÜ dışına dağıtılmayacaktır.)

3. Tezim bir (1) yıl süreyle erişime kapalı olsun. (Bu seçenekle tezinizin fotokopisi ya da elektronik kopyası Kütüphane aracılığı ile ODTÜ dışına dağıtılmayacaktır.)

Yazarın imzası

Tarih: 18.12.2014