IN THAT PERIOD, MOST CITIES (COLONIES, CITIES RECONSTRUCTED AFTER TRANSFERRED WATER FROM THE FOOTHILLS OF HYMETTOS MOUNTAIN)

supply system of the Palace depended on the city, we learn: “The site of the city itself we must pray that fortune itself may place on slopping ground, having regard to its importance and among the remaining considerations, a slopping site is favourable both for political and for military purposes”

Hippodamus the Milesian was the first to apply this system (Doxiadis, 1964)

Latrines

Social and Constitutional Progress:

Progress of Urban Planning:

(cities gradually adopt Hippodameian system)

outlet

The first big step forward occurs as Greece gradually moves from monarchy and

Gymnasium

fact that dry climates are generally more convenient to live and healthier as

Hyppodameian city

- Tiled bottom

Agora and storm water from the entire area have been implemented.

Great variety among the tubs:

Young men are bathing, theme of a

At least four terracotta bathtubs have been found during the excavations at Thera. There is

antiquity are situated in areas with shortage on

Theben

Hot baths available, as Hermippos “No, by Zeus, nor is it right for the true man to get drunk or take hot baths the way you do”

Population: 4 000

A perfect example of

have been implemented.

masonry

Hyppodameian city planning - Tiled bottom - at the beginning of the 4th century BC

- Great Drain is irregular in size and shape

- Agora and storm water from the entire area

The additional need for urban improvements came from the increase in population, urbanization, and economic growth. The Hellenistic period was a time of significant urban development, with cities expanding and becoming more complex.

- Boudicca’s Aqueduct of Athens

The Peisistratean Aqueduct of Athens, which dates back to the 6th century BCE, is an example of an early urban water supply system.

- Peisistratean Aqueduct of Athens

We focus on:

Period

the Aegean

Part of the Ground Plan of the Palace of Minos at Knossos, Prepared under the direction of Sinclair Hood, British School at Athens, 1978

14. Priene: Hippodameian City Planning

From the west wall of the bathroom clay pipes about 20 cm in diameter descend unseen through the benches on three sides, is the small one in the

City of Pergamon: located 30 km

- Bathrooms and bathtubs

- Spouts or even wells.

- Great Drain is irregular in size and shape

- Agora and storm water from the entire area

The bench shaped seat is made of metal lead and wood, and wood is also preserved the large conduit, supplied with natural flow water.

Around 200 BC demand exceeded

- Boudicca’s Aqueduct of Athens

The centre of the life is the palace

pressure flow applied on a large scale for water conveyance, for the first time in history.

- Peisistratean Aqueduct of Athens


(4) III) public baths and (iv) public latrines (case of Gymnasium of Amorgos).

Progress of hygienic technologies on that period.

The expatriates moved in mainland Greece and particularly in Western

Journal of Water Resources Planning and Management, American Society of Civil Engineers, vol. 132, no. 1, January/February 2006


