

**AN ASSESSMENT OF URBAN ARCHAEOLOGY  
AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL HERITAGE:  
A CASE STUDY IN ULUS-ANKARA**

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BY

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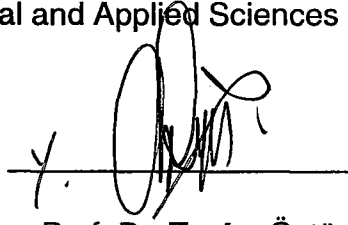
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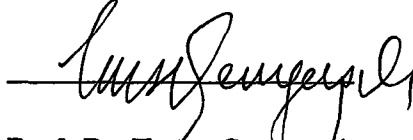
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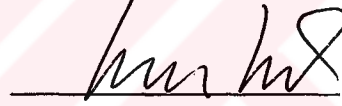
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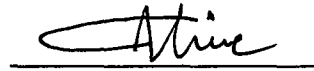


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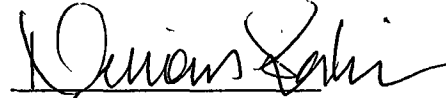
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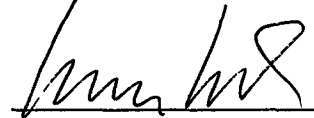
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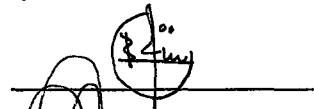
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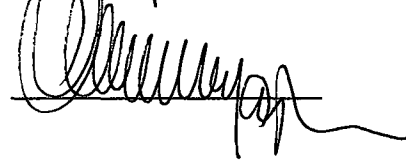
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## **ABSTRACT**

### **AN ASSESSMENT OF URBAN ARCHAEOLOGY AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL HERITAGE WITH A CASE STUDY IN ULUS-ANKARA**

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The archaeological heritage in a city is one of the fundamental entities of human past. This heritage has been created over many centuries and the remains constituting archaeological heritage are irreplaceable, finite and non-renewable resources. Urban archaeology as a multidisciplinary field provides not only information about historical past but also data as planning input which should be considered by urban development policies and development plans.

Ankara has important historical past and architectural and archaeological heritage. Ulus' history as the first settlement area of Ankara dates back to 8<sup>th</sup> century BC. This heritage carries many traces of the history. However, urban development plans prepared for Ankara have not ensured conservation and continuing maintenance of archaeological properties of Ulus.

The aim of this thesis is to examine the concept of urban archaeology with a case study in Ankara by setting an archaeological heritage profile of Ulus. Moreover, in point of urban archaeological view, effects of past plans and implementations on Ulus' archaeological properties are derived and appropriate planning policies using evaluated data are given for Ulus.

Keywords: Planning, Urban Archaeology, Planning Policy



## ÖZ

### ANKARA-ULUS ÖRNEĞİ İLE KENTSEL ARKEOLOJİ VE ARKEOLOJİK MİRASIN BİR DEĞERLENDİRMESİ

ÇAĞLAYAN, Deniz

Yüksek Lisans, Şehir ve Bölge Planlama Bölümü

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Bir kentin sahip olduğu arkeolojik miras, insanlık tarihine ait en geçerli kanıttır. Bu miras uzun yıllar boyunca oluşturulmuştur ve bu mirası oluşturan günümüze dek ulaşabilmiş arkeolojik kalıntılar sınırlı, yenilenmesi mümkün olmayan ve yeri doldurulamaz kaynaklardır. Kentsel arkeoloji çok disiplinli bir çalışma alanı olarak, yalnızca tarihi geçmişe ilişkin bilgi değil, ayrıca kentsel gelişme politika ve planları tarafından dikkate alınması gerekli plan girdilerini de hazırlar.

Ankara, önemli tarihi bir geçmişin, mimari ve arkeolojik mirasın sahibidir. Ulus'un tarihi Ankara'nın ilk yerleşim yeri olarak MÖ 8. yüzyıla dek uzanır. Bu miras, tarihin pek çok izini taşımaktadır. Fakat Ankara için hazırlanan kent planları, Ulus'un arkeolojik varlıklarının korunmasını ve yaşatılabilmesini sağlayamamıştır.

Bu tezde amaçlanan, Ankara'da bir alan çalışması ile Ulus'un arkeolojik miras profilini çıkararak kentsel arkeoloji kavramını incelemektir. Ayrıca kentsel planlama açısından, eski plan ve uygulamaların Ulus'un arkeolojik varlıkları üzerindeki etkileri saptanmakta ve elde edilen veriler doğrultusunda Ulus için uygun planlama önerileri verilmektedir.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Planlama, Kentsel Arkeoloji, Planlama Politikası





***To me...***

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## TABLE OF CONTENTS

|   |      |
|---|------|
| <b>ABSTRACT</b> .....   | iii  |
| <b>ÖZ</b> .....   | v    |
| <b>ACKNOWLEDGMENTS</b> .....  | viii |
| <b>LIST OF MAPS</b> .....   | xii  |
| <b>CHAPTER</b>  |      |
| <b>I. INTRODUCTION</b> .....  | 1    |
| <b>II.SCOPE OF URBAN ARCHAEOLOGY</b> .....  | 8    |
| <b>II.1. Concept and Historical Development<br/>    of Urban Archaeology</b> .....                        | 9    |
| <b>II.1.1. Concept of Urban Archaeology</b> .....   | 9    |
| <b>II.1.2. Historical Development<br/>        of Urban Archaeology</b> .....                              | 17   |
| <b>II.2. Urban Archaeological Methods</b> .....   | 18   |
| <b>II.3. Archaeological Heritage and International<br/>    Legal Framework of Urban Archaeology</b> ..... | 21   |
| <b>III. METHOD OF THE STUDY</b> .....   | 24   |

|  |           |
|--|-----------|
| <b>IV. FACTORS AS PRODUCING AND INFLUENCING<br/>URBAN ARCHAEOLOGY IN ULUS .....</b>                    | <b>28</b> |
| IV.1. Early History of Ankara and Ulus as Producing<br>and Influencing Urban Archaeology .....         | 29        |
| IV.1.1. History of Ankara in Prehistoric<br>and Classical Periods .....                                | 29        |
| IV.1.2. Byzantine, Seljuk and Ottoman Period .....   | 34        |
| IV.2. Urban Planning Practices and Conservation<br>Approaches in Republican Period .....               | 41        |
| IV.3. Conservation Decisions and Conservation<br>Planning Period .....                                 | 48        |
| IV.4.1. Conservation Decisions and<br>Urban Archaeology in Turkiye .....                               | 49        |
| IV.4.2. Conservation Plans and Projects on Ulus .....  | 52        |
| IV.4.3. Conservation-Rehabilitation Project<br>of Ulus Historical Center .....                         | 55        |
| <b>V.URBAN ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROPERTIES IN ULUS .....</b>   | <b>60</b> |
| V.1.Analyses of Urban Archaeological<br>References at Ulus .....                                       | 61        |
| V.1.1.Present Land Use in the Area .....   | 61        |
| V.1.2.Urban Pattern and Traditional<br>Building Stock in the Area .....                                | 62        |
| V.2.Decisions of Ankara Council of Immovable<br>Cultural and Natural Property on Ulus .....            | 64        |
| V.3.Present Archaeological Properties at Ulus .....  | 67        |
| V.3.1.Visible Archaeological Properties at Ulus .....  | 67        |
| V.3.2.Excavations and Soundings Data<br>for Urban Archaeology at Ulus .....                            | 69        |
| V.3.3.Assessment of Urban Archaeological Data .....  | 72        |
| V.3.3.1.Areas Investigated by<br>Extensive Field Work .....  | 72        |
| V.3.3.2.Plots with Ancient Remains<br>Found during Construction<br>Activities and/or Other Means ..... | 79        |

|   |            |
|---|------------|
| V.3.3.3.Plots No Archaeological<br>Remains Recorded .....   | 80         |
| V.4. Occupation Areas of Cultural Periods<br>in the Historic City of Ankara, Ulus .....                                   | 81         |
| V.5.Present and Potential<br>Urban Archaeological Areas at Ulus .....   | 91         |
| <b>VI.CONCLUSIONS: PLANNING POLICIES FOR<br/>URBAN ARCHAEOLOGICAL HERITAGE IN ULUS .....</b>                              | <b>93</b>  |
| VI.1.Assesment of Past Planning Studies and<br>Conservation Decisions related to<br>Archaeological Heritage in Ulus ..... | 94         |
| VI.1.1.Effects of Conservation Decisions<br>on Archaeological Heritage in Ulus .....                                      | 95         |
| VI.1.2. Effects of Past Planning Practices<br>on Archaeological Heritage in Ulus .....                                    | 97         |
| VI.2.Critical Review of Conservation-<br>Rehabilitation Project of<br>Ulus Historical Center .....                        | 102        |
| VI.3.Planning Policies for Ulus .....   | 106        |
| <b>BIBLIOGRAPHY .....</b>   | <b>115</b> |
| <b>APPENDICES</b>   |            |
| <b>A.PLOTS WITH ANCIENT REMAINS FOUND<br/>    DURING CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES<br/>    AND/OR OTHER MEANS .....</b>         | <b>128</b> |
| <b>B.PLOTS NO ARCHAEOLOGICAL REMAINS RECORDED .....</b>   | <b>138</b> |
| <b>C.PHOTOGRAPHS OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL<br/>    PROPERTIES OF ULUS .....</b>   | <b>139</b> |

## LIST OF MAPS

|  |     |
|--|-----|
| 1. Study Area in Ankara 1926 Map .....   | 43  |
| 2. Study Area in Ankara Development Plan by H. Jansen .....  | 45  |
| 3. Study Area in Ankara development Plan by Yücel-Uybadin .....  | 47  |
| 4. A Schematic Plan of Conservation-Rehabilitation<br>Project of Ulus Historical Center .....  | 57  |
| 5. Present Land Use and Traditional Building Stock in the Study Area ...   | 63  |
| 6. Occupation Areas of Cultural Periods in Ulus and Urban<br>Archaeological Data Provided by Literature,<br>Excavations, and Soundings ..... | 82  |
| 7. Conservation-Rehabilitation Project of Ulus Historical Center .....   | 103 |
| 8. Urban Archaeological Policy .....   | 114 |

## **CHAPTER I**

### **INTRODUCTION**

There is emptiness of a barren continent in a country that its history does not exist; a city that is deprived of old buildings likes a man who is deprived of his memories.

G. SHAUKLAND (1996, pp:25)

History of a city has been shaped by its native people lived there. Some written documents created by these people are the clues to imagine ancient ages. Moreover, the other evident to understand and imagine the ancient life is remains of old inhabitants. Ancient monuments could be named as the living-history and reflect social and physical life style of man's past (Erdumlu, 1966, pp:1).

All of the past human experiences including social relations, cultural, religious and commercial functions, briefly all life activities have been realized in settlement areas. A coin could show the characteristics of trade relations, a capital of a column is the evident of the dominant artistic style in that period, a part of a relief reflects the type of developed handcraft activities and remains of a home base proves the way of life of household. Remains of many urban uses in the city, selected as residential, commercial, religious or military areas help to understand technological, social and cultural level and structure of the city.

According to ruins, it could be derived that which civilizations had lived in the area and what is their contribution to today's life.

Two different attitudes could rise in the cities having the luck of owing a historical past. For a group of people, environment and culture interested all humanity and revealing the identity of people in a process could not be seen as property, which should be conserved. The reason for this decision is to profit from vanishing of them. The other attitude is towards conservation of all the historical, cultural, architectural and archaeological evidences. People having conservative point of view believe the necessity of conservation of heritage for future generations. According to this, old monuments should be a bridge between past and future (Aygen, 1996, pp:46).

Archaeological heritage has four components. First of them are monuments and sites which form immovable parts of the heritage. Legal framework is important through governmental and local management view for this part of the heritage. Deterioration and destruction or conservation by adding new living functions could be the result of the decision-makers' attitudes about properties.

Second, all movable cultural remains are other component of the archaeological heritage. They could be exhibited in museums or could be saved in stores. Another part of the archaeological heritage is scientific aggregation developed by collected scientific information. The last component is public consciousness about historical entities and their values. If people want to know about their past and want to inherit them to next generations, they desire and help to search, collect, and conserve archaeological evidence.

Archaeological remains are irreplaceable and they should be seen as a finite and non-renewable resources. They are vulnerable and fragile objects, which could be damaged and destructed easily. Because of this, appropriate management is essential to ensure their surviving in most suitable conditions (Department of the Environment, 1990, pp:5). To protect archaeological heritage suitably, several techniques have been developed as the fields of urban archaeology.

Urban archaeology process emerged in 17<sup>th</sup> century. Until 19<sup>th</sup> century, nothing was known about past civilizations. In 1920s, some excavations were conducted in the existing historical city centers and urban archaeology started to develop from then on. The scope of the urban archaeology is historical urban pattern containing a number of different archaeological and documentary data (Boylu, 1994, pp:16).

The research and excavations conducted as urban archaeological studies have been the turning point in world history. While ancient cities have been uncovered, new information has been collected and previous knowledge accepted by many prejudiced opinions has lost their former importance.

One consequence of development of urban archaeology in many countries is that international studies have been initiated. Those works are originated from the opinion that archaeological heritage is common property of all human being. For the first time, Venice Charter mentioned the "site" concept for preserving urban and archaeological areas. After that, UNESCO, ICOM, ICOMOS, and European Council have conducted many studies comprising limitations and regulations on archaeological sites and supporting activities.

Urban archaeology provides both information about historical past to understand civilizations and data to be input for urban development planning studies in terms of how archaeological properties are conserved and lived in the plans. Development plans should consider archaeological heritage and should play an reconciled role for the need of development with the interest of conservation including archaeological conservation. Plans should propose most appropriate conditions for archaeological interest and their locations. Therefore, protection policies should be detailed and they should be defined all kinds of sites (Department of the Environment, 1990, pp:7). To realize all of the mentioned ideal planning conditions, first of all, data should be prepared which will help as a guide for the area. Especially, for the cities both having valuable past and archaeological properties and being under development pressures, the archaeological studies as guiding gain importance.

Ankara is one example of mentioned cities, which have valuable past and archaeological heritage. However, archaeological properties at Ulus have not been managed in appropriate ways in its past that are continuing today. The aim of this thesis is to review the concept of urban archaeology and to examine archaeological properties of Ankara's historical center, Ulus, in terms of how urban planning studies must evaluate archaeological data there.

Ankara has an interesting past lying through ancient times. From 4000 BC to present, the city has been used as the settlement area by varied civilizations; to illustrate, by Hittites, Phrygians, Persians, Lydians, Galatians and Romans. They have established different settlement systems in different periods in Ankyra. Byzantines, Sasanians and Arabs have controlled the city before Turks entered the Anatolia. Seljuks, after that Ottomans have settled down in the city. In 1923, Ankara has become the capital of new Republic. All of the



urban activities of the civilizations located in present Ulus and its surroundings as the first settlement of Ankara.

Not only having archaeological properties but also having later historical building fabric, conservation has become an important concept for Ankara. Because Anatolian Peninsula has a very rich history in Türkiye, conservative attempts have been developed with acts, decisions, and conservation plans since 1858, with Criminal Law. During Ottoman period, Laws for Antiquities were enacted in significant dates. After establishment of Republic, a committee was approved in relation with conservation of antiquities. In 1951, the “Higher Commission of Immovable Antiquities and Monuments (GEEAYK) was established, afterwards, “Antiquities Law” (Eski Eserler Kanunu) was issued. In 1983, presently used Law, “Conservation of Cultural and Natural Resources Law” (Kültür ve Tabiat Varlıklarını Koruma Kanunu) was proclaimed.

The Laws and Commissions, the “Higher Commission for the Protection of Cultural and Natural Resources” (Kültür ve Tabiat Varlıklarını Koruma Yüksek Kurulu) and regional commissions brought conservation and site terms, definitions of antiquities and regulations about them.

Conservation decisions were made in planning attempts for Ankara and Ulus firstly in Türkiye. In Jansen’s Plan, the “Prothocol Area” was determined and regulations related to the area were defined in 1932. Like former plans prepared for Ankara, Jansen Plan has not been implemented completely owing to financial incapability and unsuitable planning decisions. In 1980, “Archaeological Site Area” was defined with other “Urban Conservation Sites”. Today, there are two types of archaeological sites in Ulus as first degree and second degree (See current plan of Ulus given as **Map 7**).

There are a large number of remains and a great deal of information belonging to different epochs in today's Ulus. Throughout long past of Ulus, many settlement layers have been created by construction of new city on previous one. Sometimes, old ruins or parts of buildings have been used in new constructions. Under today's historical building fabric, properties of ancient ages exist. The monuments; such as, Column of Julianus, Temple of Augustus or Roman Bath complex are the connecting evident between past and present's modern life. Moreover, a number of remains have been found in the excavations and soundings made with different aims.

Nowadays, when attempts are making to join European Convention, the history of today's capital city, Ankara, as the center of Roman Province in Antique Times is made a political issue. The study area is designated as Ulus and its around, which is majority of Roman occupation area.

Since integrated conservation aspect including historical, archaeological, architectural, economic, legal and political views of preservation and revitalization of the urban areas has not been realized as "environment" instead of "single building" and "evaluation by utilizing" instead of "absolute conservation". Therefore, Ulus' conditions are not compatible with historical center functions today.

Historical characteristics of Ulus', especially archaeological properties have been left with their destiny by unsuitable urban plans and inadequate conservation policies. This study is originated from this point.

Ulus, carrying on its historical center functions, is the living part of Ankara. Archaeological properties of Ulus should be studied by urban archaeology, which reveals that what should be conserved and puts necessary

measures to manage the archaeological heritage. Thus, the scope of urban archaeology and then importance of urban archaeology for planning works are given in the study.

Urban development plans have played one of the main roles for present situation of archaeological heritage of Ulus. They have not included any sufficient conservative measures for archaeological properties. Not only visible remains constitute mentioned archaeological properties but also underground-buried entities. Planning decisions should consider these two kinds of properties; so, archaeological property profile given in the study comprises visible and underground potential archaeological entities.

To introduce effective suggestions for new conservation plans, old plans are examined with their different dimensions in the study. Finally, by using formed data of archaeological properties of Ulus, several inputs for new planning studies are disclosed. At the end of the study, current plan, Conservation-Rehabilitation Project of Ulus Historical Center is criticized by giving new suggestions about three examples subject. These suggestions base on archaeological data set defined in the study.

Archaeological structure and development should be reconciled and potential conflict should be reduced. Since the number of surviving archaeological remains are finite and irreversible, information useful for identifying potential options for minimizing or avoiding damage will be provided and increased. To realize conservation decisions, necessary policies should be defined and the historical site area limits should be considered, as any defective practice could not be accepted. Appropriate implementations will create many advantageous conditions for the urban site in physical manner and for humanity.

## **CHAPTER II**

### **SCOPE OF URBAN ARCHAEOLOGY**

All societies want to get more information about their history and past activities of their ancestors today. Communities try to obtain data related to origins and development of their civilizations. Knowledge of their social and cultural roots is important for societies to identify and understand themselves. Moreover, knowledge aggregation connected with past carries the same importance for all humanity. Revealing and interpreting more traces of past experiences, which have played leading roles to create today's civilization level, is a praise reason for people.

When the city is accepted as a particular kind of product of human activity, its natural and cultural environments should be considered in order to understand this activity (Solwen, 1978, pp:455; cited in Boylu, 1994, pp:12).

There are two ways to acquire the information of ancient times; written and oral documents, and architectural and archaeological heritage survived through history and reached today. They inform us about social and physical life style of our ancestors. One of the ways is archaeological heritage that provides citizens with clues and information about their past by constituting the basic records of historical activities. This heritage is accepted as fragile, non-renewable, finite and vulnerable resource (England Department of Environment,

1990, pp:5). As a result, archaeological heritage in urban areas should be examined, assessed, protected, and managed in proper conditions.

## **II.1.CONCEPT AND HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT OF URBAN ARCHAEOLOGY**

### **II.1.1.CONCEPT OF URBAN ARCHAEOLOGY**

Sommela (1984; cited in Boylu, 1994, pp:12) gives the definition of urban archaeology as “it is concerned with towns themselves and with urban life generally rather than with a specific period (or periods) in a town’s history or a specific aspect (or aspects) of its activities”.

The subject of urban archaeology, urban archaeological heritage is accepted as an essential entity to a knowledge of the history of mankind by Council of Europe. The Council emphasized that the heritage is common and because of this, achievement of safeguarding and realizing the ideals and principles about the heritage is ascribed to the Members as the main aim of the Council (Council of Europe, 1992, pp:2).

Urban archaeological heritage provides vast amount of information available about many different cultures in the historic past and those that are still alive today (UNESCO, 1968, pp:20). Since the heritage carries all of the signs including the activities and achievements of human beings over time, physical cultural heritage gains value. Its non-renewable and irreplaceable characteristics result in necessity of solving the imbalance problem between our needs and conservation of the heritage (Feilden, Jokilehto, 1993, pp:11-12).

The conservation of cultural heritage and in parallel with this archaeological heritage has been a difficult planning and management problem. Particularly, for urban archaeological properties, conservation does not mean that the archaeological areas stay as passive, non-functional and dead part of the city.

During last fifteen years, several reasons resulted in change of archaeological conservation approach. For instance, the number of archaeological sites threatened with destruction and the number of survey and excavation programs undertaken to meet this threat became remarkable factors (Price, 1995, pp:3). Archaeological conservation is related to sites and objects removed from site. While site conservation includes different policies and implementations, on the other hand, many conservation techniques are applied to excavated remains during and after their exposure (ICCROM, 1995, pp:2).

The urban archaeological heritage has richness and intrinsic interests. Besides, it is located within and beneath vital centers of population. Therefore, management of the urban archaeological resource carries important functions; to illustrate, making a great contribution to urban conservation, to our understanding of the past and to the public's knowledge and enjoyment of the urban environment and its history (Wainwright, 1993, pp:417-418).

For archaeological resource, forming of appropriate management conditions is so important that future of the resource is created by these conditions. Management must ensure that remains are not needlessly or thoughtlessly destroyed (English Department of Environment, 1990, pp:5).

The management concept of historical entities has evolved during the past two centuries. In the meantime, the management of historical properties

its role in the conservation of urban archaeological resources in the context of conservation. The management of the urban archaeological resource became a complex task (Wainwright, 1993, pp:417-418).

The International Charter for Archaeological Heritage Management of ICOMOS (1990) is laid down scientific principles concerning the different dimensions of archaeological heritage management. Many principles are the responsibilities of public authorities and legislators, professional performance of the process of inventory, survey, excavation, documentation, research, maintenance, conservation, preservation, reconstruction, information, preservation, public access and use of the heritage and the qualification of professionals related to protection of the archaeological heritage (ICOMOS, 1990, pp:127). Furthermore, international cooperation is assessed as essential factor in developing and maintaining standards in the management because of common possession of the heritage (ICOMOS, 1990, pp:130). In Wainwright's (1993) study, for effective urban archaeological resource management, there are necessary the principles, clear legal, planning policy and academic framework, information, expertise and financial resources.

From its discovery and survey to conservation and maintenance, urban archaeological heritage needs appropriate management, which should constitute the most compatible conditions for archaeological resource. When the discovery, research, and excavation are made as scientific studies, database about archaeological properties can be prepared usefully. Moreover, when the database is clear, correct, and complete, planning policies reconciling conservation, maintenance and development of the urban area covering exposed and potential archaeological heritage underneath are put into force as most suitable future decisions about the heritage.

Urban archaeology has multi-disciplinary interest fields, which are not only excavation and sounding techniques and documentation of them but also reconciling them with urban context and urban development planning policies. Necessary data in order to be taken into consideration by all kinds of activities applied to urban areas is presented as the result of urban archaeological studies. Likewise, protection of the archaeological properties, as an item of urban archaeological studies, must be based upon effective collaboration among professionals from many disciplines (ICOMOS, 1990, pp:127).

Archaeological properties in and beneath urban areas are assessed by urban archaeology as different from archaeology in general meaning as mentioned above. Since urban archaeology linked with urban areas, it gives a span of time of present city's life process. Furthermore, because of being in a vital organism, urban archaeological remains are much more under pressure of deterioration activities and there is necessity of different conservation policies for them. Cities have a rich depository and values of different epochs (Bonnet, 1985, pp:41). In this point, urban archaeology is different from others also as geographical features of its interest field.



In present world, the environment is deteriorated by human activity rather than natural causes. Like environment, archaeological heritage is destroyed by human activity (English Department of Environment, 1990, pp:5). Cities are vital human spaces and offer a rich depository of the material and non-material values of different epoch (Bonnet, 1985, pp:41). However, this richness is threatened to damage.

As a complicated field of work, urban archaeology has to contend with the everyday world. A dynamic organism, the city experiences the demolishing of old and the erection of new buildings; the widening of roads, the construction of harborworks, the conflicting claims of interest groups (Bonnet, 1985, pp:41). Faulty development decisions or inner city implementations affected urban archaeological properties negatively. These activities may cause deterioration and wanishing of the heritage.

The urban archaeological heritage, the subject of urban archaeology, consists of different types of properties, scientific aggregation as the result of documentation of investigations and public consciousness as can be derived from different types of references following.

First component is immovable part of the archaeological heritage. Not only the important monuments, historic areas, and gardens are involved in this part of the resource, but also the man made environment, as a whole is involved (Feilden, Jokilehto, 1993, pp:12). English National Heritage Act declares sites and monuments as protected resources through scheduling. The Act divides the resources, which first two of them are comprised by immovable part of the archaeological property, as three different groups; first, any building, structure or work, whether above or below the surface of the land, and second, any site comprising the remains of any such building, structure or work (Darvill,

Saunders and Startin, 1987, pp:394). The third and other group is related to movable structure, which will be mentioned below.

In England, as an example, it is stated that there is a problem about a group of immovable archaeological properties. While “upstanding” remains are familiar and known enough by public, less obvious ones are not assessed adequately. Therefore, it is stated that this question should be solved by improving new approaches of preservation and extent of their attraction have developed in public as the result of the situation of the remains (English Department of Environment, 1990, pp:5).

In cultural heritage definition of ICCROM, monuments as architectural works, works of monumental sculpture and painting, elements or structures of an archaeological nature, inscriptions, cave dwellings and combinations of features and sites as works of man or the combined works of nature and of man, and areas including archaeological sites are given as two elements of world cultural heritage like English National Heritage Act. They are placed in immovable archaeological properties of the definition of ICCROM (Feilden, Jokilehto, 1993, pp:13).

All movable archaeological remains are second component of the heritage. Ceramics, parts of building walls or stones of floor are movable remains, which could be exhibited in museums. The third group of scheduling resource of English National Heritage Act contains such remains as any site comprising, or comprising the remains of any vehicle, vessel, aircraft or other movable structure or part thereof which neither constitutes nor forms part of any work (Darvill, Saunders, and Startin, 1987, pp:394).

UNESCO, on the other hand, classifies cultural property in two categories; first, immovable works of art as monuments of architecture, art of history, archaeological sites and building of historic or artistic interest and second, movable works of art; books, manuscripts, other objects of artistic, historic or archaeological origin including scientific collections (UNESCO, 1968, pp:19). It can be seen from presented studies, definitions mostly like each other.

Third component is about scientific aggregation which indicates new researches and provides societies with information about their past. Council of Europe gives the responsibility of collecting and dissemination of scientific information to member States. The purpose is providing facility the study of, and dissemination of knowledge about archaeological discoveries. It is emphasized that to facilitate the national and international exchange of elements of archaeological heritage for professional scientific purposes and to promote the pooling of information on archaeological research and excavations are important factors in order to benefit from them adequately (Council of Europe, 1992, pp:8).

Forth and last archaeological heritage component is about public consciousness. If citizens are aware of the heritage belonging them is unique in relation to historical time and it is non-renewable, they willingly participated in conservation works. Interventions inevitably cause some loss of certain cultural property. The loss of the past means that present and future generations will remain ignorant of many of the elements, which make up the whole body of their traditions (UNESCO, 1968, pp:20). This loss could be justified to preserve the essential integrity of the cultural properties for future generations by citizens' sensitive about archaeological properties of their city (Feilden, Jokilehto, 1993, pp: 19). If public consciousness is created, damage caused by public can be hindered gradually. When the damage is reduced, the consciousness rises.

In France, archaeological heritage is evaluated by using a formula that is formed by four components. They are “real potential heritage”, “ideal potential heritage”, “destruction” and “natural loses”.

$$\text{Real Potential} = (\text{Ideal Potential} - \text{Destruction}) - \text{Natural loses}$$

The ideal potential heritage is the heritage largely identified based on historical topography and archaeological data. Destruction represents the massive destruction of archaeological properties in many different ways, which are mentioned as deterioration of vital human activities before. Natural loses is a complex factor which is created by topographic effects, site’s capacity to preserve materials and extent of the human deposit. Real potential heritage is survived residual heritage, which is resulted from a long series of interventions. Present existing heritage, real potential heritage is evaluated by subtracting from the “ideal heritage” “destruction” and weighting with the help of several factors that intervene simultaneously (Garmy, 1995, pp:3-4).

It cannot be denied that archaeological heritage is a universal inheritance and its preservation is essential to humanity and first aim should definitely be the preservation of the heritage (UNESCO, 1968, pp:157,165). Thus, in order to clarify that what should be conserved, urban archaeology produces many policies, which are, inputs of not only conservation plans and programmes but also development plans. Because of being related to archaeological properties in urban areas, development and conservation should be reconciled by using data supported by urban archaeological studies.

## **II.1.2.HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT OF URBAN ARCHAEOLOGY**

Urban archaeological studies originated appearing of archaeological remains as the results of several chances. Large-scale studies started after the Second World War, 1945. Cities damaged in the War and while ruins were lift, ancient remains appeared beneath destructed city areas. For instance; in England, historic centers; London, Canterbury, Southampton and Exeter allowed opportunities for further excavations (Council of Europe, 1995, pp:7).

Reconstruction of towns and cities destroyed during the Second World War continued apace with the effects of migration from rural areas to cities. In 1960s, while “rescue archaeology” has been developing in England, any professional study has not been started in France yet.

Development of urban archaeology began with forming of general consciousness in public and governments. With the help of media, inappropriate implementations, looting, and “erosion of history” became the popular issues. In 1980s, excavations were supported with funding. In this period, archaeology was started to consider in planning process as an important input. Moreover, “in situ” concept was regarded as physical preservation method of important archaeological remains. In parallel with those, many legal framework studies were completed and meetings were held in international and national level of countries (Council of Europe, 1995, pp:1,7). Between 1990 and 1993, 288 cities and urban areas experienced at least one archaeological operation in France (Council of Europe, 1995, pp:2).

Today, urban archaeology is a scientific, multidisciplinary field. Data provided by this profession is assessed and planning policies are developed according to this assessment.

## **II.2.URBAN ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODS**

First studies made in archaeology field were relied on archaeologist senses about location of remains. While technology develops, like other scientific areas, urban archaeological survey and assessment technology is gradually modernized.

There are many research techniques in archaeology; such as, phosphate is used to discover buried archaeological properties lying underground. By the help of measurement of phosphate density of historical deposits, it is easier to discover areas having archaeological remains beneath ground. However, like this technique, other techniques are inappropriate to use for urban areas.

In urban areas, all archaeological survey systems cannot be used because the study area also includes various other properties. Old maps are important to discover potential archaeological areas in cities and towns. When comparison is made between old and new maps, between previous and present land use, clues about ancient uses, and related with their remains can be discovered. Thus, many estimates about archaeological properties can be made.

One of the archaeological research methods is excavation. This is the most known and used method searching all ancient environment aspects. The most important factor in surveying and documentation of urban archaeology is to not damage the remains. "Non-destructive" methods and "sampling" as research methods have been developed to prevent all of the damaging activities. After data is collected and recorded, this can be assessed in different ways. One more research method is "rescue excavation". After discovery of the existence of

remains in any mean, the specific study is started in the area as rescue excavation (METU-TAÇDAM Web Site, 1999).

The assessment of discovered remains should be “non-destructive”. It is stated that “preservation in situ”, which can be available after “non-destructive” research, is the most suitable method. The finding is left without any intervention and in necessary case, new research on finding can be made. Since the context of remain is important for analyzing and assessment, in situ preservation is nearly always preferred (English Department of Environment, 1990, pp:6).

If exhibition of remain in situ is possible, it provides more value for public. Besides, all perishable archaeological properties survive longer in their original and constant environment. Therefore, when the site is buried or unexcavated, its preservation is more effective for future researches (Price, 1995, pp:75).

Hence, development pressures may make in situ preservation impossible. In this case, “preservation by record” may be an acceptable alternative. The aim is to produce a record of archaeological deposits, which are unavoidably under development treatment and cannot be preserved in situ (English Department of Environment, 1990, pp:16). After findings are recorded, the construction or other implementations in the area are continued. Documentation is an important concept of archaeological heritage. UNESCO (1968) asserted that careful documentation, which keeps anything done to cultural property, should be a standard rule.

In some countries, sensitive areas having archaeological properties are not designated as the “area recognized in situ preservation”, but at least “recording before destruction” is determined as a measure (Darvill, Sounders and Startin, 1987, pp:394). On the other hand, total protection after excavation is

considered as an incompatible method with total use. According to this approach, if objects are assessed for study and publication, and visitors explore the site, maintenance will always be an active task (Price, 1995, pp:7).

Whatever chosen survey method and pro-excavation maintenance decision, during excavation some conservation regulations should be noticed. The excavation without conservation, inadequate training implementation and insufficient control to ensure conservation and excavation standards mean destruction (ICCROM, 1995, pp:7).

In urban archaeology field, to provide information for planning application “field evaluations” is suggested. This is declared as a rapid and inexpensive operation, which involves ground survey and small-scale soundings. This evaluation help to define character and extent of the archaeological remains exist in proposed development area. In addition, this provides information about options for minimizing or avoiding damage (English Department of Environment, 1990, pp:8).

There are three activities in England to direct archaeological resource. Record gives information for databases, which are the first activity as urban archaeological databases. After databases are prepared, they are synthesized and summarized, in other words assessed in second step. Then, according to these, urban strategy documents are formed in last step. In order to constitute all of this study, it is required that a detailed archaeological survey should be completed.



### **II.3.ARCHAEOLOGICAL HERITAGE AND INTERNATIONAL LEGAL FRAMEWORK OF URBAN ARCHAEOLOGY**

When people started to become more and more conscious of the unity of past human values, ancient monuments are started to be regarded as a common heritage. This “common heritage” aspect has brought the common responsibility to safeguard them with collective studies and agreements. Since historic monuments of generations of people are living witnesses of their age-old traditions, safeguarding them for future generations gains more importance (ICCROM, 1993, pp:111).

UNESCO, ICCROM, ICOMOS, ICOM, IIC and Council of Europe are the main international organizations studying on World Cultural Heritage. The common approach of these international and practically national organizations is that scientific study must be the basis for all conservation, rehabilitation, restoration, and planning works (UNESCO, 1968, pp:74).

Definition, survey, investigation, excavation, conservation, preservation, and restoration of archaeological heritage should be based on international agreements. Before all else, physical continuity of cultural heritage as the subject of urban archaeology is the main aim. Inheritance of cultural heritage to next generations depends on its undamaged conditions. Physical preservation also means the conservation of cultural heritage from national effects, urbanization, industrialization, or negative effects of environmental impacts. The concept is related with illegal circulation; such as, illegal exportation, importation, and transformation of ownership (Özel, 1998, pp:86).

For the first time, the Athens Charter created a frame for the heritage by assuming a concrete form in national documents in the works of ICOM and

UNESCO and in the establishment by the latter of the ICCROM in 1931 (ICCROM, 1993, pp:111). In 1964, Venice Charter with 16 articles brought new terms about archaeological heritage. In the Charter, many definitions and recommendations about conservation, rehabilitation, historic sites, excavations and publication are given. They are significant decisions that should be considered in planning works.

In Venice Charter, a historic monument is defined as not only a single property but also with its setting area. The Charter also gives that all the related sciences and techniques must be used in conservation and restoration of monuments. Moreover, while this conservation and restoration is implemented, the monuments must be evaluated as historical evidence. When some socially useful tasks is given to the monument, the conservation is always facilitated. The conservation also interests the setting of the monument. Likewise, the setting is important for the history of monument. Restoration is a highly specialized operation and modern techniques can be used in conservation and construction. Additions to the monument must be the object of special care. International standards must be considered in excavations and remains must be in conditions of well protected and maintained. Recording is an another important subject emphasized in the Charter.

European Culture Convention signed in 1954, with Council of Europe Member States' contributions aims to conserve the European common heritage. Furthermore, the Convention guides all countries about management of their entities (Özel, 1998, pp:115-116).

European Convention about Archaeological Heritage dated 1969 is related to protection of the archaeological heritage, which is the subject of historical and scientific study. According to the Convention, each party

undertakes identification and conservation of archaeological heritage, supervision of archaeological excavation and prevention of illicit excavation, and dissemination of scientific information. However, the Convention regards only excavations and today archaeologist not only conducts excavation but also works in different fields; to illustrate, laboratory analyses and satellite photographing. Moreover, threatening factors for archaeological heritage have been changed in time as damaging highway and subway constructions and renewal process of historical city centers (Özel, 1998, pp:116).

UNESCO has studied on the preservation of museum objects and monumental and archaeological sites since it was founded. 1970 UNESCO Convention is connected with preventive measures for prohibiting and preventing of illegal exportation, importation and transformation of ownership of cultural properties (Özel, 1998, pp:105). UNESCO Convention dated 1972 concerns with the identification, protection, conservation and preservation of the World Cultural Heritage. Because of its exceptional characteristics and qualities, it is considered to be of “outstanding universal value” (Wainwright, 1993, pp:420).

Therefore, in 1992, European Convention on the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage, known as Malta Convention, is revised. The Convention mentions treatment with deterioration because of the major planning schemes, natural risks, clandestine or unscientific excavations, and insufficient public awareness. Accordingly, appropriate administrative and scientific supervision procedures and compatible planning and cultural development policies are given in the Convention. The aim is declared as reducing the risk of deterioration and promotion conservation by encouraging exchanges of experts and the comparison of experiences (Council of Europe, 1992, pp:2).

## **CHAPTER III**

### **METHOD OF THE STUDY**

Archaeological properties of Ulus are not in situation that should have necessary appropriate characteristics. The primary reason of the present distressing view of Ulus is urban planning studies which have to consider archaeological properties as valuable entities that should be surveyed, documented, assessed, maintained and conserved. In order to derive negative effects of urban planning studies and to suggest compatible policies for Ulus, a series of analyses is made as main data of the study.

The boundaries of the study area are determined according to significant criteria. Different intervention boundaries have been drawn for Ulus recently. These are assessed in the study, however, several expansions, which are necessary to reach much effective results, are made to form the study area. At the end, boundaries of the study area designed experimentally. Despite the fact that there are different ancient remains located out of the study area, districts, where extensive archaeological fieldworks are conducted, visible archaeological remains stand and results of archaeological data provided by excavation soundings and literature are dense, are taken into account in order to define this experimental study area.

Regarding interaction area around Roman Bath complex and excavation areas designates the north boundary of the study area.

The east side of the study area includes the Castle of Ankara because it is one of the primary historical monuments and investigated in many times with soundings and excavations. Moreover, the Castle must have been the occupation area of different civilizations with its topographic location. In addition to the Castle, natural threshold, Bent Deresi forms the study area in east.

South boundary of the study area is defined according to excavations results made there.

The west boundary surrounds the Roman Bath complex and Çankırıkapı tumulus. It is thought that the interaction area extends towards Bent Deresi. Therefore, this is accepted as west boundary. Also, the area between Bent Deresi and İstiklal Street has important topography in terms of urban archaeological references. Thus, the area is included in west of the study area.

Before analyses are made, historical development process of Ankara and Ulus is examined according to producing and influencing urban archaeological heritage. Social life characteristics and their different effects on physical location and archaeological heritage are derived. In addition, especially after Republican Period when is dense intervention times, urban planning studies and conservation decisions and planning attempts are investigated in order to reveal their influences on present conditions of Ulus and so urban archaeological properties of Ulus.

In introduced study area, first analyses series related to archaeological properties of Ulus are about building stock of the area. Land use and urban pattern regarding reconstructed or modern built pattern and traditional building stock areas constitute these analyses. Land use analysis of the study area reveals the urban functions around the archaeological properties. In addition,

present uses may refer to ancient uses of the area. Land use map of Ulus presented in the study gives name of streets, which are mentioned in the study in different times in order to stress specific locations. Second analysis of urban archaeological references of Ulus about traditional building stock exposes the non-intervened areas that may have archaeological entity beneath the buildings, accordingly, potential archaeological property areas.

After building stock is examined, decisions of Ankara Commission for the Protection of Cultural and Natural Resources, as one of the administrators and supervisors of Ulus are evaluated through their statements about the area. The decisions both complete the data of excavations and soundings conducted in the area and provide information about how uncovered remains have been treated. The decisions of the period of years between 1985 and 1998 have been searched in the Ministry of Culture. Older decisions and related implementations are completed from several literatures.

In the study, other analyses set is based upon present archaeological property data. In this group, after visible archaeological properties, as known and survived through time are explained, available data is presented as properties discovered according to the results of excavations and soundings. These results, moreover, are provided in two ways; by using literature related to excavations as secondary data and soundings made in Ulus and by searching records of Anatolian Civilizations Museum about excavations and soundings conducted by the Museum as primary data. Only the records of past ten years (1988-1998) are investigated because most of the older one have lost and important ones of them which have been published are evaluated as data in literature in the study.

Second step of preparing data set is grouping of the introduced data in order to assess them more effectively. Handled information is separated in three different groups according to results of searched data. Plots with remains and conducted with extensive field works constitute the first data group. The other data group is about plots having remains found in construction excavations or excavations made with other reasons. These two types of data are grouped, because extensive field works give a great many data. Therefore, the plots that made extensive works should be evaluated separately. Third group of the available data is related to plots having no archaeological remains.

All of the analyses are used to determine different civilization strata and occupation areas of cultural periods in Ulus. At the end, data set is generally assessed and present and potential urban archaeological areas at Ulus are designated. This evaluation has been an essential and priority input for urban planning studies formerly; however, these have not considered urban archaeological properties.

In conclusion, past urban planning works for Ulus and Ankara are examined and their effects on today's urban archaeological structure of Ulus are clarified. Besides, conservation and other decisions about Ulus are assessed through their influences on archaeological properties of Ulus. The using of prepared archaeological data set is presented by criticizing current plan, Conservation-Rehabilitation Project of Ulus Historical Center. Three examples study subject area assessed and more appropriate planning decisions are given. In the light of assessments, necessary planning policies for Ulus are suggested by producing planning tools and probable project areas. Consequently, several comments are summarized for future management and planning studies for urban archaeological heritage of Ulus.

## **CHAPTER IV**

### **FACTORS AS PRODUCING AND INFLUENCING URBAN ARCHAEOLOGY IN ULUS**

Ankara is one of the oldest cities of Anatolian Peninsula. In its history, several cultures affected the settlement area of Ankara in different manners. Sometimes the city located on the busiest highway and maintained a role as a provincial capital, a military base and a center of trade, industry and intellectual life (Foss, 1977, pp:29).

In other times, the city lost its importance and took the role of a boundary city or an overnight accommodation center. In parallel with those, Ulus was shaped by development process as the first settlement of Ankara. To understand and evaluate Ulus' present structure, history of Ulus, Ankara and even Anatolia should be examined.

Aktüre (1984) states that Ankara has always been a permanent settled area or it has been resettled after short intervals. In this study, history of Ankara and Ulus is examined in three periods. Those are examined with respect to traditional, political and cultural activities of civilizations which chosen the area to settle. Besides, "how the area was embellished", "how much traditional, political and cultural remains were left", and "what the archaeological structure is" are explained within those different periods.



## **IV.1. EARLY HISTORY OF ANKARA AND ULUS AS PRODUCING AND INFLUENCING URBAN ARCHAEOLOGY**

### **IV.1.1. HISTORY OF ANKARA IN PREHISTORIC AND CLASSICAL PERIODS**

Dating to its foundation, city of Ankara has had varied functions in its history. As mentioned above, the city has been a permanent residential area. Moreover, Bayburtluoğlu (1982) supports this statement by pointing out archaeological evident. Prehistoric settlement areas located both in Modern City and its near environment shows that Ankara has been a residential area continuously. It was a peaceful city as the provincial capital and was embellished with many public monuments at certain periods. Sometimes, it was a military garrison or a center of trade. In Ancient Period, the city undertook all of these different responsibilities.

Due to lack of existing archaeological remains, belonging prehistoric period foundation of Ankara can not be derived clearly. However, it is supposed that the settlement was founded in this period. The citadel was used as a fortress between 4000 BC and 1200 BC (Ankara Müzeleri, 1991, pp:4). On the other hand, according to the results of many excavations conducted in Ahlatlıbel, Koçumbeli and Yalıncağ, chalcolithic age (5000 BC-3700 BC) and bronze age (3200 BC-1200 BC) civilizations settled in Ankara (Bayburtluoğlu, 1982, pp:141).

Market economy developed in Anatolia after 7<sup>th</sup> century BC. Primitive basic productions and economic activities located in definite districts after this century. Traditional relationship developed between these specific regions. Cities where production concentrated appeared as “market areas”. Besides,

because of importance of transportation, roads played significant role in the development of trade. The cities nearest to main roads were important commercial points. In that relationship, the area where Ankara settled down had all of the necessary conditions with its sufficient agricultural area, defence advantages and near water resources. For this reason, it is thought that Hittites used the citadel as a military garrison when they established first union in Anatolia (Aktüre, 1984, pp:3). This possibility has been supported by the explanation of the city and its environment witnessed small settings in Hittite epoch. However, today there is not any archaeological findings belonging this period (Akurgal, 1992, pp:13).

Phrygians arrived in Anatolia from the Balkan around 1200 BC. Gordion was the capital of Phrygians and archaeological remains show that the citadel, the slopes of the citadel hill and the district around Hacıbayram Hill were the principal areas of settlement of Phrygians (Ankara Müzeleri, 1991, pp:3).

Some ruins found in Ankara, especially on Hacıbayram Hill and "tumuli" in the area between Beşevler and Atatürk Orman Çiftliği, are evident of the first settlement. Some Roman sources support that opinion. As written in several ancient authors' sources the ancient name of Ankara, Ancyra comes from Phrygians (ODTÜ- Ankara Büyükşehir Belediyesi, 1993, pp:5). Moreover, many Phrygian grave remains had been found in construction excavations of Hacettepe University (Bayburtluoğlu, 1982, pp:141). Today, there is no doubt that Anıttepe was the necropolis area of Phrygians, which show that a developed city was established in Ankara in the period of 7<sup>th</sup> BC and 8<sup>th</sup> BC (Gülekli, 1948, pp:38-39). Akurgal (1992), in addition, explains that there are more than twenty tumuli in Ankara. They expose that Ankara was an important center in the period of 750-500 BC.

As mentioned above, Hacібayram Hill was an important area and it is thought as temple for Cybele the chief goddess of the Phrygians. In sounding works both in front of Augustus Temple and in the area of Roman Bath some remains belongs to Phrygians were found. Besides, apart from Ulus, in other sites of Ankara; for instance, while road construction works between Dışkapı and Cebeci and building construction of Turkish Society of History were being carried on, some Phrygian materials were found. Those and tumuli around the Beşevler and Atatürk Orman Çiftliği districts show the broad boundaries of Phrygian settlement area clearly (ODTÜ-Ankara Büyükşehir Belediyesi, 1993, pp:5).

After falling of Hittite Empire in 8<sup>th</sup> century and its surrounding, Phrygians became very powerful. However, at the beginning of the 7<sup>th</sup> century BC, Phrygian Kingdom like Hittites lost their previous power. First, they came under the control of the Kingdom of Lydia. Then they fell to the Persian domination and lost their freedom completely in 550 BC (Anatolian Civilizations Museum, pp:13).

The information about Ankara in Lydian and Persian (Achaemenid) period is insufficient. However, it is known that Ankara located on the major crossroads in those years. Therefore, the city must have had a strategic military and commercial role in Persian period. The King Road passed away through Ankara in 6<sup>th</sup> century BC. Since the King Road had significant functions, Ankara must have served not only as a trade but also as an accommodation city (Aktüre, 1984, pp:4).

After two centuries, Galatian domination started for Anatolia in 278 BC. Galatians, Celtic people from Balkan, settled in central Anatolia and Tectosages, a tribe of Galatians, made Ankara their capital. Galatians had founded their cities on hills with steep slopes and surrounded them with defence walls. The

citadel hill must have been this castle-city (Darkot, date is not given, pp:440; cited in Aktüre, 1984, pp:5). A Galatian chief, Deiotaras' grave and remains belonging a fortified city (Inan, 1943, pp:10) was found in Karalar near Ankara (Akurgal, 1992, pp:13). From 278 BC to 25 BC, for approximately 250 years, the city was an administrative center and Ankara's administration role started in this period (Aktüre, 1984, pp:5).

In 25 BC, Augustus added the city to Roman Empire. Ankara was announced as the capital of Galatian Province the name of which was not changed by Romans. The city took "metropolis" degree and became one of the most important Roman cities in Asia Minor (Aktüre, 1984, pp:5). Much of the industry was centered in Ankara and served the needs of the army. Because of its commercial, industrial and military importance, Ankara became the capital of Roman Galatia and remained an administrative center for a millennium long after the Empire and its organization had changed beyond all recognition (Foss, 1977, pp:30).

Ankara was on a main road leading Roma, the capital of Roman Empire. Because of being a capital city and on a main commercial road, Ankara developed its relations with Roma. The city had interior independence. The administrative and economic structure of the city changed and developed gradually in time.

Local administration of Ankara resembled Hellenic model of "polis". The city was divided in phylai (kinds of quarters). Settlement area of local people, first as five phyle, was around Hacıbayram Hill and on slopes of the citadel (ODTÜ-Ankara Büyükşehir Belediyesi, 1993, pp:4). During the Roman period, the ancient city expanded outwards from the citadel towards the north and northwest. In 1<sup>st</sup> century AD, there were 12 phylai in Ankara. Aktüre (1984) gives

that for hundred years, from Augustus period (30 BC-14 AD) to first half of the 2<sup>nd</sup> century AD, settlement area expanded twice as much as previous one. Güler (1990) also says that population increased to 100,000 level. Hacıbayram Hill was the “acropolis”. In addition, the cemetery located in present railway station, which is very far away from the citadel. This shows extent boundaries of Roman Ankara. In the 2<sup>nd</sup> century, the Roman city reached the its highest prosperity.

In Roman period, Ankara was embellished with many monuments. The most impressive of the Roman ruins is the Temple of Augustus. Moreover, the Bath in Çankırı Gateway and another bath remains in Soğukkuyu, and the theatre were found with excavations. Romans considered great importance to Ankara. One of the modernist and largest building in this period, Roman Bath was constructed to use by not only army but also inhabitants of Ankara (Gülekli, 1948, pp:43). Inscriptions belonging this period indicate that Roman City also had two Bouleterions and a Theatre located in southwestern of the castle, a Gymnasium, a Hippodrome, and an Agora. There were more two temples; first of them is Men-Attis Temple, head of the Men statue was found, and second one mentioned by Pousanias is Zeus-Jupiter Temple where the Anchor, symbol of the city, was protected (ODTÜ-Ankara Büyükşehir Belediyesi, 1993, pp:7).

After 2<sup>nd</sup> century, when Ankara had its highest welfare level, the city was affected by declining of Roman Empire in 3<sup>rd</sup> century. Especially in the years between 257 AD and 284 AD, Ankara fell into decline and lost its previous importance. Persian and Gothic invasion caused destruction of many buildings in 260s AD (ODTÜ-Ankara Büyükşehir Belediyesi, 1993, pp:7). At the end, in 270s AD, a fortress wall surrounding the city was built to defence against enemy attacks (Aktüre, 1984, pp.7). The walls have disappeared; however, it is known that their course was not much different from that of the Ottoman City walls known from old illustrations and maps (Mamboury, 1934, cited in Foss, 1977,

pp:62). A fragment of the line of the ancient walls was found in an excavation. The ruins were discovered in a construction excavation near Roman bath and eastern part of Çankırıkapı Street (Akok, 1955, pp:314-315).

The provinces of Anatolia lived a peaceful century generally in the 5<sup>th</sup> century (Foss, 1977, pp:54). On the other hand, it is known that to get previous glory many efforts were made by constructing new buildings and restoring old destroyed ones during the peace period, from beginnings of 4<sup>th</sup> century AD to 7<sup>th</sup> century AD. There were several buildings majority of them were religious buildings, such as, churches and monasteries. In the middle of 7<sup>th</sup> century, the peace ended and Sasanians invaded Ankara.

#### **IV.1.2. BYZANTINE, SELJUK AND OTTOMAN PERIOD:**

In the Byzantine period, lasting until 1073, Ankara witnessed a change process in a number of different manners; likes settlement area, administrative situation, social and religious structure.

Aktüre (1984) asserts that the defence walls built in 3<sup>rd</sup> century had lost its former function during four centuries when many attacks were made. The city lying on the plain area was damaged and many buildings comprising Roman Bath were demolished or ruined. Therefore, the city withdrew to the citadel area like other Middle Age European Cities. It is known that the settlement area embraced only the citadel and west and south slopes of the citadel (ODTÜ-Ankara Büyükşehir Belediyesi, 1993, pp:7). Despite the city was an administrative center of one of the “themes”, provincial divisions of Byzantine Empire, and it was embellished with new buildings, the status of Byzantine Ankara changed from “metropolis of Roman Empire” to “a boundary-city”.

In 622, the Sasanian King led an invasion. It is believed that outer and inner castle walls were built after that event. It is possible that Persians destroyed the gymnasium and much of the lower town. In the middle of the 7<sup>th</sup> century, Ankara experienced a drastic transformation from a sprawling metropolis to a heavily fortified town on a hilltop (Foss, 1977, pp:71). Aktüre (1984) added that in the construction of castle walls materials of Roman buildings were used. It shows that before starting construction of castle, some important Roman buildings had deteriorated completely. In particular, east part of inner citadel walls includes plenty of materials that had been used as water pipe in plain area once. This shows that the water system was demolished. All those evident indicate that outer sites of the citadel of Ankara were left in this period. The walls of the Castle were restored in Byzantine period.

Eyice (1992) states that after an excavation carried on in Roman Baths in Çankırı Gateway it has been derived that the Baths were ruined by a fire. A coin, the newest one, was found in the work, which belongs to Emperor Herakleios (610-641). Aktüre (1984) gives another result of an excavation made on the east of Roman Bath that a wall was identified as a part of the outer Middle Age city wall and some cultural documents belonging Byzantine and Seljuk period were found. Apart from the Castle, the most important building is the St Clement Church, oriented in 8<sup>th</sup>-10<sup>th</sup> centuries (ODTÜ-Ankara Büyükşehir Belediyesi, 1993, pp:8). However, only two walls survive until today.

Eyice (1992) gives that one more building name belonging Byzantine period is Augustus Temple. There is a statement about Augustus Temple, the function of which was changed to a church. Today, however, no sign exist to reveal the temple had used as a church formerly. Other archaeological remains are Byzantine graves found in the area around Ankara Train Station. Thus, this site of the city was used as a cemetery like Roman times in late antique times

and in Byzantine period. It is thought that because the area between Ulus and the station was swamp, the place of cemetery was chosen there.

In 654, Arabs reached and entered Ankara. However, nothing is known about how this occurred. On the other hand, after this event, the walls were approved to be stronger. In 776 and 797, Arabs reached the city and they again failed to capture. That repeated in 833-842 and in 859 and the castle was repaired simultaneously (Eyice, 1992, p:24, 25). Foss (1977) states that through long and obscure ages of Byzantine rule Ankara was a great fortress and it remained an economic and administrative center.

After beginnings of 7<sup>th</sup> century, Ankara served as an accommodation and garrison center in the Byzantine Empire. However, the city was on a main road, which was laying from Constantinople, the capital of the Empire, to southeast. The road system of Anatolia remained its former attribution (Foss, 1977, pp:72). The road gained a different function in time as a trade route. Accordingly, in 9<sup>th</sup> and 10<sup>th</sup> centuries, Ankara gained an another role and it became an important trade city. The residential area began to develop and expanded through outer sites of the Citadel in Byzantine's end time. However, in 11<sup>th</sup> century, Turks captured Anatolia and Ankara started to be controlled by Seljuks (Aktüre, 1984, pp:9).

Aktüre (1984) gives that after 1071, Turks began to settle in Byzantine cities. Ankara was defended against raids of Turks for two years. Turks seized control of Ankara in 1073. Byzantine had lost most of its lands, production function declined seriously, security had not been provided and the economy had deteriorated. In the period following the management change, Anatolia began to play an important role in trade between east and west. Some Anatolian cities; such as, Konya, Kayseri and Sivas developed gradually. Ankara, unlikely,



did not benefit from those functions, since it was on a secondary commercial route. Due to that, there is not any imposing building or “medresseh” in Ankara different from mentioned Anatolian cities. On the other hand, a number of secular and religious buildings were constructed; for instance, Alaaddin Mosque in the Inner Castle, Arslanhane Mosque in Samanpazarı and Saraç Sinan Masjid (G. ÖNEY, Ankara’da Türk Devri Yapıları, Ankara, 1971, pp:17, 20, cited in Ö. BAKIRER; pp:73).

Bakırer (1992) asserts that Alaaddin Mosque indicates that first Seljuk settlement was in the Inner Castle area. On the other hand, Arslanhane Mosque is in the outer part of the Byzantine citadel area. However, it is thought to be one of the oldest quarters of Ankara because of its nearness to Inner Castle. Saraç Sinan Masjid was constructed in eastern part of citadel in 13<sup>th</sup> century. It can be derived that this area was a part of the settlement area then. Before Seljuks, there had been a bazaar in this area in related with old houses; for example, Atpazarı (market of horses), Samanpazarı (market of straw) and Koyunpazarı (market of sheep). The city was developed towards east and northwest by adding new quarters (ODTÜ-ANKARA Büyükşehir Belediyesi, 1993, pp:7).

In contrast, of being a boundary city, the citadel walls were restored at times and the fortifications on the north side, known Akkale, were added. The settlement area did not change in Seljuk period in comparison with the Byzantine period with the exception of some added small quarters.

The city started to develop towards out of the castle between the end of 14<sup>th</sup> century and the end of 15<sup>th</sup> century. In the 14<sup>th</sup> century, Ankara lay in turn under the control of the Ilhanids and the Eretnids. Then, the organization of Ahi, which is a kind of lonca, administrated the city for a short period. This organization consisted of craftsmen working on different specialized commercial

functions. Ahis administrated Ankara as a municipality in today's manner. They played an another important role in history, which can be derived from the names of quarters, mosques, and tombs including Ahi word. During this period, Bentderesi was used as debbağ bazaar. There were workshops and beyond them, there were workers' houses. Many pools, stores and cisterns were found in the area by excavations. "Bazaar area" was in front of Hisar Kapı. Around bazaar area many buildings; such as, mosques and inns were built (Turan, 1992, pp:53). It can be asserted that the function of Ankara transformed from "Boundary City" to "Commercial City". Trade activities were maintained in the Ottoman period as in the Ahis' time (Aktüre, 1984, pp.14,15).

In 1354 Ankara was captured by Süleyman Pasha and became a part of the Ottoman Empire. The city was affected by many political, social and economic events in this epoch (Turan, 1992, pp:54). Ottomans used Ankara Castle in the conditions of Seljuks period. The castle was restored many times. Muslims settled in previous Christian quarters. Some religious buildings were constructed around the city. In the middle of 15<sup>th</sup> century, more ones were built in the southern of the city and Hacıbayram Mosque was built next to the Augustus Temple in the north of the city. After leaving by Roman, those sites of the city were opened to settle again. At the end of 15<sup>th</sup> century, Ankara grew in size and reached its natural development boundaries (ODTÜ-Ankara Büyükşehir Belediyesi, 1993, pp:9).

As mentioned above, Ankara was affected by a number of political events including wars, rebellions, and migrations. Turan (1992) gives that when Ankara was added to Ottoman administration, it became the center of a province. However, in the 16<sup>th</sup> century, the city lost its former importance. Some religious activities resulted in construction of new religious buildings in 15<sup>th</sup> century. After hundred years, confusion increased and a rebellion "Celali İsyanları" broke out.

Cities like Ankara was sacked and people migrated to big cities from little towns. The residential area and shopping district in Karacaoğlan and Samanpazarı and its surrounding located in out of the castle were damaged seriously (ODTÜ-Ankara Büyükşehir Belediyesi, 1993, pp:10). For Ankara, migration brought new difficulties and confusions. Moreover, there were fires destroying the city often as another big problem.

While the various events occurred, the city changed physically. Seljuks had started to construct the third walls in order to defence the city with development areas. Ottomans completed the construction of these walls in 1608. The walls rang around the settlement area starting from north-west of the castle through Bentderesi, Çankırı Gateway, İstanbul Gateway, İzmir Gateway, Hacettepesi, Kayseri Gateway. Oğuzoğlu (1987) gives some more information that entrance Gateways were İstanbul, Çankırı (Kangırı), Şam and Cenabi Ahmed Pasha Gateways. Finally, they connected to inner walls of the Castle in Kayabaşı quarter. The city settled in the area surrounded by the third walls until 1860s. Turan (1992) gives more information about 16<sup>th</sup> century which is based on official documents and notes of travellers. In 1522, Ankara consisted of two parts the castle and the city. There were 87 quarters and the population was 12,000-16,000.

In 16<sup>th</sup> century, sof (soft wool) production and commercial activities increased. As a result of this, a number of inns were built; for example, Kurşunluhan and Mahmutpaşa Bedesteni in southwest of the Citadel, Çengelhan, Pilavoğluhan in Atpazarı square. In 17th century, Suluhan, Kurşunluhan, Kıbrıslıoğlu Hanı, Yenihan and Zafran Han were added to them (ODTÜ-Ankara Büyükşehir Belediyesi, 1993, pp:10). The core of city center in 16<sup>th</sup> and 17<sup>th</sup> centuries was Bedesten where the silk wood was exhibited and distributed (Aktüre, 1981, p:118, cited in Güler, 1990, p:70). At the beginning of

17<sup>th</sup> century, the population increased to 23,000-25,000 and the number of quarters reached to 85 (Turan, 1992, pp:57). Nevertheless, during the century, the importance of trade began to decline. Since trade routes changed in Anatolia, exports of sof decreased gradually.

New economic difficulties and political conflict led to deterioration for Ankara in 19<sup>th</sup> century. Buildings in the city were destroyed and the defence walls were ruined. In the middle of the 19<sup>th</sup> century town fell into a complete decline. Epidemics and famine caused the population to drop and the population decreased to 27,825 in 1890. The city was reduced to the level of a small district town. In these days, Bedesten lost its importance and burned in a fire in 1881.

After the decline of the export of some goods like sof, the change in the trade routes, safety administration, and long years of wars, vitality came to the economic activities with the construction of the railroad in 1893. In addition, administrative center located at the north of the Taşhan. For these two reasons, Taşhan became an attraction point for the new central development and created residential development in southern and northern parts of the city.

At the end of 19<sup>th</sup> century, center gained dualistic structure. First one was old and traditional center serving at the regional scale and the other was the new center serving to the newly arisen social groups. Bademli (1986) says that while Bedesten, Atpazarı, Koyunpazarı, Samanpazarı were maintaining traditional production and commercial activities as open Bazaars, Karaoğlan Bazaar and Taşhan, around today's Ulus, constituted new center. Güler (1990) claims that these did not caused big changes in the city macroform because technological level of production, distribution, and communication in general stagnation and new transportation technology, the railroad, did not create any opportunity for the urban transportation.

## **IV.2. URBAN PLANNING PRACTICES AND CONSERVATION APPROACHES IN REPUBLICAN PERIOD**

Beginning of the 20<sup>th</sup> century is the turning point for Anatolia and Ankara. Ankara entered a new progress with the beginnings of Republican Period. Immediately after the declaration of being the capital of new Republic, many urbanization attempts have been started for the first time. The decision of making Ankara the capital city brought about a number of important social, economic, cultural and urban transformations. As Tankut's (1992) clarification, especially development process is rather important and interesting because it created a capital city from a town. Ankara's development process was taken up in governmental scale, which clarify the importance of the transformation. Modern Türkiye should be practiced in Ankara with physical reflections.

At the same time, the previous residents will become citizens as the result of this alternation. In this part of the study, while the entire city planning attempts is examined, how Ulus and the study area have been affected by those attempts is discussed also.

In order to explain how developmental attempts affected Ankara in 1920's, existing city of this period should be considered first. Ankara had entered the 20<sup>th</sup> century as a ruined city. On the account of economic depression, previous commercial activities had not been carried out anymore. Mentioned rebellions and fires had led to dilapidated view for the city. Although the new railroad connected Ankara to İstanbul had brought some economic movements; it had remained as an insufficient innovation (Kültür Bakanlığı ve Altındağ Belediyesi, 1987, pp:65). When Ankara was declared as new capital of republic, it populated around 20,000- 25,000.

Population increasing caused to expansion of exist settlement area. Urban settlement area expanded from Taşhan to Samanpazarı and Cebeci, from Yenişehir to Kavaklıdere. Apartments, houses, and government officials were built (Tansel, 1997, pp:312). In the study area, the Boulevard (Çankırı Street) was constructed and monumental public buildings, banks were built (Tuncer, 1997, pp:231).

Under these conditions, the first attempt related with planing and urban management was realized as establishment of Ankara Şehramaneti in 1924. Next step was the acceptance of the Special Law of Expropriation for Ankara in 1925 (Kültür Bakanlığı ve Altındağ Belediyesi, 1987, pp:67). The areas in the south of the railway were expropriated and buildings having one or two storeys were constructed for government officials. Those constructions continued in Yenişehir, Cebeci and Ulus increasingly (Bilgen, 1985, pp:18). **Map 1** shows the study area in 1926 (Aktüre, 1978, pp:126).

One of the basic decisions brought about by in that Law was the construction of a new city while preserving the “Old City”. It could be believed that this attitude has provided protection of the Old City. However, some ruining activities for old buildings; for instance, changing function, increased density and using without making any repair which bring more rent revenue have been practiced, also.

Löhler’s Sıhhiye Plan dated 1927 strengthened the dualistic structure of the center which had been observed first after 1893. To solve the housing problem, Sıhhiye was chosen as new residential area and the plan was prepared. Sıhhiye became unique development area shaped as a different district. Furthermore, in these years, some other projects were practiced; like road connections, construction of empty lots after fires and infrastructure

projects, in an independent manner. The population of city increased to 74,553 in 4-year-adaption period in 1927.

In 1928, the Law Establishing the General Directorate of Reconstruction for Ankara was established in order to manage development of the city. In 1930, the Law of Municipalities was accepted. Large scale of migration caused development in new areas whose plan had not been prepared yet. A new city plan was necessary immediately and Jansen's plan through a competition was approved in 1932.

Jansen Plan based upon the principles of the conservation of Old City and construction of new city. Main principles in the plan were about conservation of Old City. A glass faunus should be put on Old City to protect it from negative development effects. This could be realized automatically if new urban areas have been isolated from Old City. Traditional Turkish houses should be prevented from the pressures appeared as time passed (Jansen, 1937, pp:6-32). **Map 2** shows the study area in this plan.

The main roads, on the other hand, were planned without touching the Old City. By this way, the faunus could be conserved. The west districts of the traditional city could be adapted to new center functions. Open green areas proposed in the conserved areas were accepted as modern and new activities bringing more value to the Old City (Jansen, 1937, pp:6-32).

In the plan, Ulus was offered as the central district of the city and Kızılay as residential district. Also Güler (1990) suggests that in the plan while the center was concentrated around the Castle and Ulus, new direction of development was proposed and Çankaya and Yenışehir assigned as residential and government institution areas. These plan decisions and other factors like



Map 2: Study Area in Ankara Development Plan by H. Jansen  
(Jansen, 1937)



population boom caused by 1950's migration and spontaneous development around Ulus made rich people move to the new city (Kültür Bakanlığı ve Altındağ Belediyesi, 1987, pp:75).

The Castle and the Old City was focus point of the plan, which was accepted as conservation area. However, owing to development tendency was through southern areas, conserved area was left over as a side part of the new macroform in spite of the Jansen's "Regulations for Old City" and decision of "Protocol Area". Besides, some speculative reasons brought some unexpected results for the Old City; such as, new use functions apart from housing were applied and the deterioration of the building stock started. For these reasons, Ankara gained the characteristics of two centers, Ulus, traditional, historical center and Kızılay, modern, new center.

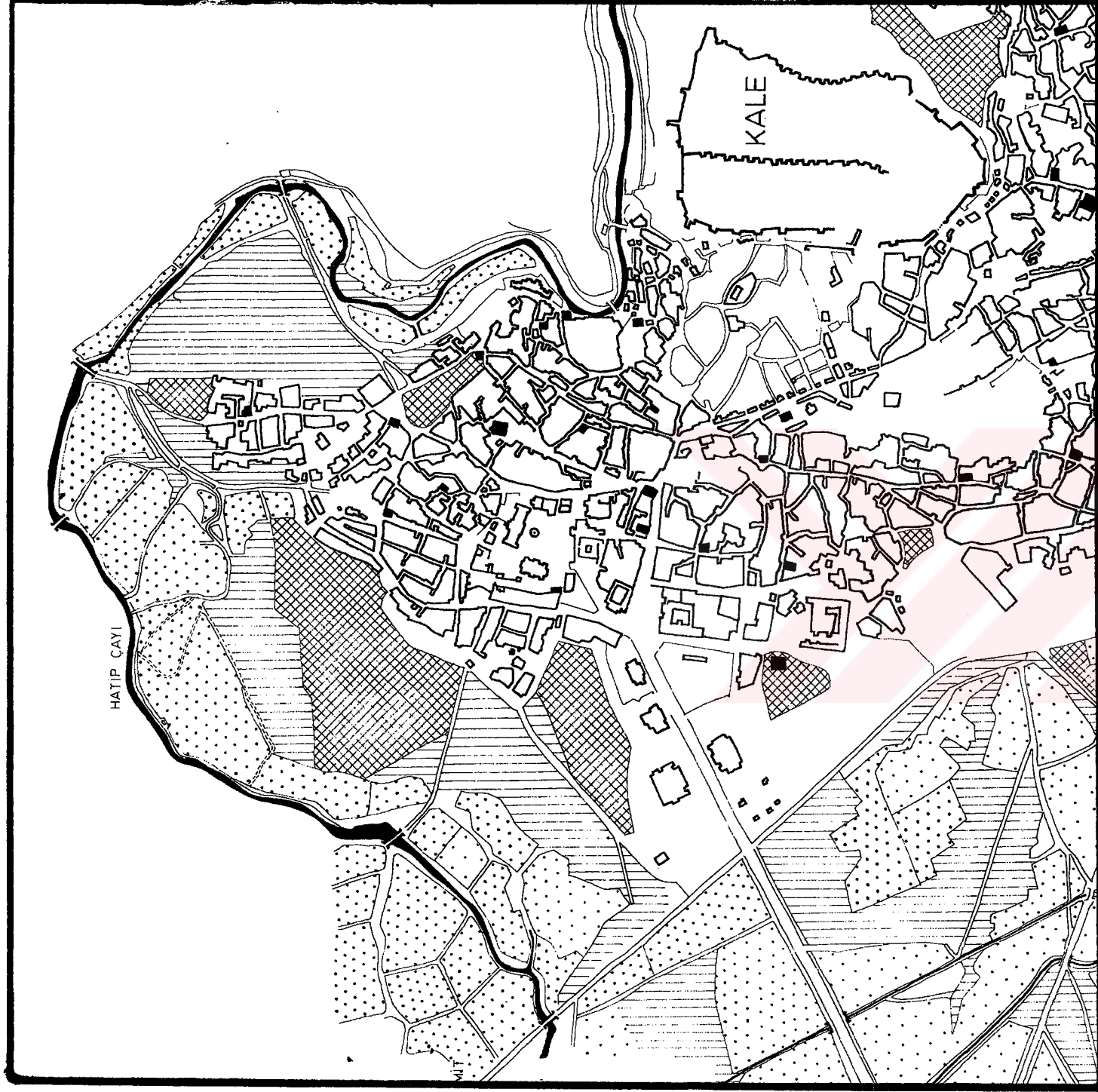
In 1950s, rapid population increase, expanding of squatter areas and speculation made the thought of preparing a new plan as a current issue. A new competition was held and future of Ankara was designated in Raşit Uybadin and Nihat Yücel's plan certified in 1957. This plan supposed a city, which is saved from squatter areas and has a new center, Kızılay. Development routes were not determined obviously. As the core of Jansen Plan was mostly conserved, partly new roads were proposed in the "Protocol Area". West side of the Anafartalar and Denizciler Streets were planned as inappropriate to traditional pattern. **Map 3** shows the study area in this plan.

In 1961, the density of the Old City increased together with arisen "traditional center responsibility". The "Regional Storey Arrangement Plan" allowed building blocks throughout the main roads. Nonetheless, there were many negative factors obstructing proposed renewal. Consequently, the Old City structure encircled by high buildings. Ulus experienced the continuing



Map 3: Study Area in Ankara development Plan by Yücel-Uybadin  
(Şensoy, 1990, pp:123)

T.C. YÜKSEKÖĞRETİM VE ARAŞTIRMA BAKANLIĞI  
DOKÜMANİSYON MERKEZİ



Map 1: Study Area in Ankara 1926 Map (Aktüre, 1978, pp:126)

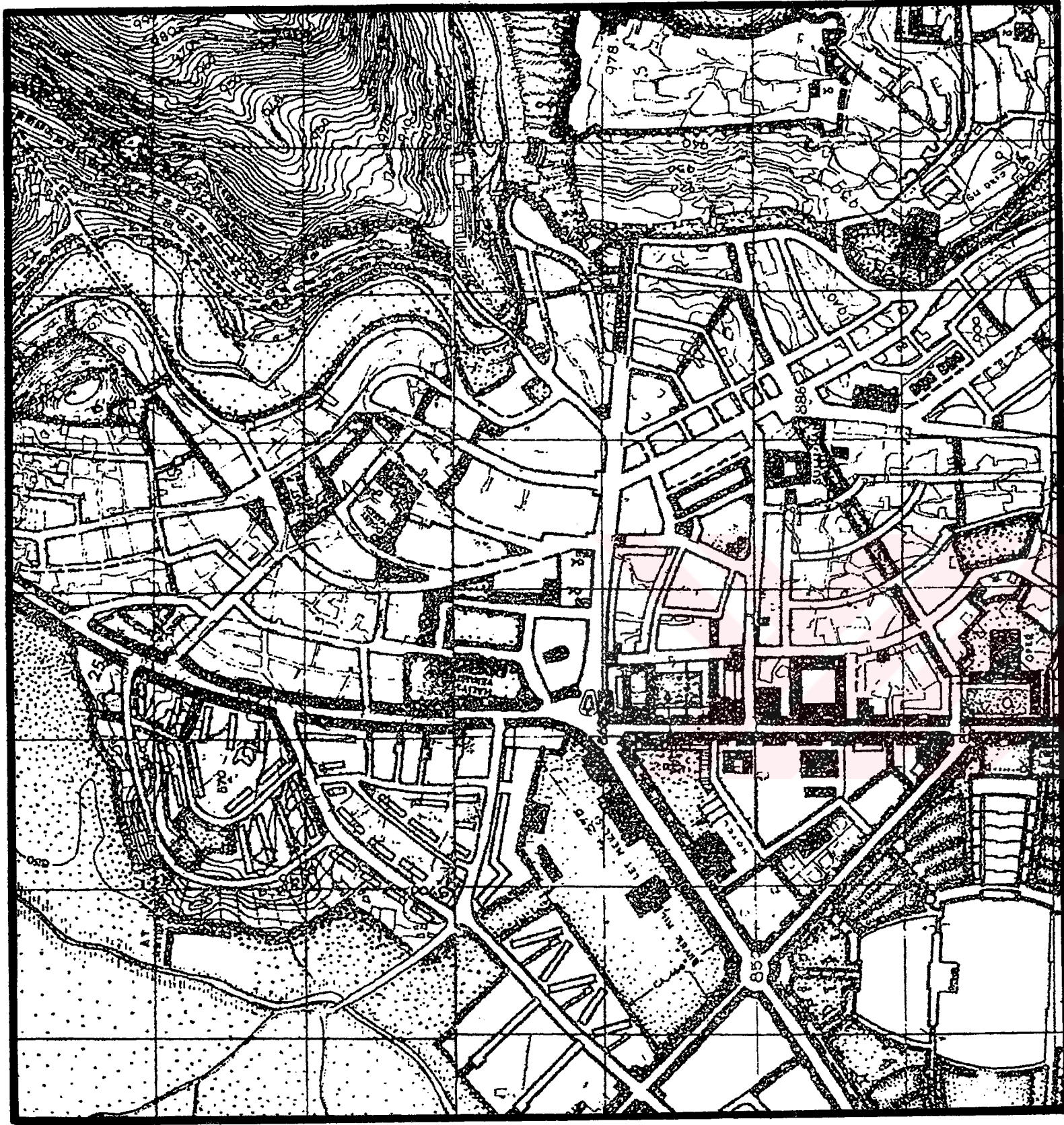
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environmental deterioration and negative structural changes again. In the beginnings of 1960s, Ulus had five fold commercial and official buildings than Kızılay (Kültür Bakanlığı ve Altındağ Belediyesi, 1987, pp:34).

Historical center of Ankara was experiencing deterioration, living another implementation problems at the same time completely. In 1969, Ankara Metropolitan Plan Office was established. In 1973, the Master Plan of Ankara was prepared, which was thought as solution against problems of revisions of Uybadin-Yücel plan, localized plans and lacking of supervision of plan practices. The Master Plan was a “structure plan” and took the characteristic of a macro and orienting design.

The development of Ankara created a dual structure in the center after the city has gained a dual pattern of the centers in 1970s. One part of the old center serves to rural population with traditional center function; the other one serves to middle and low social economic groups of urban population. According to the Master Plan, a partial renewal should have done and new center should have located towards western part of Çankırı Boulevard and towards the southern parts of the city, Kızılay (Ankara Büyükşehir Belediyesi, 1987, pp:35). There must have been anxiety for Ulus to lose its center function completely.

#### **IV.3.CONSERVATION DECISIONS AND CONSERVATION PLANNING PERIOD**

Examined planning works have brought decisions for whole Ankara. Declaring conservation measures for traditional urban pattern after 1923, they have caused to start deterioration process for this historical pattern because of general plan decisions. This deterioration process has influenced not only historical pattern but also archaeological remains negatively. As the result of



physical, economic and social deterioration, several new conservation, rehabilitation, and development planning works have been prepared and declared owing to the necessity.

#### **IV.3.1. CONSERVATION DECISIONS AND URBAN ARCHAEOLOGY IN TÜRKİYE**

With the forming of conservation consciousness after declaration of Republic, certain legal attempts were started for Ankara. Several conservation decisions have been taken and urban and archaeological conservation sites have been designed. The regulations in the sites have been approved and conservative city plans have been prepared and historical buildings were registered.

Before giving conservation issues about Ankara and Ulus, it is necessary to make a general evaluation of conservative attempts for archaeological evidences in Türkiye.

In Ottoman Empire period, with the first legal decision, Penal Act (Ceza Yasası) including an article about conservation of sacred and monumental constructions, the concept of conservation started to be taken into consideration in 1858. In 1869, first legal measure directly related with historic conservation was enacted. The "First Act for Antiquities" (I. Asar-ı Atika Nizamnamesi) was interested with movable antiquities belonging the ancient times. After, the "Second Act for Antiquities" (II. Asar-ı Atika Nizamnamesi) issued in 1874, the "Third Act for Antiquities" (III. Asar-ı Atika Nizamnamesi) proclaimed in 1884, the "Forth Act for Antiquities" (IV. Asar-ı Atika Nizamnamesi) enacted in 1906, the "Act for the Protection of monuments" (Muhafaza-ı Abidat Nizamnamesi)

came into force in 1912 brought several new and more extensive definitions about antiquities.

In 1917, first institution relevant to conservation of old entities was established the “Committee for the Conservation of Antiquities” (Muhafaza-I Asar-I Atika Encümeni). The “Higher Commission of Immovable Antiquities and Monuments” (GEEAYK) was established in 1951 and “Antiquities Act” (Eski Eserler Kanunu) numbered 1710 was come into force in 1973. The last given Act was the first of few laws directly related to ancient monuments and brought the term “site” for the first time to Turkey. In 1980, Higher Commission of Immovable Antiquities and Monuments defined three site areas in Ulus including an archaeological site decision.

The last Act, “Conservation of Cultural and Natural Resource Act numbered 2863” (2863 Sayılı Kültür ve Tabiat Varlıklarını Koruma Kanunu), which is presently used, was issued in 1983. In the Act, a new concept is given as “cultural entity”. Moreover, archaeological site term is accepted as “the areas where ruins of an ancient settlement or a civilization underwater or underground are located”. The Act also designates archaeological research, sounding, excavation, and search or treasure rules. The authorized unity to conduct and control all of the archaeological activities is the Ministry of Culture according to the Act (2863 Numbered Act). Moreover, the Regulations for Search, Sounding, and Excavation Related to Cultural and Natural Resources was proclaimed in 1984.

According to current Act, the “Higher Commission for the Protection of Cultural and Natural Property” (KTVKYK) and its regional sub-commissions were established and “site” term was redefined and grouped as historic, natural, urban and archaeological sites. The Act defines the responsibility of the Higher

Commission as to secure the preservation of ancient sites in Türkiye. The Higher Commission is responsible for advising principles and criteria to regional commissions and the Ministry of Culture (Tuna, 1999). With the Act, a new planning concept called “urban development plan for conservation” was introduced.

In 1988, the Higher Commission for the Protection of Cultural and Natural Property classified archaeological site areas as three categories. The value of archaeological deposits and remains is the main control criterion of action with respect to the classification.

According to order, in the 1<sup>st</sup> Degree Archaeological Site Areas, only scientific excavations could be made under control of Ministry of Culture. Any construction activity is not allowed in the areas, which have to be defined as absolutely protected site areas in development plans. Existing buildings apart from conserved immovable cultural ones have to be demolished with time. These areas have to be enclosed with a wire fence or wall and secured by a guard. All designs related to tourist activities and implementations have to be approved by Conservation Commission. The sites should be well-protected and only agricultural activities without subsoiling, drainage, planting, or uprooting of trees, scrubs, and other works, which disturb the soil, and remains are given permission. Besides, development schemes are not allowed.

2<sup>nd</sup> Degree Archaeological Site Areas should be made to become 1<sup>st</sup> Degree Archaeological Site Areas, by cleaning there from modern buildings. Repair and maintenance of existing building stock are allowed in these areas. New construction activity and excavation apart from scientific works are not allowed there. 3<sup>rd</sup> Degree Archaeological Site Areas could be given permission for new design owing to low probability of existence or originality of immovable

cultural entities. An archaeological field assessment has to be made before development is decided in area.

The classification of archaeological site areas could be evaluated as a progress in this field. Yet, the assessment criterion, value of archaeological deposits and remains, could be relative and could change according to everyone. Indicators that are more specific should be given in this framework. Identification of deposit value, on the other hand, requires detailed and comprehensive researches in the area suspected about its archaeological structure. Moreover, a protective measure; wire or wall enclosed the site area should be discussed in respect to its safeguarding scale and isolation feature from context.

In 1993, 338 Numbered decision of the Higher Commission for the Protection of Cultural and Natural Property defines the urban archaeological site areas as the areas which includes both immovable culture resources defined in 6<sup>th</sup> article of 2863 and urban sites defined in the same article and the areas which has the characteristics of continuing life in (ODTÜ-Ankara Büyük Şehir Belediyesi, 1993, pp:14). Since 1972, over 3000 archaeological sites have been registered in Türkiye. However, a few of these areas are assessed with their context (METU-TAÇDAM Web Site, 1999). Integration of the areas into life has been the main problem in Türkiye.

#### **IV.3.2.CONSERVATION PLANS AND PROJECTS ON ULUS**

Determination and listing studies about historical evidences have been made for the first time for Ankara in 1964 (Ankara Büyükşehir Belediyesi, pp:71). After eight years, the conservation decisions were taken to provide protective measures in order to conserve historical buildings, environments and in front of

the buildings in 1972 (Higher Commission of Old Monuments and Remains 6691 numbered Law). Between 1972 and 1979, apart from a little repair permission, decision of natural site, decision of adding and removing from list and decisions against demanding of demolition were taken by HCOMR.

The Ministry of Culture and the Municipality of Greater Ankara studied in many fields including determining and registration of old, monumental unique buildings, and construction regulations of transition period in 1980. Moreover, Transition Period Conservation Development Plan was approved. According to the studies, Ministry and Municipality defined 1<sup>st</sup>, 2<sup>nd</sup>, 3<sup>rd</sup> Degree Urban and archaeological Site areas, Historical Center Region and Interaction Transition Zones in the same year. All current Development Plans were stopped for 150 ha.-area and preparation of new Conservation Plans for defined areas were suggested. However, these decisions made deterioration of the traditional building fabric carry on.

In the body of Municipality of Greater Ankara, Urban Development Planning Department of the Reconstruction Directorate of Ankara City (AŞİM) studied in many fields for many years. The planning projects prepared by Directorate as Conservation Development Projects of Ankara Historical City Pattern. A review of the projects is done in this part of the study in order to derive their effects on the study area.

First project is "Conservation Development project of Ankara Castle". Alternatives of the Politics of Conservation Planning aimed at practice are determined in the frame of existing planning and conservation capabilities and tools. In 1987, a competition was held and after a year, it was concluded. The aim of the competition is to conserve and develop the castle and its environment with their historical, cultural, traditional characteristics and tourism attraction

(Koç, 1992, pp:38). However, apart from some small-scale practices, any rehabilitation has not been made in the area (Ankara Büyükşehir Belediyesi, 1987, pp:71-72).

Another planning work is Second Conservation Development Plan for Environment of Hacıbayram. The area between Hacıbayram Mosque, Bentderesi, and Anafartalar Street is declared as Primary Urban Conservation Site. Because new plan was prepared in 1986 as Conservation-Rehabilitation Project of Ulus Historical Center, the Conservation Development Plan could not find the opportunity of implementation. Only facade rehabilitation works were made in Adliye and Etizafer Streets (Ankara Büyükşehir Belediyesi, 1987, pp:72).

Next plan is about Suluhan and near environment. Suluhan is in Historical Commercial District. The aim of the project is design of the area by renewing commercial units and providing them with more functional physical environment. There has not been any practice attempt in the area since the project was prepared (Ankara Büyükşehir Belediyesi, 1987, pp:72-73).

Çıkırkçılar Yokuşu Pedestrian Area Arrangement Planning Project was made in the area between Anafartalar Street, Çıkırkçılar Yokuşu and Işıklar Street. Project Area is in the 2<sup>nd</sup> Degree Urban Site partially. Road connections, car parking, conservation of historical remains and building order are designed in a 1/ 1 000 scale plan. Two roads are planned as pedestrian road to prevent confusion of pedestrian and vehicle traffic and to conserve the historic commercial characteristic of the roads. Like previously mentioned ones, this project has not been implemented yet (Ankara Büyükşehir Belediyesi, 1987, pp:73-74).

Anatolian Civilizations Museum Arrangement Planning Project is concerned with the area surrounded the Museum. Some parcel arrangement, road expansion, and functional change of buildings around the Museum are prepared in the project. Previously mentioned project concerned Çıkırıçılar Yokuşu is connected with the Anatolian Civilizations Museum Subregional Planning. It is informed that as the results of the project decisions and of Conservation-Rehabilitation Project of Ulus Historical Center, there has not been any new implementation in the area (Ankara Büyükşehir Belediyesi, 1987, pp:74-75).

Next design project is regarding environment of Karyađdı Tomb. It is decided in the project that illegal buildings in Karyađdı Tomb Conservation Area are removed and in case of necessity, the lots will be expropriated and designed as green area. The plan was approved in 1985 (Ankara Büyükşehir Belediyesi, 1987, pp:75). The intersection was practised and this caused to demolishment of many traditional buildings (Tuncer, 1997, pp:234).

The connection area of Hacılar Street and the intersection called Osmanlı Kavşaađı is an another planning subject of AŞİM. In 1985, the project including a decision of making a pedestrian road was declared. This was practised and caused to demolishment of many traditional buildings (Tuncer, 1997, pp:234).

#### **IV.3.3.CONSERVATION-REHABILITATION PROJECT OF ULUS HISTORICAL CENTER:**

As an important, comprehensive and current project, Conservation-Rehabilitation Project of Ulus Historical Center is examined apart from others.

The project was started as the competition of planning of city center by Municipality of Greater Ankara in 1986. Boundaries of study area were drawn in terms of Urban Conservation Areas decisions approved by High Council with the number of 2167 in 1980. These decisions were revised in 1986. The planning area contains three conservation types, first and second-degree archaeological conservation areas, and first degree urban conservation area. **Map 4** shows a schematic plan of Conservation-Rehabilitation Project of Ulus Historical Center.

The district located between Ulus and Akköprü is proposed as “Central Business District” in Ankara Master Plan. Therefore, the area called Kazıkıçı Bostanları is planned as the Metropolitan Business District of Ankara. The tendency of center development on Ulus Historical Center is thought in terms of diminution necessity. Meanwhile, the proposal of Kazıkıçı Bostanları Central Business District is put as plan decision and on the other hand, Ulus Historical Center Conservation strategies are clarified (Bademli, 1992, pp:131).

Kiral (1992) gives some more information that a program is prepared to define study groups of number of which are 16 different units. Related to feature of frame plan of project, some more decisions are added to the plan. Rehabilitation Programming Area with Conservation and Rehabilitation Programming Area with Revision are described. In each programming area ownership pattern, construction, function, transportation types and pedestrian system, carpark area, landscape and practices are arranged.

In the study area, some different units, buildings, and areas are grouped. There are three categories about buildings; first group is called “Conservation Building”. In addition to registered buildings declared by the Ministry of Culture in several years, about 250 buildings are taken under conservation by the plan.





There are approximately 650 registered buildings today. Second type of buildings is “Satiated Building”. In this described building group, some restrictive decisions are pointed. The last category is about “New Building”. Some decisions on construction function are made; such as, maximum number of storeys and minimum distance between two buildings.

One of the main characteristics of Ulus Historical Center Conservation-Rehabilitation Plan is about planning programming areas. There are three different sites; “Conservation Programming Area”: plot ownership pattern is evaluated as the basic term and the highest of three kinds of buildings is limited by plan. Many use functions are proposed. “Rehabilitation Programming Area with Conservation”: former plots are evaluated as the base of planning like previous programming area. A number of storey and central business activities suitable for environment are proposed. “Rehabilitation Programming Area with Revision Dimension”: gathering of the former lots is the base map in these areas. Similarly, other programming areas, building heights and storey numbers are limited. All center business activities are located and all types of prestige using are encouraged in the area.

Conservation-Rehabilitation Project of Ulus includes four different groups of sub-project, which help implementation.

- 1- **Public Project Areas:** these areas, owned by public institutions generally, have the importance of strategic location. Creating new image for the city, redevelopment for their environment and maximization of public profit are some aims thought to practice in the area.

- 2- **Public Projects:** Like previous group, these areas belonging to public institutions have importance in terms of their strategic location in the process of redevelopment of the center.
- 3- **Plots of Gathering with the Aim of Conservation:** These areas carry strategic importance in terms of conservation.
- 4- **Plots of Gathering with the Aim of New Construction:** In these areas, new sizes of plots are greater than former ones are proposed. The aim is creating of public areas with the modern center functions, carpark areas, pedestrian system, and realizing transformation of functions.

Conservation-Rehabilitation Project of Ulus Historical Center could not bring any new face to the area considerably. Until now, Hacibayram Square Project has only been practiced.

When the project was examined with a critical approach, archaeological situation in the area was not evaluated necessarily. Some areas were reserved as the areas, which will be planned.

## **CHAPTER V**

### **URBAN ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROPERTIES IN ULUS**

Ankara has a variety and rich archaeological heritage on account of its long history and different civilization experiences. Assessment and presentation to all culture worlds are the primary necessities of modern urban culture (Ankara Büyükşehir Belediyesi, 1993, pp:11). The management of archaeological heritage, first of all, requires reliable data and information set. Today, there is not any accessible database or adequate and complete information set for assessment of archaeological properties of Ankara.

The remains of Palaeolithic period found both around of Ankara and in today's city are the clues of life before human being start to settle (Buluç, 1994, pp:21). In many excavations and soundings conducted near environment of Ankara, different remains belong to different cultural periods. In Gavurkale (Kansu, 1936 and 1937, and Gülekli, 1948), Etiyokuşu, (Kansu, 1937, Gülekli, 1948 and İnan, 1944), Ayaş, Bala (Kansu, 1936), Ahlatlıbel (İnan, 1943 and Gülekli, 1948), Karalar (İnan, 1943 and Gülekli, 1948), Güdül, Karaoğlan, Bitik, Lodumlu (Gülekli, 1948), Hacılar (İnan, 1944), Beypazarı, Elmadağ (Kansu, 1952) Yalıncağ-Koçumbeli (Bayburtluoğlu, 1982), palaeolithic, classic, copper age, Hittite, Hellenistic, Phrygian, Galatian, Roman, Byzantine movable and immovable remains have been found.

On the other hand, in Ankara, Demirtepe (Kansu, 1936), Gazi Nursery (Inan, 1943 and Gülekli, 1948), Ergazi (Gülekli, 1948 and Kansu, 1952), Maltepe, Agricultural Institution area, Anittepe (Gülekli, 1948), Sıhhiye Train Station area (Gülekli, 1948 and Inan, 1944), Cebeci Train Station area (Fıratlı, 1951) and Hacettepe (Bayburtluođlu, 1982) palaeolithic, classic, Phrygian, Galatian, Roman and Byzantine movable and immovable remains have been discovered.

Since several cultures have settled and created different civilization strata in Ankara, planning policies should be developed considering this structure. Moreover, urban archaeological planning should likely consider conservation of all civilization strata and prevent a culture layer from damaging while another one is uncovered. The management of the heritage, in other words, investigation, conservation, restoration, maintenance and using of the heritage needs documentation and grouping of the archaeological properties (Ankara Büyükşehir Belediyesi, 1993, pp:11). Like for Ankara generally, any documentation and inventory study has not been done yet for Ulus and archaeological properties of Ulus have not been assessed necessarily in urban development planning studies and conservation planning studies.

## **V.1.ANALYSES OF URBAN ARCHAEOLOGICAL REFERENCES AT ULUS**

### **V.1.1.PRESENT LAND USE IN THE AREA**

The study area consists of mixed urban functions today. In the west side of the study area and along the main street, Çankırı Street, there are mostly administrative functions. The buildings in the eastern part of the study area, especially along the main streets, are used for commercial functions.

Commercial activities are various as retail trade, business services, hotels and trade of cloth. Traditional and not rehabilitated buildings, which are located in the inner parts, are used as houses and warehouses. There are a lot of slum areas there. Map 5 shows the present land use of the study area.

Since the area has experienced great transformation after 1923, present land uses cannot be used in estimation of land uses in historical periods. Hacibayram Hill is the only area that is continuing its historical function by being used religious aims.

#### **V.1.2.URBAN PATTERN AND TRADITIONAL BUILDING STOCK IN THE AREA**

After several planning practices and conservation decisions, urban pattern have been formed in the study area while some of the districts are completely constructed or reconstructed with modern buildings, other part of the study area have sustained their original building. Areas of the second type have experienced deterioration and functional change. **Map 5** shows the traditional building stock areas in the study area.

The areas in the west side of the Çankırı Street have been constructed after Ankara became the capital city, in order to take up new functions, required as the result of new urban activities.

Urban pattern of the east side of the Çankırı Street have been constructed and old-remained areas. Along main streets, modern buildings have been built in the area of traditional buildings demolished. In these areas, on the other hand, fill-in activity of 1920s realized by constructing empty plots between

buildings makes difficult the zoning of potential archaeological areas and recently constructed ones.

The construction excavations of these mentioned two types of areas, resulted in the discovery of archaeological remains of different periods. On the other hand, traditional building stock areas can be evaluated as the areas sleeping and having great many of archaeological entity beneath.

## **V.2.DECISIONS OF ANKARA COMMISSION FOR THE PROTECTION OF CULTURAL AND NATURAL RESOURCES**

In Türkiye, the Commissions for the Protection of Cultural and Natural Resources determine urban site areas and archaeological site areas with different degree respecting their importance and requirements. After 1983, new Protection Commissions narrowed the site boundaries or changed the degree of sites. This application caused to open some sites to new construction (Ankara Büyükşehir Belediyesi, 1993, pp:15).

Searched decisions of Ankara Commission for the Protection of Cultural and Natural Resources include various subjects. In this part of the study, decisions of the Commission about archaeological properties of Ulus are examined by grouping into their effects way on present archaeological structure of Ulus.

In plot-scale studies, the Commission evaluated applications of new building constructions and decided to control by Anatolian civilizations Museum during construction excavations. According to the results of the supervision of the Museum, new decisions were made as allowing new construction appropriate to current conservation plans, if any archaeological remain is not

found during excavation. If there is remain in the plot, decisions are different because of importance for management of the archaeological property.

When the Commission was informed about the concerned plot having remains, new decisions were issued through the quality and characteristics of the resource. A group of the decisions related with uncovered movable remains were taken to remove and take to the Anatolian Civilizations Museum or Roman Bath area.

As the result of new construction excavation, some plots having immovable remains were assessed to prepare a new project being harmful for remain. The Commission added that found remain has to be recorded to archaeological inventory list of Ankara. Accordingly, if the Commission approved the new project, it allowed construction in the plot. However, some plots located in areas having archaeological importance were opened to new investigations, excavation or sounding. Apart from construction excavation, the Commission also wanted new soundings in the case of necessity.

For important urban archaeological areas, the Commission decided to pull down the illegal buildings. Besides, when the Commission received a denunciation about illicit construction excavation and deterioration of archaeological remains, legal procedure was started for related people or institution.

The Ankara Commission for the Protection of Cultural and Natural Resources also made more detailed studies about archaeological areas of Ulus. One of the mentioned studies is about Hacıbayram Hill. In 1985, an application about new construction in the effect area of Hacıbayram Mosque and Augustus



Temple was discussed and the result was declared that the construction is not allowed until the researches carried on in the area are completed.

After five years, in 1990, another Commission decision was taken for Hacibayram Hill. The Public Project Area of Conservation-Rehabilitation Project of Ulus Historical Center was examined and many principle decisions were taken by the Commission. According to the decisions, any excavation is not made in the area. In addition, since Hacibayram Mosque and Augustus Temple take the historical, documentary, symbolic and artistic values and emotional value with other surround entities, proposed commercial uses in the area have to be reduced. Moreover, Augustus Temple has to be restored, and its environment has to be designed in order to create necessary conditions for its conservation and maintenance.

Afterwards, Hacibayram Public Project Area was approved by the Commission on account of its preventive measures from deterioration of the area and its planning as a sub-center. The Commission did not consider the archaeological properties as much as necessarily. Especially, Commission Decisions dated 1990 show that Augustus Temple was not evaluated as a component of Hacibayram Hill's religious characteristics.

Another important decision of the Ankara Commission for the Protection of Cultural and Natural Resources is on the plot of St Clement Church remains. The buildings in the plot could stay until they naturally demolish. Besides, a declaration was made by the Commission that when new construction is demanded in neighbor plots of St Clement Church remains, the projects should be approved by the Commission.

An archaeological site decision was taken in 1993 that is about the area where late antique grave had been found. In spite of this, in later date, only some new designs in the area were proposed to conserve and present to public. Reason of this change is not found in searched documentation.

### **V.3.PRESENT ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROPERTIES AT ULUS**

#### **V.3.1. VISIBLE ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROPERTIES AT ULUS**

The beginning of archaeological excavations in Anatolia dates back to the years of Ottoman Empire reign. After Ankara was made the capital of new Republic, excavations conducted in and around Ankara were started (Gülekli, 1949, pp:161). Visible archaeological properties at Ulus are remains of Roman Bath, Temple of Augustus, Roman Theatre, St. Clement Church, Column of Julianus and the Castle of Ankara. While Temple of Augustus, St. Clement Church and Column of Julianus survive for centuries as visible archaeological properties, in fact they try to survive, others were discovered and uncovered with different ways of excavations and soundings.

First of the today's known properties comprising one side of the archaeological heritage of Ankara and waiting more interest is Roman Bath. The Bath was built at Çankırıkapı, one of the gateways of Middle Age Ankara. It consists of two parts as bath and game and sport area, palaestra (Doluñay, 1941, pp:264). Today only the basement and first floors remain. In addition to architectural remains, many coins were found in the area. The oldest of the coins belongs to Roman Emperor Karakalla and the period between 212 and 217 AD. Built with respect to Emperor standards, the Bath is not an ordinary building.

Date difference between coins found in the area is approximately 500 years (Gülekli, 1948, pp:83). Therefore, as documents indicate, the Bath was built during Karakalla's reign and later used by Byzantines (Gülekli, 1949, pp:166). Besides, according to Inan (1944), the Bath was used for seven centuries from 2<sup>nd</sup> century to 9<sup>th</sup> century. Dolunay (1941) supports this statement by giving research results about coins.

The other archaeological property of visible upstanding archaeological remains of Ulus is Temple of Augustus. The Temple mentioned as Monumentum Ancyranum in literature, stands next to Hacibayram Mosque at Hacibayram Hill. Several excavations were made in the vicinity to discover strata of occupations because Hacibayram Hill was the acropolis of ancient Ankara.

There are two opinions about construction date of Augustus Temple. In first opinion, the Temple is accepted as a Hellenistic remain and Augustus Inscription was attached later (Inan, 1944, pp:48). The construction date is given as 2<sup>nd</sup> century BC and in original, the building was a Men Temple (Gülekli, 1949, pp:168). According to second opinion, inscription and other documents show that Augustus Temple was built in the area, which there had been a temple belonging Phrygian Godness Men and Cybele, in Roman period (Bayburtluoğlu, 1982, pp:145).

Column of Julianus is another archaeological property of Ulus. It cannot be certainly said when the Column was erected. According to a common legend, the Column was erected in honour of Roman emperor Julianus when he visited Ancyra in 362 AD. It has a typical Byzantine leaf decoration on the capital (Gülekli, 1949, pp:170-171).

Roman Theatre is another visible archaeological property in Ulus. Remains of the Theatre were found in a construction excavation in 1980s. Several inscriptions and documents mention about the Theatre whose sitting rows were used as material in construction Ankara Castle. The Theatre was built in 2<sup>nd</sup> or 3<sup>rd</sup> century BC with a strong probability.

Other visible remains belong to St. Clement Church. The Church was built in 7<sup>th</sup> or 8<sup>th</sup> century by Byzantines. St. Clement was outside the citadel walls. Therefore, construction date of the Church would seem as peaceful times of the city. Today, there are only destroyed remains of St. Clement. Today, there are two walls and other small parts of the Church in the area. They are surrounded by commercial buildings whose owners have not any information about the 1300 years old remains standing backyard. In lastly prepared plan, the plot including remains of the Church was evaluated as an ordinary empty plot by signing as "church remains area".

The last visible remain of Ulus is the Castle of Ankara. The Castle was built after enemy attacks in 7<sup>th</sup> century. The first construction part of the fortress was inner part. Outer part of the Castle was built in 9<sup>th</sup> century. Since planning works started, the Castle has been focus point of conservation. Present condition of the Castle, however, waits implementation of conservation plans.

### **V.3.2.EXCAVATIONS AND SOUNDINGS DATA FOR URBAN ARCHAEOLOGY AT ULUS**

The primary data constituting urban archaeological data set of Ulus is procured by searching the records of excavations and soundings conducted and supervised by Anatolian Civilizations Museum in the Museum. The records of past ten years (between 1988 and 1998) are investigated and uncovered

movable and immovable remains are determined with their location in plot-scale. Because of the difficulty for reaching the excavation and sounding records of Anatolian Civilizations Museum, only the period of ten years are researched and presented literature in previous part of the study is used as complementary information of the primary data.

Each excavation and sounding record is evaluated with its plot number and excavation date. The personnel made the study and excavation aim is other evaluation criteria. The results of the work; uncovered movable cultural findings, architectural remains and archaeological layers according to uncovered findings are assessed as archaeological clues. Moreover, related decisions of Ankara Commission for the Protection of Cultural and Natural Resources are considered in the evaluation.

Searched records supply both plots having archaeological remains and plots where archaeological remains do not exist. If there are architectural or movable cultural remains in the plot, detailed information about their characteristics and their belonging period are derived.

In the study, the data group of Ulus' archaeological properties uncovered until today is completed with the help of literature prepared as the result of excavations and soundings conducted there. While some of the information is directly related to Ulus, the rest part gives clues of archaeological properties discovered in the area. This set of analysis data is the secondary data provided by different kinds of literatures.

The congress papers of Turkish Historical Society or articles published in various periodicals about activities of Turkish Historical Society provide majority of the data. Excavations and soundings carried on for different reasons and in

different dates are explained in the papers. The information of excavations around Ankara is given as much as of Ulus and the study area. During public building construction excavations, several remains were found especially for Ulus. After mentioned remains were discovered, Turkish Historical Society started to make scientific excavations. To illustrate, Roman Bath complex at Çankırıkapı was uncovered in this way. In addition, one study that is more extensive, Augustus Temple and its surround was examined by Turkish Historical Society. This type of data used in the study is evaluated with the address of the study area. Some of them are given as the name of the building whose foundation excavation is made. Because the building does not exist today, its location has been derived with the help of ancient plans or land use maps of Ankara.

The searched decisions of Ankara Commission for the Protection of Cultural and Natural Resources constitute an another set of data. Apart from its principle decisions for Ulus, decisions about construction excavations and soundings or legal procedure declarations include information related to remains discovered in different areas. The data enabled by Commission decisions are both in plot-scale and with location addressing.

The Seminars of Museum Rescue Excavations and the Seminars of Museum Excavations are also indicating studies for data set of archaeological entity of Ulus. However, a little data, which is only extensive work results, are provided by these seminars. Still, these have been used in the study with their complementary information.

The archaeological property list of Ulus Historical Center and in the First Report of Studies of Ankara Archaeological Master Plan, prepared by a group

from METU for the municipality of Greater Ankara are accepted as the complementary data comprising information belonging recent times.

There are also several articles in different books and periodicals including information of archaeological excavations, soundings or other studies made in Ulus. They supply not only data about archaeological remains but also information about treatments administrated for archaeological properties of Ulus.

As mentioned above, secondary data is mostly evaluated as complementary data. Besides that, this gives detailed information about extensive works conducted in the study.

### **V.3.3.ASSESSMENT OF URBAN ARCHAEOLOGICAL DATA**

#### **V.3.3.1.AREAS INVESTIGATED BY EXTENSIVE FIELD WORK**

Archaeological works in Ulus date back to the years of 1926s when the first excavation was made in front of the Augustus Temple. Scientific excavations and soundings were conducted in the four different points in Ulus in extensive field work manner. Roman Bath at Çankırıkapı, Hacibayram Hill and Roman Theatre are the are the areas under consideration. In addition, the area next to the Sümerbank Building was scientifically investigated recently. **Map 6** shows the extensive field work areas.

Roman Bath is one of the primary visible archaeological properties of Ulus today. The Bath complex has been uncovered as the result of a series of archaeological studies (Given as E-1 in **Map 6**). The first time in 1926, archaeological remains were discovered when the construction excavation of a Ministry Building was being carried on. Uncovered walls and building parts of

Roman Bath complex were destructed by dynamiting and any interest was not showed to the remains. Then the area was left to the Ministry of Education. In 1927-1928, the Ministry attempted to build a library there. However, it is thought that the area might be a historical settlement area or a tumulus. Therefore, the building construction was not started (Akok, 1968, pp:5).

In 1931, while Çankırı Street was being constructed, several remains, classical age architectural remains, and game area and palaestra of today's Roman Bath complex were uncovered. The street of columned roadway that reaches the Temple of Augustus was discovered (Akok, 1968, pp:5 and Dolunay, 1941, pp:261). Moreover, a columned courtyard and parts of a waterline were other uncovered architectural remains. There was only Roman movable cultural remains in the area. According to an explanation offered in 1931, discovered squatter and street locate on the outskirts of the settlement area (Dalman, 1933, pp:131).

As the results of the soundings conducted in 1937, the oldest stratum was declared as belonging Phrygian period. In 1938, scientific investigation was started and Ottoman, Seljuk, Byzantine, Roman, and Phrygian civilization strata were discovered. The foundation as archaeological remains and many movable remains were found. While the foundation of Phrygian stratum is rough and made of mud, in Roman and Byzantine strata foundations are smooth and made of mortar (Dolunay, 1941, pp:263).

The excavation was continued and a part of the Roman Bath was uncovered in 1939. Afterwards, Roman Bath almost completely and the resting-place in front of it were uncovered in the years between 1940 and 1942 (Gülekli, 1949, pp:165). In 1943, the Roman Bath complex was completely uncovered (Akok, 1968, pp:6).



According to results of the studies made in some parts of the tumulus of the Bath, Phrygian settlement remains with simple house foundations on the main ground. On this Phrygian stratum, Roman buildings were constructed with destructive effects on previous remains generally (Akok, 1968, pp:6).

Between 1944 and 1947, many new remains were discovered in the neighbor plots of Roman Bath area. In 1944, while excavation was being made for garden designing in front of the Finance Vocational School that is in south of the Roman Bath some archaeological remains were found. A building remains belonging to Late Roman period, an addition wall, a part of a room, a water sluice system, parts of three another buildings, a part of road with pavement were uncovered during the studies. These were assessed as the part of a squatter, which lies towards beneath of the near plots covered still. There were also movable archaeological remains in the area. They showed similarity with movable cultural remains found in Roman Bath area. All of the remains belong to 2<sup>nd</sup> century AD and 3<sup>rd</sup> century AD (Akok, 1955, pp:311-314).

The another study area neighbor to the Roman Bath was the area of Military Prison building in Soğukkuyu. In 1946, during the construction excavation of prison building, two archaeological characteristics were discovered. The walls of two different houses were the first group of architectural remains. The other remains belonged to the small Roman Bath. The plan and the building characteristics of this small Bath looked like the Roman Bath complex at Çankırıkapı. The bath was constructed in Roman period and used in Byzantine period. Moreover, movable cultural remains of Roman period and Phrygian period were uncovered. All of the architectural and movable remains had been created in 2<sup>nd</sup> century AD and 3<sup>rd</sup> century BC and had been also used in Byzantine period (Akok, 1955, pp:322,329).

Hacıbayram Hill is the other extensive work area of Ulus (Given as E-2 in **Map 6**). The Temple of Augustus has important place in archaeological literature of Ankara. Several excavations and soundings were conducted in the vicinity of the Temple. The first investigation was made between the years 1926 and 1928. As the results of works conducted in the spaces in front of the Temple, it had experienced definite construction periods (Gülekli, 1949, pp:164-164).

In 1938, the Municipality of Ankara expropriated the environment of the Temple. Several documents like uncovered steps (stylobate parts) of the Temple in 1938 (News, Belleten, 1938, pp:496) show that it was constructed in 2<sup>nd</sup> century BC and it is a Hellenistic remain (Gülekli, 1948, pp:80).

After a year, during a sounding made in the south-eastern part of the monument, Phrygian stratum, which is 4 m. thickness was discovered. Several ceramics and walls of a small house were uncovered. Moreover, many Phrygian remains belonging to 6<sup>th</sup> century BC and older ones were found. Those are contemporary of remains found in Çankırıkapı Tumulus. The Hill could be accepted as an important Phrygian squatter and was occupied continuously in Phrygian period (Gülekli, 1948, pp:37,86).

The researches made on Augustus Temple show that the Temple was constructed for fertility goddess and her husband in Galatians Period (News, Belleten, 1939, pp:463). The Augustus Inscription was attached to the Temple later (Inan, 1944, pp:48). There is another opinion about construction of the Temple, which is suggested that Augustus Temple be constructed in the area of Phrygian Temple of Men and Cybele (Bayburtluoğlu, 1982, pp:145).

There are many other remains discovered at Hacıbayram Hill. A wall of a rampart located parallel with the steps of the Augustus Temple, an inscription,

and a marble railing were uncovered around the Temple (Mamboury, 1941, pp is not given; cited in Ankara Büyükşehir Belediyesi, 1993, pp:37). Moreover, an inscription of Cybele Altar was discovered on the foundation wall of a house in the southeastern of the Temple (Varınlıođlu, 1990, pp is not given; cited in ODTÜ-Ankara Büyükşehir Belediyesi, 1993, pp:37).

Also, a Sphinx relief was found at the Hill (ODTÜ-Ankara Büyükşehir Belediyesi, 1993, pp:37). A Byzantine wall having 4-6 m. height and 54 m. length was found east yard of the Mosque in 1939 (Mamboury, 1941, pp is not given; cited in Buluç, 1994, pp:30). A part of the Roman waterline and two fountains were uncovered in the area (Fıratlı, 1951, pp:352). There is not any information about construction or creating date of these remains.

In 1993, in the scope of Conservation Rehabilitation Project of Ulus Historical Center, the Municipality of Greater Ankara made an excavation at the Hill to uncover remains around the Ottoman Bath. In this study, a fountain part, a floor stone, parts of a water canal and three building walls were discovered. In the same year, while the construction of Municipality Culture Institution was carried on, some wall remains were found. The walls lay towards under Şehit Keskin Street and further excavation was not made. It is derived that the walls belong to Late Antique Period (Anatolian Civilizations Museum Excavations and Soundings Records).

Roman Theatre called Antique Theatre of Ankara was discovered as the result of a denunciation, which is about many, remains found in a construction excavation (Given as E-3 in Map 6). In 1982, a scientific study was started in the area and continued until 1986. The excavation was conducted under control of the Anatolian Civilizations Museum and was carried on by a group constituted by different professions' members. While the excavation was carried on,

neighbor plots were expropriated by the Ministry of Culture and Tourism (Bayburtluođlu, 1986, pp:10).

There is not any information about a theatre in the antique authors' writing related with Ancyra. However, inscriptions give some clues about existence of a theatre. After first remains were discovered, the excavation was conducted in the area and the parts of the Theatre; theatron, paradoses, scene, proscenia, and orchestra were uncovered. Moreover, several movable remains belonging to Late Byzantine and Islamic Period were found in the area. Ceramics of Late Roman and Early Byzantine Period belong to 5<sup>th</sup> and 6<sup>th</sup> centuries. Besides, a stone axe with other small parts of prehistoric period was found in the area (Bayburtluođlu, 1986, pp:15).

Today, the area includes two different archaeological site areas as first degree and second degree. As the result of the excavation, the plan of the theatre declared as an original Roman one and in Byzantine period was revized two times.

The last extensive fieldwork was made in the area surrounded by Sumerbank Building to the west, Zincirli Mosque to the east, Julianus Column, and Province Building to the north and Anafartalar Street to the south (Given as E-4 in **Map 6**). Before new construction was started, a sounding was made in case any historical and archaeological pattern exist in the area (Metin, 1995, pp:119). The rescue excavation was started in 1995 under supervision of the Anatolian Civilizations Museum (Anatolian Civilizations Museum Excavations and Soundings Records).

In the defined excavation area, the Roman Street having 5.80 m. width and 69 m. length and lying direction of north-south was uncovered. It is

suggested that the Street might reach a temple. There was also a floor covered with opus sectile in eastern part of the street. It is thought that the floor does not belong to an important building because of its characteristics (Kadıoğlu, 1995, pp:365). The floor had been deteriorated by buildings of Republican period (Anatolian Civilizations Museum Excavations and Soundings Records).

In West Side of the floor, a Late Roman period building complex with different sized rooms was found. In the building complex, five wells belonging Roman, Ottoman and Republican period in useable condition were uncovered. Moreover, a water canal was found in the area. In southern part of the area, a Hellenistic wall was discovered (Anatolian Civilizations Museum Excavations and Soundings Records).

As the result of the excavation, the strata of civilizations are declared as Ottoman, Seljuk, Byzantine, Roman, Hellenistic, regional Galatians, and Phrygian occupations. After Phrygian stratum located in deepest, main soil layer was found. Modern building construction had deteriorated Islamic, Byzantine, and sometimes-Roman strata (Anatolian Civilizations Museum Excavations and Soundings Records).

In addition to architectural remains, several movable remains of different cultural periods were found during the excavation. Ottoman period remains are examples of İznik Çini, various ceramics with or without motif and oil lamps. Many ceramics, a lot of oil lamps, coins and Milet ceramics belonging Seljuk and Byzantine period were other discovered remains in the area (Anatolian Civilizations Museum Excavations and Soundings Records).

Movable remains belonging Roman period are a marble woman statue, capital of a column in Ion and Dor form, terracotta statue remains and heads,

horse statues, oil lamps, ceramics of Early Empire period (Augustus period, 27 AD-14 AD), bronze materials, bone ornaments, glass parts and a treasure with Roman coins. Older movable remains are Hellenistic ceramics; rarely coins and Galatians ceramics, Classical Archaic, and Phrygian ceramics are the other movable materials (Anatolian Civilizations Museum Excavations and Soundings Records).

### **V.3.3.2.PLOTS WITH ANCIENT REMAINS FOUND DURING CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES AND/OR OTHER MEANS**

The majority of the movable and architectural remains of Ulus were discovered during construction activities and soundings. Apart from extensive fieldworks, several archaeological remains belonging to different cultural periods were uncovered in Ulus where construction excavations are supervised by Anatolian Civilizations Museum personnel. Illegal excavations without supervision of the Museum's personnel were denounced and results of excavations were recorded. They indicate occupation areas of cultural periods of ancient Ankara.

In the study, forty plots have ancient remains discovered during construction excavations and/or other means. **Map 6** shows these plots. (For detailed information about plots **Appendix A:Plots with Ancient Remains Found during Construction Activities and/or Other Means**). Because of Anatolian Civilizations Museum records and literature database on plot numbers, Ulus parcel plan approved in 1974 is used to derive the place of found remains.

It is seen that plots with archaeological remains increase in reconstructed areas. However, there are not any finding records for many reconstructed areas. This should be the result of missing recording of old construction excavations.

On the other hand, not being excavated before, any archaeological remains was enrolled in historical building fabric areas. These areas are evaluated as potential deposit areas in the study.

The plots assessed in this part of the study have different archaeological findings belonging to different cultural periods. Four plots have Phrygian remains in different locations. In sixteen plots, there are Roman remains. Ten plots have findings belonging to Byzantine period. Five plots, on the other hand, have Seljuk and Ottoman remains. However, archaeological remains located in fifteen plots cannot be evaluated with their originated periods because they could not be defined or their origins were not explained in the records.

#### **V.3.3.3.PLOTS NO ARCHAEOLOGICAL REMAINS RECORDED**

In addition to plots with archaeological remains found as the result of extensive fieldworks and construction excavations, there are plots not having archaeological remains in Ulu. Although they have not archaeological property, they are included in the assessment on account of their indicating characteristics.

The plots under consideration are obtained as primary data by the records of Anatolian Civilizations Museum. There are nineteen plots in the area. **Map 6** shows these plots. (For detailed information about plots **Appendix B: List of Plots No Archaeological Remains Recorded**). While some of them locate in far areas from the plots with archaeological remains, rest locates next to the plots having ancient remains. The data of plots, which have not archaeological remains, is assessed in definition of occupation areas of different cultural periods in Ulu.

### V.3.4.OCCUPATION AREAS OF CULTURAL PERIODS IN THE HISTORIC CITY OF ANKARA, ULUS

Archaeological data provided by literature, excavations and soundings should be expounded all together in order to designate occupation areas of different cultural periods in Ulus as the first settlement of Ankara. These are Phrygian period, Galatian and Roman period, Byzantine period, Seljuk period, and Ottoman period. The settlement areas of each period constitute different historical occupation areas of Ulus. **Map 6** shows the occupation areas of cultural periods.

Known history of Ankara starts with Phrygians (Gülekli, 1948, pp:34). Oldest found antiquities belong to Phrygians in the study area. Although the citadel area is accepted as garrison of Hittite in many literatures (like Mamboury, 1933, pp:69-70), there is not any significant archaeological clue supporting this claim. Phrygians established their union in Ankara in 8<sup>th</sup>-7<sup>th</sup> centuries BC. There is not enough information about political structure of this period (Gülekli, 1948, pp:40).

Definition of the settlement area of Phrygians is different in literature. Mamboury (1933), for example, suggests that only the citadel, the plain area near there, and the slopes of the citadel were the settlement area of Phrygians. However, there is not any archaeological finding belonging to this period in the citadel area. On the other hand, today it is definitely accepted that Hacibayram Hill was the important and permanent settlement area in this period. Results of extensive excavation works conducted there supported this opinion certainly.

Çankırıkapı, on the other hand, is defined in the study as other Phrygian settlement area in respect to excavations made in the area. Architectural



remains found there show that Phrygian occupation area extended from Hacıbayram Hill to Çankırıkapı. Besides, in Soğukkuyu, east of the Roman Bath area, several Phrygian movable cultural remains were found (Akok, 1955, pp:322,329). Probable boundaries of Phrygian tumulus are determined according to topography of Çankırıkapı. In east of Çankırıkapı, Phrygian ceramics were found during a construction excavation. Thus, the area is included Phrygian occupation area.

Recently, systematically excavated area called neighbor of Sümerbank building area can be identified as the part of Phrygian settlement. Since several archaeological remains that belong to this period were uncovered there, Phrygian occupation area should cover this area.

The southern part of Phrygian settlement is defined as the area of Kayağdı Tomb district in the study because of many remains belonging to Phrygians were uncovered next to the Tomb (Data no:28 in Map:6). Gülekli (1948) states that the settlement area of Phrygians covered Hacıbayram Hill, Doğanbey Quarter, Soğukkuyu District, Çankırıkapı and Municipality building area of 1950s. Although there was not any discovery in the Municipality building area when this definition is given, it is appropriate to last findings and definition area.

After Phrygian domination in Ankara, Lydian, Persian, and Galatian domination are mentioned in the literature. However, there is not sufficient information about neither Lydian and Persian nor Galatians settlement areas. For Galats, it is known that they arrived in Anatolia 278-277 BC and one of their three tribes, Tectosages made Ankara the capital. Their settlement area is accepted as the citadel in the literature (Darkot, date is not given, pp:440; cited in Aktüre, 1984, pp:5).

Roman period starts for Ankara in 25 BC when Augustus added the city to Roman Empire. The city became regional capital and took "metropolis" degree. It is stated that the settlement area of the city expanded twice as much as previous settlement area. Moreover, several buildings were constructed and the city was embellished with many monuments (Aktüre, 1984, pp:5).

In Roman period, Ankara was administrated by dividing in "phlai" which are kinds of quarters. They are described in the literature. The first settlement area was constituted by five phlai at Hacıbayram Hill and on slopes of the citadel (ODTÜ-Ankara Büyükşehir Belediyesi, 1993, pp:6). They were existing settlement area when the city became Roman province (Erzen, 1946, pp:57; cited in Ankara Büyükşehir Belediyesi, 1987, pp:56). Sixth phyle was added to previous settlement area in 30 BC-14 AD by Augustus. It is probable that the phyle located between Çankırıkapı and Augustus Temple (ODTÜ-Ankara Büyükşehir Belediyesi, 1993, pp:6). The Column of Julianus must have been erected in this defined area in 362.

Eighth and ninth phylai were added to the city in second half of 1<sup>st</sup> century in west and southwest of the citadel. Between and of the 1<sup>st</sup> century and first half of the 2<sup>nd</sup> century, the city expanded as tenth, eleventh, and twelfth phylai. They located in the area far away from the citadel and laid towards Neapolis (Yenişehir) created in Hadrianus period (ODTÜ-Ankara Büyükşehir Belediyesi, 1993, pp:6). These three phlai located in south of Ulus, which is out of the study area.

The public buildings constructed in the city in 2<sup>nd</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> centuries are given in literature as Bouletarian, Amphitheatre, Hippodrome and Festival Area, Agora, Zeus Temple and Zeus Taenos Temple (Aktüre, 1984, pp:6). Inscriptions belonging to 1<sup>st</sup> century AD gives that there were two Bouletarians in Roman

Ankara and one of them located in southwest of the citadel. The location of the Hippodrome and Festival area is thought as near to Temple of Augustus (ODTÜ-Ankara Büyükşehir Belediyesi, 1993, pp:7). On the other hand, place of given other buildings have not been discovered yet. The Bath complex, Gymnasium, columned roadway, Augustus Temple and Odeon (theatre) are excavated or discovered public buildings.

The acropolis of Ankara is accepted as Hacıbayram Hill in many literatures. On the contrary, since Hacıbayram Hill is the holy area of different periods, the Hill could be temenus area of Roman period. The city expanded from Hacıbayram Hill towards north and northwest, and the area formed by Bentderesi as a natural threshold. Necropolis area of Roman occupation located in southern part of the city, present Train Station area (ODTÜ-Ankara Büyükşehir Belediyesi, 1993, pp:6-7).

It is claimed that after expansion of settlement area continued long years, the area was surrounded by fortress. The cause of this is given as rapid decline of Ankara between the years of 257 and 284. The walls were demolished by barbarians in 3<sup>rd</sup> century (Gülekli, 1948, pp:44). It is mentioned in the inscriptions belonging to 4<sup>th</sup> century that the existing walls were restored or new fortress was constructed (Ankara Büyükşehir Belediyesi, 1987, pp:57). However, there is not any clear data about this fortress.

Today, there are several archaeological remains belonging to Roman period in Ulus. Bath complex at Çankırıkapı was uncovered in 1943 completely. In addition, small Roman Bath in neighbor area of bath complex in Soğukkuyu is another Roman period archaeological remains. In southern part of the Roman bath complex, several house foundation parts, road and pavement remains and water sluice system remains are other clues of Roman occupation area.

Augustus Temple located in Hacibayram Hill was accepted as a Roman Monument according to one opinion. The other opinion mentioned in the study before, claims that the Temple is a Hellenistic remains and Augustus inscription made attached to the Temple by Augustus. Consequently, it is the fact that the Hill was one of the most important Roman settlement areas.

Roman waterline parts and late Roman building wall parts are other remains belonging to this period and derived by archaeological works at Hacibayram Hill. Despite given waterline route lays far away from the Hill, this finding can be accepted as a part of the main waterline.

The columned roadway lying between Roman Bath complex and Augustus Temple is another discovered Roman remains. Moreover, in the neighbor area of Sümerbank building, one more Roman Street was uncovered recently. Movable Roman cultural remains found in the same area also show that the area is part of the Roman occupation area.

Roman Theatre located in northwest of the citadel is today's another important remains which reveals the land use of Roman period. The theatre was constructed near to the antique city center. Many movable remains belonging to Roman period were discovered in the excavation area.

Archaeological discoveries made with different aims give more information about occupation area of Roman period. There are two different excavations in northern part of the Roman Bath complex. First is about a Roman grave, which there are many Commission decisions about (Data no:1 in **Map:6**). In second one, Roman building remains were discovered (Data no:2 in **Map:6**). Five different excavations lead to uncover many Roman movable and architectural remains. Wall remains (Data no:9 in **Map:6**), column, foundations

and a skeleton (Data no:11 in **Map:6**), foundation parts (Data no:13 and 14 in **Map:6**), graves, many architectural remains, column part (Data no:16 in **Map:6**) and a great building walls (Data no:8 in **Map:6**) are found Roman remains. In southern part of the study area, four different points have different Roman remains like other areas. Ceramics (Data no:23 in **Map:6**), waterline parts (Data no:25 in **Map:6**), column, and wall remain (Data no:27 in **Map:6**) and wall remains (Data no:33 in **Map:6**) are these Roman remains.

As can be seen from different data, boundaries of Roman occupation area were rather broad. It could be suggested that north boundary laid towards present Military Hospital in Dışkapı where a heap made up of Roman movable remains were found in 1944. On the contrary, north boundary is given as Bent Deresi in literature (ODTÜ-Ankara Büyükşehir Belediyesi, 1993, pp:6). The southern part of the occupation area laid towards Halkevi building (Gülekli, 1948, pp:89). The Castle of Ankara should be part of defence system of this period. West boundary should be Bent Deresi as a natural threshold (ODTÜ-Ankara Büyükşehir Belediyesi, 1993, pp:6).

Roman waterline parts are other archaeological remains found in different areas that give data for defining Roman occupation area. There is not any definite clue about construction date of the waterline, it is thought that it was built before construction of Roman Bath complex. In 1944-1945 in Cebeci, in 1947-1948 in Municipality building construction excavation area, in 1948 in Telephone Directorate building construction excavation area several remains of waterline were found. The waterline was destroyed in 7<sup>th</sup> century and parts of it were used in construction of the castle (Fıratlı, 1951, pp:349-359).

Byzantine domination lasted between the years of 334 and 1073 in Ankara. Roman broad occupation area narrowed with withdrawing through the

castle. In the literature, Byzantine occupation area is accepted as the area stayed in the west and south slopes of the citadel (ODTÜ-Ankara Büyükşehir Belediyesi, 1993, pp:8). Between 4<sup>th</sup> and 7<sup>th</sup> centuries, Ankara lived the peace period and the city was embellished with several buildings. Majorities of these buildings were churches one of that is St Clement Church built in 7<sup>th</sup> or 8<sup>th</sup> century (Foss, 1977, p:60-61). St Clement is accepted as visible archaeological remains of Ulus in the study.

After Sasanian invasion in 622, peace period ended and Ankara lost its many characteristics with its destroyed monuments and buildings. It is strongly probable that the inner and outer defence walls of present castle were built after this invasion. Since the materials used in the construction belonged to Roman buildings and waterline, it could be said that important Roman buildings had been demolished before (ODTÜ-Ankara Büyükşehir Belediyesi, 1993, pp:8). Roman Bath complex, like other buildings, also was destroyed in the invasion (Aktüre, 1984, pp:9).

The investigations give that the castle was built in two periods. First is construction of rectangular main part (inner Castle) in 7<sup>th</sup> century. The other part is formed by adding south and west walls to inner castle in 9<sup>th</sup> century (Ergenç, 1984, pp:50).

Next Byzantine remains are used to identify necropolis of this period. Two graves were found during construction excavation of Ankara Train Station (Akok, 1941, pp:617). The necropolis area of Byzantines located southern of the Byzantine occupation area.

In the second half of the 7<sup>th</sup> century, Byzantine city covering narrower area than Roman city was surrounded with thick outer walls (Sevgen, 1959,

pp:52; cited in Aktüre, 1981, pp:9). During construction excavation eastern of the Roman Bath complex, parts of these walls were found (Data no:2 in **Map:6**). St Clement Church remains are other Byzantine visible archaeological property of Ulus.

There is confusion in literature about Byzantine remains. According to the archaeological property list of Ulus Historical Center and in the First Report of Studies of Ankara Archaeological Master Plan, in İbni Street located in southwest of Hacıbayram Mosque, a wall was found. The wall has 4-6 m. height and 54 m. length. The reference is given as Mamboury, 1941. In the same literature, in İbli Street, a Byzantine wall with movable remains was discovered. In southwest of the Castle in 1939. The dimensions of the wall are the same with the wall found in Hacıbayram Mosque area. On the other hand, Buluç (1994) gives that in İbli Street east of the Hacıbayram Mosque, the same measured Byzantine wall was found. The reference is given as Mamboury, 1941. This confusion clarifies the reality that there is not any definite database about Ulus' archaeological property. In the study, meanwhile, all of the data issued to define the Byzantine occupation area in case of reality of anyone of the data.

In spite of information provided by literature, several remains were found during excavations conducted in the area and located far away from defined Byzantine settlement area. To illustrate, apart from Roman Bath complex, in the south of it several architectural remains belonging to Byzantine period were found. In the excavation area neighbor of Sümerbank building and north of this area several movable cultural findings oriented Byzantine period were uncovered (Data no:8, 13, 14 and 20 in **Map:6**).

In the south of the study area, movable cultural remains were discovered (Data no:23 in **Map:6**). The remains found around the castle are other

interesting discoveries. Northwest of the castle, many architectural remains (Data no:19 in **Map:6**), in Roman Theatre excavation area many movable remains and in west of the castle movable parts and architectural wall ruins (Data no:33 in **Map:6**) were found. Moreover, in inner castle, a vault belonging to this period was uncovered (Data no:39 in **Map:6**). All of the mentioned Byzantine remains give the boundaries of Byzantine occupation area.

Seljuk period started for Ankara in 1073. First Seljuk settlement was in the inner castle area (Bakırer, 1992, pp:73). First expansion directions are thought as south and east of Atpazarı and northwest of the Byzantine City (Büyükşehir Belediyesi, 1987, pp:58).

Because several mosques exist today, the occupation area of Seljuks can be defined according to them. In 1921, Ministry of Culture declared three Seljuk buildings out of the study area as exceptional important buildings. As first degree important buildings, two more mosques one of which is in Inner Castle were issued. On the other hand, archaeological remains belonging to Seljuk period were found during excavations. In Roman Bath complex area, Seljuk stratum was discovered. In east of the Bath complex, fortress wall parts were found (Data no:2 in **Map:6**). In south of this area, movable cultural remains belonging to Seljuks were found (Data no:8 in **Map:6**). Like this, in the excavation area located in neighbor of Sümerbank building, Seljuk stratum was uncovered with movable and immovable remains. Findings of Seljuk period define different occupation area than literature.

In 1354, Ankara was made a part of the Ottoman Empire. The city started to expand towards south. The construction of Hacıbayram Mosque show that Hacıbayram Hill, which left after Roman period, was opened to settle again. The city reached its natural development boundaries at the end of 15<sup>th</sup> century



(ODTÜ-Ankara Büyükşehir Belediyesi, 1993, pp:9). Because of several confusions, in 16<sup>th</sup> century Ottomans completed defence walls, which were started to build in Seljuk period. This fortress could be seen in Von Vincke's map dated 1839.

In 16<sup>th</sup> and 17<sup>th</sup> centuries, the city embraces many inns. Like mosques built in Seljuk period, inns built in Ottoman period help to define Ottoman occupation area. Besides that, there are archaeological findings belonging to this period (Data no:4, 8 and 33 in **Map:6**). On the contrary, in Roman Bath complex area, out of the fortress, Ottoman remains were excavated.

The functions of the third defence walls disappeared in 19<sup>th</sup> century. In the middle of this century, Ankara fell into decline owing to economic difficulties and political conflict (ODTÜ-Ankara Büyükşehir Belediyesi, 1993, pp:10). The decline process of the town continued until becoming capital of Republic.

### **V.3.5.POTENTIAL URBAN ARCHAEOLOGICAL AREAS AT ULUS**

When **Map 5** and **Map 6** are examined, it is seen that all of the excavation areas locate in the areas reconstructed or constructed after 1923. However, there must have been more remains discovered in the study area as the result of construction excavations, which can not be examined in the study.

Occupation areas of cultural periods, as can be seen from **Map 6** indicate that Roman settlement area covers all of the study area. In addition, most of the study area is Byzantine settlement area. When others, Phrygian, Seljuk and Ottoman occupation areas are added them, it is disclosed that all of the study area must include important archaeological reserves.

Apart from areas of visible archaeological properties, areas extensive archaeological works conducted, and areas having archaeological remains found during construction activities and/or other means, potential archaeological areas as reserves can be defined as following,

- Traditional building stock areas,
- 1-3 storey built areas,
- The citadel area.

The areas defined above constitute the study area. Although there are many plots no archaeological remains recorded, all of these are in the occupation areas of cultural periods and cannot change the fact that all of the study area has archaeological potential.

## **CHAPTER VI**

### **CONCLUSIONS: PLANNING POLICIES FOR URBAN ARCHAEOLOGICAL HERITAGE IN ULUS**

Cities are the reflections of the living times. If they are created with the desire of powerfully built, their stone faces get eternal value. Cities, in addition, introduce the past to future generations. Even their remains could witness history.

H. Jansen (1937, pp:5)

Even though this was Jansen's approach about historical buildings and remains, he could not be of great help to Ankara's witnesses for their maintenance.

All plans should be take into consideration the history of the cities whose historical characteristics and non-renewable entities should absolutely be conserved. The most effective conservation and maintenance tools are the development plans reconciling the development and preservation interested in archaeological properties closely.

When historical urban center is well-maintained, it provide citizens with many urban facilities; to illustrate, it can be used as residential, shopping, entertainment and public functioned area convenient with appropriate scaled

services. Knowing the history of the place, citizens enjoy with participation in the history, feeling of continuing and identity (Feilden and Jokilehto, 1993, pp:77). This can be realized by a series of studies embodied by the framework including legal and administrative regulations and related with planning policies. Legal protection should defence the historical entity against harmful treatment, provide guidelines to fulfill proper action and institute punitive sanctions. The legal arrangement will bring planning norms together (Feilden and Jokilehto, 1993, pp:61).

In Türkiye, the suggested practices should desired many revision in the present system comprising legislation and planning of conservation with maintenance and management historical heritage. In this part of the study, only planning studies and the basis of these, conservation decisions about archaeological heritage are examined. At the end, many planning policies are determined for Ulus' archaeological heritage by regarding last and current planning project of Ulus.

#### **VI.1.ASSESSMENT OF PAST CONSERVATION DECISIONS AND PLANNING STUDIES WITH RESPECT TO ARCHAEOLOGICAL HERITAGE IN ULUS**

Archaeological heritage of Ulus has been the forgotten values in Ankara's history. Although many legal and administration conservation measurements had been enacted in Ottoman period, real conservation and management of archaeological heritage attempts have been took into account recently. In spite of being a planned city, Ankara witnessed many faulty and dramatic planning practices, especially in the scope of urban archaeological heritage. The Laws, the plans, and the decisions about urbanization and their outcomes should be

examined in order to reveal the cause of the present conditions of urban archaeological properties of Ulus.

#### **VI.1.1.EFFECTS OF CONSERVATION DECISIONS ON ARCHAEOLOGICAL HERITAGE IN ULUS**

Ulus' cultural entity has mostly been considered and evaluated only in terms of buildings forming historic urban fabric. Until 1980, archaeological evidence of Ulus has not got enough attention through insufficient scientific researches, registration studies and insufficient planning tendencies and their implementations for archaeological structure which could not be denied or neglected.

The registration decisions are the main urban planning inputs. Identification, definition, documentation, and assessment decisions about archaeological properties are taken by related units of the Ministry of Culture. Implementations are supervised by the Higher Commission for the Protection of Cultural and Natural Resources through 2863 Numbered Conservation of Cultural and Natural Resources Act, the Regulations and the Principle Decisions of the Protection Commissions. However, the authority is not equipped with adequate tools and occasionally, this insufficiency causes a problem for conservation and maintenance of the cultural and archaeological resources.

Today's historical Ankara is the result of a process, which has been shaped by the former tendencies and planning, attempts will be examined later. Some unpleasant consequences have been appeared; for instance, the area has been abandoned, commercial functions have changed and historical pattern has relatively lost its importance. After registration of old historical houses in 1964, the list was renewed and the number of registered buildings was

decreased in 1972 (Şensoy, 1990, pp:129). The Higher Commission of Immovable Antiquities and Monuments (GEEAYK) had determined Ankara Protocol Area in 1972 with 6691 decision number.

In 1980, with many others site decisions, Ulus archaeological entity was approved by definition of "Archaeological Area". The Higher Commission of Immovable Antiquities and Monuments (GEEAYK) determined three types of urban conservation area in Ulus; first degree, second degree and third degree. Many new limitations were enacted by the decision numbered 2167. The aim was conservation of old urban pattern with its role to meet the need of housing, trade, and culture and with its historical, archaeological values and secular architectural examples. However, the illegal buildings can be seen in the map prepared in 1987. Today these do not exist. Small-scale production units still stand in the area. 2167 has not been fulfilled completely (GEEAYK, 1980).

In the definition of First Degree Archaeological Area, some regulations were put into force. The area and its environment must be designed, the illegal buildings and small-scale production units around area must be demolished, and Ministry of Culture and other related institutions must make restoration and measured drawings of Roman Bath immediately.

In 1985, the decision of Higher Commission for the Protection of Cultural and Natural Resources, numbered 1378, brought new regulations about Hacibayram 1<sup>st</sup> Degree Urban Site Area. Like former decisions, there is not any measurement for Augustus Temple in the decision. In 1990, in respect of Conservation-Rehabilitation Project of Ulus Historical Center Project, the Conservation Commission accepted many new regulations not including any attempt for Augustus Temple, as mentioned earlier in the study.

The Higher Commission for the Protection of Cultural and Natural Resources is the administrative authority in Türkiye today and its decisions are the most important frame for management and conservation of the urban archaeological heritage, which needs active integrity into urban life. Nevertheless, contradictory decisions, which come one after other, produce deterioration and even vanishing of them.

#### **VI.1.2.EFFECTS OF PAST PLANNING PRACTICES ON URBAN ARCHAEOLOGICAL HERITAGE IN ULUS**

Development of Ankara has especially been watched over because it was the capital of new and modern Republic and its success as a modern and Westerner City showed the success of new Republic. Following the Republic period, a new period has started for Ankara. This period made Ankara change in social, economic and urbanization dimensions in time as mentioned before. The archaeological heritage of Ankara was affected simultaneously.

Before any planing works has not been started, the Special Law Expropriation numbered as 583 has comprised many hidden effects on Ulus. The Law was about expropriation of Sıhhiye chosen development direction of Ankara by deciding to set up a new city next to the old one. Accordingly, it was interesting the Old City closely. Although the new city decision partially provides preventive conditions for it, the outcome of conservation could not be derived from this. As a matter of fact that Ulus experienced the process of deterioration in these day's speculative atmosphere. The ground use, historical buildings were ruined by owners (Kültür Bakanlığı ve Altındağ Belediyesi, 1987, pp:68). At the same time, existing archaeological remains were inevitably affected from this deterioration.

The dual structure of Ankara was created by Löhler (called Heussler in some of the literature) Plan (in 1924-1925 according to Tankut, 1988) more clearly. Şehremanet, local administrative institution, approved the plan of Yenişehir called "Lörcher Plan" while rejected the other plan, prepared for Old City, because the commission assessed the plan that could not be practiced (Tankut, 1988, pp:101). The approved plan offered Sıhhiye as new settlement area and took speculative pressures from Ulus to Sıhhiye. In the Old City, meanwhile, a new construction attempt appeared; the fill-in process. The existing buildings were not intervened; in other words, these were not renewed or repaired. On the contrary, empty lots were filled with new buildings. There is no clear information how it was made in terms of its effects on probable archaeological remains, which were located western and southwestern lots of the historical pattern.

Bağlum (1992) explains that important fires in its recent history damaged Ankara. The major of them is dated of 1917. In this fire, Hisarönü, Çıkırıkçılar Yokuşu, Bedesten and the area situated between Saraçlar Çarşısı and Atpazarı were damaged. Therefore, a number of empty plots were created between constructed full plots.

First planning attempt was made with the planning competition organized by Şehremanet in 1927 (Kültür Bakanlığı ve Altındağ Belediyesi, 1987, pp:70). Jansen won the competition. At the beginnings of 1930s, Jansen called Ulus as "the Protocol Area", accepted the Castle as "the city crown" and mentioned the terms of conservation for the first time in his plan. The surrounding of the Citadel and the Temple of Augustus were proclaimed as archaeological area and were restored and preserved with open public squares. Furthermore, fire places on the west of citadel were proposed as open spaces to provide breathing space for historic urban fabric (Şenyapılı, 1985).



Exist road connections were expanded or new ones were suggested in the traditional pattern in the plan. New areas according to this arrangement were conserved with their old roads and building order (Bademli, 1985, pp:13). Building storey numbers around the castle, accepted as a monument, were remained rather low. That is an important contribution towards today's traditional pattern (Asatekin, 1984, pp:26).

The concept of "conservation of traditional pattern" could have been appropriated by Şehremanet before being declared by Jansen. On the contrary, this was not evaluated sufficiently by Jansen. Other plans prepared for the competition should be assessed to derive Jansen plan's faulty and defects. Brix, the rival of Jansen in the planning competition, had developed a different mentality about the conservation of Ulus, which had displayed this in his plan by interesting in archaeological evidences; like Augustus Temple, remains of Clement Church and Ottoman Baths. Brix offered to prevent them from deterioration.

Jausseley, the other rival, suggested a comprehensive renewal for Old City. It was proposed in the plan that the traditional building fabric should be demolished and new buildings should be constructed in this area. In spite of this reconstruction attitude, Jausseley mentioned archaeological remains, antiquities and Roman remnants, which should be conserved and restored. Moreover, he stressed that despite not being pointed by Şehremanet in the given plan before the competition, the archaeological entities should not be neglected. On the contrary they should be conserved and assessed in the urban settlement area. However, in Jansen's Plan, these were not put into future of Ankara as a criterion (Kültür Bakanlığı ve Altındağ Belediyesi, 1987, pp:70).

It is so interesting that while Brix presented conservative attitude towards old building fabric and did not mentioned about archaeological remains apart from St Clement Church remains and Augustus Temple, Jausseley in its renewing attitude emphasized conservation all of the remains known in this period.

Roman remains had been discovered in Çankırıkapı for the first time in the construction excavation in 1926, as examined in the study before. In 1927-1928, the area has been assessed as a probable historical settlement or a tumulus area. In the same years, Hacıbayram Hill and Augustus vicinity area had been the subject of first scientific archaeological researches bringing archaeological data together. However, neither this archaeological information was given by Şetremanet, as mentioned by Jausseley, nor Jansen Plan took into consideration this information. The Roman Bath complex area was designed as new construction area. Destiny of archaeological heritage of Ankara was started to create in this plan period, which closely relate to today's structure.

The limited existing conservation decisions of Jansen Plan about old building fabric could not be practiced because of incapability and renewal and the rehabilitation of the western part of the Old City, especially, could not be realized (Güler, 1990, pp:123). The faunus was suggested with conservative measures for traditional building stock. Nevertheless, Protocol Area remained as untouched area even restoration or conservation manner (Kültür Bakanlığı ve Altındağ Belediyesi, 1987, pp:77). This should produce deterioration of environment and archaeological remains located in this area relatively. In fact, Tankut (1992) summarised other reasons come from plan's characteristics caused application problems which are unrealistic population projection, inflexibility of plan against unexpected development, problems of road connections and unsuitable land use decisions.

Second planning attempt as a macro plan is Yücel-Uybadin Plan approved through a new competition in 1957. In the meantime, population had increased rapidly and squatter areas had expanded around the city, like Altındağ (Tuncer, 1997, pp:232). Yücel-Uybadin had not concerned the existing urban texture and had not proposed any preventive measure to conserve it. In contrary, Ulus' wooden buildings and shops had been pulled down to built a new Municipal Building and a high building for Court of Justice on the İtfaiye Meydanı (Şensoy, 1990, pp:122). After unsuccessful practice experiences of 1930s, Yücel-Uybadin Plan failed to practice similarly in 1950s.

In 1961, the density of plan was made to rise. As a consequence, the historical city pattern stayed beyond high blocks and natural deterioration occurred, too. Moreover, some destroying renewal works; to illustrate, the buildings surrounding of Hacıbayram Mosque were pulled down, to open Ulucanlar Street, many buildings were demolished and Kurtuluş and Kırğız Quarters were get rid of to establish Hacettepe University (Ankara Büyükşehir Belediyesi, pp:34).

Between 1932 and 1957, new archaeological remains were found in Ulus. They were generally uncovered in excavations as the result of reconstruction activities or new constructions. For instance, in construction excavation of Municipality Building, several Roman immovable remains were found in 1947. Like these, in another excavation activity, intersection of Çankırı and Çiçek Streets, four different culture strata were discovered. End of the remains is not known. In the Yücel-Uybadin Plan, Roman Bath area was designed as green area. However, there is not any suggestion about the archaeological remains in respect to management of them. The data set of archaeological heritage of Ulus was evolved. Yet, this was not assessed scientifically in the planning policy.

Furthermore, with environmental and social deterioration, Ulus and its archaeological potential entered in deterioration process.

1990 Ankara Master Plan, prepared in 1973, is the other macro plan of Ankara and has the orienting and structure plan characteristics. Any regulation or suggestion for archaeological structure of Ulus was not given in the plan.

As can be seen from the examined planning studies, the conservation concept only carries the anxiety in building manner. As development was continuing and many urbanization problems were appearing; for example, housing, development of the city center and needs of public buildings and areas, even conservation of the old building fabric did not realized. Archaeological heritage of Ankara was not assessed and managed necessarily.

## **V.2.CRITICAL REVIEW OF CONSERVATION REHABILITATION PROJECT OF ULUS HISTORICAL CENTER AND THREE SPECIAL EXAMPLE STUDY FOR ULUS**

Conservation Rehabilitation Project of Ulus Historical Center approved in 1990 is the current plan of Ulus. This plan does not consider archaeological properties in ulus necessarily. **Map 7** shows the Conservation Rehabilitation Project of Ulus Historical Center.

One of the cause is that archaeological data set, one of the main input of the planning study has not exist when the plan was prepared. Archaeological data set including occupation areas of cultural periods in the historic city of Ankara and present potential archaeological areas presented in the thesis must be taken into account in the planning studies. If these data were considered, these three faulty examples would be assessed like following ways.

First example is about boundary of the planning area (Given as Example-1 in **Map 7**). The Roman Bath complex area stays out of the planning area. Furthermore, potential archaeological area between Roman Bath complex vicinity and Old Turkish Grand National Assembly building is not included. This archaeological site area should have been evaluated with new functions, especially tourism and culture activities, of Ulus.

The boundaries of Bath complex area as 1<sup>st</sup> Degree archaeological site must be perceived. However, this should not be provided by a wall or wire, given control way in the regulations of 1<sup>st</sup> Degree archaeological site areas. Karaca (1999) suggest vegetable or wooden or marble conceal around the area. Moreover, the area can be bordered with natural materials standing in the area still. There is no doubt that columns and marble reliefs of Roman period may make the area more interesting and define more effectively.

Potential archaeological area between Roman Bath complex vicinity and Old Turkish Grand National Assembly building, on the other hand, should have been evaluated through several construction excavation regulations and archaeological reserves.

Second example is related to suggested form of Çankırı Street (Given as Example-2 in **Map 7**). The Street is moved underground between in front of Central Bank building and in front of Ministry of Finance building. This can be a suitable solution, which uses the modern technology and meanwhile decreases traffic density in the area. Nonetheless, this area, as derived in the thesis, is important for archaeological structure of Ulus. Excavation and sounding data show that around the area road passes underground,

- In plot data no:8; in sounding works, several remains were found in 2,50 m. depth a wall belonging to Late Roman period, in 4,00 m. depth, (continues in deeper) another Roman wall, in 3,00 m. depth a water channel were discovered.
- In plot data no:10; in 10,50 m. depth wall materials and column base were found.
- In plot data no:11; in 1,50m. depth a part of Roman column and in 4,00 m. depth four Roman column bases were found.
- In plot data no:13; in 2,70 m. depth Roman building foundation walls, in 8,00 m. depth movable Roman cultural remains, ceramics were found.
- In plot data no:15; the area was excavated to 4,00 m. depth. Then a column part was found in the excavation heap.

As can be seen from the data, the area is a critical point for archaeological potential of Ulus. The deepest point, remains found have to be considered to designate the appropriate depth that road can be constructed. Otherwise, the road will damage the archaeological deposits there and it must not be allowed.

The third and last example is about St Clement Church remains (Given as Example-3 in Map 7). These remains are surrounded by several buildings and one of the most important archaeological witnesses of the history of Ankara. In the current plan study, these remains are passed over lightly. Any suggestion or design is not mentioned. The buildings around the church remains have to be assessed in different way. A new design must be planned and the remains must be prevented from further deterioration. According to Karaca (1999) a small square can be arranged by pulling out buildings on Anafartalar Street. In spite of being listed, buildings around the remains can be sacrificed.

All visible archaeological properties of Ulus wait to more attention for centuries. Apart from mentioned ones, Augustus Temple, Roman Theatre, Column of Julianus, Roman Road etc. have to be designed in appropriate ways. Column of Julianus has disappeared between buildings. Roman Theatre have to be planned with an urban function like a gathering or open-green area. Augustus Temple has been kept in the background of Hacibayram Mosque and must be restored immediately.

Potential archaeological areas wait to new regulations and scientific research as much as visible archaeological properties. All of them must be conserved and managed efficiently because archaeological heritage of Ulus is lost more and more from day to day.

### **V.3.PLANNING POLICIES FOR ULUS**

Ankara is the product of several historical periods, different civilizations and their specific social, cultural, anthropological and economic structures. As can be seen from former parts of the study, the city has faced to lose its historical and cultural identity with the effects of physical deterioration. Ulus, the historical settlement area of Ankara has been deteriorated socially, economically and physically as the result of development and not being treated with conservative measures. City planning studies are the most effective tools, which put management regulations into practise. These studies, on the other hand, should be appropriate for international, national and regional level planning.

The main policy should be to assess the cultural heritage by giving it a function in the life (Feilden and Jokilehto, 1993, pp:9).

In its past, Ankara has testified a series of planning studies which could not find the opportunity of conservation of neither traditional building stock nor archaeological properties. In the future, conservation and maintenance of the cultural heritage should only be achieved by correct and sensitive planning.

Archaeological properties should be assessed with their context, traditional building fabric, and environment of their settlement area.

Ulus historical area is suitable for the definition of Feilden and Jokilehto (1993) that it is a multi-functional organism with residential, social, political and economic activities. Ulus should be properly defined, and these aspects adequately considered and administrated as the essence of an urban organism.

Management of physical and social-economic context of archaeological properties directly related to conservation of archaeological properties. These are an integral part of their urban context even they belong to different historical periods. This is described as an integrated approach (Feilden and Jokilehto, 1993, pp:8).

In Ulus, archaeological properties originate from different cultural periods and maintenance of all of them as the result of an integrated approach will be the real success.

Traditional building stock of Ulus has experienced a declining process. Urban management should aim to create harmony, avoid undesirable uses, and maintain the existing scale of buildings, as well as their functional and cultural values. This is called integrated conservation (Feilden and Jokilehto, 1993, pp:79) which is seen as the most appropriate solution for Ulus.



Conservation of cultural and natural heritage should be an essential part of present modern social-economic planning and development. Making a realistic and critical assessment of each archaeological site and the area having archaeological value in its physical, cultural and social context is the other essential part of the planning process. If this assessment is made sufficiently, sustainable archaeological heritage management strategies meet the integration of conservation attitudes with contemporary economic and social goals, including tourism (Feilden and Jokilehto, 1993, pp:73).

The key question is determined by Department of the Environment (1990) as where and how to strike the right balance between development and conservation. Archaeological remains carrying international importance as a common heritage and their settings are affected by proposed development as in the case of Ulus, Ankara. Development should be in favour of physical preservation. To achieve this, first of all a statutory designation should be made and in addition to this, archaeological areas as site or potential area should be considered as material in the planning process (Wainwright, 1993, pp:416).

Development always threatens the exist city by bringing more intensity. The most appropriate areas for new construction are the open areas. Need of intensity for Ulus' traditional commercial function has appeared as construction new higher buildings by excavating deeper foundation unscientifically. Therefore, the area should be isolated from development and its new density needs.

One of the main input to prepare necessary data set for creating policies is archaeological reserve areas which is evaluated as potential archaeological areas of Ulus in the study.

ICOMOS (1987) stressed that the conservation plan should aim at ensuring a harmonious relationship between the historic urban areas and the town as a whole. In macro planning studies of Ankara, Ulus' archaeological heritage has not been assessed sufficiently. On the contrary, the district located between Ulus and Akköprü was declared as "Central Business District" in the Ankara Plan. Assessment of the effects of this proposal on archaeological heritage should have been considered.

Archaeological preservation can be superimposed by providing better public understanding of archaeological interpretation and the nature of archaeological resources (McManamon, 1993, pp:132).

Cultural environment and educational policies should be integrated with the policies of archaeological heritage protection related to land use, development and planning.

Council of Europe (1992) gives the responsibility of educational actions preparation to member states because they bring raising and developing awareness in public opinion of the value of the archaeological heritage for understanding the past and of the threats to this heritage. Government agencies and local administration should cooperate in this field. Feasible policies for education should be considered by urban and conservation planning studies. There is not conservation or implementation without public support and supervision (Özgünel, 1984, pp:21).

Ulus is a suitable area including material for history education. Nevertheless, carelessly designed archaeological environment cannot be presented as historical entity and they cannot create or increase archaeological consciousness.

Tourism is the other factor that should be assessed in the planning. The conservation and development of archaeological areas should be associated with the development of tourism. This is realized nearly everywhere nowadays (Sevan, 1993, pp:163). Moreover, comprehensive tourist development plans are essential (Feilden and Jokilehto, 1993, pp:104). Conservation planning for tourism on heritage sites should derive the hidden themes and characteristics for interpretation (Brooks, 1993, pp:19).

The preservation should aim to safeguard the quality and values of the resource, protect its material substance, and ensure its integrity for future generations. "In situ" conservation is the most appropriate method for this preservation, which maintains the relationship of the site to its surroundings. Planning should consider this as the main fulfilling tool.

Traffic is accepted as a problem in conservation planning or urban planning including historical and archaeological areas.. It may be incredibly destructive to historic areas (Feilden, 1993, pp:63). It is stressed that traffic must be restricted to a minimum or banned completely (Council of Europe, 1975, pp:24). Since services must be reaching these areas, modern technologies can be used, such as traffic can be move underground without causing any destruction for historical and urban archaeological areas.

Environmental impact assessment (Council of Europe, 1992, pp:6) and archaeological heritage impact studies (ICOMOS, 1990, pp:128) should be carried out development planning studies are implemented. Proposed traffic density, commercial uses and tourism activities should be evaluated in environmental impact assessment extent.

Feilden and Jokilehto suggested a planning process , which embraces conservation areas and whole city, involves;

- Identification of the current situation,
- Some prediction of future events without the planning intervention,
- Formulation of optimal future possibilities which would arise with the planning intervention
- Assessment of such options for feasibility and desirability
- Detailing of options selected
- Formulation of a program for implementation of the options with the necessary means- legal, administrative, financial etc, and
- Review of such options, in the light of experience, following implementation, this requires monitoring of events on a regular basis.

This suggestion can be adapted to Ulus. Identification of the current situation should include the data set of known visible archaeological properties and probable (potential) archaeological areas with conditions of their context. This identification has not been made and used as input in past planning studies of Ulus. The data set of urban archaeological properties of Ulus is presented in this thesis for the study area, which must be regarded future studies.

If prediction of future event without planning intervention is made for Ulus, many statements can be made. For instance, social, economic and physical deterioration will continue. Construction excavations will be controlled by Anatolian Civilizations Museum and archaeological remains found in the will only remain in the records of Anatolian Civilizations Museum. The archaeological identity of Ulus will continue to be forgotten.

Formulation of optimal future possibilities with the planning intervention should be involved in the master plan and should involve visible archaeological properties, potential areas and traditional building stock of Ulus.

Implementation program should be prepared by not only local administration (Municipality of Greater Ankara) but also governmental agencies (Ministry of Culture).

In conclusion generally;

- Planning authority should have sufficient information about the urban archaeological structure of Ulus to determine the planning applications affecting archaeological remains and their settings (Department of Environment, 1990, pp:9).
- The conservation of archaeological properties in Ulus requires an extensive regard with respect to their context. The planning for Ulus should not be restricted to measures in the protection and conservation. It must also base upon the needs, convenience, and natural aspirations of the people living on the site and around (UNESCO, 1968, pp:158).
- Archaeological properties in Ulus must be assessed individually. This assessment should also consider all archaeological, planning and other relevant policies (Department of Environment, 1990, pp:9).
- Historic urban areas and archaeological properties cannot be fossilized (Wainwright, 1993, pp:418). Giving them new living functions or adding them in life by physical arrangements prevent this.

In conclusion specifically,

- There is not any legal issue for other archaeological areas even for visible archaeological properties apart from Roman Bath complex area and Roman Theatre area. Archaeological site area concept should be changed in Ulus. Urban archaeology concept entered the legislation of Türkiye in 1993 (METU-TAÇDAM Web Site, 1999).
- Visible archaeological properties and their environment must be designed sensitively.
- All of the urban site areas, before all else Hacıbayram and its environment, and the Castle of Ankara must be assessed as urban and urban archaeological site areas because of their intensive archaeological potential.
- The Castle must be assessed in many conservation project of Ulus. The fragment planning approach will absolutely bring non-effective results.
- For potential archaeological areas (defined in the study as whole study area that constitutes a part of potential archaeological areas of Ulus) have to be declared as archaeological conservation areas.
- Before starting any construction excavation, scientific sounding must be made in the area in order to derive that whether plot has archaeological property or not. Furthermore, infrastructure works must be under control.

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APPENDIX A

TABLE OF PLOTS WITH ANCIENT REMAINS FOUND DURING CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES AND/OR OTHER MEANS

| DATA NUMBER                    | 1   | 2   | 3  | 4  |
|--------------------------------|---|---|--|--|
| PLOT NUMBER OR ADDRESS OF PLOT | 2791/5  | Intersection of Cankiri Street and Cicek Street   | 2788/33  | 2636/12,13   |
| DATE                           | 19.05.1993  | 1947  | 1974   | 12.10.1987-23.03.1988  |
| PERSONNEL MADE STUDY           | V. KAYA   | -   | -  | H. KARADUMAN, M. A. ÖZET   |
| AIM OF EXCAVATION              | Building Construction Excavation  | Building Construction Excavation  | -  | Building Construction Excavation   |
| ARCHAEOLOGICAL STRATA          | Late Roman  | Byzantine, Seljuk, Roman, Phrygian  | Classical Period   | Late Ottoman   |
| ARCHITECTURAL FINDINGS         | A grave oriented Late Roman Period including two skeleton remains. Grave was built with smooth andesite blocks with plaster. Marble block used near the base is thought that the remains oriented Late Antique Period.  | Middle Ages castle wall remains are 3,70 m. wide and lie towards south-east. They stand on the ancient building remains. There are remains of Roman building. | Marble architectural materials oriented Classical period | In southern, a rubble stone wall, height is 2,60m., was found. This were used 3 times; 73 cm. first, 97 cm. Second and 90 cm. third using height were derived. In cleaning works, ceramic objects belonging late Ottoman period were found.<br>In northern, 1,40m. height, a rubble wall with an arch was found. |
| MOVABLE CULTURAL FINDINGS      | -   | Phrygian ceramics, Roman horse figures  | -  | Ceramic Objects  |
| ASSESSMENT OF REPORT           | The grave is an archaeological ruin and in terms of its architecture, it is unique in Ankara and its environment. The grave is in the scope of 2863-The Law of Conservation of Cultural and Natural Evidence. Therefore, the area must be excavated and conserved with an environmental design. | Castle walls on the ancient buildings show that Middle Ages Ankara covers smaller settlement area than ancient times.   | -  | Findings lost their previous functions and some additions were made in time. This led to change of them as complex buildings, which are poor in quality. For that reason, remains should be excluded from the 2863.  |
| RELATED COMMISSION DECISION    | 15.06.1993; Anatolian Civilizations Museum must conducted the excavation of the grave systematically and information got from this must be sent to Commission as data.<br>16.11.1993; surroundings of the grave must be cleared and it must be exposed completely. The area must be designed.   | -   | -  | 26.01.1988; Existing remains should be conserved as in situ in construction. To achieve this, building project must be prepared according to remains.<br>08.04.1988; Findings should be executed from the 2863 because of losing their previous functions.   |

CONTINUE OF APPENDIX A:

| DATA NUMBER                    | 5  | 6                | 7                              | 8   |
|--------------------------------|--|------------------|--------------------------------|---|
| PLOT NUMBER OR ADDRESS OF PLOT | 2636/ 7  | 2635/5,6,7,14,15 | Hükümet Street, Telgraf Street | 798/ 1 and 6099/17  |
| DATE                           | 8-26.10.1987   | 1993             | 14.10.1972                     | 21.05.1997  |
| PERSONNEL MADE STUDY           | Ç. TOPÇU, M.T. GÖKTÜRK, H. KARADUMAN   | -                | -                              | M. ASLAN, Z. TAŞKIRAN, Ö. ŞİMŞEK  |
| AIM OF EXCAVATION              | Building Construction Excavation   | -                | -                              | Sounding  |
| ARCHAEOLOGICAL STRATA          | Byzantine  | -                | -                              | Roman, Late Roman, Byzantine, Seljuk and Ottoman  |
| ARCHITECTURAL FINDINGS         | A simple house base dated late times, a fountain wall dated late times, a base remains does not give plan, and a water pipe on them. | Several remains  | Vault gallery                  | In west side of sounding hall a thick stone built with mortar wall, oriented Late Roman period was found. It is estimated that it belongs to a great building. Under this wall, an another wall built with stone and lime mortar was found.<br>A floor located east of sounding and oriented Roman period was found. In addition, a water canal extends towards northern was found. It oriented Roman period, too.<br>In north- east, the Roman Road covered with big stone blocks was found. |
| MOVABLE CULTURAL FINDINGS      | -  | -                | -                              | Ceramic parts oriented Roman, Byzantine, Ottoman and Seljuk Periods, 2 Roman and a Byzantine oil lamp, a whistle, 2 marble architectural ruins were found. Furthermore, a ruin, which likes to horse form recently, was found in Ulus excavation.   |
| ASSESSMENT OF REPORT           | Construction is stopped  | -                | -                              | After first two sounding results, working on next two ones did not made.  |
| RELATED COMMISSION DECISION    | -  | -                | -                              | 04.12.1995; A suggestion was made to General Directorate of Monuments and Museums about research and excavation.  |

CONTINUE OF APPENDIX A:

| DATA NUMBER                    | 9   | 10   | 11   | 12   |
|--------------------------------|---|--|--|--|
| PLOT NUMBER OR ADDRESS OF PLOT | Intersection of Rüzgarlı Street and Plevne Street | 9338/ 14   | 9338/ 6  | 5684/ 6  |
| DATE                           | 1993  | 06-10.09.1992  | 12.05.1993   | 18.10.1988-28.08.1989  |
| PERSONNEL MADE STUDY           | -   | I. ESEN  | T. SAATÇI  | E. PALAMITOĞLU, E. ÇAPRAZ, T. SAATÇI, R. YAĞCI   |
| AIM OF EXCAVATION              | -   | Building Construction Excavation   | Building Construction Excavation   | Building Construction Excavation   |
| ARCHAEOLOGICAL STRATA          | Antique Times                                     | Historical past cannot be derived according to data.                                   | Late Roman   | -  |
| ARCHITECTURAL FINDINGS         | Antique wall remains                              | In northern, 2 partly repaired wall materials, architectural ruin and a base of column | Two wall rows consisted of smooth stones, andesite was found.  | -  |
| MOVABLE CULTURAL FINDINGS      | -   | -  | A part of a column oriented Late Roman period. Some human skeleton fragments were as scattered in the area were found. 4 column bases were found in 4m. depth and the out of the area.   | 3 parts of a column and 8 Ankara Stone were found. Also a part of cylinder in the column which its architectural function was not defined. |
| ASSESSMENT OF REPORT           | -   | It is not derived that whether remains are oriented there or not.                      | -  | -  |
| RELATED COMMISSION DECISION    | -   | -  | 07.09.1993; Anatolian Civilizations Museum must be started sounding works.<br>12.10.1993; Information reached at the end of the workings must be evaluated and the results must be sent. | 14.06.1989   |

T.C. YÜREKÖZÜMÜLÜK KURULU  
BOKUMAHİTİNİN MERKEZİ

CONTINUE OF APPENDIX A:

| DATA NUMBER                    | 13  | 14  | 15                               | 16  |
|--------------------------------|---|---|----------------------------------|---|
| PLOT NUMBER OR ADDRESS OF PLOT | 5685/9  | 5685/1  | 5685/8                           | 9339/10   |
| DATE                           | 13.08-23.12.1993  | 23.11.1993  | 19-22.03.1988                    | 28.06-10.07.1991  |
| PERSONNEL MADE STUDY           | D. MERMERCI, K. ATAŞ  | -   | N. KALAYCIOĞLU, M. KIRIŞCIOĞLU   | R. YAĞCI, V. KAYA   |
| AIM OF EXCAVATION              | Building Construction Excavation  | Building Construction Excavation                  | Building Construction Excavation | Building Construction Excavation  |
| ARCHAEOLOGICAL STRATA          | Roman and Byzantine   | Roman and Byzantine                               | -                                | Late Antique  |
| ARCHITECTURAL FINDINGS         | Roman Building base situates on the main ground and has 1.50m. height. Shapeless base stones are built with lime. Main walls do not exist and functional identity did not be defined clearly.<br>A Byzantine building part; its length is 4.20 m., thickness is 70 cm. and height is 40 cm. | Building base located in neighbor plot continues. | -                                | Stone graves were found and a wall under the grave located out of the lot. In plots numbered 1,9,10, on several ground levels, scattered, architectural remains were found. In addition, column body ruins, smooth block stones, column bases, a friz part, altar stone were found. 3 walls extension located 3 m. distant from each other were determined. |
| MOVABLE CULTURAL FINDINGS      | Roman ceramic parts in filling parts.   | -   | A broken fragment of a column    | -   |
| ASSESSMENT OF REPORT           | Building construction excavation was completed.   | -   | Object was carried to Roman Bath | Remains were carried to Roman Bath.   |
| RELATED COMMISSION DECISION    | 07.09.1993; Construction excavation must be stopped and a saving excavation must be made by Anatolian Civilizations Museum.<br>05.10.1993; Building project must be prepared according to preventing remains from ruining effects.  | -   | -                                | -   |

CONTINUE OF APPENDIX A:

| DATA NUMBER                    | 17                       | 18                                     | 19   | 20                                     |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------|--|--|--|
| PLOT NUMBER OR ADDRESS OF PLOT | Government Building Area | Hükümet Square                         | Izzettin Quarter, Kevgiri Street                                       | Ulus Printing House Area               |
| DATE                           | -                        | -                                      | 1974   | -                                      |
| PERSONNEL MADE STUDY           | -                        | -                                      | -  | N.DOLUNAY                              |
| AIM OF EXCAVATION              | -                        | -                                      | -  | Building Construction Excavation       |
| ARCHAEOLOGICAL STRATA          | Not defined              | -                                      | Roman, Byzantine   | Byzantine (4 <sup>th</sup> century AD) |
| ARCHITECTURAL FINDINGS         | Building remains         | -                                      | 19 architectural remains oriented Roman, Byzantine and following times | Mosaic floor                           |
| MOVABLE CULTURAL FINDINGS      | -                        | Inscription belonging Diosynos Theatre | -  | -                                      |
| ASSESSMENT OF REPORT           | -                        | -                                      | -  | -                                      |
| RELATED COMMISSION DECISION    | -                        | -                                      | -  | -                                      |



CONTINUE OF APPENDIX A:

| DATA NUMBER                    | 21   | 22                               | 23   | 24                            |
|--------------------------------|--|----------------------------------|--|-------------------------------|
| PLOT NUMBER OR ADDRESS OF PLOT | Government Accounting Bureau Building Area | Stad Hotel Area                  | 727<br>Central Bank Vicinity                   | 727<br>Agricultural Bank Area |
| DATE                           | -  | -                                | 1946   | -                             |
| PERSONNEL MADE STUDY           | -  | -                                | -  | -                             |
| AIM OF EXCAVATION              | Building Construction Excavation           | Building construction excavation | Repair of surrounding of the Bank              | -                             |
| ARCHAEOLOGICAL STRATA          | -  | -                                | Byzantine and Roman                            | -                             |
| ARCHITECTURAL FINDINGS         | Theatre remains                            | Remains                          | -  | -                             |
| MOVABLE CULTURAL FINDINGS      | -  | -                                | Classical bricks, Byzantine and Roman ceramics | Lion relief                   |
| ASSESSMENT OF REPORT           | -  | -                                | -  | -                             |
| RELATED COMMISSION DECISION    | -  | -                                | -  | -                             |

CONTINUE OF APPENDIX A:

| DATA NUMBER                    | 25   | 26                            | 27                      | 28                               |
|--------------------------------|--|-------------------------------|-------------------------|----------------------------------|
| PLOT NUMBER OR ADDRESS OF PLOT | Posta Street                                       | Posta Street                  | Hisar, Kizilbey Street  | Area next to Karyagdi Tomb       |
| DATE                           | -  | 1943                          | 1975                    | -                                |
| PERSONNEL MADE STUDY           | -  | -                             | -                       | -                                |
| AIM OF EXCAVATION              | -  | -                             | -                       | Construction excavation          |
| ARCHAEOLOGICAL STRATA          | Roman  | Classical period              | Antique                 | Phrygian                         |
| ARCHITECTURAL FINDINGS         | Waterline shaped semi-circle oriented Roman period | Remains of Classical fortress | Column and wall remains | -                                |
| MOVABLE CULTURAL FINDINGS      | -  | -                             | -                       | Phrygian colors ceramics in 2 m. |
| ASSESSMENT OF REPORT           | -  | -                             | -                       | -                                |
| RELATED COMMISSION DECISION    | -  | -                             | -                       | -                                |

CONTINUE OF APPENDIX A:

|                                |  |  |  |                                    |
|--------------------------------|--|--|--|------------------------------------|
| DATA NUMBER                    | 29   | 30   | 31   | 32                                 |
| PLOT NUMBER OR ADDRESS OF PLOT | Anafartalar, foundation of the Municipality building   | Area of Building next to the Municipality building | Area of Building next to the Municipality building | Yakut Street (east of market area) |
| DATE                           | -  | 1944   | 1947   | 1995                               |
| PERSONNEL MADE STUDY           | -  | -  | -  | -                                  |
| AIM OF EXCAVATION              | -  | Construction excavation                            | Construction excavation                            | Infrastructure construction work   |
| ARCHAEOLOGICAL STRATA          | Roman  | Roman  | Roman  | -                                  |
| ARCHITECTURAL FINDINGS         | -  | Building walls                                     | Base of a large building with andesite floor       | Architectural complex with vault   |
| MOVABLE CULTURAL FINDINGS      | Trajan relief, Roman ceramics, pipe of Roman waterline | A lot of classical ceramics                        | -  | -                                  |
| ASSESSMENT OF REPORT           | -  | -  | -  | -                                  |
| RELATED COMMISSION DECISION    | -  | -  | -  | 11.07.1995                         |

CONTINUE OF APPENDIX A:

|                                |   |  |                  |  |
|--------------------------------|---|--|------------------|--|
| DATA NUMBER                    | 33  | 34                                       | 35               | 36   |
| PLOT NUMBER OR ADDRESS OF PLOT | 840/6   | 7261/4                                   | 843/8,9          | Hisar, Ibli Street                                 |
| DATE                           | 31.07.1986  | 1977                                     | 1989             | 1939   |
| PERSONNEL MADE STUDY           | -   | -  | -                | -  |
| AIM OF EXCAVATION              | For building construction, sounding was made in the area.   | -  | -                | -  |
| ARCHAEOLOGICAL STRATA          | Late Hellenistic, Roman, Byzantine and Ottoman  | Late period                              | Not defined      | Byzantine  |
| ARCHITECTURAL FINDINGS         | Wall ruins orienting Late Hellenistic, Roman, Byzantine and Ottoman Period                              | Architectural remain oriented Late Times | Building remains | Byzantine wall which length of it is 54m.          |
| MOVABLE CULTURAL FINDINGS      | Ceramic parts   | -  | -                | Ceramic and water jug remains oriented late period |
| ASSESSMENT OF REPORT           | Sounding halls made to closed to not to be dangerous.   | -  | -                | -  |
| RELATED COMMISSION DECISION    | 08.06.1988; Excavations and soundings must be controlled by Anatolian Civilizations Museum's personnel. | -  | -                | -  |

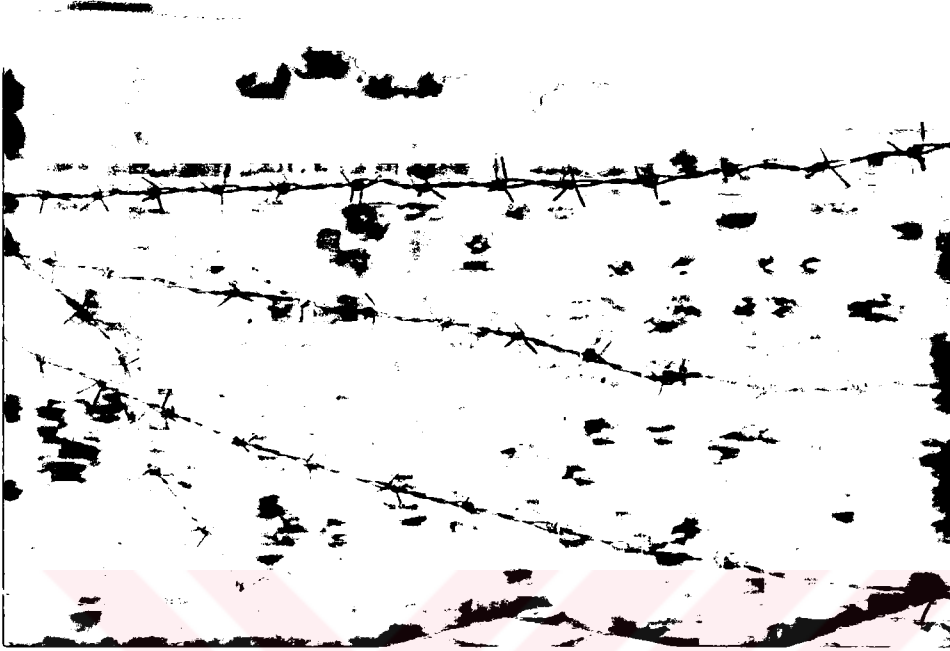
CONTINUE OF APPENDIX A:

| DATA NUMBER                    | 37  | 38            | 39                                | 40                  |
|--------------------------------|---|---------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------|
| PLOT NUMBER OR ADDRESS OF PLOT | The Castle  | The Castle    | Inner-Castle                      | The Castle          |
| DATE                           | -   | -             | 14.10.1972                        | 1937                |
| PERSONNEL MADE STUDY           | -   | -             | -                                 | R. O. ARIK          |
| AIM OF EXCAVATION              | -   | -             | -                                 | -                   |
| ARCHAEOLOGICAL STRATA          | -   | -             | Byzantine                         | Copper age          |
| ARCHITECTURAL FINDINGS         | Planned building remains which could be a wall of castle or theatre | -             | A vault oriented Byzantine period | -                   |
| MOVABLE CULTURAL FINDINGS      | -   | Sphinx relief | -                                 | Ceramics and an axe |
| ASSESSMENT OF REPORT           | -   | -             | -                                 | -                   |
| RELATED COMMISSION DECISION    | -   | -             | -                                 | -                   |

**APPENDIX B: TABLE OF PLOTS NO ARCHAEOLOGICAL REMAINS RECORDED**

| MAP NUMBER | PLOT NUMBER | EXCAVATION DATE  | AIM OF EXCAVATION       |
|------------|-------------|------------------|-------------------------|
| 1          | 2789/10     | 27.05-15.12.1992 | Construction excavation |
| 2          | 2637/4      | 26.03-04.04.1995 | Construction excavation |
| 3          | 2636/21     | 28.03-16.04.1995 | Construction excavation |
| 4          | 5189/2      | 15-19.05.1990    | Construction excavation |
| 5          | 5189/3      | 26-27.07.1991    | Construction excavation |
| 6          | 5685/7      | 29.07.1988       | Construction excavation |
| 7          | 5683/12     | 24.07-07.08.1991 | Construction excavation |
| 8          | 5683/13     | 19.07-29.03.1991 | Construction excavation |
| 9          | 5683/8      | 06.06-20.07.1991 | Construction excavation |
| 10         | 6101/2      | 18-23.08.1993    | Construction excavation |
| 11         | 836/7       | 18-25.03.1993    | Construction excavation |
| 12         | 838/6       | 01-02.06.1991    | Construction excavation |
| 13         | 839/3       | 10-19.02.1988    | Construction excavation |
| 14         | 844/5       | 13-22.11.1988    | Construction excavation |
| 15         | 857/10,11   | 16.08-04.09.1989 | Construction excavation |
| 16         | 4237/2      | 18.06-17.07.1991 | Construction excavation |
| 17         | 4401/2      | 12.04-10.05.1992 | Construction excavation |
| 18         | 853/16      | 25.10-09.11.1991 | Construction excavation |
| 19         | 853/2       | 17.04-01.05.1992 | Construction excavation |

**APPENDIX C: PHOTOGRAPHS OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL  
PROPERTIES OF ULUS**



**Roman Bath Complex**



**Roman Bath Complex**



**Ulus Excavation Area**



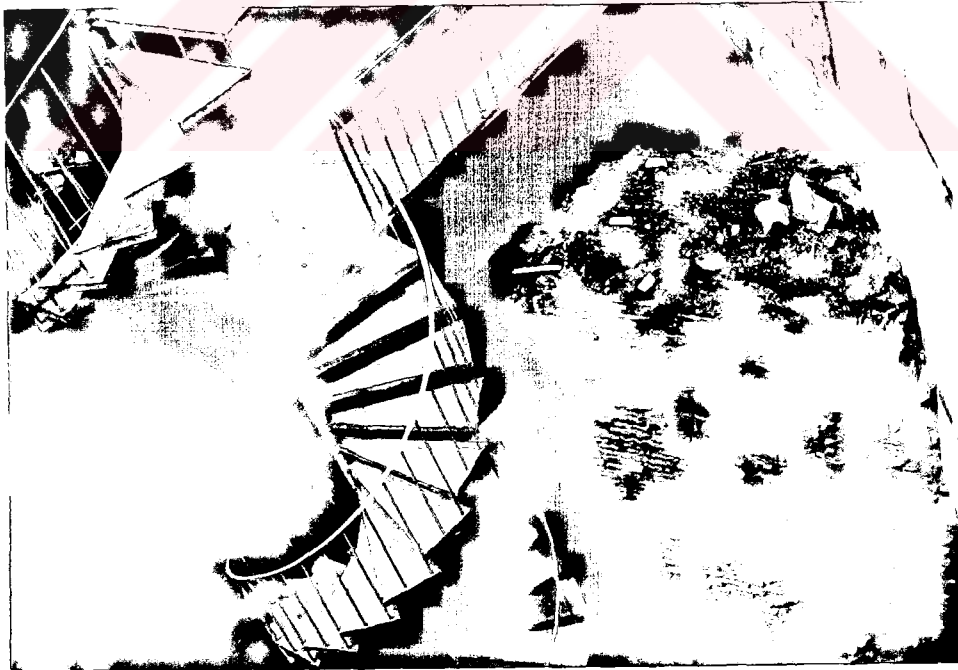
**Column of Julianus**

**T.C. YÜREKLERİ VE İYİ HİSİLERİ KURULUŞU**

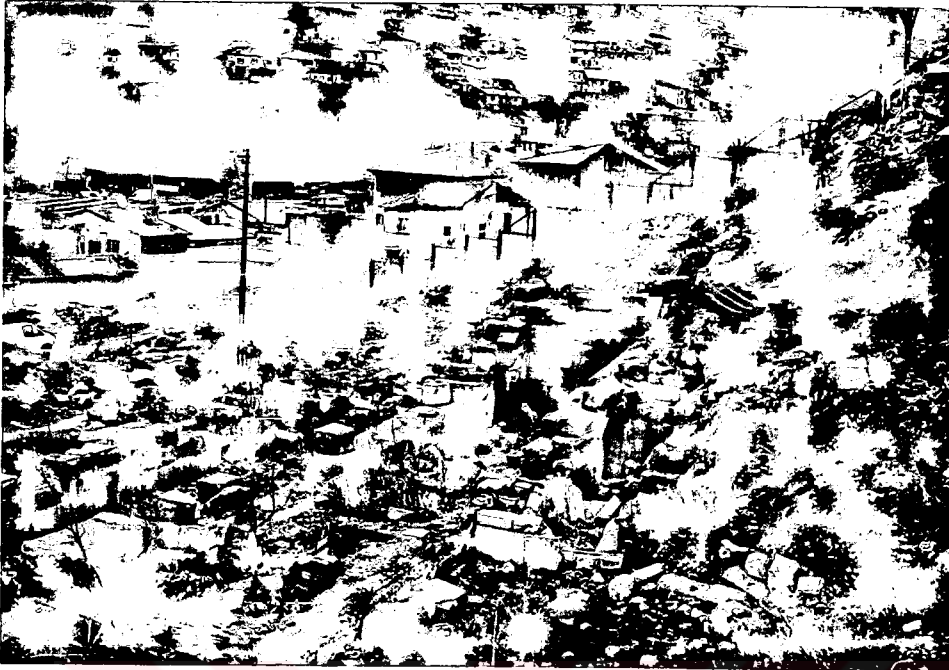




**St Clement Church**



**St Clement Church**



**Roman Theatre**



**Temple of Augustus**

CONTINUE OF APPENDIX A:

| DATA NUMBER                    | 37  | 38            | 39                                | 40                  |
|--------------------------------|---|---------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------|
| PLOT NUMBER OR ADDRESS OF PLOT | The Castle  | The Castle    | Inner-Castle                      | The Castle          |
| DATE                           | -   | -             | 14.10.1972                        | 1937                |
| PERSONNEL MADE STUDY           | -   | -             | -                                 | R. O. ARIK          |
| AIM OF EXCAVATION              | -   | -             | -                                 | -                   |
| ARCHAEOLOGICAL STRATA          | -   | -             | Byzantine                         | Copper age          |
| ARCHITECTURAL FINDINGS         | Planned building remains which could be a wall of castle or theatre | -             | A vault oriented Byzantine period | -                   |
| MOVABLE CULTURAL FINDINGS      | -   | Sphinx relief | -                                 | Ceramics and an axe |
| ASSESSMENT OF REPORT           | -   | -             | -                                 | -                   |
| RELATED COMMISSION DECISION    | -   | -             | -                                 | -                   |

**APPENDIX B: TABLE OF PLOTS NO ARCHAEOLOGICAL REMAINS RECORDED**

| MAP NUMBER | PLOT NUMBER | EXCAVATION DATE  | AIM OF EXCAVATION       |
|------------|-------------|------------------|-------------------------|
| 1          | 2789/10     | 27.05-15.12.1992 | Construction excavation |
| 2          | 2637/4      | 26.03-04.04.1995 | Construction excavation |
| 3          | 2636/21     | 28.03-16.04.1995 | Construction excavation |
| 4          | 5189/2      | 15-19.05.1990    | Construction excavation |
| 5          | 5189/3      | 26-27.07.1991    | Construction excavation |
| 6          | 5685/7      | 29.07.1988       | Construction excavation |
| 7          | 5683/12     | 24.07-07.08.1991 | Construction excavation |
| 8          | 5683/13     | 19.07-29.03.1991 | Construction excavation |
| 9          | 5683/8      | 06.06-20.07.1991 | Construction excavation |
| 10         | 6101/2      | 18-23.08.1993    | Construction excavation |
| 11         | 836/7       | 18-25.03.1993    | Construction excavation |
| 12         | 838/6       | 01-02.06.1991    | Construction excavation |
| 13         | 839/3       | 10-19.02.1988    | Construction excavation |
| 14         | 844/5       | 13-22.11.1988    | Construction excavation |
| 15         | 857/10,11   | 16.08-04.09.1989 | Construction excavation |
| 16         | 4237/2      | 18.06-17.07.1991 | Construction excavation |
| 17         | 4401/2      | 12.04-10.05.1992 | Construction excavation |
| 18         | 853/16      | 25.10-09.11.1991 | Construction excavation |
| 19         | 853/2       | 17.04-01.05.1992 | Construction excavation |

**APPENDIX C: PHOTOGRAPHS OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL  
PROPERTIES OF ULUS**



**Roman Bath Complex**



**Roman Bath Complex**



Ulus Excavation Area



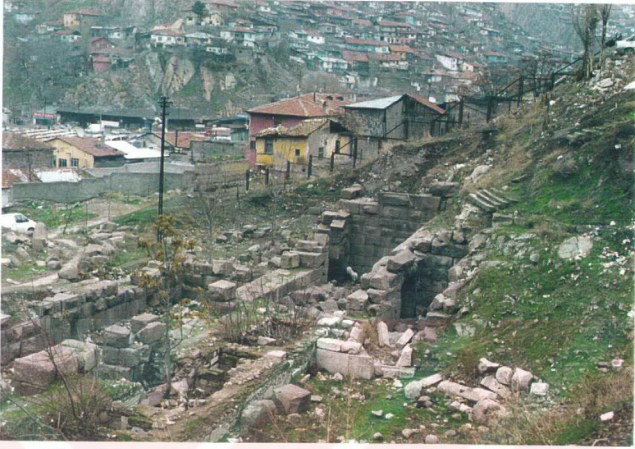
Column of Julianus

TR. YÖKRE - A. K. - İNİŞ KURULU  
71

St Clement Church



St Clement Church



**Roman Theatre**



**Temple of Augustus**