

An aerial photograph of Athens, Greece, showing the Acropolis and surrounding urban landscape. The Acropolis is a prominent feature in the center, surrounded by dense urban development. The city extends to the coast, with the sea visible in the distance. The text is overlaid on the top half of the image.

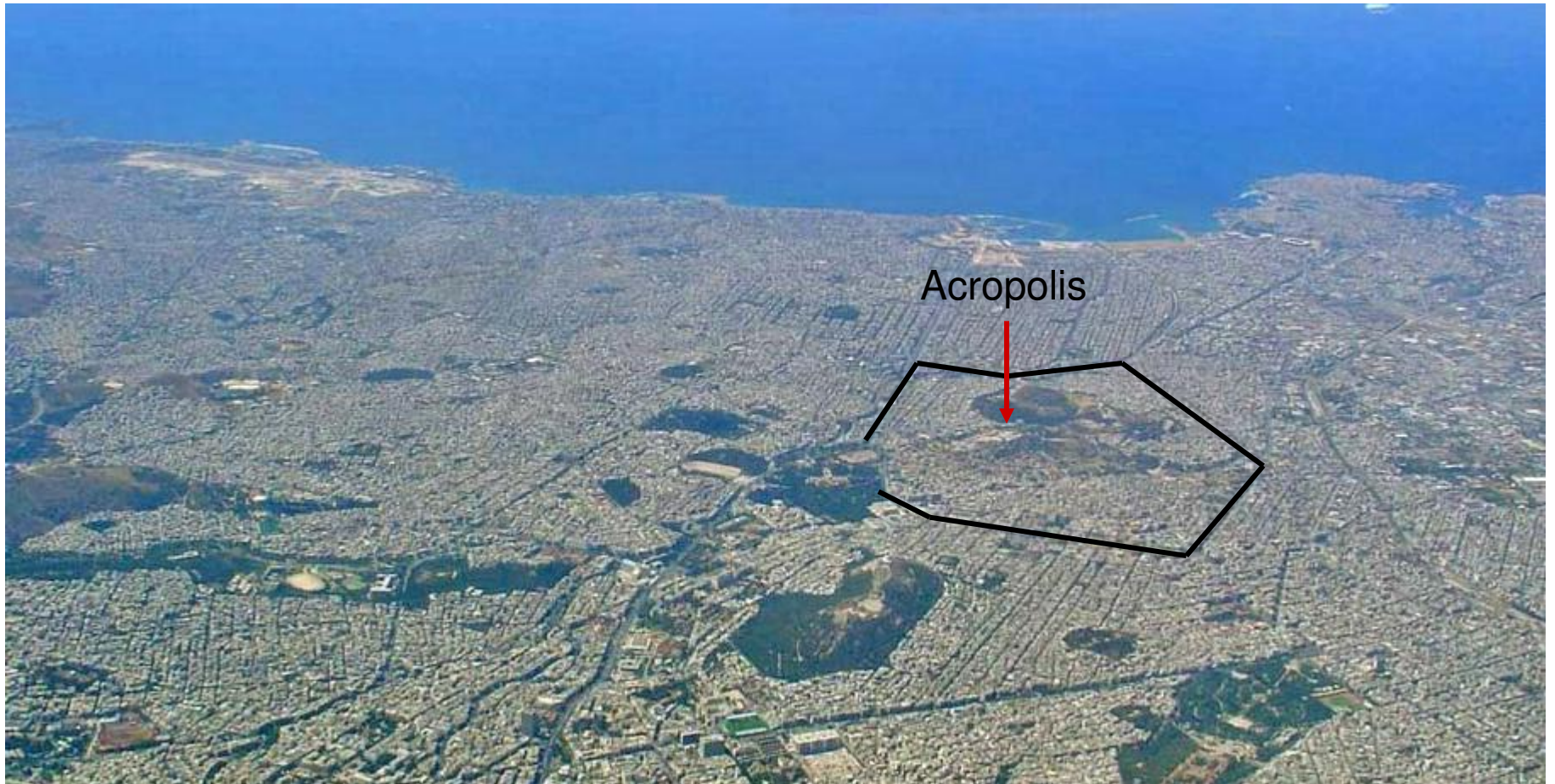
Unified archaeological sites of Athens

An integrated approach for historic urban landscape

Nicoletta Divari-Valakou
Greece

Athens: Aerial view

↻ Historic center

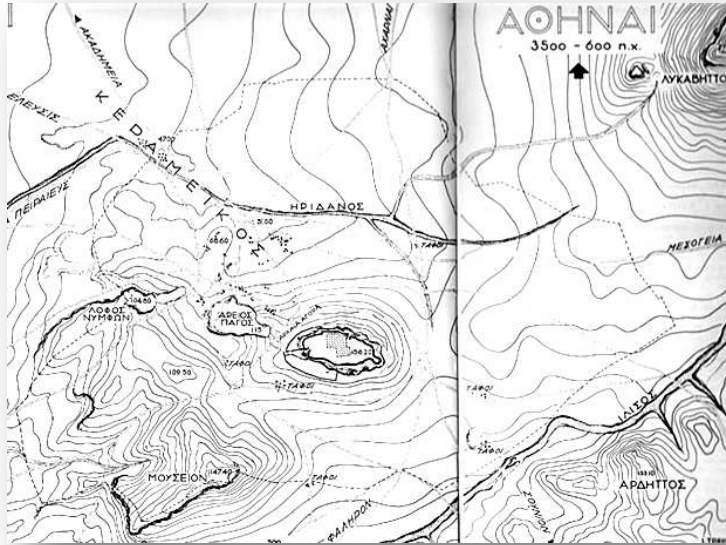


Athens: Satellite view

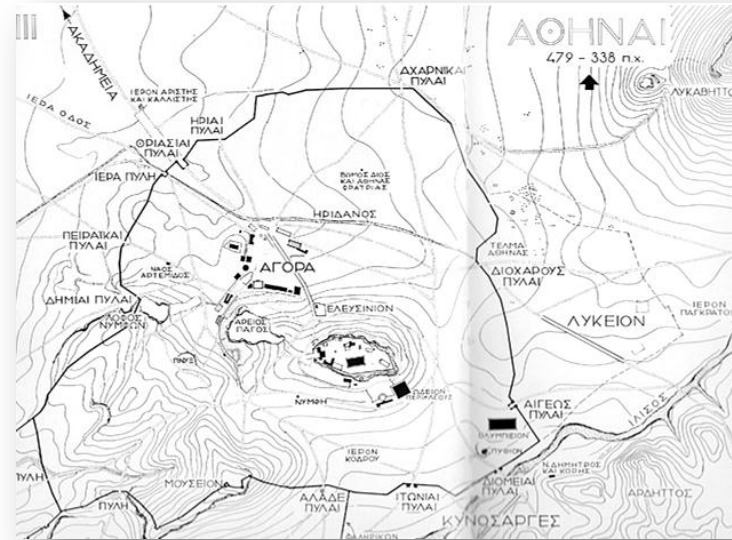


Athens: Urban development

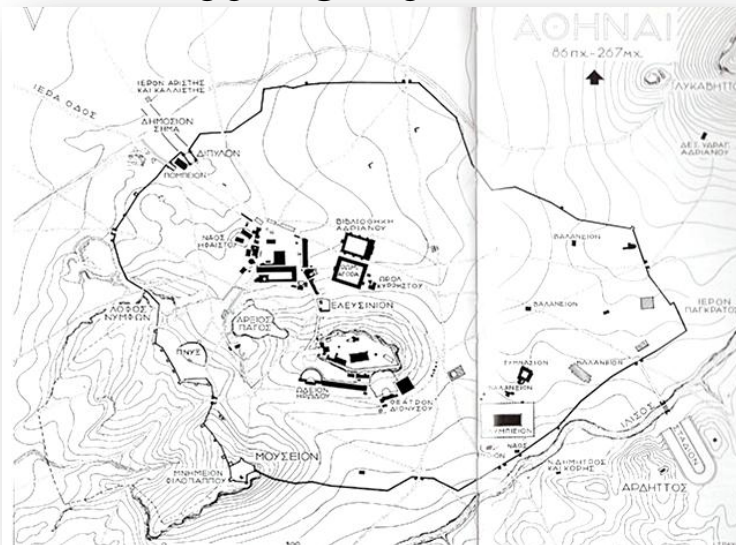
3.500-600 B.C.



479-338 B.C.



86 B.C.- 267 A.D.

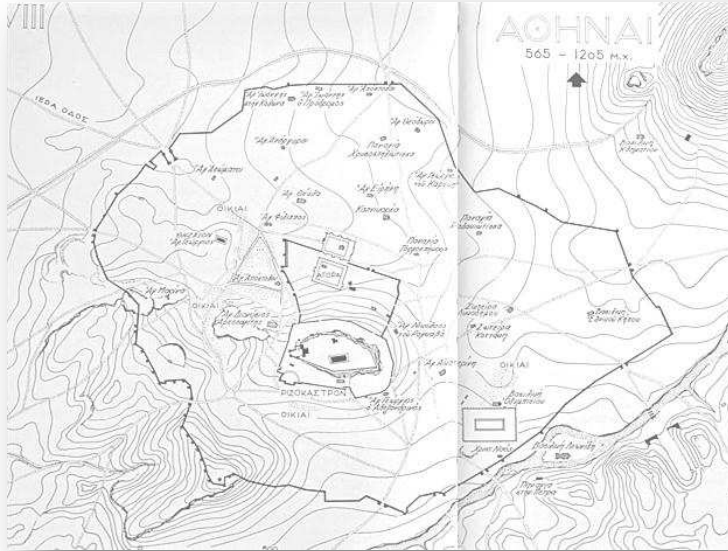


267- 408 A.D.



Athens: Urban development

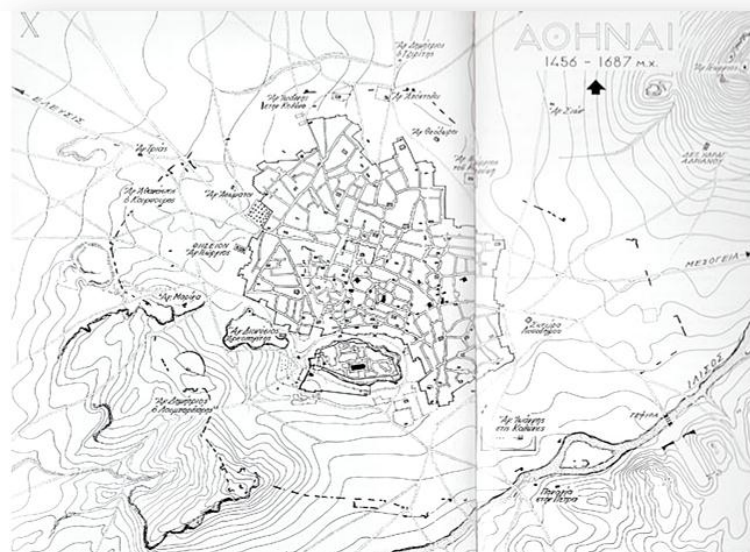
565- 1205



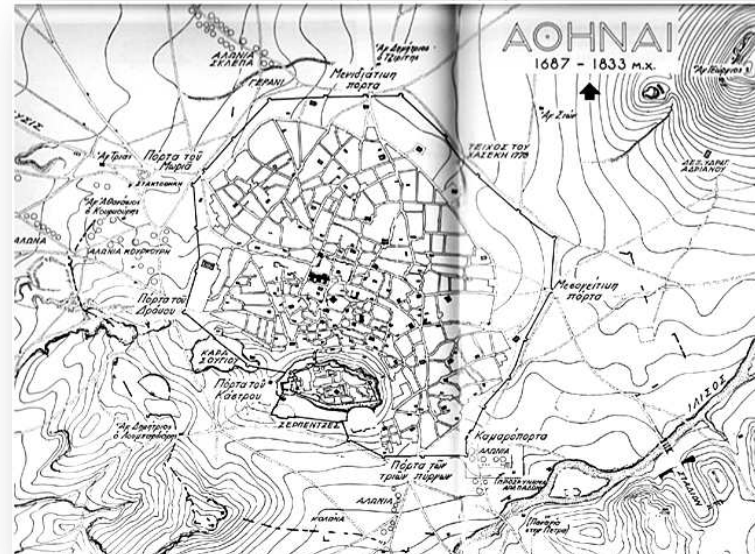
1205-1456



1456-1687



1687-1833



Athens: Urban development



1870 Map of Athens
(Kaupert, published in 1881)



Athens: View from Lycabettus hill 1910



Athens: Urban development



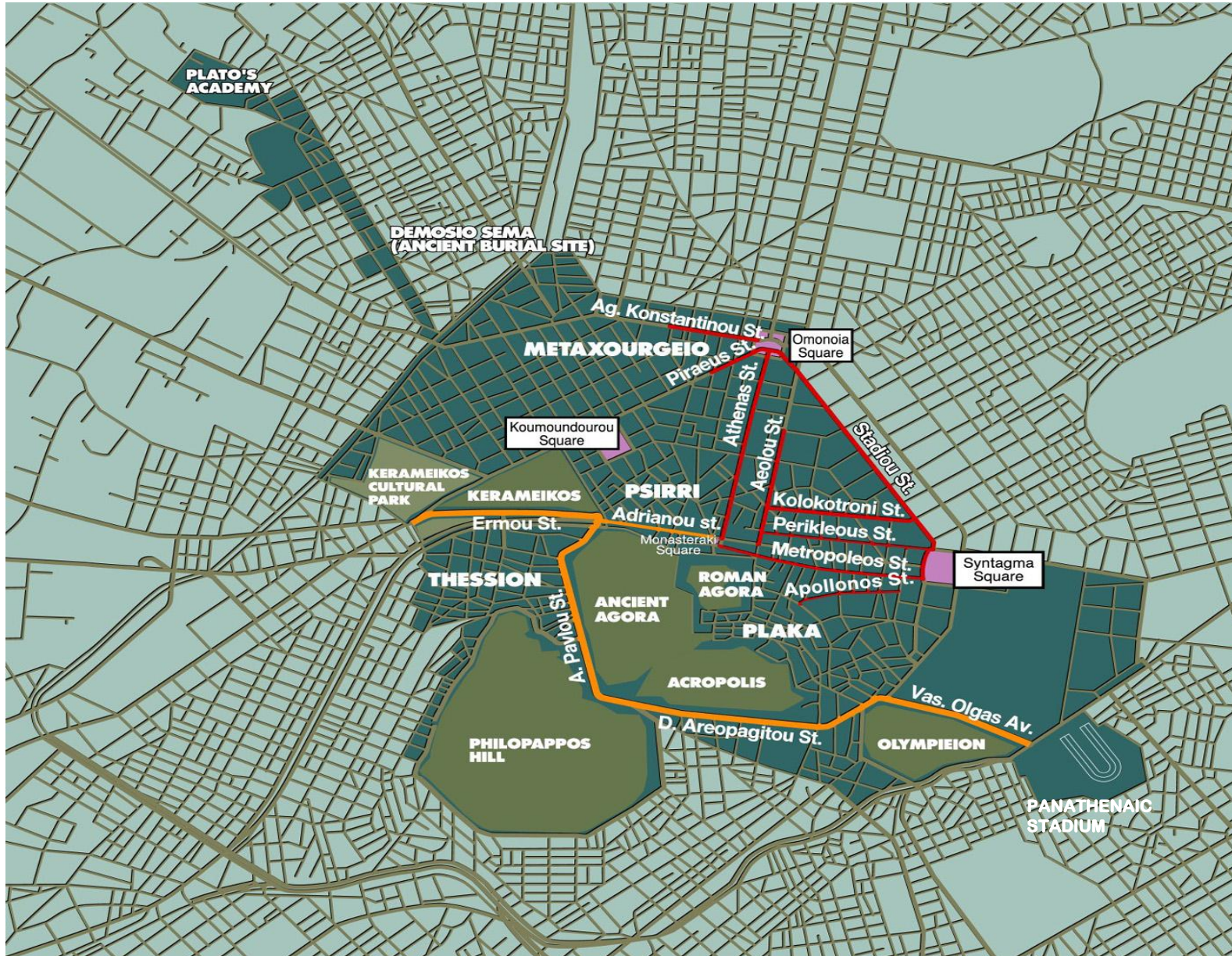
Athens: Aerial View 2006

Athens: Historic center

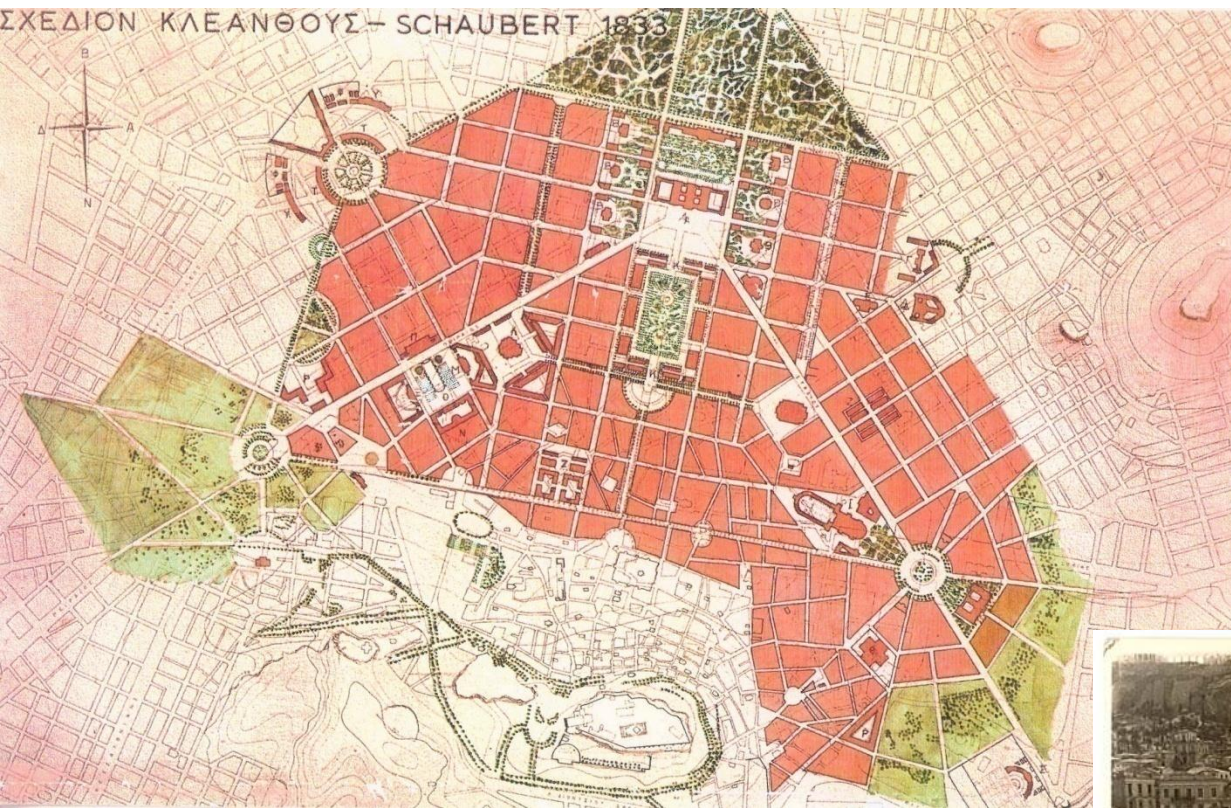


- Ancient
- Byzantine-Ottoman
- 19th century
- 20th century

Athens: cultural zone



The first city plan of Athens (1833)



Acropolis view from North-West
ca. 1860



Historical Review: Milestones for the unification of archaeological sites of Athens

1833	Edict designating Athens as capital of Greece/ 1 st city plan of Athens by St. Kleanthis and Ed. Schaubert
1834	New city plan of Athens (Leo von Klenze)
1836	New city plan of Athens (Th. Hansen, Ed. Schaubert) still in force today for the area of Plaka
1910	New city plan of Athens (L. Hoffman)
1918	New city plan of Athens (T. Manson)
1946	Study/Proposal for the creation of an archaeological park (Plan for the Reorganisation of the Capital, by K. Biris)
1985	City-Planning Programme for Athens :the first official involvement on the part of the State
1988	Assignment of the study
1993	Foundation of the Office for the Unification of Archaeological Sites of Athens
1997	Foundation of “Unification of the Archaeological Sites of Athens S.A.”

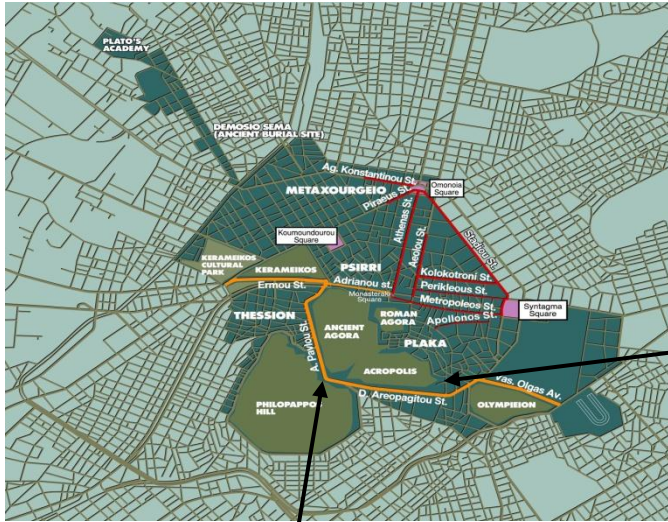
Objectives of the unification project

- Creation of a zone in which the natural continuity of the various archaeological sites and monuments will be re-established
- Restoration, conservation and enhancement of the sites and monuments
- Re-organization of the areas in their immediate surroundings
- Improvement of places of special interest in some areas in the wider vicinity.
- Bring the citizen or the visitor into contact with the city's cultural heritage
- Improvement of underprivileged neighbourhoods
- Resolution of the intensification of land-use in the central areas
- Avoidance of further traffic overloading,

Unified major archaeological sites



Pathways: D. Aeropagitou str.



Before



After



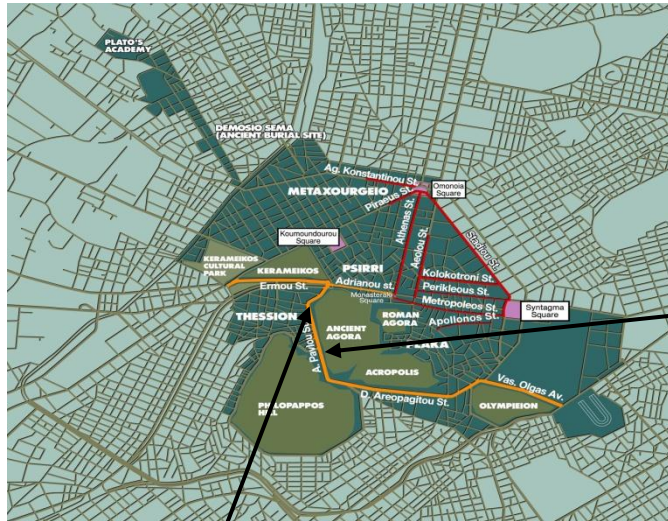
Before



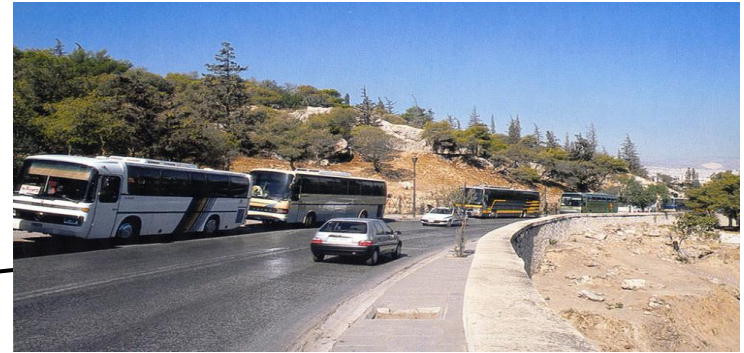
After



Pathways: Ap. Pavlou str.



Before



After



Before

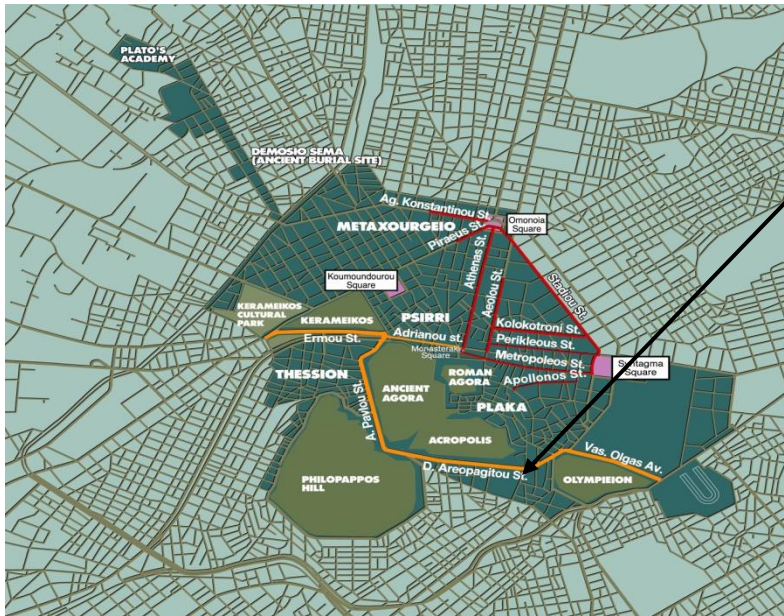


After



Pathways: Makrygianni str.

Before



After

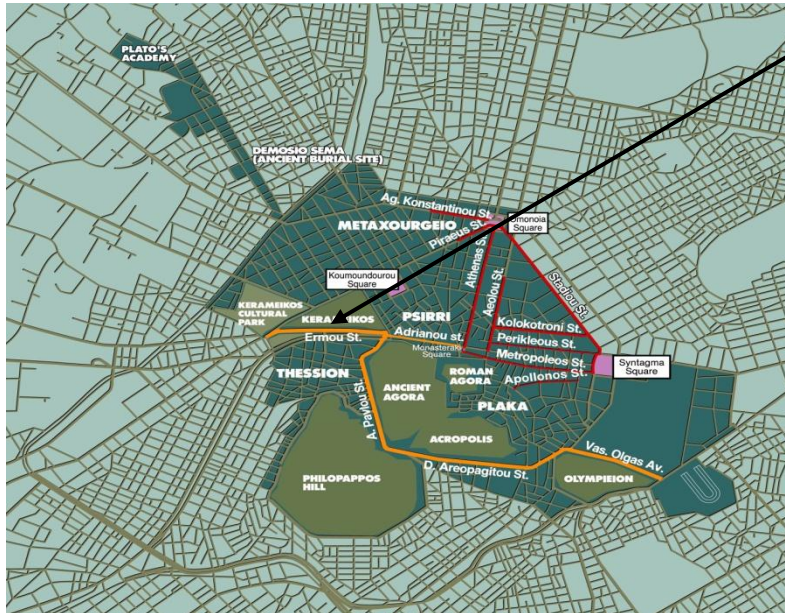


Pathways: Ermou str.

Before

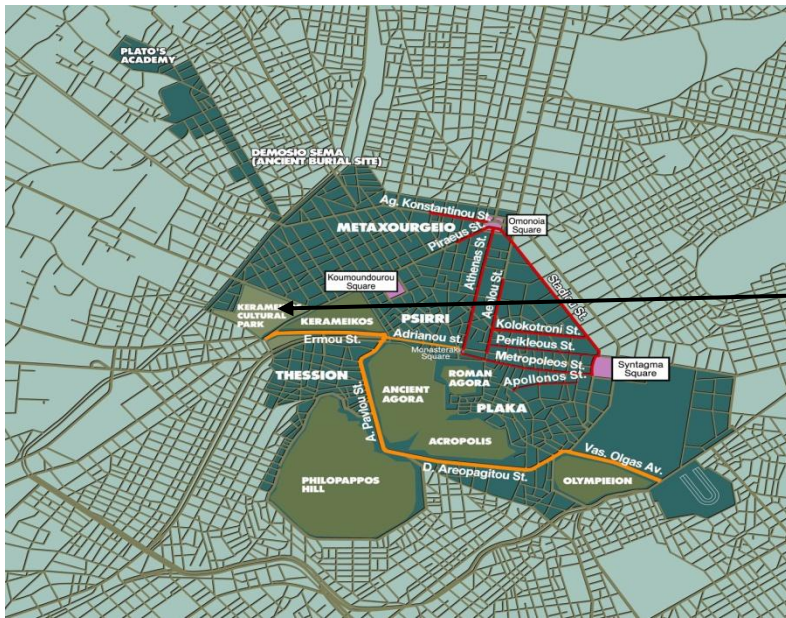


After

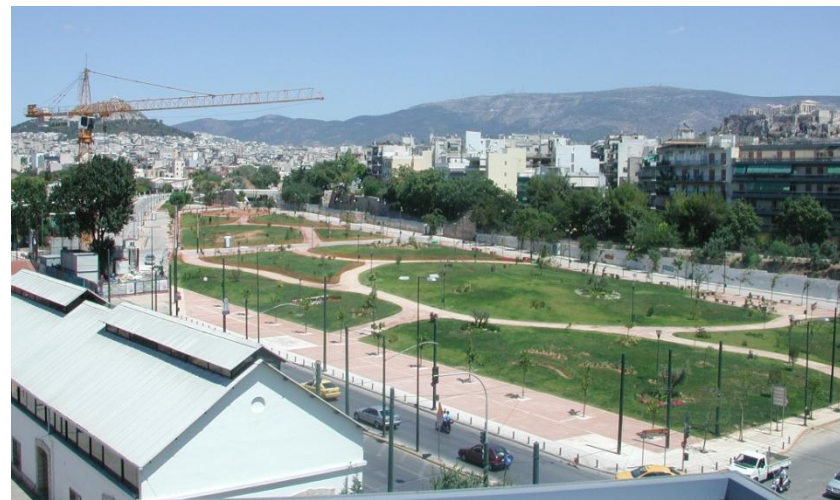


Upgrading of deprived neighborhoods

Kerameikos area
(former Korean Agora)

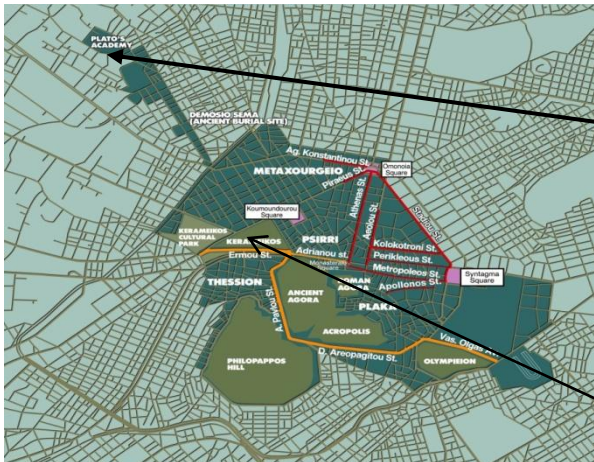


Before



After

Academy of Plato



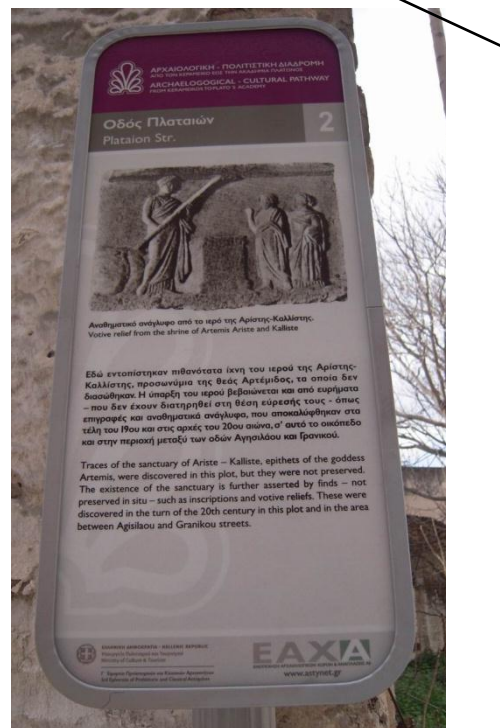
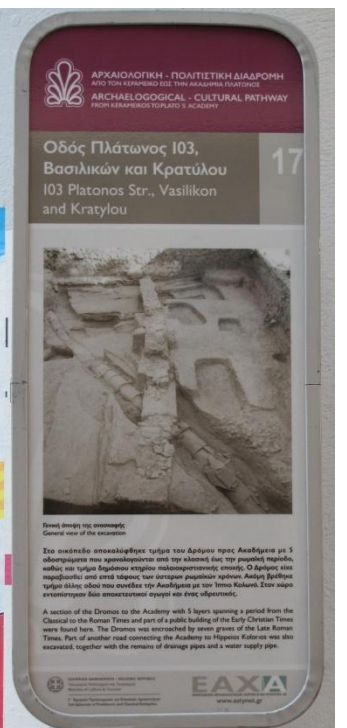
Ο κύριος άξονας βόρεια του πελάου της αρχαίας Αθήνας είναι του Δημοσίου Σήματος, η οποία συνέδεσε τα Αθίνα με τα Άγρια Αίματα της Ασπιδότης οροσειράς της σημερινής Αθήνας· με κέντρο τον ναό της Αθηνάς (σημερινή οδός Αρακωνίου 25) και με τις πόλεις του ναού του Ιαλού Αίματος της Ασπιδότης όρεις από τα τρία Γυναικεία των Αθηνών στους δυτικούς λόφους του Ακρόπολις. Ο κύριος άξονας βόρεια είναι ο δρόμος που προέκυψε από την οδό του Δημοσίου Σήματος στην Αθήνα. Η λειτουργία του οδικού άξονα ενισχύθηκε από την καλύτερη επικοινωνία των Αθηνών με την ακραία βόρεια περιοχή της Αττικής και την ακραία βορειαρχαία περιοχή της Αττικής. Ο δρόμος αυτός ενισχύθηκε από την αρχαία οδό του Διονυσίου, η οποία είχε την αρχαία κοινότητα της Αττικής.

This map shows the course of the ancient road of the Demosion Sema (Public Cemetery) that linked the city of Athens to the sacred grove of the Academy through the Dionysia, which is one of the major groves that existed in the Athenian fortification wall (today it lies in the archaeological site of Kerameikos). Use of the road has been established since the Archaic period, when one of the three Dionysian Gymnasia was situated within the confines of the sacred grove. It acquired an official and canonical character during the Classical period, in parallel with the rise of Demostrius in Athens. The road grew further importance almost a century before Plato established his philosophical school in the Academy - hence the name that was given to the area in later times: Plato's Academy. Numerous excavations have taken place along the whole length of the road, contributing valuable insight to the archeology, history and topography of the region in ancient times.



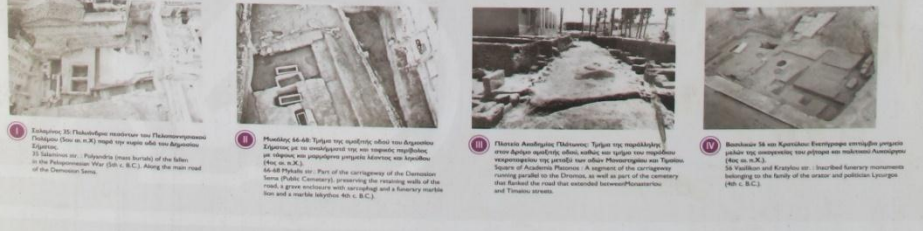
- ΥΠΟΘΕΣΗ ΛΕΓΕΝΔΗΣ**
 Their course
 1) Είδικη στήλη που σηματοδοτεί τον πελάου
 2) Είδικη στήλη με πληροφορίες για τον Κλάμο οδο (Αθήνα)
 3) Είδικη στήλη με πληροφορίες για τον Κλάμο οδο (Αθήνα)
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 17) Είδικη στήλη με πληροφορίες για τον Κλάμο οδο (Αθήνα)

ΔΗΜΟΣΙΟ ΣΗΜΑ
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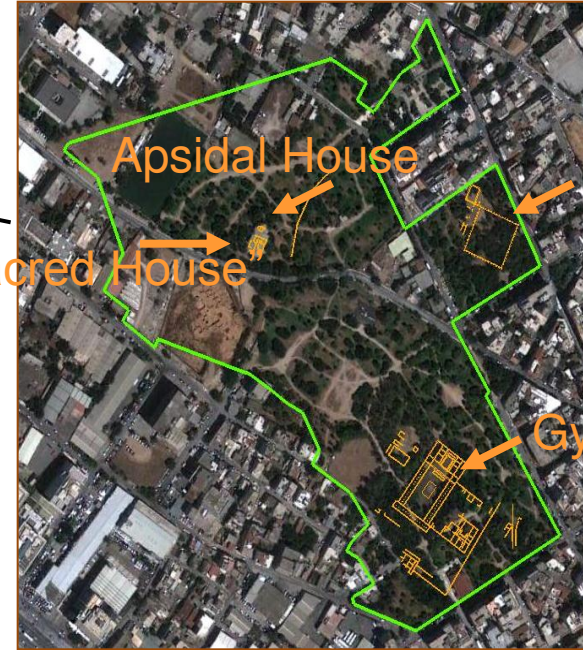
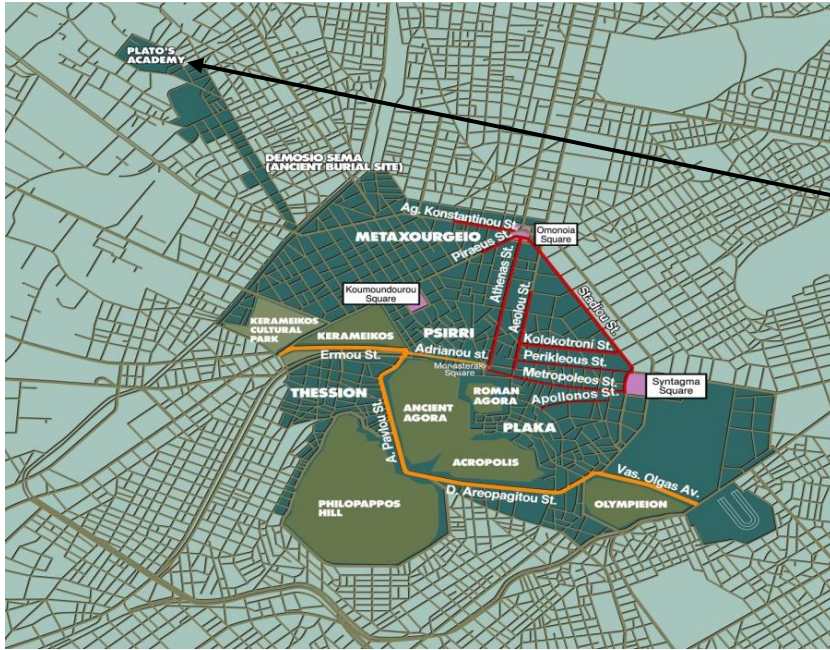


ΔΗΜΟΣΙΟ ΣΗΜΑ (PUBLIC CEMETERY)
 The archaeological site of the Kerameikos is linked to the archaeological park of the Demosion Sema (Public Cemetery) that ran about one and a half kilometers to the north of the modern Platonos and Platonos streets, which cross a densely populated part of contemporary Athens. In antiquity the same area was deemed to be the forest suburb (haliteion promontory) by the ancient historians Thucydides, Isoskriptos, as the Acropolis was considered of utmost sanctity by the living, the burial ground of the most illustrious Athenians. It was called demosion signon, public cemetery. These groves extended along a formal ceremonial road called the Demosion signon which had a width of approximately 40 meters until at least the modern Platonos Street. The Demosion Sema at the Dionysia Grove the most important grove in ancient Athens situated within the archaeological site of Kerameikos and ended at the Academy Ancient authors cite that prominent public figures, such as the great democratic leaders (Kleisthenes, Ephialtes, Perikles), orators (Lykourgos) admirals (Phokion, Thersipolis, Konon, Chabrias), and painters (Nekles), but also generals and duty to defend their country were interred in the public cemetery. According to ancient authors (Platonos Nekles) the remains of the war dead were intercalated at the battle fields and then taken to Athens and buried in common graves, the Plokontes. The burial was followed by funeral games and orations - the most famous being the one delivered by Perikles in 430 B.C. in honor of those fallen in the Peloponnesian War. Lists containing the names of the dead warriors were compiled according to battle and other Recent excavations in the course of the last decades have brought to light large parts of common graves (Prokopios) of the fallen in the Peloponnesian War were found in a large number of dead that were kept in hypogeums, along with their belongings. A second road parallel to the international way of the Demosion Sema, to accommodate the usual flow of carriage traffic between the City and the Academy Parks of this road is still visible in the plot at 66-68 Mykaleto Street and the Square of Academia Platonos (Plato's Academy).

- 17**
ΕΙΔΕΤΕ ΕΔΩ ΟΤΙ ΕΙΣΤΕ ΕΔΩ
YOU ARE HERE



Academy of Plato



Peristyle Building

"Sacred House"

Gymnasium



Peristyle Building



Inscription designating the boundary of the area of Akademia (500 B.C.):

HOPOS TES HEKADEMEIAS



Gymnasium

Open –air sites/Access points

Metropolitan Railway Athens



Syntagma Station/ Amalias str.



Monastiraki station



Elaionas station

Information Facilities



Information Kiosk - D. Aeropagitou pedestrian way



New Acropolis Museum



Exhibition shelter- South Acropolis Slope



Signposting- Ancient road of Koile

Recreation



Ermou str.



Kerameikos cultural park



Dionysiou Aeropagitou str.



Areos str.

Areas of commercial use



Adrianou str.



Aioulou str.



Aioulou str.
(ancient road leading to Acharnae)

Cultural activities



Pnyx

Cultural Activities



Odeion of Herodes Atticus

Restoration and enhancement works



Acropolis Monuments



The Propylaea on the Acropolis



Theatre of Dionysos and the Acropolis Museum



The Library of Hadrian

The Archaeological Park today



Thank you!
