ASSESSING THE INTEGRATION OF HISTORICAL STRATIFICATION WITH THE CURRENT CONTEXT IN MULTI-LAYERED TOWNS. CASE STUDY: AMASYA

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ABSTRACT

ASSESSING THE INTEGRATION OF HISTORICAL STRATIFICATION WITH THE CURRENT CONTEXT IN MULTI-LAYERED TOWNS.
CASE STUDY: AMASYA

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The major subject of this study is the multi-layered historical towns which are the outcome of continuous inhabitation process. This continuous inhabitation is reflected in the current town by the physical remains belonging to different periods. These remaining elements of the past periods can be conserved, as long as they become an integral part of the current urban context. Thus, sustaining the multi-layeredness requires sustaining the integration of the remaining elements of the former periods with the current context.

Thereupon, the main aim of the thesis becomes to develop a method for assessing the integration of historical stratification with the current town in accordance with the physical, visual, functional, social and managerial aspects. Consequently, the main concerns of this thesis are understanding and assessing the historical stratification together with its integration with the current town. This makes possible to expose the factors of disintegration which can provide a basis for defining the strategies and tools for their reintegration with the current urban context.

With regard to this aim, the thesis is composed of two parts. In the first part a method for the assessment of the integration of historical stratification with the

current context is proposed by considering various factors affecting the integration. It also covers a preliminary discussions on re-integration tools and strategies. In the second part, the proposed method is applied on the case of Amasya which is a multi-layered historical Anatolian town in Turkey. Following this, a preliminary discussion on possible reintegration strategies and tools for the case of Amasya is carried on.

The thesis concludes with a general evaluation of the method developed in this thesis for the assessment of the integration of the historical stratification with the current town based on the outcomes of the implementation of the proposed method on the case of Amasya . The method developed in this thesis can be regarded as an initial step for revealing the factors effecting integration of the remains of past periods forming up the historical stratification in multi-layered towns, which can lead to the future possible re-integration strategies and tools in order to provide their sustainable conservation.

Keywords: Multi-layered towns, historical stratification, integration, Amasya

ÖZ

ÇOK KATMANLI KENTLERDE TARİHSEL KATMANLAŞMANIN GÜNÜMÜZ BAĞLAMI İLE BÜTÜNLEŞMESİNİN DEĞERLENDİRİLMESİ.
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Etyemez, Leyla
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Bu çalışmanın ana konusu, devamlı yerleşim süreci sonucu ortaya çıkan çok katmanlı tarihi kentlerdir. Bu düzenli yerleşim sürecinin günümüz kentine yansıması farklı dönemlere ait fiziksel kalıntılar sayesinde olur. Bu geçmiş dönemlere ait öğeler ancak güncel kentsel bağlamla bütünlük sağlanarak korunabilir. Yani, çok katmanlılığın devamlılığı ancak geçmiş dönemlere ait öğelerin güncel bağlamla bütünleşmesiyle sağlanabilir. .

Böylece bu tezin ana hedefi tarihsel katmanlaşmanın günümüz kentiyle olan bütünleşmesinin fiziksel, görsel, fonksiyonel, sosyal ve yönetimsel içeriklere göre değerlendirilmesi için bir yöntem geliştirmektir. Sonuç olarak bu çalışmanın esas amaçları çok katmanlılığın güncel kentle bağlantılı olarak anlaşılması ve değerlendirilmesidir. Böylece ayrıklaşmanın sebeplerini ortaya çıkarmak ve güncel kentle yeniden bütünleştirmenin strateji ve araçlarının tanımlanabilmesi için bir temel sağlamak mümkün olacaktır.

Bu amaca yönelik olarak tez iki ana kısımdan oluşmaktadır; birinci kısımda tarihsel katmanlaşma ve bu tarihsel katmanlaşmanın güncel bağlamla olan bütünleşmesinin değerlendirilmesi için fiziki kalıntıların günümüz kentiyle olan bütünleşmesini sağlayan etkenler tartışılarak bir yöntem önerilmekte ve sözü edilen yeniden bütünleştirme stratejileri ve araçlarını tartışılmaktadır. İkinci kısımda ise bu

yöntem çok katmanlı bir tarihi Anadolu kenti olan Amasya örneği üzerinden yapılan analiz ve değerlendirmelere dayanılarak uygulanmaktadır.

Bu tez tarihsel katmanlaşmanın günümüz kentiyle olan bütünleşmesinin değerlendirilmesi için geliştirilen yöntemin Amasya örneği üzerinde uygulanmasından ortaya çıkan sonuçlara göre değerlendirilmesiyle sonuçlanmaktadır. Bu çalışmada ortaya konulan yöntem farklı dönemlere ait kentsel öğelerin ayrıklaşmasına neden olan etkenleri ortaya çıkarmak için bir başlangıç adımı olmasının yanı sıra aynı zamanda gelecekteki muhtemel yeniden bütünleştirmeci tasarım stratejileri ve yöntemleri vasıtasıyla kent planlama ve yönetim süreçlerinde makul kararlar alınmasına yön verebilir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Çok katmanlı kentler, tarihsel katmanlılık, bütünleşme, Amasya

To my grandparents and Çağlar

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INTRODUCTION

Towns, due to the diversity of their creation processes and contexts, can be regarded as complex and heterogeneous organisms. Historic towns with continuous inhabitation are the locus of the collective memory that has been generated by formations, transformations and continuities in the urban form and the use of space through history (Rossi, 2006, 125). Each culture in this historical continuity reshapes the urban topography in relation to the previous periods and physical remains from those periods.

As a result of this continuous habitation, for each period, a new urban structure is created by defining a new integrity with the former elements of the urban topography. Thus, this new urban topography which is the outcome of a continual historical development process with the former and latter urban structure superimposed in time creates a significant character of multi-layered historic towns.[1]

As it is stated by Feilden and Jokilehto (1998, 78), "historical stratigraphy – the evidence and marks brought by changes in use over time, as well as the connections and continuity that make an individual building part of the urban context – constitutes the basis for establishing the criteria for its conservation." Thereupon, ascertaining the historical stratification becomes vital for the sustainability of the historical continuity and the identity of multi-layered historical towns. For the continuation of this significant character, the physical evidences of different periods together with the stratified structure of the multi-layered towns should comprehensively be understood, respected and integrated in the conservation and design strategies (Biddle 1980, 9).

[1] "Multi-layered towns" is defined by Güliz Bilgin Altınöz as "towns which have been continuously inhabited since early ages onwards and where still inhabitation exists" (Altınöz G., 2002).

In respect to this, harmonious integration of historic areas into contemporary life necessitates the design and creation of a new whole by evaluating the stratified whole by respecting each strata's significance. Accordingly, in order to conserve the multi-layered character of a historic town, the historical stratigraphy should be taken into consideration in such a way that every historical period and their edifices constitute their historical integrity. Therefore the integration of the unity of the layers that are the products of continual inhabitation among themselves and with the current context is essential for the sustainability of the multi-layered character of historical towns.

1.1. Problem Statement

> "The town is the product of several historical periods and of specific social, cultural, anthropological, geographical and economic relationships.
> The historic centre is a constituent of a larger whole and should be studied as part of the present-day dynamic reality, not as a static object of contemplation and tourist attraction."
>
> (Feilden and Jokilehto 1998, 80)

Multi-layered historical towns are the outcomes of successive historical periods. Hence, the remaining elements of the former periods are integrated with the latter periods and the current urban structure constituting a "new urban whole". In the cases where this integration cannot be achieved, the remaining elements of the former periods become isolated and alienated within their current contexts. In fact, this situation becomes the initiator of the annihilation process of the former period remains, in most of the cases. As a consequence, different historical and archaeological layers constituting the collective memory and urban identity are in the threat of being lost and multi-layered character of the town has started to be decomposed. Thereupon, sustaining the integrity of the remaining elements of former periods with the current context becomes a vital conservation problematic.

Conservation and sustainability of the former period remains necessitates their appropriate integration with the current urban context. Therefore, every component of historical stratification should be assessed as an integral whole with their

contemporary natural and man-made context. However, for most of the multi-layered towns, the disintegration of former period remains with the current urban context and the loss of integrity of the historical stratification is a common problem.

The same problem is also valid for multi-layered towns in Turkey, where most of the towns have an uninterrupted habitation history. This continuous habitation which is reflected with the stratified existence of the physical remains of successive periods constitutes multi-layeredness and plays an important role in defining urban identity. However, these remains of former periods and multi-layeredness respectively are faced with the danger of being lost in the near future. There are various reasons behind this loss of multi-layeredness in historic town. To begin with, the modern urbanization processes and inappropriate planning and conservation strategies are the foremost causes that rupture the historical continuity and significant historical integrity of multi-layered towns. Most of the planning and conservation approaches disregard the continual historical development process of the town and do not take this process as an integral part of current collective creation process. Moreover, interventions disregard various components of this continual urban formation process and instead concentrate either on well-known edifices or a specific historical period rather than the stratified whole. As a result, the edifices that are an integral part of the continual creation process become isolated and considered as static objects of a certain period. Lastly, the ignorance of the integration of former period remains both with their historical and current context is among the major causes of the defined problem.

Amasya, a multi-layered Anatolian town with its significant topography, history and continual inhabitation, reflects the values, potentials and problems of multi-layeredness entirely. Therefore, the town is selected as the case study of this thesis. Contrary to its significant multi-layered character, the majority of the conservation implementations on urban historical elements are intended to address for a specific period, event or a person, isolating those elements from their continual historical development process of the town and current context of Amasya. This approach creates a break in the historical continuity of the town, which is crucial both for the future of town itself and the urban historical element as well as the defragmentation of the whole which is of utmost importance. This defragmentation is also criticized by Boyer (1994, 1), claiming that these fragments were inserted into contemporary context that are controlled by different circumstances and desires.

Although Amasya has a distinctive value of having a natural morphology interwoven with the archaeological and historical edifices; the conservation

implementations do not consider these as a whole with the current context. Therefore, as a common problem, the remains of different historical periods as well as multi-layeredness are not integrated with the current urban context. The major reason of this problem can be regarded as the inappropriate design interventions lacking the knowledge of how to integrate the historical layers with the current context without damaging the significance of the edifices. In addition, the lack of consciousness about the significance of the integration of the edifices with the current context or in other words reconciliation of the edifices with the current urban context is another reason.

1.2. Aim and Scope

Within this framework, in order to conserve and sustain the historical continuity of multi-layered historical towns, the survived edifices from successive periods that constitute historical stratification should be considered as an integral part of the current urban context. This will provide the basis for arising cultural significance of each period's edifices and results with sustainability and continuity of multi-layered character of the historical town both for the present and for future.

> "The contributions of all periods to the significance of a site should be respected. Although particular eras and themes may be highlighted, all periods of the site's history as well as its contemporary context and significance should be considered in the interpretation process."
>
> (ICOMOS 2005, 36)

Considering the significance of the concept of integrity as a consequence of the collective creation process of historical towns; the main aim of the thesis is to develop a method for assessing the integration of historical stratification with the current town. This method aims to reveal the disintegrations and their reasons by proposing a systematic approach for further decision making processes on the re-integration of the urban components of historical stratification with the current town.

Such a method can be based on a conceptual framework covering the concepts of "integrity" and "integration" as well as the discussion on the factors affecting the integration of historical edifices with the current context. Focusing on this purpose, the thesis is structured in two parts which are; the development of the

method for assessing the integration of historical stratification with the current context by excerpting certain keywords from the conceptual framework and the implementation of this method on Amasya as the case study.

Admittedly, the integrity of historical stratification and its integration within the current context include various aspects and approaches. However, the way how this integrity has once been achieved, different approaches to constitute integrity or the pros and cons of constituting this integrity are not discussed in the scope of this thesis. However, to reveal the historically stratified areas for the assessment of their integration with the current context, there is a necessity to assess historical continuities, interruptions, and transformations in multi-layered towns. Moreover, the triggering factor of this method is assessment of each layer that constitutes the stratified whole and historical stratification as a consequence, in terms of their integration with the current context, which is essential for the continuity of multi-layered character of historic towns.

As to the case study, the main concerns of the thesis are not to evaluate the urban development, conservation approaches or to develop a method for assessing historical stratification and its conservation status. However, the data coming from the historical and archaeological research, conservation status and urban development process are utilized for developing the method for assessing the integration of the historical stratification with the current context.

> “The conservation of archaeological remains and their integration into the town may allow the creation of major cultural facilities and constitute an important basis for the deployment of efforts towards recovery of the ancient town.”
>
> (Council of Europe 1990, 2)

Although the integration of historical edifices with the current context covers a wide range of concerns, due to the aim of the study, the thesis concentrates on the physical, visual, functional, social and managerial aspects of integration for multi-layered historical towns. Additionally, the objective of the thesis is not to define the re-integration principles for conservation planning process but providing a preliminary discussion on further re-integration strategies for multi-layered historical towns.

In other words, the thesis aims to identify the physical, visual, functional, social and managerial aspects of collective memory to re-constitute and re-integrate the

fragmented and lost elements of historical continuity in a sustainable way, so as to make them available to the present and future populations (APPEAR)[2]. Concentrating on this aim, the thesis is structured as the definition of the historical layers in order to reveal the most stratified areas, assessment of the stratified edifices and their surrounding areas, and followed by the discussion of various aspects for integrating the historical edifices with the current town.

To sum up, the main concerns of this thesis are assessing the integration of historical stratification with the current town to reveal the disintegrations affecting urban elements of different periods due to various reasons and discussing the possible re-integration strategies for balanced judgements in decision making process that includes planning and management of the built environment.

1.3. Methodology

The thesis follows a two-fold process consistent with its purpose. First part begins with the conceptual framework which includes background information on the significance of "integrity" and "integration" in the field of conservation in general and followed by their significance for the multi-layered historical towns more specifically. Subsequently, the first part continues with mainly developing a method for assessing the integration of the historical stratification with the current context in order to reveal the disintegration reasons effecting urban elements of each period in order to guide the future re-integration design strategies together with the decision making process.

The second part includes the case study where the developed method for assessing the integration of historical stratification with the current context is implemented on the multi-layered areas which are determined according to the analysis and assessment of historical stratification in Amasya which is a multi-layered historical Anatolian town in Turkey.

To begin with, integration of each historic period among themselves and with the current town is essential for the conservation of historical stratification. Accordingly, to comprehend the significance of “integrity” and “integration” is the primary step for the sustainability of multi-layered character of historic towns.

Therefore, the concepts of “integrity” and “integration” are discussed on the basis of the discussions of Cesare Brandi, Paul Philippot, Giovanni Carbonara

[2] The objective is driven from the main definition of the APPEAR Projects (Accessibility Projects. Sustainable Preservation and Enhancement of Urban Subsoil Archaeological Remains).

(Price et.al (ed.) 1996); Frank Matero (2007); Jukka Jokilehto (2006); Bernard Feilden and Jukka Jokilehto (1998); Christine Boyer (1994); Kevin Lynch (1981); international documents regarding the preservation and conservation of cultural heritage, and World Heritage Operational Guidelines (UNESCO 2005). Moreover, in the light of these discussions, the concepts of "integrity" and "integration" are adapted to multi-layered historical towns and the integration of former period edifices with the current town and the integrity of historical stratification are extracted from these sources.

Accordingly, a method for assessing the integration of historical stratification with the current context is developed based on these discussions and bibliographical survey on the integration of historical edifices with the current town including books[3], international documents on conservation and preservation of cultural heritage[4] and articles[5]. Subsequently, possible re-integration strategies are discussed accompanied by the examples of re-integration projects from the world.

It is important to state it here that the study of this thesis does not follow a linear process during developing the method. The method is roughed out by the help of the author's own expertise and the data gathered during the second site survey. Then, with regards to the literature survey, the method is finalized utilizing the keywords, key aspects and clues coming from various sources. Subsequently, the method is applied on the case study, Amasya as a concrete example, and improved according to the data collected during the third site survey.

Afterwards, since the major concern of the thesis is to conserve the stratification in multi-layered historical towns, a comprehensive knowledge on the integrity of each strata constituting the stratified whole is crucial. As Paolo Sommella mentions;

> "In the case of ancient towns, the obvious point of reference for an appropriate programme of urban research aimed at ascertaining changes in, or the survival of, monuments and functions in the various stages of development is such town's beginnings. These beginnings are apparent not only in architectural remains but also, and above all, in the original urban

[3] Book titles: "Historical and Philosophical Issues in the Conservation of Cultural Heritage" (Price et.al (ed.) 1996);" Management Guidelines for World Cultural Heritage Sites" (Feilden & Jokilehto 1998)
[4] (Council of Europe 1975; 1985; 1992; 1998), (UNESCO 1976), (UNEP 1988; 1990), (ICOMOS 1967; 1999)
[5] (Barruol 1984), (Altınöz n.d.), (Sommella, 1984)

> pattern and zoning. This method of investigation should be repeated for each phase of a town's development, and it is through an historical analysis of the formal and substantial aspects of specific periods that a complete picture is built up."
>
> (Sommella 1984:27)

Therefore, in order to understand the historical stratification and conserve the multi-layered character of Amasya as the case study, an extensive study is needed for the analysis and assessment of the historical stratification, in order to define the integrity of each historical period with their components and their relation among themselves. For understanding and assessing the historical stratification of Amasya, the method for the assessment of historical stratification in multi-layered towns which was proposed by A. G. Bilgin Altınöz (1996; 2002) is utilized in this thesis. This method is based on the diachronic analysis of the general layout and inner organization of the urban form of each successive period, together with their relation with each other and with the current town (Bilgin Altınöz 2002, 87). For this purpose, information coming from the former historical and archaeological researches together with the written and visual documents are gathered through an archival and literature research. Following this research a site survey is carried on in order to gather more information about the existing remains of different periods as well as their condition and relation with the current urban context.

> "…the purpose… must be to achieve a comprehensive understanding of an urban environment by means of horizontal and vertical cross-sectional analyses and thematic studies presenting the full history of Civitas, including its relations with its hinterland."
>
> (Sommella 1984, 26)

Accordingly, this information is combined and interpreted as diachronic documentation in order to represent historical stratification. For this, as the first step, the historical layers are defined by considering the availability of information about the periods and their effects on urban character of the town. Then, the diachronic plans of each historical period in Amasya are produced by analysing their main urban elements. Accordingly, the diachronic plans of the each historical layer are

superimpose in order to obtain the plano-volumetric[6] view of the town. Finally, with the superimposition of these diachronic plans, historical urban formation, the continuities, transformations and the interruptions are assessed within the town.

The information obtained from the diachronic plans and the plano-volumetric view of the town, the current situation of the successive edifices of each layer and historical stratification are confirmed with the second site survey[7] in order to identify the multi-layered areas to focus on and examine the proposed method. Afterwards, site survey sheets are prepared for collecting data from the identified multi-layered areas based on the plano-volumetric view of the town.

During the third site survey, the current situation of the selected multi-layered areas are analyzed in terms of physical, visual, functional, social and managerial aspects together with their surrounding environment utilizing the site survey sheets[8]. Subsequently, the method for assessing the integration of the historical layers with the current town is re-interpreted and gradated specific to the selected areas according to the information gathered about them.

In the light of the gathered information, the integration status of the historical stratification with the current context is assessed for the selected multi-layered areas. As a consequence of this assessment, the disintegration factors and their reasons are revealed which provides a preliminary discussion on the re-integration strategies and tools specific to the selected areas.

The results of this assessment provide guidance for decision making process for the continuation and sustainability of both historical stratification and distinctive multi-layered character of Amasya. Furthermore, as an outcome of this thesis, the methodology of the thesis brings other questions to mind for further researches on the integration of historical stratification in other multi-layered Anatolian towns with respect to the case of Amasya.

1.4. Structure of the Thesis

The thesis is handled in five chapters. In the introduction part, a brief explanation about the integrity of multi-layered historical towns and significance of their integration are mentioned along with the problem statement, aim and scope of the thesis and the methodology utilized.

[6] The terminology of plano-volumetric is used by P. Sommella. (Sommella 1984, 28)
[7] The methodology of site survey is stated in Chapter 3.1.
[8] Methodology of site survey sheets is explained in the Chapter 4.1. See appendix.

In the second chapter, after the background information on the concepts of integrity and integration, the significance of integrity of historical stratification and its integration with the current town for the continuation of historical stratification and the sustainability of multi-layered character are put forward. Based on these discussions the method of assessing the integration of the historical stratification with the current context is proposed for assessing the integration and disintegration status of each historical layer and historical stratification as a whole. Afterwards, possible re-integration strategies are discussed in the light of the examples from the world.

In the third chapter, Amasya which is a multi-layered historical town in the inner part of the Black Sea Region of Turkey is defined as the case study. This chapter begins with the general information about the town Amasya and followed by the analysis of historical stratification utilizing an existing methodology that is clarified and adapted according to the purpose of the thesis. Secondly, historical stratification is represented and evaluated based on diachronic documentation. Subsequently, the plano-volumetric view of the town is assessed by schematic sections and images in order to represent the stratigraphic correlation of different layers. Afterwards, historical layers are assessed in terms of their integrity among themselves and within the historical continuity of the town. As a result of this documentation and assessment phases, multi-layered areas in the current town are identified. Accordingly, former conservation and development approaches together with the current development and conservation plans shaping the future of the town are analyzed and critically evaluated specifically focusing on the conservation approaches towards historical stratification.

In the fourth chapter, the proposed method is applied on the identified multi-layered areas which are selected with respect to the previous assessments of historical stratification and site surveys in Amasya. In addition, the current integration statuses of these multi-layered areas are assessed by utilizing this method. As a result, the disintegration of any historical layer, edifice or stratification are revealed in terms of various aspects that are defined as physical, visual, functional, social or managerial. At the end of this chapter, the result of the case study is assessed based on the integration status of the selected areas and the priorities and strategies for the re-integration of disintegrated elements of historical continuity within the multi-layered town of Amasya are discussed. In other words, a basis for balanced judgements in decision making process including planning and

management of the built environment is suggested for further researches and interpretations.

Finally, the conclusion part of the thesis covers evaluation of the proposed method and its reflections on the case study. As a conclusion, possible further studies and researches are suggested for the integration of historical stratification with the current context.

CHAPTER 2

UNDERSTANDING AND ASSESSING THE INTEGRATION OF THE HISTORICAL STRATIFICATION WITH THE CURRENT CONTEXT

In the field of conservation, "integrity" has always been a fundamental question to be taken into consideration both in terms of historic buildings or areas. Parallel to the discussions on restoration versus conservation symbolized by two polarized attitudes represented by Violet-le-Duc and John Ruskin, the discussions on “integrity” of historical monuments and artefacts date back to the 19th century. In the mid-20th century Cesare Brandi improved the approach of Ruskin by supporting the idea of re-establishing potential unity (wholeness) of the work of art without causing an artistic or historical falsification and without losing the traces of time left on the work of art as the aim of restoration (Matero 2007, 231). Thus, he explains work of art as a whole with its physical form, fabric, its history and its context. Subsequently, Paul Philippot highlights that the original state cannot be a historical reality but it is an abstract idea which continues the past to “live through nostalgia” (Philippot 1996, 268). He agrees Brandi on respecting a new unity which is established within the heritage resource with a new fusion independent from the faked expressions of restoration. He also explores how the new whole can be constituted with modern interventions without falsifying the original. Accordingly, he explains the whole with a German term *Gesamtkunstwerk* which he defines as *“the unity resulting from the cooperation of the various arts and crafts that combine to make a monument and cannot be divided from it”.* He also adds that, for the recognition of the value and the context of the whole which is irreversible and cannot be deprived from the object’s history are significant aspects to be safeguarded (Philippot 1996, 271-273).

Similarly, Giovanni Carbonara agrees with Brandi, who considers work of art in its original form with including the historical value stratified upon it by means of additions that are also human activities as a part of history in time, and he uses the term “stratification” for the term *Gesamtkunstwerk* which Philippot refers. Moreover, Carbonara claims that returning to the original state is impossible but the ancient fragments can be reused as incentives and starting points for the creation of new designs by respecting the basic integrity of past to be transferred to future generations. And, he continues that, as a result, the image of the whole becomes different but its original character is not lost and this constitutes a figurative “circuit” which “bridges the gap between the past and present” as stated by Philippot previously (Carbonara 1996, 237-240).

On the other hand, the gap that Philippot refers can be associated with Brandi’s definition of “lacuna” which is defined as an interruption of the figurative pattern of a work of art. Brandi also points out that “lacuna” which is not the missing part but instead what is inserted inappropriately starts to depict figures and destroy the integrity of the work of art considering the Gestalt psychology.

Accordingly, Jokilehto defines this lacuna as the loss of a monument which makes it possible to call a gap in urban history or falsification of a document (Jokilehto 1999, 200). Thus, lacuna can be referred to a sense of loss or gap that blanks in the historical memory.

Furthermore, Feilden and Jokilehto define integrity with respect to authenticity that is regarded as the creative process that produces the historical resource as a genuine product of its time and includes the effects of its passage through historic time. They also define an irreversible historic time line composed of three phases which are, the creation phase, the phase that extends from the end of creation to the present and the present time where the heritage resource can be altered by the actions of nature and use, which are part of its historical stratification. Moreover, these alterations in the historic time line are the products of specific cultural, social, economic and political conditions of their time that constitute the creation and development of the wholeness of heritage resource (Feilden, Jokilehto, 1998, 17).

In the light of these discussions, concept of integrity can be identified as the wholeness of heritage resource which constitutes a holistic relation by its own, together with all its attributes, and values it gain by time. Accordingly, for the preservation of this integrity, it is essential to design a new integrity which is defined as potential unity without producing a forgery and erasing the traces of time by Brandi; integration of the modern intervention without faking the original by Philippot;

and going back to a new with respecting the basic integrity of the past by Carbonara.

The discussions mentioned above on “integrity” initiates basically from historical monuments and artefacts. Parallel to the expansion of the scope of conservation, the concept of “integrity” becomes critical for urban and rural settings. Correspondingly, conserving the integrity of historical towns has become a crucial issue for the consciousness of the common history and common future of the people. As to the multi-layered historical towns, integrity of the successive historical periods and historical stratification is vital for sustaining their multi-layered character.

Multi-layeredness refers to the togetherness of more than one layer whether being on top of each other or side by side. The term of layer is the conglomeration of homogeneous natural or cultural formations in a significant time interval. Whereas in multi-layered historical towns, layers indicate the thicknesses of the formations shaped by natural or cultural history of humankind (Bilgin Altınöz 2002, 79). The concept of multi-layered historical town refers to the towns that have been continuously inhabited from the early ages onwards where still settlement exists. Moreover, since these towns are continuously settled areas, they embrace remains and traces from successive periods under or above the ground (Bilgin Altınöz 2002, 1). Each culture in this historical continuity reshapes the urban topography in relation to the previous periods and their existing components. Each time, a new urban space is created by defining a new integrity between former and latter elements of urban topography.

Thus, parallel to the previous discussions on integrity, each addition in time which is the product of a specific cultural, social, economic and political condition refers to historical stratification which is accepted as constituting the whole. Settlements built on remains of different periods have physical relationships with the former and latter period edifices inevitably and the historical continuity of multi-layered historical towns is a key point which is also mentioned by Philippot as continuity in tradition (Philippot 1996, 268).

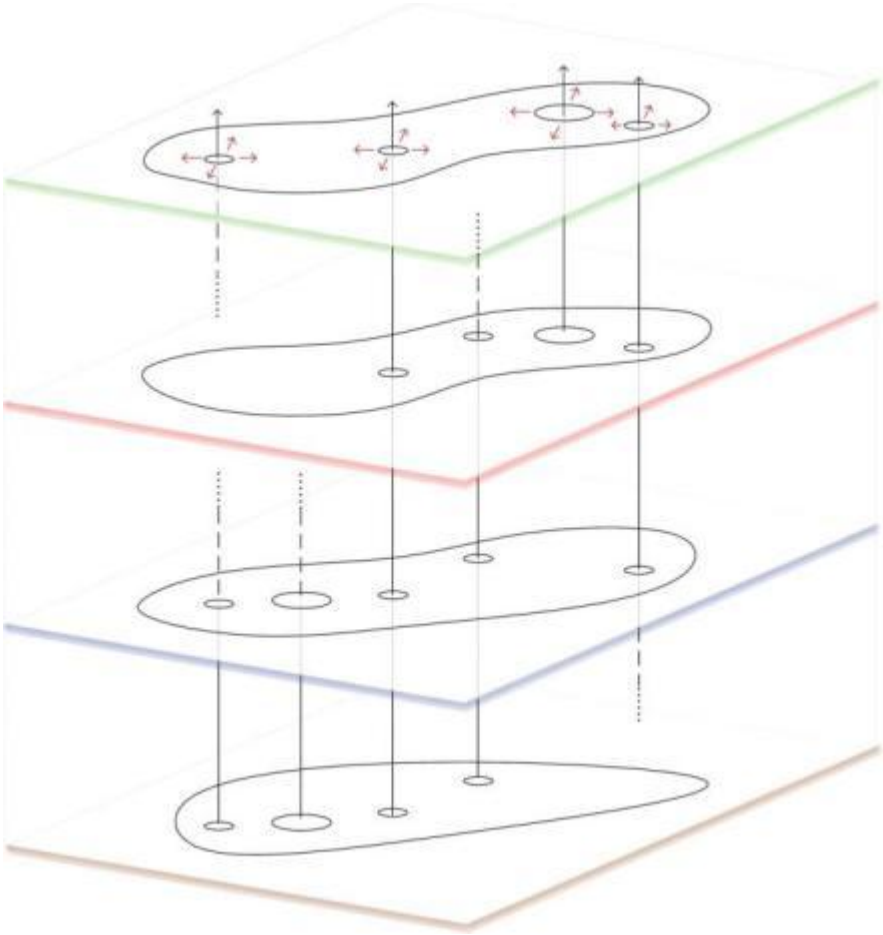


Figure 1: Historical Continuity in Multi-Layered Historical Towns

According to Boyer (1994, 19), for some cases the superimposed historical layers of different time periods can have only physical relations which she explains like “touching but not necessarily informing each other” and she claims that this togetherness no longer constitutes a whole structural form for the city but causes diversity. Moreover, she mentions that in some cases the architectural and archaeological remains from historical times translated into contemporary views can de-compose the city. She also discusses that, restoration of the former edifices causes “a hybrid layering of architectural sites and constant migration from one time period to another” (Boyer, 1994, ix).

This hybrid layering can be reinterpreted as the lacuna in our historical collective memory in regard to Brandi’s lacuna definition as loss in the work of art (Brandi 1996, 341). Similarly, this can also be reinterpreted as the gap between the past and the present as a consequence of Industrial Revolution and subsequently, development of a historical conscience causing an end to the traditional link in Philippot’s terms (Philippot 1996, 268). Correlatively, mainly after the 20th century,

the traditional urban formation and transformation has started to be altered with rapid urban development due to the changes in urban requirements, technologies, tools and approaches to construction and planning. In most of the cases this change results with a break in historical continuity, and causes defragmentation and loss of different historical and archaeological layers that constitutes collective memory, urban identity, and the wholeness.

As a contradictory thought to Boyer's, the buildings, remains and traces from different periods can be accepted as spatial and architectural diversities that are the indicators of natural development and continuity of habitation. But still, according to the both thoughts, different periods and their physical components constitute the urban whole and identity of the city (Bilgin Altınöz 2002). The current urban structure that is interwoven with the former and latter period edifices constitutes the distinctive character of the city. The future of this distinctive character and the continuity of the value of the whole are directly related with the reconciliation of the former and latter period edifices with the demands of the contemporary urban development. In this respect, reconciliation of the whole with the contemporary urban development means designing and establishing a new whole by integrating the stratified whole with the current context and respecting each strata and their significance. Thus, integration of the unity of the layers and each layer that contribute to the unity is vital for the sake of the continuity and survival of the value of the wholeness which has utmost importance.

If we look to integrity from the viewpoint of Lynch, who criticizes preservation as creating a sharp struggle between the issue of preservation and forcing for environmental change, conservation is not only for heritage's own sake but also to convey a sense of history and historical continuity. He adds that the process of the past should be connected to the present needs, changes and values, instead of isolating it from the current life which causes disintegration of the past and discontinuities in history. Furthermore, he mentions that the conservation regulations should be softened to allow modifications to heritage in a creative way and allow the users to attribute diverse values; also he claims that this helps to connect the past with present and future (Lynch 1981, 260).

Furthermore, this issue of "integrity" has also been of primary importance in the international documents and doctrines. There are several references to integrity

in Venice Charter[9] which is one of the primary international documents to set the basic principles in conservation. The Charter accepts monument as an inseparable part of history and the setting which it belongs to. The Charter also mentions that, valid contributions of different periods should be respected and a special care is needed to safeguard integrity of the site of the monuments. Following the Venice Charter, the importance of integrity has been pointed out several times in various international documents and meetings.

In the World Heritage nominations the issue of integrity has always been a significant aspect specifically for natural properties. In time, meeting the conditions of integrity and authenticity become the requirements for both natural and cultural heritage to be deemed of outstanding universal value. Accordingly, 2005 edition of the World Heritage Operational Guidelines defines the term "integrity" and its conditions as follows (par. 88):

> "Integrity is a measure of the wholeness and intactness of the natural and/or cultural heritage and its attributes. Examining the conditions of integrity, therefore, requires assessing the extent to which the property:
>
> a) includes all elements necessary to express its outstanding universal value;
>
> b) is of adequate size to ensure the complete representation of the features and processes which convey the property's significance;
>
> c) suffers from adverse effects of development and/or neglect. This should be presented in a statement of integrity."

Moreover, in the conferences held in San Miguel de Allende in 2005[10], integrity was defined as a term used to "determine the health of the all parts (social, physical, immaterial)". It is stated that; the different elements of a settlement forming a whole have their justification from the functions or social-cultural associations on which the place is built, such as trade, religion, administration, defense. In the light of these discussions, 'integrity' can be identified as the mutual relationship of the elements or attributes and the whole of which they are part.

[9] International Charter for the Conservation and Restoration of Monuments and Sites (The Venice Charter) (UNESCO 1964)

[10] Conference on "New Views on Authenticity and Integrity in the World Heritage of the Americas" with participation of ICOMOS and IUCN.

Although it is revealed that “integrity” is an important issue and has been discussed in various international charters or conferences, the indicators of integrity have not been fully clarified. But still, some indicators of integrity can be traced in the light of the discussions above. First of all, conserving the historical resource necessitates conserving its unity constituted together with its attributes by being a part in the whole. Secondly, this whole can be conserved and become meaningful if a new whole is achieved in the current context of the historical entity. Accordingly, in order to constitute integrity, the necessity of considering historical resources as an integral part of the current context becomes crucial to achieve a meaningful whole. Thirdly, with regard to the international documents, conserving a historical resource as a static object coming from the past is not enough for sustaining the historical significance but there is a necessity to integrate them with the current life, which is stated as:

> “Considering that historic areas afford down the ages the most tangible evidence of the wealth and diversity of cultural, religious and social activities and that their safeguarding and their integration into the life of contemporary society is a basic factor in town-planning and land development.”
>
> (UNESCO 1976, 187)

For the case of multi-layered historic towns, the integration of the stratified historical whole with its current context; whether it is a monument, site or the historic town itself; can only be achieved by the conservation and sustainability of historical significance which is constituted as a result of the continual formation process.

The discussions on integration start with the Norms of Quito in 1967[11] for a need to reconcile the demands of urban growth with the protection of environmental values. Subsequently, UNESCO Recommendation in 1976[12] acclaims that the historic areas gain value and acquire additional human dimension by providing the variety in life’s background and they are needed to match the diversity of society. The Recommendation also accepts historic areas as part of the daily environment of human beings and claims that every historic area should be regarded with its surrounding as a coherent whole whose balance is related to the fusion of the parts

[11] The Norms of Quito Final Report of the Meeting on the Preservation and Utilization of Monuments and Sites of Artistic and Historical Value (Organization of American States 1967, 55)
[12] Recommendation Concerning the Safeguarding and Contemporary Role of Historic Areas (UNESCO 1976, 187-197)

of which it constitutes. In addition, the recommendation gives clues about the parts of the historical site and its surrounding that composes the whole and gives some general principles about conserving the historical areas in their entirety with their surroundings in terms of technical, economic, social, legal and administrative aspects. Finally the Recommendation points out the importance of ensuring historical areas to be integrated harmoniously with the current life in terms of architectural, cultural and managerial aspects.

Following 1976 Recommendation, the resolution of Council of Europe in 1975[13] introduces the concept of "integrated conservation" which aims to ensure the perpetuation of heritage with whole range of measures, its maintenance as a part of an appropriate manmade or natural environment, also its utilization and adaptation to the needs of society. The principles of the "integrated conservation policy" has initiated by 1976 Resolution and developed with the subsequent ones declared in 1985[14], in 1992[15] and in 1998[16]. Since then, the issues of integrity and integration have been considered in various international meetings till today. The discussions on the role and importance of integrity and integration in conservation are still going on.

2.1. Integration of the Historical Stratification with the Current Context in Multi-Layered Historical Towns

The on-going discussions since the 19th century, reveals the importance of "integrity" and "integration" for the conservation of cultural heritage in different scales. These discussions point out various important view points and issues, which are also valid for the integration of the historical stratification with the current urban context in multi-layered towns.

In the light of these discussions, for understanding and defining the state of potential integration of the stratified whole within the current context, the historical area and its surrounding should be considered in all its aspects including not only

[13] Resolution R (76) 28 Concerning the Adaptation of Laws and Regulations to the Requirements of Integrated Conservation of the Architectural Heritage, (Council of Europe 1975, 166-172)
[14] Resolutions of the 2nd European Conference of Responsible for the Architectural Heritage, Resolution No:2 (Council of Europe 1985, 293-294)
[15] European Convention on the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage, Article 5 (Council of Europe 1992, 415)
[16] Recommendation No. R (98) 4 on Measures to Promote the Integrated Conservation of Historic Complexes Composed of Immoveable and Moveable Properties (Council of Europe 1998, 569-570)

the architectural framework but also socio-cultural, legal, administrative and financial framework and should comprehensively and systematically analyzed in terms of all effectual elements and aspects, which will the basis to achieve integration.

First step of this is, to understand the historical stratification and multi-layeredness. Based on this comprehensive understanding, the assessment of the integration of the historical stratification with the current context can be realized.

2.1.1. Understanding the Historical Stratification and Its Current State in Multi-Layered Towns

> The basis for any planning intervention in an existing fabric is the knowledge and understanding of the resource concerned, in terms of both its history and its present condition."
>
> (Feilden & Jokilehto 1998, 80-81)

Comprehensive knowledge about the historical resource is the basis for any conservation activity.In order to understand and define the integrity of the historical layers, an extensive study is needed for the analysis and assessment of the historical stratification in multi-layered towns, which can be conducted through the diachronic documentation[17]. As a result of this documentation and study, the historically stratified areas which represent the multi-layered character of the town are revealed. Hence, these areas can be regarded as the most significant sites representing the historical continuity. These areas needs to be conserved in order to ensure the continuity of multi-layered identity of the town. This requires to respect them as an integral part of their surrounding environment[18] and current context regarding various aspects.

The integrated conservation policies which suggest financial, administrative, legal and social measures while giving some general principles about the physical preservation and rehabilitation of the historical edifices can be guides for understanding integral parts of the current context of historical stratification. However, the integration of a stratified historical whole with the current context

[17] Diachronic documentation means the documentation of each period separately for the understanding of the integrity of each period in itself. (Bilgin, A. G.,1996)

[18] The "environment" is defined as "the natural or man-made setting which influences the static or dynamic way the historic and architectural areas are perceived or which is directly linked to them in space or by social, economic or cultural ties" in the UNESCO recommendation in 1976 in Nairobi named Recommendation Concerning the Safeguarding and Contemporary Role of Historic Areas

should be examined also in the architectural framework including physical, visual, functional and technical issues.

In addition, for the integration of a stratified historical area with the current context, a comprehensive knowledge about the heritage with its process in the past and the current state of the heritage with the current context is necessary. Thus, the aim is to conserve the;

> "The whole, resulting from a creative process, constitutes a potential unity to which the description and definition of each single relates. One of the aims of the survey and critical-historical assessment is to define the wholeness of the resource and the state of its potential unity."
>
> (Feilden & Jokilehto 1998, 14)

Accordingly, a thorough knowledge of the historical remains and its surrounding environment is essential in order to conserve and maintain the continuity of the stratified whole from its past to the present and also for its future. The data types which should be gathered and the method of gaining this data is subjected in various sources. The Recommendation in 1988 by UNEP is one of these sources which gives steps of gathering information. Hence, the process of gathering information listed below can be the guide for developing a systematic methodology to analyze the historical resource and obtain extensive knowledge about it and its current context, which then constitute a basis for further assessments[19]:

> "(a) The on-site analysis which includes:
>
> - measurements, graphical presentations and architectural surveys, in the scale best suited to the subject of the study;
> - comments on different historic phases and related methods of consequences, and on various previous restoration interventions;
> - archaeological probes and surveys.

[19] In the Conclusion and Recommendation of Workshop on the Methodology of Studying and Presenting the Spatial Development of Historic Buildings and Towns in 1988 in Genoa by UNEP / MAP / PAP, the analyses which are required to be made are listed as the process of research into the development of historic towns and buildings.

(b) Analysis of available documentation:

- collection of written historic sources;
- collection of graphical documents;
- collection of archaeological, topographic epigraphic and numismatic data;
- as well as studies in the domain of architecture, art history, sociology and economy;
- in presenting the evolution phases, sources, types and authenticity of the collected information could be clearly defined.

(c) Analysis of all the factors which influenced the urban and architectural development:

- natural factors;
- human factors (socio-economic, demographic, etc.);
- legal factors;
- political factors;
- exceptional factors;
- architectural styles and models of different epochs;
- technological factors; etc. ”

(UNEP 1988, 343)

Therefore, according to the guides mentioned above; gathered data create ability to conduct a research and assessment about the current situation of the stratified whole and its surrounding environment. Whereas, for a precise and systematic documentation of this information collected, it is also necessary to reinterpret and group them in an analytical way in respect to the process of research. Moreover, for a careful and systematic presentation of this information, it is recommended that:

> “A joint presentation of the evolution of historic centers should include the setting up of a special file for each site and each building, containing textual and graphical data, as well as designs in the same scale in which the evolution is shown.”
>
> (UNEP 1988, 344)

Therefore, the study also necessitates the collection of specific primary visual and written sources that embrace information on the current situation of the archaeological and historic entity and its surrounding environment in a systematic way. Furthermore, the analyses mentioned above provides the collection of data on the historical, physical, visual, functional, social, managerial, legal, technical and financial aspects of the historical entity and its environment, which is essential to assess the integration status of the edifices within their current situation.

Although it is important to have a full understanding of these aspects related to historical entity and its environment; due to the scope of this thesis legal, financial and technical aspects are omitted. By considering the research process above; the data collected to assess physical, visual, functional, social and managerial aspects of the current situation of historical stratification and its surrounding are determined as:

- Historical Periods of the Edifices
- The Category of the Edifices (original functions)
- State of Survivals of the Edifices[20]
- Current Physical Situation of the Edifices and Its Surrounding Environment
- Current Functions of the Edifices and Its Surrounding Environment
- Location and Position of the Edifices[21]
- Physical Condition of the Edifices
- Current Project Status of the Edifices and Surrounding Environment
- Current Conservation Status of the Edifices and Surrounding Environment
- Knowledge and Awareness of the Public about the Edifices (questionnaires with inhabitants, decision-makers, etc.)

These information groups are gathered by comprehensive literature survey in order to gather all the graphical, historical, verbal and written documents and with site survey studies collecting data on physical, visual, functional, social and managerial aspects of heritage and its environment.

[20] The grouping of the state of survival of the edifices are directly taken from the unpublished PhD thesis of A. Güliz Bilgin Altınöz. (Altınöz G.B. 2002, 124)
[21] The grouping of the position of the edifices are directly taken from the unpublished PhD thesis of A. Güliz Bilgin Altınöz. (ibid, 123)

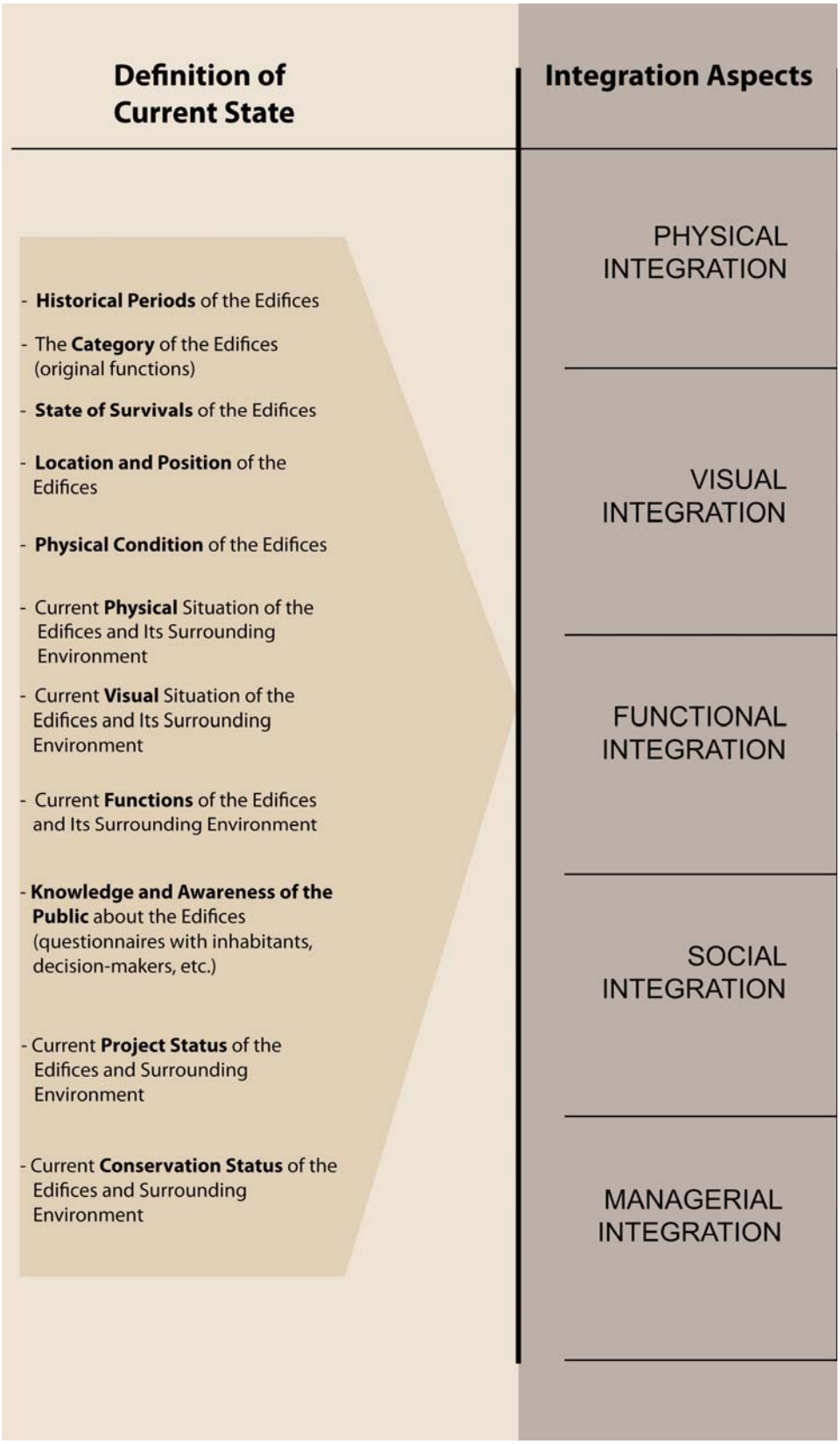


Figure 2: Necessary information groups for assessing the physical, visual, functional, social and managerial integration of the historical stratification with the current town.

According to the analyses and definition of the current state, the integration status of historical stratification with the current town is evaluated with an analytical method for assessing the integration status of the historical stratification with the current context and subsequently, for developing the necessary re-integration strategies directly related with the disintegrated parts, reasons and factors which are revealed as results of the assessments.

2.1.2. Assessing the Integration of the Historical Stratification with the Current Context

The aim of the method for assessing the integration of the historical stratification with the current context is to examine the reasons that cause disintegrations of the edifices from the current context, which threaten the historical continuity and cause losses in the collective memory at present and for future. Thus, the method searches for the disintegrations to assess the integration status of the heritage and its environment, in terms of the five aspects identified before which are physical, visual, functional social and managerial aspects. The essential factor of this method is it aims to understand and reveal the integration status of each layer that constitutes the historical stratification by respecting “all layers equally regardless of the time when they came into existence and irrespective of the researchers’ or any other group interest.” (UNEP 1988, 342)

Therefore, the assessment of each layer creates an opportunity to understand the integration status of all these layers separately and proposes strategies for the re-integration of these layers with the current context, which is utmost importance for the continuity of the multi-layered character of historical towns.

Furthermore, the physical, visual, functional, social and managerial aspects are discussed and determined for assessing the integration of the stratified heritage with the current context. These five aspects are defined and divided into subtitles for developing a detailed assessment method in the following chapter. These subtitles are identified by taking into account the effective factors that act on the integration of the stratified heritage with the current context in relation to these five aspects. Accordingly, these subtitles are graded in order to determine if the stratified heritage is ensuring these factors or not and if this insurance is achieved consciously or not. In order to make a comparison between each layer and the stratified heritage defined as multi-layeredness, the gradations of the subtitles are equal in number and evaluated equivalently. Thus, the gradations are composed of four evaluations.

[0] is used to define that the edifice is not ensuring any integration in terms of the aspect in concern. **[1]** is used to define that the edifice is ensuring signs of integration but has major disintegration factors that prevents a full integration. **[2]** is used to define that the edifice is ensuring the integration but has some minor disintegration reasons. Finally, **[3]** is used to define that the edifice is wholly integrated with its current context in terms of the aspect in concern.

After determining the gradations of the subtitles, in order to understand the integration status of the layers and multi-layeredness, the gradations of the five aspects are determined. The gradations of these five aspects are also determined with a similar coding and evaluated once more for making a comparison between each layer and multi-layeredness. These gradations are determined by evaluating each of the integration factors of these five aspects on a matrix and the value of the gradations are determined taking into account the importance of the subtitles which constitute the integration aspects; since all of the subtitles do not equally effect the integration of the heritage with the current context. Consequently, the method also provides to compare the integration status and the disintegrations of each layer and multi-layeredness systematically. As a result, it is possible to define the strategies for the re-integration of components of historical stratification.

It is important to state that this developed method can be used not only for multi-layered historical areas but also used for the areas which are not stratified. This is because; the problem resulting from the disintegrations and isolation of the historical edifices from the current context also threatens all historical edifices, their survival and their historical continuity. Thus, the method can also be adapted for understanding the integration status of the historical areas embracing edifices from the same period.

2.1.2.1. The Aspects of Integration

As it is discussed and determined previously, the integration of the stratified whole with the current context is necessary to be analyzed and evaluated in terms of physical, visual, functional, social and managerial aspects. Therefore, the method for assessing the integration of the stratified whole with the current context is developed considering these five aspects.

To begin with, the physical and visual integration aspects are directly related with the surrounding manmade or natural environment of the stratified heritage. Therefore the current physical and visual features of the surrounding environment

are determinant factors to assess the physical and visual integration status of the stratified heritage with the current context.

> “Particular care should be devoted to regulations for and control over new buildings so as to ensure that their architecture adapts harmoniously to the spatial organization and setting of the groups of historic buildings. To this end, an analysis of the urban context should precede any new construction not only so as to define the general character of the relationship between the volume of buildings and the spatial volume, as well as their average proportions and their position. Particular attention should be given to the site of the lots since there is a danger that any reorganization of the lots may cause a change of mass which could be deleterious the harmony of the whole.”
>
> (UNESCO 1976, 193)

Physical and visual integration aspects can be determined in the light of the features of the environment mentioned above. Accordingly, the spatial organization, setting and proportion of the open and built-up areas, the mass proportions and density of the built-up environment are the physical conditions that describe the physical features of the environment. These physical features of the environment introduce the physical interrelation between the stratified heritage and its environment when evaluated together. Moreover, the circulation schema of the roads and traffic also organizes the physical environment of the stratified heritage, which allows access to the heritage through a reciprocal link between the historic area and its surrounding. These two conditions constitute the physical integration of the stratified heritage into the surrounding environment. So that, the subtitles of the physical integration status are determined as:

- Physical Interrelation
- Accessibility

The physical interrelation with the surrounding built environment refers to the relation between the edifices and the surrounding environment in terms of their physical features and conditions such as the mass proportions and density of the built environment, closeness and the physical transition between the edifices and

the surrounding, the physical definitions of the own areas of the edifices and the built environment. It is graded as:

0. Having no physical interrelation with the built context
1. Having no designed / consciously defined physical interrelation but partially physically interrelated with the built environment
2. Having no designed / consciously defined physical interrelation but physically interrelated with the built environment
3. Having a designed / consciously defined physical interrelation with the built environment / context

Secondly, the accessibility determines whether the edifices are approachable and accessible with or without an obstacle or restriction and is graded as:

0. Having no access Inaccessible
1. Having no designed / consciously defined access but accessible with some restriction/obstacle and it is not designed / defined consciously
2. Having no designed / consciously defined access but accessible without restriction/obstacle
3. Having a designed / consciously defined access without restriction/obstacle which encourages visitors/users

Subsequently, visual features of the surrounding environment of the stratified whole include the mass dimensions, colors, facades of the built-up environment, the visual link between the heritage and surrounding.

> “Great attention should be paid to the harmony and aesthetic feeling produced by the linking or the contrasting of the various parts which make up the groups of buildings and which give to each group its particular character.”
>
> (UNESCO 1976, 189)

Thus, for visual integration, the visual interrelation between the stratified heritage and its surrounding environment is an important factor in terms of their aesthetic concern and harmony. This visual interrelation also effects perceptibility of

heritage, and in correlation with how heritage perceived; as a whole within the environment or as a single element within the current context. Furthermore, the visibility of the heritage is definitely the most significant factor for visual integration of heritage with the current environment. Therefore, the visual integration of heritage into the surrounding environment can be examined with these subtitles:

- Visual Interrelation
- Visibility

The visual interrelation with the surrounding built environment refers to the perception of the edifices and the relationship of the edifices with the surrounding environment in terms of their visual features like the mass dimensions, colors, facades of the built environment. The visual link between the edifices and the surrounding is graded as:

0. Having no visual interrelation with the surrounding built environment and imperceptible
1. Having no visual interrelation with the surrounding built environment and perceived as a single element within the current context
2. Having a visual interrelation with a part of the surrounding built environment and / or the surrounding built environment is heterogeneous
3. Having a visual interrelation with the surrounding built environment and is a part of its total perception

Secondly, visibility necessitates the ability to see the edifices. This aspect is graded by considering the distance from where the edifices are able to be seen and the obstacles that blocks the view as follows:

0. Invisible because of the obstacles
1. Visible from far away but not at close range because of some obstacles
2. Visible at close range and / or from some specific points due to some obstacles
3. Visible from any point without any obstacle

> “It is important to integrate the historical area into social life and, for that purpose, assign them a modern function in the context of

man's present-day activities and requirements giving new life and adapt them judiciously to the needs of our time."

(Council of Europe 1975, 189)

Accordingly, the functional integration aspect concerns the utilization of heritage and its surrounding environment. Thus, it is directly related with the functions of heritage and its surrounding environment and their coherence. In addition, functional integration is inevitably depends on the users. Hence, the type of users and the density of usage are the determinant factors for functional integration of heritage and the factors affecting functional integration as follows:

- Functional Interrelation
- Type of Users
- User Density

Accordingly, the gradation of functional interrelation can be determined according to the coherence between heritage and its environment. The effecting factors of the gradation can be the function types in the surrounding built environment which contribute or spoil the historic area, since the historic area cannot take all functions of a contemporary city (UNEP 1990, 383). Burra Charter mentions that; a compatible use is necessary which respects the cultural significance of the place (ICOMOS 1999, 2).[22] Consequently, the functional interrelation refers to the coherence between the edifices and the built environment; types of users whether they are the specialists, tourists and inhabitants; and lastly, user density according to the frequency of the use of the edifices. These indicators of functional integration are graded as:

Functional Interrelation:

0. The site has no function so the surrounding built environment can not have any functional interrelation with the site
1. The surrounding built environment has some functions that disturbs the site

[22] "Cultural significance" is defined as "aesthetic, historic, scientific, social or spiritual value for past, present or future generations" in the Burra Charter which is an Australia ICOMOS Charter for Places and Cultural Significance and held in 1999.

2. The site has a function that cannot be interrelated with the surrounding built environment / the functions of the surrounding built environment have potentials for interrelation
3. The surrounding built environment has the same functions / the functions are supporting each other

Type of Users:

0. No user
1. Only tourists / specialists
2. Only inhabitants
3. Everyone (tourists & inhabitants)

User Density:

0. Not used or visited
1. Not used and visited but it is on the passage way
2. Rarely used or only visited by the tourists & inhabitants
3. Frequently used and visited by inhabitants & tourists

The physical, visual and functional integration of stratified heritage are important and raise the possibility to pursue historical continuity. But the significance of these factors is still minor since social integration is fundamental issue for the integration of stratified heritage with the current context. The public awareness and support are crucial factors for a long term survival of heritage and continuity of city's collective memory and history.

> "The success of any policy of integrated conservation depends on taking social factors into consideration.
> A policy of conservation also means the integration of the architectural heritage into social life."
>
> (Council of Europe 1975, 159)

Therefore, the social integration aspect contains public awareness which refers to the knowledge of the public, mainly users on the edifices and their significance. The users' value attribution to the historic site is also an essential factor constituting the cultural significance of the heritage. Besides, the intelligibility of the

edifices is also another factor that has an important role for promoting social integration. Therefore, the indicators of social integration are determined as:

- Knowledge of the Users about the Edifices
- Social Interrelation (Value Attribution of the Users)
- Intelligibility

Firstly, knowledge of users about the edifices is graded by taking account of the amount of users who know about the edifices as:

Knowledge of Users about the Edifices:

0. No one have knowledge about the edifices
1. Only the specialists among the users have knowledge about the edifices
2. Only some of the inhabitants have knowledge about the edifices
3. All the users have knowledge about the edifices

Secondly, the social interrelation searches for whether the users know the significance of the place and they attribute a value to the site and is graded as:

Social Interrelation:

0. The users do not know the significance of the place so do not attribute a value to the site
1. The users know the significance of the place and do not attribute a value to the site
2. Some of the users know the significance of the place and attribute a value to the site
3. All the users know the significance of the place and attribute a value to the site

Lastly, the intelligibility subtitle can be graded in terms of whether the heritage is conserves its own features, presented and information related to the heritage can be conducted to the users. The intelligibility also searches for whether the users can understand the edifices and differentiate the edifices from the others in terms of their periods. Moreover, intelligibility also quests if the edifices have information panel in the site or not. This subtitle is graded as:

Intelligibility:

0. Not intelligible from the edifices and has no info panel
1. Not intelligible from the edifices and has info panel
2. Intelligible from the edifices and has no info panel
3. Intelligible from edifices and has information panel

> "Local authorities should have specific and extensive responsibilities in the protection of the architectural heritage. In applying the principles of integrated conservation, they should take account of the continuity of existing social and physical realities in urban and rural communities. The future cannot and should not be built at the expense of the past."
>
> (Council of Europe 1975, 159)

Therefore, the local authorities and decision-makers who are the actors to achieve managerial integration are important since they are responsible from the conservation of heritage. First of all, they should have a comprehensive knowledge on historical stratification, afterwards they should also know about the significance of the historical stratification in order to conserve its significance. In addition, their value attribution is an important issue for their decision making process on the projects of interpretation and interventions to the historical heritage. Moreover, their value attribution also determines their decisions on the definition of this stratified whole as part of the place identity. Thus, the managerial integration is examined considering the subtitles mentioned below:

- Knowledge of Local Authorities about the Edifices
- Interrelation with the Project / Decision Makers
- Value Attribution of the Local Authorities in consideration of the Place Identity

The first subtitle is graded according to the number of local authorities who know the edifices and also their knowledge level as follows:

0. The local authorities have no knowledge about the edifices
1. Only the specialists among local authorities know the edifices

2. The local authorities have a partial knowledge about the edifices / Some of the local authorities know the edifices
3. The local authorities have a good knowledge about the edifices

Secondly, the interrelation with the project and the decision makers refers to the status of current projects on the edifices and the future plans of the decision makers related to these edifices. It is important to mention that the status of current project of the edifices searches for whether the edifices are part of a continuous project that is implemented and still valid. Besides, the project that was once applied and not implemented means that the project is not valid at present and will not considered as a continuous project. In addition, it is not always necessary for the decision makers to implement a project but instead not doing something consciously considering the significance of the area can be valid for ensuring managerial interrelation. Besides, there can be a continuous project or a future plan of the decision makers, which can cause problems for the significance of the historical resource, therefore, the indicators of managerial integration should be reconsidered and improved based on the inappropriate interventions. But in these circumstances, managerial integration is graded as:

0. The edifice is not a part of a continuous project nor a future plan of the decision makers
1. The edifice is a part of a continuous project but not a part of the future plans of the decision makers
2. The edifice is not a part of a continuous project but is a part of the future plans of the decision makers
3. The edifice is a part of a continuous project and future project of the decision makers

Thirdly, the value attribution of the local authorities by considering place identity is graded as:

0. The local authorities do not know the significance of the place so do not attribute a value to the site
1. The local authorities knows the significance of the place but do not attribute a value to the edifices

2. The local authorities know the significance of the place attribute a value to the edifices but do not defined it as a part of the place identity
3. The local authorities know the significance of the place, attribute a value to the edifices and define it as a part of the place identity

These subtitles are for the determination of the knowledge level of local authorities, their value attribution and the current and future projects of managerial authorities. Thus, the gradation of these aspects is identified in relation to the amount of local authorities who knows the stratified heritage and its significance. Therefore, the interrelation with the project / decision makers examines if the stratified heritage is part of the current projects or future plans of the decision makers.

Afterwards, the subtitles of each five integration aspects are synthesized and graded once more in order to have a general assessment on the physical, visual, functional, social and managerial integration status with the current context. The gradation of each five integration status is constituted by synthesizing the subtitles separately due to their different significance levels for the integration of the edifices with the current context. On the other hand, the final gradation of the five integration status has equivalent values in order to achieve equal grading levels and systematic comparisons between the periods. Two-dimensional and three-dimensional matrixes are utilized to synthesize the grades of subtitles and to achieve the gradation of integration status. Consequently, the general assessment about the physical, visual, functional, social and managerial integration status in the current context is graded as:

0. Disintegrated.
1. Partially integrated with major disintegrations factors.
2. Partially integrated with minor disintegrations factors.
3. Integrated.

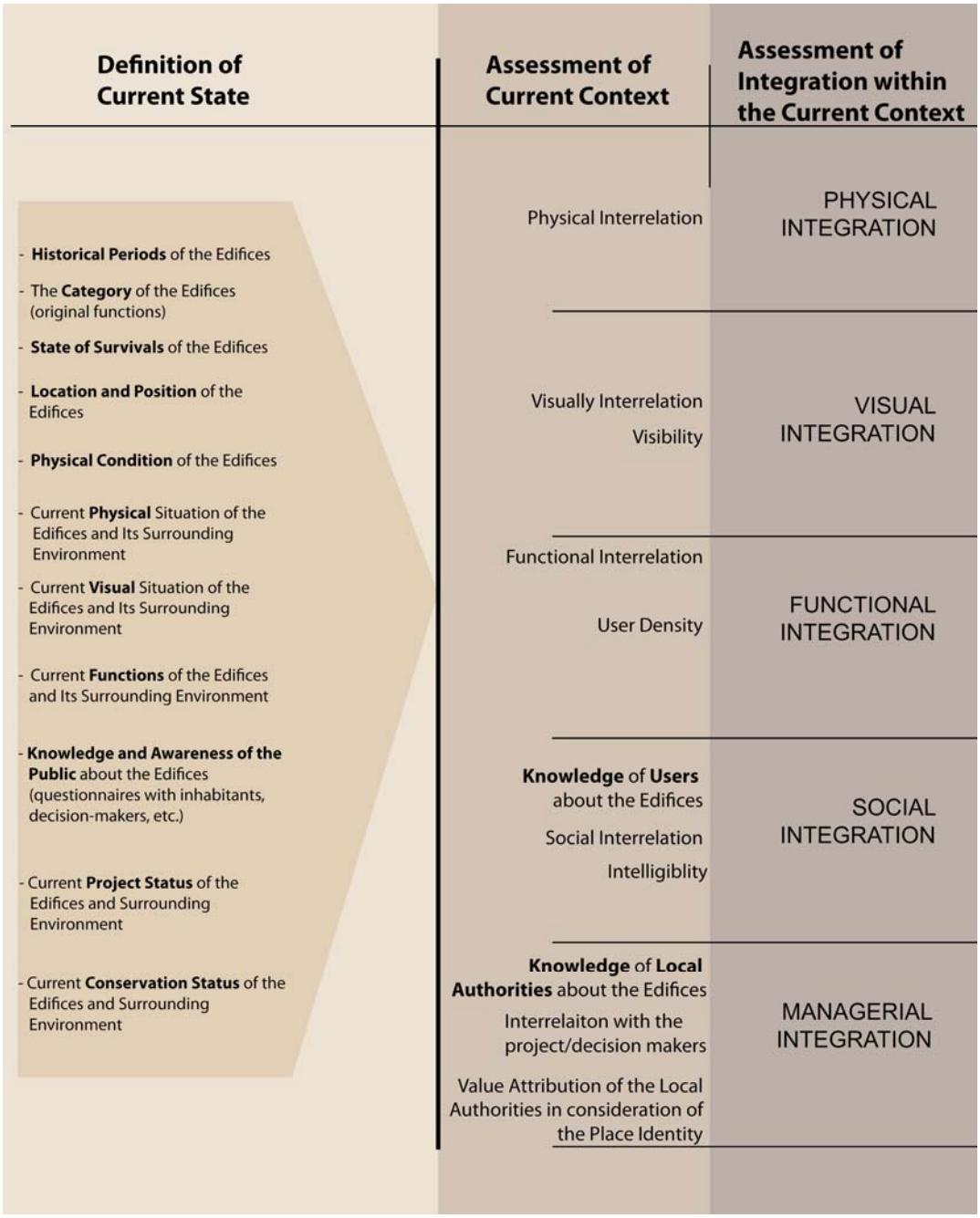


Figure 3: Information groups and subtitles regarding the integration aspects.

As it is mentioned above, two-dimensional and three-dimensional matrixes are used to synthesize the grades of the subtitles and obtain final gradation for the integration status of historical layers. Two-dimensional matrix is utilized for the physical and visual integration status having two subtitles; whereas three-dimensional matrix is used for the functional, social and managerial aspects having three subtitles.

To begin with, the physical integration embraces the gradations of physical interrelation and accessibility as it is mentioned previously. Compared to physical interrelation with the surrounding built environment, accessibility has more effect on the gradation of the physical integration status since if the edifice is not accessible then the physical integration with the surrounding built environment is impossible as it is shown in the table.

Subsequently, for visual integration status grading which is composed of visual interrelation and visibility of the edifices; these two subtitles almost have equivalent effect on integration. Thus, the matrix is almost symmetrical except for the edifices that are perceived as single elements and have no visual interrelation with the surrounding but visible since visibility does not make a sense if the edifice is not perceivable. The gradation related to visual integration is conducted according to the significance levels of these circumstances.

Additionally, for functional integration of the edifices; user density is the most important issue, the functional interrelation is less and the type of users is the least. Because even if the edifices are not used by anyone, being on the users' passage way creates a potential for functional integration. Moreover, it does not cause a total disintegration even if the users are only the specialists or tourists although the usage is rare. However, if one of these subtitles is at zero level then the edifices become disintegrated automatically because if an edifice is not used by anyone or does not have a function, then the functional integration becomes impossible. Therefore, the gradation of functional integration is identified considering all these issues.

P	Physical Interrelation			
	0	1	2	3
Accessibility 0	0	0	0	0
1	0	1	1	1
2	0	1	2	2
3	1	2	3	3

Physical Interrelation:

0. Having no physical Interrelation with the built context
1. Having no designed / consciously defined physical interrelation but partially physically interrelated with the built environment
2. Having no designed / consciously defined physical interrelation but physically interrelated with the built environment
3. Having a designed / consciously defined physical interrelation with the built environment / context

Accessibility:

0. Having no access Inaccessible
1. Having no designed / consciously defined access but accessible with some restriction/obstacle and it is not designed / defined consciously
2. Having no designed / consciously defined access but accessible without restriction/obstacle
3. Having a designed / consciously defined access without restriction/obstacle which encourages visitors/users

Figure 4: Physical Integration Aspects

V		Visual Interrelation			
		0	1	2	3
Visibility	0	0	0	0	0
	1	0	1	1	2
	2	0	1	2	2
	3	0	1	2	3

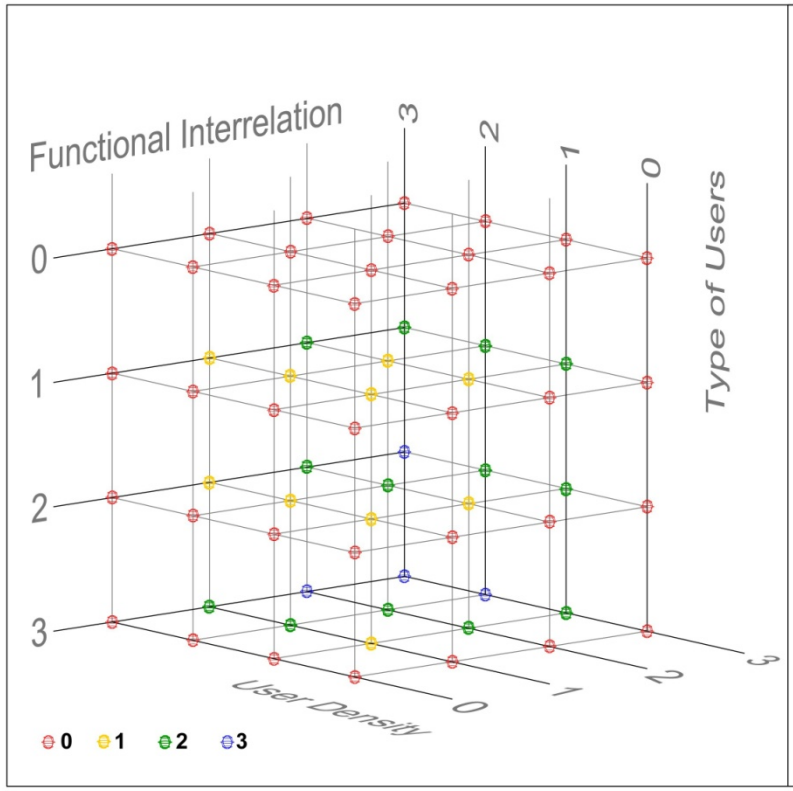
Visually Interrelation:

0. Having no visual interrelation with the surrounding built environment and imperceptible
1. Having no visual interrelation with the surrounding built environment and perceived as a single element within the current context
2. Having a visual interrelation with a part of the surrounding built environment and / or the surrounding built environment is heterogeneous
3. Having a visual interrelation with the surrounding built environment and is a part of its total perception

Visibility:

0. Invisible because of the obstacles
1. Visible from far away but not at close range because of some obstacles
2. Visible at close range and / or from some specific points due to some obstacles
3. Visible from any point without any obstacle

Figure 5: Visual Integration Aspects



Functional Interrelation:

0. The site has no function so the surrounding built environment can not have any functional interrelation with the site / the surrounding built environment functions disturbs the edifice
1. The surrounding built environment has some functions that disturbs the site
2. The site has a function that cannot be interrelated with the surrounding built environment / the functions of the surrounding built environment have potentials for interrelation
3. The surrounding built environment has the same functions / the functions are supporting each other

Type of Users:

0. No user
1. Only tourists / specialists
2. Only inhabitants
3. Everyone (tourists & inhabitants)

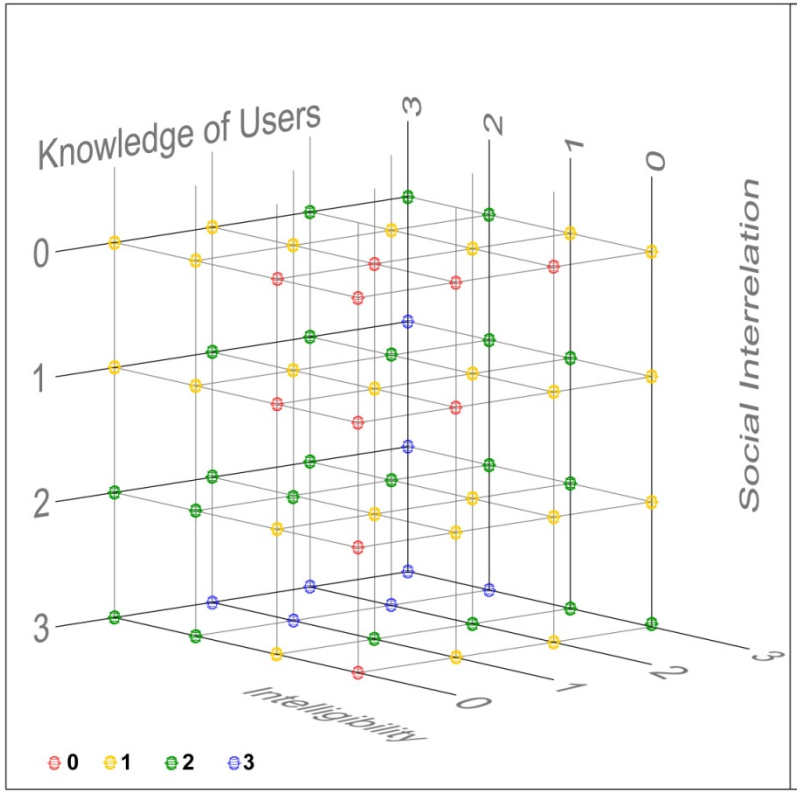
User Density:

0. Not used or visited
1. Not used and visited but it is on the passage way
2. Rarely used or only visited by the tourists & inhabitants
3. Frequently used and visited by inhabitants & tourists

Figure 6: Functional Integration Aspects

In addition, the most important circumstance is the knowledge of the users for the social integration of the edifices with the current context when compared with the social interrelation and intelligibility of the edifices. Because if the users know the edifices mostly they also know the significance of the edifice. Moreover, it is revealed that the intelligibility and the existence of the information panels do not make a crucial change for the knowledge of the users about the edifices and their significance. Therefore, the intelligibility of the edifices is the least important issue when they are put in order of the significance level. The general integration grading is done by regarding all these issues.

Lastly, for the managerial integration status of the edifices the project status is the most significant issue, which is the interrelation with decision makers. Because if the decision makers have no future plan about the edifice or any project has not been applied to the edifice then it shows that nothing has done for this edifice in terms of managerial. Additionally, similar with the social aspects, if the users know the edifices mostly they also know the significance of the edifice. But the value attribution of the local authorities is more significant for the managerial integration of the edifices with the current context. Because if they attribute a value to the edifices and define them as a part of the place identity, then they bring up these edifices to their agendas. By considering all these issues the gradation is done.



Knowledge of Users about the Edifices:

0. No one have knowledge about the edifices
1. Only the specialists among the users have knowledge about the edifices
2. Only some of the inhabitants have knowledge about the edifices
3. All the users have knowledge about the edifices

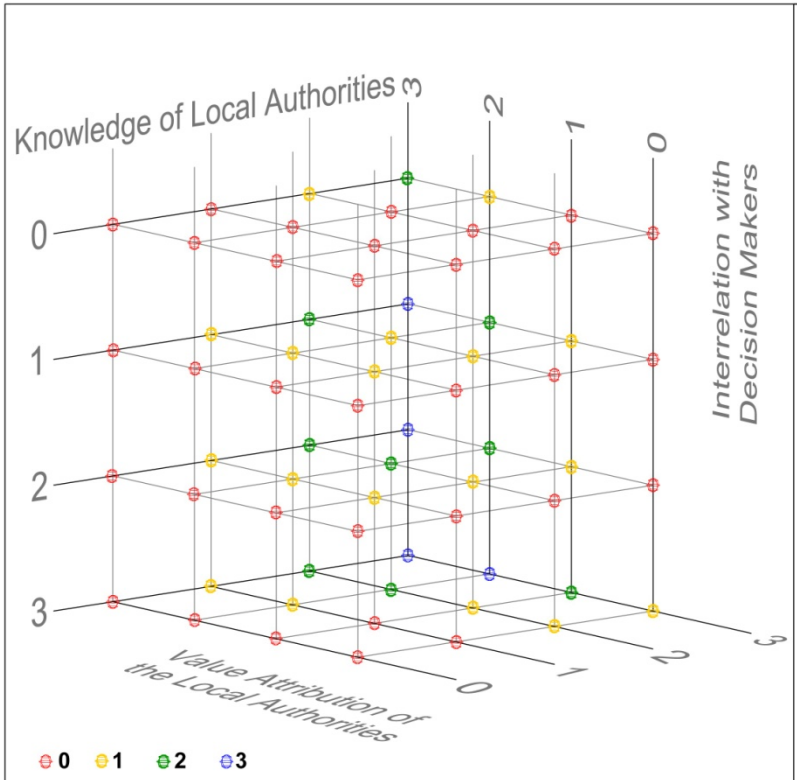
Social Interrelation: (Value Attribution of the Users)

0. The users do not know the significance of the place so do not attribute a value to the site
1. The users know the significance of the place and do not attribute a value to the site
2. Some of the users know the significance of the place and attribute a value to the site
3. All the users know the significance of the place and attribute a value to the site

Intelligibility:

0. Not intelligible from the edifices and has no info panel
1. Not intelligible from the edifices and has info panel
2. Intelligible from the edifices and has no info panel
3. Intelligible from edifices and has information panel / ex-situ

Figure 7: Social Integration Aspects



Knowledge of Local Authorities about the Edifices:

0. The local authorities have no knowledge about the edifices
1. Only the specialists among local authorities know the edifices
2. The local authorities have a partial knowledge about the edifices
3. The local authorities have a good knowledge about the edifices

Interrelation With the Project/Decision Makers:

0. The edifice is not a part of a continuous project nor a future plan of the decision makers
1. The edifice is a part of a continuous project but not a part of the future plans of the decision makers
2. The edifice is not a part of a continuous project but is a part of the future plans of the decision makers
3. The edifice is a part of a continuous project and future project of the decision makers

Value Attribution of the Local Authorities in consideration of the Place Identity:

0. The local authorities do not know the significance of the place so do not attribute a value to the site
1. The local authorities knows the significance of the place but do not attribute a value to the edifices
2. The local authorities know the significance of the place attribute a value to the edifices but do not defined it as a part of the place identity
3. The local authorities know the significance of the place, attribute a value to the edifices and define it as a part of the place identity

Figure 8: Managerial Integration Aspects

As a consequence of all these integration assessments of the stratification with the current context, the integration status and disintegration factors of each period edifices and multi-layeredness are presented with a three dimensional chart which compares different integration aspects of different layers and also multi-layeredness. Moreover, these assessments constitute a base for reintegration strategies for future survival of the edifices by respecting each period edifice equally which is utmost importance for the conservation of the edifices and the multi-layered character of historical town.

Consequently, the method for assessing the integration of the stratified whole with the current context is developed regarding the physical, visual, functional, social and managerial aspects. They are defined and divided into subtitles in order to embrace these aspects with all their factors. As a consequence of assessing the integration status of the layers and the multi-layeredness, the disintegrated layers of historical stratification and the disintegration reasons are revealed for future reintegration strategies regarding all of the successive layers and multi-layeredness.

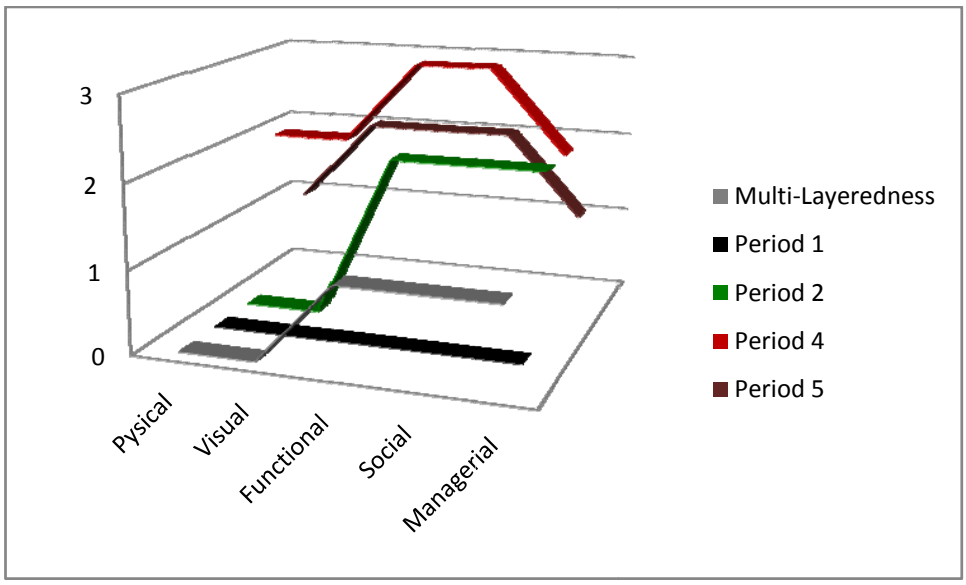


Figure 9: Chart comparing the integration status of the historical periods.

2.2. Preliminary Discussions on Tools and Strategies of Re-integrating the Historical Edifices with the Current Context

In order to conserve the multi-layered character of the town for future generations, it is necessary to integrate the historical stratification with the current town. The historical stratification can be accepted as an integral part of the current context, if all of the layers and multi-layeredness physical, visual, functional, social and managerial integrity with the current context. When a complete integration of the historical stratification with the current context is not achieved, it becomes important to develop and define re-integration strategies and tools, considering the weaknesses in physical, visual, functional, social and managerial integration.

The re-integration strategies and tools are directly related with the criteria defined for assessing the integration. They should address to respond the weaknesses and problems related with the criteria defined for proper integration.

Consequently, when there is a problem related with physical integration, the re-integration activities should consider the re-design of the surrounding physical environment by respecting the heritage in order not to disturb the physical conditions of the heritage. While designing, the spatial organization, setting and proportion of the open and built-up areas, the mass proportions and density of the built-up environment which define the physical interrelation between the heritage and surrounding environment should be considered as the important criteria effecting physical integration. Attention should be given to these criteria not to threaten the physical harmony of the whole. Furthermore, accessibility to heritage is another critical issue for the condition of physical integration. The heritage should have a designed or consciously defined physical access which encourages the visitors or users in order to achieve a physical integration with the current town.

For the visual re-integration, the visual features of the surrounding environment which are the mass dimensions, colors, facades of the built-up environment are important in terms of their aesthetic concern and harmony with the heritage. These visual aspects of the surrounding environment should be designed by considering the visual features of the heritage in order not to spoil the heritage and its perception as a part of its environment. Moreover, the visibility of the heritage is a significant issue for the visual integration with the town. The visibility of the heritage should not be prevented with an obstacle that does not contribute to the

cultural significance of the heritage. The re-integration activities should eliminate the visual obstacles, if there are any, provide the visibility of the historical stratification.

Furthermore, the functions of the surrounding environment and the heritage are other important criteria that have impact on the integration of the heritage with the current context. For functional re-integration, the surrounding built environment and the heritage should have a reciprocal relation which supports each other. More significantly, the functions of the surrounding built environment should not disturb the heritage and the heritage should have a contemporary function which is compatible with its values. Having a compatible function and functional interrelation with the surrounding, creates the opportunity of the heritage to be frequently used by everyone, which is also crucial for its functional re-integration with the current context.

The physical, visual and functional integration of the historical stratification with the current context can be achieved with conservation and development plans, urban design projects, landscape projects, conservation projects and architectural design projects, which consider this issue as an important criteria. Consequently, architects and planners, who are in charge of such plans and projects, have major role in re-integrating the historical stratification. Thereupon providing guidance for the architects and town planners during the plan / project design stages gains important. The documents and professional education provided by English Heritage - such as "Planning for the Historic Environment: Historic Environment Planning Practice Guide"[23] or "Building in Context"[24] - can be given as an example for guidance to architects / planners in the plan / project design stages[25].

Due to the importance of this issue, there also exist international studies that consider the strategies and tools for integrating the cultural heritage with its current context. One of such studies is the APPEAR Project[26], which has developed a methodology for integrating the historical heritage with the current town. Having a comprehensive approach, the APPEAR Project mainly focuses on only the archaeological remains. Furthermore, APPEAR project focuses not only on the

[23] (last accessed 26 September 2011) http://www.english-heritage.org.uk/publications/pps-practice-guide/pps5practiceguide.pdf/

[24] (last accessed 26 September 2011) http://www.building-in-context.org/_documents/

[25] For more information and examples about the guidance given by English Heritage, please refer to the web site: (last accessed 26 September 2011) http://www.english-heritage.org.uk/

[26] APPEAR: Accessibility Projects. Sustainable Preservation and Enhancement of Urban Subsoil Archaeological Remains. A European Commission funded project within the framework of the programme 'Energy, Environment and Sustainable Development, key action 4: The City of Tomorrow and Cultural Heritage, Theme 4.2.3: Foster Integration of Cultural Heritage in the Urban Setting.' held in Belgium in 2005.

conservation and integration of archaeological remains but also on the enhancement and exploitation of the heritage. In the scope of the project a method is developed aiming

> "• Balancing the preservation of the archaeological heritage with the growth of modern towns,
> • Balancing the need to ensure the long-term preservation of the remains with allowing access to the largest possible number of visitors,
> • Ensuring the site's harmonious integration within the town as a significant part of the shared heritage,
> • Balancing all costs and benefits created by this type of project."
>
> (APPEAR 2006, 14)

The significance of this project is based on the integration of all the fields of expertise who are concerned with conservation of the heritage from the foremost phase to the aftermost. The project method defines seven fields which are "management, financial management, archaeology, preventive conservation, urban and architectural integration, display the site to the public, visitor management", to plan the work distribution among the disciplines and control the process. In addition, the process is divided into six phases that are "assessment, feasibility studies, definition of the options, project design, execution and operation" to plan the gradual development of the process (APPEAR 2006, 15). To summarize, the method of the project develops a comprehensive approach to make the archaeological remains visible, intelligible and attractive for people while ensuring their conservation, scientific use and harmonious integration into urban fabric. This approach sequentially contains analyses, assessment of the value, problem and potentials, decision, project, implementation and management phases in which the related disciplines are included. Within this process, the projects call attention to the significance of the integration of the archaeological remains with the current life in terms of various fields in order to sustain the survival of archaeological remains.

Another international comprehensive project is the SUIT Project[27] which aims to assess the suitability of the new urban development along with promoting the

[27] The SUIT Project (Sustainable Development of Urban Historical Areas through an Active Integration within Towns). EU Program 'Energy, Environment and Sustainable Development, Key Action 4: The

sustainable exploitation of cultural heritage “through an active integration of the heritage within new development projects” by utilizing the methodology of Environment Assessment.

There are also various examples of architectural and urban design implementations revealing the integration of the remains of the past periods with the current context.

The Hilton Hotel in Budapest, which is designed considering the archaeological edifices, can be considered as such an example of physical, visual and functional integration.

Figure 10: The Hilton Hotel in Budapest (www.maps.google.com, last accessed on 08.09.2011)

Figure 11: Archaeological Remains in the Hilton Hotel in Budapest (Pınar Aykaç, August 2009)

City of Tomorrow and Cultural Heritage, Theme 4.2.3: Foster Integration of Cultural Heritage in the Urban Setting.’

The edifices are accessible, visible and have a mutual relationship in terms of physical and visual aspects with the hotel building. Also the function of the hotel with accommodation purposes supports the cultural significance of the edifices and takes attention of the tourists and inhabitants as being like an open air archaeological exhibition area.

Michaelerplatz in Vienna which is designed considering the archaeological remains as an integral part of the square is another example.

Figure 12: Michaelerplatz in Wien (www.maps.google.com, last accessed on 08.09.2011)

Figure 13: Archaeological Remains in Michaelerplatz (author november 2010)

Since the archaeological remains are from the earlier layers of the town, they are situated below the current level of the square. With a landscape project, the edifices are exhibited in an area bounded with walls, but these walls do not create a problem with the accessibility, visibility or physical and visual interrelation of the edifices with their surrounding environment. Also the edifices and the square

enhance each other in terms of their touristic values and their functions support each other.

Besides these physical, visual and functional aspects which are crucial for the integration of the historical stratification with the current context; the social integration of the edifices of former periods with the current life is also essential for an effective conservation. Public awareness is a vital issue to achieve integration of the heritage with the current town that should be promoted since the success of any integration strategy and conservation approach depends on taking social factors into account (Council of Europe 1975, 159). Therefore, there is a necessity to encourage the whole population to realize the significance of each historical layer and multi-layeredness. Moreover, the value attribution they give to the edifices and multi-layeredness strengthen the integration of them into the social life.

Therefore, it is explicit that the social integration of multi-layeredness with the current context depends on the public awareness together with the value attribution of public. For increasing the social integration and awareness, it is obligatory to inform people about the history of the town and the significance of conserving its historical resources. In addition, making this significant history and heritage as an integral part of their social life raises social integration in the town. This social awareness can be achieved with educational programs regarding different age groups, with various social activities and media tools. In the scope of the educational programs exhibitions, conferences, educational travels can take part in relation to different age groups. The English Heritage Education Volunteering Programme[28] can be an example for these educational programs as well as the free school trips and site visits of English Heritage.

The social activities can also have a crucial role to increase public consciousness on conserving the edifice and integrating the edifices into the social life. Concerts, festivals, competitions can utilize the edifices as an integral part of the social life. It is important to say that these activities can threaten the significance of the edifices and their physical conditions so; it must be kept in mind that these edifices are fragile and their conservation should be assured while defining any new function.

Another strategic tool for raising social awareness integration is audio visual, written and web based media. Since these media are easily reachable, they are strong tools and have vital importance for social integration. Therefore, their

[28] The details of the program is explained in the web page: (last accessed 26 September 2011) http://www.english-heritage.org.uk/education/education-volunteering/

designs, scopes and the information they disseminate are critical to have an appropriate and effective social consciousness.

Hong Kong, Australia and Macao in China have successful projects which have developed specific strategies to increase public consciousness. In Hong Kong, in order to increase public awareness on cultural and natural heritage, several projects are prepared by 'Conserve and Revitalize Hong Kong Heritage' group. In the scope of these projects, legislative council papers, press releases, public speeches, presentations, publications, and reports are prepared for the issue of revitalization. For instance, one of these projects prepared by "Conserve and Revitalize Hong Kong Heritage" group is the exhibition which was organized in Hong Kong Heritage Discovery Centre at Kowloon Park in 2008. Besides this exhibition, photo competition, roving exhibitions, guided tours, open days for heritage buildings were also organized as the activities during the public awareness campaign on heritage conservation in Hong Kong.[29] Additionally, the 'Conservancy Association' of Hong Kong organized a project called "Heritage Conservation – we all gain" in June 2005 in order to understand the viewpoint and attitude of the general public towards heritage conservation. The project comprised focus group meetings, regional workshops, exhibitions, district outdoor survey, post questionnaires, and a citizen hearing. The project aims to strengthen the public knowledge on heritage conservation and encourage people to participate actively in the discussions on conservation policies[30].

Australian example[31] can be an extraordinary project which aims to increase the public awareness by organizing a lottery funding for the conservation of places and objects of significant value in Western Australia. Considering this activity which is organized by the non-governmental heritage trusts such as National Trusts and the Woolmers Foundation Inc., it is revealed that the non-governmental organizations have a significant role on the integration of heritage with the social life.

Another example can be given from Macao[32], where the government has given great importance to heritage education and publicity as means of engaging

[29]The details of the activities are explained in the web page: (last accessed on 26 September 2011) http://www.heritage.gov.hk/en/online/legco.htm

[30] For more information about the project refer to "The report on Heritage Conservation Heritage – we all gain" (last accessed on 26 September 2011) 'http://www.harbourdistrict.com.hk/enews/20070218/rpt-lord_wilson_heritage_trust.pdf'.

[31] "Built Heritage Conservation Policy in Selected Places", prepared by Michael YU, Research and Library Services Divison Legislative Council Secretariat, 18 July 2008; (last accessed on 26 September 2011) http://www.legco.gov.hk/yr07-08/english/sec/library/0708rp10-e.pdf.

[32] Macao is a small area in southeast China which was a Portuguese colony from 1557-1999, when it became the Macau Special Administrative Region in China.

the public in the conservation of Macao's cultural heritage. In 2004, the Cultural Affairs Bureau launched the website "Macao Heritage Net"[33] to keep the public informed of Macao's heritage-related activities. The bureau also educates public on the development and importance of heritage conservation through public organizations, while aiming to enhance awareness of heritage conservation among different groups in the society. The heritage ambassador scheme recruits teenage students to receive training on heritage-related subjects and to take part in conservation studies. The training subjects include the history of Macao, introduction to cultural heritage, overview of historic heritage protection, skills of being a tour guide and site visits. Afterwards, the trainees become heritage ambassadors and work on various activities to promote Macao's cultural heritage, such as providing guided heritage tours to the public and tourists visiting Macao.[34.]

Besides the inhabitants and the general public, the local authorities and project / decision makers who are responsible from the conservation of historical heritage and planning of the town are the main actors in conservation of the historical stratification in multi-layered towns. They should be aware of the significance of the heritage and conscious about how to conserve and integrate them with the current town. This brings up the managerial aspect of integration.

For the conservation and integration of the elements of the historical stratification, it is fundamental that the decision-makers should have a thorough knowledge on the historical stratification and its significance. In addition, they should attribute value to the stratification in order to consider the stratified whole and each layer as integral part of the urban planning and projects and urban identity. This requires the awareness and consciousness of the local authorities on historical significance and conservation of heritage. This can be raised by educational programs, educational tours to the similar towns and providing documents and guides addressing them. The guidance provided by English Heritage for the local authorities can be given as an example for such an approach. "Power of Place"[35] or "Guidance on the Management of Conservation Areas"[36] examples of many of such

[33](last accessed on 26 September 2011) http://www.macauheritage.net/en/
[34] Built Heritage Conservation Policy in Selected Places, (last accessed 26 September 2011) http://www.legco.gov.hk/yr07-08/english/sec/library/0708rp10-e.pdf, p. 38-39
[35] (last accessed 26 September 2011) http://accessibility.english-heritage.org.uk/Filestore/policy/government/mori/finalreport/
[36] (last accessed 26 September 2011) http://www.english-heritage.org.uk/publications/guidance-on-management-of-conservation-areas/managementofconservationareas.pdf/

guidance provided by English Heritage[37].These documents are prepared to increase the consciousness of the local authorities and guide them in managing their conservation areas by identifying the key aspects of good practice.

To conclude, these preliminary discussions on re-integration strategies and tools are the general approaches which should be born in mind while building re-integration strategies for each of the layers and multi-layeredness. It is important to state that these possible strategies and tools which are common for all cultural heritage and multi-layered areas should be re-evaluated and deepen specific to the site according to its own case.

[37] For more information and examples of guidance to decision-makers and local authorities, please refer to English Heritage web site: (last accessed 26 September 2011) http://www.english-heritage.org.uk/

CHAPTER 3

AMASYA: A MULTI-LAYERED HISTORICAL TOWN

For the identification of the urban historic periods and revealing the historical stratification of Amasya, documentary and historical research such as written, visual, graphical sources are used together with the site surveys. Identification of the urban historic periods are based on the urban formations in history. Through the analyses of the components of urban form, historical stratification in Amasya is searched for revealing the multi-layered areas to be studied.

3.1. Methodology of Understanding the Multi-Layered Historical Town Amasya

> "A thorough knowledge of the architectural heritage is necessary if the continuity of living from the past through the present and in the future is to be maintained. "
>
> (UNEP 1990, 382)

Leadingly, for understanding a multi-layered historical towns, it is necessary to have an extensive knowledge about the general features of the town such as: location, natural and topographical features, history and historical stratification of the town. Then, for revealing the historical stratification of the historical multilayered towns, through a comprehensive historical and archaeological research, identification of the successive periods is necessary. These researches utilizes

different information sources[38] which can differ both in reliability and quality. The documents can be written, visual or oral sources with the data obtained from the archaeological excavations and surveys. Some documents can give exact information as primary written and visual documents which can be more reliable than the secondary ones as written memories or visual documents. These secondary sources provides indirect information and generally dependent on the authors' own interests. Therefore, this should be kept in mind that the sources and the knowledge in these documents should be clearly identified and utilizable documentation should be formed for the first step of the identification of the successive periods.

In order to understand the conglomeration of the continual historical development of the multi-layered towns, the continuous creation process of the multilayered character of the town should primarily be taken into account. This continual creation process results with various urban elements and phases in urban history which can be defined as historical periods. These historical periods of urban development from the past to the present, constitutes the town's physical form and the relations between the former and latter urban settlement. These relations creates the historical stratification, the continuities, transformations and interruptions in multi-layered towns. Thus, in order to assess the historical stratification, through a detailed historical and archaeological research, it is important to comprehend the historical development with the transformation process which comprise the successive historical periods.

Accordingly, for understanding and assessing the historical stratification it is essential to reveal the successive historical periods, through a diachronic documentation[39] which gives the chance to transfer the data obtained through the historical and archaeological researches to visual documents. For the purpose of the study, the diachronic plans for each of town's development stages until today are prepared by using the software: AutoCAD, Adobe Photoshop and Illustrator and diachronic documentation of the town is procured by using these sources:

The Primary Sources:

- Written Documents:
    - Publications concerning Amasya

[38] Information Sources are defined in the Nara Document on Authenticity as: all material, written, oral and figurative sources which make it possible to know the nature, specifications, meaning and history of the cultural heritage (1994, App.2).
[39] See chapter 1.4.

    - Thesis concerning Amasya (Kuzucular 1993, Urak 1994, Karakul 2002, Meşhur 1994)
    - Contemporary writings concerning Amasya
    - The inventory cards of the heritage
    - Results of rescue excavations
- Visual Documents:
    - The Development Plan of Amasya taken from Amasya Municipality
    - Conservation and Development Plan of Amasya (2010) taken from Amasya Municipality
    - The ArcGIS Geodatabase of Amasya taken from Aydın Babacan (Yeşilırmak Havzası Kalkınma Birliği)
    - The Topographical Map of Amasya taken from İller Bankası
    - The old photographs of Amasya taken from various publications
    - The old photographs of Amasya taken from A. Güliz Bilgin Altınöz
    - The aerial photographs of Amasya taken from Metu Department of Architecture Restoration Archive

The Secondary Sources

- Written Documents:
    - The Memories of the Travellers
- Visual Documents:
    - The Gravures of the Travellers
    - Old maps of the Travellers
    - Sketches of the Travellers
    - Sketches of the researchers
- Oral History

It is addressed in the international document of UNEP[40]: “The research should respect all layers equally regardless of the time when they came into existence, and irrespective of the researchers’ or any other group interest.” Thus, firstly, the diachronic plans of each successive period contributed to the character of the multi-layered historical town is tried to be prepared, although the information coming from

[40] Conclusions and Recommendations of Workshop on the Methodology of Studying and Presenting the Spatial Development of Historic Buildings and Towns (UNEP 1988, 343)

the researches is not well-balanced for each period. For the purpose of the study, the diachronic plans of the successive periods are defined by considering the availability of data about the periods and their effects on the urban character of the town. Consequently, the diachronic plans of the periods are prepared first separately and then as a whole in order to understand the spatial development, the relations such as continuities, transformations and interruptions between the periods and the integrity within the historical town. Through this diachronic documentation of each periods "a synchronic whole is obtained in which the contribution of each of the different stages is equal and in which none of the phases are underestimated or neglected." (Bilgin 1996, 35)

Primarily, urban topography and natural elements which are the important parts of the character of the town should be analysed and accepted as the base layer since they are the fundamental urban elements that effects the urban development and formation process[41]. Following the urban topography and natural aspects, each historical period which forms the town's multi-layered character have to be documented diachronically considering the gathered data and the physical reflections of the successive periods in the current town. While preparing the diachronic plans of the successive historical periods, each historical period have to be analyzed with its own main urban elements for understanding their integrity in. The urban form comes into existence by these main elements which are the fundamental elements of city and can alter in pattern, arrangement, form and qualities and can disappear and re-emerge[42]. (Bilgin 1996, 28) For the purpose of the study the urban components of the periods are defined as the topographical and natural features, settled expansion areas, main axis, main buildings and edifices, different function areas. According to the analyses of the components of the urban form of the historical periods the diachronic plans of the periods are grouped into seven layers:

1. Periods before the Hellenistic Era
2. Pontus Kingdom Period

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[41] The importance of urban topography is also stated in European code of good practice: "Archaeology and the Urban Project" as the "historical topography can form an important part of the character of the town and may merit protection." (Council of Europe, 2000:3)

[42] Main elements which should be searched for achieving a full understanding about a city are defined as relation with the natural environment, edge of the city, entrance to the city, periphery, urban divisions, main buildings and open spaces and streets A. Güliz Bilgin's unpublished master's thesis. (Bilgin 1996, 28-32)

3. Roman Period
4. Byzantine Period
5. Principalities and Seljuk Period
6. Ottoman Period
7. Early Republican Period

According to the information gathered from the limited number of sources about the periods before the Hellenistic Era, it is revealed that these periods cannot be evaluated separately. The only data is about the usage of the citadel in these periods and the existence of a Phrygian temple on the south side of the river. So that, these periods were evaluated as the periods before the Hellenistic Era. Consequently, the data obtained from the historical researches enables the preparation of the diachronic plans of the periods before the Hellenistic Era, Pontus Kingdom Period, Roman Period, Byzantine Period, Principalities Period, Seljuk Period, Ottoman Period and Early Republican Period which consist the urban components defined above. But in the light of the historical researches and the analyses of the urban components of the Principalities and Seljuk Period it is revealed that their effects on the urban and multi-layered character of the town are almost the same. While each of these historical periods: Danishmend, İlkhanids and Eretna Principalities and Seljuk Period lasted one century, it is understood that the urban form and structure did not change much during these periods. Only some main buildings and edifices were added. Therefore these periods are taken into consideration as one period while differentiating the edifices that belongs to the different periods. Moreover, for the other six periods the urban structure and the urban form differs for each different periods. By considering the effects of these historical periods on the town's urban character and physical reflections in the current town these historical periods are taken into consideration separately.

To begin with, the diachronic plans of each layer that are defined above are prepared by taking the topographical map and the current town map as a base for the diachronic documentation and by using different information sources derived from the sources declared before. Subsequently, the information obtained from sources is taken into consideration according to the reliability of the source. Firstly, the data coming from the archaeological surveys, the inventory cards of Amasya and the thesis concerning Amasya are considered as assuring information with the physical evidences. Afterwards, the information coming from the secondary sources are differentiated from the first one and these information groups are differentiated

and categorized on maps which are the diachronically documented plans represented on the topographical and current town maps[43].

Additionally according to the information sources, the information type such as the information about the main axis, expansion area, edifice location, edifice type, edifice contour, edifice height etc. can be changed. From some sources these information groups can be derived whereas some cannot. For instance from the historical researches the main axis, the exact settled area, exact location, type, contour and height of the edifices can be reached whereas only the exact locations of the edifices can be attainable from the archaeological trial holes or researches, more further only the existence of the edifices and the approximate location can be known from the researches. Hence, these information types such as the main axis, expansion area, locations and contours of the edifices are also differentiated and categorized on the maps.

After preparation of the diachronic plans of each period separately the plans are overlaid in order to superpose the layers and produced the plano-volumetric view of the town for assessing the town's periods as a whole. Through this superposition the spatial development process in time, the relations such as continuities, transformations and interruptions between the periods and the integrity within the historical town are revealed. Besides, based on this superposition of the layers identity areas of multi-layeredness[44] which is defined in unpublished master's thesis of Bilgin A. G. are determined (1996, 49). For the purpose of this thesis this already defined identity area of multi-layeredness is somehow reinterpreted. Because Amasya has a distinctive character with its topographical features and uninterrupted habitation in the boundaries of the study area, all of this different identity areas are inevitably multi-layered not only in the sense of verticality but being one within the other due its physical morphology. Therefore, all of the different quality areas are declared as identity area of multi-layeredness. These areas are significant since they are the representatives of the distinctive character of multi-layered town Amasya and constitute the base for the further decisions on conservation through the application of the method that is discussed in the scope of this thesis. The method for assessing the integration of the historical layers with the current town is applied on these significant areas which are selected among these different identity areas and focused on.

[43] This base map is reproduced and prepared by Leyla Etyemez, utilizing the Amasya Halihazır Planı 1/25000 by İller Bankası.
[44] See chapter 1.4.

Furthermore, for ensuring that the selected and focused areas are the most significant and crucial areas to apply the method, schematic sections and images for representing the stratigraphic correlation between different layers is utilized. These schematic sections and images reinforces these areas are the representatives of the multi-layeredness within the current town through the photographs taken during the site surveys.

3.2. General Features and History of Amasya

Figure 14: Location of Amasya in Turkey (Google earth, last accessed on 10.06.2011)

Amasya as a multi-layered historical town is located in the inner part of the Black Sea region of Turkey. Samsun in the north, Tokat in the east and south-east, Çorum in the west and Yozgat in the south, are the neighbour cities of Amasya. The town was established in the Yesilırmak valley, about 400m above the sea-level, between the mountains of Harşena and Ferhat (Özdemir ed.s, 2003:14).

The most prominent natural aspects of Amasya are, the hilly mountains surrounding the town and the Yeşilırmak River which fractures the land and forms the Yeşilırmak Valley. Along the Yesilırmak Valley flat lands were formed by the alluvial carried by the river. Thanks to its natural structure, which provides military

security, and its fruitful soil Amasya has always been an important settlement in the region.

Amasya is on the fault line of North Anatolia and is in the primary earthquake zone of Turkey. However, since the city center is located on strong limestone rock formations, the effects of extensive earthquakes in the region to Amasya were limited. The two earliest documented earthquakes are in 236 BC and 509 BC, respectively during Roman and Byzantine Periods. There is no record of any major earthquakes until 16$^{th.}$ After the 16th century many earthquakes were recorded, the biggest was in the 1668 AD and 1939 AD centre of which was Erzincan.

Figure 15: Topography of Amasya (www.yesilirmak-cbs.org.tr, last accessed on 21.06.2010)

3.2.1. History of Amasya

In the light of the data gathered from the archaeological research, excavations and surveys, the history of the city dates back to the Calcholithic Era (5500-3800 BC) (2007b).

In the Early Bronze Age Amasya was the military and the commercial centre of the time. In the Middle Bronze Age, federal small governments and princedoms were established and the city was known as “Hatti Ülkesi”. Then, around 1680 BC the Hittites ruled the city with the name “Hakmiş” and it is known that the first citadel

was constructed in this period. As a result of migrations and riots in the period, a disastrous fire happened about 1190 BC, evidences of which were found under the Kızlar Sarayı area (2007b).

With the Iron Age, the Phrygians re-settled on the ruins of the Hittite city bringing the myths of goddesses Kubaba and Kybele. The rock temple of Amasya was also built by Phrygians. After Phrygians, Cimmerians, Scythians around 700 BC and Medes, Persians around 585 BC ruled the city. During these centuries the city had many fires and invasions. Following the Persian rule, Amasya became the capital city of Strap of Cappadocia around 400 BC. Persians ruled the city until the invasion of Alexander the great.

After Alexander's death Amasya became the capital city of the Pontus Kingdom in 323 BC. The rock tombs of the rulers of the Pontus Kingdom were constructed to devote to Gods. Under the Pontus rule the city developed both financially and architecturally. Alçak Bridge, the citadel and the city walls were constructed in this period.

Hellenistic Period	Pontus Kingdom	30-330BC	-capital city -Rock Tombs were constructed -Alçak Bridge and the aqueduct were constructed -Citadel was restored, citadel walls were constrcuted -developed in terms of finance & architecture
Iron Age	Persians	330-546BC	-capital city of Strap of Cappadocia -many invasions & fires
	Medes	546-585BC	
	Kimmers Scythians	585-675BC	
	Phrygians	675-750BC	-restored the Citadel -houses, rock temples
Bronze Age	Late	1200-2000BC	-FIRE (around 1190BC) -migrations & riots -Citadel, streets, buildings were constrcuted -Hittites ruled the city as the name HAKMİŞ (around 1680BC)
	Middle	2000-2500BC	-"Hatti Ülkesi" -small governments and princedoms
	Early	2500-3800BC	-military & commercial center
Calcolithic Era		3800-5500BC	-known date of first inhabitation -military & commercial center
Paleolthic Era		13000BC	-the predictions about the beginning of inhabitation.

Figure 16: History of Amasya I

During a longstanding siege by the Roman Empire around 67 BC, the outer and inner walls of the city were demolished. The siege was concluded with the victory of the Romans. Under Roman occupation high city walls were constructed together with; Roman bath, temples, cisterns, altars and tombs. Until the end of the Roman Empire the city was under Roman occupation for 4 centuries.

In the Byzantine Period Amasya became a religious centre. Many monasteries, churches, Helkis Bridge and Magdenus Bridge were constructed in this period. Between 527 and 565 AD the citadel and the city walls were restored. Between the 7th and 10th centuries the city was besieged by Arab invasions several times. As a result, the city could not be extended in this period, on contrary the city shrunk into the city walls. After 700-yeared sovereignty of the Byzantine, the Danishmends conquered Amasya in 1075.

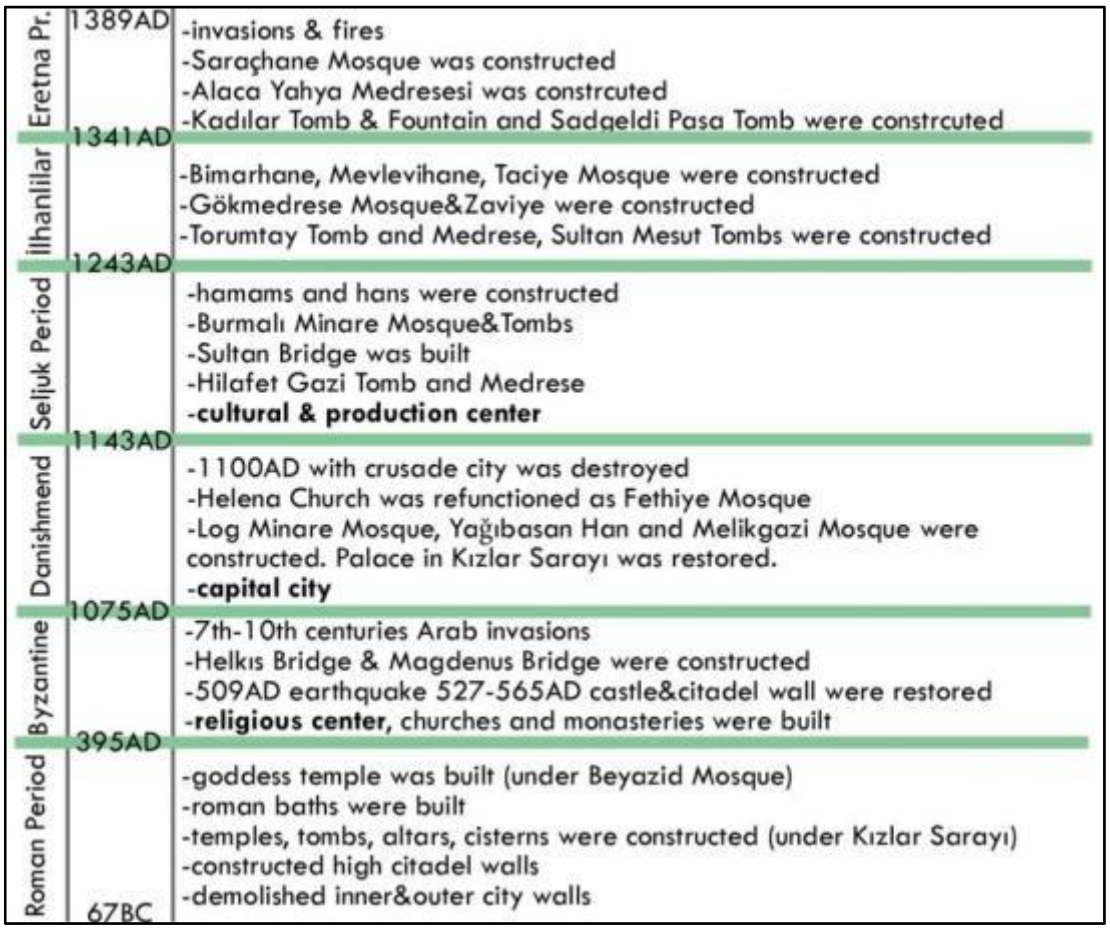

Figure 17: History of Amasya II

During the Danishmend Principality, Amasya was the capital city of the Principality. Log Minare (Enderun) Mosque, Yağıbasan Han and Melikgazi Mosque were constructed in this period. The palace in Kızlar Sarayı was restored and the Hagios Andreos Church was re-functioned as Fethiye Mosque. With the crusade in 1100 AD the city was destroyed and after about a half century the city was ruled by Seljuks.

Amasya was a culture and a production centre during the Seljuk Period. Sultan Bridge, mosques, medreses and hamams were constructed in this period. With the defeat of the Seljuks in the Kösedağ Battle in 1243, the region came under the rule of the Ilkhanids. They constructed important monumental buildings such as; Bimarhane, Taciye and Gökmedrese Mosques and Zaviye, Mevlevihane, Torumtay Tomb and Medrese, Sultan Mesut Tomb. Eretna Principality took the opportunity of the throne fights of Ilkhanids rulers and besieged Amasya in 1341. Although the Seljuks and these three principalities' reigns were relatively short, each of them lasted about a century, and these principalities constructed many monumental buildings. Moreover, during these consecutive four periods the buildings were used continuously with their original function.

In 1398 Yıldırım Bayezid added Amasya to Ottoman territories. Amasya was a cultural and an administrative centre until the reign of Suleiman the Magnificent. The sons of the sultans were educated in Amasya so the city had the name "Şahzadeler Şehri". Religious, cultural, commercial and administrative buildings were constructed mostly during the initial 150 years of the Empire. Beyler Palace was constructed in the district known as "Saray Düzü". The citadel walls were restored once more. After the 17th century the architectural developments were started to decrease as a result of the military defeats. With the financial decline of the Empire in 18th century, building activity in the city greatly decreased. Only a couple commercial buildings such as: caravanserais are built in 18th century in order to accelerate the financial development in the territory. In 19th century, with the administrative reforms new building types were introduced and the urban structure of the city was started to be changed, with rapid demolition and construction activities. The city had many fires and overflows during the Ottoman Empire, the buildings and bridges were destroyed and restored numerous times. The biggest fire was in 1913. The fire influenced about one third of the city on the south side of the Yeşilırmak river and after the disaster the area was left vacant for about 25 years.

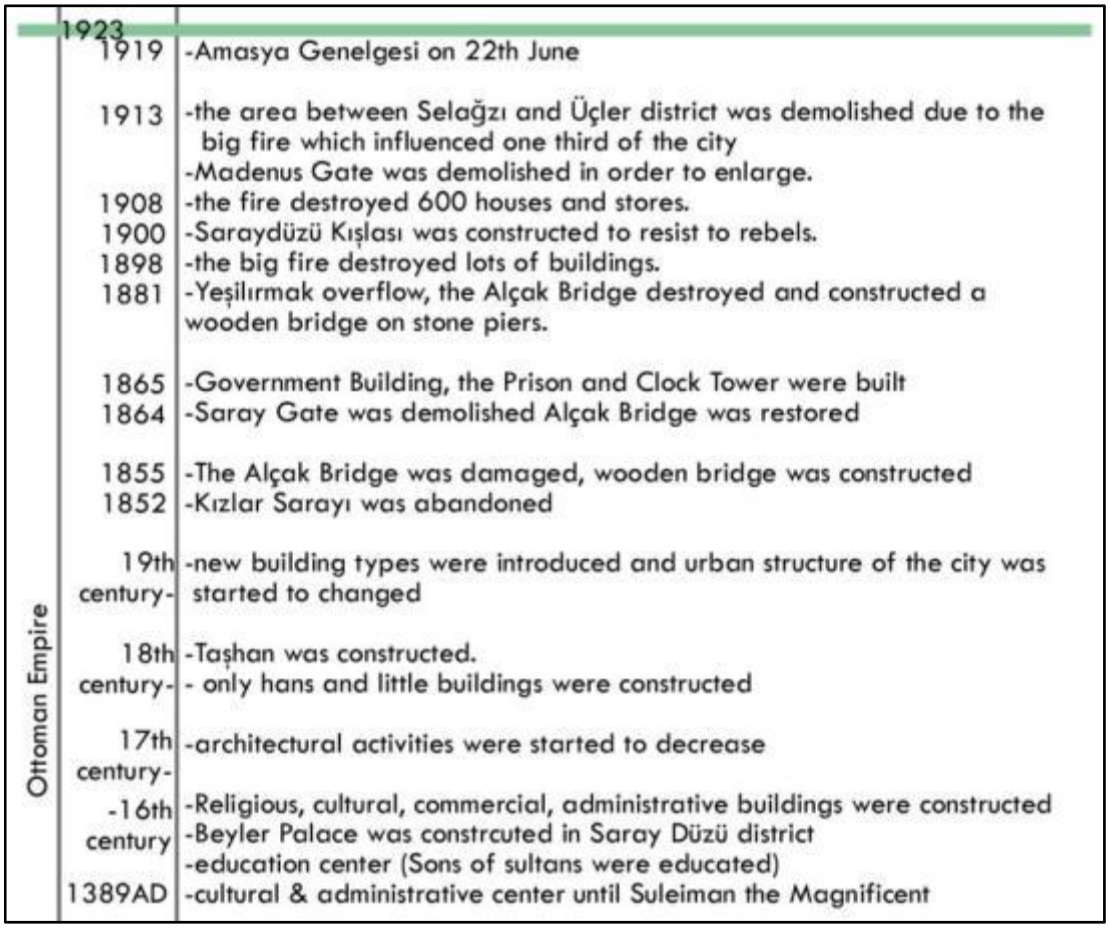

Figure 18: History of Amasya III

On 22nd of June in 1919 Amasya Genelgesi was written by Mustafa Kemal and his companions and foundations of the Republic of Turkey were laid in the city. After the foundation of the Republic the construction of new building types were accelerated. The Municipality Building, Kılıçaslan Primary School, Adliye (*Court House)*, post office and the railway and railway station were constructed in Amasya in the first five years of the republic.

In the following years due to the floods and earthquakes buildings were destroyed and restored many times. Especially, in 1948 there occurred an enormous overflow and a large area was influenced. For the victims of the disaster, small modest houses were constructed in the area which was opened with the 1913 fire. These houses were totally demolished in about 40 years. Moreover, with the rapid urban development as well as the changes in the technologies, tools and approaches of construction and with the planning studies in mid the 20th century, the

natural process of urban formation and transformation had been interrupted many times which resulted in the loss of different historical and archaeological layers.[45]

Figure 19: History of Amasya IV

3.2.2. Conservation and Planning Studies Shaping the Town

Amasya is located in a valley bounded by mountains which provides limited suitable area for settlement and development. Due to the slope which gets up to 30-40% towards the north and south-east mountainsides, the settlements expands towards the north-east and west with again limited expansion area. As a consequence of having a distinctive character with its natural topography and

[45] The historical development is written based on the information from Kuzucular (1993), Özdemir (n.d.), Yaşar (2007), Demirçay (1954).

significant history, the development and conservation plan of Amasya becomes an important issue.

In Amasya the first planning studies started in 1928 with topographical map and the base map of the current city. These maps were revised in 1947 and 1962. The first planning approach was Yol İstikamet Planı which regulated dimensions of the streets and heights of the buildings dependent on the streets' width and was prepared by Ertuğrul Menteş in 1948. The first development plan was prepared in 1945 (Yurt Ansiklopedisi 1981, 444). After the first, development plans were prepared in 1966 by Rauf Beyru and in 1981 by Fahri Yetman (Meşhur 1999, 70). The still valid development plan is the revision of the 1981 development plan and it was recently revised and registered in 2009.

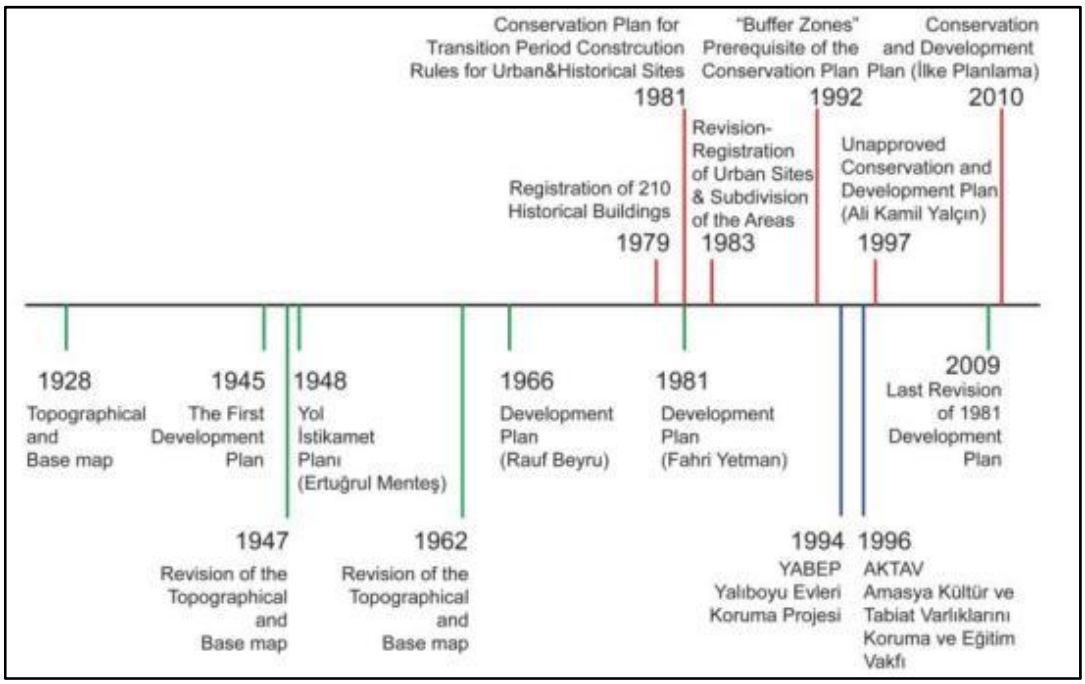

Figure 20: Planning History of Amasya

The first two development plans contain typical regulations which are not specific to the site but used in all development plans. The regulations are the restrictions about the land-use decisions such as; building ground area, setback distances, and building height with reference to the street width. The last development plan which was prepared in 1981 has the most prominent effect on the

transformation and development of the city. The current form and the structure of the city is shaped with the principles of 1981 development plan. (Meşhur 1999, 73).

Besides, the disasters have a crucial role for development of the current structure and form of the city. With the fire in 1913, the one third of the city was demolished and reconstructed. Subsequently, in 1939 and 1943 the earthquakes destroyed many monuments and traditional residential buildings. Afterwards, the flood in 1948 demolished the residential buildings in the vicinity of the river. After the flood disaster, residential buildings were constructed for the disaster victims. A hundred one-storey high residential buildings in the flood area called Yüzevler and fifty-five residential buildings on the north-east side of the city called Ellibeşevler were constructed (Meşhur 1999, 73). Some of these buildings still exist in the area called Ellibeşevler.

In the scope of the development plans mentioned above there are no legislative regulations about the integrated conservation of the historical edifices before 1970s. The only consideration is the conservation of single monumental buildings and city silhouette. In 1978 conservation studies were started, and in 1979 a series of urban sites were registered. Then, conserving the urban tissue has become an important concern as well as the single monumental buildings. In 1979, 210 buildings were registered as “buildings to be conserved” and 7 different regions were registered as site areas and certain regulations were applied to prevent and stop any construction works in these areas

After the registrations of the buildings and sites in 1979, conservation studies were continued with the Conservation Plan for Transition Period Construction Rules for Urban and Historical Sites in 1981. The plan report had five chapters as: determination of the site areas of Amasya, planning principles, urban elements to be conserved and their conservation methods, common building regulations in the registered site areas, the sub-areas of the historical registered site areas. Most important innovation about the 1979 conservation plan is the subdivision of the previously registered areas and development of the more detailed decisions about these divided subareas.

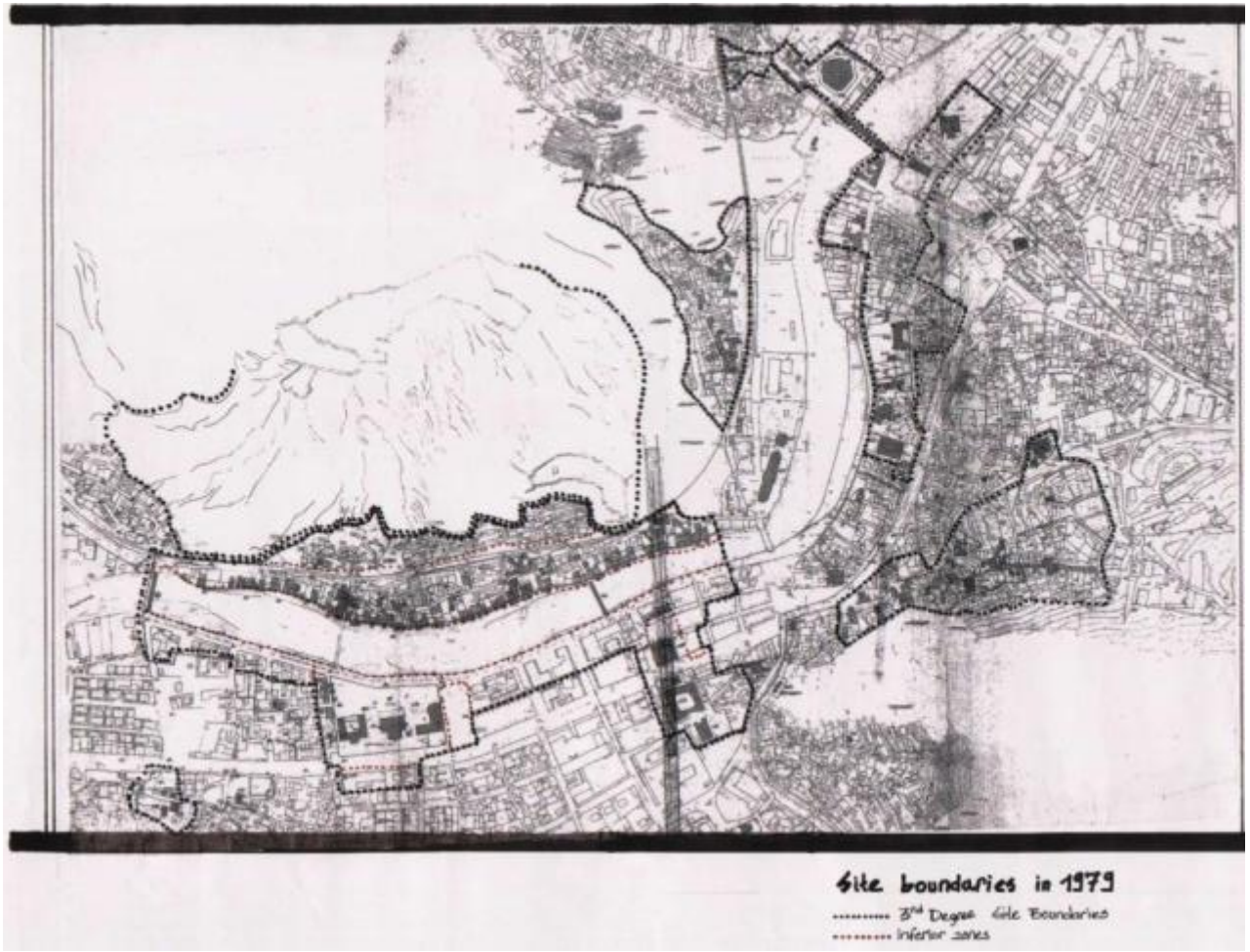

Figure 21: Site Boundaries in 1979 (METU Graduate School Restoration Archive, 1999 An Urban Conservation Project: Amasya- Hatuniye Quarter)

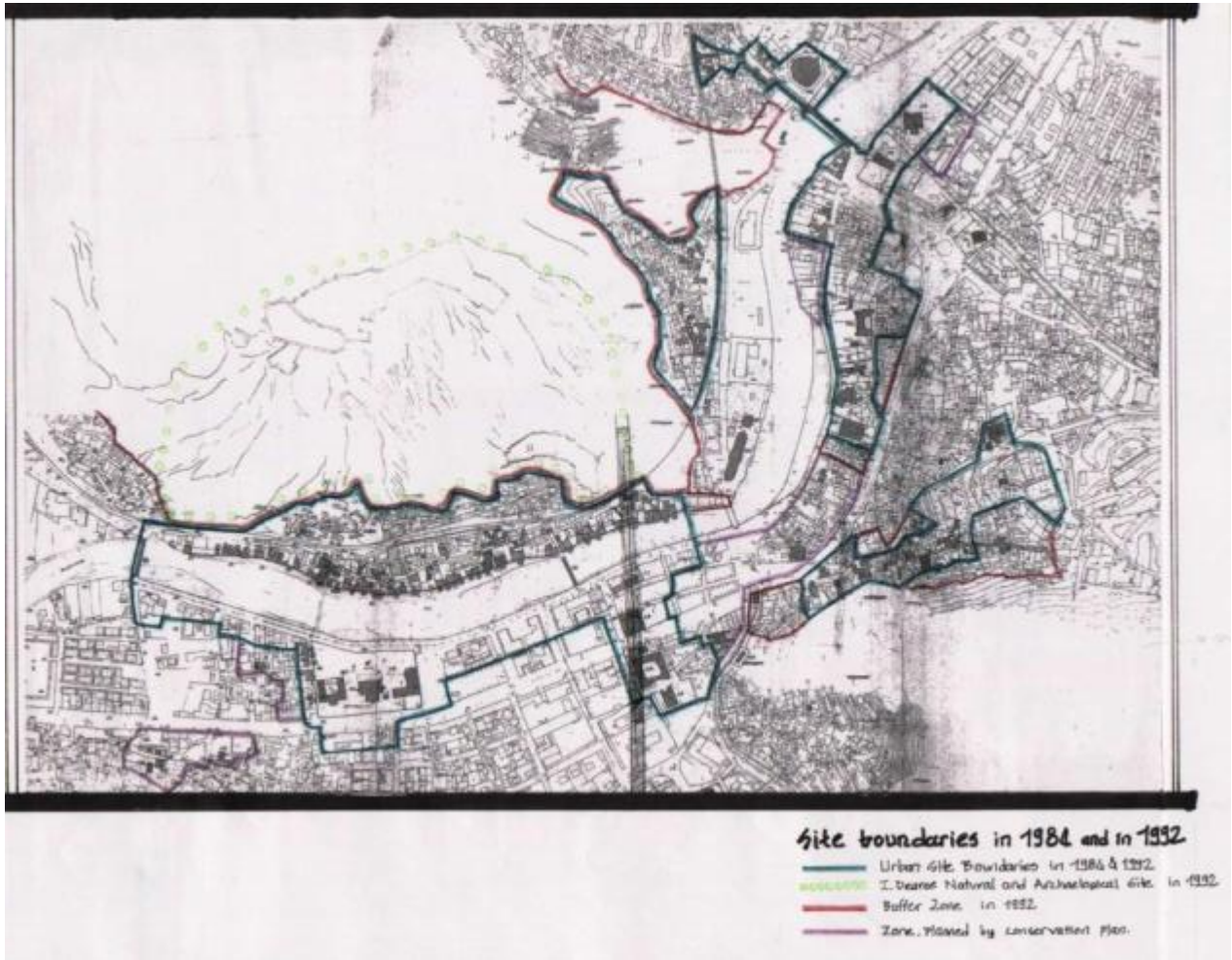

Figure 22: Site Boundaries in 1984 and 1992 (METU Graduate School Restoration Archive, 1999 An Urban Conservation Project: Amasya- Hatuniye Quarter)

In 1984 a revision was done after the approved new law numbered 2863 in 1983. In the scope of this revision, the registrations of the previously registered buildings were continued whereas ten of them were unregistered. Subsequently, in 1992 there is one more revision which constitutes an important base and contains instructions for the future conservation planning studies. These instructions define the phases of the studies in detailed manner which are necessary for a conservation planning process as: analysis and researches, evaluation and decisions. Moreover, with the decisions in 1992 the site boundaries are kept exactly and the south side of the Harşena Mountain together with the citadel area, Kızlar Sarayı area with edifices on it and the area where the Rock Tombs were registered as 1st degree Archaeological and Natural Site.

Furthermore, two new zone definitions were added with 1992 revision, which are the “buffer zones” and “zone to be planned by conservation plan”. “Buffer zone” was defined as; the areas which constitute integrity with the urban sites and should be developed in harmony in terms of density and settlement pattern together with the urban sites. “Zone to be planned with the urban site” was defined as; the areas which are in between the urban sites, directly affecting them and should be also developed in harmony with the urban sites. These decisions make it obligatory to take permission from the regional conservation council for alterations, alterations in plan and implementations in such areas.

It is important for this thesis that 1992 revisions to the plan introduce the concept of multi-layered town. As a result of the multi-layered character of the town it was decided that; within the boundaries of the municipal urban area all excavations are to be done with company of the Amasya Museum representatives in case any edifices from the earlier periods are found. If an edifice is found the construction is to be stopped and the related authorities make the required investigations about the area and the construction cannot continue unless the museum gives the permission. On the other hand, this decision intends only to conserve the earlier edifices not to be lost whereas it does not propose anything about the way of conservation project or future plans about the edifices.

Lastly, the conservation and development plan was prepared by a private company, namely İlke Planlama Co. Ltd., and registered by authorities in 2010. The conservation and development plan divides the planning area into eleven new sub-areas and decisions are developed regarding these sub-areas. Decisions of the plan are mainly related with the touristic and commercial purposes of the sub-areas, besides the touristic and commercial purposes the decisions try to encourage the

continuity of the residential use in the sub-areas on east side in Helkıs and Sofular. Moreover, the decisions of the conservation plan suggest the preparation of landscape projects for all of the sub-areas. Especially, the area on the east side of the Bayezid Complex, the promenade area on the south bank of the river and the landslide threatened areas on the north side of the railway road in Hatuniye and on the west side of the railway road in Helkıs, these sub-areas are defined as the special project areas. Additionally, in the area of the Şamlar Necropolis and in the area to the south side of the Burmalı Minare Mosque, archeological excavations are suggested and sites are denoted to be archaeological park.

Furthermore, the Türbeler sub-area where the Halifet Gazi, Kadılar and Şadgeldi Paşa Tombs are and the area which is on the east side of the Taşhan in Merkez sub-area are denoted to be open air museums. In addition three streets are declared to be conserved. These streets are located in the Hatuniye, Gümüşlü and Sofular sub-areas. Apart from these, the regulations about the land-use, building rights, fire regulations and transportation schemas are determined for all of the sub-areas.

Accordingly, in the scope of the development and conservation plan the multi-layered character of the town is mentioned only in the introduction part. Even in the definition of the promenade area on the south bank of the river, the position of the promenade is defined as a significant place for viewing the traditional residential buildings on the north bank of the river. Kızlar Sarayı area, Rock Tombs and the citadel which are the background of this significant view are not mentioned which is the utmost importance for the distinctive multi-layered character of the city.

In the conservation planning process not only the local and central authorities take part, two nongovernmental organizations in Amasya which encourage inhabitants to be participating in the conservation planning process and conservation of the edifices. YABEP (Yalıboyu Evleri Koruma Projesi) is one of these NGOs which was founded in 1994 and the major motto of the organization is to live by feeling the history. The conservation of the multi-layered character of the town is among the main goals of this organization.[46]

[46]The main goal of the YABEP is to enable the continuity of the contemporary life by sensing the historical significance. *(Çağdaş yaşamın tarihsel derinliği duyumsayarak sürmesini sağlamak.)*

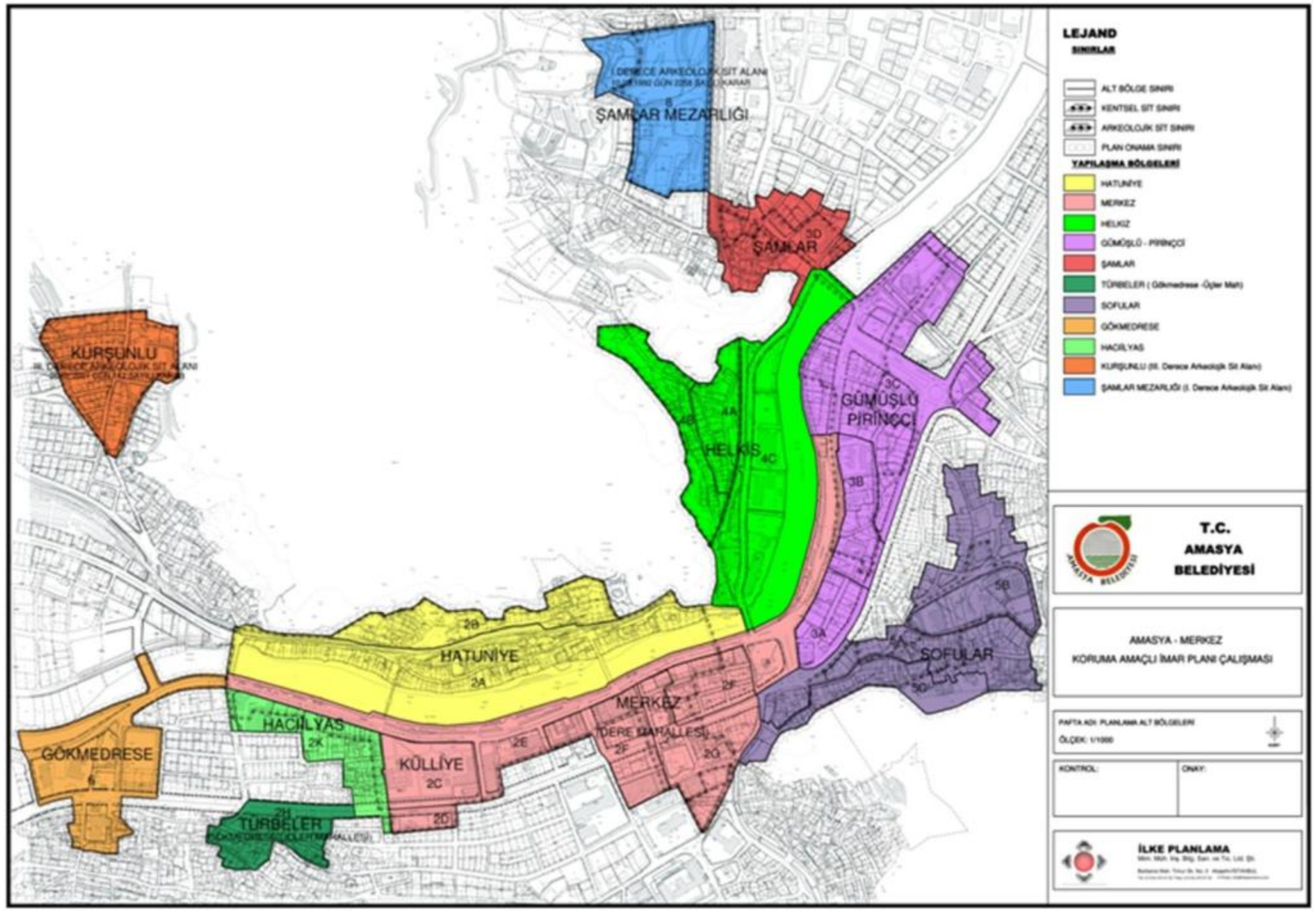

Figure 23: The sub-areas which were decided with the Conservation and Development Plan in 2010

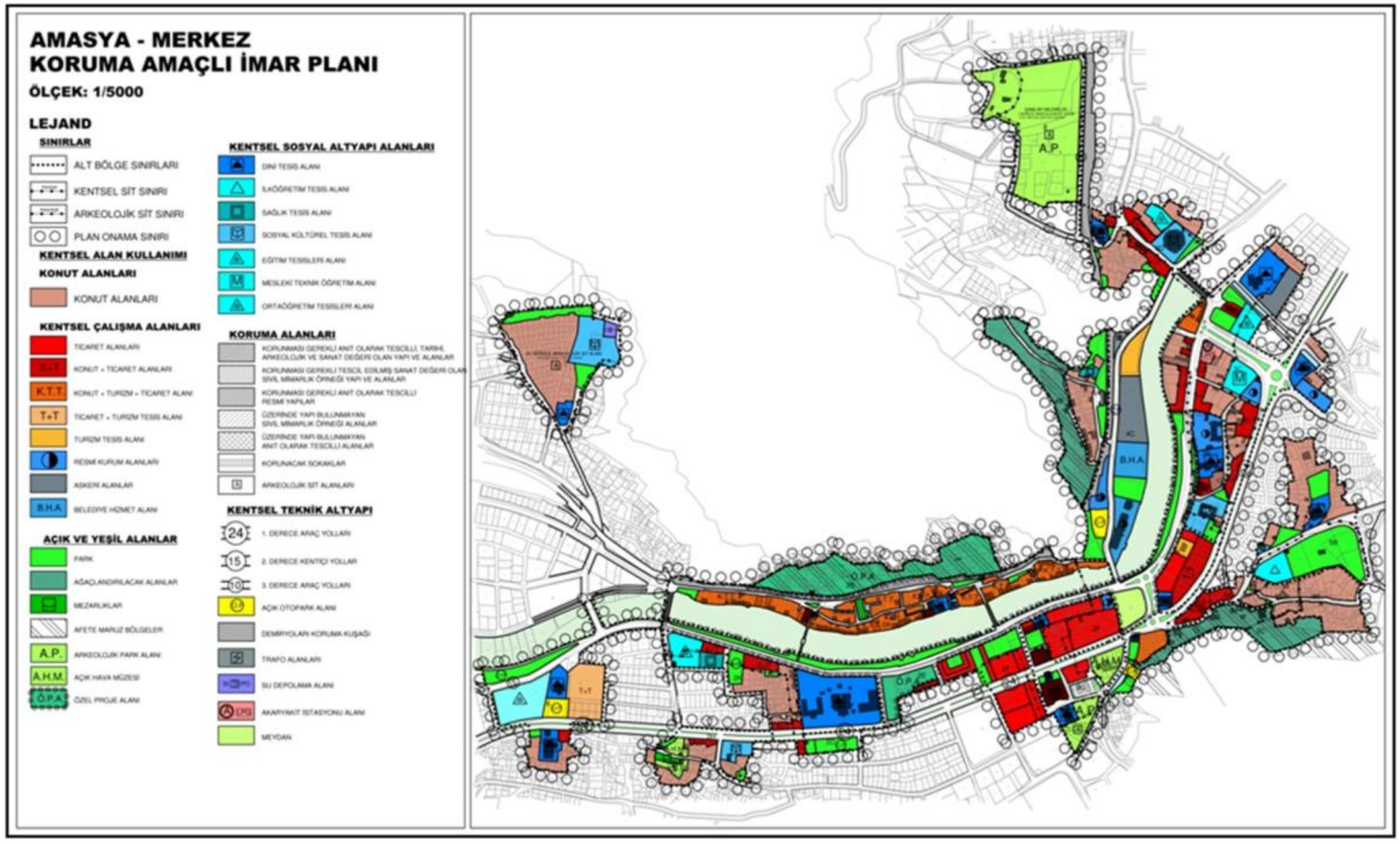

Figure 24: 1/5000 Conservation and Development Plan registered in 2010

AKTAV (Amasya Kültür ve Tabiat Varlıklarını Koruma ve Eğitim Vakfı) is the other NGO which was founded in 1996 for conserving, restoring and representing the buildings having historical and cultural significance and adopting these buildings for cultural and touristic purposes. AKTAV is also an organization which creates and develops financial models for conserving buildings of cultural and historical importance. The founders and members of these organizations contain people from various disciplines, which reveal the consciousness level about the conservation and integration of the cultural and historically significant edifices in the city.

To conclude, in the light of all this information it is understood that the conservation and development studies up to date do not state any significant discourse regarding the multi-layered character of the city. These planning regulations and decisions concern the importance of existence of the historical edifices not to be lost and the presentations of some of the historical edifices for touristic purposes, however conservation and the continuity of togetherness and the multi-layeredness of these edifices are not in the scope of such studies. Moreover, nongovernmental organizations and their goals and aims show the inhabitant's consciousness about the distinctive character of the town which is of utmost importance.

3.3. Historical Stratification in Amasya

Amasya is located on a land between two hilly mountains and fractured by a river. These two prominent factors influenced the settled area during all periods. Because of its topographical and natural merits about security and military advantages it has been continuously settled.

3.3.1. Physical Development of the Town in History

The settlement was started on the peak of Harşena Mountain by Hittites. After the Hittites, the city was ruled by the Phrygians and was extended outside the city walls. (Özdemir n.d., 10). As a result of the topographical properties of the area there could only be a hypothetical street that was parallel to the river. According to the Kuzucular there used to be a bridge far away from the settlement on the north-east that linked the street coming from Tokat to Samsun (1994, 14). Moreover, the existence of a Phrygian temple on the south side of the river on the ancient road is

known.[47] There is not any information about the edifices of Scythians, Kimmers, Medes and Persians. The only data regarding these periods is the accounts of invasions and fires during these periods which destroyed the edifices of Scythian, Kimmer, Medes and Persian periods.

During the Hellenistic Period the city was extended towards the outside of the city walls and towards the south side of the river by referring to the Alçak Bridge which was constructed in this period. The citadel and the bridge that are edifices of earlier periods were restored. In addition to the remains of earlier periods the city walls, the rock tombs, the palace, were constructed in this period, which shows the city developed its organization in terms of administration. Moreover, according to Strabon the settled area on the south of the river was a rural, slum area with low density but it is known that due to the developments in terms of finance the city had expanded towards these topographical thresholds (Kuzucular 1994, 94). One other item which was believed to exist in this period was the aqueduct, which was on south-west, north-east axis on the south side of the river. 2007a, 136).

[47] METU Graduate School Restoration Archive, 1999 An Urban Conservation Project: Amasya-Hatuniye Quarter

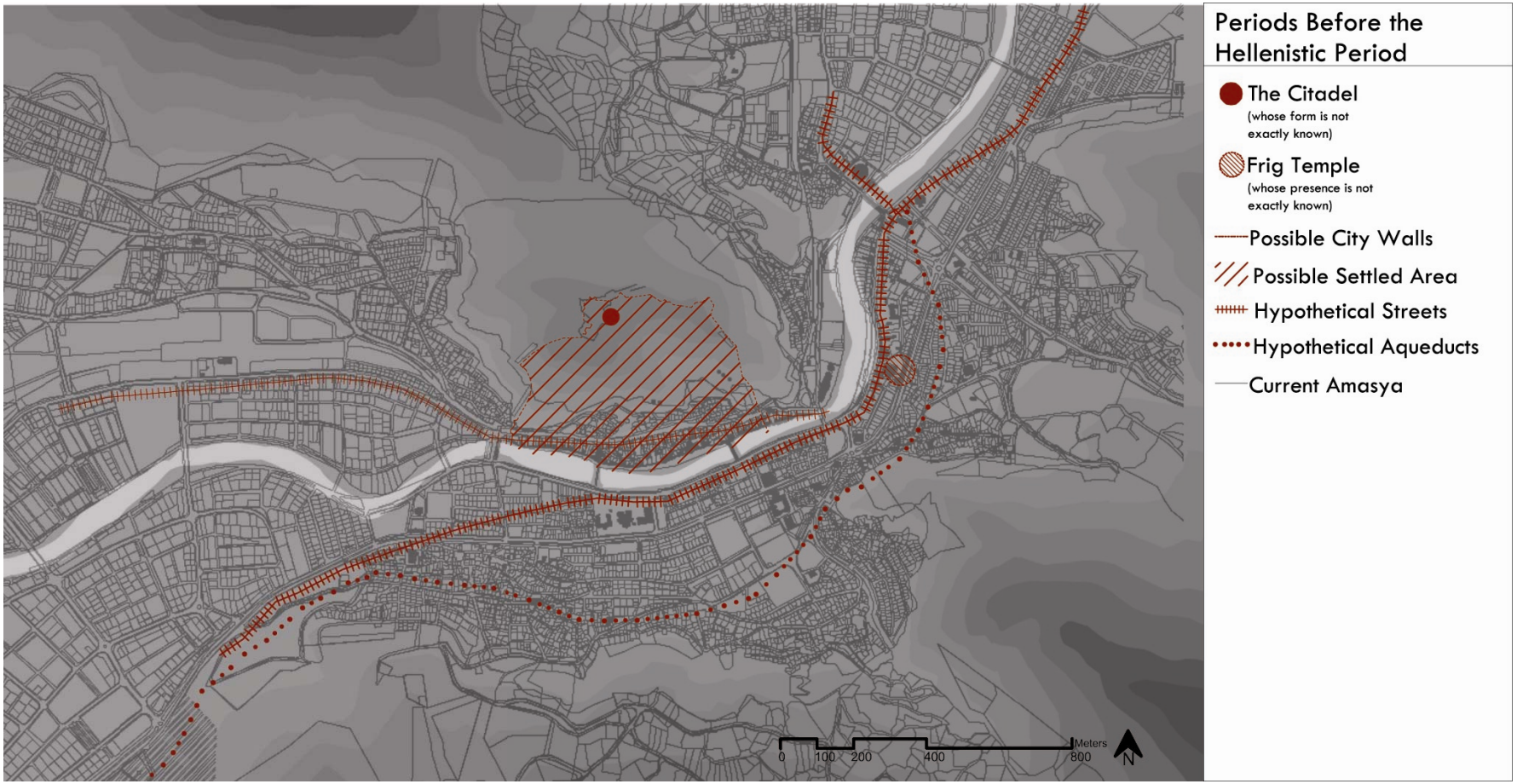

Figure 25: Diachronic plan of the Periods Before the Hellenistic Period (After İller Bankasi Halihazır Haritalari ve Genel Kurmay Başkanlığı 1/25000)

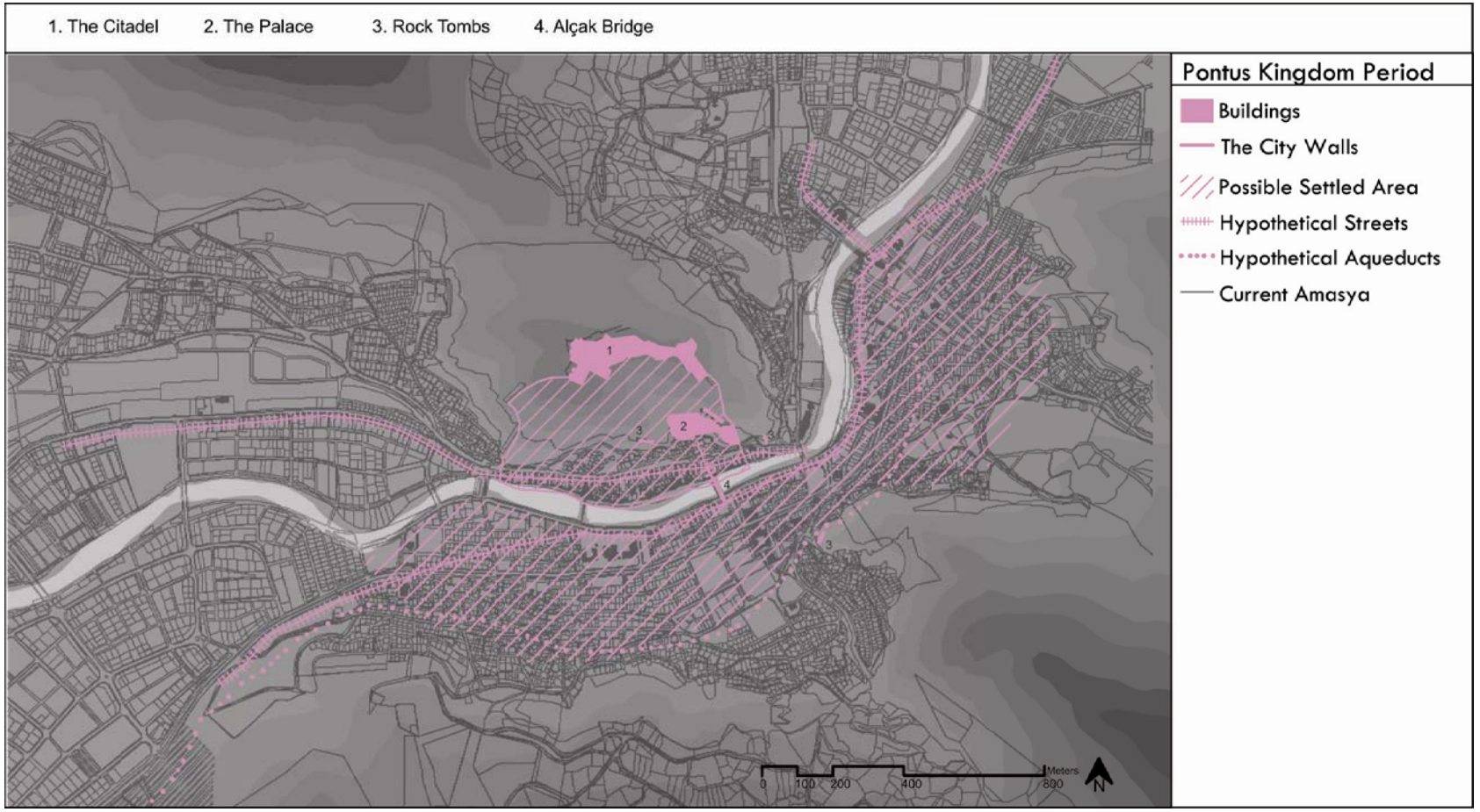

Figure 26: Diachronic plan of Pontus Kingdom Period (After İller Bankasi Halihazır Haritalari ve Genel Kurmay Başkanlığı 1/25000)

When Amasya was added to the Roman territories the castle and city walls were demolished, but then due to the military and security advantages these structures were reconstructed. During this period the city became a rich and it gained the character of a metropolis. The city reached almost reached its geographical limits during the Roman Period. It can be understood from the coins during Roman Period that, Amasya was an important commercial centre and a rich city. Consequently they should have built many structures, however only the existence of a roman bath and a Goddess Temple where the Bayezid Complex and the Municipality building exist now is known. (Kuzucular 1994, 21).

The metropolis character of the city has continued and it became also a religious centre during the Byzantine Period. Many churches and two new bridges Helkıs and Magdenus bridges are thought to have been constructed. According to Kuzucular the names of few of these churches are known and the locations of these churches are being approximated with accordance to the current names of the quarters at the present (1994, 24). Besides the remains in the city walls the only in-situ remain from this period is Fethiye Mosque which was a church and converted into a mosque in Danishmend Period. Afterwards, in 7th century Arab invasions were started and the city started to shrink towards the inner city walls. Between 7th and 11th centuries inside of the city walls of Amasya became a refuge with thanks to its topographical aspects (Kuzucular 1994, 24-32).

After the Byzantine Period a number of Turkish Principalities conquered the city until the 14th century. In sequence Danishmends, Seljuks, Ilkhanids and Eretna Principality that of each lasted for about a century. Their expansion areas are likely the same and they constructed the same type of buildings. It can be said that they acted as the continuation of each other in terms of urban form and character. Due to these reasons these 4 periods are shown on the same map by separating them with the gradation of the same colour. Many important monumental buildings were constructed in these periods (Kuzucular 1994, 33).

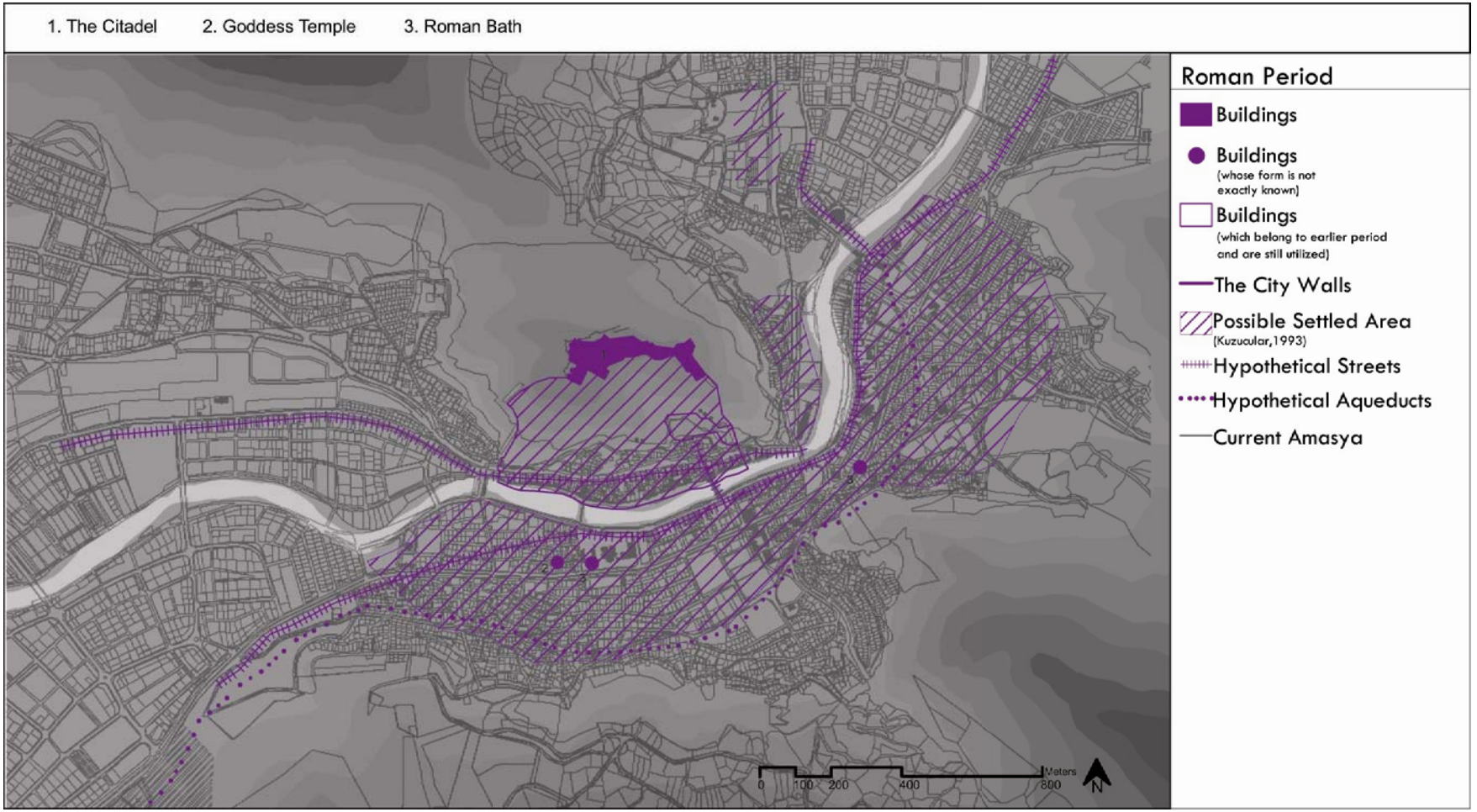

Figure 27: Diachronic plan of Roman Period (After İller Bankasi Halihazır Haritalari ve Genel Kurmay Başkanlığı 1/25000)

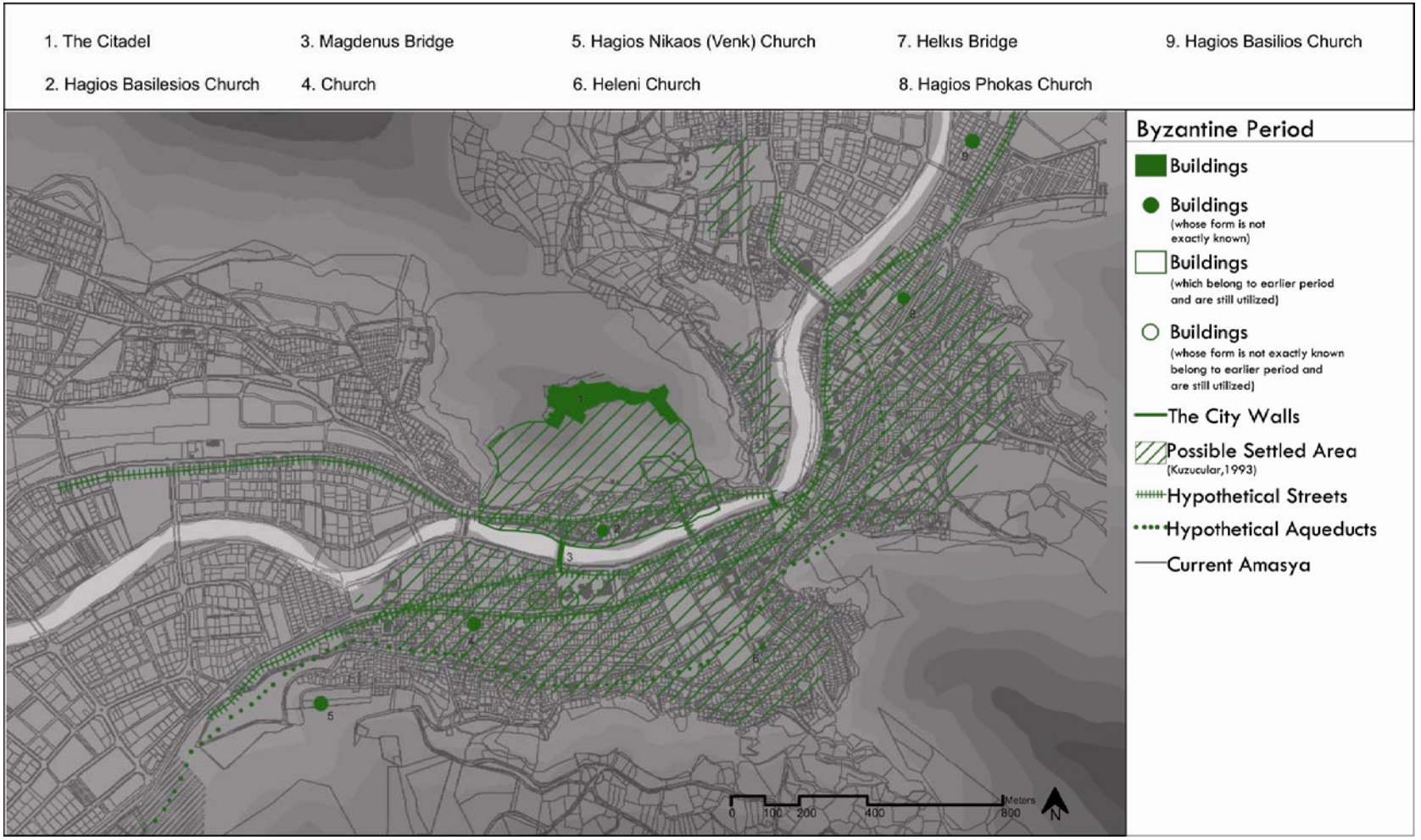

Figure 28: Diachronic plan of Byzantine Period (After İller Bankasi Halihazır Haritalari ve Genel Kurmay Başkanlığı 1/25000)

Before the Danishmends, the settlements outside the city walls were totally demolished and the inhabitation was continuing only inside the city walls. During the Danishmend period the city enlarged towards the south side and the outside of the city walls firstly by means of small accumulations around mescids of zaviyes and then the settlements expanded towards topographical thresholds of the site. The known edifices belong to this period with no physical edifices are the Melik Gazi Medresesi, Yağıbasan Hanı and the Danishmend Palace. Furthermore Enderun (Log Minare) Mosque which is totally demolished in 1984 is an important edifice for this period. On the other hand during this period it is known that churches were reused as mosques. Fethiye Mosque which is still standing is the only example for this case (Kuzucular 1994, 34-36).

During the Seljuk period the urban structure of the city did not changed much. The financial activities started to develop after the military chaos due to the dominance struggles had set right in Anatolia. Accordingly, the construction activates hardly developed in the end of this period. The only addition that affected the urban structure was the Sultan Bridge which increased the physical relation between the inner and outer city. Hilafet Gazi Medresesi and Burmalı Minare Mosque are edifices from this period, physical evidences of which are still visible. The other edifices which are known to belong to this period are the Doğrakiye Mescidi, and Seljuk Palace. In addition, the area where the Bayezid Complex is now, was used as an open air worshipping place (*musalla*) (Kuzucular 1994, 36-40). Besides, Çukur Hamam and Sultan Mesut Tombs are the edifices which cannot be exactly dated, but according to the information gathered from various sources their construction date is known in the mid-13th century. Due to low ground level of the Çukur Hamam and the plan schema and facade organization of the Sultan Mesut Tomb which is totally different from the Ilkanids', these edifices are assumed as Seljuk edifices.

When the Ilkhanids conquered the city, Anatolia was in a state of chaos as a result of the throne fights, however Amasya was the most secure and peaceful city of the period. Accordingly, the construction activities were continued and also developed. The settled area was not enlarged in this period but the density of the expansion area was increased with new monuments and buildings. Gökmedrese Mosque and Medrese, Torumtay Tomb, Bimarhane and Mevlevihane are the well-known Ilkhanid edifices which still exist. Ataybey Medresesi, Rukneddin Kılıçarslan Palace, Mu'ineddin Pervane Palace, Darphane, and Taciye Mosque are the other known edifices which do not exist now (Kuzucular 1994, 40-43).

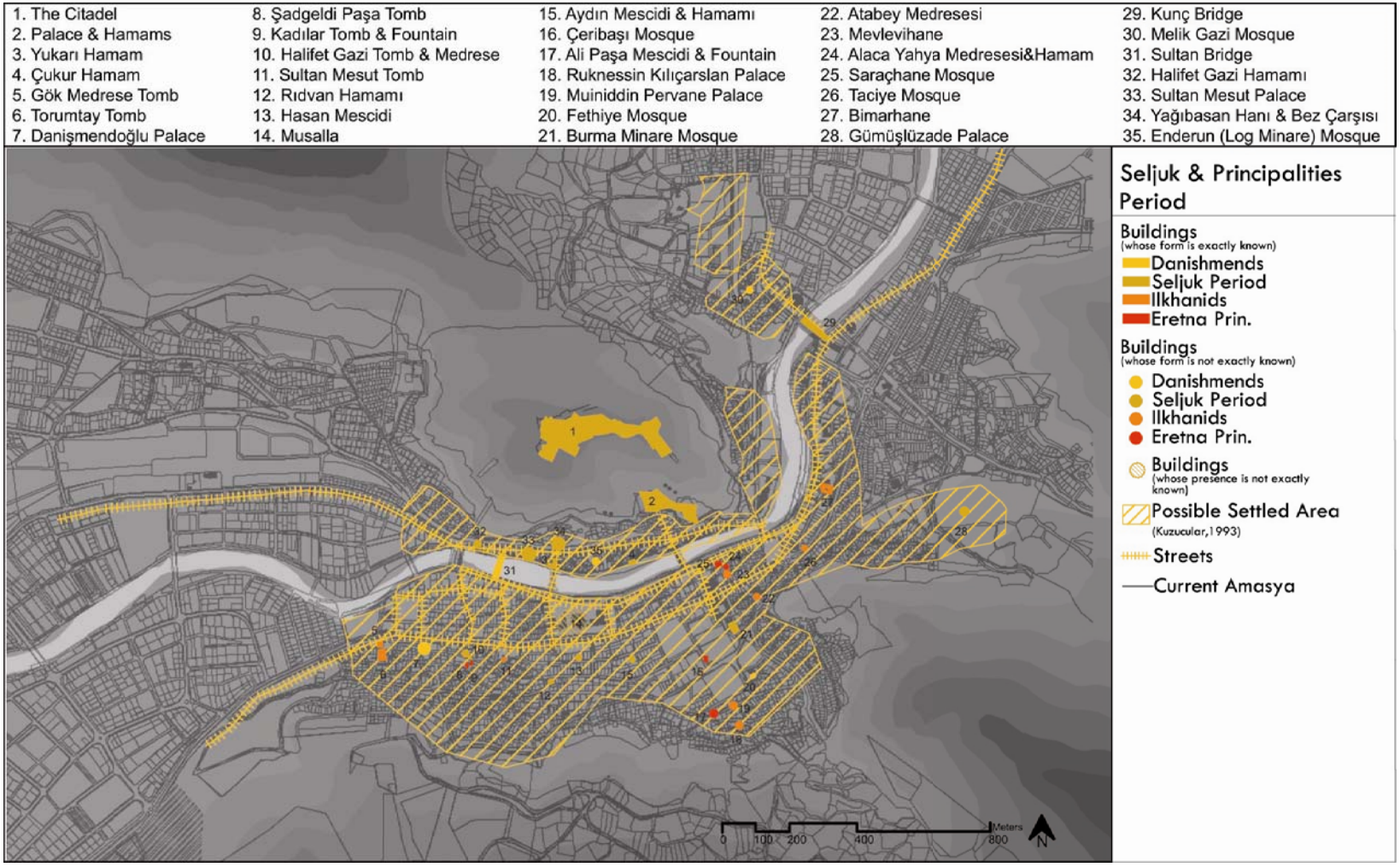

Figure 29: Diachronic plan of Seljuk & Principalities Period (After İller Bankasi Halihazır Haritalari ve Genel Kurmay Başkanlığı 1/25000)

Eretna Principality period lasted about a half century and the only additions in this period are the Saraçhane Mosque and Kadılar and Şadgeldi Paşa Tombs which are still standing. Also Alaca Yahya Medresesi and Mehmet Çelebi Mescidi were the other edifices which had been lost before the Republican Period.

Consequently, during the Seljuk and Principalities period the city was expanded towards the topographical thresholds of the city with scattered rural settlement around the public monumental or modest buildings. As a consequence of the developments the density of the settlement increased but still there were large green areas in between the densely settled districts (Kuzucular 1994, 49).

Ottoman period refers a long period of time. In general terms it can be said that the architectural activities in Amasya were extended and receded in accordance with the political and financial power of the Ottoman period. Most of the construction activities took place before the 17th century. The city enlarged its largest limits towards the topographical thresholds to the east-west direction. As the same with the other Anatolian cities, the expansion proceeded in forms of neighbourhoods (mahalle). Such a production proceeded with the construction of a little mescid or a zaviye firstly, this in turn initiated the development of residential units around these neighbourhood centres in an organic manner and the city was extended in this manner. The same procedure was valid for Amasya, as well.

Amasya became an important cultural and administrative centre during the first 150 years. Religious, cultural, commercial, administrative buildings were constructed in these years. Çilehane Mosque, Bayezid Paşa Mosque, Yörgüç Paşa Mosque, II. Bayezid Complex, Sofular Mosque, Mehmet Paşa Mosque, Büyük Ağa Medresesi, Ayas Ağa Mescidi ve Medresesi, Hızır Paşa Complex, Bedesten, Gümüşlü Mosque, Hatuniye Mosque are a few of the buildings which belong to the first 150 years of the Ottoman Period. Moreover, the citadel walls were restored and a new Beyler Palace was constructed in southeast side of the city.

After the 17th century with the military and administrative defeats, financial problems were lived. Subsequently, architectural activities were decreased. Furthermore, Ottomans started to lose their financial and military power especially after 18th century as a result of the developments in the west. In order to campaign for accelerating the financial developments commercial buildings were constructed in 18th century on the ancient trade route. Most significant edifice from this period of time is the Taşhan. Therefore, this trade route constituted a commercial linear axis on the south side of the river where we can see Taşhan and Bedesten now as the physical evidences of this period.

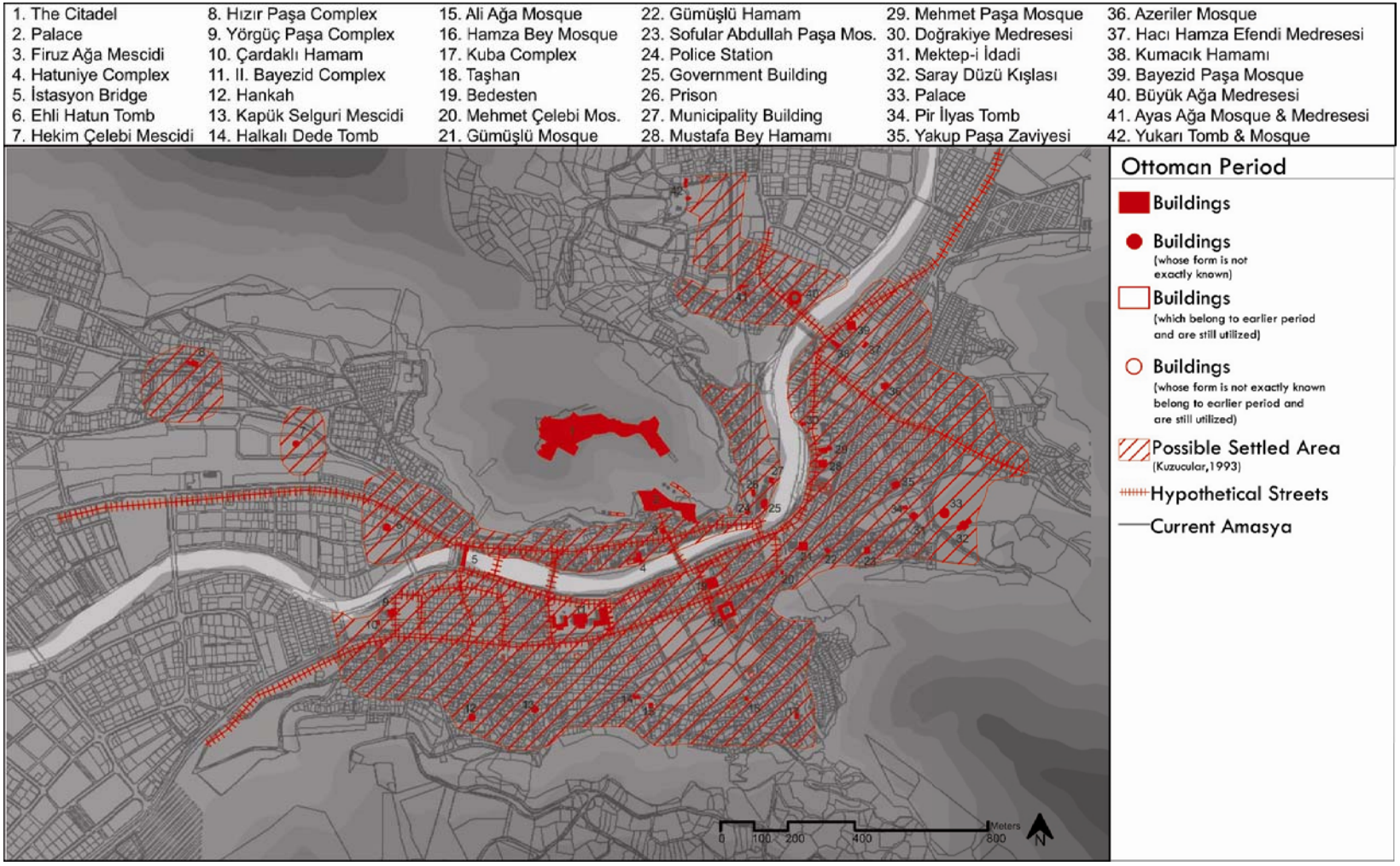

Figure 30: Diachronic plan of Ottoman Period (After İller Bankasi Halihazır Haritalari ve Genel Kurmay Başkanlığı 1/25000)

Subsequently, in the 19th century, with the administrative reforms in the whole empire, new building types were introduced and the urban structure and character of the city was started to change. New military, administrative and educational buildings and new large roads and squares were constructed by destroying some earlier edifice. Government Building, prison and post office are the examples of these buildings. Furthermore, as a result of the disasters the city was demolished various times. The most destructive disasters were the 1913 fire which influenced one third of the city and initiated the need for a rapid transformation process (Kuzucular 1994, 95-97).

After the foundation of the Republic the city naturally went beyond the topography and continuously got larger. New administrative and educational buildings were constructed. Municipality Building, Adliye, Kılıçarslan Primary School, railway station are the primary examples of these buildings. Starting from the construction of the railway road, mainly after the foundation of the republic, the urban transformation process caused by the reforms in the end of 19th century were accelerated with the rapid development as well as the changes in technologies, tools and approaches of construction and planning. (Figure 13, 14) Furthermore, with the destructive disasters most of the city was demolished and later reconstructed or restored. 1939 and 1943 earthquakes were the most significant ones. Subsequently, the flood in 1948 also demolished the public buildings and also the residential buildings in the vicinity of the river. For the victims of this disaster hundred one-storey high residential buildings in the flood area called Yüzevler and fifty-five residential buildings on the north-east side of the city called Ellibeşevler were constructed. These areas had been empty for about 25 years as a consequence of the 1913 fire. Mainly after the mid-20th century development plans were prepared and new buildings and street regulations were decided and as a result the traditional urban tissue was started to be lost.

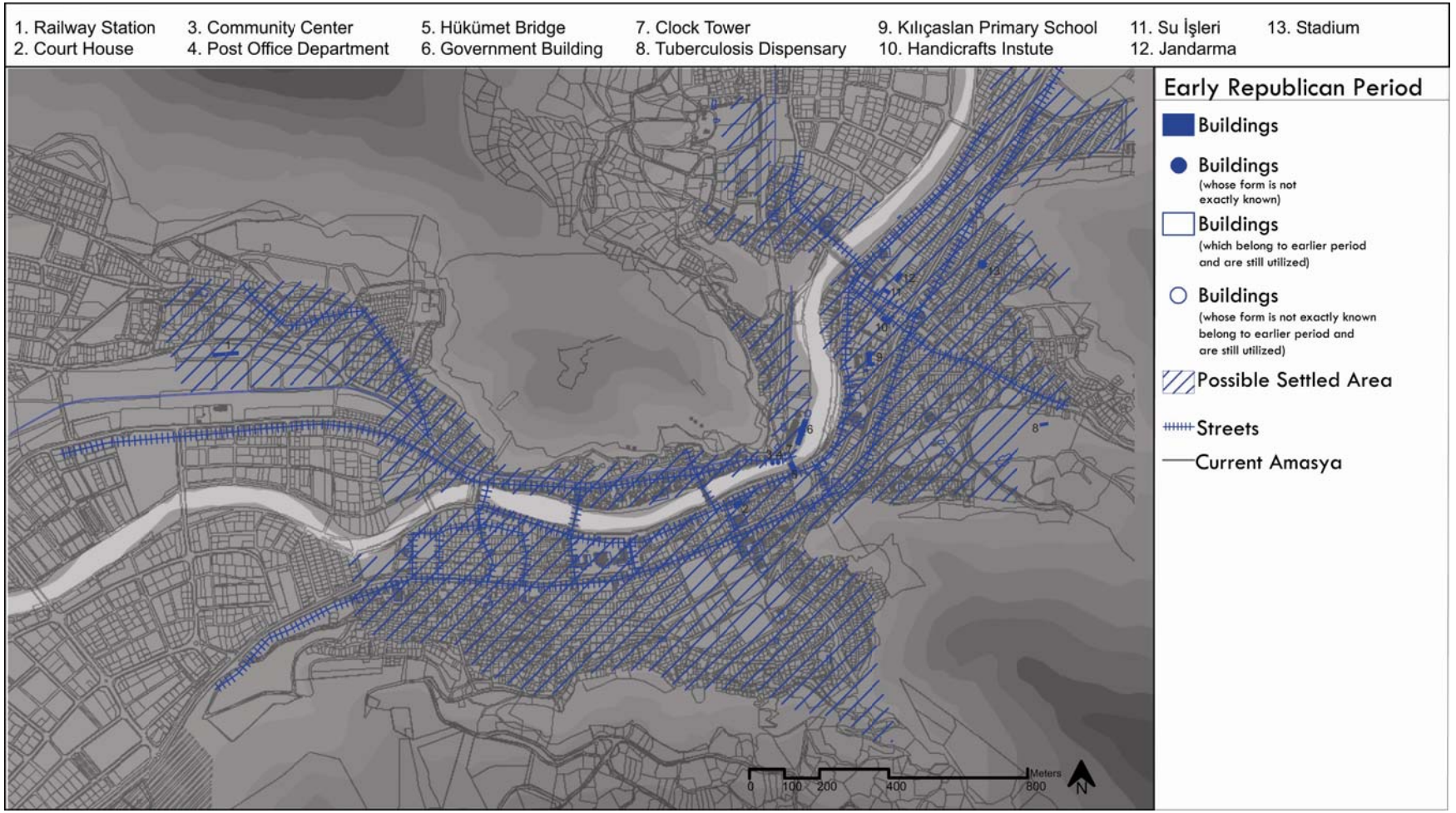

Figure 31: Diachronic plan of Early Republican Period (After İller Bankasi Halihazır Haritalari ve Genel Kurmay Başkanlığı 1/25000)

3.3.2. Plano-volumetric view of the Historical Stratification in Amasya

As it is aforementioned, Amasya is a multi-layered historical town which has been settled since the end of the Palaeolithic Age. The town has been continuously inhabited ever since and in-situ remains and traces of different periods are underground and above ground. Each layer of the time periods are analysed and the diachronic plans of these periods are tried to be produced in order to superpose layers and produce the plano-volumetric view of the city.

According to the superposition of the diachronic plans and consequently the plano-volumetric view of the city, the historically stratified areas are revealed. Accordingly, the most stratified area is the north side of the river where is on north hillsides of the Harşena Mountain and called as "İçeri Şehir" (*Inner City*). Subsequently, due to the topographical thresholds on the north side of the river the city had to expand towards the south side of the river. As a result, the south riverbank of the river is also one of the densely stratified areas. Moreover, on the south side of the river an ancient road which is an ancient trade route which is still being used as a main arterial road is passing through. This road has also increased the potentials of being stratified for the areas on south side of the river. On the other hand, in consequence of the distinctive topography of the city, the layers of different periods sometimes come on top of each other but sometimes they come together by being one within the other or they act as a background and foreground for each other.

Figure 32: Historical Stratification acting as a background and foreground for each other (author, november 2009)

Accordingly, by the help of the stratigraphic schematic sections the analysis can be taken further to see Amasya's this distinctive character which can be accepted as a multilayered town not only in the sense of verticality but being one within the other or being together on the same level due its physical morphology.

As it is seen above, the historical stratification can be observed as the layers act as a background and foreground for each other as a consequence of the natural topography of Amasya. These historical stratifications shaped the urban topography in relation to the previous periods and their existing components.

Consequently, the town has been continuously inhabited and edifices and traces of different periods are still visible whereas most of them are lost and disappeared. Nevertheless, the multi-layered character of the stratified areas which are discovered by superposing the plano-volumetric view with the current view of the town can be still observed in the town.

Figure 33: Historical Stratification in Amasya

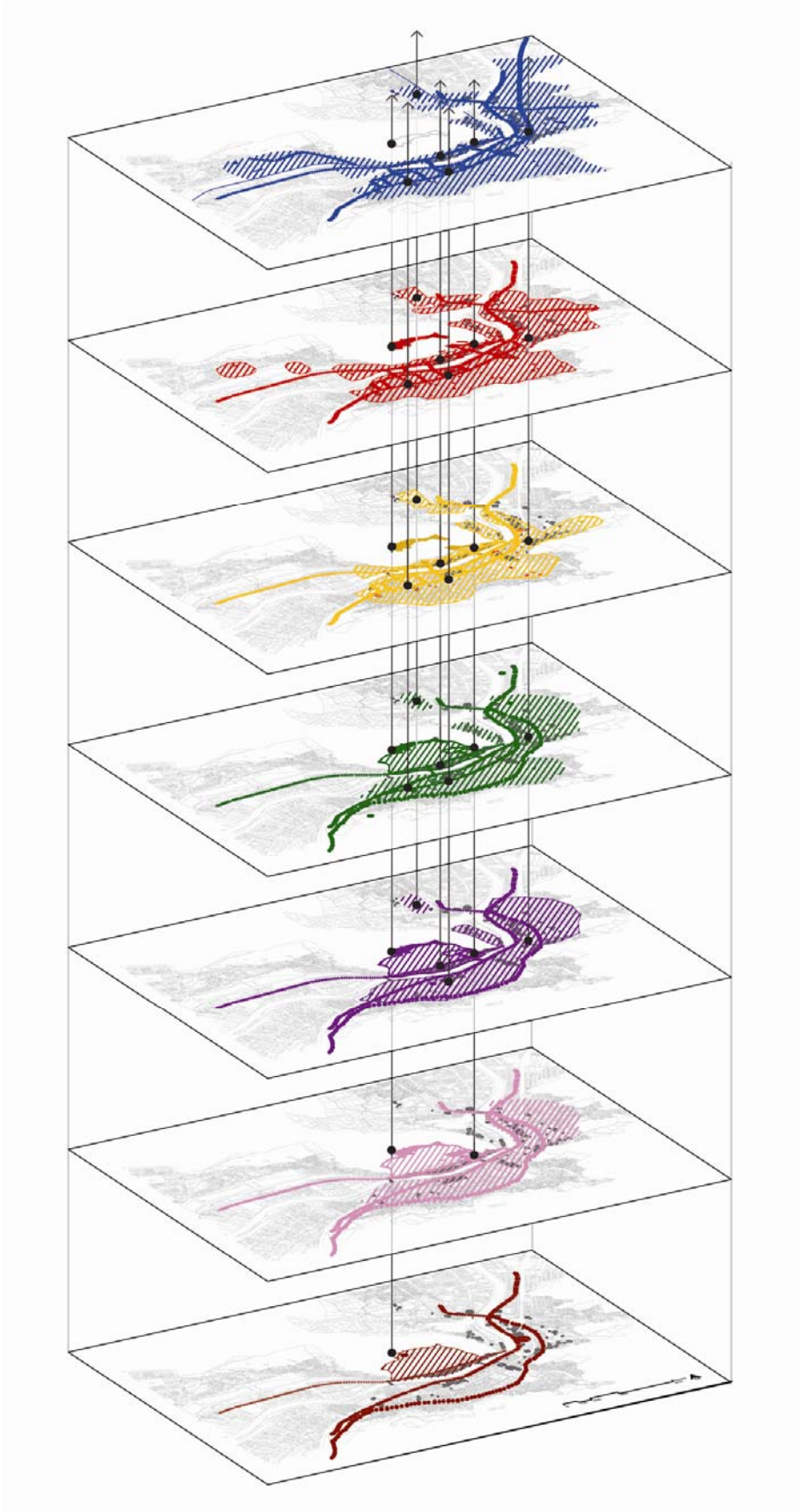

Figure 34: Plano-volumetric view of the multi-layered historical town Amasya

3.3.3. Assessment of the Historical Stratification in Amasya

Amasya has been continuously settled since the Chalcolithic Era (5500BC-3800BC) firstly on the peak of the Harşena Mountain due to the advantages for the military security. After the city walls were constructed in the Hellenistic period the settlement enlarged and inhabitation started on the south foothills of the Herşena Mountain between the Yesilırmak River and Harşena Mountain. In the Hellenistic period Amasya became a capital city and was enlarged towards the four directions within the limits of the topographical thresholds. The city developed in terms of finance and architecture in this period. Rock Tombs, castle, Alçak Bridge and the city walls were constructed. Subsequently, in the Roman period the city was also an important city through which the commercial route was passing. In the Roman period also the settlement was extended towards the topographical thresholds. City walls, roman baths, temples, tombs, altars, cisterns were constructed. Afterwards, in the Byzantine Period the city became a religious centre and churches, monasteries and bridges were constructed. After the 7th century BC the city shrunk into the city walls due to the invasions. After the Danishmends conquered the city and made it their capital, the settlement area was expanded again. Subsequently, in Seljuk period, Ilkhanids and Eretna Principality period the city was a cultural and production centre. Mosques, medreses, hospitals, hamams, fountains and tombs were constructed. Then, in the Ottoman period the city became an education centre of the sons of Ottoman sultans which made it an important administrative city. In history, the expansion area of the city developed at most in this period. Mosques, schools, governmental, military and commercial buildings were constructed. After the 19th century the urban structure of the city started to change. Mainly after the fire which demolished about one third of city in 1913, the urban development process accelerated. After the establishment of the Republic of Turkey, with the rapid urban development as well as the changes in the technologies, tools and approaches of construction and planning in mid the 20th century, the natural process of urban formation and transformation had been interrupted. The railway road, new large roads, new buildings with larger mass proportions and different forms were constructed. In the most of these new cases it is resulted in loss of different historical and archaeological layers.

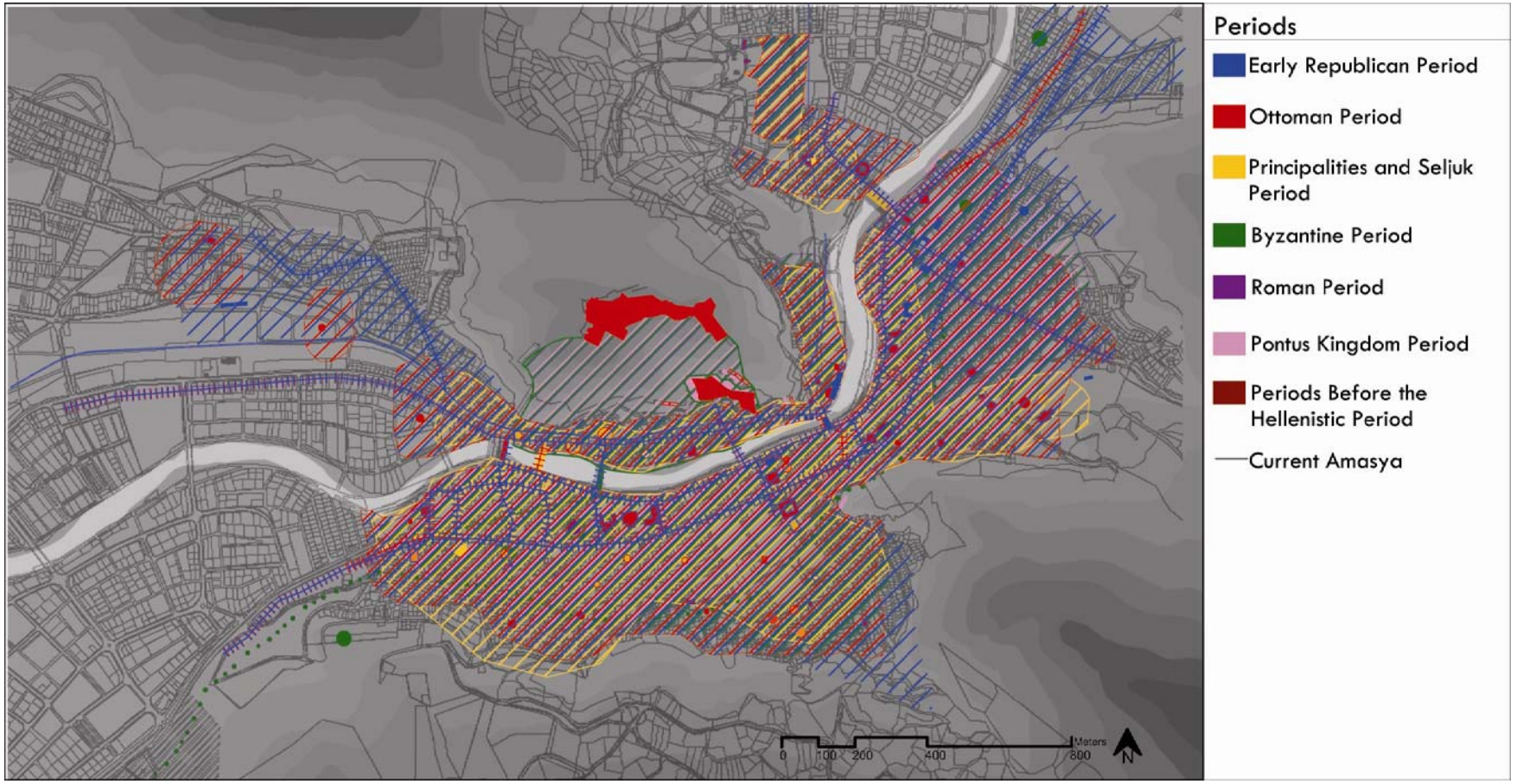

Figure 35: Historical Stratification in Multi-Layered Historical Town Amasya (After İller Bankasi Halihazır Haritalari ve Genel Kurmay Başkanlığı 1/25000)

Subsequently, as a result of the plano-volumetric view of the city, the continuities, transformations and the interruptions together with the identity areas of multi-layeredness are defined. To begin with, the river has been a constant identical urban element for all periods; hence the identity area of Amasya is undoubtedly the river, the riverbank and its hinterland, since the city has always been settled in the immediate vicinity of the river.

Firstly, the north side of the river between the city walls, which is of utmost importance in terms of security, is one of the identity areas of the multi-layeredness. This area which is called “İçeri Şehir” has always been settled layer by layer from the ancient times. Various edifices and monumental buildings were constructed and reused or demolished and then reconstructed for different purposes in this area. Some of the buildings are still standing but remarkable amount of them do not exist now as a consequence of the disasters, fires and wars.

Secondly, the four gates and bridges that enabled the city to expand towards the south side of the river determined the urban formation in the south side of the river. The inhabitation started from the areas where the bridge is connected to the south side and then flourished towards the inner part of the city on the south. Due to the expansion and shrinkage of the city various times in history these areas were constructed, reused or demolished and reconstructed many times. Therefore, these areas are identified as the identity areas of the multi-layeredness as being the most stratified areas with some existing edifices at present.

Thirdly, the roads which were the continuations of the bridges towards the south and intersecting with the ancient commercial axis defined the significant areas for further urban expansion. The areas at the junctions of these significant roads have always been the important plots for development. According to the political, military and natural conditions of the periods, these important areas were settled and resettled over and over in time. Therewith this urban development and stratification, these areas are the other identity areas of multi-layeredness which the traces of the multi-layeredness can be noticed now. At present these areas are also the most valuable places as a result of being on the main arterial road that passes through the city.

Fourthly and lastly, the burial places which have been used continually since the beginning of the inhabitation are also among the most stratified areas in the city. These areas are the other identity areas of the multi-layeredness as being used continuously even until the mid-20th century. These areas are the most noticeable

areas among the other stratified areas in the city thanks to being large and totally empty areas.

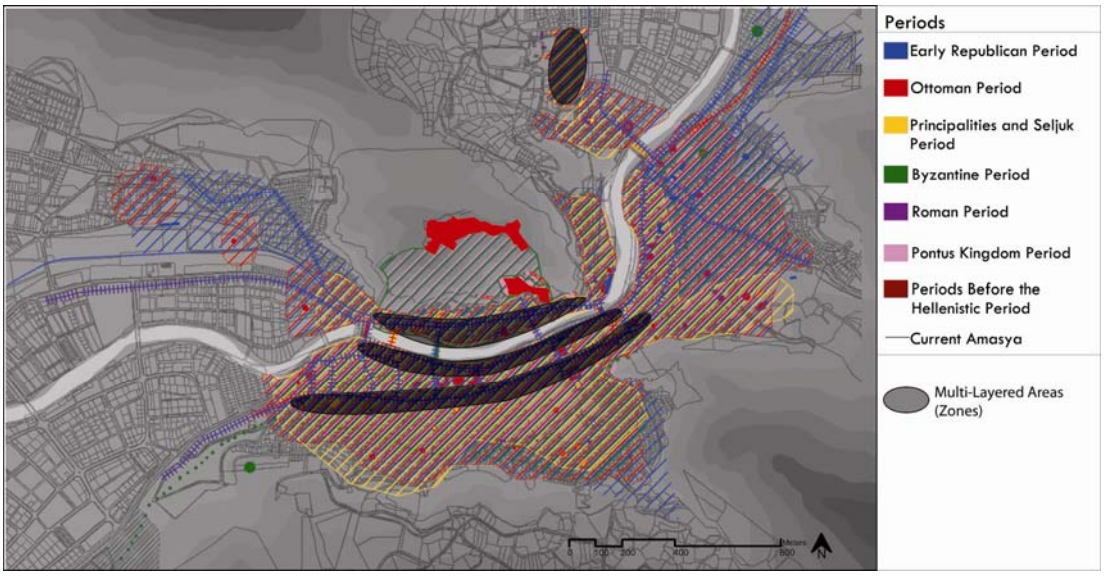

Figure 36: Zones of Multi-Layeredness in Amasya

To conclude, the identity areas of the multi-layeredness which are the most stratified areas are in the immediate vicinity of the Yeşilırmak River and the areas which have always been in relation with the transportation network. Especially, they are agglomerated in the junction plots of the roads. When the current context and the plano-volumetric view of the city are juxtaposed the multi-layeredness can be revealed in the identity areas of the multi-layeredness especially in these significant zones.

CHAPTER 4

ASSESSMENT OF THE INTEGRATION OF HISTORICAL STRATIFICATION WITH THE CURRENT CONTEXT IN AMASYA

Amasya has been settled continually since the Chalcolithic Era. The city has always kept its significance in all periods and for all communities during its continual inhabitation. This is reflected in its architectural and urban development.

The city has also been faced with various disasters and wars which caused demolishment. However after each case, the city succeeded to be rebuilt and redeveloped by constituting a new whole with the previous layers. In this continual formation process, the topography – especially Yeşilırmak River and Harşena Mountain – had been a significant constant factor. In relation to topography and territorial settlement network, the ancient roads had been the other constant significant elements. They both played an important role in defining the urban form in different periods and in linking different historical layers with each other. Thus, these two significant elements - i.e. topography and road network - play a major role while defining the multi-layered character of the city.

In relation to these constant significant elements, assessment of the historical stratification of the city of Amasya revealed four main zones where the identity areas of multi-layeredness are concentrated. The multilayered zones for implementing the proposed method for assessing the integration of the historical layers with the current town are selected from these major multi-layered zones after the site survey.

The assessment of the historical stratification together with the current plan of the city revealed nine identity areas of multi-layeredness. Three of these areas are in the first zone, called “İçeri Şehir (Inner City)”, which is defined by the city walls on the foothills of the Harşena Mountain on the north side of the river . This zone is the

most stratified part of the city due to the advantageous location in terms of military security. Four of these areas are in the second zone which is defined by the riverbank together with the bridges crossing it towards south. This zone had been the initiator of further urban development of the city towards south. In this zone, monumental buildings were constructed. One of these multi-layered identity areas is in the third zone, which is constituted by the junction points of the ancient road and the perpendicular roads providing connection with the gates of the city through the bridges. As a result of being on the ancient road which was on the ancient trade route, many monumental buildings were constructed in this zone. The last one of them is in the fourth zone covering the burial places located at northeast of the city, which have been used continuously.

These identity areas of multi-layeredness were visited and analyzed by using survey sheets during the site survey for understanding the current status of the edifices of the historical periods and for assessing their status of integration with the current town. During the site survey, information about the physical, visual, functional, social and managerial aspects of the multi-layered areas is collected. The site survey sheet is two folded, for the purpose of the study. The first section of the sheet is composed of the analysis about the current situation of the edifices and general information about them. Whereas, the second section contains evaluations about the current situation of the edifices together with the surrounding built environment.

In the first section of the site survey sheets, the data about the periods, categories, state of survivals, locations, structural conditions and the current functions of the edifices and physical and visual features and functions of the surrounding built environment are collected together with taking the photos of them. They are also mapped on the plans to show the current situation of the edifices. Besides, the second section of the sheet contains the evaluations about the physical, visual and functional integration status of the edifices as a first impression during the site survey.

Additionally, necessary information for the assessments of social integration of the edifices with the current context is gathered by the interviews made with the inhabitants. The methodology of the interview was not a systematic or professional method. The interviews were made with at least five inhabitants who were selected randomly around the sites. The questions were asked in order to learn if they know the edifices and significance of the place and if they attribute a value to the site.

Accordingly, Amasya Municipality, KUDEB, Amasya Museum and Amasya Provincial Cultural and Tourism Directorate were visited in order to collect information about the managerial aspects of the selected areas. Interviews were made with directors and staff to collect necessary information for assessing the managerial integration of the edifices with the current context. The methodology of the interview was not systematic or professional as in the interviews made with the inhabitants. They were asked questions in order to learn their knowledge about the edifices and the significance of the place and also their value attribution about the edifices and the site. Besides, current project status of the edifices and the areas and future plans about them were learnt from the municipality and KUDEB.

By assessing the data gathered from literature survey and site survey, one identity area of multi-layeredness is selected from each zone for the implementation of the proposed assessment method. These four areas are the most stratified areas which are in the strategic locations showing variety according to the current urban land use and of which the data is most reachable (Figure 37).

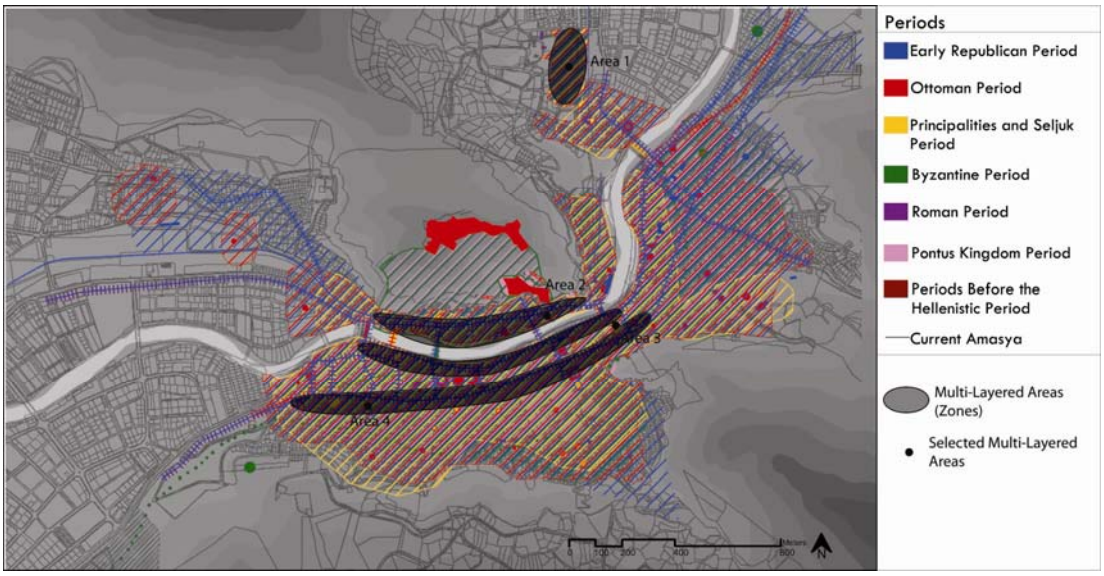

Figure 37: Selected Multi-Layered Areas

The assessment of the integration of the historical stratification with the current context in the four selected multi-layered areas resulted in defining their integration status and disintegration factors of each period's edifices as well as the multi-layeredness. These assessments constitute a base for re-integration strategies for the future survival of the edifices by respecting to each period equally, which is utmost importance for the conservation of the edifices and mult-layeredness.

4.1. Focusing on the Multilayered Areas: Assessing the Integration of the Historical Layers with the current Town

By assessing the historical stratification in Amasya, one identity area of multi-layeredness is selected from the four multi-layered zones. These four multi-layered areas are assessed by using the developed method starting from the northerly and going towards the south.

4.1.1. Multi-Layered Area 1

The first area is in Şamlar Quarter which is at north-east of the city and the area is about 50m higher than the city centre and is getting higher towards the west. The area is bounded by the lodging building of police and a steep hill on the west; a primary school, an industrial vocational high school and the railway on the east; İhsaniye Quarter on the north and lodging buildings on the south. The streets are surrounding the area and the land is fragmented into small areas by the narrow stabilized and asphalt roads which lead to the lodging buildings and the hill on the west. Besides the streets the area is surrounded by the residential buildings which are at maximum six-storey-high apartments.

Figure 38: Multi-Layered Area 1 (author, march 2011)

In the first area there is a 1st degree Archaeological Site known as Şamlar Necropolis. The first findings are discovered during the construction period of the railway on the east of the area in 1924. Afterwards, the archaeological site had been used as a burial place since 1960-70s. The graves that are recent and belong to the Early Republican Period were moved to the new graveyard in 1977 and then the area was zoned for new developments by Amasya Municipality. To prevent this construction developments the rescue excavations were held in 1985 and in 1993 by Amasya Directorate of Museum. In the light of the findings, from the upmost towards the lower layers, Ottoman, Seljuk, Byzantine and Roman graves were revealed. After the researches and excavations the area was registered in 1992, designated as 1st degree Archaeological Site and re-earthed. In the course of time with the construction excavations some more graves dated to Roman Period were discovered and it was understood that this necropolis area continues towards the east. These new discovered edifices were registered and re-earthed in 2006. These all edifices are now under the ground so the state of survival and the structural conditions of these edifices are unknown. The information can be derived with regard to the reports of the rescue excavations in 1985 and 1993 and by the help of the photographs taken during the rescue excavations. The only information is about the existence of the Ottoman and Seljuk graves and about the small findings that belong to that periods. For the Byzantine Period the graves are defined as simple cist graves with terracotta covers. The Roman edifices are rubble masonry and brick masonry rectangular structures with stone covers and semi circular profiled vault superstructure. The inner surfaces of the walls are plastered and on the plasters there are frescos.

Accordingly, at west side of the archaeological site there are historic buildings which belong to the Ottoman Period. These buildings are a tomb building that was dedicated to Şeyh İsmail Siracüddin Şirvani and functioned as a mescid and a Mevlihane. The area where these buildings sit on is known as Yukarı Türbe due to the topographical features of the land. These buildings are constructed in 1870 in the Late Ottoman Period and registered in 1992. Also, on the south side of the archaeological site there is another Ottoman tomb building which dedicated to the Ayşe Gazi. Furthermore, on the south-east side of the area there are more Ottoman buildings. These buildings are Ayas Aga Mescidi and Medresesi and Kapıağası (Büyük Ağa) Medresesi and these buildings are also registered in 1992. These all Ottoman buildings are restored and re-functioned for their survival and their

structural conditions are good. The original functions of the buildings were somehow conserved, the religious buildings were re-used for religious facilities as worshiping and religious education.

In addition to the archaeological site and historic monumental buildings there are historic traditional residential buildings on the south-east side of the area. These buildings are two-storey-high timber frame structures. These buildings are mostly empty on the upper floors on the other hand the ground floors are used as shops for commercial purposes. So that, the buildings have serious structural problems due to lack of maintenance.

More than this historical edifices, on the east side of the area the railway road which links Amasya to Sivas and Samsun is passing by the archaeological site. Also, this railway road sits on the hypothetical street which links Amasya to Samsun. During the construction period of the railway between 1924 and 1928, some destructions were occurred and some findings were discovered. More importantly, as a parallel linear element the railway road enhanced the effect of the river which fractures the city into two. So the railway road can be regarded as a significant element that effects the urban character and especially the urban structure. Moreover, the still functioning railway road is in a good position for viewing the site and it is in a good structural condition.

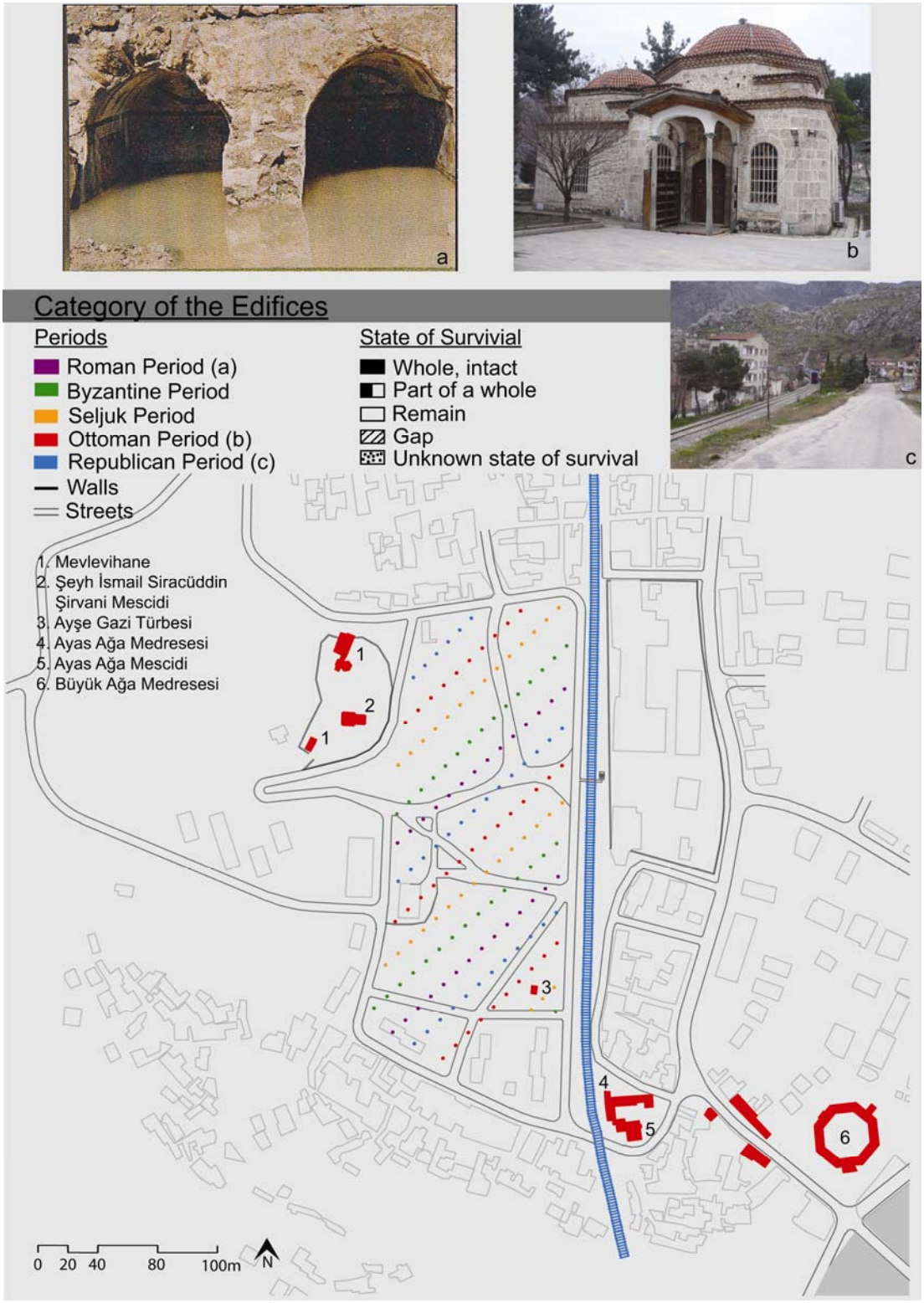

Figure 39: Category of the Edifices in Area 1.a)(2007a, 76), b) and c) author, march 2011

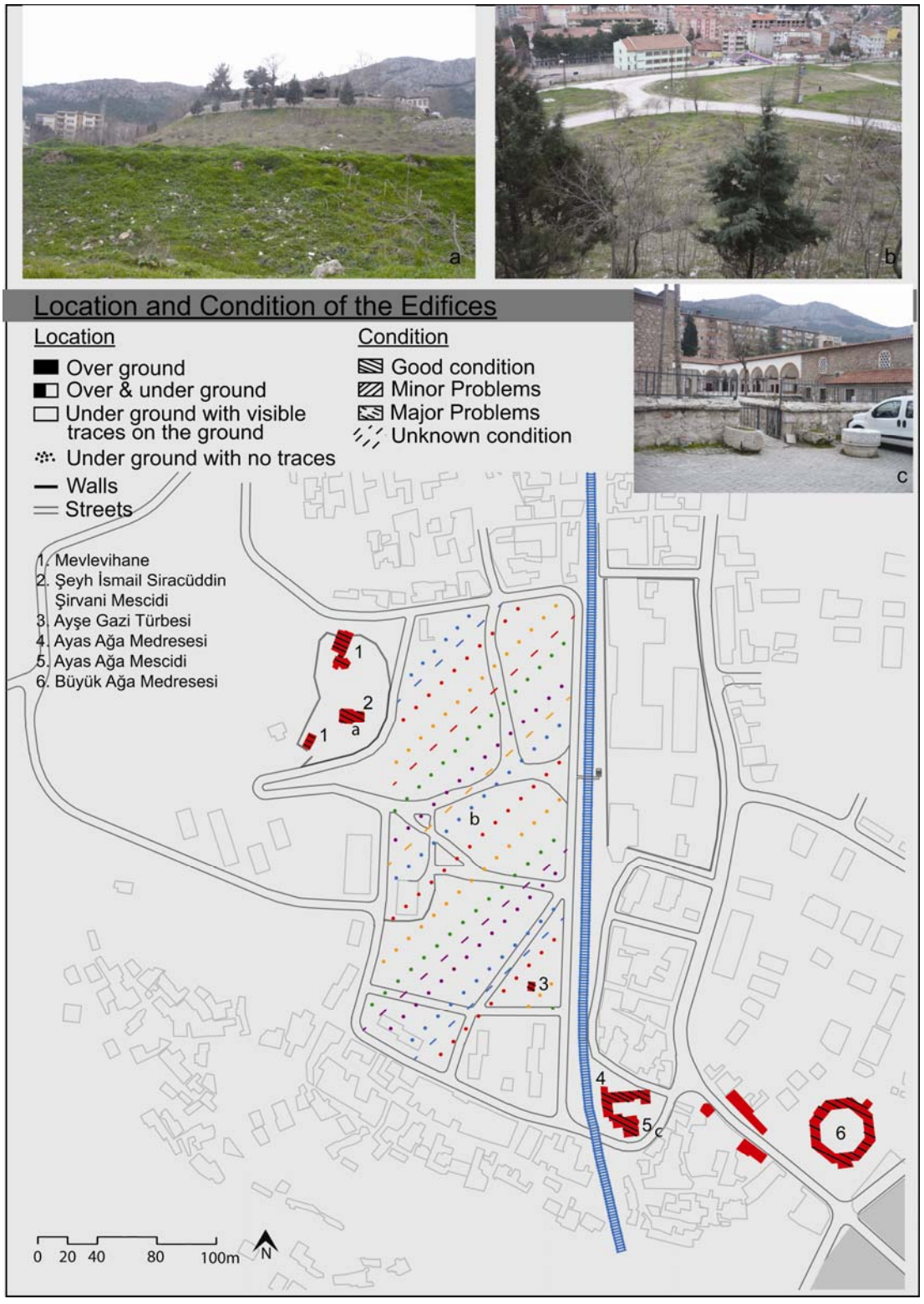

Figure 40: Location and Condition of the Edifices in Area 1. a), b) and c) author, march 2011

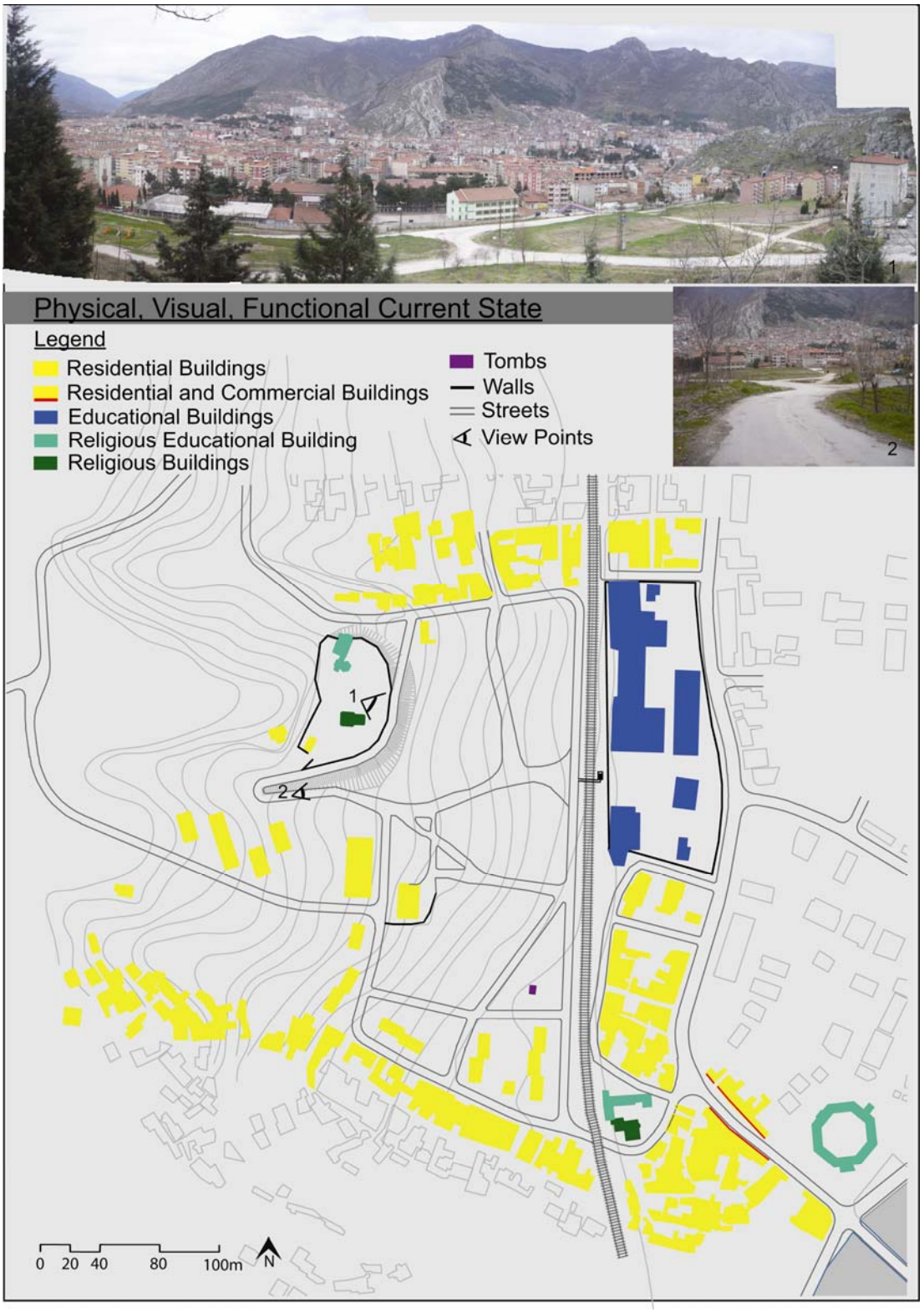

Figure 41: Physical, Visual and Functional Current State of Area 1. 1) and 2) author, march 2011

Additionally, the surrounding built environment has not planned, designed and defined consciously. For the open areas, the public open area which can be defined as the archaeological site on where a playground was constructed is in a neglected situation. The whole area is empty and garbage is scattered around. Furthermore, there are no defined walkways for the pedestrians. They use the vehicular roads. The residential buildings do not have any private or semi-private open spaces, they directly open to the public spaces by disqualified stabilized and asphalt roads. Only the Yukarı Türbe has a private open space isolating the religion students from the daily life and the high school and primary school has a private open space again isolating the students from the railway road. The east side and the west side of the railway road is linked with an iron pedestrian overpass which seems dilapidated. Accordingly, the residential buildings are about five-storey-high reinforced concrete buildings and they are disqualified and neglected and even have naked walls. There are lower buildings with one or two storeys and they are neglected, too and need maintenance.

4.1.1.1. Assessment of the Historical Stratification

Roman Period:

In the Şamlar Necropolis the Roman Period edifices are under the ground so that the edifices cannot have any physical relation with the nearby surrounding. The physical interrelation of the edifices with the built context is impossible and the edifices are unattainable due to being under the ground and the access to the edifices is impossible. Therefore, the edifices are physically disintegrated.

As it is mentioned above the edifices are buried and cannot have any physical relation with the environment and also due to the same situation as a matter of course they cannot have any visual relation with the surrounding environment. The Roman edifices are imperceptible and invisible. So that the Roman edifices are visually disintegrated.

Similarly, the edifices has no functional relation with the surrounding environment due to being buried under the ground. None of the inhabitants or tourists can have the opportunity to use or visit the edifices. On the other hand due to the location and the position of the site where the Roman edifices are buried under the site is on the passage ways of the inhabitants and visitors. The railway road passes by the site and have a good opportunity to view the site. Also The

dwellers of the residential buildings around frequently uses the passage way which pass through the site. Hence, the Roman edifices are functionally disintegrated.

According to the interviews that were made with the inhabitants it is understood that scarcely any of the users know about the Roman edifices explain and/or define the edifices' features. On the other hand, the interviews revealed that the users know the significance of the place, knows the place's original function and conscious about the periods during which these site is used for this function. However, the site has no any physical evidences about the edifices or has no information panel about the edifices or any information effort in any media. Although they know about the significance of the place they do not attribute a value to the site. The site is left quite empty and neglected about 35 years so they complain about this area and they desire this area to be designed and integrate to their life. Thus, according to the assessments the Roman edifices are socially disintegrated.

For the purpose of the study Amasya Municipality, the Amasya Museum and the Governorship of Amasya accepted as the local authorities and decision makers. With respect to the interviews made with them it is revealed that the local authorities do not have a comprehensive knowledge about the Roman edifices. Although they do not have a complete knowledge about the Roman edifices they know the significance of the place, significance of the Roman period's edifices and attribute a value and so that they are planning to apply a future project for this area. They are planning to design this area as an archaeological park. On the one hand they know the significance and attribute a value to the Roman edifices on the other hand they do not define them as a part of the place identity of the city when comparing with the other periods' monumental edifices. Wherefore, with regards to the assessments the Roman edifices are managerially partial integration comes into existence with minor disintegrations.

Byzantine Period:

Likewise the Roman edifices, in the Şamlar Necropolis the Byzantine edifices are under the ground so the physical, visual and functional assessments which are strongly related with the physical location of the edifices are the same with the Roman period's edifices. So that, the Byzantine edifices are disintegrated from the physical and visual environment and functionally disintegrated from the current life..

Correlatively, the knowledge of the users about the edifices is limited with a scarcely any number of the users. Especially, some of the inhabitants who were living there during the rescue excavations and who are interested in historical

edifices and archaeology know and can explain the Byzantine edifices. Similar with the Roman case the users know the significance of the place but do not attribute a value to the site due to the same reason as the Roman case and there is no information panel about the edifices. Different from the Roman Period more inhabitants think and know the area as a Byzantine cemetery which is a common issue for all around the city. The archaeological edifices are generally believed as a Byzantine edifices in the city by the local inhabitants. For that reason that is a misunderstanding of the local inhabitants about the Byzantine edifices, the Byzantine edifices are socially disintegrated

The local authorities have as much knowledge about the Byzantine edifices as the Roman edifices. Because the edifices are in the same location and situation with the Roman edifices the local authorities give the same significance, attribute the same value and they are planning the same future project to the Byzantine edifices like the Roman case. Therefore, the Byzantine edifices are partially managerially integrated with minor disintegrations.

Seljuk Period:

Over the ground there is not any Seljuk edifice like the Roman and Byzantine cases. Similarly, the physical, visual and functional assessments are exactly the same due to the same location and the situation of the Seljuk edifices with the Roman and Byzantine edifices. As a result the Seljuk edifices are physically and visually disintegrated and the edifices does not have chance to have a functional integration.

Although the physical, visual and functional assessments are the same, a marked difference occurs for the social assessment with regard to the interviews with the users. Respectable amount of users knows the existence of the edifices and the significance of the place although there is not any information panel and any trace to understand the edifices. They attribute a value to the site and they regard the site as a sacred place with the cemeteries of their ancestors and the site has an important place in the collective memory of the users. Therefore, the Seljuk edifices are socially integrated to the current context with minor disintegrations.

On the other hand the managerial assessments about the Seljuk edifices are the same with the previous two periods' according to the interviews with the local authorities. Some of the local authorities has partial knowledge about the edifices. Besides, they are conscious about the significance of the edifices and they are planning a future archaeological park project for this area. In the scope of this

archaeological park project these Seljuk edifices are planning to be considered. So that, the Seljuk edifices are partially managerially integrated with minor disintegrations like the earlier edifices.

Ottoman Period:

In the Şamlar Necropolis area the traces of the Ottoman graves can be seen. Additionally, from the Ottoman Period there are monumental historical tomb buildings which are the graves of the important people. Near the tombs of these important people additional buildings are constructed in this period for the public purposes such as religion education and worshiping. These building are partially physically interrelated with the built environment. The buildings in the introverted area called Yukarı Türbe are isolated from the nearby environment by high walls, where as the other Ottoman buildings on the south-east part of the area are physically interrelated with the surrounding. These physical interrelation is not designed or defined consciously but it arises from the topographical features which allows the physical interrelation and from the residential buildings' settlement which is reconciled with the edifices. All of the edifices are accessible without restriction or obstacle but the accesses are not designed or defined consciously. Therefore, the Ottoman edifices have a partial physical integration with major disintegrations.

The surrounding built area of the Ottoman edifices are heterogeneous as it is mentioned previously. The residential buildings are differs in height and mass so the Ottoman edifices can have visual interrelation with the smaller buildings whereas the higher apartments block the view of the Ottoman edifices and disturbs the visual interrelation. The higher apartment blocks prevent the visibility of the edifices, they can be perceived at close range or from some specific higher points like the hills. As a result of the assessments, the Ottoman edifices are partially integrated with minor disintegrations in terms of visuality.

The functions of the Ottoman edifices continues with the original functions. They are used for religious functions which serve for only the inhabitants who live in the surrounding built environment. Thus the functions of the edifices and the surrounding residential area are supporting each other, where as the edifices are frequently used by the inhabitants. For that reason it can be said that the Ottoman edifices are functionally integrated to the current context.

Accordingly, all the inhabitants as users knows the edifices, is conscious about the significance of the place and attribute a value to them. Moreover, the edifices represents the features of the period and they are intelligible. Also, there are

information panels in the site and the information can be reached from different media like the guide books and internet. These assessments reveal that the Ottoman edifices are socially integrated to the current life.

Consequently, with regard to the interviews the local authorities have comprehensive knowledge about the edifices, so that they are conscious about the significance of the place and attribute a value to them and more importantly they define these edifices as a part of the place identity in the current context of the city. One more thing is that the edifices are a part of a continuous project but not a part of future plans of the decision makers. Thus, the Ottoman edifices has some minor managerial disintegrations but generally managerially integrated to the current context of the city.

Early Republican Period:

The early Republican edifice is the railway road that is passing by the archaeological site. Inherently, the railway road cannot have any direct physical interrelation with the surrounding environment due to the danger of the train accidents. On the contrary, the railway road can be a linear element that also divides the land into two and can link these two lands to each other in designed and/or controlled manner. Accordingly, the railway road here creates a partial physical interrelation with the nearby surrounding environment with an iron overpass which is not designed or defined consciously. Moreover, the railway road is reachable without any obstacle or restriction and the accessibility is not a designed or consciously defined situation. Therefore, the railway is partially integrated to the physical environment but mostly due to the intrinsic features it has major disintegrations.

The area where the railway road passes through is higher than the east side of the road and lower than the west side of the road. Also, the school buildings of which openings are faced to the railway road are covered for prevent the students not to harm the trains. So that, the railway road can have a visual interrelation with the west side whereas with the east side there cannot be any visual interrelation. On other hand, the railway road is visible and perceivable from far away and by any way without any obstacles because it is a continuous linear urban element. So that, the railway has a partial integration with minor disintegrations with the surrounding environment.

Due to the danger the railway road cannot have a direct functional interrelation with the surrounding built environment. But the railway road creates a potential for

an indirect functional interrelation with the surrounding environment such as viewing the site while the train is passing by. Because everyone frequently uses the rail vehicles. In the light of the assessments, it can be said that the railway is functionally integrated with the current context.

Furthermore, all of the users knows about the railway road's history and and the significance but they do not attribute a value to the railway. Also there is not any information panel about the railway road in the site. Therefore, the railway is socially integrated with the current context with major disintegrations as a result of misinformation.

The local authorities have a good knowledge about the railway road and are conscious about the significance of the edifice but they do not attribute a value to it. The railway road is still functioning and is a part of a continuous high-speed train project but they do not have any future plans about the edifice that will enhance the historical value of the edifice. Therefore the railway road has major managerial disintegrations even so it is partially integrated with the current context.

Multi-Layeredness:

To begin with, the edifices from earlier periods are under the ground so the physical, visual and functional interrelation of these edifices with the context are impossible. Consequently, the multi-layeredness has no physical, visual and functional integration with the current context. Correspondingly, the multi-layeredness is inaccessible, invisible in this area and does not used and visited but the site is on the passage ways of the inhabitants. For that reason in that situation multi-layeredness is physically and visually disintegrated from the current context and it is impossible to functionally integrate edifices with the current life.

For a long time the earlier period's edifices under the ground and the site is the same. Only a scarcely any number of inhabitants remembers the rescue excavations and only the specialists and users who are interested in the historical edifices knows the earlier edifices which are buried today. Therefore, small amount of the users knows that the edifices are multi-layered in this site. On the other hand, the users are conscious about the multi-layered character of the site and knows the significance of the site whereas they do not attribute a value for the multi-layeredness, they attribute the value to the edifices that are belong to the Seljuk and Ottoman Periods due to the religious believes. Furthermore, the site has no information panel and there is no information on the media about the multi-

layeredness. Thus, the multi-layeredness is socially disintegrated from the current context of the city.

Additionally, the local authorities have a partial knowledge about the multi-layered character of the site. They all know the significance of the site but they do not attribute a value to the site and do not define the site as a part of the place identity which should be inevitably and primarily defined with multi-layeredness. The site is not a part of a continuous project in the scope of which multi-layeredness is an important issue. But the future plans of the decision makers about archaeological park project that is planning to be implemented here can disabuse them of the value of the multi-layered character of the site. For that reason, the multi-layered character of the site partially integrated with the current context but with major disintegrations.

		Roman Period	Byzantine Period	Seljuk Period	Ottoman Period	Early Rep. Period	Multi-Layerdness
PHYSICAL INTEGRATION	Physical Interrelation	0	0	0	1	1	0
	Accessibility	0	0	0	2	2	0
VISUAL INTEGRATION	Visual Interrelation	0	0	0	2	2	0
	Visibility	0	0	0	2	3	0
FUNCTIONAL INTEGRATION	Functional Interrelation	0	0	0	3	2	0
	Type of Users	0	0	0	2	3	0
	User Density	1	1	1	3	3	1
SOCIAL INTEGRATION	Knowledge of Users	1	1	2	3	3	1
	Social Interrelation	1	1	2	3	3	1
	Intelligibility	0	0	0	3	0	0
MANAGERIEL INTEGRATION	Knowledge of Local Authorities	2	2	2	3	3	2
	Interrelation With Decision Makers	2	2	2	1	1	2
	Value Attribution of the Local Authorities	2	2	2	3	1	1

Figure 42: Integration Assessments of Layers in Multi-Layered Area 1

4.1.1.2. Assessment of the Integration of the Historical Stratification with the Current Context

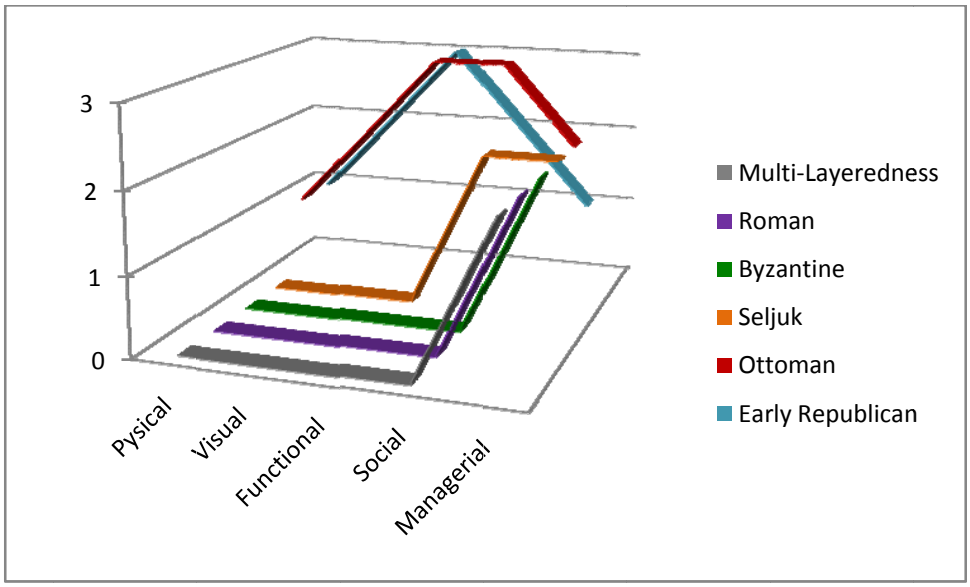

Figure 43: Integration Status of Area 1

As it is seen in the chart, the layers belong to the Roman, Byzantine and Seljuk periods which are under the ground show parallelism while assessing their physical, visual and functional integrations. Because of being buried under the ground they cannot have any physical, visual and functional integration with the current surrounding environment. Moreover, the layer of the Ottoman and Early Republican Periods have the same assessment in terms of physical, visual and functional integration. They are functionally integrated with the current life, they are frequently being utilized but due to the lack of consciously designed and defined physical and visual environment they are partially integrated with different disintegration levels. The visual integrations of these layers are a bit more higher levels by reason of the topographical advantages of the site. When get back to the multi-layeredness the physical, visual and functional integration which are directly related with the location and position of the edifices becomes impossible because the most of the layers are under the ground.

Accordingly, the social integration status are the same for the archaeological edifices belong the Roman and Byzantine periods. They are socially disintegrated

from the current social life. Although the Seljuk edifices are in the same location, position and situation with these two periods' edifices, the users assign an attributive value to this period. Therefore, the layer of Seljuk period is socially integrated with the current life nevertheless there are some social disintegration. Ottoman edifices are the most common layer which is socially integrated without any disintegration. All the people knows the edifices, they attribute a value and information about these edifices can be reached from everywhere. Besides, the railway road which is an important urban element belong to the Early Republican period has some minor disintegrations but socially integrated with the current social life. On the contrary, although this place is known as a multi-layered historical place, users do not attribute a value to the multi-layered character of this site. Therefore the multi-layaredness is socially disintegrated for this area.

Finally, the managerial integration status of all layer show parallelism for this area due to different reasons. For the layers which are under the ground, managerial integration is occurred with some minor disintegrations because all of the local authorities and decision makers do not attribute a value to the edifices. For the layers over the ground the local authorities are not planning a future for them. In addition they do not regard the for the Early Republican edifice, the railway, as a layer. Consequently, this area is regarded as a significant place for muli-layeredness managerially but they do not respect to all of the periods and contribute all of the layers to the significance of the site.

4.1.2. Multi-Layered Area 2

The second area is in the Hatuniye District which is in the north side of the Yeşilırmak River and in the foothills of the Harşena Mountain. The boundaries of this site is defined by the hilly Harşena Mountain and Kızlar Sarayı on the north, the Yesilırmak River on the south, the Hatuniye Hamam and the community centre on the west and the ridge of the Harşena Mountain and Öğretmenevi on the east. The area is mostly flat in between the river and the railway road, the area is getting higher after the railway road towards the north so that the settlement is parallel to the river. Due to the topographical features a stone paved road is passing between the railway road and the buildings which are located mostly adjacently to the each other at the riverbank.

Figure 44: Multi-Layered Area 2 (A. Metin Etyemez, june 2010)

Therefore, the parallelism draws attention in this area, the railway road, the stone paved road, adjacent building blocks which are called riverfront buildings and the river are parallel to the each other. One of the perpendicular urban element is the Alçak Bridge which is on the south side of the second area. Alçak Bridge links the two riverbanks and towards the north a stone paved road continues passage in direction of the bridge. The road which passes the railway with an underpass gets through the stairs and goes up to the Kızlar Sarayı.

Additionally, the area is in the Urban Site and in the area called İçeri Şehir. The Urban Site is registered in 1979 and from that time the second area has always been in the Urban Site. The area is inhabited continuously since the early ages onwards, so that the urban tissue has always become dense in this area. It is known that beginning from the Pontus Kingdom, the area is continuously settled. Kızlar Sarayı, the Rock Tombs and a remain of a Pontus city wall are the physical evidences of Pontus Kingdom Period. It is known that Alçak Bridge was firstly constructed in this period but no physical evidences has been found yet about this period. After the Pontus Kingdom the area was settled by the Romans. Only a remain of the city wall exists and the lower levels of the Alçak Bridge as arches from

the Roman period. Subsequently, the Byzantine period's physical evidences cannot be seen in the area. After the Byzantine Period the area was settled by the Seljuks and Principalities. In the second area Hatuniye Hamamı and Büyük and Küçük Hamam in the area of Kızlar Sarayı exist from the Seljuk Period. Afterwards, from the Ottoman Period there exist Hatuniye Complex consist of İmaret, Mosque, School and Fountain nearby the Hatuniye Hamamı and the stone piers which are for raising the level of Alçak Bridge. Moreover, in the area there are about sixteen Ottoman traditional residential buildings. Finally, from the Early Republican period there are a railway which is an important urban element for Amasya and 3 traditional houses. The railway construction was started in 1924 and the railway road sits on the hypothetical ancient road which links Amasya to Samsun. During the construction period important archaeological and historical edifices were destroyed. One important edifice is the Meydan Gate which is in between the ridge of the Harşena Mountain and the river at the west borders of the second area. Other important edifices are the traditional Ottoman residential buildings locating nearby the construction site. It is important to state here that the rest of these historic traditional residential buildings which are north side of the railway were destroyed in about 1980s due to existing in the landslide threatened area. The traces of these buildings can be seen on the rocks of the Herşana Mountain's foothills. Consequently, these all archaeological and historical buildings and edifices were registered in 1979 or in 1982 during the first registration approaches in Amasya. Additionally, the archaeological excavations were started in Kızlar Sarayı in 2011. In the light of these archaeological researches more comprehensive knowledge about the continual creation process of the area will be available. Because it is known that Kızlar Sarayı were continued to be used during the Seljuk and Ottoman Periods after the earlier periods but no other information can be reached from the physical evidences and researches.

Subsequently, all of the edifices has different functions. For the earlier periods' edifices like Pontus Kingdom period's edifices Rock Tombs, Kızlar Sarayı, and the remains of the city walls are utilized for the touristic purposes. The edifices belonging to the Pontus Kingdom Period has some minor problems except Kızlar Sarayı which has some structural problems. For the Roman case, the remain of the city wall is adjacent to one of the Ottoman traditional residential buildings and used for the same function with the Pontus Kingdom period's. The wall was restored but due to the wrong implementations the edifice has some structural problems. Furthermore, Roman arches of the Alçak Bridge are still conserving their original

function as Hatuniye Hamamı which is a Seljuk edifice whereas the other two Seljuk edifices Büyük Hamam and Küçük Hamam were planning to be converted into museums but there has been no attempt since the restoration project was finished and the buildings are empty now. Moreover, Hatuniye Mosque which is an Ottoman edifice conserves its original function, the other buildings of Hatuniye Complex are utilized for different purposes. İmaret was converted into a sauna that serves for Hatuniye Hamamı, the school is for the educations about handcrafts and the fountain is only a urban furniture which is not working. These Roman arches, Seljuk and Ottoman edifices have no structural problems whereas they have some minor problems because they have restored recently.

In addition to the archaeological and historic monumental buildings there are historic traditional Ottoman and Republican residential buildings in the area. These buildings are generally two-storey high timber frame structures. The current functions of these buildings are mostly residential and commercial. Two of them are utilized as museums and a few of them are used as community centres for handcraft education. These buildings of which re-use for different functions from the original are restored so that, their structural conditions are good. But most of the residential buildings have structural problems due to lack of maintenance.

Moreover, the railway road which passes through the second area can be regarded as a significant historic element that effects the urban history and urban structure of the area. More importantly, as a parallel linear element it exaggerates parallelism in the second area and directly passes through in a good position for viewing the area. Still functioning railway road is also in a good structural condition.

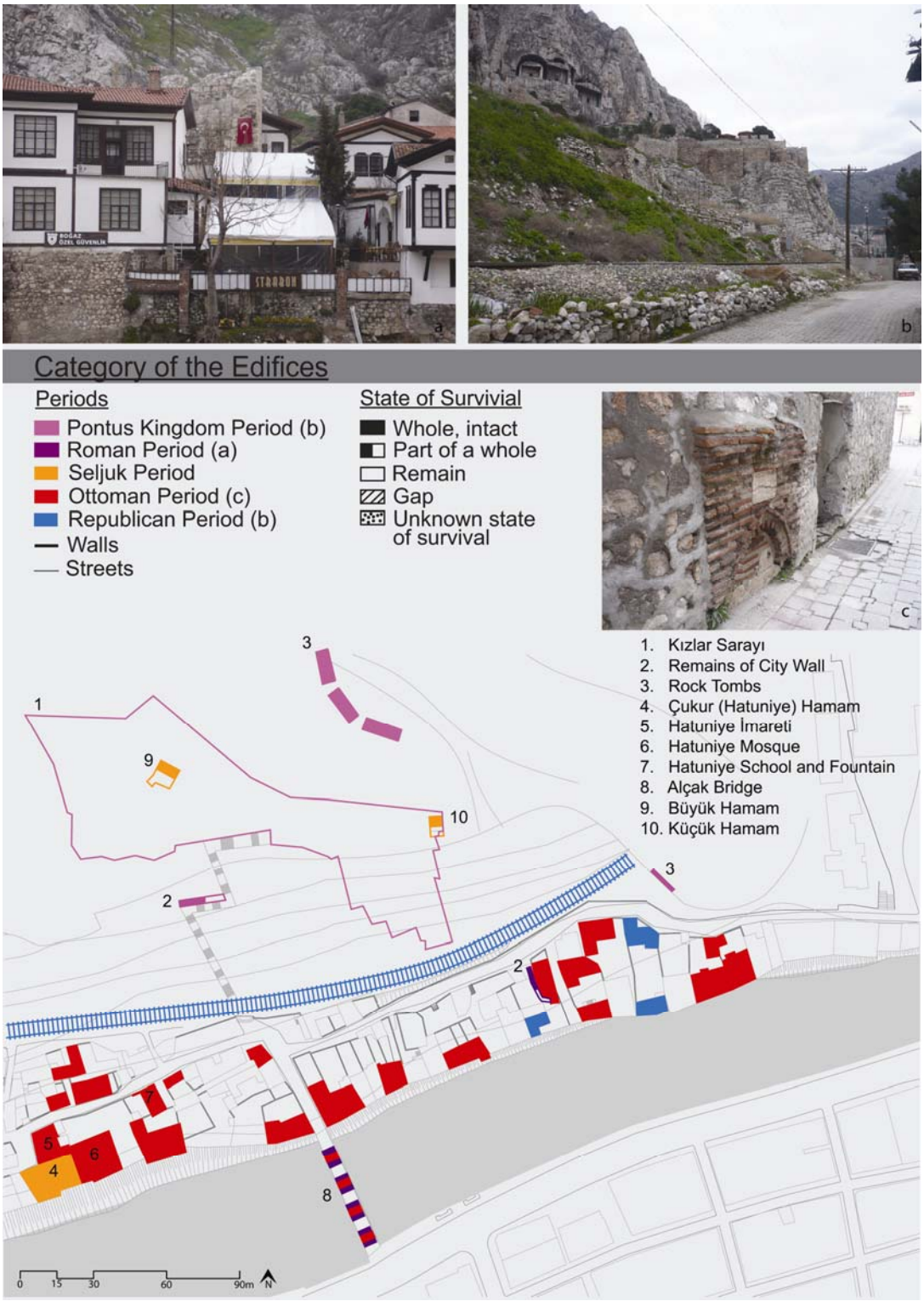

Figure 45: Category of Edifices in Area 2. a), b) and c) author, march 2011

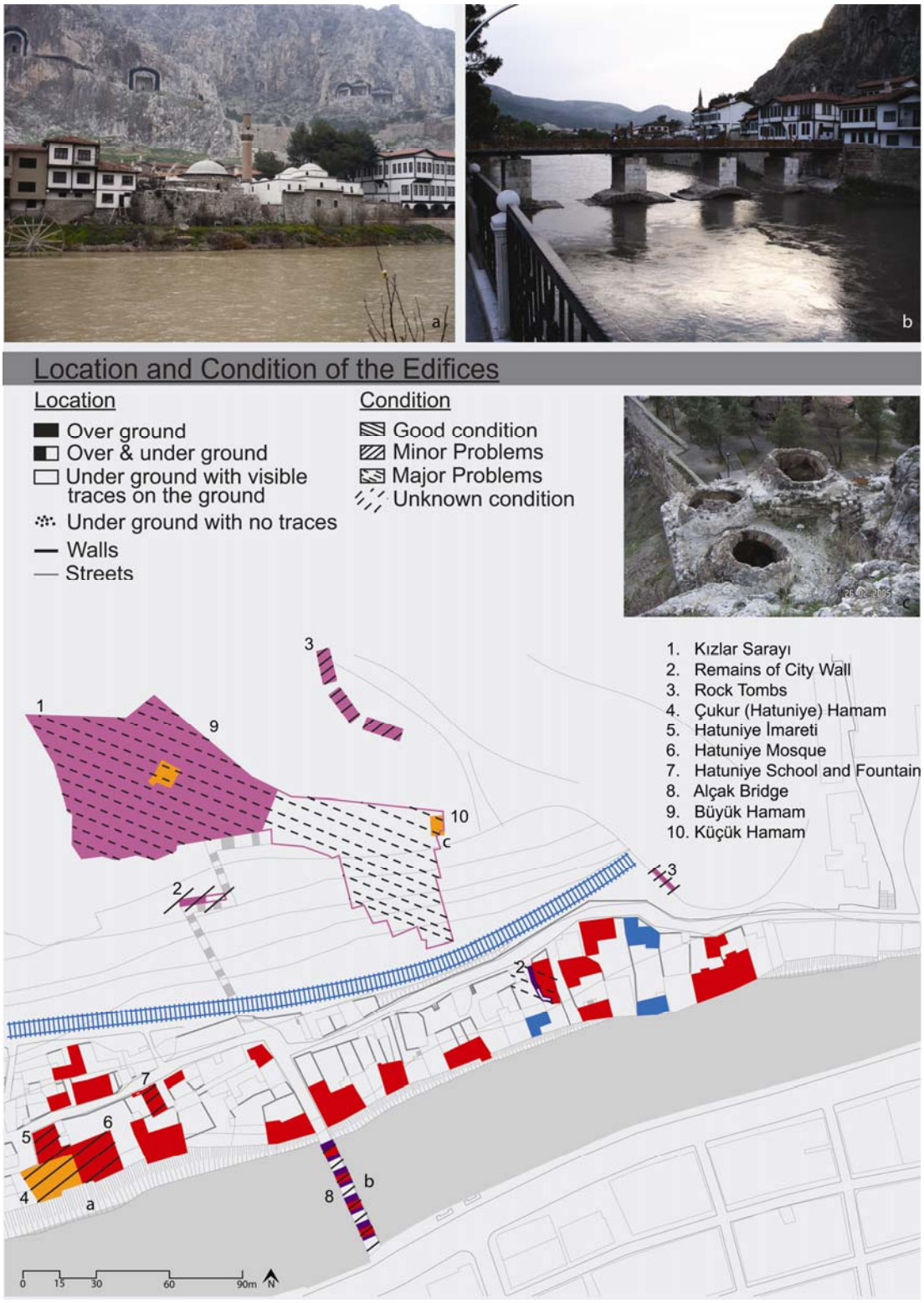

Figure 46: Location and Condition of Edifices in Area 2. a) and b) author , march 2011. c) author, february 2005

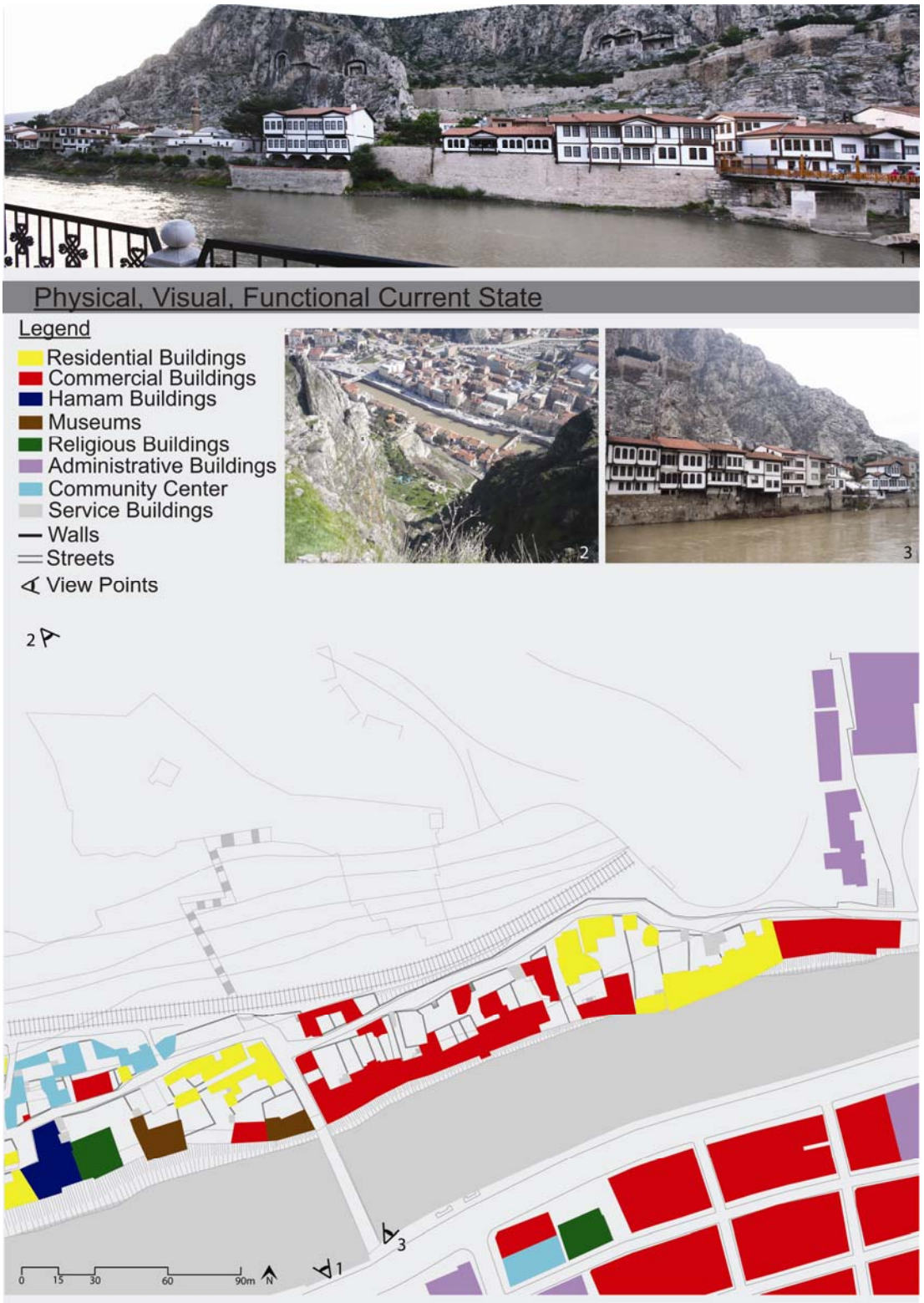

Figure 47: Physical, Visual and Functional Current State of Area 2. 1), 2) and 3) author, march 2011

Additionally, in the second area the built environment has planned but not designed and applied consciously. For the open areas, the public open area which is located near the underpass for the stairs going up to the Kızlar Sarayı and Rock Tombs is regulated for commercial facilities. The little benches welcomes the visitors with the other commercial buildings around this open public space although the vehicles are parking in this open area. Furthermore, there is a vehicular traffic problem also for the road in between the railway and the buildings. Although a landscape project was applied to the road and a few of the buildings which frames the road has restored the physical and visual condition is not good. Width of the road is not large enough for constructing a pedestrian walkway, even two cars pass hardly side by side and they park in front of the buildings. Moreover, east part of the road seems stagnant due to being between the railway and the neglected courtyard walls of the buildings. One important noteworthy thing is that the road is registered to be preserved with the facades of the surrounding buildings in 2010 by the Conservation and Development Plan. Besides the public open areas, there are private open areas for the most of the buildings in the second area. Most of them directly isolated from the road by the courtyard walls and a few of them are located behind the buildings. These private open areas are used according to the functions of the buildings which they belong to.

Accordingly, other element of the built environment is the buildings. In the area there are registered about 25 registered traditional Ottoman and Republican residential building of which some is restored and some is under construction. So that the area has a dense traditional urban tissue with about two-storey high timber frame structures of which walls are painted in white and the timber elements are painted in brown. The buildings which are newly constructed have the same construction technique, mass proportions, plan schemes, facade organizations and colours. As a consequence, it is impossible to differentiate the original traditional buildings from the newly constructed emulative buildings. So much so that, the facade of Öğretmenevi which is an accommodation building with three-storey high reinforced concrete structure was converted into a traditional building's facade with colours and facade organization. In fact, this building was having the characteristics of the modern architecture, and also there are some more buildings had the same situation as Öğretmenevi. Also there are reconstructed buildings which are fully demolished in the registered building lots with the same principles. Besides these restored, reconstructed and converted buildings, there are some buildings which are

remained untouched with one or two-storey high are seems neglected and need maintenance.

4.1.2.1. Assessment of the Historical Stratification

Pontus Kingdom Period:

In the second area there are edifices on the north side of the area at the higher levels of the Harşena mountain from the Pontus Kingdom period. These edifices are Rock Tombs which are part of a historic site, remains of Kızlar Sarayı and the Pontic city wall. Due to the morphological features of the land these edifices are constructed as permitted by topography. Therefore, the edifices are physically the interrelated with the surrounding environment and topography and also with the each other although they are not designed or defined consciously. Besides all of the edifices from this period are accessible so that this period's edifices are physically integrated with the current context.

As it is mentioned above the edifices are in a physical harmony with the physical environment due to the topographical challenges. Correspondingly, they have a visual interrelation with the surrounding built environment and they seem as significant parts of total perception of the environment. Besides due to being on a higher level result of the topography the edifices can be seen from far away and by any way without any obstacle. Thus, this edifices are visually integrated to the current view of the city.

Additionally, the Pontus Kingdom period's edifices are used for the touristic purposes and conglomerated in the same area which is a historic site. So that these significant historical edifices are frequently visited by inhabitants and tourists. Therefore, the Pontic edifices are integrated with the current life.

With regard to the interviews which were made with the users it is revealed that all of the users knows the edifices. They also conscious about the significance of the edifices and attribute a significant value to them. Independent of the education or age every user can explain something about the edifices. Furthermore, the edifices are intelligible, conserves their characteristics and has information panel. Due to the significance of the edifices, information can be reached also from the printed and visual media. Therefore, the edifices that are belong to the Pontus Kingdom fully integrated with the current social life.

Accordingly, by the local authorities the Pontus Kingdom edifices are well known and they also knows the significance of the edifices and attributes a

significant value to the edifices. Moreover, they define the edifices as a part of the identity of the city and even they uses the edifices‘ images for representing the city. The edifices are parts of a continuous project and the decision makers are always planning to do new projects for these edifices due to regarding them so significant. So it is obvious that the edifices are managerially integrated with the current context of the city.

Roman Period:

In the second area the remains of the city wall which is adjacent to a traditional Ottoman residential building and the arches of the Alçak bridge are the edifices of the Roman period. These edifices are physically interrelated with some parts of the surrounding physical environment without a conscious definition or design. The remain of Roman city wall is physically interrelated with the building adjacent to it and also the wall directly touches and even some parts constitutes the wall of the building which is next to the edifice. Furthermore, the arches of the Alçak Bridge are physically interrelated with the Ottoman edifices which are constructed for raising the level of the Alçak Bridge but this Ottoman edifice and the level of the water prevents somehow the physical interrelation of the arches with the physical environment. Also, both of the edifices are accessible but with some restrictions and obstacles. The Roman city wall remain can be reached by a permission from the owner of the building next to it and the arches are reachable by going down to the riverbank. So that these edifices are majorly disintegrated from the surrounding physical environment but not at all.

Visually, these two edifices are partially interrelated with the surrounding built environment. The arches are visually creating a interesting harmony and a total perception with the Ottoman edifices on them and the retaining wall of the river but the reinforced concrete slab disturbs this total perception. In addition, the remain of the city wall also consists a physical interrelation with the rocky mountain behind and creates a total perception however the implementations for covering the open area of the building with transient shelter prevents this interrelation. Also this shelter precludes the visibility of the remain at a close range so that the wall is partially visible from far away but not at a close range. Whereas only the top levels of the arches of the Alçak Bridge are visible from far away and at close range but dependent on the water level which can change according to the seasons. Therefore, according to the assessments the Roman period’s edifices are partially

integrated with the surrounding built environment with major disintegration caused by implementations.

Additionally, the built environment where the Roman period's edifices are located has mainly touristic purposes and the edifices have a significant cultural value which makes them important for touristic approaches. So the edifices are used for touristic functions in addition to this the arches also continues their original function. Therefore the functions of the edifices and surrounding built environment are supporting each other. And due to the location of the edifices where is a popular place for touristic, cultural and recreational facilities tourists and inhabitants frequently use and visit the edifices. Therefore, this period is integrated into the the current social life with some minor disintegration factors.

Although the edifices are frequently visited and used by the tourists and the inhabitants some of the users have knowledge about the edifices, even the waiter who works in the building next to the remains of the city wall does not know about the edifice. So the users who knows about the edifices also knows the significance of the place and attributes a value to them. On the other hand the edifices are not intelligible according to their visible parts and does not have any information panel. Then the Roman edifices become partially interrelated with minor disintegration reasons.

Subsequently, the local authorities have a good knowledge about the edifices and significance of them. Also they attribute a value to the edifices and define them as parts of the place identity due to the uniqueness of the Alçak Bridge and the rarity of the Roman edifices in the city. Moreover, the edifices are part of a continuous project now but curiously enough that the edifices are not in the future plans of the decision makers or local authorities. This managerial situation makes these edifices partially integrated with the current town with a minor disintegration factors.

Seljuk Period:

Second area has three hamam buildings from the Seljuk period: Hatuniye Hamam, Büyük Hamam and Küçük Hamam. Hatuniye Hamam is located nearby the river on the south-west side of the area. The building is surrounded by the Hatuniye Mosque and Hatuniye İmareti which are Ottoman edifices. They are in a physical interrelation with each other and they constitute a whole which is also interrelated with the built environment. Similarly, Büyük Hamam and Küçük Hamam which are located in the area of Kızlar Sarayı are physically interrelated with the surrounding built environment. Moreover, these three edifices are accessible without a restriction

or an obstacle but not designed or consciously defined. Thus, according to the assessments this period is physically integrated partially with the current built environment with minor disintegration factors.

As it is mentioned above the Seljuk edifices are physically interrelated with the surrounding environment so that the edifices are also integrated visually with the surrounding built environment and they are part of a total perception. On the contrary because of some obstacles the edifices are visible at close range or from some specific points. For the case of Hatuniye Hamam, the building in front of the hamam are blocking some parts of the building so that hamam can be seen completely from the south side of the river. For the other two cases, although they are on a higher level due to their location and the trees they can only be seen at close range. Consequently, with some minor disintegration factors, the visual integration of this period's edifices are partially integrated into the surrounding environment.

To begin with, the surrounding built environment of the Seljuk edifices supports the functions of the edifices and vice versa. The Hatuniye Hamam is located in the area where there are residential and commercial buildings. Moreover, there are also buildings which are functioned with a public purpose which is a primary aim of a hamam building for the inhabitants. Furthermore, the other two hamam buildings are empty now and they are serve for touristic intentions which is also the same for the Kızlar Sarayı and Rock Tombs. So that for both cases edifices are functionally interrelated with the surrounding built environment and they are supporting each other. As a result both inhabitants and tourists uses these edifices frequently. Then this period's edifices become functionally integrated to the built environment with regard to the assessments.

In the light of the information gathered from the interviews with the users it is revealed that some of the inhabitants knows the edifices and their significance and accordingly attribute a value to the site. It is very difficult to understand the features of the periods characteristics on these buildings. Because Hatuniye Hamam was restored so many times and blocked with the other Ottoman buildings. Low entrance level of the building can be a trace that can be a clue for understanding the period. Also the other two edifices were partially demolished and restored they are not intelligible, either. Due to these situations some of the users think the edifices belong to the Ottoman period, even though there are information panels for these edifices. Correspondingly, this period's edifices are socially integrated with some minor disintegrations caused by the misinformation.

Due to the difficulties and misinformation about understanding the edifices the local authorities have a partial knowledge about the edifices, the local authorities know the significance of the places, attribute a value to the sites and define them in part of the place identity, nevertheless. Furthermore, the edifices are part of a continuous project and now the project is functioning but the decision makers does not have any plan about the future of the edifices. The Hatuniye Hamam is continuing to be used as a hamam and the Büyük Hamam and Küçük Hamam are used for touristic purposes which were planned as a museum but have not applied. But for the future there is not any plan. Since therefore, managerially the edifices are integrated in to the current context with some minor disintegrations caused by the misinformation about the edifices and unknown future of the edifices.

Ottoman Period:

To begin with, there are a group of Ottoman buildings belonging to a complex and on the Roman aches of Alçak Bridge structural stone peirs for raising the level of this bridge. These edifices are physically interrelated with the surrounding built environment with a conscious definition of the surrounding environment. The buildings which are parts of the complex automatically become related with each other and the edifices are directly related with the road in front of them. For the other case the stone piers serve for a bridge structure of which purpose is linking the two separated riverbanks. Due to the positions and inviting designs of the nearby surrounding of these edifices they are easily accessible and encourages visitors and users. Therefore, the edifices are directly integrated with the physical built environment.

As it is mentioned above being a part of a complex and a bridge structure the edifices of the Ottoman period makes them entirely interrelated with the surrounding built environment and part of a total perception. In addition, these edifices are visible from far away and by any way without any obstacles mostly by reason of their location. So that the edifices are also visually integrated with the surrounding environment.

For the functional assessment it is important to say that the advantages of being a part of a complex and a bridge structure are valid, too. Being a part of a complex of which have public purposes makes the edifices functionally interrelated with the surrounding. Also for the stone piers of Alçak Bridge which serves for a public function the situation is the same. Moreover, due to their functional purposes these edifices are used frequently by inhabitants and tourists. Hence, the edifices

are also entirely integrated with the current context of the city in terms of functional integration.

According to the results of the interviews with the users of the edifices which are frequently used by everyone, it is revealed that all of the users know the edifices and significance of the place. Especially about the stone piers of the Alçak Bridge every user can explain some information about these Ottoman edifices which are intelligible traces. Moreover, they attribute a value to the edifices and they also own the value of them. The information in the media have a big share in this situation because these edifices do not have any information panel which gives this knowledge. Thus, this assessment makes this period's edifices socially integrated with the current social life.

The same situation exists for the local authorities as the users. The local authorities have comprehensive knowledge about the edifices and their significance. They attribute a significant value to the edifices and define them as a part of the place identity. But when it is searched for the projects about these edifices, it is interesting that the edifices are part of a continuous project but the decision makers do not have any plans about the future of these edifices. They applied the projects which are still valid and they did not planned the future maintenance or continuity of these edifices. So that these assessments show that these edifices are partially integrated with the current context of the city in terms of managerial aspects with some minor disintegration factor caused by the project makers' decisions.

Early Republican Period:

The early Republican edifice is the railway road that is passing through the second area. Because railway is dangerous the railway road inherently cannot have a direct interrelation with the surrounding environment. On the other hand being as a linear element it enhances the parallelism in the second area and behaves as a separator between the riverfront buildings and historically significant Harşena Mountain and gives a chance to be connected by a controlled single passage which is an underpass. Hence the railway is partially interrelated with the physical surrounding. Although it is very dangerous the railway road is accessible without any restrictions which is not a designed situation. So that it can be said that the railway is partially integrated to the current physical environment but due to the danger it is disintegrated majorly.

The railway has a different visual interrelation with the nearby surrounding. It is like a linear border line that bounds Harşena Mountain and separate it from the

riverfront buildings. That means, the railway has a visual interrelation with the surrounding not with a conscious definition but because of the constructional reasons of a railway in this distinctive topography. This situation makes it as a part of the total perception. Moreover, the road where the railway road passes through is higher than the south side of the area and lower than the north side. But due to the buildings on the south side the railway road can be seen only at a close range and from the stone paved road which passes by the railway. Therefore, the railway has a partial visual integration with the surrounding environment with minor disintegrations as a result of the riverfront buildings.

The railway creates a danger in the are so a direct interrelation is impossible with the surrounding. On the other hand this road creates an advantage for viewing the site which is full of historical edifices by the passengers while the train is passing by. Also everybody frequently uses the railway for transportation, then the it becomes functionally integrated with the current life of the city.

The local authorities know about the railway road and the significance of the edifice but they do not attribute a value to it. The railway road is still functioning and is a part of a continuous high-speed train project but they do not have any future plans for the edifice which has good potentials. Hence, the railway road has major managerial disintegrations even so it is partially integrated with the current context.

Multi-Layeredness:

To begin with, it should be mentioned that for the second area the multi-layeredness does not only consist of layers being on top of each other but being one within the other or being together on the same level due to the topographical features of the site. This area has been always settled from the earlier ages onwards. So that the edifices from different periods are constructed in this narrow site where the topography and the former edifices permit. So the edifices are in a physical interrelation with each other and with the surrounding built environment. As a consequence, for the physical interrelation of multi-layeredness in this area it can be said that the edifices of different periods partially or entirely interrelated with the surrounding physical environment But for some cases a whole interrelation is prevented by new physical implementations. Therefore, the multi-layeredness is partially interrelated with the surrounding built environment in terms of physical aspects. Moreover, the multi-layeredness is not always easily accessible for all cases but accessible with some obstacles or restrictions like being in an

unreachable position for some period's edifices. Therefore, multi-layeredness is physically interrelated for some parts without a design or a conscious definition.

Due to the distinctive topography in this area the edifices are acting as a background foreground for each other with the Harşena Mountain behind. Accordingly, the multi-layered character of the area is perceived as an interrelated visual whole with the surrounding built environment and topography. On the other hand when it is searched for the edifices in detailed multi-layeredness is not always visible due to some obstacles at a close range but the whole can be seen from far away. As a result, according the assessments, multi-layeredness is visually integrated with the surrounding environment partially due to some minor disintegrations.

Furthermore, when we proceed with the functional aspects of the edifices from different periods in this area, the assessments show that all the edifices are entirely integrated to the current context in terms of their and nearby surrounding's functions. As a consequence, multi-layeredness becomes functionally integrated with the current context.

Because the area has been settled for so long period of time it is full of historical and archaeological edifices. The all of the users can not have a knowledge about all of the edifices. So multi-layeredness and its significance is known by some users and also they attribute a value to the multi-layered character of the area. Also the multi-layaredness is hard to be understood for this area due to the implementation and there is no information panels about this distinctive character.

Additionally, the local authorities have partial knowledge about the multi-layered character of the area due to some misinformation about the edifices. On the other hand they all knows the significance of the area and they attribute a value to the site in terms of the multi-layered character, also they define this site as a multi-layered area and part of the place identity. Curiously enough the multi-layeredness is not a part of a continuous project nor a future plan of the decision makers. Hence, the multi-layeredness is not managerially integrated with the current context according to the assessments.

		Pontus Kingdom	Roman Period	Seljuk Period	Ottoman Period	Early Rep. Period	Multi-Layerdness
PHYSICAL INTEGRATION	Physical Interrelation	2	2	2	3	1	1
	Accessibility	3	1	2	3	2	1
VISUAL INTEGRATION	Visual Interrelation	3	1	3	3	3	3
	Visibility	3	1	2	3	2	1
FUNCTIONAL INTEGRATION	Functional Interrelation	3	3	3	3	3	3
	Type of Users	3	3	3	3	3	3
	User Density	3	3	3	3	3	3
SOCIAL INTEGRATION	Knowledge of Users	3	2	2	3	3	2
	Social Interrelation	3	2	2	3	1	2
	Intelligibility	3	0	1	2	0	0
MANAGERIEL INTEGRATION	Knowledge of Local Authorities	3	3	2	3	3	2
	Interrelation With Decision Makers	3	1	1	1	1	0
	Value Attribution of the Local Authorities	3	3	3	3	1	3

Figure 48: Integration Assessment of Layers in Area 2

4.1.2.2. Assessment of the Integration of the Historical Stratification with the Current Context

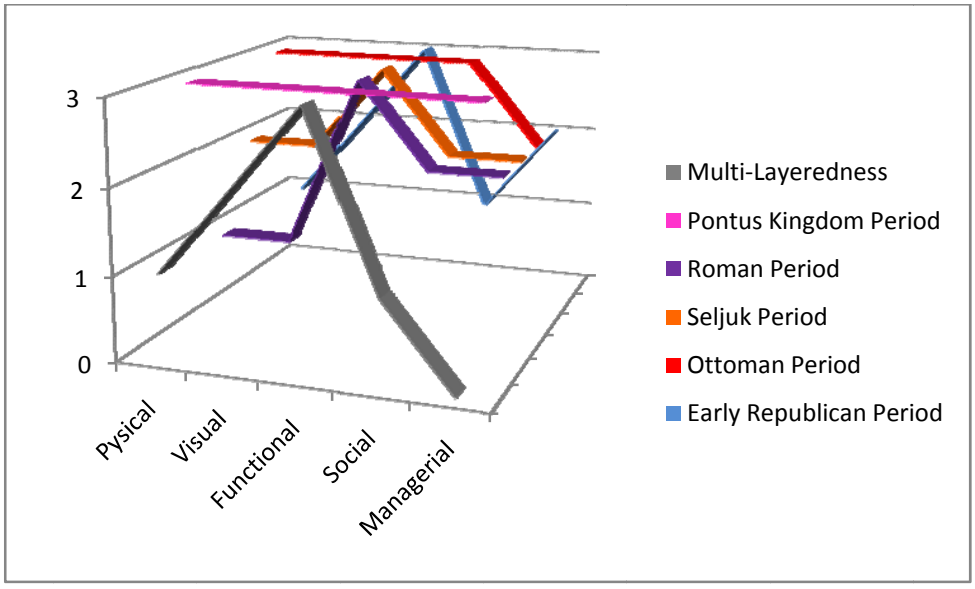

Figure 49: Integration Status of Area 2

According to the chart above, most of the edifices shows different physical integration status. The integration status of the edifices are changing according to location and the physical position of the edifices. The edifices of the Pontus Kingdom and Ottoman Periods physically integrated into the surrounding built environment because they are directly connected with the physical environment and creates a physical harmony with the surrounding environment. The edifices of the Seljuk Period are integrated into the physical environment with some minor disintegrations caused by nearby buildings which are blocking the edifice. For the Roman edifices integration exists with major disintegrations resulted by the obstacles. For the Early Republican period's edifice the physical integration status is the same with the Roman edifices. But this situation is resulted due to the railway's intrinsic dangers. And finally the multi-layeredness is partially integrated with the physical environment with major disintegrations caused by the obstacles.

Accordingly, the visual integration status of the edifices are mostly the same with the physical integration status. Because the visual aspects are directly related with the physical conditions and the positions of the edifices. Therefore, visually, the Pontus Kingdom and Ottoman Period edifices are directly integrated with the surrounding environment. Because they are easily perceivable in an interrelated whole. Seljuk edifices also constitutes a whole view with the surrounding but they cannot easily perceivable caused by some minor disintegrations like obstacles. The same situation is valid for the Early Republican period railway. The Roman edifices are also integrated but with major disintegrations which are originated by the inappropriate implementations. The multi-layeredness is entirely integrated for some points in this area but for some edifices visual integration have problems like visibility or percievability. As a consequence, multi-layeredness is partially integrated into the visual environment with some major disintegrations.

For the functional aspect this area is directly integrated with the current life. All the edifices are functionally interrelated with the surrounding built environment, everybody uses the edifices. Therefore, multi-layeredness is functionally integrated with the current context.

Whereas all of the edifices are functionally integrated with the current urban life, they do not have an entire social integration. The Pontus Kingdom and Ottoman edifices are integrated with the current social life in this area like the other aspect. Moreover, Roman and Seljuk edifices have partial social integration with the current context due to the lack of informative approaches. And also Early Republican Period

edifice which is a railway has more problems than Roman and Seljuk case. Because according to the users the railway is not a valuable edifice for conserving. Consequently, multi-layeredness have some major disintegrations resulting of the misinformation about the multi-layered character of the edifices and area even so it is partially integrated to the current context.

Subsequently, the Pontus Kingdom edifices are completely integrated with the current context by the local authorities or decision makers. According to the assessments of the other edifices it is revealed that they are partially integrated with the current context of the city but with similar disintegration reasons. The common disintegration factor is the lack of future plans of the decision makers about these edifices. However local authorities have a comprehensive knowledge about the significant character and value of the area , they do not have any current plan or project for now and even for the future, about the multi-layeredness. This reason makes the multi-layeredness managerially disintegrated from the current context.

4.1.3. Multi-Layered Area 3

The third area is in the middle of Gümüşlü, Mustafa Paşa, Sofular and Dere Quarters. The area consists of lands from these quarters and the area is exactly at the city centre at south side of the river. Moreover, the area starts from the river and goes towards the north while the level is getting higher accordingly. Yeşilırmak on the north, residential buildings which sit on the foothills of Yassı Kaya on the south and the commercial area on the east and west bound the third area. In the middle of the area Atatürk Street passes through which is the largest street passing through city from one end to the other and connects Amasya to Samsun on the north and Tokat and Çorum on the south. Perpendicular to the Atatürk Street a street is going down through the middle of the area towards the river. The city square called “Heykel” is in between these perpendicular roads and the river. The buildings which are on the main arterial road Atatürk Street are four or five-storey high reinforced concrete commercial or residential buildings with commercial uses on the lower floors. The buildings which sit on the foothills of Yassı Kaya are mostly two-storey high timber frame structures. Some of these buildings which are directly related with Atatürk Street are functioned for commercial purposes completely or on the first floors. Among these buildings which are commercial on the first floor are empty or used as residence on the upper floors. There are also empty buildings due to the structural problems and lack of maintenance.

Figure 50: Multi-Layered Area 3 (author, march 2011)

In the third area is an important area for the city as being the city centre. So that the area has always been in a change and development. The Atatürk street was enlarged so many times, the city square was totally demolished and constructed for two times in 1950s and 1970s. According to the inhabitants who remember these days, during these constructions some of the historical edifices are demolished. Sinan Paşa Hamamı and Eğri Mosque are some for this area. Furthermore, the inhabitants claims that during the constructions of the streets and the square some remains had been found but then they had been buried. This is probably true. Because according to the recent rescue excavation which is done by the Amasya Museum at south east side of the area in 2006 it is also confirmed by the specialists. During the excavations some stone masonry walls were excavated and with regard to the terracotta pipes in the walls it is registered as remains of an Ottoman hamam building by the Museum. Due to some various factors the excavations cannot continued towards the lower levels but according to the specialists of the Amasya Museum there are more layers from earlier periods at the lower levels. Also the specialists says that this earlier period's edifices belong to Roman and Byzantine periods. Moreover, they adds that the edifices are not limited with the area where

the rescue excavation was done besides the edifices should be spreading towards the square area. This discourse of the specialists of the museum confirms the inhabitants' memories. So for the purpose of the thesis the Roman and Byzantine period's edifices integration status are assessed in this area. But it is important to say that the existence of these edifices are not exactly known but it is accepted according to the information gathered from the oral sources.

Furthermore, in the area there are registered Ottoman mosques which are registered in 1992. These buildings continue their original function and their structural conditions are good. One of them is the Gümüşlü Mosque which was constructed after the Ilkhanid Taciye Mosque had been demolished on the same area at the end of 15th century. The second one is the Pir Mehmet Çelebi Mosque which was also constructed in 15th century. More than these mosques there is remains of an Ottoman hamam building which is dated to the end of 14th century. This remains are walls which have serious structural problems. Additionally, on the south east side of the area there are nine registered traditional Ottoman residential buildings eight of which are two-storey high timber frame structures and one is a stone masonry building. Also the south east side of the area is in the Urban Site which is first defined in 1979 and have not changed much till today.

Subsequently, the surrounding built environment has planned and defined as a city centre. A landscape project was designed and applied to the square. The sculptures explains "Amasya Genelgesi" which is an important occasion for the establishment of Republic of Turkey. The north side of the area with the riverfront landscape is consciously designed for public use as commercial and recreational areas. Whereas the south side seems forgotten. Especially for the south side of the Atatürk Street there is not any regulations or landscaping. The area in front of the buildings are used for car parking and a taxi stand or storages for the shops behind. In addition to the open areas, the buildings on the Atatürk Street are high apartment blocks except the buildings which are in the Urban Site. The buildings in the Urban site are two-storey high timber frame structures some of which have serious structural problems. Thus, in the third area the south side of the Atatürk Street seems neglected whereas the north side is planned and consciously designed.

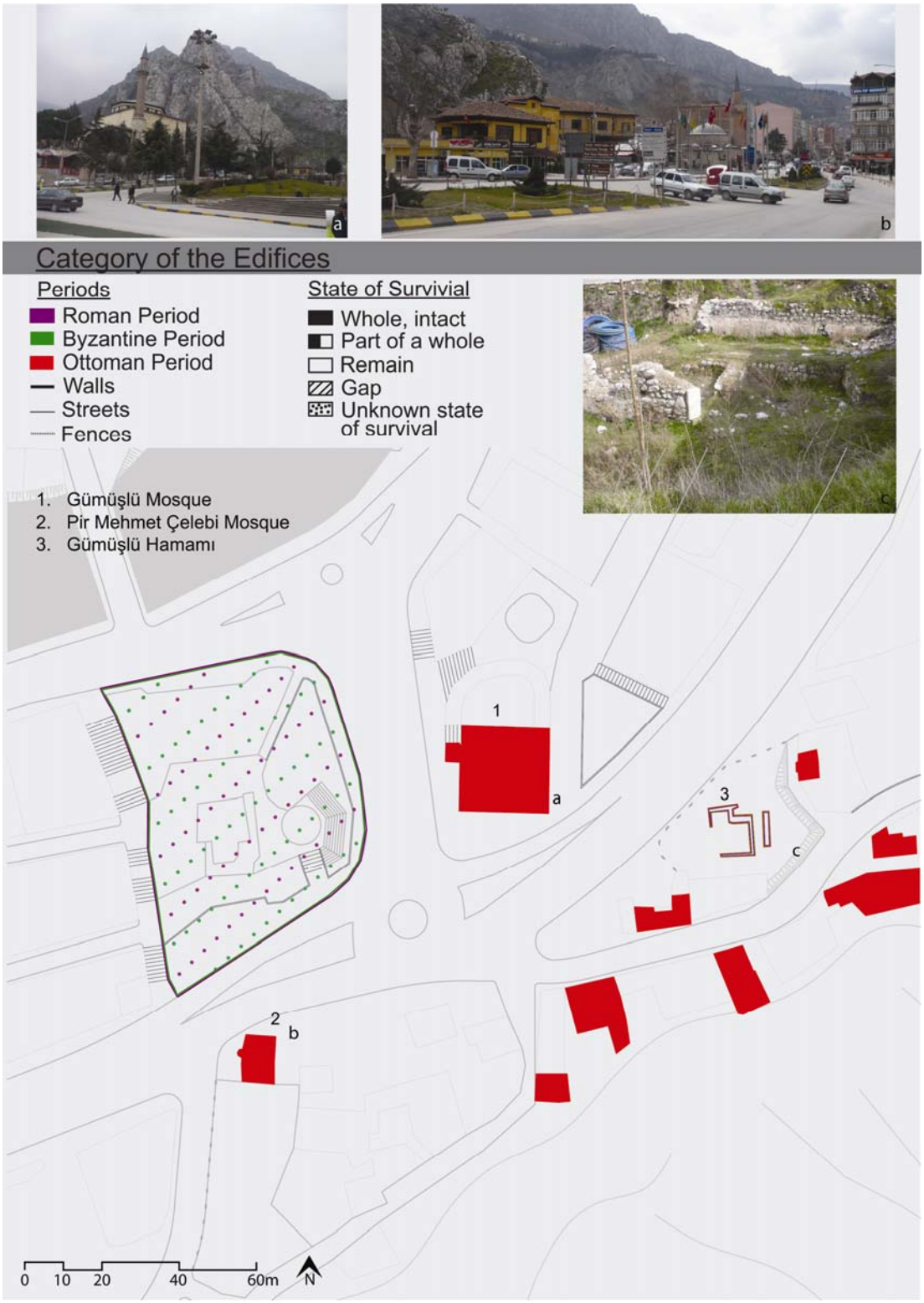

Figure 51: Category of Edifices in Area 3. a), b) and c) author, march 2011

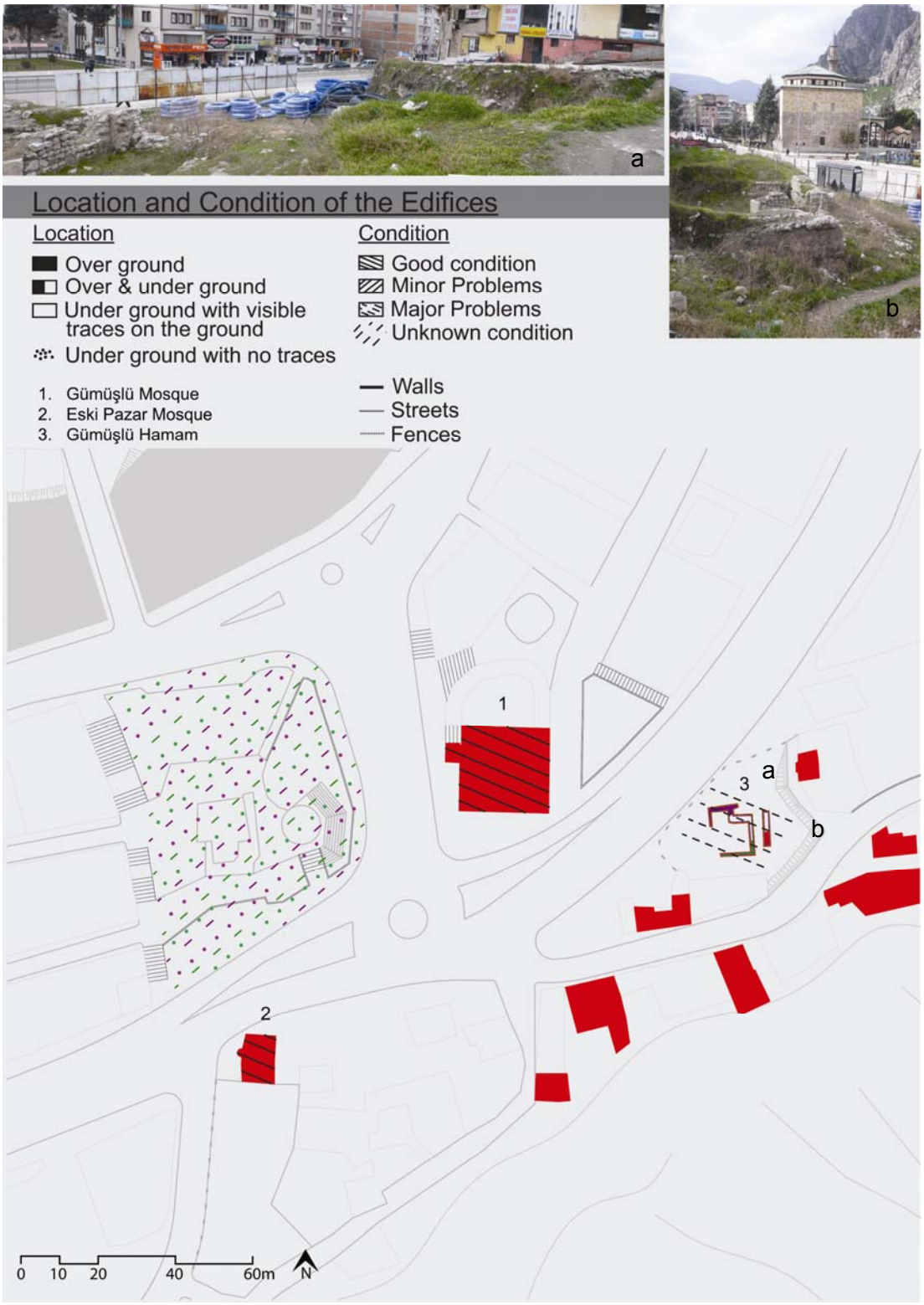

Figure 52: Location and Condition of Edifices in Area 3. a) and b) author, march 2011

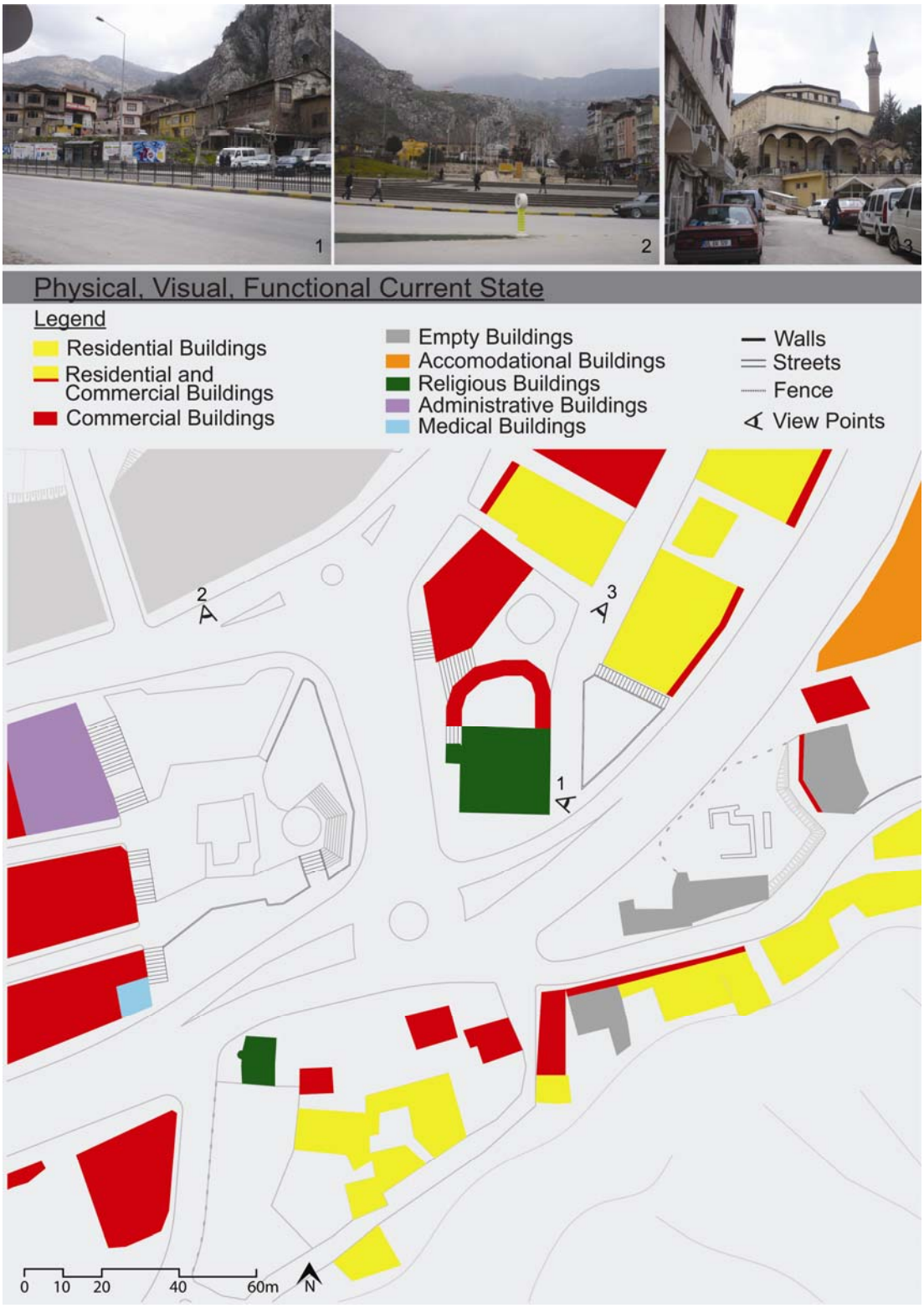

Figure 53: Physical, Visual and Functional Current State in Area 3. 1), 2) and 3) author, march 2011

4.1.3.1. Assessment of the Historical Stratification

Roman and Byzantine Period:

To begin with, over the ground there is no physical evidences and also there is not any visual or written sources about these periods' edifices. The information gathered from the oral sources are equally valid for both of the periods. As a consequence, these periods' edifices are assessed simultaneously.

These edifices are under the ground so that they cannot have any physical interrelation with the surrounding built environment and access to these edifices is impossible now. Hence, these periods' edifices are physically disintegrated from the surrounding built environment. Accordingly, being buried under the ground makes these edifices visually not interrelated with the surrounding environment and invisible, thereby the edifices are disintegrated from the current visual context. In parallel with the physical and visual aspects, functional integration of these edifices are impossible.

As it is mentioned previously the edifices have been learnt by asking for information from the inhabitants. Only the inhabitants who are old enough to remember the constructions in the city square knows the edifices. Whereas, they do not know the significance of the place and so they do not attribute a value to the site. Also, because the edifices are under the ground intelligibility is impossible and due to the lack of information there cannot be any information panel about these edifices. Although some of the inhabitants know the edifices it is not enough to integrate them with the current social life, thereby the edifices are socially disintegrated from the current context.

The edifices have been learnt also from the information gathered from the specialists among the local authorities. This shows only the specialists among the local authorities know the edifices and their significance. Moreover, the local authorities do not attribute a value to these edifices and do not have future plan for these edifices. Hence, the edifices of Roman and Byzantine periods are managerially disintegrated from the current context.

Ottoman Period:

There are three Ottoman edifices two of which are mosques and one is the remains of a hamam structure. The mosques are whole and intact buildings whereas the remains of the hamam structure consists of partial walls. Gümüşlü Mosque which is in the middle of the city centre is directly interrelated with the

physical environment. Because the landscape project for the area on the north side of the building was designed according to this edifice. On the north side of the mosque there are platforms getting lower layer by layer and between these platforms there are commercial and recreational places. While the other Ottoman edifices are seems neglected. On the north side of the Pir Mehmet Çelebi Mosque there is a car park and on the south the Atatürk Street is passing so this edifice seems isolated from the surrounding built environment. The hamam remains are also not interrelated with the surrounding built environment it is isolated with the fences on the northwest, the level difference on the east and southeast and on the southwest there are buildings. On the contrary all of the edifices belong to the Ottoman period are accessible without a restriction of obstacle. The access is designed for Gümüşlü Hamam and it encourages visitors or users while the other building's access is not designed or defined consciously. Hence, the Ottoman edifices have a partial integration with the surrounding built environment with major disintegration factor which are caused by the Pir Mehmet Çelebi mosque and the remains of the hamam structure.

The Ottoman buildings are perceived as a single element within the current context due to different reasons for the different edifices. Firstly, Gümüşlü Mosque seems gigantic according to the nearby surrounding environment. Secondly, Pir Mehmet Çelebi Mosque is perceived as a single element due to the roads nearby the mosque and the car park on the north. Finally, the remains seem alien to the environment even they cannot be seen due to the fences at a close range. Accordingly, the mosques are visible from far away and by any way without any obstacle while the remains of the hamam structure are visible only at a close range due to the advertising boards in front of the area. So that, in the light of the all assessments, this period's edifices are partially integrated with the current context with major disintegrations casused by their intrinsic features.

For the functional aspects these Ottoman edifices should be assessed separately. Firstly, the mosques which have the original function frequently used by inhabitants and visited by the tourists. And also the functions of the buildings in the surrounding built environment and mosques are supporting each other. Being in the city centre creates a big opportunity for them to be functionally integrated with the current life. Secondly, the site where the remains are used as a storage space by the nearby building. So that the nearby building's function disturbs the edifice. Also it can be said that one uses the edifices, it is only on the passage way of the residents who live in residential buildings on the north. Therefore, the functional integration is

impossible for the remains of the hamam structure. Then, it shows the functional integration is enabled partially with major disintegrations for this period.

Additionally, according to the interviews with the users it is revealed that all the users are conscious about the edifices of this layers in the third area. They all know about the Ottoman edifices and their significance and they attribute a value to the site. Also the edifices are intelligible whereas they do not have any information panel in the site but information can be obtained from the printed and visual media. As a consequence of the assessments the Ottoman edifices are entirely integrated with the current social life.

Subsequently, with regard to the interviews made with the local authorities it is understood that the all of the local authorities have a good knowledge about the Ottoman edifices. They are also conscious about the significance of the edifices and they attribute a value to the edifices. They define the edifices as significant part of the place. But interestingly enough they do not have any future plan for these edifices. Besides, the mosques are part of the continuous project, but the remains of the hamam structure is not even part of a continuous project which is the result of some administrative and cadastral problems as they explained. Therefore, managerially the mosques are partially integrated with the current context with minor disintegration whereas the remains of hamam has major disintegration factor.

Multi-Layeredness:

In the third area there are edifices of three different periods according to the various sources. The Roman and Byzantine edifices are under the ground and there is no information about them except their existence. As a consequence of this situation multi-layeredness is physically, visually and functionally impossible.

As it is mentioned previously the information about the existence of the Roman and Byzantine edifices is obtained from some inhabitants. They also know about the multi-layeredness here but they do not know the significance and attribute a value to the multi-layered character of the site. They only remember the edifices which are excavated during the constructions at the city centre. Hence, the social integration is impossible for the multi-layeredness, too.

For the managerial aspect, the integration assessments are the same with the Roman and Byzantine period's. The specialists among the local authorities know the edifices, their significance but they do not attribute a value and do not have a current project or future plans about multi-layeredness for this area. Even they have not had

a drilling here for understanding the layers under the ground. So that managerially multi-layeredness is disintegrated from the current context in the third area.

		Roman Period	Byzantine Period	Ottoman Period I	Ottoman Period II	Multi-Layerdness
PHYSICAL INTEGRATION	Physical Interrelation	0	0	1	1	0
	Accessibility	0	0	2	2	0
VISUAL INTEGRATION	Visual Interrelation	0	0	1	1	0
	Visibility	0	0	3	1	0
FUNCTIONAL INTEGRATION	Functional Interrelation	0	0	3	0	0
	Type of Users	0	0	3	0	0
	User Density	0	0	3	1	0
SOCIAL INTEGRATION	Knowledge of Users	1	1	3	3	1
	Social Interrelation	0	0	3	3	0
	Intelligibility	0	0	2	2	0
MANAGERIEL INTEGRATION	Knowledge of Local Authorities	1	1	3	3	1
	Interrelation With Decision Makers	0	0	1	0	0
	Value Attribution of the Local Authorities	1	1	3	3	1

Figure 54: Integration Assessments of Layers in Area 3.

4.1.3.2. Assessment of the Integration of the Historical Stratification with the Current Context

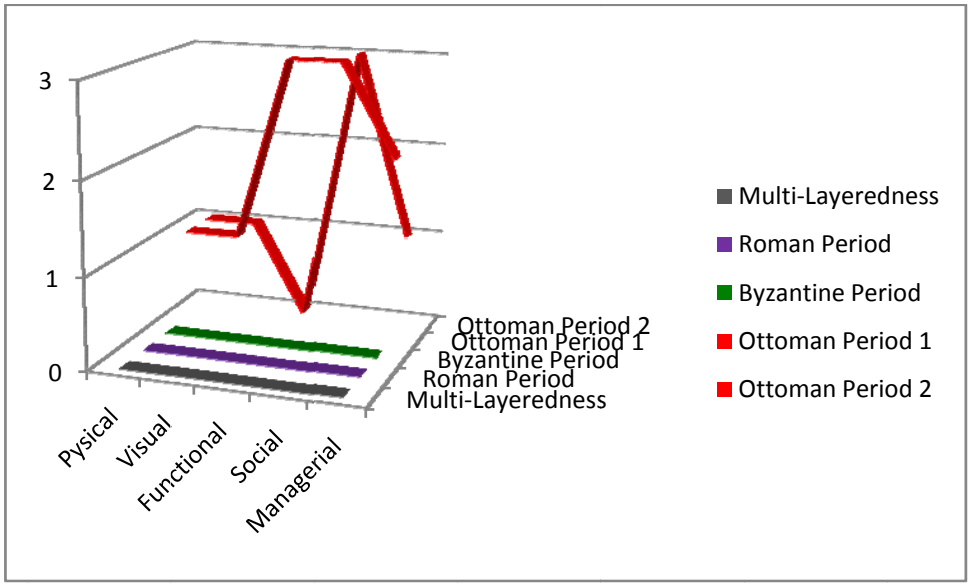

Figure 55: Integration Status of Area 3

The chart above shows the layers of the periods which are under the ground are entirely disintegrated from the current context and surrounding built environment. So the multi-layeredness is. The lack of information caused by lack of excavations and researches are the mainsprings of this disintegration.

Additionally, in order to get correct results about the integration status of the period, the edifices are assessed separately from the same period. The results show that integration status can be changed according to the different situations of the edifices from the same period. According the assessments of the different edifices from the Ottoman period, whole and intact edifices which are Gümüşlü Mosque and Pir Mehmet Çelebi Mosque are in a better integration status when compared to the remains of the hamam structure. Due to the intrinsic physical features and the physical features of the surrounding environment all Ottoman edifices majorly disintegrated from the physical environment with a partial integration with the surrounding environment. For the aspect of visual integration status, the Ottoman edifices are partially integrated into the surrounding visual environment with major disintegrations due to again their intrinsic physical and visual features. All of them seem as a an isolated single element in the surrounding built environment with different reasons.

The third area is in the city centre and the site where the edifices exist in are the neighbours of the city square. This position makes them advantageous with regard to the functional integration. Also the mosques are conserving their original function and due to being a worshiping place and a historical valuable edifice they are always used by the inhabitants and visited by the tourists. Then, the functional integration is entirely obtained for the mosques. On the contrary, the remains of the hamam structure has no function, further the excavated area is used as a storage space by the hardware shop on east side of the area. The edifice is not used for any other purposes but it is on the passage ways of the residents around. So the remains of the hamam structure is totally disintegrated from the current context in terms of functional aspects.

Accordingly, being in the city centre and on a main arterial road makes these edifices interesting for the users and inhabitants. Especially, the remains of the hamam structure makes a sensation among the inhabitants. They all knows about the edifices and wants to learn more. When asked they also explain the excavation period and the significance of the edifice even though there is no any information on the visual or printed media. Besides, the Ottoman period’s edifices and their

significance are all known by the inhabitants. The inhabitants attribute value to the edifices and also to the togetherness of the edifices. The only disintegration reason of these edifices is the lack of information panels about the edifices in the site. Therefore, as the chart shows the edifices are socially integrated with the current context.

The Ottoman edifices are also assessed separately for the managerial integration status due to the their different conditions in terms of the interrelation with the decision makers. The local authorities are all know about the edifices and their significance. They all attribute a value to the site and define these edifices as part of the place identity. But they do not have any plans for the future of the edifices. Mosque buildings are part of a continuous project. They were restored and opened for use and in use now. Whereas the remains are in a problematic condition. There is not a current project or future plan for the remains. With regard to the interviews that are done by the local authorities it is revealed that this abandoned condition is caused by some administrative and cadastral problems. So in the light of these assessments the Ottoman edifices are partially integrated with the current context with minor disintegrations for the mosques and major disintegrations for the remains of hamam structure.

In conclusion, it is important to state at here that the method of the integration assessments which is constituted for the purpose of this thesis creates an ability to assess the edifices one by one even if they belong to the same period. Also it is important to search for the integration status of the edifices and revealing the disintegration reasons case by case when necessary, in order to have correct results and then produce a base for the reintegration strategies for the decision makers.

4.1.4. Multi-Layered Area 4

The fourth area is at east side of the Gökmedrese Quarter which is at south west side of the city centre. The north side of the area is nearly at the same level with the city centre but towards the south it is getting higher. The area is bounded on the north by the Mustafa Kemal Paşa street which is the main arterial road and continuing as the Atatürk Street towards the east, and on the south by the residential buildings which are on the Ferhat Street. On the west side of the fourth area a narrow Dilyat Street is going up and then due to the steep topography in the

area the road continues as stairs towards the south. And finally, the fourth area is surrounded by the residential buildings on the south east side and on the north east side by commercial buildings which are on the Mustafa Kemal Paşa Street. From the middle of the area Torumtay Street passes through.

Figure 56: Multi-Layered Area 4.

In the fourth area there are three historical tombs one of which is the Halifet Gazi Tomb that belongs to the Seljuk Period and constructed in 1225. According to various sources the tomb was constructed with Halifet Gazi Medrese over a Byzantine Church remains (Urak 1994, 153). We can see the remains of the medrese building as a partial brick masonry and a partial stone masonry wall asjacent to the west wall of the tomb. They are in fact the edifices of the Byzantine church with the big stone blocks which are reused for constructing the medrese. Most of stone blocks are scattered around while some of them are standing with equal intervals in front of the tomb on the Torumtay Street which shows that the Byzantine edifice is continuing under the tomb also (Urak 1994, 155). With regards to Urak the mummies in the tomb building which is an unusual thing for the Seljuk tombs shows that there may be a memorium building directly related with the church and next to it (Urak 1994, 155). In addition, the only source that is reached about

this church is the oral explanations of the assistant manager of the museum Muzaffer Doğanbaş who is an art historian. According to him it is written in the Danishmendname that the Halifet Gazi Tomb and Medrese was constructed into a Byzantine church.

Additionally, in the area there are two more tomb buildings which belong to Eretna Principality period and dated to the 14th century. These Şadgeldi Paşa Tomb and Kadılar Tomb located according to the topography on the south side of the Torumtay Street. Besides the tombs there is a fountain in the area next to the Kadılar Tomb called Kadılar Fountain. The fountain is also constructed in the same period with the Kadılar Tomb.

Moreover, the fourth area has been not excavated or archaeologically researched yet. The tombs and fountain of Eretna Principality period and the tomb of Seljuk period are registered in 1992. Subsequently, the Eretna Principality period's edifices are restored in 2007. Afterwards, the open area where the medrese was locating landscaped as a recreational area. And finally, with the Conservation and Development Plan in 2011 this area is decided to become an open air museum.

The structural condition of the edifices are good with some minor problems due to the inappropriate implementations. During the restoration period of these edifices cement based plaster and mortar was used. The efflorescence can be seen on the surfaces of the stones. This problem will cause serious structural problems for future.

In the area there is a registered traditional historical building on the east side of the Halifet Gazi Tomb. The building is a two-storey high timber frame structure and it is used for commercial purposes.

Additionally, the nearby surrounding of the edifices has planned, designed and defined consciously. But the surrounding built environment around the fourth area is unplanned and have not designed consciously, it is a heterogeneous built environment. The built environment is constricted and so dense that the only defined open areas are the landscaped areas nearby the edifices for recreational purposes and the old burial place on the west side of the Şadgeldi Paşa Tomb. Also there is no walkway for the pedestrians, they use the vehicular roads. There is also a car parking problem. The cars are parking on the street in front of the edifices.

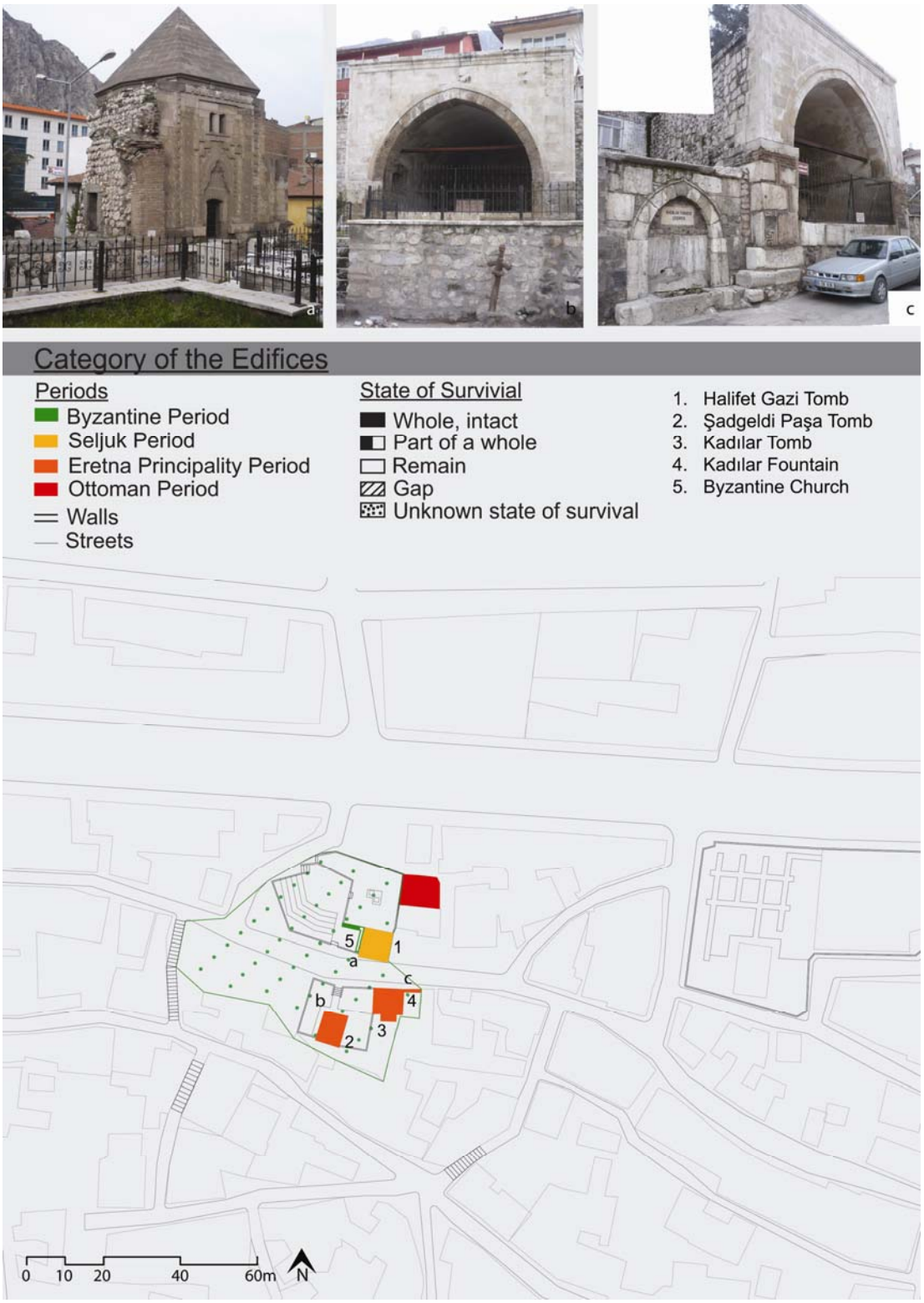

Figure 57: Category of the Edifices in Area 4. a), b) and c) author, march 2011

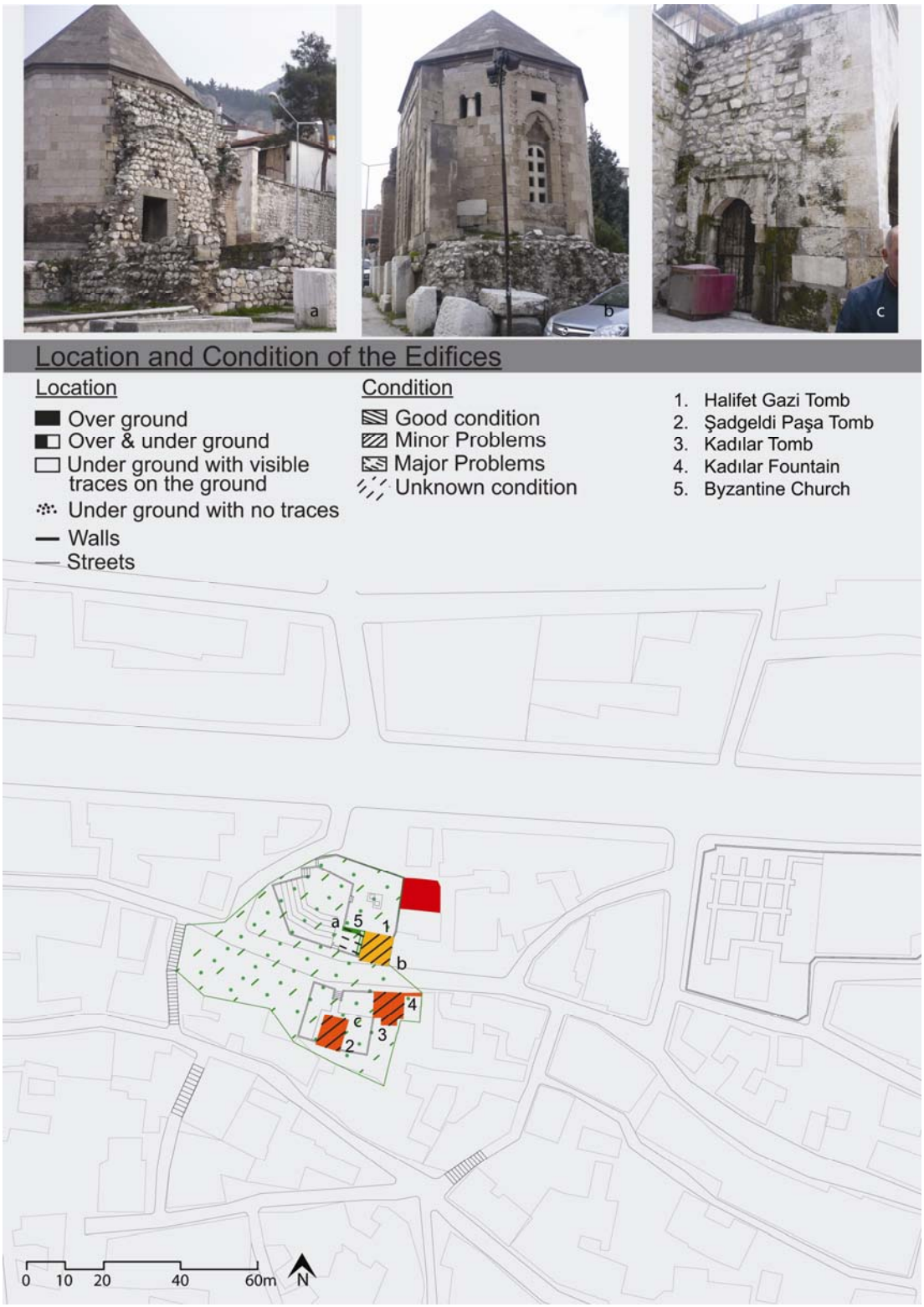

Figure 58: Location and Condition of the Edifices in Area 4. a), b) and c) author, march 2011

Figure 59: Physical, Visual and Functional Current State of Area 4. 1), 2) and 3) author, march 2011

4.1.4.1. Assessment of the Historical Stratification

Byzantine Period:

As it is mentioned above, from the Byzantine period there are part of a masonry brick wall, part of a stone masonry wall and some big stone blocks which are known as belonging to a Byzantine church. According to the sources over the remains of this Byzantine church a medrese and a tomb structure were constructed. So that, the exact contours and features of the edifice are not known.

If we look at the physical integration aspects, the immediate physical surrounding is designed considering the physical interrelation with these edifices and in order to provide an inviting access to the edifices. But when we look in the bigger scale interrelation with the surrounding built environment is problematic due to the introverted and dense structuring at the around which makes the edifices stuck among them. Therefore, the remains are partially interrelated with the built environment whereas they have a designed and consciously defined access which encourages users. According to these assessments the Byzantine edifices are partially integrated into the surrounding built environment whereas there are some minor disintegrations caused by built environment at the periphery of the fourth area.

As it is mentioned previously, the surrounding built environment is a heterogeneous area. Because of the different mass properties and heights of the surrounding buildings the edifices can have a partial visual interrelation with the surrounding, especially with the other period's edifices. Moreover, the buildings on the Mustafa Kemal Paşa Street are five-storey high apartment block which prevent the visibility of the edifice from the far away, so the edifices can only be seen at a close range or from some specific points. As a consequence, the Byzantine edifices are partially integrated into the surrounding environment with minor disintegration factors.

The fourth area is functioned as an open air museum with a large recreational space on the north and west side of the Byzantine edifice. Subsequently, the surrounding buildings have residential and commercial functions like offices and shops. Although the built environment has potentials for functional interrelation, there is not an interrelation between the edifices and surrounding built environment. Moreover, the Byzantine edifices are used by no one, but it is on the passage way of the residents. Hence, the Byzantine edifices are functionally disintegrated from the current life.

The interviews with the inhabitants revealed that scarcely any of them know the Byzantine edifices. Only the specialists know about them. Moreover, among the inhabitants there is a missing knowledge about these edifices. Because most of the inhabitants know the edifices belong to the Halifet Gazi Medrese which is not a wrong but a missing data. Whereas because of the big stone blocks with Greek writing on them makes them aware of the significance of the place. Even so they do not attribute a value to the site considering the Byzantine period. Actually, it is obvious that the edifices are intelligible and shows the characteristics of the period. Interestingly enough there is no information about the masonry walls and the stone blocks in the site. As a consequence, the Byzantine edifices are partially integrated with the current context in terms of social aspect with major disintegrations resulting due to the misinformation.

According to the interviews with the local authorities the same misinformation with the inhabitants' is also valid for the local authorities. Most of them think the edifices belong to the Seljuk period which is not wrong but missing. Only the specialists among them have a good knowledge about the edifices. Nevertheless the local authorities are conscious about the significance of the place and attribute a value to the site in terms of Byzantine period due to the big stone blocks. They have designed the area as an open recreational area and then functioned as an open air museum. So that indirectly the Byzantine edifices has become part of a continuous project. On other hand the local authorities do not define these edifices as a part of the place identity and the future plans of them. Accordingly, these reasons with the misinformation about the edifices makes the Byzantine period majorly disintegrated from the current context but still the Byzantine period's edifices are partially integrated with the current context.

Seljuk Period:

In the fourth area there are the Halifet Gazi Tomb and the Halifet Gazi Medrese's remains which are reused Byzantine edifices assessed above. These Byzantine edifices were also a part of the medrese structure which was demolished in mid 19th century. Halifet Gazi Tomb and medrese are under the same physical and visual circumstances with the Byzantine edifices in terms of surrounding built environment. They are in the same location and position. Therefore, as the Byzantine edifices the Seljuk edifices are partially interrelated with the physical surrounding and the access to the area where the edifices exist is designed and consciously defined Although the tomb is a massive structure when compared with

the remains next to it, it is not visible from the far away but visible only from some specific points due to the dense and high apartment blocks. Due to the heterogeneous built environment at the periphery the Seljuk edifices can only have visual interrelation with some part of the environment like the Byzantine case.

According to the landscape design for the area where the Seljuk edifice exist, the edifies are used as an exhibition objects for the open air museum but due to the attributive value given by the inhabitants the tomb building also used by the inhabitants also for praying. Moreover, the open area for recreation is increasing the functional interrelation potentials. The edifices area also on the way from the Amasya Museum to the Gökmedrese Mosque and Torumtay Tomb so the location of the edifices increases the touristic potentials of area. Therefore the surrounding built environment creates a potential for functional interrelation with the edifices. At present the edifices are rarely used by the inhabitants and visited by tourists. Consequently, the Seljuk period is partially integrated with the current context

In the light of the interviews with the inhabitants it is revealed that all of the users knows the edifices and their significance. Moreover, they give an attributive value to the site due to being a tomb building. The characteristics of the period is intelligible from the tomb but in the site there is not any information panel. Whereas the information can get from the printed or visual media. Hence, according to the all assessments it can be said that the Seljuk period edifices are integrated with the current context.

The local authorities have a good knowledge about the edifices, they also know the significance of the place and attribute a value to the site. They define the Seljuk period's edifices as a part of the place identity and they have landscaped the site as a open air museum in order to enhance the place identity but the implementations to the edifices are problematic and there should be an urgent new project for the future of the edifices but there are not planning a future project for the edifices. As a consequence, managerially the Seljuk period edifices are partially integrated with the current context with major disintegrations caused by the lack of future plans of about the edifices.

Eretna Principality Period:

From the Eretna Principality period there are Şadgeldi Paşa Tomb and Kadılar Tomb which are vaulted iwan tombs and the Kadılar Fountain which is adjacent to the Kadılar Tomb. These edifices are on the same street and on opposite side of the other edifices here. Due to being in the same area and having similar physical and

visual circumstances the assessments of the physical and visual aspects shows parallel evaluations with the Byzantine and Seljuk edifices. The nearby surrounding of these edifices is defined by the walls and a landscape design is applied on the area which encourages the visitors. Whereas as it is previously stated the built environment is so dense and problematic to have an entire physical interrelation. Accordingly, the visibility from far away and the visual interrelation with the surrounding is prevented by the heterogeneous built environment at the peripheriy. Thus, the visual and physical integration is provided with some minor disintegration arisen from the features of the surrounding built environment.

For the functional integration aspects it can be said that the assessments are also the same with the Seljuk period. Because the original functions and the current functions of these edifices are the same with the Seljuk edifices' and location is so. Only the fountain is not functioning now, but it is accepted as an exhibition object for the open air museum. So these assessments shows that these edifice are functionally integrated with the current context with minor disintegrations caused again by the surrounding built environment.

The social integration assessments are also show parallelism with the Seljuk edifices. The only difference is that the Eretna Principalities period's edifices have information panels in the site. All of the users knows the edifices and their significance and they also attribute a value to the site. So that the it can be said that the edifices are entirely integrated with the current context according to the assessments of social aspects.

Additionally, according to the interviews with the local authorities, it is revealed that the assessments of the managerial aspects of this period's edifices are also the same with the Seljuk edifice's. All of the local authorities know the edifices and their significance. They attribute a value to the site and define the site as a part of the place identity. They have developed a project and applied on the site whereas the implementations have started to create some serious problems for the edifices which should be immediately controlled. Unfortunately, the local authorities do not planning a project or maintenance for these edifices which makes this period's edifices partially integrated with the current context with some disintegrations in terms of managerial aspects.

Multi-Layeredness:

In terms of physical and visual aspects the multi-layeredness is partially interrelated with the surrounding built environment as the all period's edifices which

exist in here. All of the period's edifices are in the same area and a project was applied to the area by taking account of the area as a whole and providing an inviting access but due to the built environment at the periphery caused major disintegrations for the physical and visual interrelation and the visibility of the multi-layeredness.

Although the area where the edifices exist is regulated as an open air museum which creates a potential for the functional interrelation of the edifices with the surrounding, no one uses the multi-layeredness. The edifices can be seen only by the tourists if they pass from the Torumtay street to go the Gökmedrese Mosque and Torumtay Tomb from the museum and by the residents who live there. So multi-layeredness is functionally disintegrated from the current context.

As it is mentioned previously, there is a missing knowledge about the Byzantine edifices. Interestingly enough all of the inhabitants knows the multi-layeredness in this area. They are not informed about the features of the period's of the edifices and they do not have a comprehensive knowledge about the Byzantine edifices while they are aware of the multi-layeredness and the significance of the place. The reason of this consciousness should be the intelligibility of the edifices, especially the big stone block with the Greek writing on them. Because only the Eretna Principality's edifices have information panels, there is not any information about the other edifices and also the multi-layeredness in the site. Interestingly enough they do not attribute a value to the site in terms of its mutli-layeredness character.

All of the local authorities have a knowledge about the multi-layered character of the fourth area. But they have some missing information about the Byzantine edifices so their knowledge is partial. They also conscious about the significance of the place and they attribute a value in terms of multi-layeredness. Regulating the area as an open air museum shows their thoughts about defining the multi-layeredness as the significant part of the multi-layeredness. On the contrary, besides this current project which is inadequate in terms of integrating the area with the current context, the local authorities do not have any future plans about this area. Hence, managerially the multi-layeredness is partially integrated with the current context with some minor disintegrations.

		Byzantine Period	Seljuk Period	Eretna Prin. Period	Multi-Layerdness
PHYSICAL INTEGRATION	Physical Interrelation	1	1	1	1
	Accessibility	3	3	3	3
VISUAL INTEGRATION	Visual Interrelation	2	2	2	2
	Visibility	2	2	2	2
FUNCTIONAL INTEGRATION	Functional Interrelation	2	2	2	2
	Type of Users	0	3	3	0
	User Density	1	2	2	1
SOCIAL INTEGRATION	Knowledge of Users	1	3	3	3
	Social Interrelation	1	3	3	1
	Intelligibility	2	2	3	2
MANAGERIEL INTEGRATION	Knowledge of Local Authorities	1	3	3	2
	Interrelation With Decision Makers	1	1	1	1
	Value Attribution of the Local Authorities	2	3	3	3

Figure 60: Integration Assessments of Layers in Area 4.

4.1.4.2. Assessing of the Integration of the Historical Stratification with the Current Context

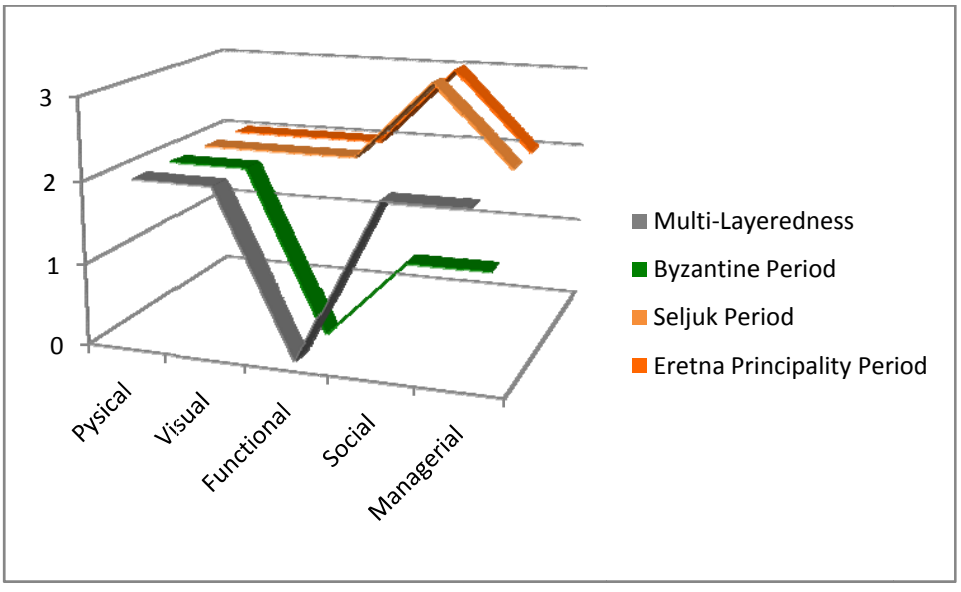

Figure 61: Integration Status of Area 4

As it is seen in the chart the physical and visual integration status of the all periods' edifices and also the multi-layeredness show the same value. They all integrated with the current context in terms of visual and physical aspects but with minor disintegration factors. Because all of the edifices are in the same area which is designed and defined by taking the account of whole of the edifices. And this area is stuck in between the dense and heterogeneous urbanization which starts immediately from the periphery of the fourth area.

According to the assessments, the functional integration status of the Byzantine period and multi-layeredness is the same. Although the area is designed for exhibiting the edifices with recreational purposes as an open air museum, nobody uses the area and nobody visits the edifices for this purpose. So, there cannot be a functional integration for Byzantine edifices and multi-layeredness. For the other periods' edifices, the functional integration is succeeded with some minor disintegrations. The attributive value which is given by the inhabitant makes the edifices to have a better functional integration status. The inhabitants rarely visit the tombs for praying which makes the edifices partially integrated with the current context.

The social integration status of the Seljuk and Eretna Principality period's edifice are socially integrated with the current town as it is seen in the chart. The multi-layeredness is also integrated into the town with some minor disintegrations caused mostly by inhabitants' disregarding the value of the multi-layeredness. Besides these, the Byzantine period is also socially integrated with the current town but with major disintegrations which are caused by the misinformation about this period's edifices.

Finally, in terms of managerial aspects the Seljuk and Eretna Principality periods are in the same status as shown in the chart. They are partially integrated with the current context with some minor disintegration factors resultant of the unplanned futures of this edifices which need maintenance immediately. Furthermore, as it is previously mentioned for frequent times, there is a lack of knowledge about the Byzantine edifices in the site and due to this missing knowledge the managerial integration status decreases for this period. The situation is better for the multi-layeredness because the local authorities are aware of the value of the multi-layered area. They designed this area for exhibiting the multi-layeredness and project is still valid but they do not have any future plans. Therefore, managerially the multi-layeredness is also integrated with the current

context with minor disintegrations caused by lack of complete knowledge and future plans about this area.

Consequently integration of the edifices belong to different periods and the multi-layeredness with the current context is assessed in respect to the physical, visual, functional, social and managerial aspects. As a result of this assessment the disintegration factors and reasons of the layers and the multi-layeredness, are deduced case by case, which create an opportunity to develop future reintegration strategies for the disintegrated layers.

4.2. Re-Integrating the Historical Stratification with the Current Context: Strategies and Tools for the Case of Amasya

The successive period's layers of historical town Amasya are assessed focusing on the selected four areas in terms of their integration status with the current context. As a consequence of these assessments, the disintegration reasons and factors are revealed systematically to be considered as a guidance for the further re-integration strategies and tools of each layer for ensuring the new unity of the multi-layered areas together with the current context.

Therefore, parallel to the developed method, the disintegration reasons and factors should be taken into account and discussed in specific to the site and each layers, which makes it obligatory to develop possible re-integration strategies specific to disintegration reasons and factors for each layers and each selected multi-layered areas while considering the area as a whole and expecting it will be a new whole in future.

In general the selected multi-layered areas should be re-thought together with their surrounding environment in terms of their physical and visual features and functions. The surrounding built environment should be reconsidered and designed for having a harmonious physical and visual interrelation with the edifices not disturbing the visibility of them and providing an inviting access to the site. The function of the edifices and the surrounding should support each other which raise amount of the users and the usage density and the selected functions should be compatible with the edifices. Furthermore, public awareness should be promoted for the social integration which can be carried out by using information media such as books, the press, television, radio, cinema and travelling exhibitions. Also the

information panels and presentations of the historical heritage has an important role for social integration of the edifices with the current life, they should be designed reflecting the cultural significance of the multi-layered areas[48]. Additionally, the local authorities should be conscious about the cultural significance of the multi-layeredness and have a comprehensive knowledge about all of the edifices. For this purpose they can be educated by means of educational documents, presentations, guides, travels and programs. These are the general re-integration strategies which are common for all cultural heritage and all multi-layered areas and should be kept in mind while building re-integration strategies for each of the layers and multi-layered areas.

Multi-Layered Area 1

The first area contains edifices from Roman, Byzantine, Seljuk, Ottoman and Early Republican Period. The Roman, Byzantine and Seljuk edifices are under the ground. The Ottoman edifices are scattered around the area and the Early Republican edifice is the railway road. The area, Şamlar Necropolis, had been a whole with its cemetery area and religious buildings around throughout the history. Whereas defragmentation was started with the modern urbanization and new requirements of the urban life accelerating by the railway road construction. The modern and Ottoman graves were moved to new cemetery area outside the city and Roman, Byzantine and Seljuk edifices were left under the ground in 70s. On the other hand, other Ottoman edifices, the religious buildings, were restored and integrated with the current life. To this end, the area lost its multi-layered character and the most of the area turned into a lacuna in the site and in the memories of the inhabitants.

Therefore, due to being underground, the Roman and Byzantine edifices cannot have physical, visual, functional and social integration with the current context. Whereas the Seljuk edifices can have a social integration with the inhabitants as a result of their value attribution. Furthermore, the local authorities are aware of the significance of this place as being an archaeological reserve area and they are planning an archaeological park for this area.

On the contrary, the above ground edifices which belong to Ottoman and Early Republican period are hardly integrate with the current context due to physical

[48] Pınar Aykaç has studied this subject on her unpublished masters thesis titled “Determination of Presentation Principles for Multi-Layered Historical Towns Based on Cultural Significance Case Study: Tarsus” in 2008. (Aykaç 2008)

and visual features of the surrounding built environment. They are being utilized effectively by the users but neither the users nor the local inhabitants are aware of the significance of their multi-layered character. Thus, the Ottoman edifices were restored and integrated into social life as a single historic element. Additionally, the railway is accepted only as an urban transformation element which does not have any historic value by the local authorities.

Accordingly, for conserving and re-integrating each of the layers there should be a comprehensive urban design project which should be designed with collaboration of archaeologists, town planners and architects. The underground and above ground historic urban elements should be considered as a whole and the project should enhance the multi-layered character of the area. First of all, there should be an archaeological researching for the Roman, Byzantine and Seljuk edifices. Afterwards, the rehabilitation of the surrounding built environment in terms of physical and visual conditions is necessary by respecting the heritage in order not to disturb the physical and visual conditions of the heritage. Each of the layers and multi-layeredness should be accessible and visible. The accessibility of them should be designed and defined consciously encouraging the visitors and users together with the private open areas of the residential buildings around. The railway can be used as a potential access and exhibition route for the area due to its direct visual and physical relationship with the site.

The above ground edifices are being used now, but if the undergorund edifices are revealed, the area should be totally re-thought according to the features of the revealed edifices. Furthermore, the first area is nearby a vocational school and primary school, so that the surrounding environment has a potential functional relation with the site which should be taken into account during the design stage. This, potential, creates chance not only for functional but also for the social integration of the edifices with the current life. The schools can have active role for conserving the edifices and informing the public about the significance of the area. In addition, all of the local authorities should be informed about the different period edifices and multi-layeredness of the area.

Multi-Layered Area 2

The second area contains Pontus, Roman, Seljuk, Ottoman and Early Republican period edifices and these edifices are located in harmony within the topography of the land. This area is part of the most stratified area in Amasya whereas the successive period edifices are not on top of each other but they are

scattered around the area acting as foreground and background for each other due to the topographic features of the land. The area took its last state after the railway road construction was finished and then after the demolishment of the residential buildings on the north side of the railway road.

The Pontus Kingdom period edifices are integrated with the current context in terms of all aspects. The Ottoman edifices are also integrated with an exception due to lack of future plans about these edifices. Moreover, all of the successive historical periods' edifices are functionally integrated with the current life.

On the other hand, the Roman edifice is disintegrated from its surrounding environment. The accessibility, presentation and the information panels of this edifice should be improved in order to re-integrate this edifice with the current life.

Additionally, the Seljuk edifices are physically integrated into their surrounding environment but this relation is not designed or defined consciously so that the edifice cannot seen and perceived at first glance. They are seem as a part of other period's layer which causes a misunderstanding for the users however they have information panels whose presentation and design should be improved. Architects and archaeologists should re-consider these edifices as a part of the multi-layeredness in this area.

Furthermore, the railway road which is an Early Republican addition that changes the characteristic of the area, cannot have a physical relation with the surrounding environment due to its danger. On the contrary, the railway can be a potential access vehicle to the area and also it has a potential for viewing the area for passengers. A touristic railway route project can be proposed for the railway road together with the town planners, architects and local authorities. Moreover, there is no information about the railway road and its historical significance in Amasya, so that the users do not attribute a value to the railway road. Thus, this project should also consider the cultural significance of the railway itself and consider it as a part of the multi-layered character of the town.

Lastly, the local authorities should be aware of the distinctive multi-layered character of the area which is product of a collective creation process consciously formed with the topographical features of the land in history. They should consider the area with its different period's edifices together with the topography which makes Amasya identical with its distinctive character.

Multi-Layered Area 3

The third area which is in the centre of the city has Roman, Byzantine and Ottoman period edifices. The Roman and Byzantine edifices' existences are accepted as they are buried under the ground on the basis of the data gathered from the oral sources and the thoughts of the specialists in the Amasya Museum. The Ottoman edifices are above the ground. Two of which are the mosques conserving their architectural integrity and original function and functionally and socially integrated with the current life. Whereas the other Ottoman edifice which is the part of an Ottoman hamam building has been left as remains in the area where is separated from the main arterial road with fences after the rescue excavation held by the Amasya Directorate of Museum in 2006. This, the rescue excavation, has aroused the interests of the inhabitants and they all know the edifice belongs to an Ottoman hamam building. Although there is no any information about this remains, all of the users know the significance of the edifice and attribute a value to the edifices.

To begin with, the Roman and Byzantine edifices are under the ground so they cannot integrate with the current context. Thus, there should be an extensive archaeological research about this area. After the archaeological studies the results should be evaluated in terms of the state of survival of the edifices. Even a virtual presentation project can be proposed for this edifices taking account being in a strategic position in the town. According to the resutls there should be a comprehensive urban design project which evaluates cultural significance of the all layers: the Ottoman buildings and archaeological remains, and the multi-layeredness of the area. The physical and visual features of the surrounding area should be the most decisive factor not to spoil the cultural significance of the multi-layeredness and the physical conditions, visibility and perception of the layers. The new design also should encourage public to integrate the area into their social life. Therefore, the functions of the surrounding environment and the edifices which are crucial for public inclusion should be proposed compatible with the significance of the place and layers while inviting people to the site. Still continuing original functions of the mosques and the possible recreational activities can be relevant for the future functional and social re-integration strategies which can be more effective with well conducted informing studies for the public and consciously designed presentation elements.

Furthermore, the position of this area in the city makes the area the most important multi-layered area in the town. The local authorities should be aware and

conscious about this importance. Educational documents, guides and travels to the similar towns with successive projects can be effective solutions for increasing the awareness and consciousness of them about the significance of the place together with the multi-layeredness. Also it is important to make them aware of the potential that the area can be one of the most significant places for presenting the place identity which is a resultant of the historical multi-layeredness interwoven with the geographical features of the town in a strategic position in the town.

Multi-Layered Area 4

The fourth area contains Byzantine remains of a church, Seljuk and Eretna Principality periods' tombs. The Byzantine edifices are adjacent to the Seljuk tomb which is constructed together with a medrese onto the Byzantine church remains in the 13th century. Moreover, the area also contains a burial place on the north-west side which shows that this area has been a continuous cemetery place together with the religious facilities in history. Due to this significance of the area a landscape project was designed and applied on the site as a recreational area and planned as an open air museum. Whereas the interventions has caused some serious structural problems for the edifices and should be re-handled.

At first, the Byzantine edifices were reused in the Seljuk period for the medrese construction. So that, there is a need for an archaeological researche for further information. After the archaeological research the area should be reconsidered with its historical and sacred integrity together in collaboration of architects, town planners and archaeologists.

Moreover, due to the density of the disqualified physical built environment the edifices of all layers cannot have a physical integration with the current context, however the area has a potential to have a direct relationship with the main arterial road. To this end, the visibility of the edifices are prevented with obstacles which do not contribute to the cultural significance of the edifices. In the scope of the project an inviting access, the visibility and the perception of the each edifice should be the primary aim. Furthermore, the tomb buildings belonging to Seljuk and Eretna Principality periods have religious functions whereas the Byzantine edifice are existing only as the exhibition objects for the open air museum even though, there is not any information about the Byzantine edifices and also about the Seljuk medrese. Therefore, the information and presentation panels should be kept in mind during the design process. Because even a simple information panel that gives the period and the name of the edifice can enhance the social integration status of the edifices

as it can be understood from the Eretna Principality edifices. In addition, the local authorities should be informed about the multi-layered character of the area and more importantly about the significance of the Byzantine edifices. Also they should be immediately informed about the serious structural condition of the edifices. A comprehensive urban design project should be proposed for this area by the architects, town planners, and archaeologists, including the conservation projects of the edifice and the landscape project of the area considering the multi-layered character of the area and respecting equally to the all successive period's edifices accompanied with the local authorities.

To conclude, there are aforementioned general re-integration strategies which are common for all cultural heritage and all multi-layered areas in order to have physical, visual, functional, social and managerial integration of the historical stratification with the current town. The re-integration strategies specific for each of the layers and the multi-layered areas are also for the same purpose and should be kept in mind while building re-integration strategies for each of the layers and multi-layered areas. As a final point, it is important to say that the conservation of the cultural significance of the layers and the multi-layeredness should be the primary aim of the re-integration strategies. Within this study, a preliminary discussion on the re-integration strategies and tools based on the results of the assessment for integrating the disintegrated layers and edifices with the current context in Amasya.

CHAPTER 5

CONCLUSION

Historic towns with continuous inhabitance are the result of a collective creation process. The stratification of successive periods during this continuous habitation constitute the multi-layered character of the town. In a multi-layered town, each period, within its own cultural, social, economical and political context, reshapes the urban topography by formations, transformations and continuities in relation to the previous periods; thus each time constituting a "new urban whole".

The remains of the previous periods can be conserved and sustained for the future, as long as they can become an integral part of the "new urban whole". Thus, the evidences of each period within the historical continuity should become an integral part of the current context in order to sustain the multi-layered character of the town. Thereupon, integrating the historical stratification with the current context becomes an important conservation issue for the case of multi-layered towns.

Therefore, in this thesis, a method is proposed for assessing the integration of the historical stratification with the current town. Such an assessment helps to reveal the state of integration as well as the reasons of disintegration, which can guide the re-integration strategies and tools for their conservation.

Accordingly, the first step for proper integration activity is to understand the historical stratification and multi-layeredness. This helps to find out the identity areas of multi-layerness to focus on. Then, each multi-layered area needs to be studied in more detail. This includes the information about the periods construction, categories, original functions, current functions, current locations and positions, states of survival, physical conditions, legal, conservation and project status of each of the edifices constituting the historical stratification together with their surrounding

environment. Besides, the information about the knowledge and awareness of the public as well as the local authorities are essential for the comprehensive understanding of the state of integration of the historical stratification with the current context.

Based on the collected information, the proposed method covers the assessment of integration considering five main aspects: physical, visual, functional, social and managerial. For each of these aspects, the criteria for assessing the integration state is determined. According to the defined criteria, the degree of physical, visual, functional, social and managerial integration can be assessed for the remaining components of each period. Their altogether evaluation helps to find out the overall degree of integration of each period separately, as well as for the multi-layeredness they constitute altogether.

The outcomes of the assessment are represented in the form of charts showing the degree of integration. These charts help to make a comparison between the integration of different periods as well as the integration of the multi-layeredness. Both the assessment according to the defined criteria and the final charts, are very beneficial in understanding the state of integration of the historical stratification with the current context. They also help to find out the weaknesses in integration, which forms a basis to define the re-integration strategies and tools for the disintegrated areas.

The case study of the thesis: Amasya, with its distinctive multi-layered character, helped both to the constitution of the method as well as its experimentation and assessment of its relevancy.

Following the diachronic studies for understanding and assessing the historical stratification and multi-layeredness, four multi-layered identity areas are selected to focus on and experiment the proposed method. Due to the town's distinctive topography restricting urban expansion, in all the selected areas the historical layers are existing on top of each other. Though the stratification is almost similar, the current context and land use of each of the selected areas were different. For each period in each of the selected multi-layered identity areas, in depth studies and analysis are carried on regarding the criteria defined for the physical, visual, functional, social and managerial integration. As a result, the degree of physical, visual, functional, social and managerial integration for each period and for the multi-layeredness is found out in each of the selected areas. Following this, an overall assessment is made to define the overall degree of integration for each period and for the multi-layeredness as well. This final

assessment, represented in the form of charts, helped to make an critical evaluation of the integration of different periods and the multi-layeredness with the current context. They also helped to make a comparative assessment between the degree of integration of different periods in each area, as well as in between the selected multi-layered identity areas having different current urban contexts.

The results of the assessment of the integration of historical stratification with current Amasya showed that, besides the well-known edifices from different periods which mostly conserve their architectural integrity of the layers from different periods, their interrelation among each other and their integration with the current context are neglected. Although the well-known edifices are considered as the integral part of the current town and integrated into the social life, due to the qualities of implemented design projects, the current attempts do not contribute to the integrity of historical stratification.

This assessment revealed the weaknesses in integration of each area with the current town. These weaknesses should be considered in defining the re-integration strategies and tools for each area. Within this study, a preliminary discussion on the re-integration strategies and tools based on the results of the assessment for integrating the disintegrated layers and edifices with the current context.

This thesis study can be considered as an introductory attempt in building up a comprehensive methodology for assessing the integration of historical stratification with the current context in multi-layered towns. This study should be supported with further studies so as to evolve into a comprehensive methodology.

The method proposed in this thesis is generated through the case study on Amasya. Each case can have different properties, values and problems according to its specific historical and current context. So there can be some points, which are overlooked or disregarded within the proposed method. Further experimentation of the proposed method on different cases will help to further develop the method.

The physical, visual and functional integration of historical stratification with the current context is directly related with architectural and urban design projects. Further studies on detailed architectural and urban design projects, which consider the outcomes of this method as a design criteria, is necessary for each site. Besides, the data collection for the assessment of the social and managerial integration could not follow a systematic process and method. This also should be improved by interdisciplinary studies including specialists on sociology and management.

Within this study, the integration of the historical stratification with the current context is assessed according to physical, visual, functional, social, and managerial aspects. There are in fact other aspects such as legal, financial, and technical aspects, which also play an important role in integration. Consideration of those aspects and their major criteria for assessment in the future studies, can help to further improve the assessment method proposed in this thesis.

The method proposed in this thesis focused on the current status of the components of the historical stratification. It does not search for the original status, the changes in time, the reasons of these changes. Besides, it does not consider the types and reasons of the material and structural problems of the remaining edifices of each period. A further study to understand historical evolution of each component of the historical stratification as well as their material and structural condition can lead to more detailed assessments of integration and proposals for re-integration.

The main focus of this thesis was to develop a method for the assessment of historical stratification with the current context. This also helped to find out the weaknesses in integration which can lead to the re-integration strategies and tools. This thesis covered just a preliminary discussion on the re-integration strategies and tools. Further studies which focus on this subject specifically will be very beneficial for the integration of the remaining edifices of historical stratification and the multi-layeredness they altogether form up with the current context.

To conclude, even though this thesis could just be an introductory attempt to establishing a comprehensive methodology for the integration of historical stratification in multi-layered towns, it revealed various important outputs for the future studies on this issue as well as for the case of Amasya. Together with the further studies defined above it can turn out to be a more comprehensive study contributing to the conservation and sustainability of the multi-layered character of historic towns.

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APPENDIX A

SITE SURVEY SHEET

METU FACUTLY OF ARCHITECTURE
GRADUATE PROGRAM IN RESTORATION
Integrity, Disintegration, Re-Integration in Multilayered Historical Town: Amasya

Stratification Survey Sheet
STR

Address: | Date: | Photo ID:

Accessibility:

Approach:

Excavation: ☐ Never ☐ Still Continues ☐ Finished

Presentation Stratification: ☐ Not presented ☐ Insufficient ☐ Sufficient

Conservation Projects, Implementation:

Condition: ☐ Good ☐ Medium ☐ Bad

Periods:

Evaluation of Architectural Integrity:

☐ Impossible to understand the identities from edifices and pres.

Other Clues:

Current Functions:

☐ Not in use

Former Functions:

☐ Inapperent from edifices but known
☐ Unknown

Integration with environment: ☐ Good ☐ Poor ☐ None, but have possibility ☐ Never

Potatials for future functional integration:

Visual Integration:

Visual Relation with:

Has a Potantial to Have Visual Relation with:

Obstacle:

Physical Integration:

☐ Not Utilized
☐ Utilized as construction material
☐ Utilized as foundation
☐ Utilized in lower and/or upper levels and/or next to
☐ Utilized as a space
☐ Utilized as a building

Figure 62: Site Survey Sheet