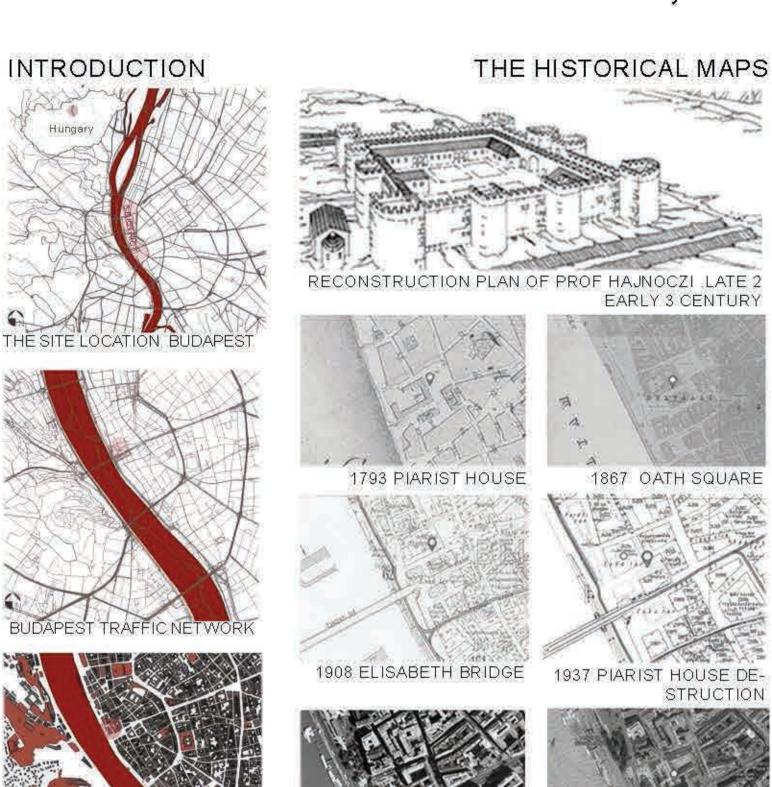
## ARCHITECTURAL HERITAGE IN A CONTEMPORARY URBAN CONTEXT RENEWAL OF MÁRCIUS 15.T ÉR, BUDAPEST

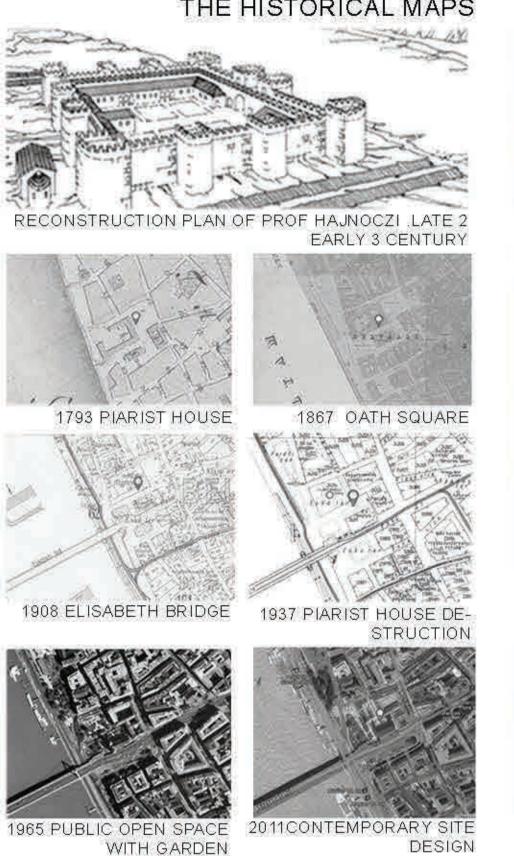


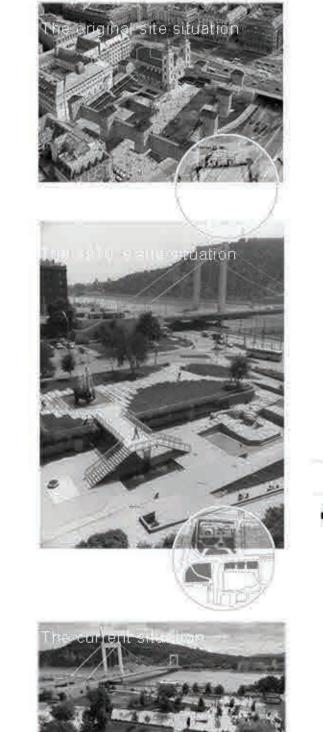
In order to prosper in the future, towns landscape architecture and provide a new and cities must continue to change and approach to the heritage preservation develop, as they have always done in concept in terms of urban landscape the past. This means that a balance architecture. Hence, the integration of must be struck between the desire, to heritage into planning and design conserve the past and the need to renew principles requires not only to protect and for the future. Archaeological heritage, display the preserved remains, but also to as non-renewable cultural resource, convey the spatial and visual connection refers to the past anthropogenic and between the archaeological setting and natural changes in the cultural thmaterial. Visibility of the archaeological landscape.It is an essential fact that landscape is strongly related to the tangible and intangible heritage are integration of archaeological remains in integral components of historic or the urban landscape by means of cultural landscapes. Historical sites, as presentation. Additionally, vegetation, part of these systems, not only possess considered as an important landscape essential data about past cultures, but design element, is examined with they also present valuable ecological possible usage patterns. Therefore, the and visual qualities. In this respect, task should be to consider the cultural heritage enhances the quality relationship between the conservation environment, and provide important within the urban aspect from direction of economic incomes for the local residents the site elements and plantation, the in the form of touristic destinations and preservation of landscape as well as resource. Consequently, the historical creation contemporary leisure activities. sites should not be assessed merely as This thesis research of the application conservation and research fields of a site Március 15 Square is supported by high scientific importance. But in many an in-depth analysis and comparison of cases, archaeological remains and monuments are still far away from being proposal for the square and methods for landscape. The fact is that the such urban areas, to conclude, the main landscaping of an archaeological site is goal of this dissertation is to protect and still one of the most controversial and present the heritage value for unsolved aesthetic and functional design contemporary and future generations by tasks which need more attention among enhancing the quality and the identity of scholars and professionals.

The dissertation aims to evaluate the integrated planning concept for the historical site from the perspective of

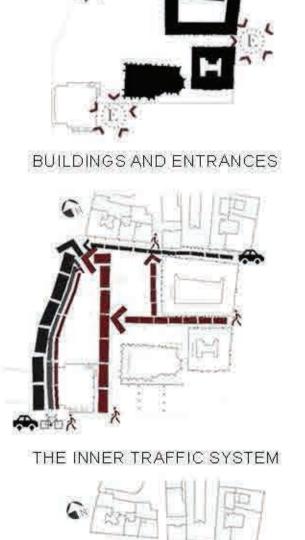
urban and the presentation of ancient history other case studies, to find a design present adapting the archaeological remains in urban space. I also wish to develop an







SYNTHESIS

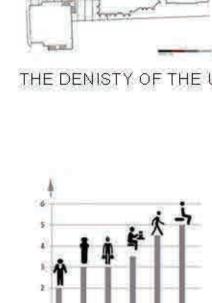


THE MAIN STRUCTURE

THE CURRENT SITUATION ANALYSIS

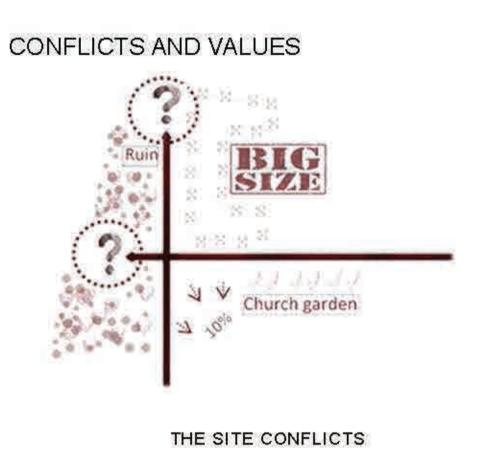


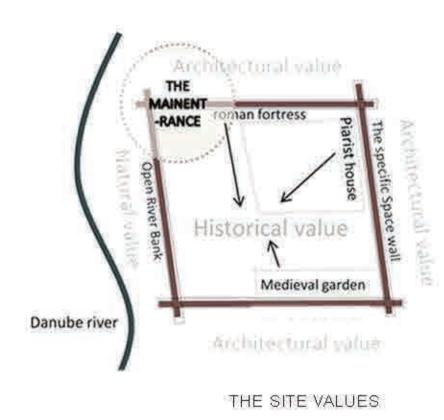
THE SITE USES

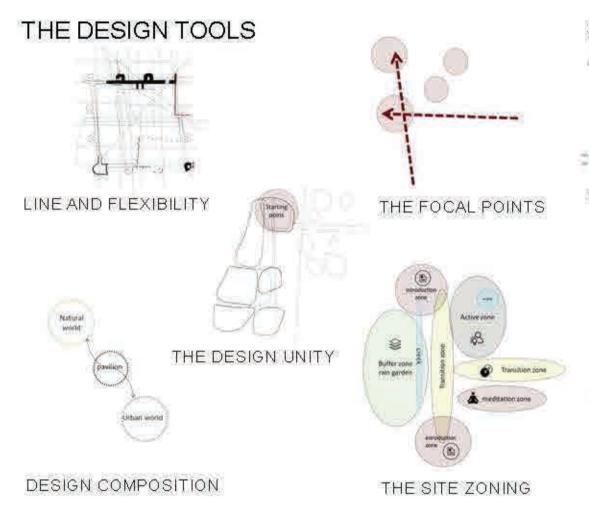


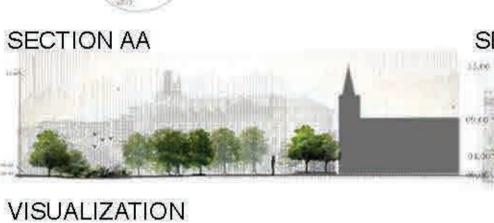
THE USE TYPE DIAGRAM

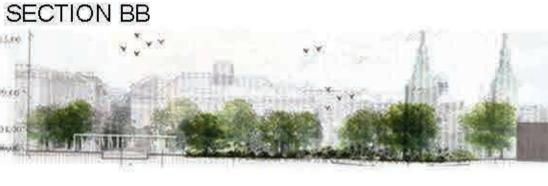
The principle of the current situation design depends on the overall change of the old appearance of the site and creates a little urban park in a modern urban style where the waves of the Danube are the source of inspiration. The greenness is the most increased effects on the site.T he flexibility and parking problem were t he main points of the design concept







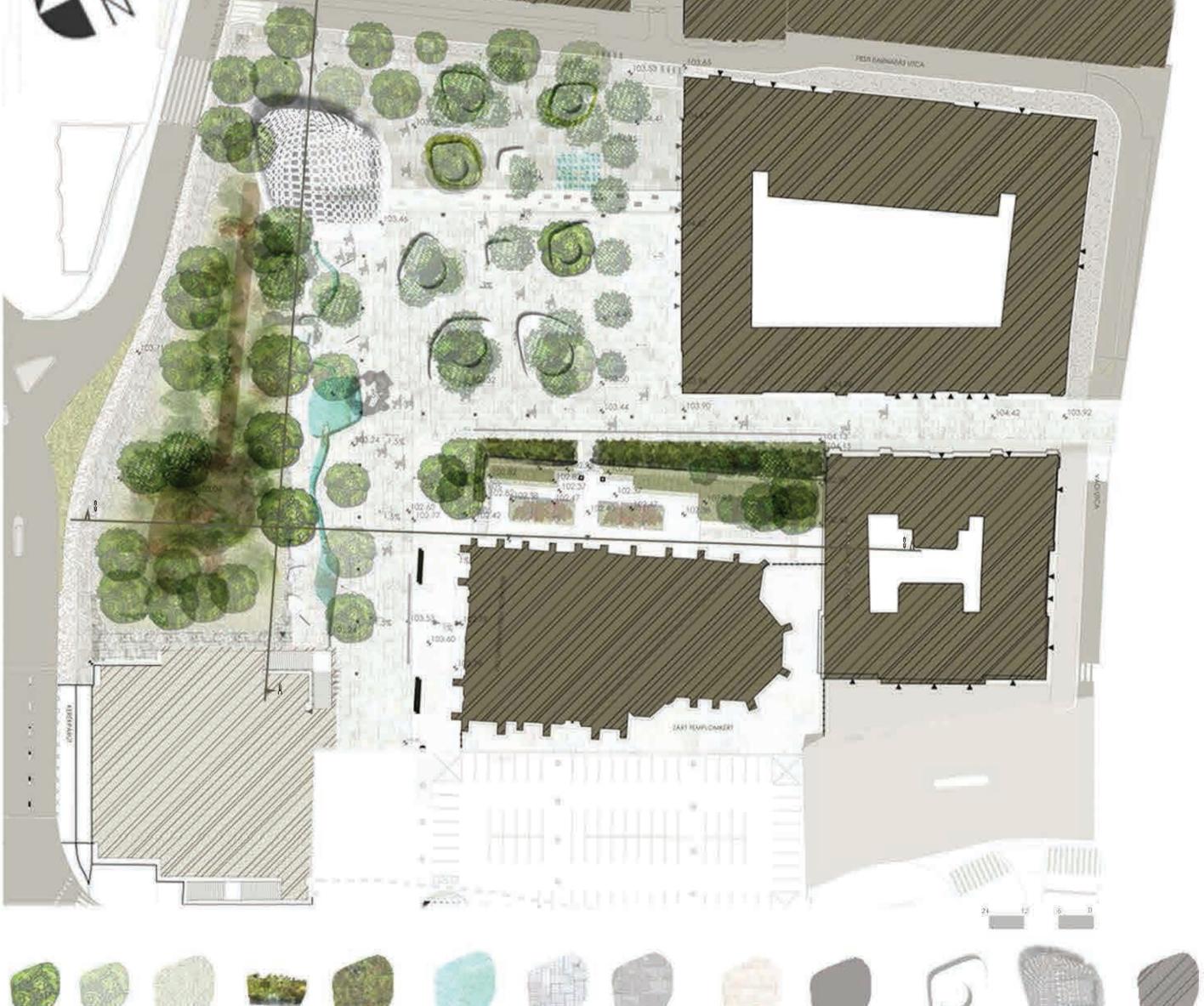






OPEN SPACE DESIGN PLAN

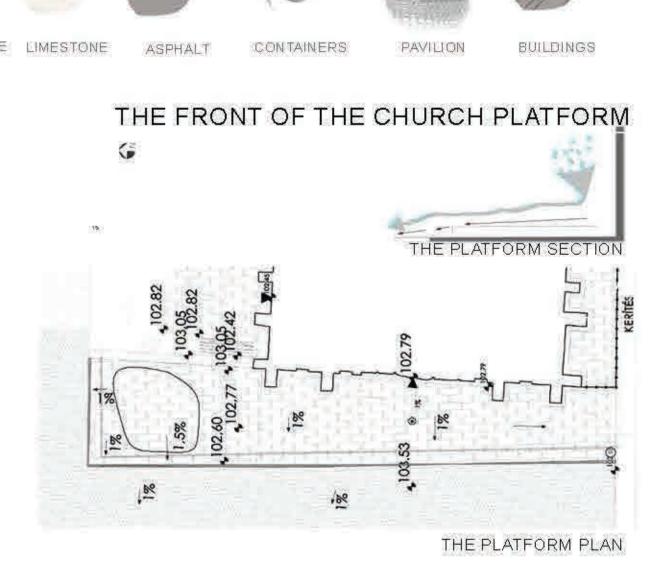


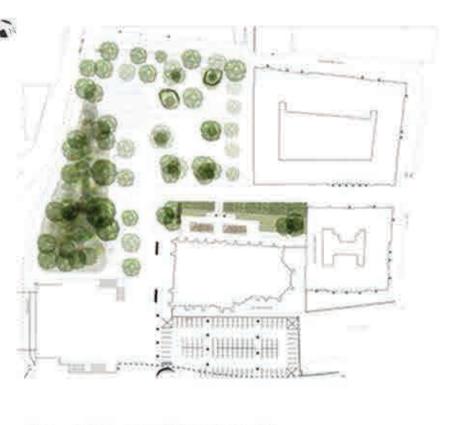




THE RAIN GARDEN

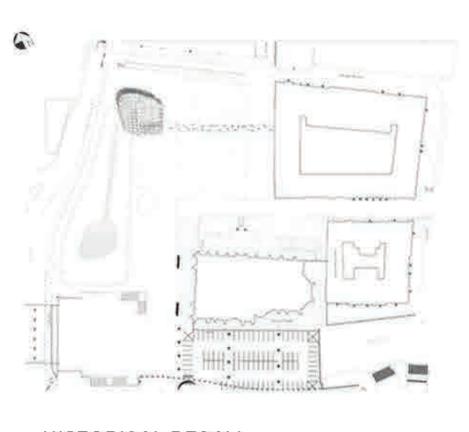
THE RAIN GARDEN PLAN







THE VEGETATION COVER

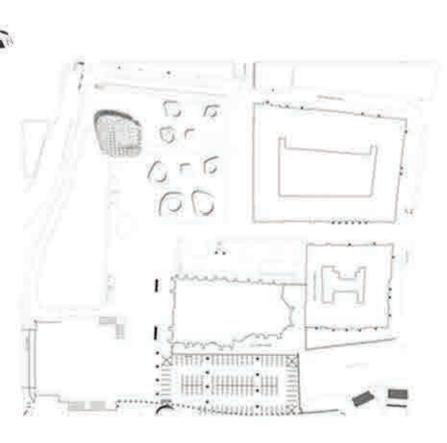


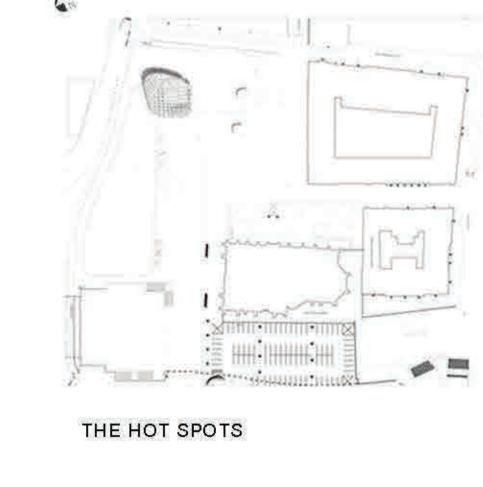
THE WATER FEATURE LAYER



HISTORICAL RECALL

THE UNITY ELEMENT





THE CONTAINERS THE PAVILION

