



**ABSTRACT  
COLLECTION**

Scholars workshop:  
**ARCHITECTURE,  
ARCHAEOLOGY AND  
CONTEMPORARY  
CITY PLANNING**  
*Multi-layered  
Settlements*

**Mersin**  
21-24th November 2018

## MERSIN

**21-24 NOVEMBER 2018**

Scholars workshop:

ARCHITECTURE, ARCHAEOLOGY AND CONTEMPORARY CITY PLANNING

Multi-layered Settlements

Venue: MERSIN UNIVERSITY, FACULTY OF ARCHITECTURE

Contacts and references:

Committee: Sinan Burat (Mersin University, [burat@mersin.edu.tr](mailto:burat@mersin.edu.tr)), Per Cornell (University of Gothenburg, [per.cornell@gu.se](mailto:per.cornell@gu.se)), Giorgio Verdiani (Università degli Studi Firenze, [giorgio.verdiani@unif.it](mailto:giorgio.verdiani@unif.it)), Burak Belge (Mersin University, [burakbelge@mersin.edu.tr](mailto:burakbelge@mersin.edu.tr)), Seda Sakar (Mersin University, [iytesedasakar@gmail.com](mailto:iytesedasakar@gmail.com)), Pablo Rodriguez-Navarro (Universitat Politècnica Valencia, [rodriguez@upv.es](mailto:rodriguez@upv.es)), James Dixon (Wood E&S UK/Europe, [james.dixon@woodplc.com](mailto:james.dixon@woodplc.com)), Liisa Seppänen (Turku University. [liseppa@utu.fi](mailto:liseppa@utu.fi))



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The workshop will be realized in collaboration between the University of Mersin, Department of City and Regional Planning, Turkey, the Architecture Department of the University of Florence, Italy and the Department of Historical Studies of the University of Gothenburg, Sweden.

Abstract Collection Editors: Sinan Burat, Giorgio Verdiani, Per Cornell

*MERSIN, TURKEY*

*21-24th NOVEMBER 2018*

**ARCHITECTURE,  
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CITY PLANNING**

***\*Multi-layered Settlements\****

**Abstract collection**



# **ABSTRACT COLLECTION**



# **WORKSHOP PRESENTATION**



Architecture, Archaeology and Contemporary City Planning Scholars Workshop is a series of meetings with the intention of providing the ground for new interaction and dialogue between architects, planners and archaeologists. The first of the meetings was held in 2014 in Firenze. The following yearly editions, in Valencia, Cancun, London and Turku have brought on a logic of discussion and sharing information between the participants. There is no rigid separation between the scholars who are invited to the conference: exchanging experiences and contributing to accumulation of knowledge jointly by presenting findings of scientific research and projects is one of the main aspects of this conference. Making new connections and networking is another key function of this year's meeting, as it also was in the previous meetings.

The 2018 meeting of AACCP will be held at the Mersin University, Faculty of Architecture, in Mersin, Turkey. The theme for the 2018 meeting is "Multi-layeredness".

In Turkey, and throughout the world, most of the historic cities has multi-layered characteristics with archaeological stratification beneath the contemporary settlements. In fact, not only physical archaeological stratification, but also cultures, memories, customs and sometimes functions have been accumulated in settlements. Thus, cultural heritage is not considered as only the sub-soil resources or the monumental sites, but also as ongoing cultural practices as well which cannot be seen, observed and appreciated by most. Both the monumental sites, the archaeological stratification beneath our feet and the cultural accumulation in our daily practices form a multilayered context. Therefore, multi-layeredness is a contemporary and imprescriptible condition of settlements opening a rich discussion topic to evaluate the sociospatial structure of cities and understand the historical background of urban life, specifically while we are living at a time

when “the urban” has exceeded the limits of “the city” and pervaded “the countryside”.

In this workshop we will focus on possible new ways of collaboration between architects and archaeologists, in the hope of opening a new kind of communication between these research fields and related praxis.

The possible contributions from archaeology include questions of conservation, diffusion of archaeological knowledge by different means, but also other fields, including practical knowledge on the development of particular districts over time, general knowledge in comparative studies of urbanism, questions of design or questions of “gestalt” in urban settings, and the intersections between archaeology, architecture and public art.

We hope this meeting will highlight the importance of this field, and that it will be followed by other scholarly meetings on more limited cases and questions and, potentially, by a larger conference building on the workshop’s outcomes.

*Sinan Burat*

*Per Cornell*

*Giorgio Verdiani*

# INDEX



# **Workshop Day 1 – Wednesday 21<sup>st</sup> November 2018**

**10:00**

Opening Speech

**Anatolian Historic City Centres in Multilayered Context**

Burak Belge

**11:30**

Social activities and excursions:

Trip to Tarsus

## **Workshop Day 2 – Thursday 22<sup>nd</sup> November 2018**

**9:30-12:00**

### **ARCHITECTURE AND HISTORY**

Per Cornell

### **THE HISTORY OF A CITY AMONG THE PAGES OF A MULTI-LAYERED BUILDING. THE NORTH-EAST WING OF THE UFFIZI PALACE**

Michele Coppola

### **AN INTER-DISCIPLINARY STUDENT WORKSHOP TO DISCUSS MULTI-LAYERED STRUCTURE OF TARSUS**

Züleyha Sara Belge, Burak Belge, Ümit Aydinoğlu

### **URBAN RESCUE EXCAVATIONS FROM AN ARCHITECT'S EYES**

H. Kübra Gür Düzgün

### **THE STRATIGRAPHIC ANALYSIS OF LIFE IN AN ANCIENT CITY: SOLOI POMPEIOPOLIS**

Remzi Yağcı

**13:30-16:00**

**SUBMERGED WORLDS TARANTO: THE IMAGE OF A HIDDEN  
MEDITERRANEAN HISTORICAL CENTER**

Vincenzo Moschetti

**EVALUATION OF RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN SOCIO-CULTURAL  
CHANGE AND SPATIAL CHANGE IN GÖKCEADA (IMBROS) AFTER  
1950S IN THE CONTEXT OF MULTI-LAYEREDNESS**

Serkan Gökalp, Seda Sakar

**UNDERSTANDING AND ASSESSING THE MULTI-LAYEREDNESS:  
UNESCO WORLD HERITAGE SITE OF 'PERGAMON (BERGAMA) AND  
ITS MULTI-LAYERED CULTURAL LANDSCAPE'**

Güliz Bilgin Altınöz

**COASTAL FORTIFICATIONS' SYSTEM, AS A FRAGMENT, A LIMIT, AN  
EMERGENCY WITH A GREAT POTENTIALITY IN THE ITALIAN  
MEDITERRANEAN AREA**

Sofia Pieri

**THE CITY WALLS OF FLORENCE: HISTORY, LANDSCAPE,  
TECHNOLOGY, ADAPTATION OF THE CITY OVER THE CENTURIES**

Carmela Pinto

**THE JOGGLED VOISSOIR BARREL VAULT OF THE GYMNASIUM  
CALIDARIUM: SALAMIS, CYPRUS**

Alessandro Camiz, Marika Griffo, Alessandra Tedeschi

## **Workshop Day 3 – Friday 23<sup>rd</sup> November 2018**

**9:30-12:00**

### **VIRTUAL PAPERCRAFT: AUGMENTING THE RESULTS OF AN OLD EXCAVATION**

Willem Beex

### **NATURAL/HUMAN EVENTS AND URBAN TRANSFORMATION: WHEN THE ARCHITECTURAL AND NATURAL LAYERS CHEAT THE INTERPRETATION**

Giorgio Verdiani

### **STONES AND DIGITAL COLLISIONS: MUSEUM ARCHITECTURES STANDING BETWEEN PHYSICAL AND VIRTUAL LAYERS**

Zeynep Ceylanlı, Ezgi Çiçek, Pelin Arslan

### **CROSS-CULTURAL USES OF SPACE IN MULTI-LAYERED HISTORIC URBAN CORE OF ANTAKYA**

Mert Nezih Rifaioğlu

### **EARTHQUAKE SHAPES, BETWEEN DESTRUCTION AND CATALYSIS**

Matteo Scamporrino, Antonio Mati, Laura Montioni

**13:30-16:00**

**THE CONFLICT BETWEEN ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVENTORY AND NEW  
URBAN PATTERN**

Bedel Emre

**LAYERED HORIZONS OF THE CITY: THE CASE OF SOLI  
POMPEIOPOLIS**

Esra Şahin Burat

**CONSERVATION AND VALORIZATION OF THE "SALITRERA  
CHACABUCO" REGION OF ANTOFAGASTA, CHILE. BETWEEN IMAGE  
PERSISTENCE AND ADAPTATION TO REUSE**

Daniel Pinto Fuentes

**STRATIFIED CITY AND SPIRIT OF SPACE**

Liisa Seppänen

**DISCUSSIONS ON INTEGRATION OF THE HISTORICAL  
STRATIFICATION WITH THE CURRENT CONTEXT  
IN MULTI-LAYERED TOWNS**

Leyla Etyemez Çiplak

## **Workshop Day 4 – Saturday 24<sup>th</sup> November 2018**

### **Social activities and excursions**

10:00 Mersin Archaeological Museum

13:30 Trip to Western coast of Mersin

**Day 1 – Wednesday 21<sup>st</sup>**  
November 2018



# ANATOLIAN HISTORIC CITY CENTRES IN MULTILAYERED CONTEXT

Burak Belge  
Mersin University, Turkey

Anatolia (Asia Minor) is not only a geographical corridor between east and west, but also a cradle for first settlements, especially south-eastern and central parts of Anatolia, such as; Göbeklitepe as a cult centre (?) dated nearly 10.000 BC or Çatalhöyük including the examples of flat-roofed and adjacent houses. In addition to natural self-resources of Anatolia, it was a junction for various trading materials from surrounding area including Mesopotamia, Mediterranean, Aegean Sea, Black Sea and Thrace (Europe). Therefore, always, there have been varying size settlements in different characteristics formed by not only geographical or natural conditions but also cultural interaction, trade, war or mass migrations. Some of the settlements like Troy or Miletus failed or abandoned by natural or human-made factors.

On the other hand, most of the settlements-cities have been continuously settled since early ages and still inhabited are defined as multi-layered settlements that means archaeological strata beneath modern life. However, the context of multi-layered settlements includes accumulation of not only physical stratification, but also cultures, memories, customs, rituals and functions. In fact, each contemporary settlement or archaeological site has different layers or settlement periods since its establishment, but multi-layered settlements include sub-soil archaeological layers that coincided and embedded with ongoing daily life as vertical and horizontal stratifications.

In this presentation, Ankara (Ankyra), Antakya (Antioch on the Orontes), Bergama (Pergamon), Bodrum (Halicarnassus), İstanbul (Constantinople / Byzantium), İzmir (Smyrna) and İznik (Nicaea) are going to be briefly presented with varying context of multi-layered settlements. Then, Tarsus (Antiochia on the Cydnus) will be presented in detail by the results of completed research project.

<sup>1</sup> *The Research Project (The Development of Methodological Frame for Handling Urban Archaeological Resources in Urban Planning Process in Turkey. Tarsus Historic City Centre as Case Study Area) is supported by TUBITAK-1001 (Scientific and Technological Research Council of Turkey) Support Program (Project No: 113K132).*

*Project website: <http://urbanarchaeo.mersin.edu.tr/eng.html>*



**Day 2 – Thursday 22<sup>nd</sup>**  
November 2018



# ARCHITECTURE AND HISTORY

Per Cornell

Department of Historical Studies, University of Gothenburg

Looking at 20<sup>th</sup> century architecture we see several distinct approaches, and to some extent their popularity corresponds to certain moments in time. In the Swedish context, the century began with a Jugend/Art Nouveau inspired architecture, which was developed into a National Romantic approach (represented in, e.g., the City Hall of Stockholm), and then a Neo-Classic approach, which preceded a functionalist approach, manifested in the 1930 Stockholm exhibition. In terms of a traditional interpretation, particularly the National Romantic and the Neo-Classic architecture used History as a major source and inspiration, and also, to some extent the Jugend/Art Nouveau architecture. On the other hand, Functionalism is looked at as break, a conscious anti-historic approach. In this paper, I will look at these architectural approaches, and their relation to history, archaeology and sociology. There are important differences in this relationship, and each current exhibit particularities, which are interesting to explore. While Functionalism does to some extent use the rhetoric of antihistory, it still uses history, archaeology and sociology, but in its own way. Thus, the difference does not reside in a complete rejection of history, but rather in the way history and related disciplines are used.

# **THE HISTORY OF A CITY AMONG THE PAGES OF A MULTI-LAYERED BUILDING. THE NORTH-EAST WING OF THE UFFIZI PALACE.**

Michele Coppola

Dipartimento di Architettura, University of Florence, Italy

Great urban transformations do not always cancel the pre-existences, but they modify and reuse them in various forms which often vanish incorporated by further structures. The Uffizi Palace in Florence is an example of multi-layered actions, where two medieval churches have been superimposed over Roman buildings and incorporated by the Vasari's construction site. Modern interventions unveiled and changed parts of this complex stratified sequence, but many details of these constructive events are still unclear. The University of Florence started a project for the study of the north-east wing of the Uffizi Gallery to create the basis of a broader program of knowledge, conservation and enhancement. After the analysis of the written sources we started the study of the material history of the complex through direct investigation. The 3D survey, thermographic surveys, stratigraphic and typological investigations, allowed to identify and systematize the consistency of the remains of the various construction phases. The recognition of restoration actions was significant, especially in the case of mimetic reconstructions. The study then turned to the analysis of the material and technical characteristics of the construction phases identified: stone (including working methods and signs), bricks (including important medieval productions), mortars and plasters. The following phase was the assessment of the conservation status of materials and structures, to identify the risk levels related to the current conditions of use and environment. The developments of this investigation can trace guidelines for further conservation programs with proposals for intervention on materials and environmental quality control, as well as enhancement and use programs (educational equipment, integrations, lighting systems). The museum's worth of spaces could reinforce the value of the knowledge acquired on the construction phases that could merge into a three-dimensional virtual reconstruction (smartphones, video mapping). The action on several disciplinary levels is always the key to decode complex material data and identify high-value contents that are an important meaning of the Italian architectural heritage.

# AN INTER-DISCIPLINARY STUDENT WORKSHOP TO DISCUSS MULTI-LAYERED STRUCTURE OF TARSUS

Züleyha Sara Belge, Burak Belge, Ümit Aydinoğlu  
Mersin University, Turkey

In Turkey, one of the main issues in urban archaeological heritage management is the lack of communication among disciplines of urban planning, archaeology and architecture, which should work together in inter-disciplinary field of urban archaeology. Therefore, urban archaeological properties could not be handled into planning process and multi-layered context of historic city centres would not be conserved. The research project in Tarsus Historic City Centre aimed to develop a method to handle archaeological heritage into conservation planning process of multilayered settlements in Turkey. In the scope of research project, an interdisciplinary workshop was organized with equal participation 15 students from the Department of City and Regional Planning, the Department of Architecture and the Department of Archaeology of Mersin University. The workshop let different disciplines to work together for integrating not only known archaeological remains but also sub-soil archaeological potential into daily life. Five student groups including students from each discipline studied archaeologically high potential sub-zones in settled area of Tarsus. First zone is the Mound of Gözlükule and its near surroundings. The second one is the remains of a magnificent Roman Temple that is known as Donuk Taş. Colonnaded Road dated Roman Period and remains were selected as the third zone. The remains of Roman Bath and its near infrastructures were discovered in 2012 was determined as the fourth zone and historic city centre including remains of another Roman Bath, a bridge and structures was defined as the fifth zone. Each group tried to develop spatial strategies to increase visibility and accessibility of sites and enhance its relationship with near environment and other cultural heritage. The groups prepared conceptual diagrams and sketches for site management including measures for information, orientation and in-situ presentation or archaeological remains. The discussions and results were published as a book in Turkish at the end of 2016. The paper is going to present discussions, proposed strategies and the results of workshop by evaluating and comparing recent findings and implemented projects in historic city centre since 2016.

*1 - The Research Project (The Development of Methodological Frame for Handling Urban Archaeological Resources in Urban Planning Process in Turkey. Tarsus Historic City Centre as Case Study Area) is supported by TUBITAK-1001 (Scientific and Technological Research Council of Turkey) Support Program (Project No: 113K132). Project website: <http://urbanarchaeo.mersin.edu.tr/eng.html>*

# URBAN RESCUE EXCAVATIONS FROM AN ARCHITECT'S EYES

H. Kübra Gür Düzgün

Mimar Sinan Fine Arts University, Turkey

The Marmaray Project was the most important transportation project in Istanbul connecting two sides of Bosphorus which gave a great opportunity for the city's history with a lot of new archaeological discoveries. There were rescue excavations of the three major sites of Marmaray held under the authority of Istanbul Archaeological Museums between 2004-2012. I had the chance to work in Sirkeci Excavations within the Historical Peninsula as an architect for six years. After experiencing Marmaray and other rescue excavations in Istanbul, I believe, an interdisciplinary system needs to be discussed for future urban archaeological works.

There are fundamental differences in working in urban archaeological sites in terms of time and priorities. Urban rescue excavations are obliged to process fast enough for the project requirements according to the regulations decided by the Regional Council for the Conservation of Cultural Property. However, there could always be conflicts about the methodologies between construction teams and archaeological teams. These could cause problems such as cost planning, delaying the projects but most importantly damaging the archaeological artefacts. So multi-disciplinary environment of the rescue excavations ought to have prepared before the project starts.

There are many ways to solve problems on the site beforehand the excavation. There could be workshops and seminars about archaeology and construction for every discipline interfered with the project. Also, during the excavations, information exchange must be done regularly and properly. Because all sides would not be able to fully understand before they see what is underneath the earth even with the drill results. So, this paper will present the experiences of urban rescue excavations from an architect's eyes.

# **THE STRATIGRAPHIC ANALYSIS OF LIFE IN AN ANCIENT CITY: SOLOI POMPEIOPOLIS**

Remzi Yağcı  
Dokuz Eylül University Department of Museum Science, Turkey

Chronology and stratigraphy are two important components that must be mutually verified in the archaeological methodology. In order to better understand life in an ancient city, the stratigraphy needs to be analysed correctly. In order to attain scientifically reliable results, it is essential to determine the changes such as earthquakes, war, migration and deportation, and fire that occurred on the settlement levels by using both archaeological methods and laboratory tests like Carbon 14 dating. In this paper, the stratigraphic and chronological developments and changes Soli-Pompeiiopolis and its inhabitants lived through from the 15<sup>th</sup> century BC to the 6<sup>th</sup> century AD will be comparatively analysed through the archaeological materials/ remains (pottery and architecture) and laboratory dating results. In this way, a chronological panorama of the city on the issues such as food and drink culture, defense systems, lifestyle, prosperity level and population mobility will be drawn.

# SUBMERGED WORLDS TARANTO: THE IMAGE OF A HIDDEN MEDITERRANEAN HISTORICAL CENTER

Vincenzo Moschetti

Dipartimento di Architettura, University of Florence, Italy

Another world is disappearing. The landscape of the city, as well as the whole Gulf of Taranto, seems to be almost inscrutable, always in search of a nostalgic connection, of an Odysseian nostos, desperately seeking an opportunity to forestall oblivion. In the same moment Argan speaks about cultural infamy, the Institute for Industrial Reconstruction (*Istituto per la Ricostruzione Industriale, IRI*) was filming a splendid documentary on the great landscape and geographic transformation and the new metallic topography that was about to replace the pages written by the ancient *masserie*. The dry voice of the narrator describes the arrival of the excavator where the oxymoron oscillates between a sense of detachment and the will to keep intact the fragments of this land, the roots of an immense Mediterranean koine. Walking down the streets, where the narrow alleys are colored with the gold of the *carparo*, it is possible to understand how the vision of the building elements, recovered in the shapes of the endless shadows, emerge from the buildings themselves where, in the subsoil, hidden worlds are submerged. The Old City – or “Città vecchia” - in fact appears as a single block of stone which literally lies on the water, from whose bowels, only the necessary spaces for the lives of men were excavated from the rich and *porous carparo* as archeological frames. These are environmental issues which have an effect on the poetic ruin, on the patina of salt carried by the soft winds that come from the *Mar Piccolo* and the *Mar Grande* and which meet in the Canal Grande. Just reconstructing the image of the ancient settlement, through the traces that are still legible, is truly complex. The current built configuration, fascinating for reasons both of sign and design, is the result of an uninterrupted and often haphazard superposing of urban interventions through which, in the continuous process of demolition and reconstruction, often using architectural remains of varied origin, many presences from the past were cancelled. The Byzantine rock substituted by the Aragonese Castle under the Temple of Poseidon, are some of the elements which oscillate between the absence and the presence of what once was there. An apparently exhausted city, in which the great architectural structures, which have been built in it, are suspended in time. Time that gazes, time that fixates. The constructive and architectural process has thus generated a fantastic landscape made of buildings within buildings, each one as a part of a preceding and forgotten ruin in which past layers are the foundations of the new. These words, at times poetic, however, have the will to return to investigate forgotten places in Southern Italy where environmental and social qualities are preserved in a timeless circle. It's clear that in Taranto the archeological time is twofold, or sometimes triple in which this measure repeats itself in a sort of urban rhapsody capable of generating new hidden stanzas to look into as an architectural composition lesson. Drammen is now the city celebrating the “Working Class” in cultural events, in

arts and in the common narrative described in local media. It has gone a long road from being the polluted city by the river, characterized by traffic, pollution and derelict industrial areas. The city has been transformed, now having an increased status among the cities and towns in the region of Central-Eastern Norway. A reuse of industrial heritage structures is a part of its new practice. The research implicates that a conscious commitment among actors (planners, politicians and the population) has led to this.

# **EVALUATION OF RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN SOCIO-CULTURAL CHANGE AND SPATIAL CHANGE IN GÖKCEADA (IMBROS) AFTER 1950S IN THE CONTEXT OF MULTI-LAYEREDNESS**

Serkan Gökalp, Seda Sakar

Faculty of Architecture, Department of City and Regional Planning, Mersin University, Mersin Turkey

One of the two islands of Turkey, Gökceada has hosted many civilizations in different periods due to its geopolitical position. The population of Gökceada was mainly composed of Greeks, during the Ottoman Era from the 15<sup>th</sup> century until the establishment of Turkish Republic. It was exempted from the population exchange program according to the Lausanne Treaty (1923) that was signed between Greece and Turkey. Thanking to this exemption, the Greek population continued to live in the island during the first years of the Turkish Republic. However, as a result of political problems between Turkish and Greek governments since the 1950s, the policies applied by Turkish government have led to dramatic changes in the ethnic composition of the population and sociocultural structure of the island. Especially after the 1970s, Turkish population has started to increase because of the resettlement policies while the population of Greeks has decreased in large scale. Sociocultural change has also reshaped the spatial structure of the island. Until the 1970s, the traditional Greek settlements and the countryside created a pattern together whereas the original pattern has been changed after the new settlements were started to be built for the resettlement of the Turkish population. In other words, a new physical and cultural environment has begun to emerge while the traditional settlements and the rural environment were being fallen into ruin. Although this transformation continued until 2000s, because Greeks insisted on staying in the island, the bicultural structure of Gökceada is preserved. The sociocultural and spatial changes that have taken place in the island since the 1950s have led to the emergence of different patterns at different periods. In this study, multi-layeredness process which has taken place in different periods will be explained and the relationship between socio-cultural change and spatial change will be discussed.

# **UNDERSTANDING AND ASSESSING THE MULTI-LAYEREDNESS: UNESCO WORLD HERITAGE SITE OF 'PERGAMON (BERGAMA) AND ITS MULTI-LAYERED CULTURAL LANDSCAPE'**

A. Güliz Bilgin Altinoz

Middle East Technical University, Department of Architecture, Turkey

Due to its geo-political position, Anatolia have been subject to continuous inhabitancy since prehistoric ages onwards. It is possible to find tangible and intangible traces of different periods and cultures generating 'multi-layeredness' of urban and rural settlements in Anatolia. In multi-layered settlements, different layers and their relationship with each other contribute to the contemporary form and identity of the settlement and its territory through 'diversity' and 'specificity'. Hence, they need to be considered both as a value to be sustained and a criterion to be considered in the interventions and design of the contemporary and future layers of the multi-layered settlements. Thereupon, analysing, understanding and assessing the 'multi-layeredness' becomes an important issue as a basis for future interventions. Bergama, located in the Aegean Region of Anatolia, is a well-preserved representative of multi-layered Anatolian settlements, reflecting the uninterrupted settlement history of the region from prehistoric ages onwards, through Hellenistic, Roman, Byzantine, Turkish Principalities, Ottoman and finally Turkish Republican Periods. Due to its outstanding universal values, authenticity and integrity, 'Pergamon and its Multi-Layered Cultural Landscape' is inscribed as UNESCO World Heritage Site. Contemporary settlement of Bergama and its territory is an outcome of formations, transformations, continuities and discontinuities due to continuous inhabitancy. For conservation and sustainable development of the settlement and its territory, it is essential to reveal, understand and assess the traces of multi-layeredness, which generates the 'diversity' and 'specificity' of this UNESCO World Heritage Site. Thereupon, a method, re-considering the tools, methods and processes used by other disciplines dealing with stratified contexts, was developed and used to understand and assess the multi-layeredness of Bergama. Necessitating to process complex and huge amounts of spatial-temporal data, GIS is chosen as the main tool. This helped to better understand the historical evolution of the settlement together with the existing traces of multi-layeredness in the current settlement. Besides, it also provided a decision support system which can be used as a basis in designing and defining the interventions, which will be shaping the future layers of the settlement. This paper presents the method, process and tool used for understanding and assessing the multi-layeredness of Bergama and its territory. Besides, it also discusses how the results of the assessments can be used as a decision supporting tool, so as to contribute to the sustainability of the traces of multi-layeredness and how they can be considered in the interventions and design of the contemporary and future layers of the town and its territory. Accordingly, the first part of the paper explains the general structure and content of the method. In the second part, the spatiotemporal analysis of the urban form from Pergamon to Bergama is presented, following the defined method. The paper concludes with a discussion on the pros and cons of a 'layered' relook at the evolution of urban form of towns with continuous inhabitancy.

# **COASTAL FORTIFICATIONS' SYSTEM, AS A FRAGMENT, A LIMIT, AN EMERGENCY WITH A GREAT POTENTIALITY IN THE ITALIAN MEDITERRANEAN AREA**

Sofia Pieri

Dipartimento di Architettura, University of Florence, Italy

In the great theme of fortification systems each of these architectures is characterized, depending on the period of construction and the Italian military maritime borders, by elements of sighting, attack, protection, limitation, camouflage. These systems consist of towers, walls, castles, fortresses, which, even if different in structure, technique and purpose, create a dialogue with the territory in which they were inserted. Sometimes only fragments of watchtowers remain, such as the Aragonese tower of Santa Teresa di Gallura, Sardinia, or the Torre Scuola in Porto Venere, Liguria. Other times they maintain their dominant appearance on the territory, fortresses, such as the castle of Talamone, Fortress Portercolesi, 'Castel dell'Ovo' Naples, the Old fortress in Livorno. In more recent cases they are characterized by strong camouflages, but they keep the same historical value, as in the case of the fortification system of Northern Sardinia: The Battery of Punta Rossa, Punta Tegge, Forte Cappellini. The present research aims to be a reflection and analysis on the role that these structures have on the territory, as a limit and an emergency, trying to exalt their historical values and essence. The idea is to develop an analytical method of study, starting from historical research, moving to the knowledge and documentation of the built heritage by digital survey, managing the data using simplified and/or enhanced BIM approaches. Developing a knowledge base allowing to understand single elements and the network with all its interconnections, creating paths, supported by digital media, reconstructing and exploring the past to understand how enhance its potential.

# **THE CITY WALLS OF FLORENCE: HISTORY, LANDSCAPE, TECHNOLOGY, ADAPTATION OF THE CITY OVER THE CENTURIES**

Carmela Pinto

Dipartimento di Architettura, University of Florence, Italy

This research begins with the descriptive analysis of the wall circuit during building phases in the XIII-XIV centuries by using the reading of direct and indirect sources, professional figures, economic resources, regulations and techniques related to the build-up of a large infrastructure. The data were organized and correlated in the GIS environment for the elaboration of horizontal stratigraphic section that provide a clear picture of the spatial and chronological evolution of the work. The Florence city wall have been changed along many centuries and influenced the development of Florence. This important architectural work is also a tribute to the stone master technological heritage. At first, the important interventions of the XVI century for the adaptation of the "modern" fortifications involving many important figures such as Michelangelo Buonarroti, Antonio and Giuliano da Sangallo and "Il Belluzzi", who succeeded with a restoration works to adapt a circuit now inadequate to resist the new powerful war machines. This important phase also had cultural events with interesting results, i.e. Florence become an important centre of debate and experimentation for architecture defensive treatises. In the XIX<sup>th</sup> century part of the northern city wall circuit was demolished by the architect Giuseppe Poggi, to adapt the road network to vehicular traffic due to the transfer of the Italy capital to Florence. Concluding this historical excursus, we can talk about permanence of the city wall, that are still so present in the overall image of the city, and the transformations undergone by the walls all along this century long history. This study is completed with the GIS mapping of "viewshed" through the visibility analysis of cells (portions of landscape with walls) perceptible from specific points of view, with the distinction between possible perceptions: fast or slow, perception of whole structures or details.

# THE JOGGLED VOISSOIR BARREL VAULT OF THE GYMNASIUM CALIDARIUM: SALAMIS, CYPRUS

Alessandro Camiz\*, Marika Griffo\*\*, Alessandra Tedeschi\*\*\*

\*Girne American University, North Cyprus

\*\* Università “La Sapienza”, Roma, Italy

\*\*\*Università Cattolica del Sacro Cuore, Italy

In the archaeological area of Salamis in Cyprus, the Gymnasium was first excavated in 1890 and interpreted as part of Temple of Zeus. The area was recognized as a thermal complex following new excavations in 1925, which therein uncovered partially three vaulted *aulae*. The building is a stratified and reconstructed palimpsest on top of the ruins of several earthquakes that damaged the city. First built during the rule of August, according to epigraphic evidences, archaeologists have dated one phase of the complex to the principate of Trajan 98-117 AD. On the base of the statues and coins found during the excavations, Karagheorgis pushed the last phase of use to the V century. Stewart also agrees on dating the last phase of the complex to the period following the 342 AD earthquake that destroyed the city of Salamis. Even though the datation of the complex is still today an open issue, the architect designed this barrel vault, “une voûte faite de larges dalles assemblées” with joggled *voussoirs*, an anti-seismic device, on top of a thick wall of limestone ashlars. The debris of the vault is still visible on the floor, as the structure collapsed maintaining in great part its form. The shape of the single ashlars is chaired on all sides so to match the corresponding shape of the others connecting to it. This singular configuration resembles that of the vaulting ribs with armchair *voussoirs* with the main difference that the edge seems here to continue on the four sides of the *voussoir*. The paper will illustrate the complex of the Gymnasium using terrestrial and UAV close range photogrammetric survey, processed with a structure from motion software to obtain drawings and details, and will attempt the graphical reconstruction of the vault so to understand its structural behaviour.

**Day 3 - Friday 23<sup>rd</sup>**

November 2018



# **VIRTUAL PAPERCRAFT: AUGMENTING THE RESULTS OF AN OLD EXCAVATION**

Willem Beex  
BEE X ICT, Company for 3d solutions in Cultural Heritage

Papercraft, also called card models or paper models, are models constructed mainly from sheets of heavy paper, paperboard, card stock, or foam. This traditional technique boomed during WWII and the first two decades after the war, when other materials were often unavailable. With the introduction of plastic model kits in the 1960's interest declined, but there are still many enthusiasts active, achieving astonishing results. It is the intention of this paper to show the implementation of this technique in order to visually augment the results of a small archaeological site in Jerusalem. This site was excavated during the 1960's by K. Kenyon and Shiloh. Later the results were published as a PhD-thesis by Margreet Steiner from the University of Leiden in the Netherlands. The reason for this approach is of course the lack of an overall 3d view. This can be no surprise, as this particular site was part of a rescue-project during a difficult time in this city for any proper archaeological research. And as a result, only a few plans and cross-sections were made. Even more, this excavation had to be carried out well before the general introduction of the theodolites, the analogue predecessors of our modern Total Stations. And also, in an age when it actually did cost (a lot of) money to take (black and white) photo's. Still it seems possible to enhance even this site with a 3d view, using only these few graphical recourses. But perhaps only if it also includes the scientific analysis of the person who wrote the original book about this site... Therefor this paper is an excellent example for all those people who want to incorporate the graphical data of old projects into new 3d heritage.

# **NATURAL/HUMAN EVENTS AND URBAN TRANSFORMATION: WHEN THE ARCHITECTURAL AND NATURAL LAYERS CHEAT THE INTERPRETATION**

Giorgio Verdiani

Dipartimento di Architettura, University of Florence, Italy

When reading and interpreting an archaeological area, or an urban asset developed over an archaeological trace, all the remains, elements and evidences are seen according to the creation of the main idea developed in the mind of the archaeologist, the architect, the Cultural Heritage expert. But what appears at the moment of the reading is the result of a long series of events, of changes happened in time, each of them creating a layer or a behaviour in the way people used that place.

The results of all these stratifications may produce difficulties in reading the real history of a place or may even cause fake interpretations from the people living in the nearby area (old and new so called urban legends) or "sensational" interpretations supported by the will of building a news or promote personal theories. In the contribution proposed here, a series of archaeological, architectural and urban case studies will be analysed. In between of them: the Ventotene *Otium Villa* from the Roman Age, the Rupestrian Settlements in Kapadokya, certain remains from the Roman ships of Pisa archaeological site, the façade of Palazzo Uguccioni in Firenze, the "legend" connected to certain military defensive tunnels taken for extremely long underground passages in various Towns.

For each of these studies, some reflections will be done on the base of specific surveys and/or studies, in the try to define what creates the misinterpretation, and to show how specific investigations, like digital survey, thermal and geomagnetic investigations, or even simple reasoning may enhance a correct interpretation and how, in certain case, the popular "belief" cannot be beaten or changed by proper studies, no matter how weird it is.

# **STONES AND DIGITAL COLLISIONS: MUSEUM ARCHITECTURES STANDING BETWEEN PHYSICAL AND VIRTUAL LAYERS**

Zeynep Ceylanlı \*, Ezgi Çiçek \*, Pelin Arslan \*\*

\* Department of Interior Architecture and Environmental Design, Özyeğin  
University, Turkey

\*\* Department of Architecture, Özyeğin University, Turkey

Museums as the denominators of the modern city formation are being re-evaluated to fit in the multifaceted experiential environments of the 21<sup>st</sup> century. The new museology approach contextualizes not only the form of communication between the exhibited material and the visitors, but also sheds light on the fluctuating forms of educational practices, the design of the museum experience, the position of the museum building in the urban fabric and its role in the overall social structure. The success in the valorisation of an urban area with the revitalization/realization of a museum, is giving new interest in the planning strategies. Nonetheless, narration and storytelling are very much related to the core of both museums, archaeologies and architectures, which concomitantly needs to follow up with the novel interventions. Recently, it is mostly argued that in the era of advanced communication technologies, how can a museum enhance its own being with the new information and perception potentials of the digital media? How can the digital media and digital approaches expand the museums to a virtual level that goes from the real place to the web and vice-versa? Then, what can be the relations among the different layers of design such as the architectural space, the new museum experience and the already existing urban fabric? The process of layering becomes even more complex and articulated when the museum is in historical buildings, even more when it includes an archaeological area, in these cases, the complexity of perceptions and the need for a correct museum pedagogy is a real challenge for the designer. Along with these questions raised, this study will overview the current tendencies in museum design and discuss several examples with concurrent design approaches as they offer new strategies of interweaving old/new, real/virtual and static/dynamic elements.

# **CROSS-CULTURAL USES OF SPACE IN MULTI-LAYERED HISTORIC URBAN CORE OF ANTAKYA**

Mert Nezih Rifaioğlu

Faculty of Architecture, Hatay Mustafa Kemal University, Turkey

Antakya is a historic city located in the South-Eastern part of Turkey near the Syrian border; the capital of Hatay province. It is multi-cultural and multi-layered city since it is formed from the ancient times. Multi-layered means more than merely physical aspects in the historic urban core of Antakya, it is the reflection of cultural combination of tangible and intangible, seen and unseen features of the city. Therefore, the multi-layeredness should be consisted significance and distinctive character of towns from their meaningful relationships with their physical, visual, spiritual and other cultural contexts and settings. This study focuses on investigating the formation mechanisms of multi-layered structures of Antakya by understanding cross-cultural uses of space. For reaching this aim, after introduction part, the paper begins with urban scale investigations to clarify the current relations between the multi-layeredness and cultural use of space in Antakya. Then, the paper focuses on the building scale investigations through the historic urban core for exploring the reflections of multi-layeredness within the city. The final part discusses the importance of understanding the aspects of multi-layered cities in order to conserve and sustain their unique values.

# EARTHQUAKE SHAPES, BETWEEN DESTRUCTION AND CATALYSIS

Matteo Scamporrino, Antonio Mati, Laura Montioni  
Dipartimento di Architettura, University of Florence, Italy

Cities are complicated entities. Considering them like multi-layered entities, allows to make the necessary simplifications to better analyse their critical issues. Cities can be considered as the combination of three different layers: *Urbs*, *Civitas* and *Polis*. *Urbs* is the visible part, made of buildings, infrastructures and public spaces. *Civitas* is the community, the people that live into and make the *Urbs* alive. *Polis* is the civic government, the public administration, which regulate the life of the *Civitas* and the *Urbs* development.

The earthquake has a direct and material impact on the *Urbs*, forcing *Civitas* to a precarious condition, and constraining it to change its behaviour to adapt to the new environmental situation. As a matter of fact, this lead to a new form of *Urbs*. In our age this kind of transition is led by the *Polis*, the civic government, which has to outline a path to define and design the form of the *Urbs* (and this will inevitably affect the *Civitas*).The earthquake therefore has a dual effect on the city layers: obviously, on one hand we have the destruction, yet on the other hand there is a generative process. This is because after this kind of disasters, new temporary solutions have place, such temporary encampments during the emergency phase and pre-fabricated town during the recovery phase. New city layers originate from these phases, dialoguing with the existing damaged ones. In such a complex and delicate situation, urban planning is fundamental to make temporary layers implant on the existing stratification. In this way these new layers may become a logical evolution to the shape of the *Urbs*, promoting positive trends in urban development and adjusting the negative ones. Starting from Italian case studies, the aim of this paper is to show how an aware design (or its absence) of the temporary layers of a city hit by an earthquake, may affect all the existing layers of the *Urbs*, *Civitas* and *Polis* at the same time. 2003), it becomes less of a succinct programme of work but a complex meshwork of time and place (Ingold 2010). Where professional archaeologists/heritage workers stand in this be ethically informed but practically restricted.

# **THE CONFLICT BETWEEN ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVENTORY AND NEW URBAN PATTERN**

Bedel Emre

Istanbul Technical University, Turkey

The urban pattern has been always changed under the effect of not only governance but also economy and technology since the requirements of the human have emerged the requirement of the changing on the physical environment. These requirements with a disrespectful planning approach to the traces of the past cause lack of spatial continuity. Multilayer cities carry out the most important signs of this kind of planning approach, inasmuch as the urban pattern has been changed with or without the awareness of the archaeological inventory. In the 21<sup>st</sup> century, the transformation of the urban pattern accelerated, in the same way, the archaeological inventory started to be important with the notion of the urban cultural landscape. As a result of this, city's reconstruction process caused the damage of the archaeological inventory, whereas it caused the appearance of them. This paper was prepared as an example to demonstrate this conflict and is about one city that shows the positive and negative effects of the city's reconstruction process on archaeological inventory. Both contemporary urban pattern and archaeological inventory were overlapped as a spatial data with the utilization of the GIS in order the fact that archaeological inventory which has been determined for 40 years by İstanbul Archaeological Museum on the Historical Peninsula (İstanbul) was discussed with existing conditions of construction. As far as this paper is concerned with the lack of awareness causes much damage to archaeological inventory, for this reason not only for knowledge about the part period of the city but also for planning process of the future need to a great extent to researchers the archaeological potential of the city.

# LAYERED HORIZONS OF THE CITY: THE CASE OF SOLI POMPEIOPOLIS

Esra Şahin Burat  
Faculty of Architecture, Urban and Regional Planning,  
Mersin University, Mersin Turkey

*Chrysippus* of Soli, the Stoic philosopher, wrote in the third century BC that *Cosmos* is the first city. He argued that all cities that are governed by law should be modelled after the cosmos. His native city, *Soli* of *Cilicia*, presently located in the Mezitli district of the city of Mersin, was an ancient Mediterranean port city that was founded on the remains of several earlier settlements that date back to the second millennium BC. When the city was re-founded by the Roman general Pompey in 67 BC, it was laid out in the fashion of all other Roman cities. The main North-South street, *cardo*, intersected with a *decumanus* that ran in the East-West direction. Today known as the Colonnaded Street, the splendid *cardo* connected the port with the northern city gate, while the *decumanus* ran between the eastern and western ones. These two main streets constituted the commercial, the civic, and the administrative thoroughfares of the city. Yet they accomplished more than that. As in other Roman cities and in earlier Hittite settlements, they also situated the city within the order of the *Cosmos*. This paper argues that the main streets of the city of *Soli Pompeiopolis* established well-calculated connections between the solar path, the mountains, the river, and the sea, and thereby aligned the civic activities of the citizens with the surrounding elements of the site, both near and far. The paper also presents a recent superimposition of another layer of public use in *Soli Pompeiopolis*. The pedestrian and the bicycle paths that run along the *cardo*, co-designed by the author and built by the Municipality of Mezitli in 2016, have followed the ancient practice of orienting the civic actions towards the horizons of the city.

# **CONSERVATION AND VALORIZATION OF THE "SALITRERA CHACABUCO" REGION OF ANTOFAGASTA, CHILE. BETWEEN IMAGE PERSISTENCE AND ADAPTATION TO REUSE**

Daniel Pinto Fuentes

DIDA Dipartimento di Architettura, University of Florence, Italia

The study is carried out on the recovery of the industrial-mining architecture and their respective smaller "historical" centres that are currently in a state of abandonment, addressing different topics involving the complexity of their valorisation and management. Concentrating on the "Antofagasta region" of Chile, in a context where the architectural heritage is undervalued and the mining identity, though responsible for the birth of these cities, is not recognized, yet in the extension of the regional territory we can find different evidences that help us understand the mining origin. An example of this can be found in the "Salitreras", ancient settlements belonging to the period of Saltpeter extraction (1870-1930) gave rise to a system of territorial structuring that is still maintained in the region to the present day. However, as a result of abandonment, they are deficient conservation states and in complete disuse, isolated from the main cities in the immensity of the Atacama Desert. It is necessary to promote the recovery and conservation of our monuments through a conscious intervention, in addition to spreading the knowledge of industrial-mining architecture in Chile. This starts with its valorisation as a cultural heritage, seen not only as monumental artwork, but also as "minor" architecture that as a whole takes relevance and carries with it the identity and historical-cultural values of mining, both past and present. These arguments frame the development of the study. Integrating various methodologies of Italian and European research as applied to the Chilean case, it has, as a general objective, the determination of a methodological study for the "Salitreras" construction cultures through an in-depth knowledge of the architecture found in the "Salitrera Chacabuco". This begins with documenting the construction techniques, followed by an analysis of its current state of conservation, sources of vulnerability, and threats to each type of architecture, and finally proposing an instrument for their recovery, reuse and conservation, identifying and classifying the various actions of possible intervention on this site: restoration, reconstruction, structural consolidation, etc. as well as the proposal of new uses.

# STRATIFIED CITY AND SPIRIT OF SPACE

Liisa Seppänen  
University of Turku, Finland

The city is a created space, a product of material, cultural, financial and social evolution. It is an organic, living space that expands, transforms, declines and degenerates by the actions mainly caused by people. Cities with history are stratified spaces composed of layers of time carrying meanings and memories of the past whether encapsulated in concrete manifestations like buildings or achievable in documents and stories of the people. Quite often, the preservation of tangible memories, equalled with urban conservation, has been contradicted with the ideas of evolution and urban development. Urban planning is a rational and comprehensive discipline for the management of urban development aiming at promoting urban growth and regeneration. However, on the basis of discussions, it seems that urban planning has become a socio-economic discipline serving the managing of cities and responding to the challenges of urban growth. Today, heritage-centered development has been acknowledged as a valuable asset bringing socio-economic benefits. Hence, in many countries there has been a growing interest in historical and cultural heritage preservation and promotion. Heritage management has, however, created an illusion that parts of the city or individual buildings under protection are shielded from transformations and separated from the living city and excluded from urban evolution.

In this paper, I am addressing the role and potential of urban heritage in urban planning provoked by a recent case study in Turku related to building remains found in archaeological excavations in 2017–2018. By reflecting the discussions about alternatives and decisions about what to do with the remains, I am discussing why the prevailing concepts of past and heritage management are too narrow and why they should be changed. Urban heritage should not be conceived as a separate reality, a walled precinct or time capsule protected from change. The multilayeredness of the city, including the aspect of inevitable but controlled change, is potential and resource creating a city with a distinctive character and charm. In order to understand this potential, we need to have more holistic understanding about the factors, which constituted the layers of the city. The challenge remains how to integrate this understanding within broader urban decision-making process defining urban planning.

# **DISCUSSIONS ON INTEGRATION OF THE HISTORICAL STRATIFICATION WITH THE CURRENT CONTEXT IN MULTI-LAYERED TOWNS**

Leyla Etyemez Çiplak

Architecture Department, Çankaya University, Ankara, Turkey

As a result of diversity of the generating processes and context, towns with continuous habitation, are the *locus* of the collective memory. Each historic period creates a new urban structure and defines a new integrity in relation with the former elements of the urban topography by formations, transformations and continuities in the urban form. Thus, this new urban whole, which is the outcome of superimposition of the previous and latter urban layers in a continual historical development process of each culture, creates a significant character of multi-layered historic towns. These continual creation process brings the evidences and marks in time as consequences of the changes, connections and continuities by constituting the historical stratification. Therefore, the integration of the unity of the layers, that are the outcomes of continual inhabitation, among themselves and with the current context is essential for conserving the identity of multi-layered historic towns. Hence, it is only possible to sustain this character of multi-layeredness if only the remaining elements, evidences and marks of the former periods continued to be an integral part of the current urban context. For this reason, together with the stratified structure of the multilayered towns, the evidences and traces of different periods should extensively be comprehended, commensurably respected and integrally considered in the conservation and design strategies. In the light of the arguments above, this study concentrates on the applied international studies and projects that consider the strategies and tools for integrating the historical stratification with its current context. By discussing these different examples from abroad and Turkey, this study aims at assessing the cogency of the aforementioned assertions regarding the survival of the multi-layered character of the historic towns.

# **Some (graphic) notes about the AACCP 2018 Scholars Workshop**

*Aerial Routes*

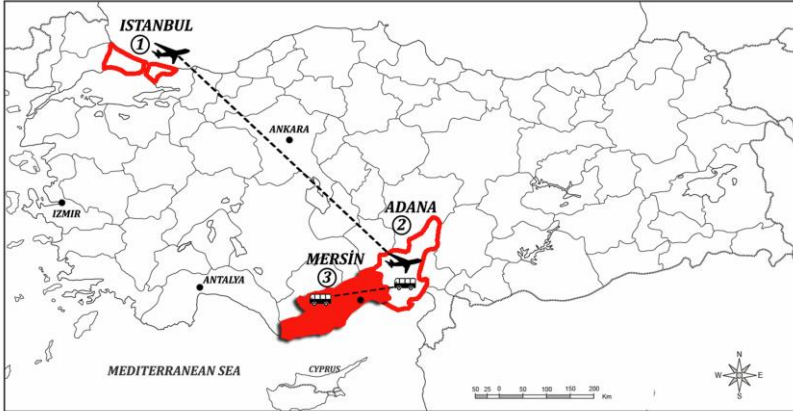
*Mersin Map*

*Mersin Details*

*Mersin University Campus*

By Sinan Burat, Burak Belge and Seda Sakar

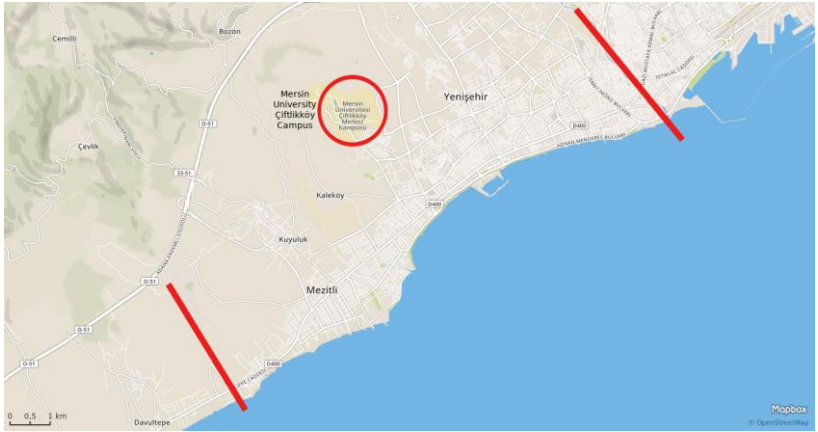




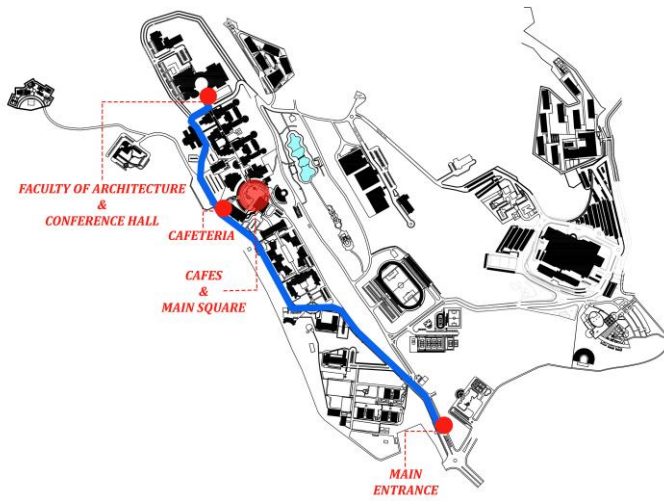
- Flight from Istanbul to Adana usually takes about 90 minutes. (Istanbul is the first destination point for international flights generally. Ankara, Izmir and Antalya can be other options for transfer)
- Airport shuttle ride between Adana and Mersin (Mersin Forum Shopping Center) usually takes about 120 minutes, but duration depends on the traffic. Airport shuttle also from Mersin Forum Shopping Center to Adana leaves 3 hours before flight time.
- "Dolmuş" (midbuses), public buses and taxi are for transportation in the city. Dolmuş are generally the most convenient mode of transport. Depending on where your hotel is located, a dolmuş ride to the university would take 25 minutes most and cost about 2 Turkish Lira. A taxi ride may take 15 minutes at most and cost 35-40 Turkish Lira.



- Forum Suite and Navona Hotels are the closest ones to the airport shuttle stop (number 3 on the map).
- Booking from hotels to the east of Hilton are not advised since reaching to the Conference Hall of Faculty of Architecture will take longer. Also the City Centre gets deserted at night. Restaurants and bars are located closer to the hotels which marked on the map advised you to pick from.
- The other four hotels (Divan, Sultasa, Liva and Golden King) are the closest hotels to the university. Transfer from these hotels will be easier and much cheaper by taxi.



### **MERSIN UNIVERSITY CAMPUS**





Scholars workshop:  
ARCHITECTURE, ARCHAEOLOGY AND CONTEMPORARY CITY PLANNING



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The workshop is realized in collaboration between the Faculty of Architecture, Urban and Regional Planning, Mersin University, Turkey, the Architecture Department of the University of Florence, Italy, the Department of Historical Studies and the University of Gothenburg, Sweden.

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**MERSIN, TURKEY**

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