

Analyzing the Moat of Walled City of Nicosia as a Public Open Space

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ABSTRACT

Public open spaces are the common places for everybody which give opportunities like gathering, resting, meeting, enjoyment etc... There are various types of public open spaces such as streets, squares, parks, waterfronts and moat. Moats are the components of walled cities. Historic places express cultural past of the cities. The walled city of Nicosia was constructed in the Venetian Period (1489-1571) for defensive purposes and it has a moat around it. Nowadays, the moat of the walled city is an important strength of the walled city. It could be used efficiently by local people and visitors if a proper design proposal is adapted it. As it is observed, the moat of walled city of Nicosia today is in poor condition in terms physical, functional, and social qualities. However, it has a potential to be used more efficiently, if it is well designed and improved.

The aim of this research is to analyze the moat of the walled city of Nicosia, in order to determine its potentials. Then, according to the findings, some recommendations will be given in order to increase its uses and attractiveness. This research is limited with the analysis of the whole moat, however, the recommendations will be given only for the northern Nicosia. Furthermore, some clues will be given about the uses of the whole moat in case of possible solution of the political situation.

This study will be organized in four chapters. The first, introduction is given. The second, theoretical information is given about public open spaces, moat and walled cities. The third chapter, the analysis of the moat around the walled city and its evaluations are put forward. Finally conclusion and recommendations are given.

The results from the physical, functional and social analyses show that moat of the walled city of Nicosia has some weaknesses that decrease it's attractiveness. Such as; inappropriate and inadequate sitting opportunities, lack of greenery, lack of maintenance, and lack of social activities.

Keywords: Public Open Spaces, Walled Cities, Moat, Walled city of Nicosia, Physical Qualities, Functional Qualities, Socio Economic Qualities

ÖZ

Kamusal alanlar toplumun dinlenmek, toplanmak ve eğlenmek amacıyla ortak kullandığı alanlardır. Kamusal alanların başlıcaları; sokaklar, meydanlar, parklar, su kenarları olabileceği gibi, hendekler de kamusal alan olarak kullanılabilir. Hendekler, surlu şehirlerin bir parçasıdır ve tarihi surlar kültürel tarihi yansıtması nedeniyle büyük önem taşırlar. Mevcut Lefkoşa surları Venedik döneminde (1489-1571) savunma amaçlı olarak inşa edilmiş ve etrafı hendekle çevrilidir. Lefkoşa Surları etrafında bulunan hendeğe, uygun tasarımın uygulanması halinde, yerli halk ve ziyaretçiler tarafından daha etkin kullanılabilmesi sağlanabilecektir. Bununla birlikte, fiziksel, fonksiyonel ve sosyal açıdan başarılı bir önerinin uygulanması ile de, daha aktif kullanılabilme potansiyeli taşımaktadır.

Bu araştırmada, Lefkoşa Suriçi hendeğinin potansiyellerin belirlenmesi amacıyla analizinin yapılması hedeflenmektedir. Analiz sonrası tespit edilen bulgular ışığında, surların etrafının kullanımının sürdürülebilmesi için öneriler sunulacaktır. Bu araştırma sadece Lefkoşa surlarının ve hendeğinin araştırılmasıyla sınırlanmaktadır. Araştırma sonrası elde edilen bulgular ışığında, kuzey Lefkoşada kalan kısmın iyileştirilmesi ile ilgili öneriler verilecektir ve olası bir çözüm durumunda tümünün nasıl kullanılacağına dair öngörüler yapılacaktır.

Bu çalışma dört bölümden oluşmaktadır, ilk bölümde giriş, ikinci bölüm kamusal alanlar, hendekler ve surlu şehirlerle ilgili teorik bilgiler yer alacaktır. Sonrasındaki üçüncü bölümde ise, Lefkoşa Suriçi hendeğinin analizi ve değerlendirmesi yerini alacaktır. Sonuç kısmında ise elde edilen bulgular doğrultusunda, öneriler verilecektir.

Fiziksel, fonksiyonel ve sosyal analizler sonucunda, Lefkoşa surları etrafında, kamusal alan olarak kullanılan hendek alanlarının çekiciliğini azaltan bazı zayıf durumların olduğu tespit edilmiştir. Bunlardan bazıları, uygunsuz ve yetersiz oturma elemanları, yetersiz peyzaj, bakımsızlık ve sosyal aktivitelerin azlığıdır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Kamusal Açık Alanlar, Surlu Şehirler, Hendek, Lefkoşa Suriçi, Fiziksel Nitelikler, Fonksiyonel Nitelikler, Sosyo-ekonomik Nitelikler

To My Family

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Chapter 1

INTRODUCTION

Public open spaces, are the places for all kind of people, such as walkers, disables, bosses, workers, poor, rich, etc... Therefore, they are significant places in cities. Public open spaces establish a common discussion ground for both architectural design, urban planning, and urban design and through establishing a link between these two different dominant scales, bringing them closer to one another. Urban public spaces are mainly streets, squares, parks, waterfronts and moats, which are special areas in walled cities.

Urban spaces have several dimensions; physical, functional and social. The physical dimension is related with morphological characteristics such as urban blocks definition, land uses, building structures, plot pattern “regulation” and street pattern “systematic or irregular”. Functional dimension is taking reference from the users of public places. It deals with mix uses and density of activities, environmental needs, which is related with microclimate, sun and shade, wind environment, lighting elements for more security, ecological dimensions of public spaces as “hard covering, soft covering, comfort, passive engagement (sitting areas), active engagement (singing and dancing), discovery (surprises)”, capital web as “infrastructure, electricity”, road and pathway design, parking services, infrastructures (lighting, drainage). The social dimension of urban spaces deals with equality that public open spaces are the common places that are used by everybody with providing several functions with equal rights (Carmona, Matthew et. al. 2003). Accordingly, the focus of this research is the

physical, functional, and social dimensions of the moats of the walled cities. The problem area, and thus the field study in this research is the moat of the Walled City of Nicosia.

1.1 Problem Statement

"The world is a dangerous place to live; not because of the people who are evil, but because of the people who don't do anything about it." - **Albert Einstein**

As it is observed, day by day, the moat of the walled city of Nicosia is losing its attractiveness and uses. It is observed that, it has problems related with physical, functional, and social qualities as it is explained in the below table. On the other hand, it is obvious that the role of this kind of spaces in public life is still very important. Throughout history, public open spaces have taken important role in Cypriot life. Therefore, it is believed that with a proper improvement in terms of physical, function and social qualities of the moat, the moat has potential to be used more efficiently.

The most common problems are as follows:

- Physical Problems** → Improperly designed spaces, less quality of maintenance, accessibility, and legibility;
- Functional Problems** → Less variety and diversity of functions, and adaptability;
- Social Problems** → Places are not for everybody, problems for safety, and lack of comfort.

Furthermore, the moat has historic importance. Considering its potential as public open spaces for local and tourists as well as its historic significance, it is decided to make this research.

1.2 Purpose of Study

The moat of the walled city is a significant public open space of Nicosia. However, it doesn't have active uses due to its current conditions, Therefore, in this research, it is aimed to analyze the moat of walled city of Nicosia in terms of physical, functional and social qualities to determine the problems and provide further recommendations for satisfying its active uses (Figure 1.1).

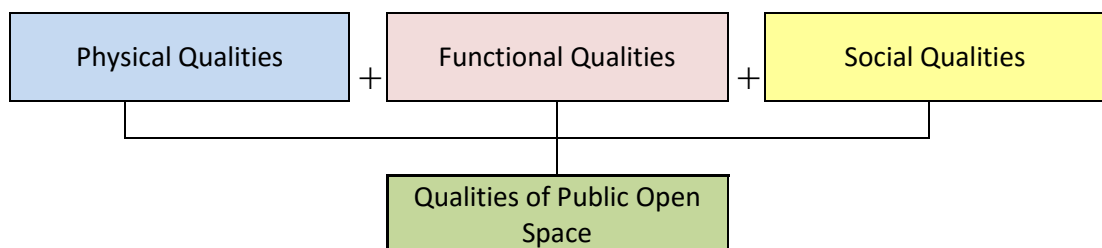


Figure 1.1: Physical, functional, and social qualities of public open space.

According to the main aim; the main research question is raised as such; “What are the physical, functional, and social qualities of the moat around the walled city of Nicosia?” and besides this main research question the following sub questions are raised such as;

- What is public open space?
- What are the types of public open spaces?
- What are the components of public open spaces?
- What is the moat?
- What are the types of moat?
- What are the characteristics of the moat of walled city of Nicosia?
- What types of activities are existed in the moat of walled city of Nicosia?

The objective of this research, listed as follow:

- To understand physical, functional, and social qualities of public open spaces;
- To understand the definition and types of public urban spaces;
- To understand the qualities of public urban spaces;
- To understand the definition and types of the moat;
- To understand the qualities of the moat of walled city of Nicosia;
- To determine the use and existing condition of the moat of walled city of Nicosia.

1.3 Research Methodology

In this research both qualitative and quantitative methods are used. Initially, theoretical information is collected related with subject. Then questionnaire and interview surveys were carried out with the users. Inventory forms are prepared and the analysis carried out at site.

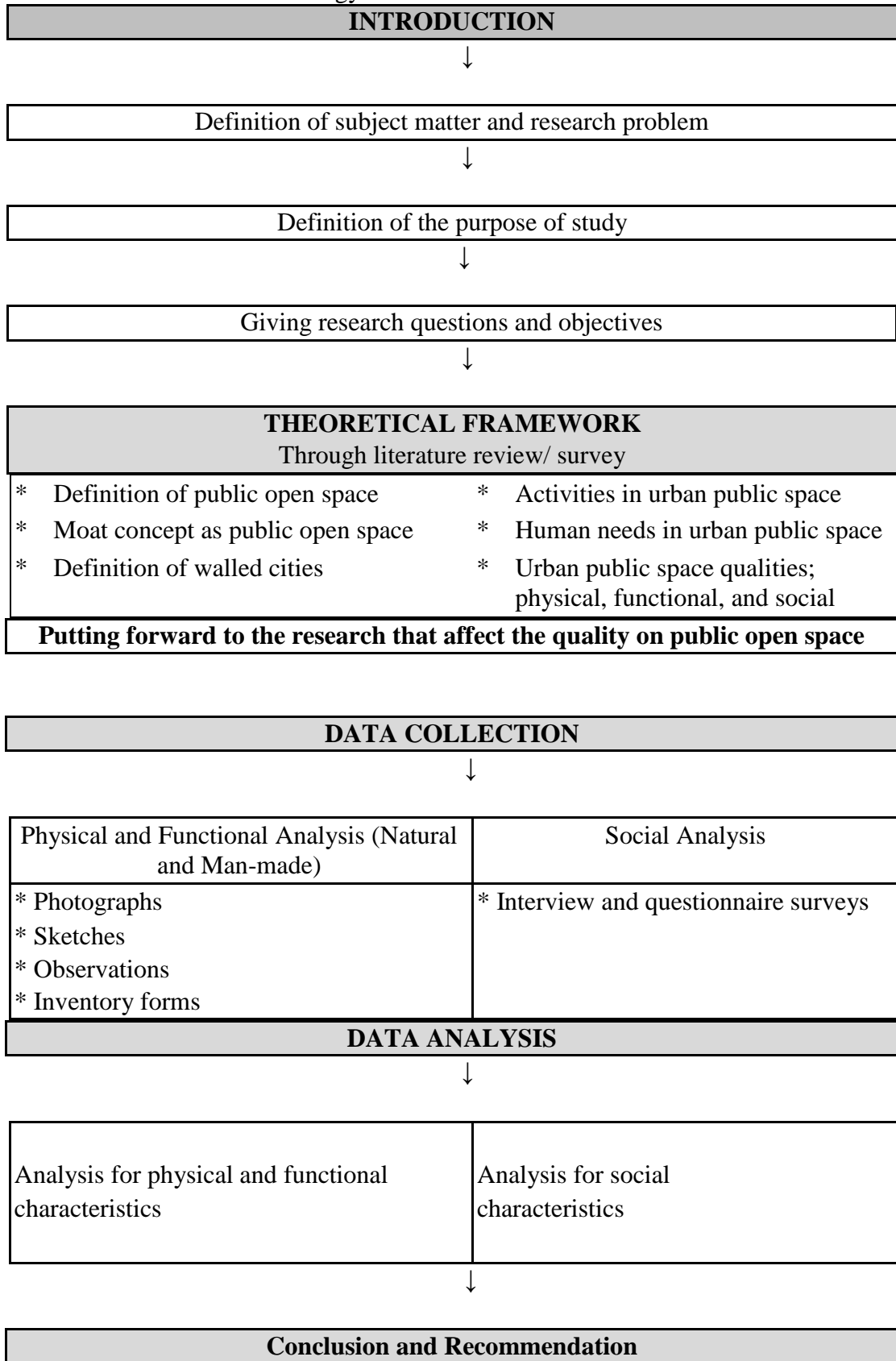
The thesis includes four steps (Table 1.1). The first is the theoretical framework which is supported by literature review. The second is physical, functional, and social analyses on the case study that helps to collect datas. The third data collection techniques are interview and questionnaires' surveys to determine the people's expectations. Finally, evaluation and suggestions are given.

This thesis has four chapters. The first chapter introduces to the reasons to work on this subject and explain the aim of the study, the second chapter is theoretical framework which points out the information about public open spaces, Moat and walled cities through literature review. The third is evaluation of the mentioned place according to the findings. Finally conclusion and recommendation are given.

1.4 Limitation of the Study

This study is limited with the moat of the walled city, that is the traditional core of the capital city; Nicosia. The whole moat will be analyzed in terms of physical, functional, and social qualities, however, the recommendations will be given for the northern part. Furthermore, some clues related with uses will be given for the whole moat for the possible future political solution; removal of the buffer zone.

Table 1.1: Research Methodology



Chapter 2

THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK; WALLED CITIES AND PUBLIC OPEN SPACES

In this chapter, theoretical information will be given about the walled cities, public open spaces, and moat. The theoretical information's are related with types, classifications, qualities, social behavior's, and functions of public open spaces.

2.1 An Overview on Walled Cities

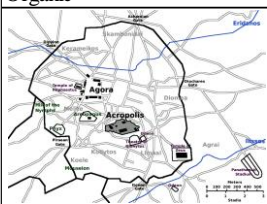
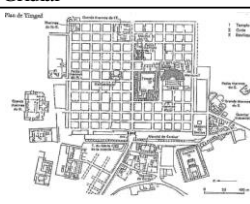
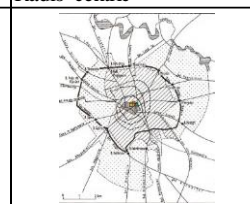

Cities can be defined with their architecture as a self-determinative discipline. Context and monuments of cities have strong relations that can called the relationship of architecture. Rossi defined these relations with a term 'Locus' (Rossi, 1931).

Walled cities reflecting the historical background of the whole cities provide emotional feeling that these are like big houses, which could include various urban dimensions and mixed-use such as civic, commercial, and residential. Walled cities are the cities that are defined by the walls for security and comfort. Behind the tangible values of the walls, they can be defined as an intangible elements from social point of view like division, exclusion, separation and confinement (Alpar Atun, Doratlı, 2009). Every city can be identified with their characters, scales, typologies, structures, urban context, materials, textures, colors, landscapes, and etc.

Mumford (1961) studied the walled cities in different periods as Early, Greek, Roman, Medieval, and Baroque. In early periods cities are in rectangle, oval, gridial and


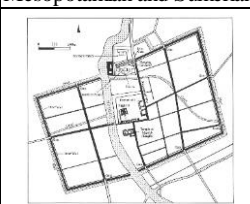
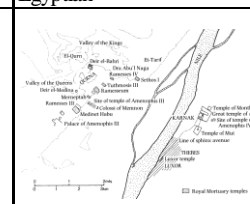
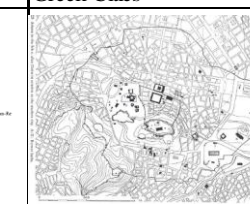
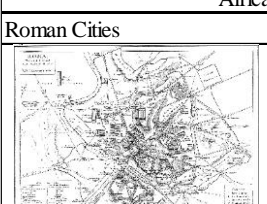
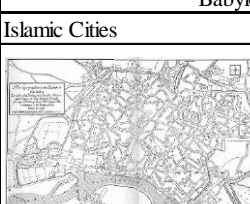
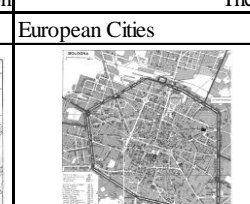
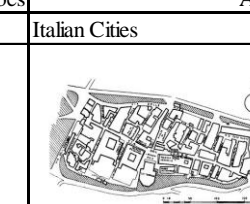
organic shapes. In Greek and Roman period, cities are in organic and gridial organizations. In Medieval period, cities have rectangle, organic, and radio-centric shapes, and in the Baroque period, cities have asterisks plan type (Table 2.1). All those periods have open spaces for public use. Such as; markets, agoras, parks, forums, squares, gardens, etc...

Table 2.1: Mumford's Approach for the Walled Cities (Mumford, 1961)

Organic	Gridial	Radio-centric	Asterisks
			
Athens	Timgad	Bucharest	Palma Nuova

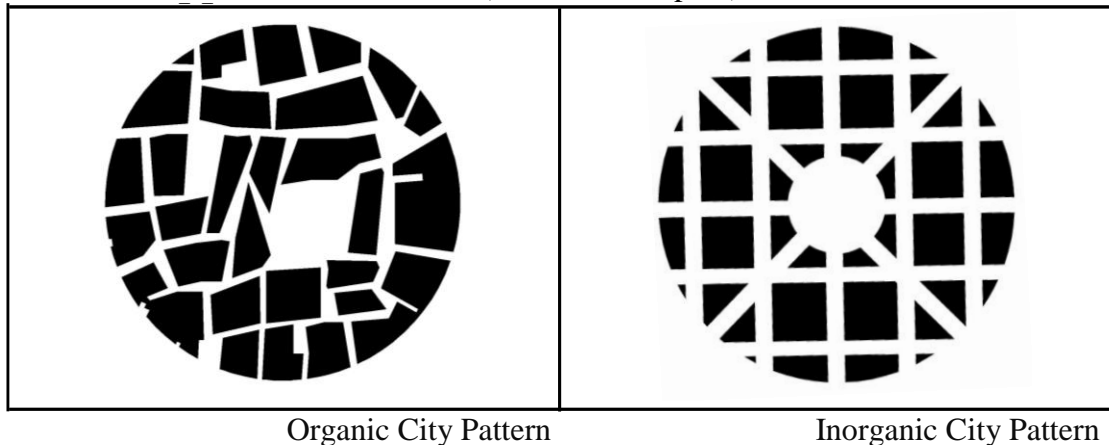
On the other hand, Benevolo (1980) studied different periods as well such as Neolithic, Mesopotamian, Sumerian, Egyptian, Greek, Roman, Islamic, Medieval European, Italian Renaissance, European Colonization and Baroque Capitals (Table 2.2). As it is defined by Benevolo (1980) medieval cities include the characteristics of adaptation, continuity, complexity and concentration.

Table 2.2: Benevolo Approach for the Walled Cities (Benevolo, 1980).

			
Africa	Babylon	Thebes	Athens
			
Rome	Cordoba	Bologna	Pienza

Kostof (1991) divided the walled cities as organic and grid (Table 2.3). According to his research, organic walled cities have street patterns with attached, continuous characteristics. Grid walled cities' have streets with rhythmic organizations, and the diagram walled cities have a divisions as organic and gridial with having central points at the center.

Table 2.3: Division of Walled Cities (Kostof, 1991, p.44).



Mohan (1992), determined the urban space concepts, serial vision and the silhouette of the walled cities. Walls of walled cities could symbolize communities' independence and status. Walled cities could provide various activities such as Shahjahanabad has fish markets, and commercial areas. Walled cities should have amenities, facilities and securities to control the population.

According to the Venice Charter in 1964, every design in historical setting should reflect the period. New design neither shouldn't damage the historical structure nor shouldn't race with the historic walls.



Figure 2.1: Walled City of Elvas, Aerial View, Portugal, URL, 1



Figure 2.2: Valetta Walled City, Aerial View, Malta, URL, 2

Elvas Walled City (Figure 2.1) is an example of the bastioned walled cities in the Portugal that have dry moat, gates, and organic city pattern. Valetta Walled City (Figure 2.2) is also a bastioned walled city within the gridial city pattern behind the sea in Malta. Valetta is a capital city of Malta. The walled city has an importance with its historical and locational values in the Mediterranean Sea.

Table 2.4: Approaches for the Walled Cities in different years.

	Mumford, L., 1961	Benevolo, L., 1980	Kostof, S., 1991	Mohan, I., 1992	Alpar Atun, R., Doratlı, N., 2009
Walled Cities' Approaches	Gridial,	Gridial,	Organic,	Markets,	Intangible values;
	Rectangle,	Rectangle,	Attached,	Amenities,	Division,
	Organic,	Organic,	Continuous,	Facilities,	Exclusion,
	Radio-Centric Shapes, Asterisks plan types,	Flexible	Rhythmic,	Securities, Harmonious look,	Separation,
	Markets, Squares, Gardens	Continuity,	Gridial, Central Points	Bazaar Area	Confinement
	Adaptation,				
	Complexity,				
	Concentration				

As it is shown in the Table 2.4, five main approaches of walled cities are classified from different years.

2.2 Public Open Spaces

Public open spaces has played an important role in architectural urban life all through the history. These kind of spaces mainly include functions, values, and identities. Streets, squares, parks, and waterfronts are the main types of public urban spaces (Carmona, Matthew et. al. 2003). Besides, moat can be considered as a kind of public open spaces. It is possible to understand needs of the urban places with checking the conditions of political, economic and cultural situations, in order to recommend more adaptable suggestions (Madenipour, 1996). Green public spaces' benefits can be classified in three categories; social 'health and educational benefits', environmental and economic. Social, cultural and community activities are the social benefits of green areas that physical and mental health are the socialize people. Formal and informal educations can be gained in this areas. Green areas are the need for the quality of biodiversity, air and cultural heritage. Also tourist attraction could be increased with having welcomed urban green areas (Dunnett, et al. 2002).

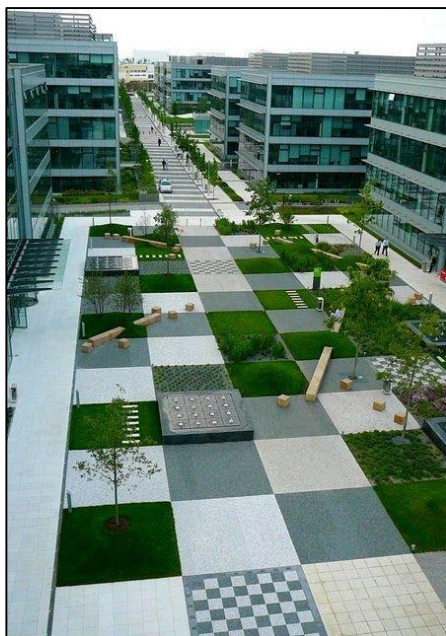


Figure 2.3: Public Space by Cigler Marani Architects, Prague
URL, 3



Figure 2.4: University Square, Beersheba by Chyutin Architects, Israel
URL, 4

Cities include facilities like; diversity and walkability. Diversity is related with the functions such as mixed residential, business, shopping and residential areas. Moreover, quality of walkability can be measure with the quality of walking paths, street patterns, and the quality of neighborhoods and cul-de-sacs. (Sander, T. H. 2002). As it is shown in Figure 2.3 and 2.4 proper designs are significant for walkability.

Transportation is the important criteria in the public places that it provide a quality on legibility. Transit or pedestrian oriented places reduce vehicle and car uses (Crane, R. 1995). Public open areas are the shared places by all the people that built environments around the public areas. These kind of spaces should be easily accessible. Public spaces provides playing areas, relaxation spaces, linkage, and socializing with other peoples (Carr, 1992). As pointed out by Vanderbeek, M. and Irazabal, C. (2007), three main qualities of public open areas are the satisfaction, equality and legibility.

People should find high life quality in public open spaces. Safety, using opportunities, relaxation and joyfulness are the factors that should be included. Satisfaction of the usres, equal standarts for everybody and legible places are the qualities of public spaces (Table 2.5).

Table 2.5: Approach for Public Open Areas in 1992 by Stephan Carr.

Stephen Carr's Approach for Public Open Spaces in 1992	Satisfaction	Public open spaces are areas that meet people needs.
	Equality	Public Areas are respecting the human rights and giving services democratically.
	Legibility	Meaningful public areas are provide the strong connection between people-place and people-world.

Traffic problems is one of the biggest urban problems in todays developed countries. More effective places include viable main street retails, methods for retrofitting conventional suburbs, the morphologies of public space. Public places should be livable and suitable within its surrounding. Moreover, *quality* and *variety* in function is the biggest expectation in the public open spaces (Ellis, C. 2002).

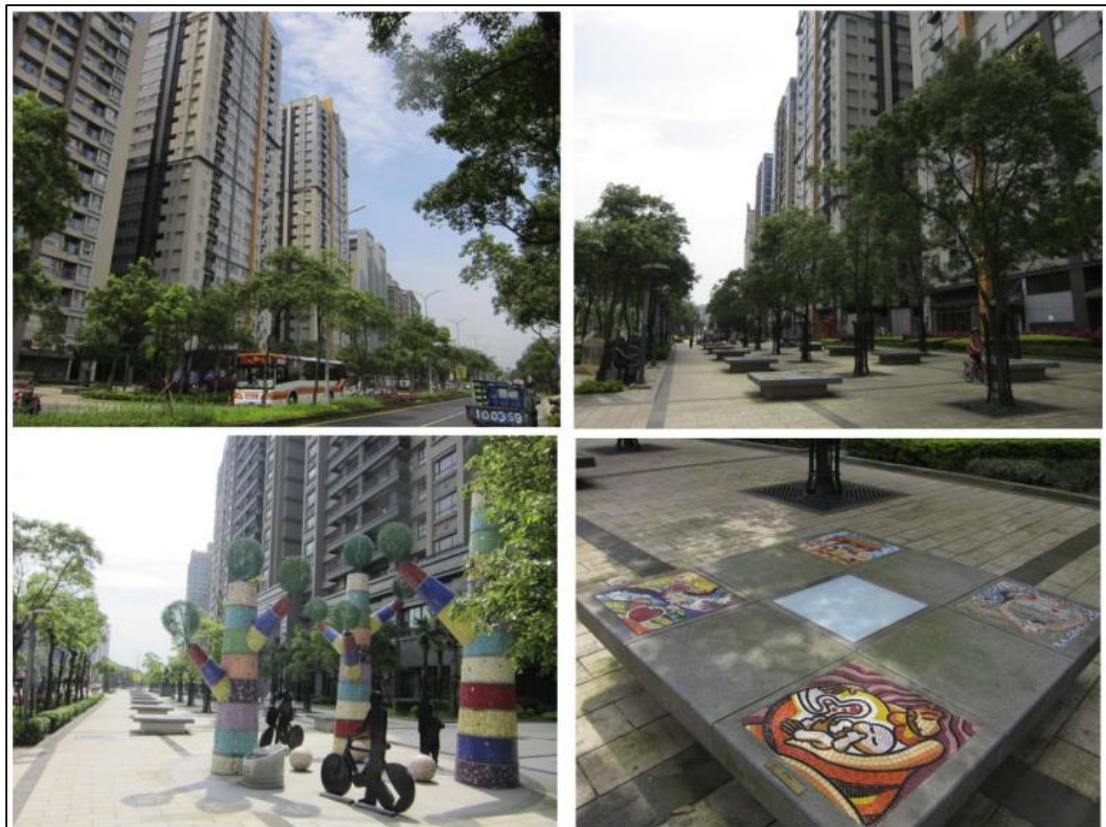


Figure 2.5: Characterized public outdoor space; pavement along the Xueqin road.
(Wey, W.-M., Hsu, j. 2014, p.171)

The Xueqin road (Figure 2.5) shows the well-equipped public outdoor space with providing equal standards for the local and tourists as well with having bicycle lanes, well-defined walking pattern, and sitting areas, joyful components with colorful additions and adequate greeneries. Clean environments has a potential to invite more people and provide mentally healthy people and it's create safety. (Wey, et al 2014).

“The vitality of urban spaces can be measured by examining three qualities: mixture of activities, density, and public life. Attributes of livability include personal safety, well-managed traffic, ease of walking, centrality and the presence of nature in cities; sense of place and sense of time are dimensions of the sense of belonging.” (Peter Bosselmann 2008, p.141).

Table 2.6: General Characteristic of Public Open Spaces

GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS OF PUBLIC OPEN SPACES	
TYPES	QUALITIES
A. Streets (<i>Carmona, et. al. 2003</i>)	A. Safety (Lighting) (<i>Peter Bosselmann 2008</i>)
B. Squares (<i>Carmona, et. al. 2003</i>)	B. Healthiness (Cycling, Walking) (<i>Wey, et al 2014</i>)
C. Parks (<i>Carmona, et. al. 2003</i>)	C. Attractive (<i>Sander, T. H. 2002</i>)
D. Waterfronts (<i>Carmona, et. al. 2003</i>)	D. Microclimate (Trees) (<i>Dunnett, et al. 2002</i>)
E. Moat of walled cities	E. Sitting, Resting, Gathering (<i>Carr, 1992</i>)
	F. Accessibility (<i>Crane, R. 1995</i>)

Successful cities has a safe sidewalks, which people must feel themselves safe and secure in traffic. Places must be visible enough to feel safe that walking between high walls caused to feel in blocks. Diversity of mixed uses in the places is the need of the cities that must be active in different times of the day (Jacobs, 1993). Compression of nodes and networks creating the public open areas. Nodes are the areas where people resting like parks, squares, public buildings and etc. and the network is the streets, where provide connection between the nodes. (Krier, 1984).

Urban green spaces are using for enjoying in the environments with having visiting parks, play areas, and to get fresh airs. And these spaces are using for social activities with children’s playgrounds, and other supporting places where provide to bring people together. These kind of spaces providing walking or passive activities that when people needed to escape from everything, these areas has a psychologically positive results for people. Organized events provide people use of urban green spaces efficiently (Dunnett, Swanwick, Woolley, 2002). Mixed functions in the cities, density

and public life points out the level of the quality of urban spaces in vitality point of view. Livable city is a concept of making cities, streets, and neighborhoods enjoyable and safe for walking (Bosselmann, 2008).

Urban green spaces is the places where consisted with soft surfaces as; soil, shrubs, and trees and accessibility with manageability qualities measure the level of that areas. Parks, play areas, and green spaces are the examples of urban green spaces. Open spaces contribute to urban landscape that include urban green spaces and civic spaces. Open spaces have the hard surfaces like squares, street frontages, and paved areas. Public open spaces (POS) are the areas, where consisted with both soft and hard spaces and accessibility of (POS) are the most important factor for efficient uses. (Dunnett, Swanwick, Woolley, 2002).

Streets

According to Oxford Dictionary, street is defined as a public road in a city, town, or village, typically with houses and buildings, on one or both sides. Streets are one of the prime exterior spaces of the cities and the main components of the urban pattern, mood or character of the streets are created by its architecture. Streets are playing an important role for city image.

Streets are the places for social activities to occur that may defined by fences/flowers, coverings, sitting elements, resting areas, enjoyment places, eating places, public arts, performance places, etc. Kostof (1991) points out that without a streets, there is not a city, and streets may consisted by a roadway, pedestrian ways and buildings.

Streets could be divided into two types as vehicular streets and pedestrian streets. The pattern on the street can effect length perception of the uses. If there are horizontal lines on the street, it seems shorter than its real distance. Otherwise, if there are vertical lines it is seen longer than its actual distance. Street forms could be divided as straight or curved, long or short, wide or narrow and enclosed or partially enclosed. Continuous streets are the streets that continuously defined by buildings or building walls.



Figure 2.6: Istiklal Street possesses mixture of uses and variety in functions.
(Author Archive, 2013)

According to Moughtin, (1999); Street corners create unique places as angular, curved, and towered street corners. Street qualities effected by scale, proportion, contrast and rhythm, selection of appropriate and adequate streets furnishing elements and landscaping. According to the functional dimensions of streets, Moughtin (1999) points out that street could be defined as civic, commercial, residential, and mix-uses.

For environmental design of view, lighting and the microclimate as designing for sun and scale with non-utilitarian. Utilitarian Street and furnishing elements are important factors. Social dimension of streets are equality as spaces for everybody, and safety.

Squares

Square is another type of public open spaces. They are the places that defined by the buildings that mainly focus on activity as paved enclosed by high density structures and surrounded by streets (Lynch, 1981).

Through history, squares are the important elements of the cities. Considering functions, squares can be classified as commercial, religious, educational, and residential squares. Religious squares are the places where reflecting historical background of the city as emotional feeling. Roofline properties are very important in the squares for a visual qualities. Moreover, creating active and passive edges are important for functional dimensions in the squares. In general, squares have sitting elements, café's, performance places, lighting elements, and etc. Three urban dimensions of the squares are morphological, functional, and socio-cultural (Krier, 1979).

According to forms, squares could be classified as circular, rectangular, triangular, amorphous (irregular), and square shapes. Comfort, relaxation, active/passive engagement, discovery and soft edges as trees are the necessities in the squares. Mixed uses and density is also another important need that influence vitality in a square/space. Environmental design is another essential part of square design. In order to provide comfortable conditions for the users these spaces should be designed by considering microclimate, sun and shade, wind and lighting.

The capital of squares includes the issues related with the design of road and pathway, parking services, and infrastructure. Considering social dimensions, squares could be defined as space of society where clearly related with near surrounding, and provide a possibility to be spaces for everybody, equality for all (able, disable...) together with safety. Permeability (accessibility) is another important issue of the squares that should be considered. Dam Square in Amsterdam (Figure 2.7) is a religious square that is accessible for everybody.



Figure 2.7: Example of Historical Public Square, Dam Square, Amsterdam.
Author Archive. 2013

Moughtin (1992) classified the important tools of good architecture in his book; *Urban Design: Street and Square*. These tools include unity, proportion, scale, harmony, symmetry, balance, rhythm and contrast (Table 2.7).

Table 2.7: Important principles of architectural designs. (Moughtin, 1992).

Unity	→	Designs in the streets and squares bring order out of chaos.
Proportion	→	Examination of unity concept, push to study on characteristics of unified composition. "Geometric forms which can easily be divided into two parts are, therefore, to be used with care."
Scale & Proportion	→	Basically, the proportions of a room or a public square is about the relations of height to width to length. "Proportion is the relation of the parts to each other and to the buildings as a whole building or group of buildings. Scale, in contrast to proportion, depends upon the comparison of one set of dimensions and proportion with another set."
Harmony & Proportion	→	"The difference between the two approaches to scale, while starting from a different promise, have much in common and each can result in harmonious composition."
Symmetry, Balance & Rhythm	→	"Symmetry has come to mean the identical disposition of elements on either side of an axis". "Formal symmetry is a type of balance which is easy to see and understand, but it involves great difficulties in achieving a balance between the internal functions and the highly disciplined exterior.", "A badly composed pictures can look top heavy or lop sided. To avoid this fault the balancing line should not be awkwardly situated. It is at the extreme edge of the composition."
Rhythm, Harmony & Contrast	→	"The mystery of rhythm have to be experienced; rhythm is a basic characteristic of our nature.", "Rhythm in architecture is the product of the grouping of elements; of emphasis, internal, accent and direction." "Good composition is harmonious composition. Good composition to recapitulate is dependent upon achieving unity through the use of proportion.", "Contrast in architecture and urban design is applied over an almost limitless field. There is contrast of form and antifoam that is of building and space, of street and square or soft and hard landscape."

Parks

According to Oxford Dictionary, Park is defined as a large public garden or area of land used for recreation. Parks are heart of the cities, they provide various opportunities to their uses such as sitting, recreation, resting, active and passive enjoyment, children playing etc. Considering functions, parks can be classified as west pocket park, neighborhood park, district park, and city park. Therefore, public parks provide a spaces to organize celebration by upper-class people. Behind these, public parks provide a space to get rest by working class people (Carr, Stephen ET. al. 1992).



Figure 2.8: Example of public park, Taksim Gezi Park, Istanbul, Beyoglu.
Author Archive. 2015

There are significant issues that influences characteristics of park such as activities, size, typology, functions, border definition, base covering elements (hard/soft edges), landscaping, safety, accessibility. Besides lighting is important for comfortable walking, resting, children's play area, sports, recreation, leisure, playing, enjoying and reading atmospheres (Carmona, Matthew et. al. 2003).

Parks and open spaces should have a strong relation between the public and private functions. These kind of places having many outdoor events such as; festivals, bazaars, sport fields, sitting and relaxing with enjoying in the natural atmosphere. Mixed- uses provide more options for Live-work units (Klone, M. C. 2005).

Public parks sometimes have a potentials to include an important memories inside in a political point of view that Gezi Parki is one of the well-known park in most country because of the Gezi Park protests in 28 May 2013 in Istanbul. This public park has an impressiveness with the huge trees in the city center (Figure 2.8).

The public needs more park because parks have positive effect on public health with providing physical activities that physical inactivity and obesity are the biggest problem of today world. Parks increases frequency and exercise in the domain and more greenery have a good effects on people health. Economic benefits are the other positive result of public parks that existed values developed and increase with these kind of spaces and low income people have find chance to enjoy in the public area. Environmental benefits are the another good results of having more public parks in a city as pollution decreasing and cooling and the control of storm water is the environmental effects of them. More public parks in a city decrees the crime and provide a recreation in a community that strong communities have suitable neighborhoods that these is the social benefits of public parks (Sherer, P. M. 2006).

Waterfronts

According to Oxford Dictionary, waterfront is defined as a part of a town that borders the sea or a lake or river. Moughtin (1992) in his book; *-Urban Design: Street and Square-* classified the forms of waterfronts under seven generic waterfronts. The first one is vertical cliff edges “buildings”. Second one is the fissing village, where is sheltered from the coastal winds. The third one is the bank or beach (Figure 2.9a) and the other is the dockside quay (Figure 2.9b). Fifth is the bay or open square (Figure 2.9c) and sixth is the pier (Figure 2.9d). Last one of the waterfront types is convenient tradition of “turning a back” to the water.

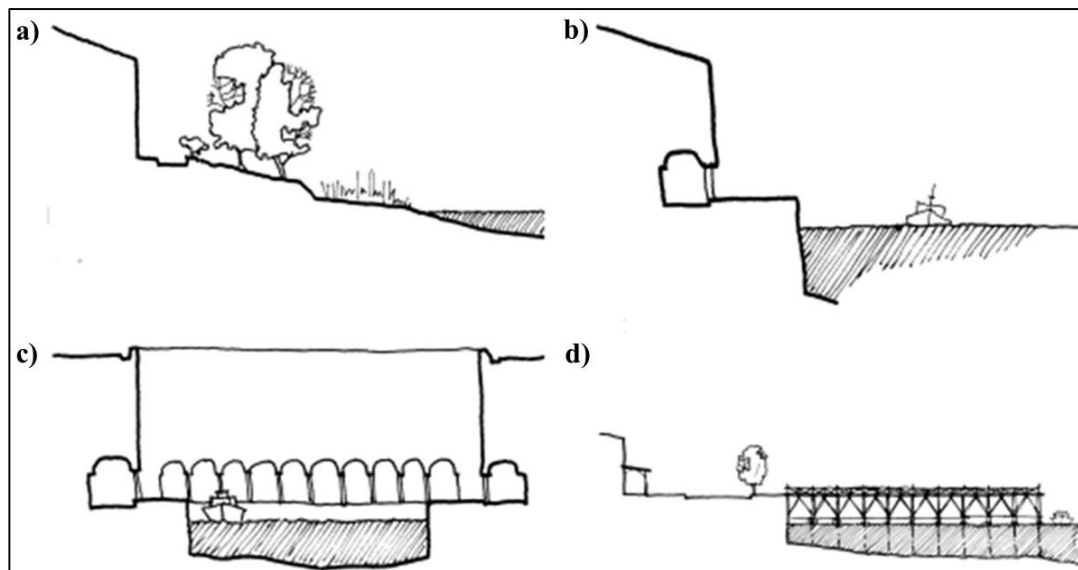


Figure 2.9: Classifications of Waterfronts (Moughtin, 1992); **a)** the bank or beach, **b)** the dockside quay, **c)** the bay or open square, **d)** the pier

Water is one of the elements in urban design: it has a number of functions and can take a number of specific forms. In order to understand the potential of water in the planning and design of cities, in particular its use in street and square, is based on an analysis of the set of generic forms which it can take and the suitability of those forms in serving the functional and aesthetic requirements of any given situation (Moughtin, 1992).

Rigby (1996) classified waterfronts according to their uses. Such as; commercial, residential, historic, recreational, working, cultural, educational, and environmental waterfronts. On the other hand, Hudson (1996) classified waterfronts in three types as first one is straight coast. And the seconds are bays, golf, and strait, and final one is an island.

Waterfront provide human contact and interaction, movement, communication, social cohesion and urban revival, play and recreation, accessibility as satisfaction, happiness, and effectiveness and vitality (Oktay, 2001). Waterfronts provide an opportunity to pause, relax and decide what to do next for people with being far away from air and sound pollution (Fasli, M., Pakdel, F., 2010).



Figure 2.10: Example of Waterfront, Canal of Amsterdam (Author Archieve, 2013)

Some various public waterfronts could be; seafront, points or fountain, pool, or canal, coastline, river bank, and lake fronts (Faslı, et al. 2010). This kind of public places have city-wide importance (Madenipour, 2004). Waterfronts are economically dynamic places. They gives opportunities to gathering, communication, tourist attraction, economic benefits, and global transformation. This places may provide an enjoyable experiences (Faslı, M., Pakdel, F., 2010).

Moat of Walled Cities

Oxford Dictionary define moat as a deep, wide ditch surrounding a castle, fort or town, typically filled with water and intended as a defense against attack. The walls were protected from military attack by wet or dry moats (Denis, J., Lepage, G. G. 1952). Dry moats can be called as “ditch” as well.

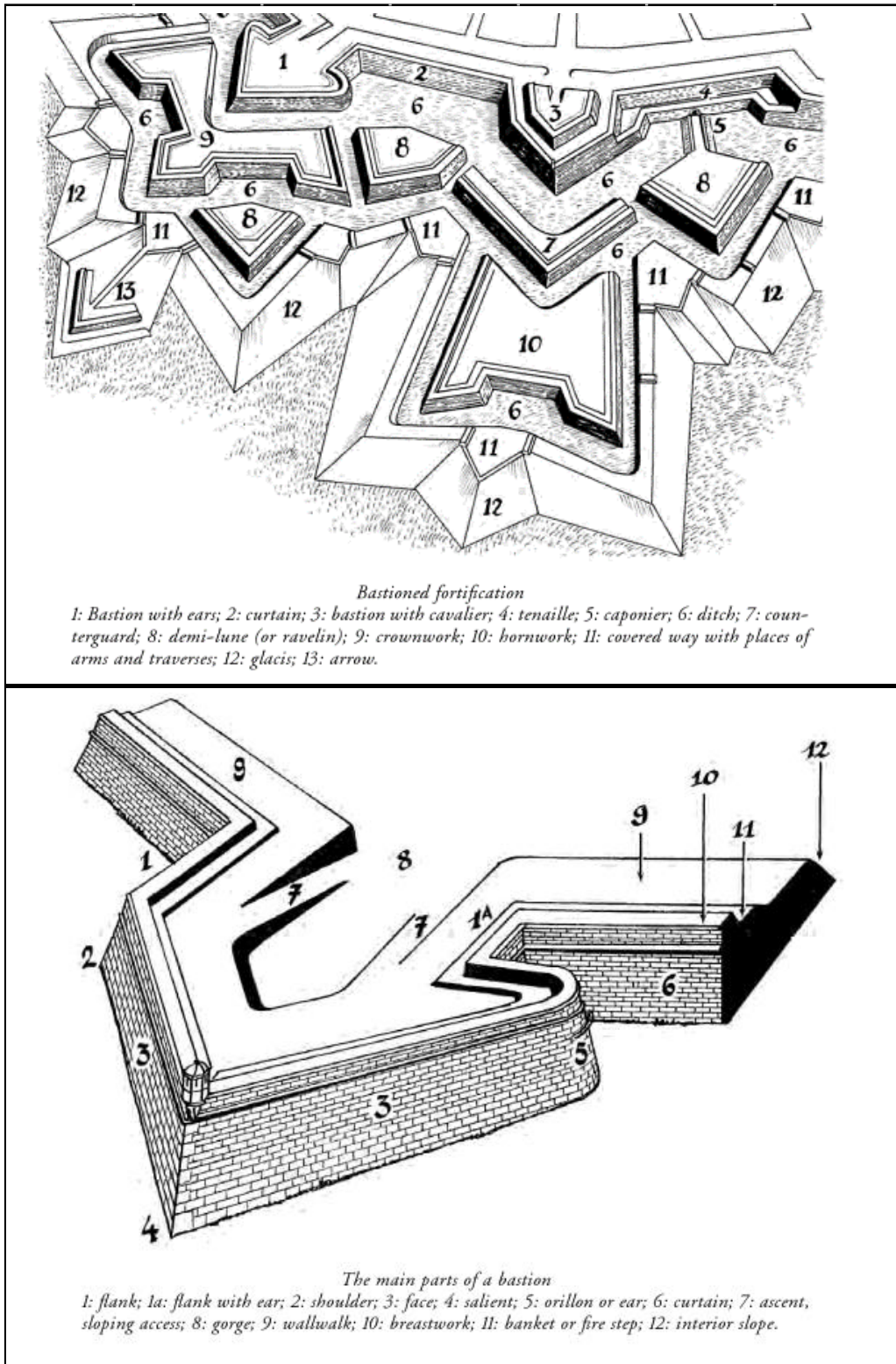
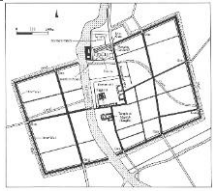

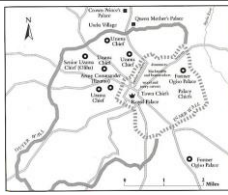



Figure 2.11: Example of Bastions and Moat Distribution.
(Denis, J., Lepage, G. G. 1952, p.233).

Moats have different shapes according to the periods and the place. In the below table (Table 2.7), various types of moats are given.

Table 2.8: Various types of moats

Ancient	Medieval	Africa	Asia
			
Babylon	Nicosia	Benin City	Vellore Fort
URL 5	URL6	URL 7	URL8

There are various cities in the world that are surrounded by walls and a moat around them. Mdina Walled City in Malta (Figure 2.12) is an example of medieval walled town in the island. This is an example of fortified cities, it is surrounded by moat. It can be seen in (Figure 2.13). The organization of the moat area of Mdina Walled City with greenery, shrubs, trees and walking paths.



Figure 2.12: Walled City of Mdina, Aerial View, Malta. URL,9



Figure 2.13: Mdina Walled City, Moat Area View, Malta. URL, 10

2.2.1 Physical Characteristics of Public Open Spaces

According to the theoretical framework, physical characteristics of public open spaces could be distributed as a proper design (Poll, 1997), maintenance (Cresswell, 1983), accessibility (Lau and Chiu, 2003) and legibility (Lynch, 1960). For the purpose of this study, these elements will be briefly explain in the following sub-sections.

2.2.1.1 Proper Design

“A good city is like a good party – people stay much longer than really necessary because they are enjoying themselves.” - Jan Gehl.

Every cities and places have their own characters, values, senses, and components. Designed street spaces increase the attention of people and improve the life in the city with having bicycle lane, contemporary public transportation system and stop areas. More greeneries may define the axes between the roads and walking paths. Bins and sitting areas are some necessary components of the streets. And social cohesion is also provided by well-designed streets.

- “Walkable Streets;

Comfort, safety, and welcome place for pedestrians are the benefits of walkable cities (Welch, A., et al. *n.d.*).

According to the oxford dictionary, walkable street is defined as of an area or route suitable or safe for walking. Walkability is one of the environmental dimensions. It has strong effect on the quality of surrounding environments and people satisfaction (Poll, 1997).

2.2.1.2 Maintenance

According to the oxford dictionary, maintenance is defined as the process of preserving a condition or situation or the state of being preserved. It is very evident that every people want to live in the place, which gives a high quality of life with having positive and contemporary growth, functions, aesthetic views, greenery, and walkable, accessible places.

2.2.1.3 Physical Accessibility

According to Lau and Chiu (2003, p.197), accessibility is defined as “the freedom or ability of people to achieve their basic needs in order to sustain their quality of life”.

It is the quality of the spaces, where being able to reach or enter. Accessibility is one of the main affective factor of the use of public spaces by location, proximity, travel time, physical and functional characteristics of streets and the system of transportation (Pasaogullari, Doratli, 2004). Places having a meaning when they connected each other with links. Linkage is very important in public use. In this sense accessibility and movability are the important need of public urban spaces for more social interaction and well used atmosphere.

It can be said that Public transportation provide comfort in the traffic with decreasing the uses of cars, and reducing more parking areas (Welch, et al. *n.d.*).

Designing a place as much as possible for easy of movement possible with clear structure of connection, well arranged public transportation network, interchanges, infrastructure of high architectural quality and minimum density is significant for public open spaces (Vescovi, 2011).

Bicycle friendly design is one of the friends of nature, and it is cheaper to apply than other transportation techniques (Welch, et al. *n.d.*). Public transportation, cycling, and walkability are important for sustainable transportation.

The communities, where have ecologically sensitive areas, floodplains, developed agriculture and public transportation, as well as cycling, and walking patterns improve the quality of sustainable transportation.

2.2.1.4 Legibility

Places which are clear enough to provide a simplicity and easy public uses. It can be defined as the quality of being clear enough to read. (Oxford Dictionary). Legibility is

the mental picture of the city held by the users on the street and urban space (Lynch, K. 1960). This is make places more clear in city and local scales. It is very clear to say that readable designs providing simplicity and clear definition on the designs that make it easily be understood in physical point of view.

According to Lynch (1960), urban forms should be designed under five key issues; landmark, district, node, edge, path (Figure 2.14).

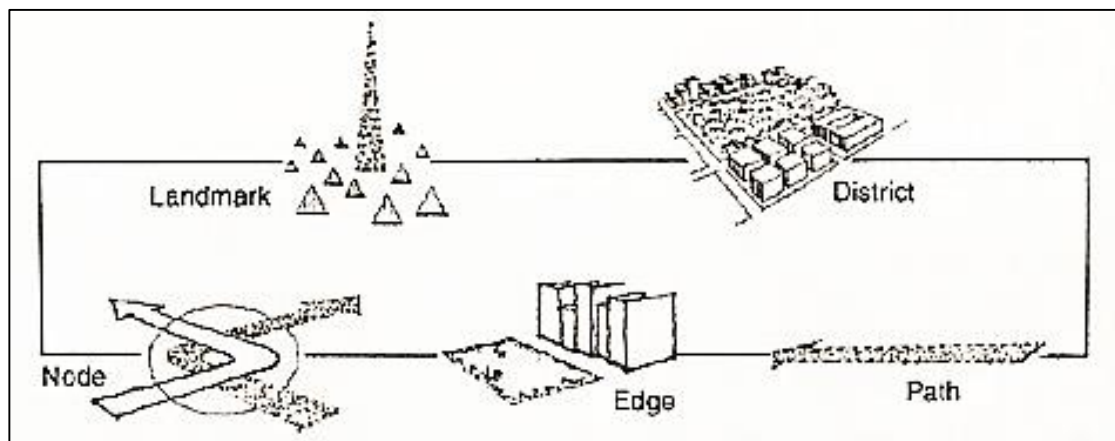


Figure 2.14: Lynch's Five Elements of the City Scale (Lynch, 1960)

Legibility is significant for city image and providing easily understanding of structure of the whole city. In this sense, views, landmarks and architectural details and characters of designs in the city are highlighted (Vescovi, 2011). In local scale, legibility should be evaluate with location and linkage, enclosure, landmark in space, and entrance points (Lynch, 1960).

2.2.2 Functional Characteristics of Public Open Spaces

According to the theoretial framework, functional characteristics of public open spaces could be distributed as a variety/diversity (Bentley, 1983), and adabtability/flexibility (Frey, 1999). For the purpose of the study, these elements will briefly explain in the following sub-sections.

2.2.2.1 Variety and Diversity

Variety is related about being different or diverse without the monotony. Bentley (1985) divided the levels of variety into three; variety of uses, users, and forms (Figure 2.15). Balanced mix of uses is strongly similar to be rich in terms of forms of developments with a well integration between the natural environments and such groups of local people. Variety of users are related about users' age, gender, education, and income level. Variety of meanings is related about the experiences inside the environment that bring high values to the area. Accessibility alone is not enough without choices of experience.

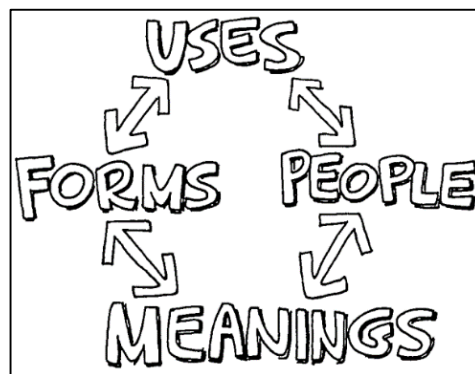


Figure 2.15: Different Levels of Variety (Bentley, et al. 1985, p.27).

Mixed uses and community spaces; Verities of public facilities increase the attraction of the places, these can include schools, libraries, civic buildings, and community centers, places of workshops, recreation facilities and community gardens. (Welch, A., et al. *n.d.*).

Diversity is related with the variety that in the public urban areas it's mentioned for the designed street components and all type of designs ranges. As the main definition of diversity can be found in oxford dictionary: The state of being diverse and the diverse defined as; showing a great deal of variety; very different.

Urban areas and single buildings which includes horizontal and vertical mixed uses having the social and functional complexity that it is creating variety and options for the city users and the people around the public area (Vescovi, 2011).

2.2.2.2 Adaptability and Flexibility

Adaptability is an advantage in the public urban spaces for the new purposes. Adaptability can be defined as the capacity to be modified for a new use or purpose. Adaptability is one of the design criteria for long-lived neighborhood and build fabric layout. Main reasons of adaptability is related about having possibility to be able to adapt needed changing to buildings and neighborhoods according to changing needs and requests for more durable places (Frey, 1999).

For public open spaces, adaptability and flexibility in function is an important manner to give more possible opportunities. Buildings and the design parts in the city content supported with functional flexibility. Suitable design should existed with the opportunities of easily changes or adjustments provision (Vescovi, 2011).

2.2.3 Social Characteristics of Public Open Spaces

According to the theoretic framework, social characteristics of public open spaces could be distributed as an equality (Bentley, 1983), safety (Cozens, 2011) and comfort (Carr, et.al., 1992). For the purpose of the study, these issues will be briefly explained in the following sub-sections.

2.2.3.1 Equality

If a place is public; it means it is open to, shared by all the people. All users keep the same rules and has the same rights in the public open spaces (Fasli, 1997). All age groups should have equal standards for accessing public open spaces. Public spaces are the common spaces to play, rest and socialize. All kind of users ‘poor/reach,

able/disable,' can get benefit from these areas (Carr, S. et.al. 1992). People should have a high equality for all range of people.

The best way to handle the problem of undesirebles is to make the place attractive to everyone else (Whyte, 1980, p.158).

According to oxford dictionary, equality is defined as the state of being equal, especially in status, rights, or opportunities. The rights for all the users of public spaces should be equal in terms of physically, and functionally. Moreover, equal treatments should be under law for more peaceful public places.

2.2.3.2 Safety

Safety is related to being protected and secured from the harms. The issue of safety can be classified as natural and man-made disasters. Such as; fires, bullying, crime, violence, accidents, etc (Senda, 2015). According to Cozens (2013), the issues of safety is divided as physical, and psychological harms. Physical harms can be natural disasters, car accident. And psychological harms can be the lack quality of control, and lack maintenance of privacy and being socially or physically lost in the public open spaces.

2.2.3.3 Comfort

Comfort is one of the main neccecity and quality of public open spaces (Car, et.al. 1992). Comfort is defined as a degree of the satisfaction of users from exterior spaces (Qvstedal, et.al. 2002).

Public open spaces should provide relaxation and happiness to its users to have positive effect on social health. Visual acccebility is the important criteria of comfortable spaces, which is related an ability to see and understand what is happening

in public open space (Carmona, et. al. 2003). It is very evident that ergonomic street furnitures has positive effect on people helth and the quality of spaces.

2.3 Moat of Walled Cities as Public Open Spaces

Moats are the part of some walled cities that made for defensive purpose that these spaces were filled by water. In general, the walled cities are unique with their city walls and spatial traditional patterns. They reflect historical background of cities and having significance effect on human emotional feelings. General public open spaces are streets, squares, and parks. Nowadays, waterfronts can be determined as a kind of public open space. Today, the moat areas of walled cities can be considered as a public open space as well with having various functions or kept as passive green area for aesthetic purposes.



Figure 2.16: Landscape Organization in particular at the Montjuic Castle, Barcelona. URL, 11



Figure 2.17: Open Air Cinema at Montjuic Castle, in particular at the Santa Eulàlia Moat, Barcelona. URL,12

Public urban spaces around walled cities reflect the history of city that this is important to reflect previous life to young generation and visitors. At the Barcelona, Sala Montjuic has an open-air cinema activities, where placed at the Moat area of Montjuic Castle. This Castle surrounded by greeneries; shrubs, trees and colorful flowers

(Figure 2.16). This outdoor space invite thousands of people to the beautiful historical and cultural place.

Valetta is an example of a walled city with gridial city planning (Figure 2.18). This area has project by Renzo Piano. He designed an open air workshop and opera house near to the moat area of the Valetta.

The main aim of the project explained by the Piano as such;

"The aim is not to reproduce the past," says. The aim is to connect the new with the old; to maintain the past by using materials, stone and create something new, "modern and aligned with the current era." (Papadimitriou, M. 2010).

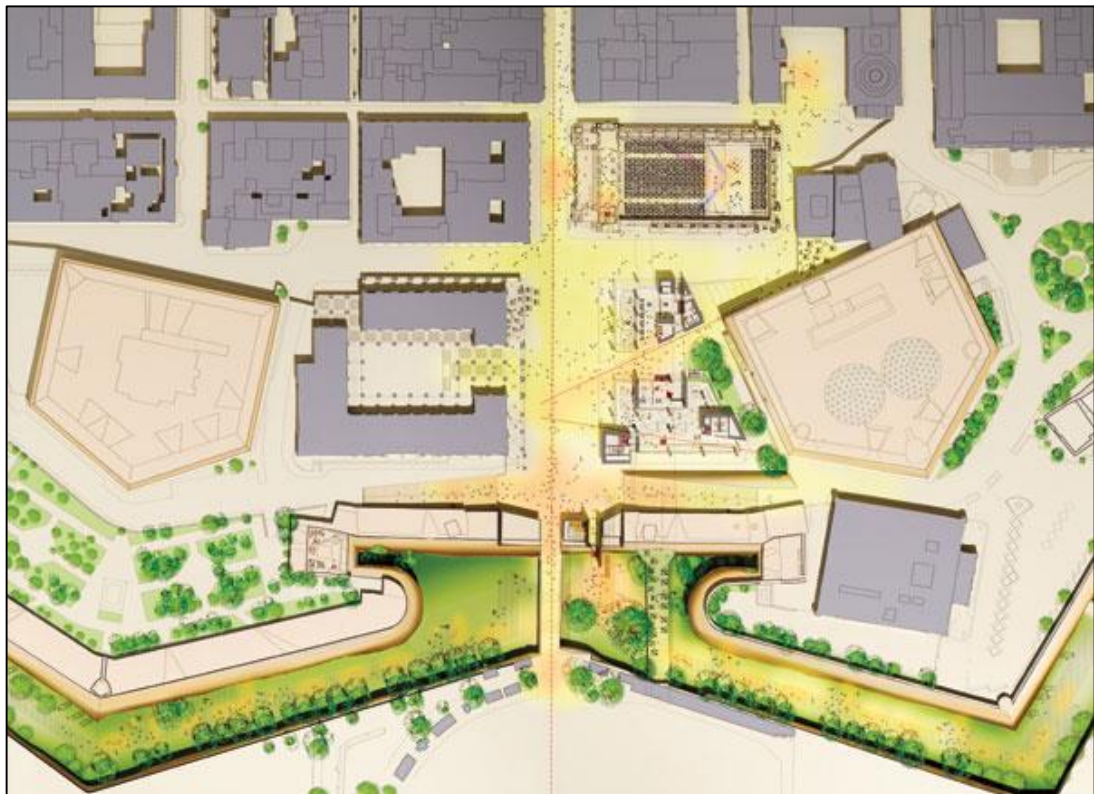


Figure 2.18: Project of Renzo Piano in the Valetta Walled City Moat Area.
URL 13

Some of the existing examples of the moat of walled cities has a pure green surfaces or non-dominant landscaping with colorful shrubs and walking patterns. In general, existing public functions in the moat of walled cities are playgrounds (football field, basketball field, etc.), open-air stadium, golf space, and stage (Table 2.8).

In order to create a background of this research 8 moats are studied. According to the findings, they have;

- Different shape;
- Different size;
- Different functions such as; open-air stadium, open-air cinema, playgrounds, golf space, and/or pure green surfaces, etc...
- Some remarkable characteristics of the designs of public areas in the moat of walled cities are the plainness, integrity, tranquility, originality, mainly green spaces, accessible, well-maintained, safe, comfortable and invitable;
- Moats of walled cities can be used with having public functions or with keeping it as a passive green space. This can be change according to their sizes, shapes, and/or cultural backgrounds of the cities.

Table 2.9: Examples of moat of walled cities as a public open space

MOAT OF WALLED CITIES AS A PUBLIC OPEN SPACE					
Verona Walled City, Italy Playgrounds			Manila Walled City, Moat Area, Philippines Golf Space		
					
Map	URL 14	Images	URL 15	URL 16	
Rhodes Walled City, Greece Open-Air Stadium			Tower of London Moat, United Kingdom Landscape Design, Red flowers, which represent the bloods in the war dead		
					
Map	URL 17	Images	URL 18	URL 19	
Dubrovnic Walled City, Croatia Landscape Design			St. Angelo's Fort / Kannur Fort, India Landscape Design		
					
Map	URL 20	Images	URL 21	URL 22	
Tel-Aviv Walled City, Israel The Acre Moat, Playground			Fort Punta Christo, Croatia The Moat, quirkier stage		
					
Map	URL 23	Images	URL 24	URL 25	
Map	URL 26	Images	URL 27	URL 28	
Map	URL 29	Images	URL 30	URL 31	
Map	URL 32	Images	URL 33	URL 34	
Map	URL 35	Images	URL 36	URL 37	

2.3 Summary of the Chapter

Moat of walled cities could be determined in different dimensions, such as;

Physical;

- Walled cities could be in different shapes that each cities have their own characteristic;
- Maintenance are the important essence of walled cities in physical point of view to show this historically valuable places to the next generation;
- Visual cleanness and simplicity are another necessities of this spaces.

Functional;

- Walled cities could have some various functions such as, café's, restaurant's, public parks, and commercial streets with including active and passive engagements,
- Additional buildings and other street components shouldn't be more dominant than the historic walled cities in physical and functional point of view.

Social;

- Walled cities could give equality and availability for all users (able / disable / poor / rich);
- Walled cities could include public spaces with providing resting and gathering spaces that this kind of spaces are important for socializing, friendship and co-operation;
- Walled cities could attract local and tourists that could effect on economy positively;
- Public places in walled cities are effecting social behaviors. User profile is the important evaluation criteria in the studies.

Table 2.10: General Characteristic of Moat of Walled Cities as a Public Open Space.

PUBLIC OPEN SPACES	GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE MOAT OF WALLED CITIES AS A PUBLIC OPEN SPACE		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Streets ▪ Squares ▪ Parks ▪ Waterfronts ▪ Moat of Walled Cities 	<i>Physical</i>	<i>Functional</i>	<i>Social</i>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Proper Design ▪ Maintenance ▪ Physical Accessibility ▪ Readability 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Variety/Diversity ▪ Adaptability and Flexibility 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Equality ▪ Comfort ▪ Safety

In the (Table 2.9), urban pattern of the moat areas of walled cities classified and their components specified orderly with taking references from literature reviews.

The theoretical information obtained in this part of the study will be used for evaluation of the moat of Nicosia in the next chapter.

Chapter 3

EVALUATION OF THE CASE STUDY; MOAT OF THE WALLED CITY OF NICOSIA

3.1 Method of Analysis

In this research both qualitative and quantitative analysis methods are used. For the physical analysis inventory forms are prepared. Site photographs are taken, and sketches are drawn. A total 200 questionnaires were distributed (in July 2015) by using drop and collection method. Out of 200, 20 were distributed for each spaces; Kuğulu Park, Mücahitler Parkı, Yusuf Kaptan, Çağlayan Parkı, Athens Park, 2 Greenery Spaces, Nicosia Stadium, Solomos Square, Field Club of Nicosia Tennis Club, and Car Park area. Each indicator was chosen to represent a component of each of three dimensions; physical, functional, and social of the spaces.

Questionnaires were distributed to the users of the moat at both north and south site of walled city of Nicosia in order to examine the social identity of the users, users' satisfaction of the mentioned area, environmental awareness, and their expectation from the public spaces. Buffer zone areas which is located near to the Paphos and Famagusta Gates are closed and controlled by the United Nations. Therefore, people are not allowed to enter inside. So in these spaces questionnaire wasn't possible.

The questionnaire is organized under 3 sub parts and its content is explained in Table 3.1.

Table 3.1: Questionnaire format

	CONTENT	SITUATION OF THE CASE AREA IN TERMS OF LIVEABLE PUBLIC URBAN SPACE
PART A	Personal Information	Designed to identify the nationalities, age groups, educational levels, and income levels in the case areas.
PART B	Satisfaction from the Case Area	Designed to understand the frequency of people coming, their feels about safety, accessibility for all kind of people (able, disable, tourist, local etc.) and equipment's status.
PART C	Expectation from Public Areas	Designed to identify the situation of the public open spaces in terms of transportation and infrastructure, functional and physical conditions, and the reasons of the uses of the areas. And to understand to feels of being close distance to the Buffer Zone.

Questionnaire survey were divided into three part as follow;

A. Personal Information;

- a. Nationality;
- b. Gender, Age, Marriage, Employment, and Education Status;
- c. Who are they; student, tourist, local, or resident;

B. Satisfaction from case area;

- a. How often they visit;
- b. If they feel safe or not;

C. Expectation from Public Open Spaces;

- a. Adequacy of lighting, sitting, public arts, playing equipment's, pergolas, bicycle ways, pedestrian ways, easy access for disables, bus and taxi services, parking areas, water elements and landscape organizations;
- b. What they are expecting more from a public open spaces; museums, cultural centers, thematic cafes, art galleries, exhibition, and/or information centers;
- c. Satisfaction from the greeneries and street furniture.

- d. Why they are visiting these spaces; passing, meet with friends, resting /enjoying, participating in political activities, to get fresh air, play /exercise, walking and festival events, etc.
- e. They are satisfied from what; diversity of functions, attractiveness, safety, comfort, circulation accessibility, cleanliness, trees /greeneries, cultural, political, educational events, social activities, coffee shops, and etc.
- f. What they are feeling when they are spending time at close distance to the Buffer Zone; danger, limited, in prison, in closed /introverted, suspenseful, worried, obsessed, not any feel, in safe, carefree, calm, and etc.

Table 3.2: Method of the Analysis of Case Study (Created by Author).

PATTERN		ASSESSMENT CRITERIAS	DATAS
Physical Qualities	Proper Design (Poll 1997)	1. More qualified public open space with an alternative subspaces and functions 2. More active and enjoyable places	Physical analysis through observation and Social analysis through questionnaire and interview survey
	Maintenance (Cresswell, et. el. 1983)	1. More livable city concept 2. Rich city with include all urban patterns in it. 3. More safe, green, legible, active, clean, qualified, walkable, aesthetic, comfortable and robust city	
	Accessibility (Lau and Chiu, 2003)	1. More people in the case area 2. Case area more reachable 3. More social interaction 4. More developed city infrastructure	
	Legibility (Lynch, 1960)	1. "Simplicity" based design concept and easy public uses with designed components. 2. More readable city with base city structures; landmarks, images, and functions	
Functional Qualities	Variety and Diversity (Bentley, 1983)	1. Functional Opportunities 2. Linkage to other functions 3. Uniqueness	
	Adaptability and Flexibility (Frey, 1999)	1. More adaptable new purposes 2. More suggestion for new uses 3. Easily changeable public place	
Social Qualities	Equality (Carr, et.al. 1992)	1. Ability on equal uses 'able/disable', 'poor/rich', 'upper-class/worker-class'	
	Safety (Cozens, 2011)	1. Protection from crime, fire, bullying 2. Sidewalks, street lightings, controlled traffic 3. Cleanliness	
	Comfort (Carr, et.al. 1992)	1. Relaxation, and satisfaction of users 2. Visual accessibility for understandable functions 3. Ergonomic street furnitures and modern appearance	

3.2 Walled City of Nicosia

Nicosia is the capital of Cyprus that is the third biggest Island of Mediterranean Sea. It has a strategic importance with its location. Therefore, during the long history, many civilization are affected from Cyprus. In the (Figure 3.1) Location of the Cyprus Island and the Nicosia City can be seen. Walled city (Figure 3.2) is placed in the heart of the Nicosia. The city wall separate the traditional core from the new developing areas.



Figure 3.1: Location of Cyprus and Nicosia (Fasli, 2010).



Figure 3.2: Map of Nicosia with the Walled City specified (Drawn by Author, 2015).

Nicosia has two parts; the traditional quarter walled city and the new developing areas. The existing wall of Nicosia dates back to Venetian Period (1489-1571) and the eleven bastions of the city wall surrounded by the moat. Currently different parts of the moat is used for different purposes (Table 3.2).

Mediterranean climate is effective the city that generally summers are hot and dry; winters are warm and rainy.

3.2.1 Description of the Research Area

The walled city of Nicosia that is surrounded by walls, mainly composes of historical patterns and open spaces; street, squares, parks, and moat.

In the following headings, the city wall with eleven bastions and three gates and the main Public open spaces will be explained.

A. *The City Wall, Bastions, and Gates*

The traditional city core of Nicosia consist of circular shape city wall with eleven bastions and there gates. The walls of the walled city are the important element that is defined the border for the historic city. It was constructed for the protection purposes in the Venetian Period. It is in star shape and its shape from section view is shown in Figure (3.3).

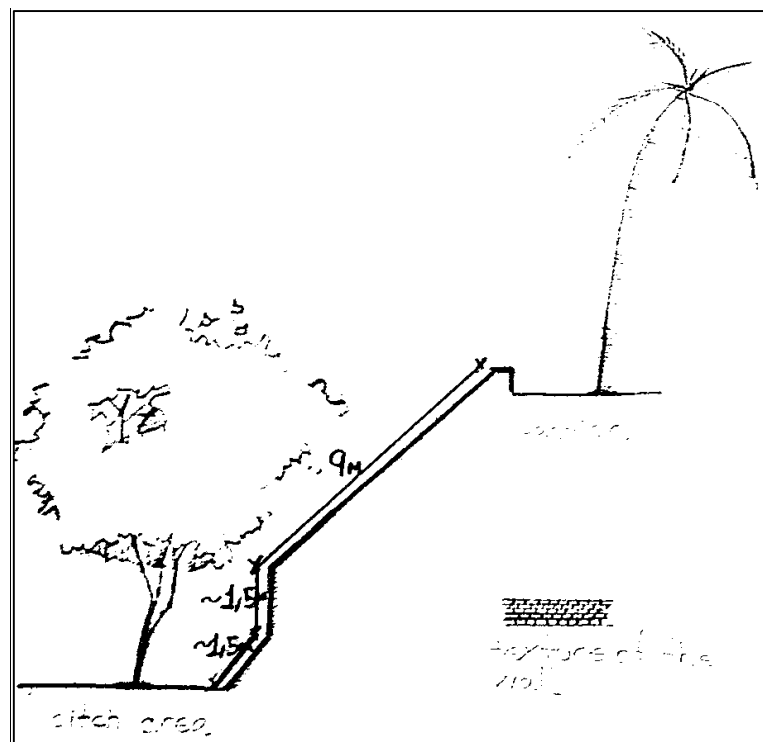


Figure 3.3: Shape of the Wall
Author Drawing

Height of the wall is approximately 12m earth rampart and the thickness is approximately 5,5m. The wall has some deformations caused by the past time and trees over it.

The wall has 11 bastions (Figure 3.4). They are Barbaro (Musalla Bastion), Laredano (Dervish Bastion), Flatro (Seylla Bastion), Garaffa (Altion Bastion), Podocatoro (Susli Bastion), Costantza (Bairakdar Bastion), D'Avilla (Kara Ismail Bastion), Tripoli (Deirmen Bastion), Roccas (Kaifas Bastion), Mula (Zehre Bastion), and Quirini (Jepkhaneh Bastion).

Bastions are in the heart shape and their shapes and sizes are the same. They have a circumference of 2 miles. They are placed at regular distance and encircling the moat 30,5m wide (Pasaogullari Şahin, 2004).

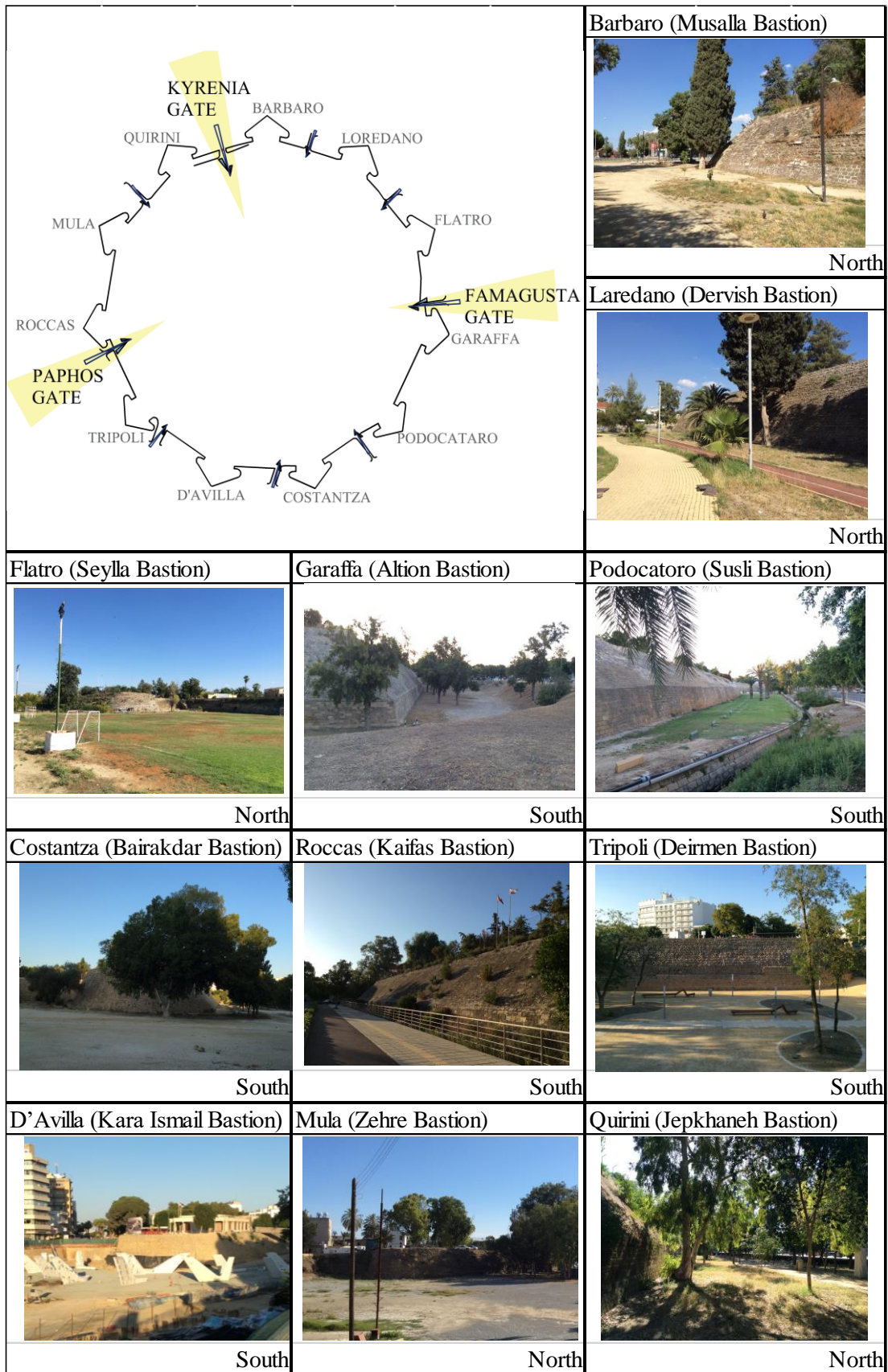


Figure 3.4: Views of Bastions
(Author Archive)

The walled city of Nicosia possess 3 main gates; Porta San Domenico (Paphos Gate (Figure 3.6)), Porta Giuliana (Famagusta Gate (Figure 3.7)), and Porta Del Proveditore (Kyrenia Gate (Figure 3.5)). Kyrenia Gate at the North and Paphos and Famagusta Gates at South parts. In their original use, they were mainly created for a pedestrians and without a permission entrance is not possible before the opening at the early morning and after the closing at afternoon (Pasaogulları, 2004, Salvator, 1983).



Figure 3.5: Kyrenia Gate
(Author Archive, 2015)



Figure 3.6: Paphos Gate
(Author Archive, 2015)



Figure 3.7: Famagusta Gate
(M. Fashl Archive, 2015)

B Open Spaces

There are many open spaces in the Walled City in different size. In general, they are left over spaces which are not used for any purposes.

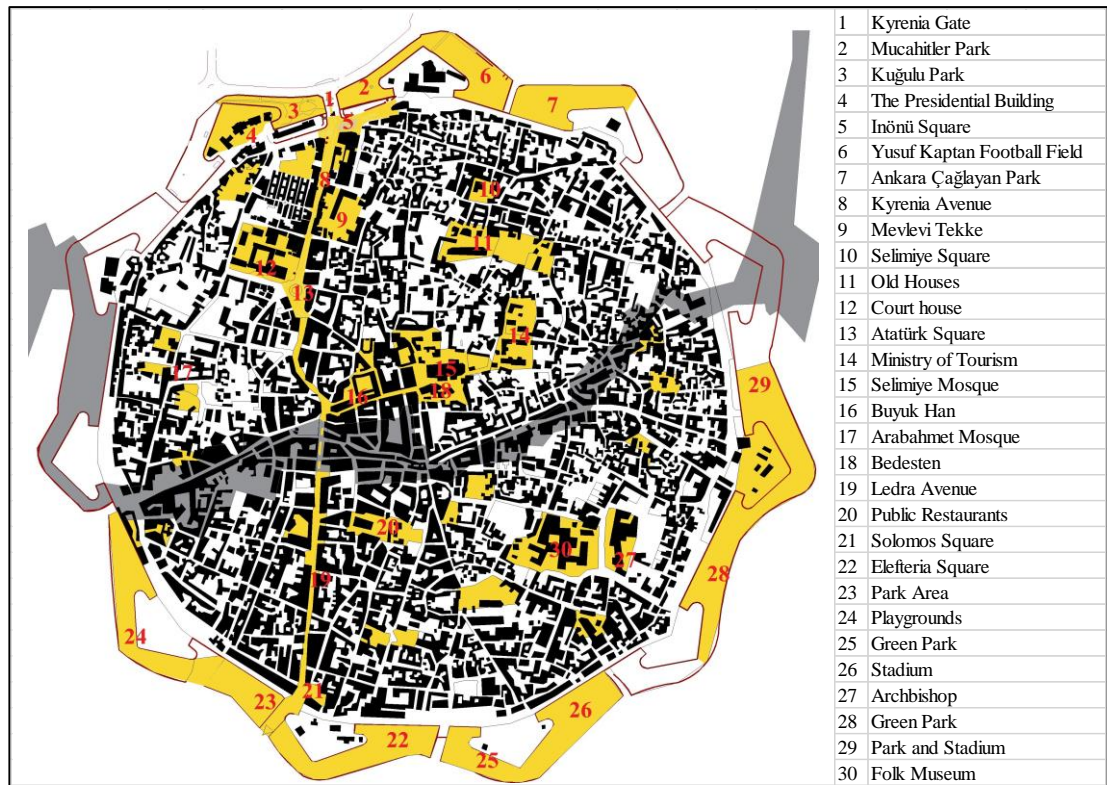


Figure 3.8: Public Open Spaces Distribution in the Nicosia Walled City
(Drawed by Author)

In the Figure (3.8), Public open spaces highlighted from inside and outside of the Walled City of Nicosia.

B.1 Streets

There are two main distributors in the walled city; Kyrenia Avenue (Figure 3.9) in North and Ledra Street (Figure 3.10) in the South. Besides, there are secondary and thirstier distributors as well as cul-de-sacs. They are continuously defined by buildings. Except for the main distributor they are designed by human scale buildings. Elefterias Street in the South and Arasta Street, in the North are the well-known commercial public streets of Walled City of Nicosia. According to the previous researches, more modern and clean environments gives responsibility to users to maintain cleanliness.



Figure 3.9: Kyrenia Avenue
Author Archive



Figure 3.10: Ledra Street
Author Archive

B.2 Squares

In the Walled City of Nicosia there are various squares in different dimensions. They are used for different purposes. The main squares are Atatürk and İnönü Squares at north, and Ledras Square, Elefteria Square, Dionysiou Solomou Square and Oxi Square are at the south side of Nicosia (Figure 3.11). Atatürk Square is famous with the existence of Venetian Column at the center of the square. Small Arasta Square is one of the finest example of Commercial Square in the historical city.

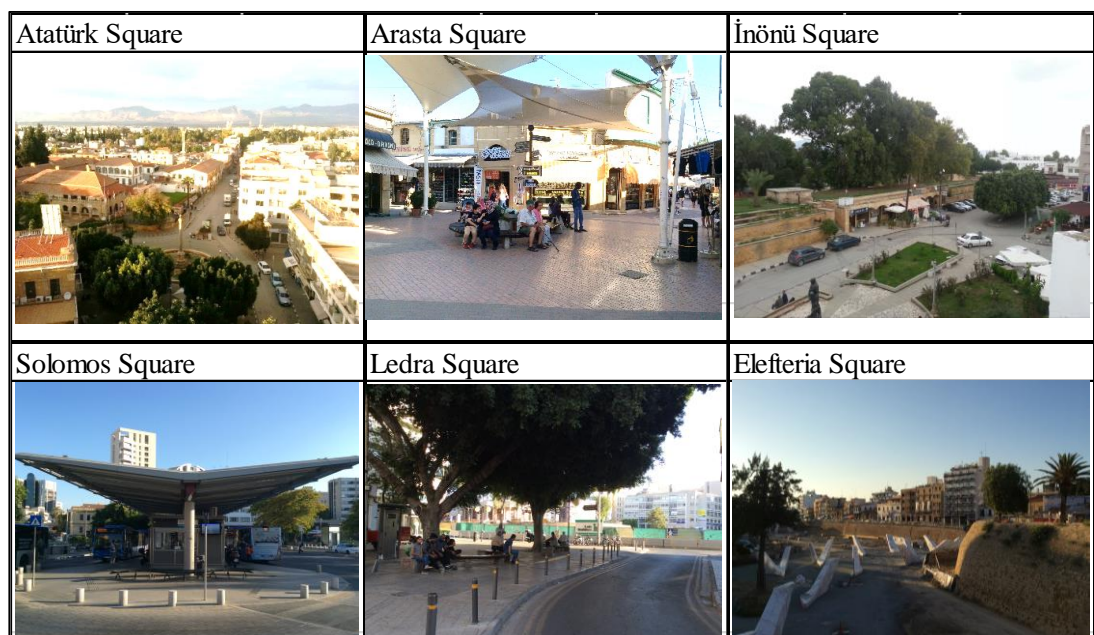


Figure 3.11: Squares of Nicosia Walled City (Author Archive).

B.3 Parks

There are several parks in the moat of the walled city. Kuğulu Park, Ankara Çağlayan Parkı and Mücahitler Parkı are the famous public parks in the North. Athena's Nicosia Park and Park-Festival Venue are famous in the south part of walled city of Nicosia (Figure 3.12).



Figure 3.12: Parks of Nicosia Walled City (Author Archive).

B.4 Moat

Currently existing moat were constructed to create a barrier around the city during war in the Venetian Period. Today the part which close to Kyrenia gate is used for public facilities such as; kermes, in Ramadan for food servicing, and various open spaces activities. It possesses various types of trees and shrubs inside. Moat of Walled City of Nicosia has a significant impact on the city image. However, currently, it has several problems; such as scarce of activity, poor design and lack of maintenance. It is very obvious that the areas which are located at close distance to the Buffer Zone are

affected negatively. As similar to the buffer zone, they are dead spaces which have no active uses.

3.2.1.1 Development of the Walls of Nicosia throughout History

Throughout history the island of Cyprus have kept its significance because of its strategic significance. Between the years 1192-1489 Lusignan were owner of the island, than Venetians were existed in the island between the years 1489-1571. After that Ottoman period continued between the years 1571-1878. Between the years 1878-1960, British period were in the island. Turkish Republic had continued from 1960 to 1974. After 1974, Nicosia was divided into two parts with a buffer zone between the cities (Fasli, 2010).

The Walled City is in star shape, which is located at the center of Nicosia city; Turkish Cypriots have been physically and economically developed in the north part of the island and the Greek Cypriots developed in the south part of the Cyprus Island (Doratli, N., et all, 2004).

First placement in the city started approximately 3000-4000 BC and “Ledra” was the first name of the City in around 7th Century BC. Earthquakes destroyed the city and then Leucus founded the city of Nicosia in 300 BC. City started to show its importance to the many nations and it has been the capital city since 7th Century. In 1191, 1. Richard captured the city and after the rebellion in 1192, knight age had to leave the island. Lusignan bought to the city and kept Nicosia as a capital of the island (Keshishian, 1978).

In this period, great amount of incomes spend for the development of the Nicosia city. These make the city magnificent with building gorgeous cathedrals, palaces, and

churches. The walls designed in that period but not in today's shape. That walls was designed in irregular pentagon shape (Alpar Atun, Doratlı, 2009). Potential shapes of the walled city in Lusignan period showed in (Figure 3.12).

Nicosia had many damages. In 1330, big floods caused the deaths of approximately 3000 people in the Nicosia (Keshishian 1978). Big 1222 earthquake and others caused many damages into the city as well.

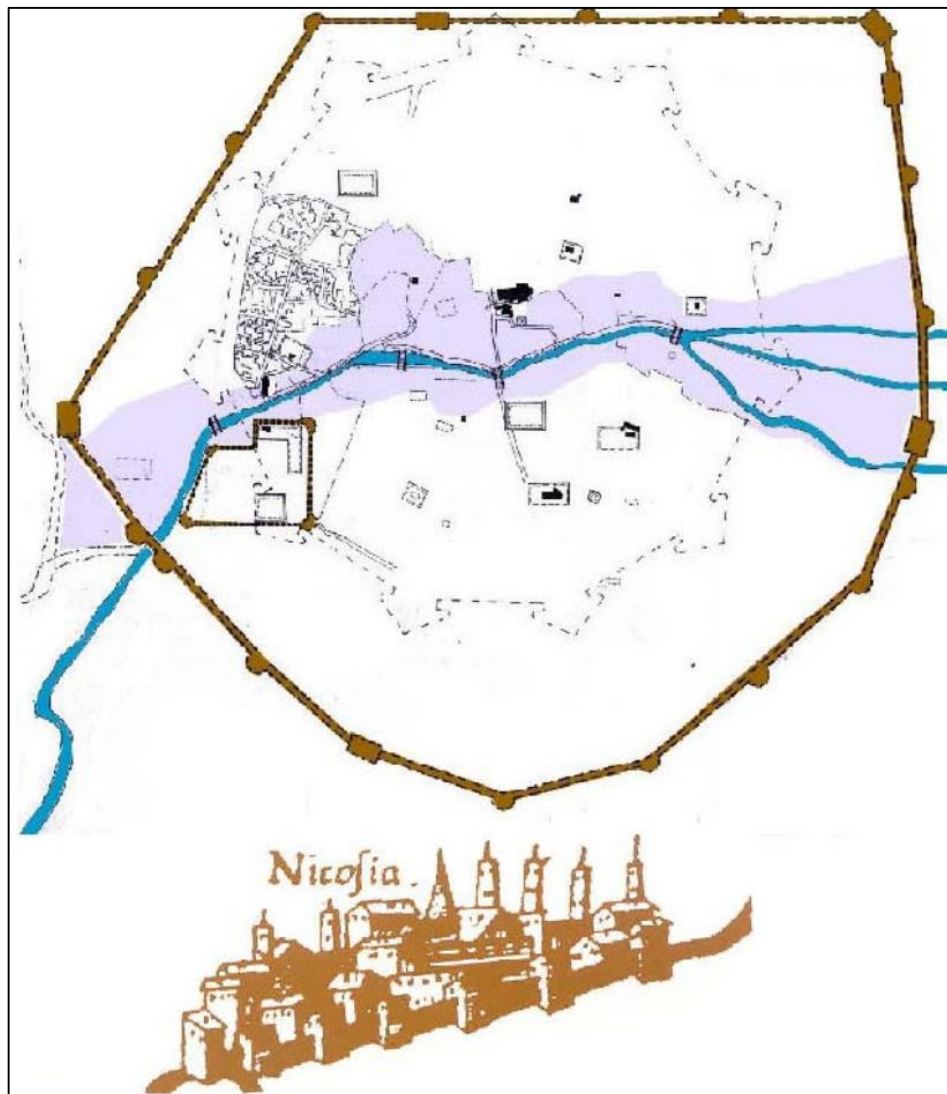


Figure 3.13: Nicosia City Plan from Lusignan Period (NMP Archives).

Nicosia in Lusignan Period (Figure 3.13) was had a spaciousness with a Pedieos river's waters, more greeneries and large gardens (Papanastasiou, 1994, Cobham 1908).

The existing city wall of Nicosia was constructed in Venetian period (Figure 3.14); 1489 - 1571 as that is the one greatest example of medieval town planning (Oktaý, 2007). Venetians found Lusignan walls very weak and most of the Lusignan constructions demolished and stones were used to build new strongest walls. In this period, Lusignan Walls demolished and new wall was reconstructed. The wall includes 11 bastions and three gates (Keshishian, 1978).

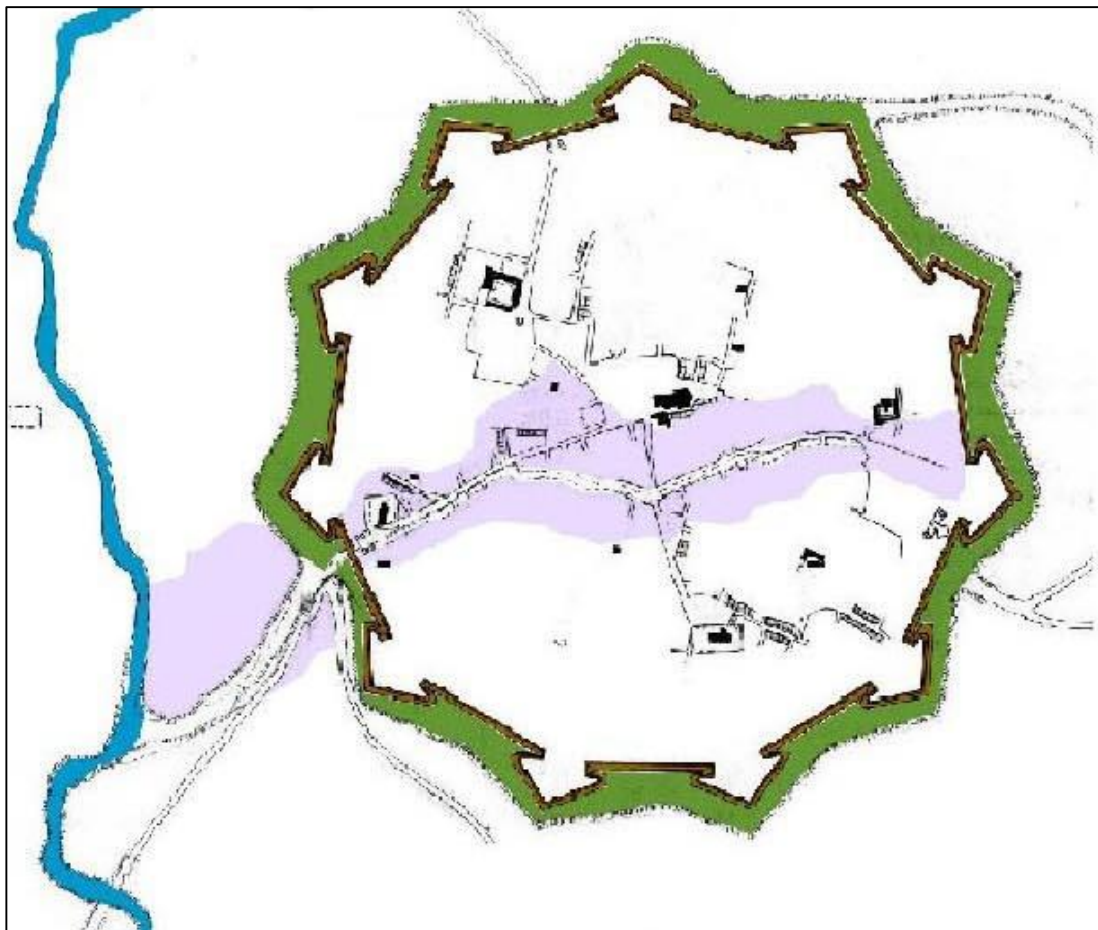


Figure 3.14: Nicosia City Plan from Venetian Period (NMP Archieves).

Since the river bed entering from Paphos Gate to Famagusta Gate, city was had a beautiful gardens parallel to the river all along the Herms Street (Maratheftis 1977; Papanastasiou, 1994). In 1567, Because of the strategic reasons, the location of Pedios River taken outside the walls (Keshishian, 1978). Changes can be seen in the (Figure 3.13).

Ottoman added their architectural identity to the city pattern in period; 1571 - 1878. There were narrow and organic streets. Streets were defined by the buildings, and garden walls. Many public buildings, traditional Turkish houses, and monumental buildings were built in this period. East-west axes was invention by Venetians but the implementation provided by the ottoman as a commercial use. Most of the churches turned to the mosques like St. Sophia cathedral. Nicosia – Larnaka road made in that period (Fasli, 2004).

Two major communities; Turks and Greeks living in the city with separating their living areas with locating around the religions areas as the Turks residential areas were located around the mosques with including Turkish districts as “mahalles” and the Greek residential areas were located around the Greek Orthodox churches (Oktay, 2007).



Figure 3.15: Construction of Kyrenia Gate in 1564. URL 38.

British added their footprints into the Nicosia Walled City in 1878 - 1960. They provided cultural variety into the architectural identity.

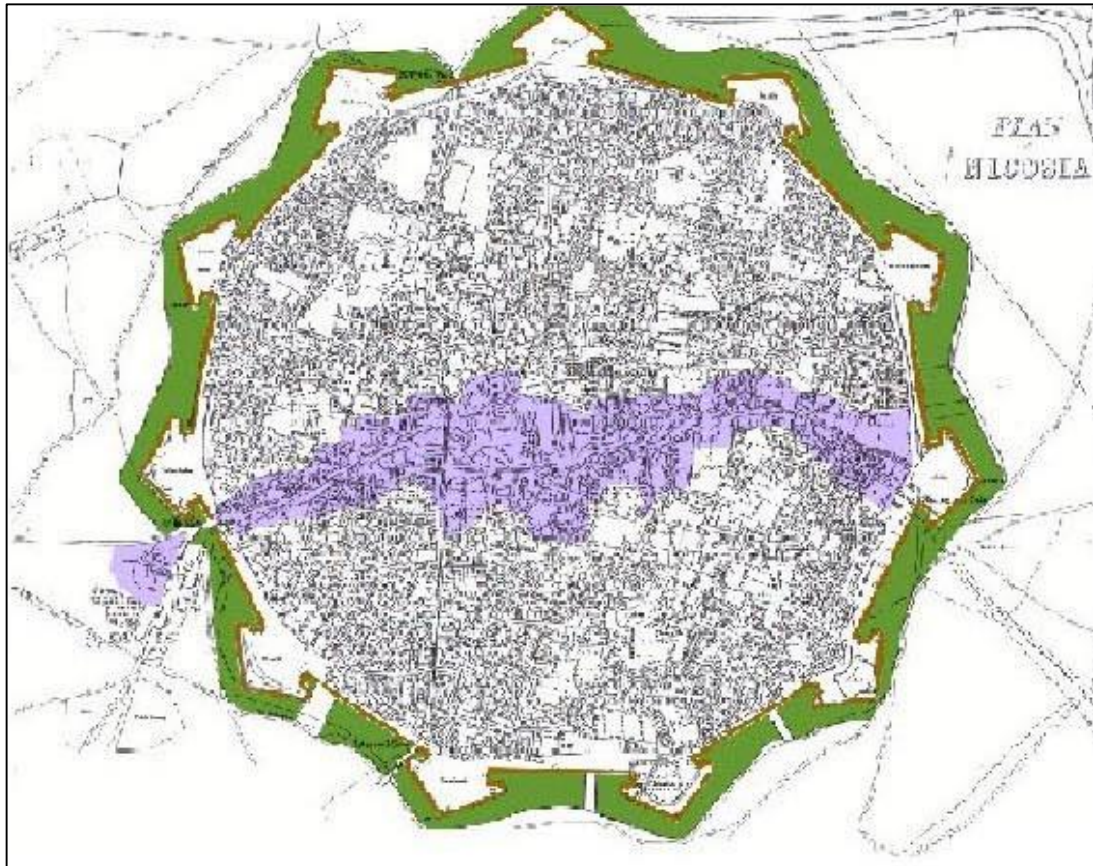


Figure 3.16: Nicosia City Plan from British and Ottoman Period (NMP Archives).

In 1882, Nicosia Municipality was founded. There was a growth around the walls. In 1930-1945, many villages connected to the wall city as both side of the walls of Paphos gate in 1878 (Figure 3.17), Kyrenia Gate in 1931, and Famagusta Gate in 1945 opened to provide easily circulation between the outside and inside of the walled city. 1905 to 1955 Nicosia had trains. In 1912, Electric comes to the City. Sewerage Networks and Roads improved (Keshishian, 1978).

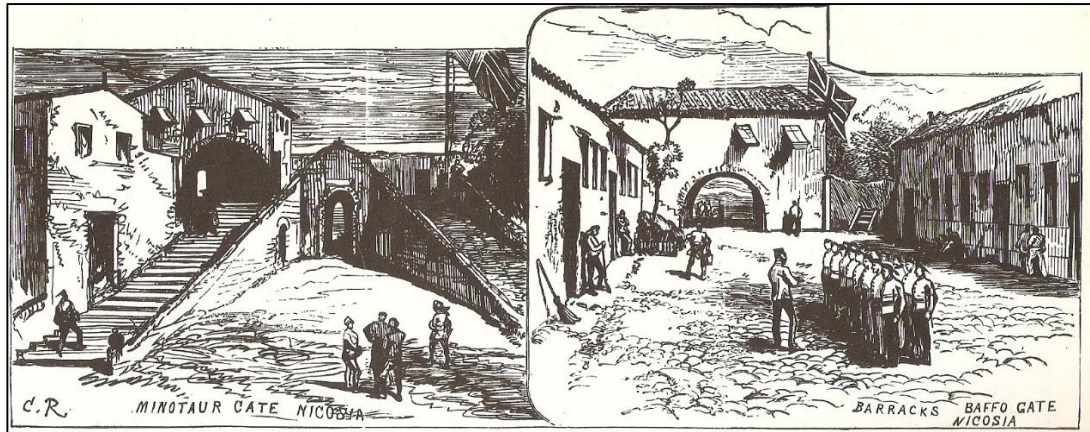


Figure 3.17: Paphos Gate in 1878 (Keshishian, 1978)

In 16 August 1960, Republic of Cyprus was founded. With this establishment, division between two major nations (Turk and Greek) realized in the island. Nicosia has two municipality that one of its controlled by Greek (Nicosia Municipality) and another one controlled by Turk (Nicosia Turkish Municipality). The Venetian Walls reflect to the design of symbols of both municipalities that Nicosia Turkish Municipality use the symbol as the shape of walled city with division (Papadakis, 2006). Due to the conflict between the Turkish and Greek Cypriots, Turkey, Greek, and United Kingdom came together at 30 December 1963 to find solution on this problem. Accordingly, they decided to put buffer zone; "green line" which divided city into two part (Papanastasiou, 1994).

Today a great majority of the people define the Nicosia's Walled City as the hearth of the City. Since, this place has a political, social, socio-cultural, and economic importance in city history.

From 1974 to today, Cyprus has been divided into two part with a Buffer zone. It is divided the Walled City of Nicosia from the center. In the north part Atatürk Square

and in the south, Eleftheria Square are the most important well- known reference points inside the Walled City.



Figure 3.18: T. Ellis painting of the moat in 1878; view from Podocatoro Bastion (Severis, R. 2000)

The division was effected both the urban structure and socio-economic setting negatively. Although the city experienced several problems related with division and the political issue, it preserves its significance as traditional core of the city. In 1983, Turkish Cypriots formed and established new republic; TRNC (Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus). On the other hand, Republic of Cyprus in the southern part accepted as a legal government of the island. Moreover, because of the political conflict, except Turkey, TRNC (Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus) does not recognize by any country (Timeline of Cyprus, 2011).

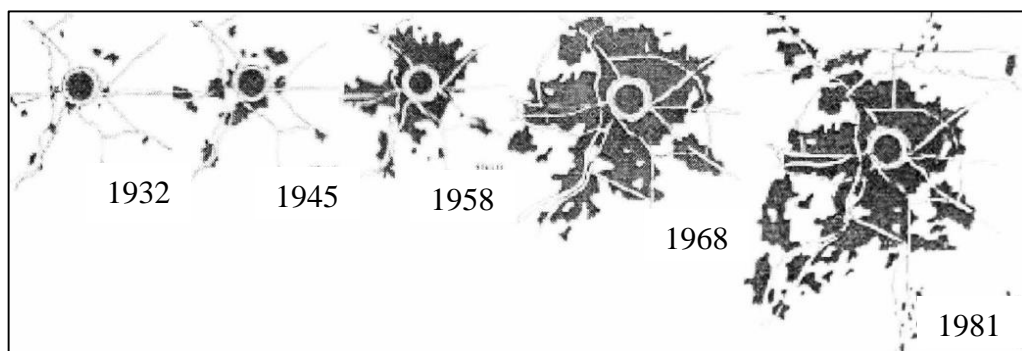


Figure 3.19: Development of Nicosia between; 1932, 1945, 1958, 1968, and 1981 (Keshishian, 1993)



▨▨▨▨ Buildings ■ Buffer Zone — Main Roads ■ Pedicos River / Kanlı Dere

Figure 3.20: The Current Growth of the Immediate Surrounding of the Walls.
 Drawn by Author, 2015.

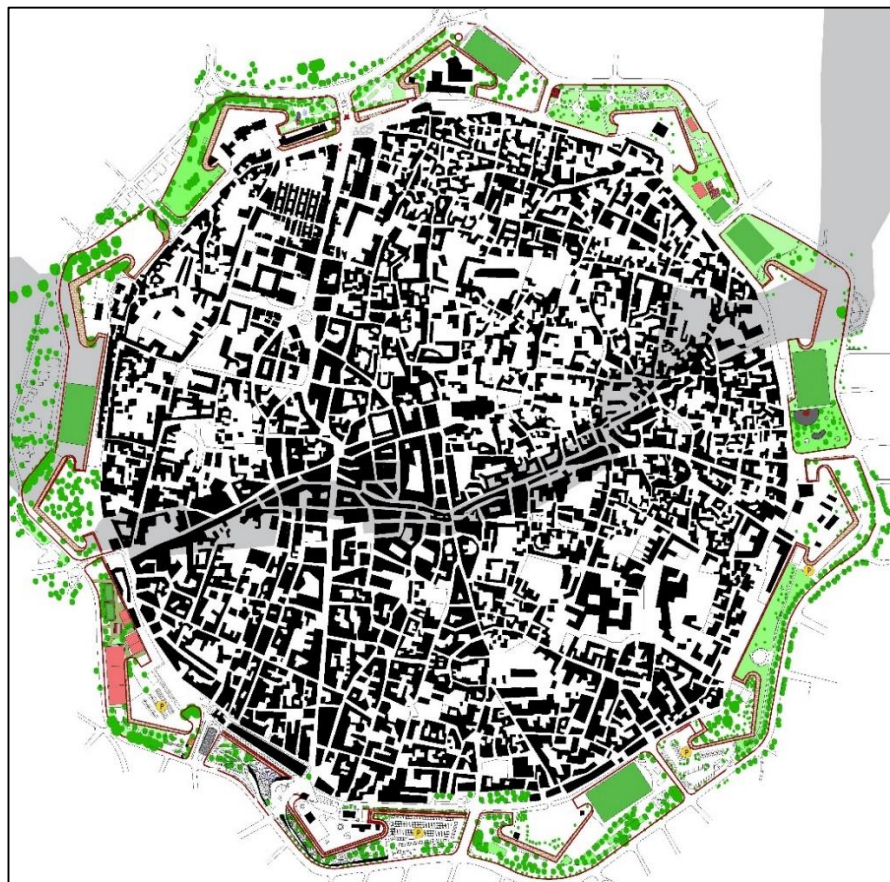


Figure 3.21: The Current Growth of the Moat of the Walls.
 Redrawn by Author, 2015. Based on NMP, 1985.

In this period, the city growth rapidly beyond the walls. Behind the problems of TRNC of being unrecognized government, many visitors enjoy to come Nicosia.

Nicosia is one of the unique cities in the world by its environmental, historical and socio-political characteristics (Faslı, 2004). The moat of walled city of Nicosia has great importance for the city, since it has potential to be used green belt around the city and effect the city image in positive way.

3.3 Previous Studies on the Case Area

In current situation, the moat of Walled City of Nicosia is in poor condition in terms of physical, functional, and social qualities. However, it has potential to be used in better ways with improvements. There are various projects that have been completed or suggested for the improvements. Some of these projects are; The UNDP-EU, Nicosia Master Plan (1985), Nicosia Municipality, Elefteria Square Competition (2005), and Kyrenia Gate and the surrounding public spaces arrangement project competition (2014).

3.3.1 The UNDP-EU, Nicosia Master Plan

According to the report of the second phase of Nicosia Master Plan (1985), Walled City was discussed in terms of Traffic and Transportation, Socio-economic, Conservation Policy, Methodology to revitalizations of old buildings, Landscape and Open public. And then, projects was recommended. According to this report, Nicosia Master Plan (NMP) was maded to find solution to the existing problems and suggesting projects for the future physical developments of Nicosia with professional members within cooperation with communities. The study area was consisted as *Chrysaliniotissa Area Improvement Project, Arab Ahmet Area Improvement Project, Ledras-Onasagorou Pedestrianisation project, Selimiye area improvement project,*

Open-air theatre on Caraffa Bastion, and Open-air theatre on Mula Bartion.

Development strategies were included Rehabilitation, Revitalization, Conservation, and Redevelopment. Moat “Ditch” areas’ were redesigned and Pedestrianisation extended inside that areas with projects (NMP, 1985).



Figure 3.22: Proposal for Kyrenia Gate, (NMP, 1985)



Figure 3.23: CBD's and Pedieos River area Proposals, (NMP, 1985)

Recognizable urban image were tried to be emphasised. The gates (Paphos, Kyrenia Famagusta Gates and Elefteria Square) and important large buildings (Selimiye Mosque and other landmarks) were redesigned. Near surrounding of the walls was also redesigned on the projects for easily circulation and physical improvements.

Goals of the projects shaped with physical, functional, economic, and cultural points of views. Solutions to rich the main goals of the project were listed as; such to sustain the uniqueness of Nicosia, to find a way of rapid developments on the important characters of the area; walls, moat (ditch), and bastions, you invite tourists into the capital city; Nicosia, to have physically, economically, and aesthetically satisfied Nicosia, to keep viable population inside the walled city, to have socially,

economically, cultural, and physically suited and developed inter-communal relations for the safe future of Nicosia, to provide co-operations between the people with providing the participation and discussion of public.

There were six projects suggested for moat and bastions. They are;

- 1- Elefteria Square;
- 2- Under passage from CBD to Mücahitler Parkı;
- 3- Moat area under the Loredano Bastion;
- 4- Moat area under the Costanza Bastion;
- 5- Open-Air theatre near Mula Bastion;
- 6- Open-Air theatre on Caraffa Bastion.

Elefteria Square;

Elefteria Square were redesigned and overpass design was considered. Recommendations were include ramp, roadside parking and semi-close spaces (Figure 3.24).

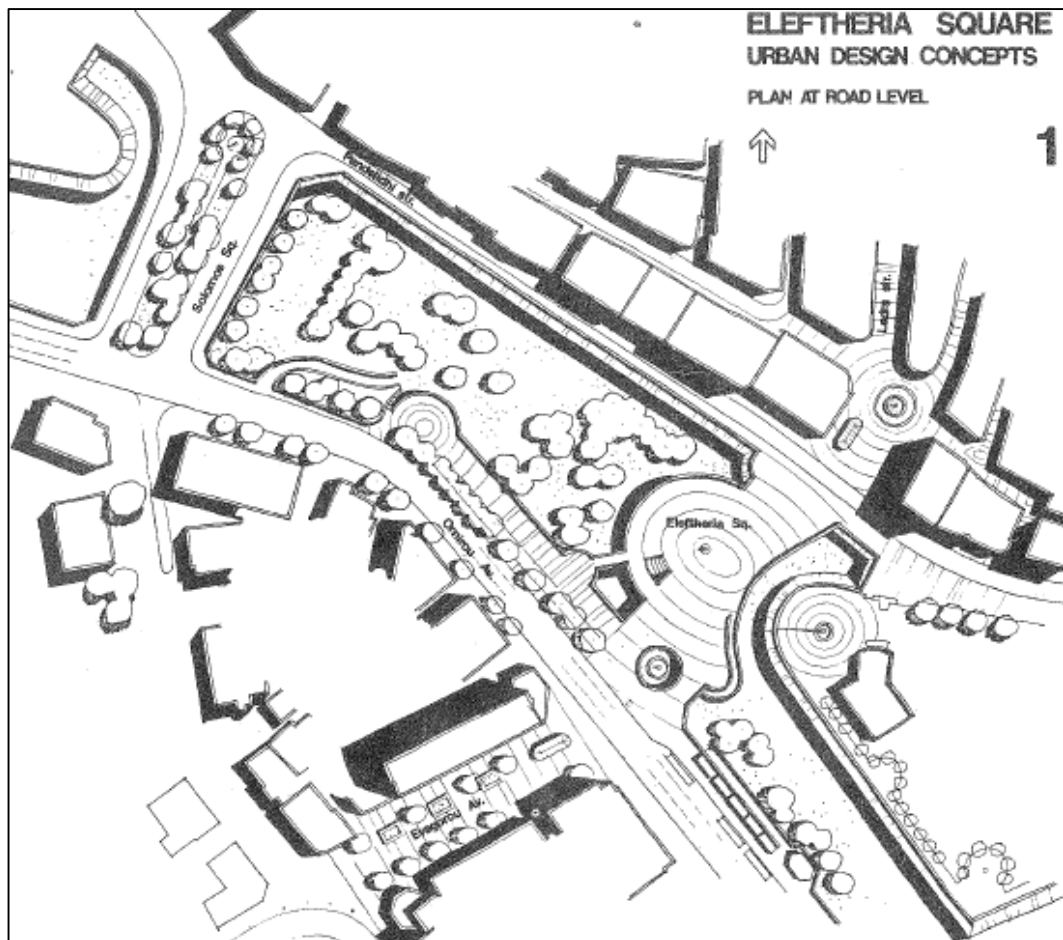


Figure 3.24: Proposals of Eleftheria Square. UNDP, 1985.

Under passage from CBD to Mücahitler Park;

In the north site CBD (Central Business Districts) were proposed to provide interrelation with CBD areas with historical moat. Recommendations were included underpass from CBD to park area (Figure 3.23). The business district of Nicosia that was placed near surrounding of Walled City's moat area (Figure 3.22). Adequate infrastructure; roads, pavements, pedestrian ways, and a system of public open spaces and also the logically located public buildings were the second objective of the project. Third one is about the high quality of urban environments that this is related with logically distributed land use and sensible zoning, plot coverage, and ratio. Another one is related about the solution of the problems of vehicular traffic, car parking, and public transport. Restructuring, recreation, and the development of existing situation

of roads, pedestrian paths, and open spaces for visual orientation were the fifth one. Providing strong relations between the old part and new part is another suggestion, and the last of the objectives is the protection and enhancement of existing residential area within the places of trees, flowers and safe children playing. (Nicosia Master Plan, 1985).



Figure 3.25: North site proposals of CBD and Kyrenia Gate.
(Nicosia Master Plan; *the Central Area of Nicosia 1985*)

Moat area under Loredano and Costanza Bastions;

Developments of bastions and commercial and business complex and open-air theatre are the projects of CBD's. Besides, for moat recommendations especially focused on the landscape recommendations (Figure 3.26, 3.27) for providing easily circulation and passing engagement and linking historical place with modern area.

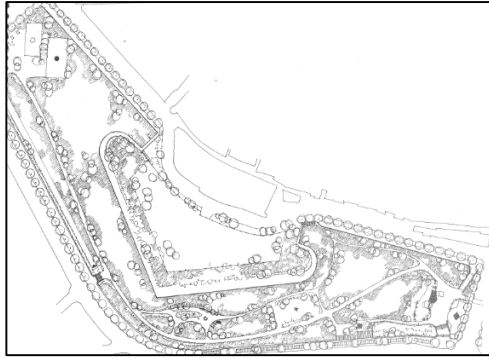


Figure 3.26: Landscaping preparation in the Moat area near Loredano Bastion. UNDP, 1985

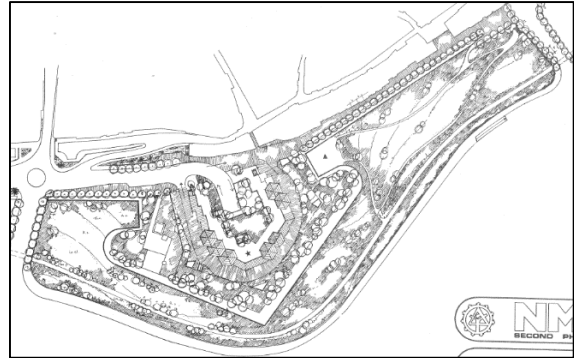


Figure 3.27: Landscaping preparation in the Moat area near Costanza Bastion. UNDP, 1985

Inside the master plan booklet, the moat areas considered as a places of generally underused and its potential remains largely unexploited. There are inappropriate uses for car parking, vegetable nurseries, and poor designed areas. All proposals keep the respect to the walls with being no more dominant than walls. There is an open market project at the constanza bastion, where provide large car parking areas under it and the location and types of trees and shrubs also redesigned (Figure 3.28).

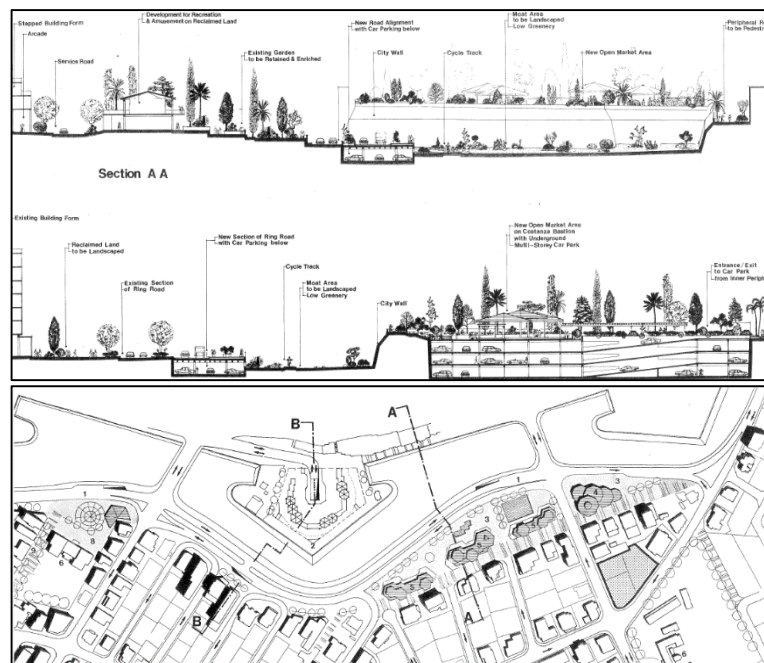


Figure 3.28: CBD and the Bastion area preparations

Open-Air theatre near Mula Bastion and on Caraffa Bastion;

Open-Air theatre were designed at the place near Mula bastion to create a variety of performances (Figure 3.29). And another Open-Air activity place was recommended from the top of Caraffa Bastion (Figure 3.30).

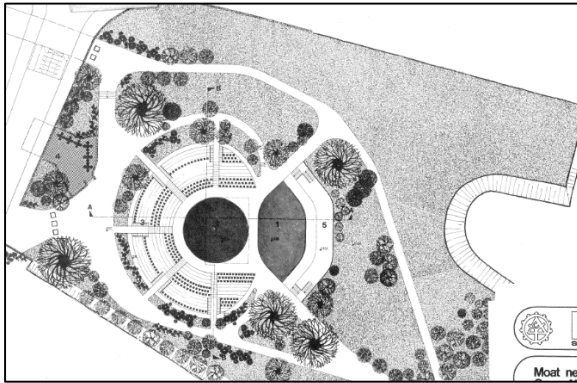


Figure 3.29: Open-Air theatre near Mula Bastion. NMP, 1985

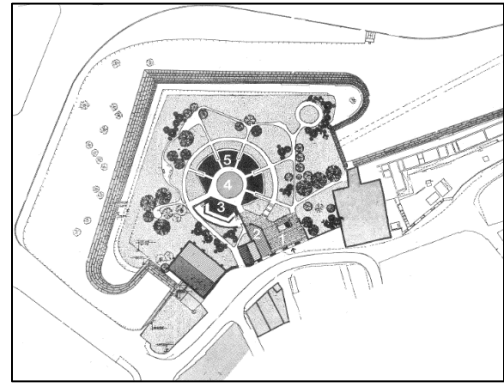


Figure 3.30: Open-Air theatre on Caraffa Bastion. NMP, 1985

This recommendations on both moat areas and on bastion areas showing us the potentials of that areas to provide a space with more diversity of functions.

3.3.2 Organized Competitions and Concept Projects

Two competition projects were completed for improvements of moat. The first one is for the Elefteria Square (formerly Mataxas Square) at the south and another one was include Kuğulu Park, Mücahitler Parkı and Kyrenia Gate project in the north. First competition was completed in 2005 by the Nicosia Municipality, which is controlled by the Greek, for the Elefteria Square. That was won by Zaha Hadid and her team. As the following figures showing the recommendations of Zaha Hadid on plan (Figure 3.31), 3D Render in a day time (Figure 3.32) and 3D Render in a night time (Figure 3.33, 3.34).

This Project is under construction and current pictures from the elefteria square will be given in the following section.

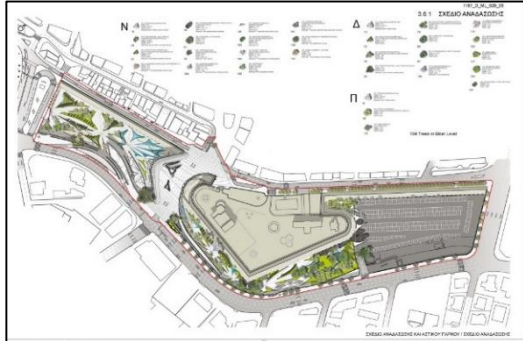


Figure 3.31: Zaha Hadid and Teams Recommendation; Plan of Elefteria Square, URL, 39



Figure 3.32: Zaha Hadid and Teams; Daytime Render of Elefteria Square, URL,40



Figure 3.33: Zaha Hadid and Teams; Night Time Render of Elefteria Square, URL, 41



Figure 3.34: Zaha Hadid and Teams; Inside Render of Elefteria Square, URL, 42

According to the information's inside the official webpage of Zaha Hadid; <http://www.zaha-hadid.com/masterplans/eleftheria-square/> , main concept of the project take references from the existing situation of the capital city; Nicosia that this is the last divided city in the Europe. And the Venetian fortifications have an importance with dividing the historical and modern parts. According to the given information's of the webpage Zaha's Project have 35300 m2 open and 7175 m2 Interior areas.

Second competitions project was the improvement project of “Kyrenia Gate and the surrounding public spaces arrangement” that has been done 2014 by the cooperation of Union of the Chambers of Cyprus Turkish Engineers and Architects, Chamber of Architects, TRNC Parliament Speaker, and Nicosia Turkish Municipality. The winner project belonged to Bahadır Numan and his team (T.A.K., 2014, December 5).



Figure 3.35: Design Proposals for the Moat area around the Kyrenia Gate. Winning project. URL 43

Numan and his team explain that “Kyrenia Gate as an autonomous structure alone. Old and new architectural axes strengthen to avoid this disconnection. To give modern view, all horizontal and vertical dimensions, materials, and components were designed in details.”

And the second winners’ project was submitted by Şebnem Onal Hoskara, Mukaddes Faslı, Beser Oktay Vehbi, Ercan Hoşkara, Polat Hançer and their team (T.A.K., 2014, December 5). The vision of the project is to satisfy “With having respect to the historical urban texture, the vision is to restore the prestige of spaces. Simple, flexible, adaptable, environmentally and functionally sustainable, local and cultural identities

has been protected with suggesting contemporary designs to satisfy conditions and requirements, and mixed uses for all kind of users.” (Figure 3.32).













Figure 3.36: Design Proposals for the Moat area around the Kyrenia Gate. Suggestions of Second Winners Team. (Author Archive).

According to the rules of these competition, if winners have any problem to prepare their project to apply, Second winners’ project will be applied.

3.4 Evaluation of the Moat around the Walled City of Nicosia

In this section, physical, functional and social qualities of the moat of Walled City of Nicosia will be explained as well as the problems. The moat of Walled City of Nicosia is divided into seventeen sub-zone, and each zone is evaluated according to their physical, functional, and social qualities (Table 3.3).

Table 3.3: The Current Functional Distribution in the Moat of Walled City of Nicosia.

Site Plan	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">  Park  Sport Area  Nursery  Buffer Zone  Green Area  Car Parking  Square  Bus Station
Aerial View, (From Tourism Ministry)	
	
<p>ZONE 1; Kuğulu Park</p>	
<p>ZONE 2; Seedling Garden</p>	
<p>ZONE 3; Mücahitler Parkı</p>	
<p>ZONE 4; Yusuf Kaptan Football Field</p>	
<p>ZONE 5; Ankara Çağlayan Parkı</p>	
<p>ZONE 6; Gençlik Gücü Sport Club</p>	
<p>ZONE 7; Beşiktaş J.K. Training Area</p>	
<p>ZONE 8; Athens Park and Stadium</p>	
<p>ZONE 9; Green Space</p>	
<p>ZONE 10; Bus Parking Area</p>	
<p>ZONE 11; Nicosia Stadium</p>	
<p>ZONE 12; Green Space</p>	
<p>ZONE 13; Elefteria Square</p>	
<p>ZONE 14; Car Parking Area</p>	
<p>ZONE 15; Solomos Square and Bus Station</p>	
<p>ZONE 16; Sport Fields of Nicosia</p>	
<p>ZONE 17; Green Area</p>	

Zone 1) Kuğulu Park

Kuğulu Park is located at east of the Kyrenia Gate (Figure 3.37, 3.38) and it is generally used for passage and for going to bus stop. It includes tea garden, and the bus stop area is attached to it. It has huge trees, walking paths and water element (See Appendix C, Table 1).

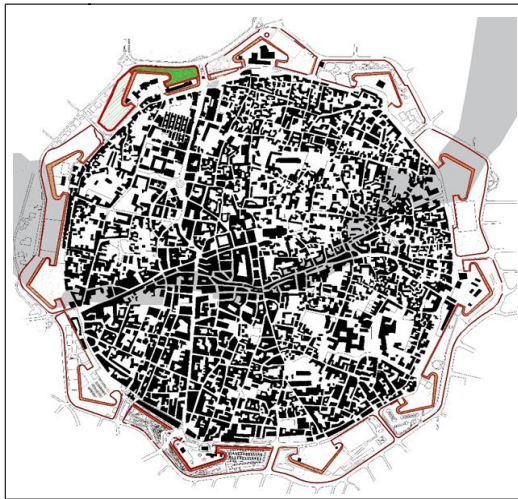


Figure 3.37: Location of Zone 1 in City Map of Nicosia's Walled City

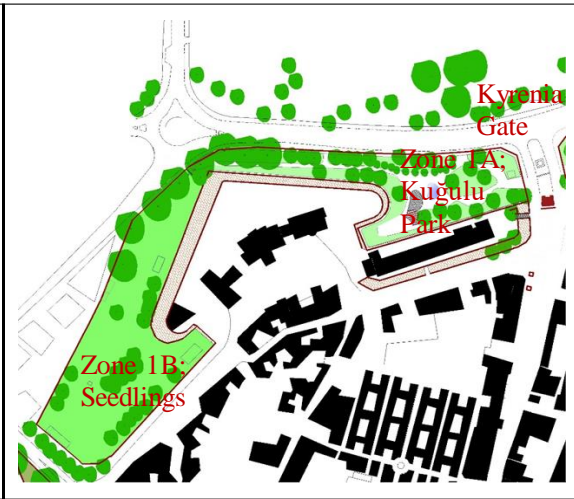


Figure 3.38: Local Map of Zone 1 and 2

A) Physical Qualities

- **Proper Design and Maintenance**

Furniture and Material: It is seen that the park includes sitting elements shaded by the huge trees. Besides, the analysis clear that there are non-recyclable material, concrete blocks and timber were used for sitting elements, and steel was used for structure of coffeshop.

Landscape and Greenery: Despite the spaciousness of the huge trees, the park is in poor condition in terms of landscaping (Figure 3.39). They are unmaintained grasses and shrubs in the park. The results from the questionnaire distributed to the users to

the Kuğulu Park indicate that cleanliness is very low and 85% of the users are not satisfied from the cleanness of the space.



Figure 3.39: Quality of greenery at Kuğulu Park

- **Accessibility**

Variety of Transport Choices: Bus stops are very close to the Kuğulu Park. There is no special arrangement for bikes in the park. Furthermore, there is no arrangement for disables. People are coming there either by cars or bus but generally by walk. Walking pattern can be seen at figure (3.40).



Figure 3.40: Quality of walking paths at Kuğulu Park

- **Legibility**

Visual Qualities and Uniqueness: This park is located to very close distance to the walled city and educational district; (Lefkoşa Turkish Liseque, AKM, Sedat Simavi Industrial Vocational School). Because of the close distance to other functions, 95% of the participant said it was the reason why they visiting here. It is not visually attractive.

B) Functional Qualities

- **Variety of Functions**

It is clearly seen that functions in the Kuğulu Park generally serve for low income people (%55), soldier (%40) and others (%5). There is not enough diversity of function in the area and it doesn't have contemporary design. For the users Satisfaction, there is need for contemporary and comfortable designs as well as maintenance. Visual quality of close and semi-close areas are very low (Figure 3.41).



Figure 3.41: Quality of Close and Semi-close Space at Kuğulu Park

- **Adaptability and Flexibility**

Flexibility and User Satisfaction: The results from the questionnaire distributed to the users to the Kuğulu Park indicate that 90% of the user do not find street furniture enough and readable and also the green quality is not in good situation. 95% of the

user use this space for passing from another space. This place are lack of identity and unused.

- **Diversity**

There is a diversity of functions around Kuğulu Park. Facilities such as High Schools, Bus station, commercial and industrial areas are all in walking distance. Kuğulu Park helps to link another places together.

C) Social Qualities

- **Equality**

Socio-Economic Distribution: 85% of the users are 30-64+ age group and it is possible to see 10-20 age group in the area. The users are generally from Turkey. And in terms of income, 85% of them have very low income level. 80% of the users education level is also very low that largest category are not attended any school even primary school.

Appealing for all ages; According to the Survey, 95% of the participant are included adult and elder group. Young and children's cannot get benefit from that area in terms of physical and functional problems.

- **Safety and Comfort**

Safety and Walkability: The park has lack of the lighting elements that caused safety problems as well. Despite the spaciousness of the large area with more greeneries, the quality of walking path are very low.

The survey results indicate that most of the users don't feel themselves in safe at the Kuğulu Park to use that places especially at the night time because of the lack of

lighting elements. Sidewalks, and lighting are not in good quality. People are not protected by crime, fire, or bullying. Cleanliness is poor. People can not understand what is happening in the place. Street furnitures are not make people relax and satisfied.

Zone 2) Seedling Garden

Seedling garden controlled by the agriculture and natural resources Ministry, the department of agriculture. Only workers and customers can use this area. It is a kind of semi-public place that it is closed after five o'clock. Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resources, and Nicosia seedling garden is not a kind of public open space because this area can not be used by people who want to pass, walk, rest or another public uses, this area closed by the ministry and used to cultivate seedlings. Therefore, public open space evaluation criteria's cannot be assessed. (See Appendix C, Table 2).



Figure 3.42: Location of Zone 2 in City Map of Nicosia's Walled City



Figure 3.43: Local Map of Zone 2

The results from the questionnaire distributed to the users to the public places around this area indicate that of the 95% of users find here a close space and they complain

about the lack of available funds for the use of this space. And according to the 95% of people, these areas have more potentials to be more public i.e. Open Air Activity place, Open-Air Cinema, and Exhibition Area. This area has more greeneries and location of these area has more diversity of functions. Facilities such as high schools, bus station, commercial and industrial areas are all in walking distance. Hence, due to its integration with other spaces, these area has a potential to help in linking people and places together.



Figure 3.44: Images from Seedling Garden

At the end of this analysis, Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resources, and Nicosia seedling garden (Figure 3.44) is rated 95% dysfunctional in the long run for the students, tourists, local, and resident's users for the daily life in a high quality in terms of Public Outdoor Area.

Zone 3) Mücahitler Parkı

Mücahitler Park includes tea garden, huge trees, public phones, bus stops, place for wedding ceremony activities, and walking paths. It is located on the right site of Kyrenia Gate (Figure 3.45, 3.46), the condition of the kiosks are not in good situation; in terms of quality and design. The walking path are not properly designed (See Appendix C, Table 3).

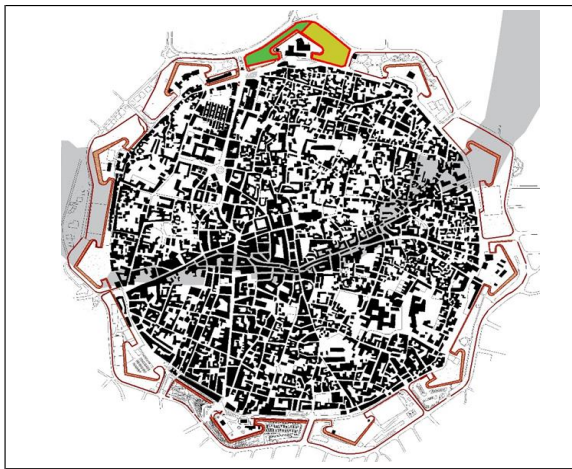


Figure 3.45: Location of Zone 3 in City Map of Nicosia's Walled City

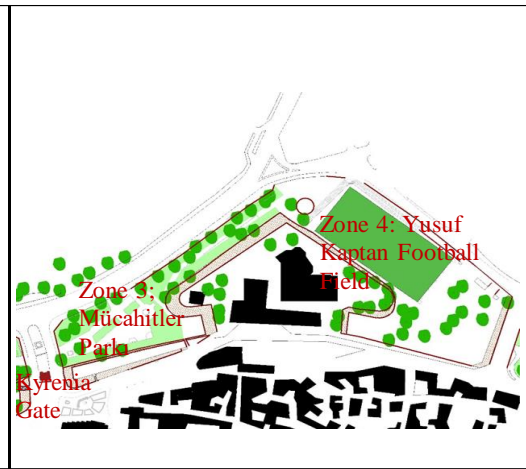


Figure 3.46: Local Map of Zone 3, and 4

A) Physical Qualities

- **Proper Design and Maintenance**

Furniture and Material; Siting elements shaded by the huge trees and protect from harmful summer sunlight. If base covering material is considered, it is seen that, non-recyclable material i.e. concrete blocks and timber were used. For sitting elements lightings and kiosks steel was used. Quality of furnitures are very low and it has not a contemporary appearance (Figure 3.47).



Figure 3.47: Low Quality of Furnitures in Mücahitler Parkı

Landscape and Greenery; the park only includes huge trees. There is no shrub or ground coverer. Considering maintenance, the questionnaire result shows that it is 90% poor in terms of maintenance of green.

- **Accessibility**

Variety of Transport Choices; As similar to Kuğulu Park, Mücahitler Park is located very close to the bus stops. There is no arrangement for neither disables nor cyclists. The survey result indicates that vast majority (90%) of the users prefer to use taxi, and bus services or coming by walk.

- **Legibility**

Visual Qualities and Uniqueness; this park is located in a mixed use area. It is in close proximity to educational (Lefkoşa Turkish Liseque, AKM, Sedat Simavi Industrial Vocational School), commercial, and industrial area. Due to close proximity to such functions, 85% of the participant said it was the reason why they visiting here. There is no adequate visual qualities and uniqueness.

B) Functional Qualities

- **Variety of Functions**

It is clearly seen that functions in the Mücahitler Parkı arrange according to the 95% of low income users. Similar to the previous case (Kuğulu Park) there is not adequate functional diversity in the area and contemporary appearance. For the 95% of users' satisfaction, there is need for more playing equipment's and contemporary environmental improvements.

- **Adaptability and Flexibility**

Flexibility and User Satisfaction; the survey results indicate that 95% of users are not find street furniture's enough and properly arranged. Also the quality of green is not adequate. 95% of the people use this space for passing from another space. The open space between the Kyrenia gate and Ankara Çağlayan Park are lost in terms of identity. There are many unused spaces that are lack of green and maintenance.

- **Diversity**

There is a diversity of functions around the Mücahitler Parkı. Facilities such as High Schools, bus station, commercial and industrial areas are all in walking distance. Due to its location, Mücahitler Parkı mostly prefer for passage. It is a short cut between the walled city and new developing areas.

C) Social Qualities

- **Equality**

Socio-Economic Distribution; The results from the survey indicate that similar to the previous case (Kuğulu Park) the age distribution in Mücahitler Parkı is diverse with 95% age group of 30-64+ and it is possible to see 10-20 age group as well. The users

are generally from Turkey. In terms of income level, 95% of the users have very low diverse levels of income. 90% of the users education level is also very low that largest group are not attended any school even the primary school.

Appealing for all ages; According to the Survey 19 of 20 participant are consisted adult and elder age groups. Young and children's cannot enjoy and get benefit from that area due to physical and functional problems.

- **Safety and Comfort**

Safety and Walkability; Similar to the previous case (Kuğulu Park), 95% of people don't feel themselves safe at the Mücahitler Parkı; especially at the night time because of the scarce of lighting elements.

The survey results indicate that 90% of the users don't feel themselves in safe at the Kuğulu Park to use that places especially at the night time because of the lack of lighting elements. Sidewalks, and lighting are not in good quality. People are not protected by crime, fire, or bullying. Cleanliness is poor. People can not understand what is happening in the place. Street furnitures are not make people relax and satisfied.

Zone 4) Yusuf Kaptan Football Field

Yusuf Kaptan Football Field is located beside to the Mücahitler Parkı, it is attached to the Barbaro bastion (Figure 3.48, 3.49). It includes basketball field, and hard surface for car parking. (See Appendix C, Table 4).

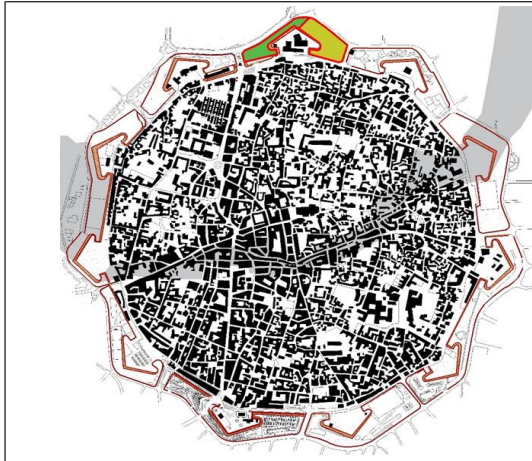


Figure 3.48: Location of Zone 3 in City Map of Nicosia's Walled City



Figure 3.49: Local Map of Zone 3, and 4

A) Physical Qualities

- **Proper Design and Maintenance**

Furniture and Material; There is a tribune for guests but it does not have any shading elements over it. Considering material, it is seen that, non-recyclable material are used. Reinforced concrete were used for the tribunes, while steel was used for structure of lightings and wire netting around the field.

- **Accessibility**

Variety of Transport Choices; Yusuf Kaptan Football Pitch is too close to the Mücahitler Parkı that both have a bus stops. There is no more alternative modes of transportation. No arrangement for disable can be seen people. The survey result indicates that vast majority (95%) of the users use taxi, and bus services for accessing to the field.

- **Legibility**

Visual Qualities and Uniqueness; This Football field is located in a close to distance to mix-uses. This means that it is in close proximity to other facilities such as educational (Lefkoşa Turkish Liseque, AKM, Sedat Simavi Industrial Vocational School), commercial, industrial, and public (Kuğulu Park, Mücahitler Parkı, Ankara Çağlayan Parkı) etc. This space can be easily found. There is not enough visual qualities and physical. It is unique there is only are football field in the moat and it has been existed for a long time.

B) Functional Qualities

- **Variety of Functions**

It is clearly seen that the functions in the Yusuf Kaptan Football field shape according to football sport. There is not any contemporary design in the area. It is in the need of contemporary design, appropriate and adequate street furnishing elements as well as continuous maintenance.

- **Adaptability and Flexibility**

Flexibility and User Satisfaction; Survey results indicate that most of users are not find the placement of these area necessary. 85% of them visiting here to watch their teams and players coming here to play and make exercise. The stadium is used by only limited users. All of the users agree to change placement of these stadium and make another public recreational place here. On the other hand, some others points out its memorial importance.

- **Diversity**

The football field is in close proximities to high Schools, bus station, commercial and industrial areas. They are all in walking distance. It is use for linking different spaces in the moat.

C) Social Qualities

- **Equality**

Socio-Economic Distribution; the results from the survey achieved that Yusuf Kaptan Football Field is 95% used by people who are in diverse age; between 18 and 45. But also, it is possible to see the ages between 10 and 65. Players actively use that area for a training. The users are generally Turkish Cypriots and Turkey. In terms of income level, 90% of them in middle income levels. Most of the users' have High school and University education.

Appealing for all ages; According to the Survey, 90% of the participant are included the young age groups. All the football players and fanatics enjoy this area. These pitch is used by the Yenicami Football team.

- **Safety and Comfort**

Safety and Walkability; Similar to the previous case (Mücahitler Parkı), 95% of people don't feel themselves in safe at the Yusuf Kaptan Football field especially at the night time because of the lack of lighting elements. It doesn't have adequate environmental quality.

The survey results indicate that 90% of the users don't feel themselves in safe at the Kuğulu Park to use that places especially at the night time because of the lack of

lighting elements. Sidewalks, and lighting are not in good quality. People are not protected by crime, fire, or bullying. Cleanliness is poor. People can not understand what is happening in the place. Street furnitures are not make people relax and satisfied.

Zone 5) Ankara Çağlayan Park

Ankara Çağlayan Park is located at beside to the Landano Bastion and it is attached to the Gençlik Gücü Spor Klübü area (Figure 3.50, 3.51). Formerly, it is called Çağlayan Park and was used for fair activities. After the improvement of the park, the name was changed to Ankara Çağlayan Park. It includes huge trees, path ways, monuments, children playing equipment's, gym equipment's, lighting elements, basketball field, and small soft surfaces for exercise activities. (See Appendix C, Table 5).

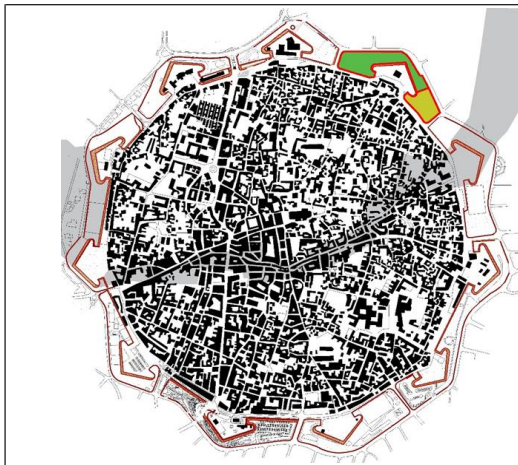


Figure 3.50: Location of Zone 5 in City Map of Nicosia's Walled City

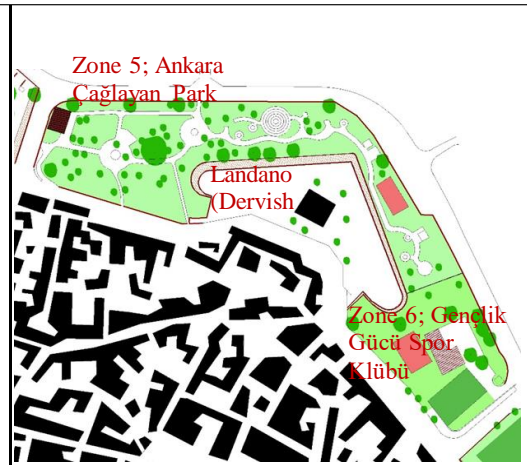


Figure 3.51: Local Map of Zone 5

A) Physical Qualities

- **Proper Design and Maintenance**

Furniture and Material; the street furnishing elements in the site protect by huge trees.

Steel is used for bins, and fences, and timber is uses for sitting elements (Figure 3.52).



Figure 3.52: Lack of Maintenance of Bins

Landscape and Greenery; Despite the spaciousness of the huge trees and some physical qualities, the park has some problems related with the maintenance and landscaping (Figure 3.53). The results from the questionnaire distributed to the users to the Ankara Çağlayan Parkı indicate that cleanliness founded very low and not satisfied the 95% of users.



Figure 3.53: Unmaintained greeneries and defective lighting elements

- **Accessibility**

Variety of Transport Choices; Ankara Çağlayan Parkı is not more far to the Mücahitler Parkı and Kuğulu Park that both have a bus stops that there is no more alternative transportation modes such as bike. There are no appropriate design for neither disables nor cyclists because most of the users use their private cars and come here with walking. The survey result indicates that a great majority (90%) of the users coming with taxi, and bus services or by walk from walled city.

- **Legibility**

Visual Qualities and Uniqueness; this park is located closed to the tradition of walled city. It is close to other facilities such as educational zone (Lefkoşa Turkish Liseque, AKM, and Sedat Simavi Industrial School), commercial, industrial etc. Due to that proximity to such functions, 85% of the participant said that it was the reason why they are visiting there. The visual quality is not satisfied the all users and it is not a unique space.

B) Functional Qualities

- **Variety of Functions**

It is clearly seen that functions in the Ankara Çağlayan Park arranged according to the needs. It has gym areas, and playing equipment's for children. Differently to the previous case (Kuğulu Park and Mücahitler Parkı) there is some functional diversity such as gym and children playing equipment's, and different walking patterns (Figure 3.54). There is an attempt for creating contemporary design.



Figure 3.54: Gym and children playing equipments at Ankara Çağlayan Park

- **Adaptability and Flexibility**

Flexibility and User Satisfaction; According to the survey, most of the users are not find street furniture's adequate and appropriate. Also, the quality of green is not satisfy the all users. The open space between the Yusuf Kaptan Football Pitch and Gençlik Gücü Sport Club are lost in terms of identity. There is a great amount of unused spaces lacking of qualities.

- **Diversity**

It is close to the walled city and the housing area in Çağlayan. It includes sitting areas, playing equipment's for children's and also gym areas.

C) Social Qualities

- **Equality**

Socio-Economic Distribution; The results of the questionnaire survey indicate that as similar to the previous case (Kuğulu Park and Mücahitler Parkı) the age of 95% of users in Ankara Çağlayan Parkı is diverse with age of 5 - 64+. However, the largest category is among 10-20. The users are generally from Turkey and Turkish Cypriots.

In terms of income level, 90% of them have very low and middle income level. 90% of the user's education level is also very low.

Appealing for all ages; According to the Survey 95% of the participant are included to the young and children age groups. In general, old age peoples cannot enjoy and get benefit from that area due to physical and functional problems.

- **Safety and Comfort**

Safety and Walkability; as similar to the previous cases (Mücahitler Parkı and Kuğulu Park), 95% of people don't feel themselves safe in the Ankara Çağlayan Parkı; especially at the night time because of the lack of lighting elements. The quality of components are in lack qualities.

The survey results indicate that 90% of the users don't feel themselves in safe at the Kuğulu Park to use that places especially at the night time because of the lack of lighting elements. Sidewalks, and lighting are not in good quality. People are not protected by crime, fire, or bullying. Cleanliness is poor.

People can not understand what is happening in the place. Street furnitures are not make people relax and satisfied.

Zone 6) Gençlik Gücü Sport Club and Facilities

Located at the end of the Ankara Çağlayan park and beside to the Loredano Bastion (Figure 3.55, 3.56). The club building is not well-maintained and appropriate for public functions. Landscape arrangement is not well as well.

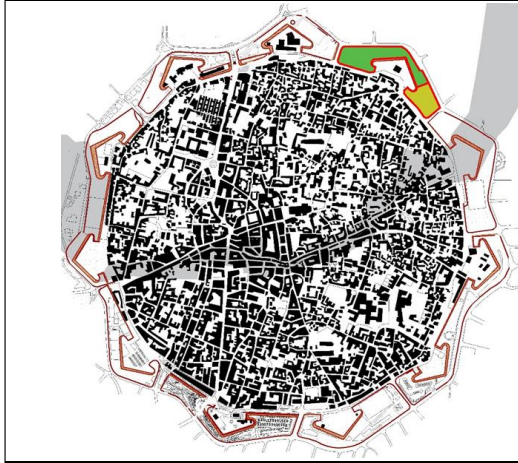


Figure 3.55: Location of Zone 6 in City Map of Nicosia's Walled City



Figure 3.56: Local Map of Zone 6

Gençlik Gücü Sport club (Figure 3.57) is used by only the limited people. Sport player and the club members.



Figure 3.57: Neglected environment and inactive building at the Zone 6

Questionnaire cannot be distributed to the public because, the place is used only by limited time. It is away from school zone and public transport. There is a tennis court inside and one old building, which is used by the Gençlik Gücü Sport Club members (Figure 3.58).



Figure 3.58: Dirty and inactive atmosphere at the Gençlik Gücü Sport area

The building in the area is neglected and tennis court is not available to use. This area has potential to be used more efficiently, when proper design recommended. According to the people, who founded around this area agreed that open air activity place, open-air cinema, or exhibition areas is more proper and the building is available to be use as museum, cultural centre, hand-crafts, thematic cafe, art galery, exhibition area or information centre.

Zone 7) Beşiktaş J. K. Football School, Training Area

Beşiktaş J. K. Football School, Training Area is located at beside to the Flatro Bastion and it is attached to the Buffer Zone (Figure 3.59, 3.60). It includes huge trees, walking paths, green surface, and equipment's for football exercises.



Figure 3.59: Location of Zone 7 in City Map of Nicosia's Walled City

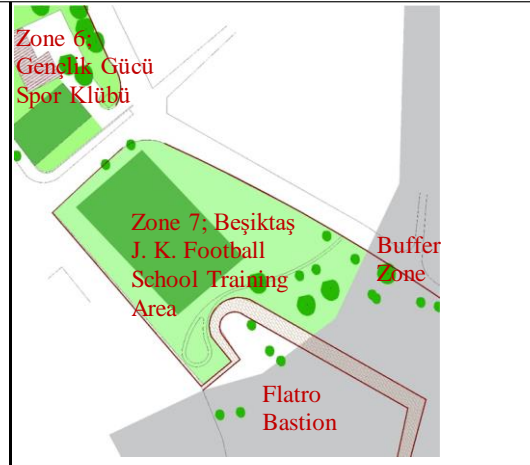


Figure 3.60: Local Map of Zone 7

This area is only used by Beşiktaş J. K. Football School (Figure 3.61). It is not a public place for everybody. During the questionnaire survey, there is no anybody for questioning. Since it is used in a limited time.



Figure 3.61: Images from the entrance of Zone 7

Since this area is very close to the buffer zone, it is neglected and not attract many people (Figure 3.62). However, the site has potential to be used more properly for open-air activity place, open-air cinema, or exhibition area.



Figure 3.62: View of Buffer Zone from training area

This area is away from the bus stops and school area. Nevertheless, it can link to the moat to Greek site in a possible solution in future and efficiently used by public.

Zone 8) Athens Park and Stadium

Athens Park and Stadium is located in the Greek site. It is close to the Famagusta Gate (Figure 3.63, 3.64). It has huge and well-kept trees, some flowers, and different type of walking paths. Besides it includes children playing equipment, and sitting areas. (See Appendix C, Table 6).

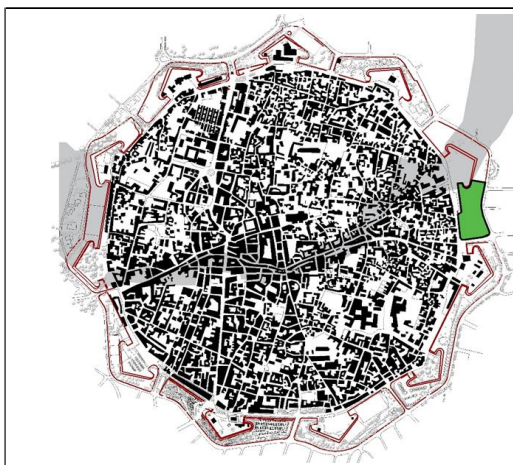


Figure 3.63: Location of Zone 8 in City Map of Nicosia's Walled City

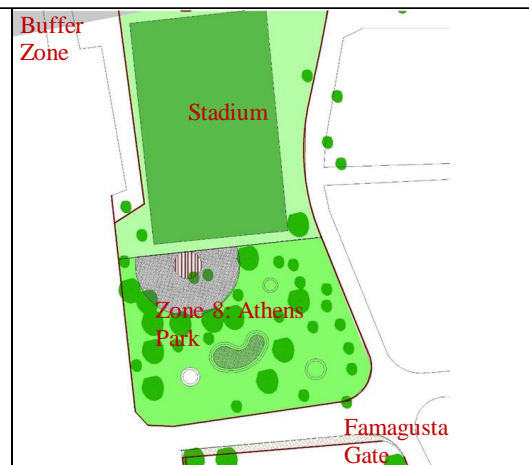


Figure 3.64: Local Map of Zone 8

A) Physical Qualities

- **Proper Design and Maintenance**

Furniture and Material; it includes siting elements shaded by the huge trees protect from harmful summer sunlight. Considering the material, it can be said that, non-recyclable material i.e. concrete blocks and timber were used in the park areas for sitting elements, and steel was used for bins, fence and wire nettings (Figure 3.65).



Figure 3.65: Street furniture's and greeneries of Athens Park

Landscape and Greenery; there are various kind of trees in the park. Grasses and shrubs are well kept (Figure 3.66). The results from the questionnaire distributed to the users indicate that all people are satisfied with the cleanness.



Figure 3.66: Green quality of Athens Park

- **Accessibility**

Variety of Transport Choices; Athens Park is not more far to the Elefteria Square and bus stops that there is no more alternative modes of transportation. There is no arrangement for disables and bike users. Generally people are coming with car, taxi or bus services.

- **Legibility**

Visual Qualities and Uniqueness; this park is located in a close distance to the various facilities such as educational (Pallouriotissa Liseque and Gymnasium, Frederick University, KES College), commercial (Athienitis Supermarket, Restaurants and cafes). Due to that proximity to such functions, 90% of the participant said it was the reason why they visiting here. Close Location of the Stadium is also the biggest reason for visiting the space. It has contemporary appearance but not unique.

B) Functional Qualities

- **Variety of Functions**

It is clearly seen that functions in the Athens Park are shaped according to the needs of the users. It includes contemporary playing equipment. Differently than the previous case (Kuğulu Park, Çağlayan and Mücahitler Parkı) there is some functional diversity in the area. These area especially organized to give service to the stadium users (Figure 3.67).



Figure 3.67: Stadium area, which is attached to the Athens Park

- **Adaptability and Flexibility**

Flexibility and User Satisfaction; According to the survey, most of the users are not find street furniture's enough but the condition and readability is enough and usable. Also the quality of green is satisfied to 90% of people.

- **Diversity**

Facilities such as High Schools, Colleges, and Bus station, commercial and industrial areas are all in walking distance to the Athens Park. Athens Park helps in linking people to another places. Being too close with the Buffer Zone has a negative effect on people that according to the survey, all of them feeling themselves in bordered and like in a prison.

C) Social Qualities

- **Equality**

Socio-Economic Distribution; generally 30 – 64+ age group prefer to visit Athens Park. The users are generally from Greece and Greek Cypriots. In terms of income level, 85% of them in medium income group. In general, the users have high school and primary school education.

Appealing for all ages; According to the Survey 90% of the participants are included into the teenagers that elders are not enjoy and get benefit from that area.

At the end of this analysis, it is seen that Athens Park is 95% satisfied the users. 65% of the user's points out that the location of the Stadium can be change and more public uses could be given to that area i.e. open-air cinema or theatre space or proper landscape design could give more identical quality to that area.

- **Safety and Comfort**

Safety and Walkability; Different than the previous cases (Mücahitler Parkı, Çağlayan and Kuğulu Park), people feel themselves safe at the Athens Park because at the night time there are adequate number of lighting in the park. Despite the small size of the area, the existing greeneries are adequate. The walking path are well maintain and readable.

The survey results indicate that 90% of the users don't feel themselves in safe at the Kuğulu Park to use that places especially at the night time because of the lack of lighting elements. Sidewalks, and lighting are in good quality. People are protected by crime, fire, or bullying. Cleanliness is satisfied. People can understand what is happening in the place. Street furnitures are make people relax and satisfied.

Zone 9) Green Space

Located at the right side of Famagusta Gate and between the Caraffa, and Podocatoro Bastions (Figure 3.68, 3.69). There are places for performing some festival activities. It include public art objects, palm trees, light elements, which give light on the historic walls. (See Appendix C, Table 7).



Figure 3.68: Location of Zone 9 in City Map of Nicosia's Walled City

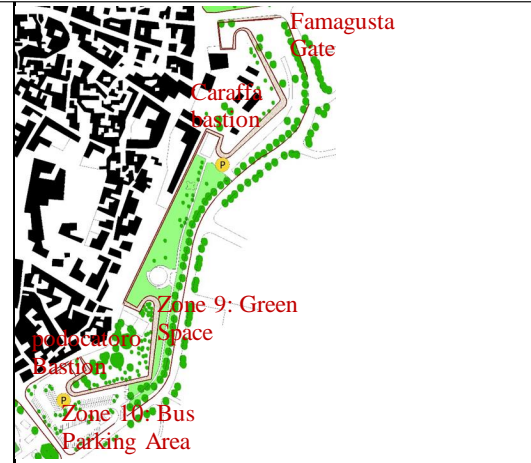


Figure 3.69: Local Map of Zone 9 and 10

A) Physical Qualities

- **Proper Design and Maintenance**

Furniture and Material; Green surface is dominated by the huge palm trees. Considering material, it is seen that non-recyclable material, concrete blocks were used for water canal, and walking path, concrete was used for monuments.

Landscape and Greenery; there are various land of large trees in the park. Besides, grasses, trees and shrubs are well kept. The results from the questionnaire indicates that all the users satisfied from the cleanness of the space.

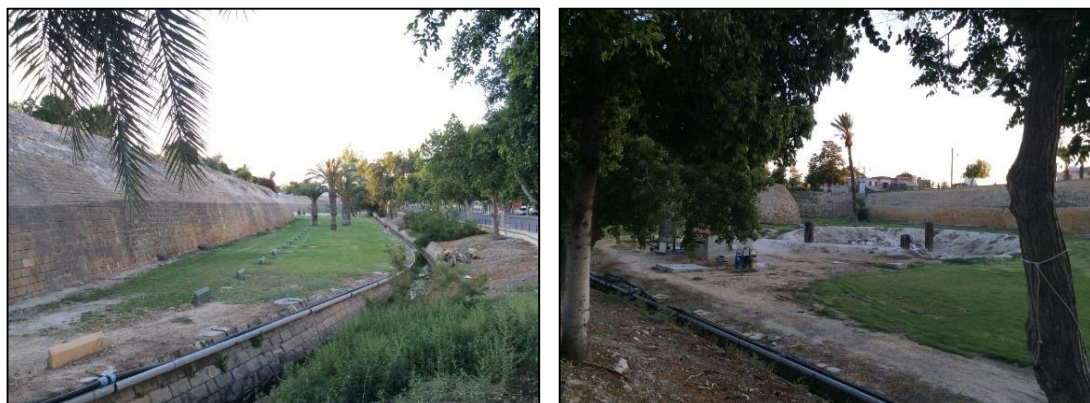


Figure 3.70: Lighting elements and monuments at the green space (Zone 9)

- **Accessibility**

Variety of Transport Choices; it is close to the bus stop. The survey clear that 90% of the people coming by private car or bus services. Besides, 10% of the people coming by walk. There is no special arrangement for disables or bike users.

- **Legibility**

Visual Qualities and Uniqueness; this green area is close to the mixed use area. This means that distance between another functions such as educational (Pallouriotissa Liseque and Gymnasium, Frederick University, KES College), commercial (Athienitis Supermarket, Restaurants and cafes), industrial etc. is not far away. Due to that proximity to such functions, 90% of the participant said that it was the reason why they visiting here. Festival Events also the important reason of the use of that space. Visual quality can be perceived but it is not a unique space.

B) Functional Qualities

- **Variety of Functions**

It includes large green space for festival events. This area especially organized to give service to the Festival events in some special days. 95% of the users have satisfied from this space.

- **Adaptability and Flexibility**

Flexibility and User Satisfaction; According to the survey, all of the users find this large green a good refreshing place. People coming here to walk with their dogs (Figure 3.71). The condition and readability is founded enough and usable, also the green quality bring visual beauty and identity to the space. 95% of the users are satisfied from greeneries.



Figure 3.71: Users at the Green Area (Zone 9)

- **Diversity**

Facilities such as High Schools, Colleges, and Bus station, commercial and industrial areas are all in walking distance. Hence, due to its location with other spaces, the green area helps to link people and places together.

C) Social Qualities

- **Equality**

Socio-Economic Distribution; The results from the questionnaire survey indicate the 70 % of users included by 20-45 age group and it is possible to see 10-20 age group as well. The users are generally from Greek Cypriots. And in terms of income, 95% of them have average levels of income. 80% of the users education level is also average that largest category made by people who are high school and primary school attenders.

Appealing for all ages; According to the Survey 95% of the participant are included by the young and middle-aged groups that elder peoples cannot enjoy and get benefit from that area.

- **Safety and Comfort**

Safety and Walkability; all people feel themselves safe in this Green Space during the day and night. Besides, the walking path are well designed and lighted.

The survey results indicate that 90% of the users don't feel themselves in safe at the Kuğulu Park to use that places especially at the night time because of the lack of lighting elements. Sidewalks, and lighting are in good quality. People are protected by crime, fire, or bullying. Cleanliness is satisfied.

People can understand what is happening in the place. Street furnitures are make people relax and satisfied.

According to the Survey results, all of the users points out that the organized activities in this spaces bring extra quality to the place and the whole walled city.

Zone 10) Bus Parking Area

This place is attached to the greenery place, where is used for festival events and some daily uses, such as; walking resting, etc. These place giving service to approximately 150 buses.

Bus Parking Area (Figure 3.72) is not a used efficiently because this area is not be able to use by all kind of people (Tourist, local, resident, student) who want to pass, walk,

rest or another public uses, this area controlled by the municipality and used for a car and bus parking. Therefore, public open space evaluation criteria's cannot be assessed.



Figure 3.72: Images from Bus Parking Area

Questionnaire cannot be distributed to the users to the public places because there is no enough founded person around this area. According to the persons who faced in the area said that this place have potentials to be used as public open spaces; open air activity place, open-air cinema, or exhibition area and the kiosks inside has a good location to be museum, cultural center, hand crafts, café, art gallery, exhibition area or information center. This area is close to high schools, bus station, commercial and industrial areas. Hence, due to its integration with other spaces, these area has a potential to help in linking people and places (Figure 3.73).



Figure 3.73: Image from around the Bus Parking area

At the end of this analysis, Bus and Car parking area is rated 75% non-functional. Students, tourists, local, residents and player users cannot get high quality in terms of public outdoor area facilities.

Zone 11) Nicosia Stadium

This field is located besides of Costantza bastion. In front of this field, there is a park at the approximately 1.5 m high level (Figure 3.74, 3.75). Some public art object existed in that space. Near to the stadium, there are spaces for Luna Park and some special days they install playing equipment's. (See Appendix C, Table 8).



Figure 3.74: Location of Zone 11 in City Map of Nicosia's Walled City



Figure 3.75: Local Map of Zone 11

A) Physical Qualities

- **Proper Design and Maintenance**

Furniture and Material; There is no any shading elements and tribune for sitting. Considering material, it is seen that non-recyclable material i.e. reinforced concrete were used on the walking surfaces, while steel was used for structure of lightings and wire netting.

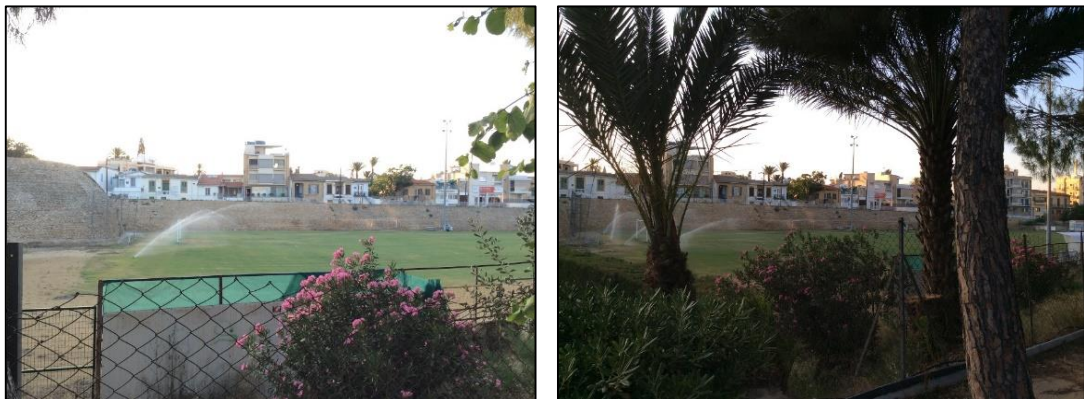


Figure 3.76: Images from Nicosia Stadium

- **Accessibility**

Variety of Transport Choices; Nicosia Stadium (Figure 3.76) is too close to the bus stops. 90% of people are coming by bus and private cars. There are no provision for neither disables nor cyclists.

- **Legibility**

Visual Qualities and Uniqueness; This Football Field is close to mixed use and public area. It is in close proximity to educational (Pallouriotissa Liseque and Gymnasium, Frederick University, KES College), commercial (Athienitis Supermarket, Restaurants and cafes), industrial area. There is no adequate visual quality and the area is not unique.

B) Functional Qualities

- **Variety of Functions**

It is used for football field. There is no contemporary design in the field. It needs appropriate street furnishing elements.

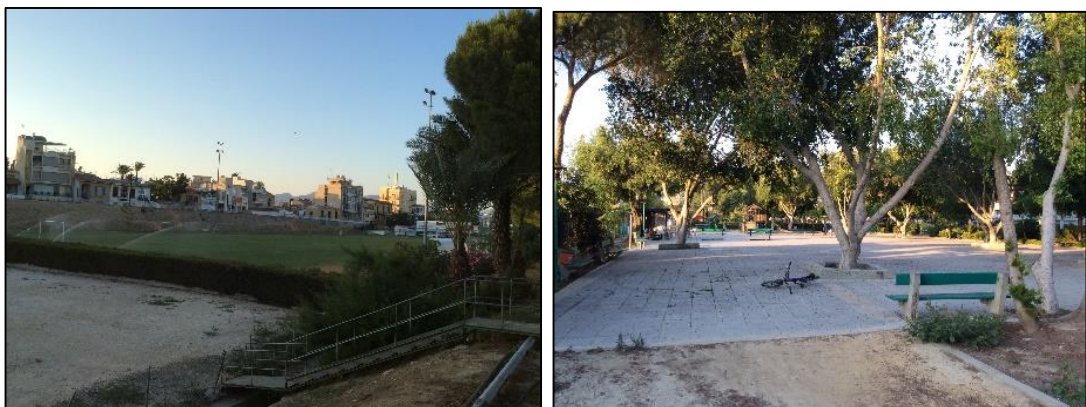


Figure 3.77: Park space around the Stadium

- **Adaptability and Flexibility**

Flexibility and User Satisfaction; the survey indicate that all of users are not satisfied from the area. Users are the players and children's that coming here to play and make exercise. This area lost its identity and has unused spaces lacking of qualities. 90% of the users agree to change place of the stadium and make another public recreational place here. On the other hand, some others pointing the memorial importance of that area.

- **Diversity**

There is no diverse of function. However, it is close to diverse of function such as high school, bus station, commercial and industrial area.

C) Social Qualities

- **Equality**

Socio-Economic Distribution; The results from the questionnaire survey indicate that 85% of the users in Nicosia Stadium consist with the 18-45 age group and it is possible to see 10 and 65+ age group. Players actively use that area for a training. The users are generally from Greek Cypriots. Considering income level, it is seen that, 90% of the users have middle income level. 95% of the users' education level is also medium level. They are attend High school and University.

Appealing for all ages; According to the survey most of the participant are included to the young age groups that all the football players and fanatics enjoy that area. There is no tribune that means, these field used for the training activities only.

- **Safety and Comfort**

Safety and Walkability; all people don't feel themselves safe at the Nicosia Stadium especially at the night time because of lighting elements. It is a large area. But the quality of walking paths and situation of the components are not properly designed.

The survey results indicate that 90% of the users don't feel themselves in safe at the Kuğulu Park to use that places especially at the night time because of the lack of lighting elements. Sidewalks, and lighting are in good quality. People are protected by crime, fire, or bullying. Cleanliness is satisfied. People can understand what is happening in the place. Street furnitures are make people relax and satisfied.

Zone 12) Green Space

It is located at the east site of Caftano Bastion and attached to the Nicosia Stadium (Figure 3.78, 3.79). On the bastion that is over the green area, there is a place for temporary bazaar in special days. It include huge trees, shrubs, and concrete walking paths. (See Appendix C, Table 9).

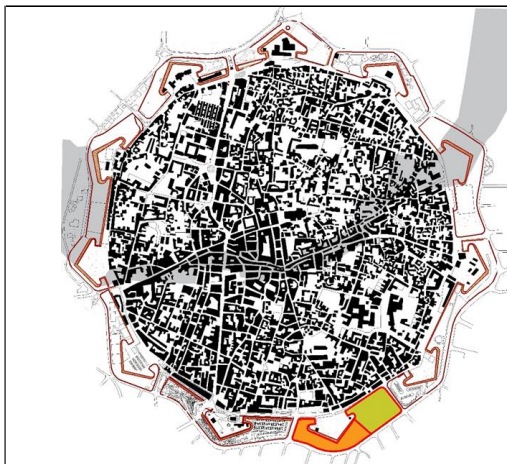


Figure 3.78: Location of Zone 12 in City Map of Nicosia's Walled City



Figure 3.79: Local Map of Zone 12

A) Physical Qualities

- **Proper Design and Maintenance**

Furniture and Material; there is no street furniture in that area. If the material is considered, it is seen that, non-recyclable material is used; concrete were used for the walking surfaces, while steel was used for lighting elements.

Landscape and Greenery; there are various kind of large trees that gives shade to the park. Beside it influences the place image in positive way. Grasses, trees and shrubs are well kept (Figure 3.80). The questionnaire results indicates that cleanliness satisfied the 95% of users.



Figure 3.80: Green Quality of Zone 12

- **Accessibility**

Variety of Transport Choices; The greenery Spaces is close to bus stops. 95% of people are mainly coming by buses and private cars beside by walk. There is no arrangement neither for disables nor cyclists.

- **Legibility**

Visual Qualities and Uniqueness; this green area is located next to a mixed use area. Such as; educational (Pallouriotissa Liseque and Gymnasium, Frederick University,

KES College, American College, ARTE Music Academy, Casa College Hadjisavva Building Campus, commercial (Athienitis Supermarket, Restaurants and cafes), industrial area. 90% of the participant said that its location and quality are the main reasons for them visiting that space. It has visual quality and it is a unique spaces well.

B) Functional Qualities

- **Variety of Functions**

It is clearly seen that greenery spaces having, large green space and clear walking edges especially for a passing (Figure 3.81). There is some functional diversity in the area and clean view. Also the 95% of users have satisfied from this space.

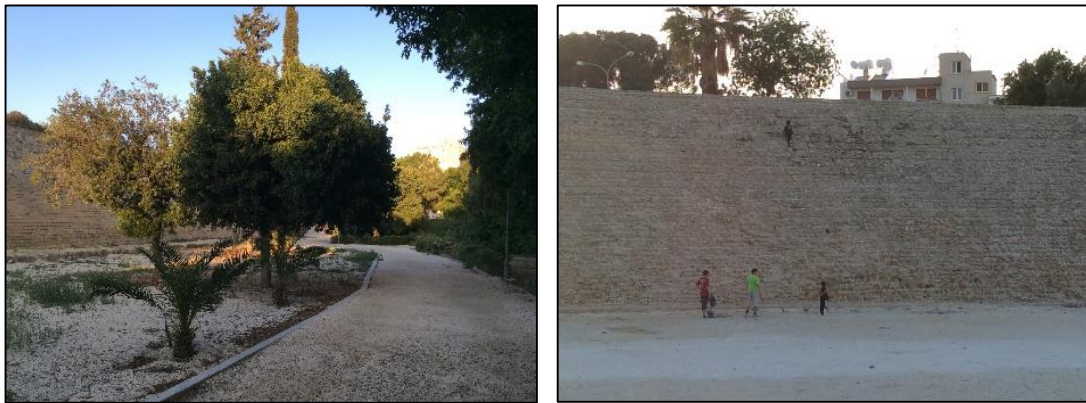


Figure 3.81: Clean view and some users from Zone 12

- **Adaptability and Flexibility**

Flexibility and User Satisfaction; According to the survey, all of the users find this large green and concrete surfaces a good refreshing place. People coming here to walk with their dogs. The condition of the space founded readable and usable, also the greenery bring visual beauty and identity to the space. The open space has an identity and usable spaces with qualities which can promote responsibility within the users to keep the cleanliness.

- **Diversity**

Facilities such as High Schools, Colleges, and Bus station, commercial and industrial areas are all in walking distance.

C) Social Qualities

- **Equality**

Socio-Economic Distribution; The results from the survey indicate that the age distribution in the Greenery Spaces is 95% between 45 and 64+ and it is possible to see 10-45 age groups in the area as well. The users are generally Greek Cypriots. And in terms of income, most of them have middle income levels. 75% of the users have lycee and primary school education.

Appealing for all ages; According to the Survey 90% of the participant are belong to the adult and elder group. Young people cannot enjoy and get benefit from that area.

- **Safety and Comfort**

Safety and Walkability; People feel themselves safe in this Green Space for the night time, as well because of existence of lighting elements. It is large space and the visual quality are in high quality and walking path are readable.

The survey results indicate that 90% of the users don't feel themselves in safe at the Kuğulu Park to use that places especially at the night time because of the lack of lighting elements. Sidewalks, and lighting are in good quality. People are protected by crime, fire, or bullying. Cleanliness is satisfied. People can understand what is happening in the place. Street furnitures are make people relax and satisfied.

At the end of this analysis, Greenery Space, is rated as satisfactory. According to the Survey results, most of the users points out that the importance of the historical memories of the space. In this sense, this place needed more suggestions of proper design to upgrade the quality of that area in terms of physical, functional and social points of view.

Zone 13) Elefteria Square

Location of the site is at the end of the famous commercial street “Ledra Street” (Figure 3.82, 3.83), In the site, world famous architect Zaha Hadid’s project is continuing, we can find the finished columns, protected trees, and some construction materials in that site. This space includes huge trees, car parking place, and shrubs. Elefteria Square (formerly Mataxas Square) (Figure 3.84) is not a used efficiently because this area is under construction. Zaha Hadid Project is ongoing in that area. Therefore, public open space evaluation criteria’s cannot be assessed.

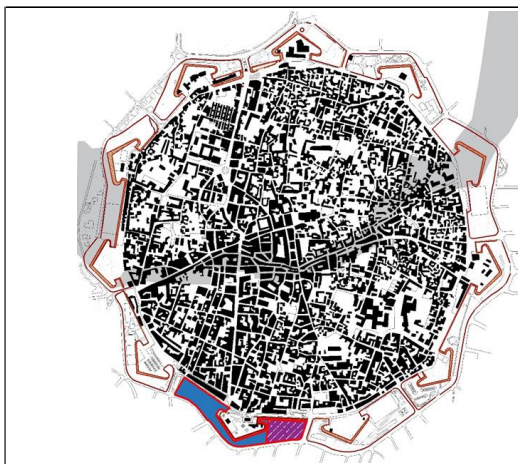


Figure 3.82: Location of Zone 13 in City Map of Nicosia's Walled City

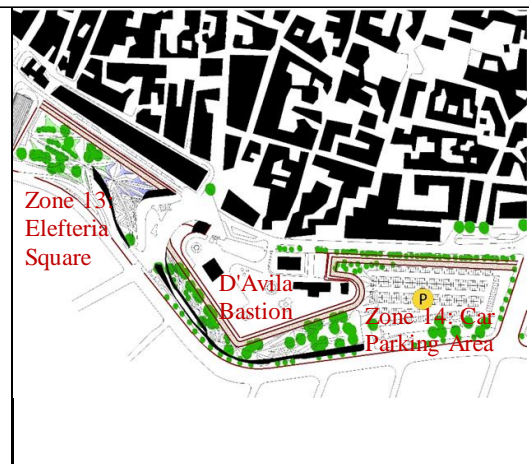


Figure 3.83: Local Map of Zone 13 and 14

This place have great significance since it helps to connect the historical city with modern commercial area. Great trees are protected in the site while construction. It is close to the diverse of facilities such as high schools, bus station, commercial and industrial areas. All facilities are in walking distance.



Figure 3.84: Images from Elefteria square

Due to it's location and function, it has potential to attract people to this space and satisfy many users needs.

Zone 14) Car Parking Area

Car parking area is actively used and these area is giving service for approximately 300 cars. Car parking area cannot be used for walking, resting or another public uses (Figure 3.85). This area is controlled by the municipality and used for a car parking. Therefore, public open space evaluation criteria's cannot be assessed.



Figure 3.85: Images from Car Parking area

There are some big trees in the site. It is very close to the Elefteria Square and diverse of functions such as; schools, bus station, commercial and industrial areas. This space has potential to be used for public open spaces. It has 300-350 cars capacity. However, if it is changed to public open space, new solution should be considered for car parking.

Zone 15) Solomos Square and Bus Station

It is located in between the Elefteria Square and Nicosia field club (Figure 3.86, 3.87). There is a huge steel structural shading and definer elements in that area for the bus drop-off areas. This place include huge trees, big shading structure, sitting elements, and kiosks. (See Appendix C, Table 10).

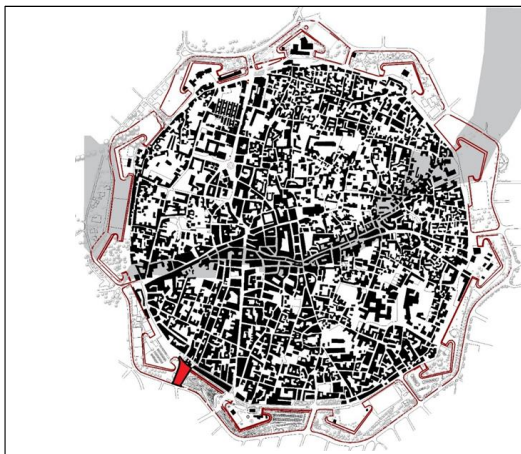


Figure 3.86: Location of Zone 15 in City Map of Nicosia's Walled City



Figure 3.87: Local Map of Zone 15

A) Physical Qualities

- **Proper Design and Maintenance**

Furniture and Material; Siting elements and buses are shaded by huge steel structure. Considering material, it is seen that concrete and timber were used for sitting elements and steel and concrete are used for creating overhead plane (Figure 3.88).



Figure 3.88: Images from Solomos square and Bus Station area

Landscape and Greenery; There is no greenery in the area. The results from the questionnaire distributed to the users to the Solomos Square & Bus Station indicate that cleanliness is medium.

- **Accessibility**

Variety of Transport Choices; this is the place of the bus station and it is possible to find taxi services around the space.

- **Legibility**

Visual Qualities and Uniqueness; this area is located in close proximity to the facilities such as educational (Pallouriotissa Liseque and Gymnasium, Frederick University, KES College), commercial (Athienitis Supermarket, Restaurants and cafes), industrial

etc. Due to its location, all of the participant said that these place is easy to find. Proximity to such functions, all of the participant said it was the reason why they visiting here. Visual quality is visible with the uniqueness.



Figure 3.89: Active uses of space

B) Functional Qualities

- **Variety of Functions**

It is clearly seen that functions in the Solomos Square & bus station are designed according to the needs of peoples; having a large shading device, a bus stops and a ticket selling points (Figure 3.89). There is modern appearance in the area. These area especially organized to give service to the passengers who are transporting in south Cyprus.

- **Adaptability and Flexibility**

Flexibility and User Satisfaction; According to the survey, most of the users are not find public furniture's enough but they are readable. The green quality is weak. The open space has an identity and usable spaces.

- **Diversity**

It is close to diverse of function such as High Schools, Colleges, commercial and industrial areas are all in walking distance. Hence, due to its integration with other spaces, Solomos Square & Bus Station helps in linking people and places together and make that space easy to find.

C) Social Qualities

- **Equality**

Socio-Economic Distribution; the results from the survey indicate that the age distribution in Solomos Square and Bus Station is diverse with all age group '10-64+'. The users are from Greece and Greek Cypriots. And in terms of income, 95% of them have middle income levels. 95% of the user's education level is also average; the people have high school and primary school education.

Appealing for all ages; all age group can get benefit from that space.

- **Safety and Comfort**

Safety and Walkability; 85% of people feel themselves safe at the Solomos Square & Bus Station night time as well because of existence of lighting elements. Despite the small size of the area, the quality of components are high and walking pattern are readable.

The survey results indicate that 90% of the users don't feel themselves in safe at the Kuğulu Park to use that places especially at the night time because of the lack of lighting elements. Sidewalks, and lighting are in good quality. People are protected by

crime, fire, or bullying. Cleanliness is satisfied. People can understand what is happening in the place. Street furnitures are make people relax and satisfied.

At the end of this analysis, Solomos Square & Bus Station is rated as satisfactory. Students, tourists, local, and resident's users can get benefit from this area. According to the Survey results, most of the users points out that the location of the bus station is good and easily to find.

Zone 16) The Sport Fields of Nicosia

This place is located beside of Tripoli bastion and it is near to the Paphos gate (Figure 3.90, 3.91). Trees provides shading and shrubs behind the site cutting the visual communication between the player and people who walking behind the area. Its include huge trees, fields for tennis and volleyballs, shrubs, parks, well defined walking edges, sitting elements, pins, kiosks, water canal. (See Appendix C, Table 11).

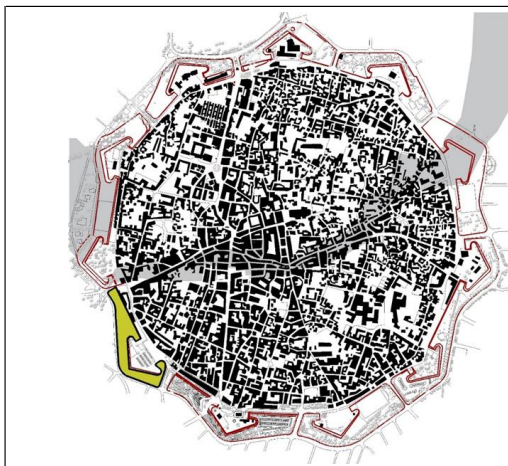


Figure 3.90: Location of Zone 16 in City Map of Nicosia's Walled City

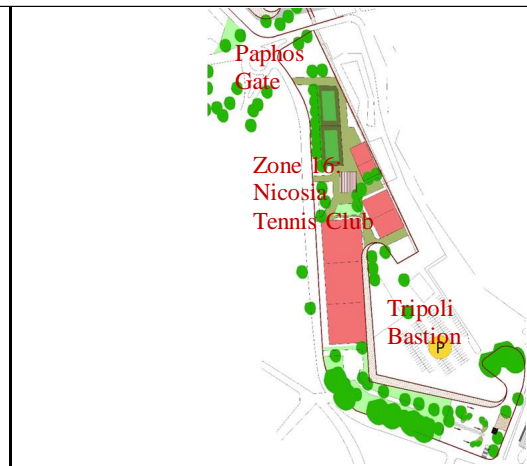


Figure 3.91: Local Map of Zone 16

A) Physical Qualities

- **Proper Design and Maintenance**

Furniture and Material; considering material, non-recyclable material were used. While concrete were used on the surfaces covering and kiosks, steel was used for structure of lightings and wire netting (Figure 3.92).



Figure 3.92: Images from the Park and Exercise area

- **Accessibility**

Variety of Transport Choices; the sport fields of Nicosia is too close to the Elefteria Square. There are no consideration neither for disables nor cyclists. Survey result indicates that all of the users coming with private car, taxi, and bus services.

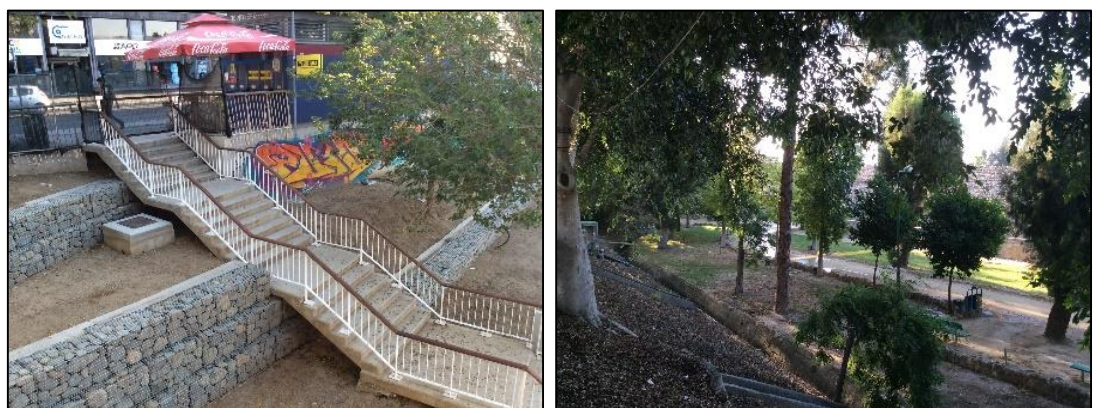


Figure 3.93: Entrance Stairs and walking patterns

- **Legibility**

Visual Qualities and Uniqueness; this area is located at the close proximities to such facilities; educational (Pallouriotissa Liseque and Gymnasium, Frederick University, KES College, American College, ARTE Music Academy, Casa College Hadjisavva Building Campus,), commercial (Athienitis Supermarket, Restaurants and cafes), and industrial etc. These means that this area is easy to be found. It is visually satisfied the users and it has unique identity.

B) Functional Qualities

- **Variety of Functions**

It is clearly seen that functions in the sport fields of Nicosia take shape according to the presence of a tennis fields. The field has contemporary appearance. The users are satisfied with contemporary design of sitting and lighting elements as well as cleaning and maintenance.

- **Adaptability and Flexibility**

Flexibility and User Satisfaction; these sport field has an identity in terms of physical characteristics and users are satisfied from the area. Visual quality can promote responsibility to keep the clean within the users.

- **Diversity**

There is a diversity of functions around the sport fields of Nicosia such as High Schools, Bus station, commercial and industrial areas are all in walking distance. Hence, due to its integration with other spaces, Elefteria where is too close to the area helps in linking people and places together.

C) Social Qualities

- **Equality**

Socio-Economic Distribution; The results from the survey indicate that the sport fields of Nicosia used by 18-45 age group of 95% of people and it is possible to see 10 and 65+ age group as well. Players actively use that area for a training. The users are generally from Greece and Greek Cypriot. And in terms of income, all of them have middle income level. All of the users education level is also average who are having high school and University attenders.

Appealing for all ages; According to the Survey 95% of the participant are belong to the young age groups that all the tennis likers spending time there.

- **Safety and Comfort**

Safety and Walkability; because of the number of lighting elements, all people can use this place in safety at night. Nicosia field club has large area, the quality of walking pattern and situation of the components are satisfied.

The survey results indicate that 90% of the users don't feel themselves in safe at the Kuğulu Park to use that places especially at the night time because of the lack of lighting elements. Sidewalks, and lighting are in good quality. People are protected by crime, fire, or bullying. Cleanliness is satisfied. People can understand what is happening in the place. Street furnitures are make people relax and satisfied.

At the end of this analysis, it is seen that the sport fields of Nicosia is satisfied the users. It is sustainable hence affordable in the long run for the students, tourists, local, and resident's users for daily life.

Zone 17) Green Area

This place is located at the north site of walled city (Figure 3.94, 3.95). This place is under protection by the directorate of antiquities and museums. This area is not used by people. This place include huge trees numbered shrubs, and large hard surface.



Figure 3.94: Location of Zone 17 in City Map of Nicosia's Walled City



Figure 3.95: Local Map of Zone 17

This greenery space (Figure 3.96) is not a used efficiently because this area is not be able to use by all kind of people (tourist, local, resident, student) who want to pass, walk, rest or another public uses. Entrance is forbidden. Therefore, public open space evaluation criterias cannot be assessed.



Figure 3.96: Inactive and Unmaintained Views of Zone 17

Questionnaire cannot be distributed to the users to the public places because there is a few people around this area. It way complained about the lack of available funds for the use of this space. And according to the persons who founded around the area, this place have more potentials to be used for more public uses. It is close to the diverse of facilities such as High Schools, Bus station, and commercial areas are all in close distance. These area has a potential to help in linking people and places together.



Figure 3.97: Lack of maintenance of greeneries

3.5 Summary of the Chapter

Method of the analyses explained and questionnaires were distributed to the users in the moat areas of both north and south site of walled city of Nicosia in order to examine the social identity of the users, users' satisfaction, and environmental awareness, and to understand how they want to have public places. Location of Cyprus, Nicosia, and walled city of Nicosia was showed and the current functional distribution in the moat area of walled city of Nicosia was explained. Main characters of walled city of Nicosia was explained as these are wall, open spaces, moat, squares, parks, streets, and public parks as public open spaces. Than the historical background of walled city of Nicosia was explained from Lusignan Period to British Period (Table 3.4)

Table 3.4: Historical Process of walled city of Nicosia

Historical Process		
1192 -1489	Lusignan Period	Urban pattern started to developed.
1489 -1571	Venetian Period	
1571 -1878	Ottoman Period	Most of the existing historical buildings and street pattern back to these periods.
1878 -1960	British Period	

A total 17 open spaces were analyzed and evaluated in the moat of the walled city of Nicosia in terms of physical, functional and social qualities. The findings related with these areas are given in Table 3.5.

Table 3.5: Analysis Summary of the Moat Areas around the walled city of Nicosia.

Qualities	Zone 1 KUGULU PARK	Zone 2 SEEDLING GARDEN	Zone 3 MÜCAHİTLER PARKI	Zone 4 YUSUF KAPTAN FOOTBALL FIELD	Zone 5 ANKARA ÇAĞLAYAN PARKI	Zone 6 GENÇLİK GÜCÜ SPORT CLUB	Zone 7 BEŞİKTAS J.K. TRAINING AREA	Zone 8 ATHENS PARK AND STADIUM	Zone 9 GREEN SPACE	Zone 10 BUS PARKING AREA	Zone 11 NICOSIA STADIUM	Zone 12 GREEN SPACE	Zone 13 ELEFTERIA SQUARE	Zone 14 CAR PARKING AREA	Zone 15 SOLOMOS SQUARE AND BUS STATION	Zone 16 SPORT FIELDS OF NICOSIA	Zone 17 GREEN AREA	BUFFER ZONE AREAS
Physical	1.0 Proper Design and Maintenance	Non recyble materials was used. Greenery are in bad quality. There is not enough lighting.	Non recyble materials was used. Greenery are in bad quality. There is not enough lighting.	Non recyble materials was used. Greenery are in bad quality. There is not enough lighting.	Non recyble materials was used. Greenery are in avarage quality. There is not enough lighting.			Non recyble materials was used. Greenery are in good quality. There is enough lighting.	Non recyble materials was used. Greenery are in good quality. There is enough lighting.		Non recyble materials was used. Greenery are in good quality. There is enough lighting.	Non recyble materials was used. Greenery are in good quality. There is enough lighting.			Non recyble materials was used. Shade provide by huge construction. There is not enough lighting.	Non recyble materials was used. Greenery are in bad quality. There is not enough lighting.		
	2.0 Accessibility	There are no consideration neither for disables nor cyclists because emphasis was put on the use of private cars, and pedestrias	There are no consideration neither for disables nor cyclists because emphasis was put on the use of private cars, and pedestrias	There are no consideration neither for disables nor cyclists because emphasis was put on the use of private cars, and pedestrias	There are no consideration neither for disables nor cyclists because emphasis was put on the use of private cars, and pedestrias			There are no consideration neither for disables nor cyclists because emphasis was put on the use of private cars, and pedestrias	There are no consideration neither for disables nor cyclists because emphasis was put on the use of private cars, and pedestrias		There are no consideration neither for disables nor cyclists because emphasis was put on the use of private cars, and pedestrias	There are no consideration neither for disables nor cyclists because emphasis was put on the use of private cars, and pedestrias			There are no consideration neither for disables nor cyclists because emphasis was put on the use of private cars, and pedestrias	There are no consideration neither for disables nor cyclists because emphasis was put on the use of private cars, and pedestrias		
	3.0 Legibility	Location of area is easily foundable but visual quality is not an appropriate	Location of area is easily foundable but visual quality is not an appropriate	Location of area is easily foundable but visual quality is not an appropriate	Location of area is easily foundable but visual quality is not an appropriate	Location of area is easily foundable but appropriateness is in avarage level			Location of area is easily foundable but appropriateness is in avarage level	Location of area is easily foundable but appropriateness is in avarage level		Location of area is easily foundable but visual quality is an appropriate	Location of area is easily foundable but visual quality is an appropriate			Location of area is easily foundable but visual quality is an appropriate	Location of area is easily foundable but visual quality is an appropriate	
Functional	4.0 Variety and Diversity	There is diversity arround. They are in walking distance. It provides a linkage between other spaces.	There is diversity arround. They are in walking distance. It provides a linkage between other spaces.	There is diversity arround. They are in walking distance. It provides a linkage between other spaces.	There is diversity arround. They are in walking distance. It provides a linkage between other spaces.	Questionnaire cannot be distributed to the public because, the place is used only by limited time.	Questionnaire cannot be distributed to the public because, the place is used only by limited time.	There is diversity arround. They are in walking distance. It provides a linkage between other spaces.	There is diversity arround. They are in walking distance. It provides a linkage between other spaces.	Questionnaire cannot be distributed to the public because, the place is used only by limited time.	There is diversity arround. They are in walking distance. It provides a linkage between other spaces.	There is diversity arround. They are in walking distance. It provides a linkage between other spaces.	Questionnaire cannot be distributed to the public because, the place is used only by limited time.	Questionnaire cannot be distributed to the public because, the place is used only by limited time.	There is diversity arround. They are in walking distance. It provides a linkage between other spaces.	There is diversity arround. They are in walking distance. It provides a linkage between other spaces.	Questionnaire cannot be distributed to the public because, the place is used only by limited time.	Questionnaire cannot be distributed to the public because, the place is used only by limited time.
	5.0 Adaptability and Flexibility	Non flexible and adaptable materials are used on surfaces of street furnitures.	Non flexible and adaptable materials are used. Empty surfaces used for various activities; wedding ceremony, etc.	Non flexible and adaptable materials are used on surfaces of street furnitures.	Non flexible and adaptable materials are used on surfaces of street furnitures.			Non flexible and adaptable materials are used on surfaces of street furnitures.	Non flexible and adaptable materials are used. Empty surfaces used for various activities; festival, ceremonies, etc.	Questionnaire cannot be distributed to the public because, the place is used only by limited time.	Non flexible and adaptable materials are used on surfaces of street furnitures.	Non flexible and adaptable materials are used. Empty surfaces used for various activities; festival, ceremonies, etc.	Place is under construction	Questionnaire cannot be distributed to the public because, the place is used only by limited time.	Non flexible and adaptable materials are used on surfaces of street furnitures.	Non flexible and adaptable materials are used on surfaces of street furnitures.	Questionnaire cannot be distributed to the public because, the place is used only by limited time.	Questionnaire cannot be distributed to the public because, the place is used only by limited time.
Social	7.0 Equality	It is mainly used by older people. Users are generally low income people. There is not more modern, and clean appearance.	It is mainly used by older people. Users are generally low income people. There is not more modern, and clean appearance.	It is mainly used by older people. Users are generally low income people. Modern, and clean appearance is at avarage level.	It is mainly used by younger people. Users are generally avarage income people. There is not more modern, and clean appearance.			It is mainly used by younger people. Users are generally avarage income people. There is modern, and clean appearance.	It is mainly used by younger people. Users are generally avarage income people. There is modern, and clean appearance.		It is mainly used by younger people. Users are generally avarage income people. There is modern, and clean appearance.	It is mainly used by younger people. Users are generally avarage income people. There is modern, and clean appearance.			It is mainly used by older people. Users are generally low income people. Modern, and clean appearance is at avarage level.	It is mainly used by younger people. Users are generally avarage income people. There is modern, and clean appearance.		
	7.0 Safety	Sidewalks, and lighting are not in good quality. People are not protected by crime, fire, or bullying. Cleanliness is poor.	Sidewalks, and lighting are not in good quality. People are not protected by crime, fire, or bullying. Cleanliness is poor.	Sidewalks, and lighting are not in good quality. People are not protected by crime, fire, or bullying. Cleanliness is poor.	Sidewalks, and lighting are not in good quality. People are not protected by crime, fire, or bullying. Cleanliness is poor.			Sidewalks, and lighting are in good quality. People are protected by crime, fire, or bullying. Cleanliness is satisfied.	Sidewalks, and lighting are in good quality. People are protected by crime, fire, or bullying. Cleanliness is satisfied.		Sidewalks, and lighting are in good quality. People are protected by crime, fire, or bullying. Cleanliness is satisfied.	Sidewalks, and lighting are in good quality. People are protected by crime, fire, or bullying. Cleanliness is satisfied.			Sidewalks, and lighting are not in good quality. People are not protected by crime, fire, or bullying. Cleanliness is poor.	Sidewalks, and lighting are in good quality. People are protected by crime, fire, or bullying. Cleanliness is satisfied.		
	8.0 Comfort	People can not understand what is happening in the place. Street furnitures are not make people relax and satisfied.	People can not understand what is happening in the place. Street furnitures are not make people relax and satisfied.	People can not understand what is happening in the place. Street furnitures are not make people relax and satisfied.	People can not understand what is happening in the place. Street furnitures are not make people relax and satisfied.	People can not understand what is happening in the place. Street furnitures are not make people relax and satisfied.			People can understand what is happening in the place. Street furnitures are make people relax and satisfied.	People can understand what is happening in the place. Street furnitures are make people relax and satisfied.		People can understand what is happening in the place. Street furnitures are make people relax and satisfied.	People can understand what is happening in the place. Street furnitures are make people relax and satisfied.			People can not understand what is happening in the place. Street furnitures are not make people relax and satisfied.	People can understand what is happening in the place. Street furnitures are make people relax and satisfied.	

Chapter 4

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

Public open spaces are the common ground for all kind of groups such as walkers, disables, bosses, workers, etc... Moreover, they are dynamic areas that are very important places for cities. Public open spaces establishes a common discussion for both architectural and urban design as well as city planning. It creates a link between different scales. Urban public spaces are mainly included streets, squares, parks, waterfronts as well as moat.

This thesis includes four chapters. In the first chapter, introduction is given that is included to the reasons of the study, the aim, method and the limitation of the study. The second is theoretical information is given about public open spaces, moat and walled cities. The third is, the information which was explained about walled city of Nicosia and the assessment criterias which were developed according to the literature review used to evaluate seventeen zone of moat of Walled City at Nicosia. The spaces are evaluated in terms of physical, functional, and social qualities.

4.1 Results and Design Proposals of the Moat of Walled City of Nicosia

I. General Physical Problems of the moat;

- Neglected Surrounding;
- Inappropriate and adequate street furnishing elements;
- Old and non-contemporary street furnishing elements;
- Visual pollution and dirtiness in all public place;

- No unity between itself and surrounding;
- Dilapidated infrastructure (road and sidewalk etc.);
- Inappropriate use of city furniture's;
- Intensive and irregular car parking near to the road;
- Not enough public transportation;
- There is no public transportation network;
- There is no bicycle ways;
- There is no enough possibility for pedestrians;
- There is no consideration on disable people in the public open spaces.

A. Proper Design

Nicosia Walled City's Moat has some positive qualities in terms of functions; cafes, resting areas, sport areas, parks, squares, and etc. existing in some public open spaces. On the other hand, especially in the north part, there is no enough safety at nightlife, because of the lack of lighting elements. Another negative point is the lack of entertainment equipments that literature reviews points out the significance of having more kind of street furnitures in the public areas for giving services to all groups. One of the most serious problem of the moat is physical aging.

B. Maintenance

Another significant issue is the maintenance in the public open spaces. Maintenance is an important consideration for continuity of uses. It is seen that especially in the north part there is no continuous maintenance to the spaces in the moat that is negatively affected physical quality and attractiveness of the spaces. In the southern part, there is more maintenance and it is clearly be seen.

C. Accessibility

In general, there is no consideration neither for disables nor cyclists. Vast majority of the users coming to the moat with their private cars, taxis, and bus services. In both sites; it is believed that if accessibility is increased more people will get benefit from these spaces.

Pedestrian Pathway; Lighting elements is poor in the case areas, Pedestrians cannot feel safe in the night time. Therefore, there is almost no uses at these spaces.

Bicycle Lane; unfortunately, bicycle is not popular in the city. Cycling is more active transport system and friend of nature with not having a poisonous gas. However, cycling is not so common both north and south of Cyprus. There is no safe bicycle lanes neither in nor out of the Walled City.

Bus Services; in the south part of the mentioned area, there is a bus station; *Solomos Square Bus Station*. It is drop-off place. In the north side of the Walled City, there is a drop-off or bus stop points, which located at the edge of the Kuğulu Park and Mücahitler Parkı.

Taxi Services; there are taxi services at the south part of the Walled City next to the elefteria square. In the north part taxi services waiting inside the Walled City; in front of the Saray Hotel, and close to İnönü Square. There is no consideration neither disables nor do cyclists at the both side (north and south) because emphasis is given to private cars uses. Vast majority of the people using taxi, and bus services or they travel by walking.

Accessibility for Disables; this is very unfaithful for both sites. The mentioned area has not enough ramps, lifts, textured grounds, and another safety element for the disable people. For motivating disables, special attention should be given to design them for disables as well.

Parking Areas; there are two parking areas inside the moat at the south part. If the car parking areas are changed more suitable, new alternative car parking areas should be provided.

D. Legibility

The most parts of the moat of walled city of Nicosia is not neat for this reason, people cannot understand what is existing there. Green areas at the south have better visual quality and clear places than north site.

Table 4.1: General Physical Qualities of Moat of Walled City of Nicosia

General Physical Qualities of Moat of Walled City of Nicosia							
Proper Design		Maintenance		Acccecibility		Legibility	
Safety Day and Night uses	<i>Poor for both Northern and Southern parts.</i>	Playing Equipments	<i>Poor for both Northern and Southern parts</i>	Pedestrian Access	<i>Average for both Northern and Southern parts</i>	Simplicity of Designs	<i>Poor for both Northern and Southern parts</i>
Contemporary Image	<i>Poor for both Northern and Southern parts.</i>	Attractiveness	<i>Poor for both Northern and Southern parts</i>	Bicycle Use	<i>Poor for both Northern and Southern parts</i>	Easily foundable	<i>Satisfied for both Northern and Southern parts.</i>
Microclimate	<i>It is average for both site.</i>	Renewable, and Reuseable	<i>Poor for both Northern and Southern parts</i>	Bus Services	<i>Satisfied from South. Poor from North</i>	Uncomplicated public use	<i>Poor for both Northern and Southern parts</i>
Landscape and Greenery	<i>Average for both Northern and Southern parts.</i>	Uses of the Reducible, and Recyclable Materials	<i>Poor for both Northern and Southern parts</i>	Taxi Services /Private Car Services	<i>Satisfied from South. Avarage from North</i>	Enough functional qualities	<i>Average for both Northern and Southern parts</i>
Legibility, and active uses	<i>Poor for both Northern and Southern parts.</i>	Quality of Components (Street Furnitures)	<i>Average for both Northern and Southern parts.</i>	Acccecibility for Disables	<i>Poor for both Northern and Southern parts</i>	Visual Appropriateness	<i>Average for both Northern and Southern parts</i>
Maintenance and Walkability	<i>Average for both Northern and Southern parts.</i>	Respectation from users	<i>Avarage for South. Poor for North parts</i>	Parking Areas	<i>Satisfied in South. Poor in North</i>	Uniqueness	<i>Average for both Northern and Southern parts</i>

II. General Functional Problems of the moat;

- There is no enough WC, public telephone booths, and other public services;
- There is few appropriate functions for everybody;
- Less functions for different age groups.

A. Variety of Functions

There are variety of functions in close proximity of the moat both in northern and southern part. However, there are many inappropriate functions in the moat. They are not serving for everybody.

B. Adaptability and Flexibility

Flexibility is another important need for providing easier, comfortable, and lasted design. These kind of design will appeal to many user. There is no flexible uses in both parts.

C. Diversity

Moat of the walled city of Nicosia includes some usage areas such as; cafes, resting areas, sporting facilities, etc... However, in the north side of the walled city, especially “Kuğulu Park and Mücahitler parkı” need more functional opportunities in order to be welcomed place and satisfy today’s contemporary needs.

In order to improve the quality in these areas, recreational green spaces, contemporary playing equipments; chest stand, water element, squares for musical and dance activities, botanic gardens for the seedling gardens, equipment for disables children’s and also more lighting elements for the nights are the needs of these areas.

Table 4.2: General Functional Qualities of Moat of Walled City of Nicosia

General Functional Qualities of Moat of Walled City of Nicosia			
Variety and Diversity		Adaptability and Flexibility	
Mixed-use Functions	<i>Avarage for South. Poor for North</i>	Flexible spaces for Various uses	<i>Poor for both Northern and Southern part</i>
Childrens Playground	<i>Poor in both Northern and Southern part</i>	Forms and Using quality	<i>Poor for both Northern and Southern part.</i>
Variety of base covering for linkage	<i>Avarage for South. Poor from North</i>	Easy and comfortable use	<i>Avarage for South. Poor from North</i>
Variety of Components; street furniture	<i>Poor for both Northern and Southern part.</i>	Long-lived designs	<i>Avarage for South. Poor from North</i>
Variety of users	<i>Avarage for South. Poor for North</i>	Flexibility of components	<i>Poor for both Northern and Southern part</i>
Areas for young and adults	<i>Poor for both Northern and Southern part</i>	Adaptability of components	<i>Poor for both Northern and Southern part</i>

Without any doubt function qualities need to be improved in both parks and more activity uses.

III. General Social Problems of the moat;

- In north, the moat area is not used by everybody. There is limited users of these spaces;
- All age groups cannot get benefit from the moat areas;
- Not safe for pedestrians especially at night, not accessible for everyone, there is no variety of meeting and activity spaces.
- No balance between hard and soft surfaces.
- Green areas need to be improved for recreational purposes.

A. Equality, Safety and Comfort

Moat of the Nicosia Walled City has several social problems such as unsecurity days and night life, inappropriate design for disables and different age groups. Furthermore, since the existing functions are not serve for everybody, they are not used by many natives and tourists. In north Mücahitler Park and Kuğulu Park are mainly used by soldier and male workers. Some spaces are for only semi-public use; for football team and they have limited users as well. Relaxation opportunities is limited and not satisfied the users.

Table 4.3: General Social Qualities of Moat of Walled City of Nicosia

General Social Qualities of Nicosia's Walled City Moat					
Equality		Safety		Comfort	
Appealing for all ages	<i>Avarage for South. Poor for North</i>	Sidewalks	<i>Avarage for South. Poor for North</i>	Relaxation opportunities	<i>Avarage for South. Poor for North</i>
Social Activities	<i>Satisfied for South. Avarage for North</i>	Street Lighting	<i>Avarage for both Northern and Southern parts</i>	Satisfaction from the area	<i>Avarage for both Northern and Southern parts</i>
Users Satisfaction	<i>Avarage for South. Poor for North</i>	Well controlled Traffic	<i>Avarage for South. Poor for North</i>	Visual Accecibility	<i>Avarage for South. Poor for North</i>
Responsibility	<i>Avarage for South. Poor for North</i>	Protection from Crime, Bullying	<i>Avarage for South. Poor for North</i>	Understandable functions	<i>Avarage for South. Poor for North</i>
Equal rights	<i>Poor for both Northern and Southern parts</i>	Cleanliness	<i>Avarage for both Northern and Southern parts</i>	Erconomic street furnitures	<i>Avarage for South. Poor for North</i>
Appealing for all kind of users	<i>Poor for both Northern and Southern parts</i>	Protection from Fire	<i>Poor for both Northern and Southern parts</i>	High quality and modern appearance	<i>Avarage for South. Poor for North</i>

Having understood the weakness of the moat and knowing the significance of public open spaces from community to community.

Urgently, new improvement project should be adapted for both site.



Figure 4.1: Sketch drawing for recommendations of the front of Kuğulu Park
Author Drawing.

- Traffic planning and transportation all around the walled city should be increased. Bus stops should be designed for whole moat. Besides, all buses should be worked nonstop with having a well-organized work program.
- Bike lanes should be provided and pedestrian access should be improved.
- All moat should be designed more accessible way.
- For future, whole moat should be considered as one continuous moat. It should be integrated with bike and pedestrian path ways.

- Some places should be reachable by everybody such as seedling garden (Figure 4.2) in North. This place has a potential to be used as a botanic garden that could be more educational and recreational place.



Figure 4.2: Sketch drawing for recommendations of the Seedling Garden as a Botanic Garden, Author Drawing.

- Children playing areas are the most important need in the park areas. Children are playing in an unsafe and inappropriate environment especially at north site of Walled city.

- There are three football fields inside the moat. Two of them are at the north and other is at the south part so these areas should be moved to other places.

- Public art, and sitting opportunities should be provided to improve the popularity of these places and invite more local people to come and enjoy from these environment.

- Existing trees give opportunities to sit under it and they can be used more efficiently with creating semi open spaces.

- Water elements should be used to provide more active images.

- The stairs should suggested to provide access to climb up bastion from the moat of walled city.

- Contemporary signboards and street furnishing elements should be provided in unity.

- One of the significant weaknesses of the moat is the existence of buffer zone. It is a kind of lost space. However, it has potential to be used efficiently. Attractiveness is decreasing, when people going closer to the buffer zone in both site. The result of the survey indicate that 95% of people also feel that they are in a prison, due to insecurity situation. Participants cannot understand the reasons why keeping most important places empty and lost.

- Greeneries should be improved for both part.

- According to the people who are living around these area mentioned that Buffer Zone areas have more potentials to be used more public purposes i.e. open air activity places, open-air cinemas, and exhibition areas and being too close to the buffer zone kill the feelings of the space and its identity.

- In order to have more attractive spaces, especially the parks in the northern part should be improved in terms of physical, and functional qualities. The functions that are not for everybody should be changed and more public functions should be given.

In the following map, some recommendations are given for improvement of the moat in the northern part.

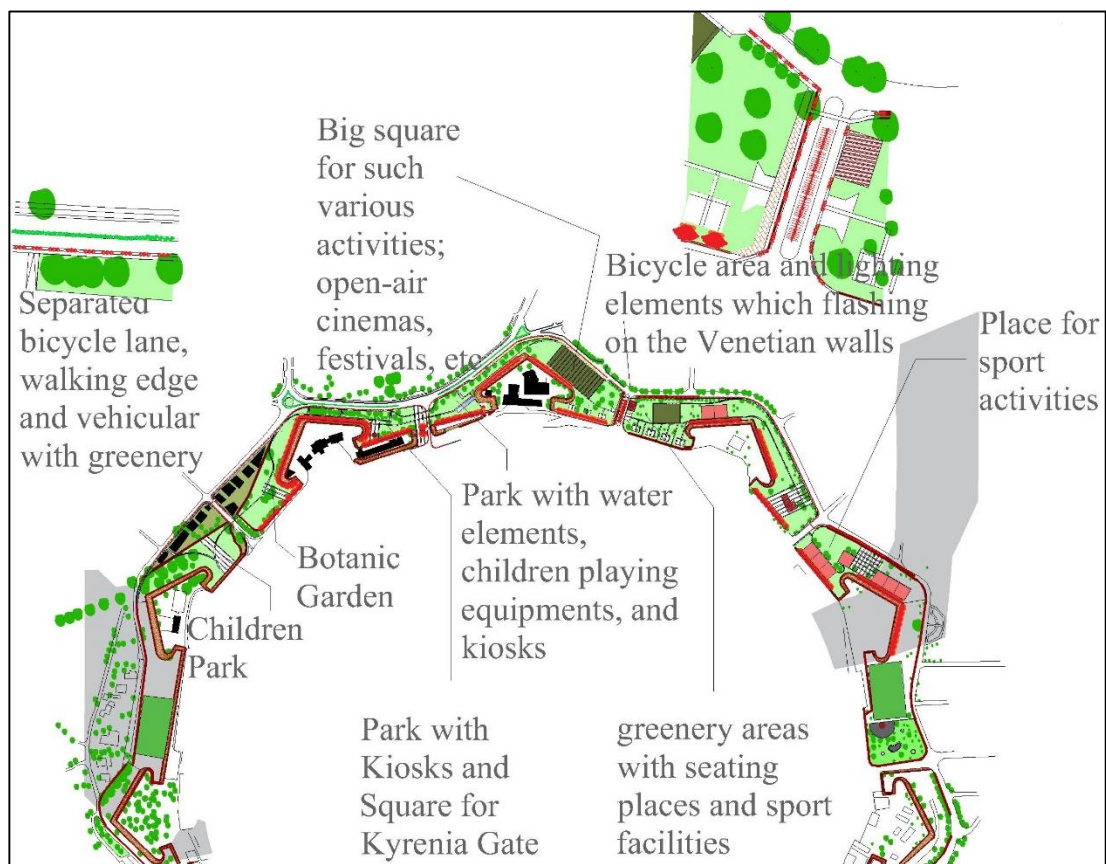


Figure 4.3: Recommendations for the north part of moat of walled city of Nicosia (Author Production, 2015)

4.2 Final Remarks for Future Study

Consequently, this research has been done to specifying the current situation of the moat of walled city of Nicosia in terms of physical, functional, and social

characteristics of a well-designed and suitable public open space and promoting these characteristics in moat of walled city of Nicosia.

This thesis could be used by both local and governmental authorities for improvement the qualities of moat; as well as the researcher in similar subject.

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APPENDICES

Appendix A: Research Questionnaire

Questionnaire

This questionnaire survey is conducted by Doğa Üzümcüoğlu Master Candidate of M.S in Architecture program, in the Department of Architecture, Faculty of Architecture, Eastern Mediterranean University, Famagusta, and North Cyprus. He is doing these research around the Moat area of Nicosia Walled City as a public urban space. This study aimed to analyze the social identity of the users, users' satisfaction from the case area, environmental awareness, and to understand how they want to have a public space. As a part of his Master studies under the supervision by Assoc. Prof. Dr. Mukaddes Faslı. Furthermore, Doğa Üzümcüoğlu will analyze all collected data under the guidance of Assoc. Prof. Dr. Mukaddes Faslı.

It is of purely scientific purposes, you will not be asked to your name. Thank you in advance for your interest and relevance.

Direction

Put a check (✓) to your corresponding answer. (If you have more than one option please mention)

A. Personal Information

What is your Nationality?			
Greek Cypriot	Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
Turkish Cypriot	Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
Greek	Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
Turkish	Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
Other 'Please Spacify'			

Gender		Age				Marriage		Employment						Education				
Male	Female	10	21	40	65	Married	Single	Working	University St.	School St.	Retired	Unemployed	Housewife	Never Attended School	Primary/ Secondary	High School	University	Post. Grad; Master-PhD
		20	39	65	-													

You are;		
Student	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
Tourist	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
Local	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
Resident	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>

B. Satisfaction from Case Area

How often do you visit here?		
Everyday	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
1-3 Times in a Week	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
1-3 Times in a Month	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
Monthly	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
Never	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>

Do you feel Safe?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
Is it Accessible for you?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
Do you like to spend your time here?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
Do you think here is well equipped in terms of public space?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>

C. Expectations from Public Open Areas

Lighting Elements are adequate?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
Sitting Elements are adequate?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
Public arts are adequate?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
Playing Equipments are adequate?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
Pergolas are adequate?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
Bicycle ways are adequate?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
Pedestrian ways are adequate?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
Easy Access for disables are adequate?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>

Bus/Taxi services are adequate?	Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	No	<input type="checkbox"/>
Parking Areas are adequate?	Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	No	<input type="checkbox"/>
Water Elements are adequate?	Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	No	<input type="checkbox"/>
Landscape organisation are adequate?	Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	No	<input type="checkbox"/>

Which Public Functions are increase the quality of site?				
Museums	Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	No	<input type="checkbox"/>
Cultural Centers 'Handicrafts, Wickerworks'	Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	No	<input type="checkbox"/>
Thematic Cafes	Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	No	<input type="checkbox"/>
Art Galleries	Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	No	<input type="checkbox"/>
Exhibition	Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	No	<input type="checkbox"/>
Information Centers	Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	No	<input type="checkbox"/>

Are you satisfied with the Greeneries?	Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	No	<input type="checkbox"/>
Are you satisfied with the Public Furnitures?	Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	No	<input type="checkbox"/>

Why you are visiting here?				
Passing	Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	No	<input type="checkbox"/>
Meet with Friends	Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	No	<input type="checkbox"/>
Rest and Enjoy	Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	No	<input type="checkbox"/>
Participate in Political Activities	Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	No	<input type="checkbox"/>
Get Fresh Air	Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	No	<input type="checkbox"/>
Play and Exercise	Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	No	<input type="checkbox"/>
Walking	Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	No	<input type="checkbox"/>
Festival Events	Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	No	<input type="checkbox"/>
Comment				

Which features are satisfactory in this area?				
Diversity of Functions existed?	Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	No	<input type="checkbox"/>
Attractiveness existed?	Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	No	<input type="checkbox"/>
Safety existed?	Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	No	<input type="checkbox"/>
Comfort existed?	Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	No	<input type="checkbox"/>
Easily Circulation existed?	Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	No	<input type="checkbox"/>
Cleanliness existed?	Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	No	<input type="checkbox"/>
More Trees/ Greeneries existed?	Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	No	<input type="checkbox"/>
Cultural Events existed?	Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	No	<input type="checkbox"/>
Political Events existed?	Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	No	<input type="checkbox"/>
Educational Events existed?	Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	No	<input type="checkbox"/>
Social Activities existed?	Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	No	<input type="checkbox"/>
Coffee shops existed?	Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	No	<input type="checkbox"/>
Comment				

How do you feel with spending your time at the close distance of Buffer Zone?			
In Danger	Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
In Limited	Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
In a Prison	Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
In Closed / Introverted	Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
Suspenceful	Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
Worried	Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
Obsessed	Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
Not any feel	Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
I do not care	Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
In Safe	Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
Carefree	Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
Calm	Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
Comment			

Generally, are you satisfied with the whole Ditch Areas?	Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	No	<input type="checkbox"/>
--	-----	--------------------------	----	--------------------------

Do you have any more suggestions for the developments of whole Moat Areas?

Type B: Research Questionnaires for the Players

A. Personal Information

What is your Nationality?			
Greek Cypriot	Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
Turkish Cypriot	Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
Greek	Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
Turkish	Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
Other 'Please Specify'			

Gender		Age				Marriage		Employment						Education				
Male	Female	10	21	40		Married	Single	Working	University St.	School St.	Retired	Unemployed	Housewife	Never Attended School	Primary/ Secondary	High School	University	Post. Grad; Master-PhD
-	-	-	-	-	65	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20	39	65	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

You are;			
Student	Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
Tourist	Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
Local	Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
Resident	Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
Player 'Football, Basketball, etc.'	Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>

B. Satisfaction from Case Area

Are you satisfied with the condition of the sports field?	Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	No	<input type="checkbox"/>
---	-----	--------------------------	----	--------------------------

What do you feel with making your training at the close of Walled City?			
In Safe	Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
In Privacy	Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
In Closed/ Introverted	Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
Not any feel	Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
I don't care	Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
Calm	Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>

If someone tell you that location of the sport field will changed and these place will have new public functions such as; Open-Air Cinema, well equipped park area or Landscaping preparation for good view. Do you accept it?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
--	------------------------------	-----------------------------

Do you have any more suggestions for the developments of whole Moat Areas?

Type C: Research Questionnaires for Car Park Users

A. Personal Information

What is your Nationality?			
Greek Cypriot	Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
Turkish Cypriot	Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
Greek	Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
Turkish	Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
Other 'Please Specify'			

Gender		Age				Marriage		Employment						Education				
Male	Female	10	21	40	65	Married	Single	Working	University St.	School St.	Retired	Unemployed	Housewife	Never Attended School	Primary/ Secondary	High School	University	Post. Grad; Master-PhD
		-	-	-	-													
		20	39	65	-													

You are;			
Student	Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
Tourist	Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
Local	Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
Resident	Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
Player 'Football, Basketball, etc.'	Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>

B. Satisfaction from Case Area

Are you satisfied with the condition of the car parks?	Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	No	<input type="checkbox"/>
--	-----	--------------------------	----	--------------------------

What do you feel with parking your car at the close of Walled City?			
In Safe	Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
In Privacy	Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
In Closed/ Introverted	Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
Not any feel	Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
I don't care	Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
Calm	Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>


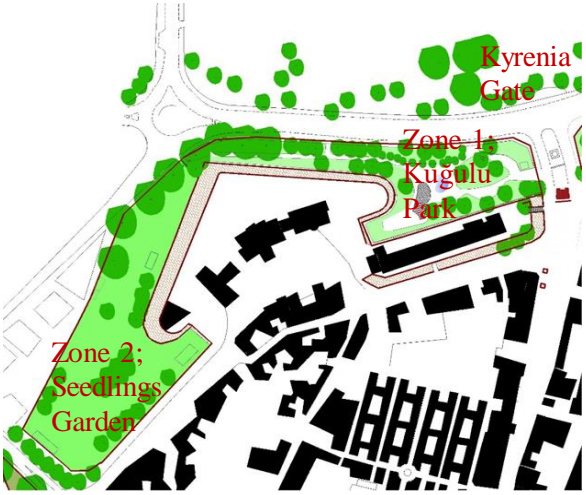
If someone tell you that location of the car parks will changed and these place will have new public functions such as; Open-Air Cinema, well equipped park area or Landscaping preparation for good view. Do you accept it?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
--	------------------------------	-----------------------------

Do you have any more suggestions for the developments of whole Moat Areas?


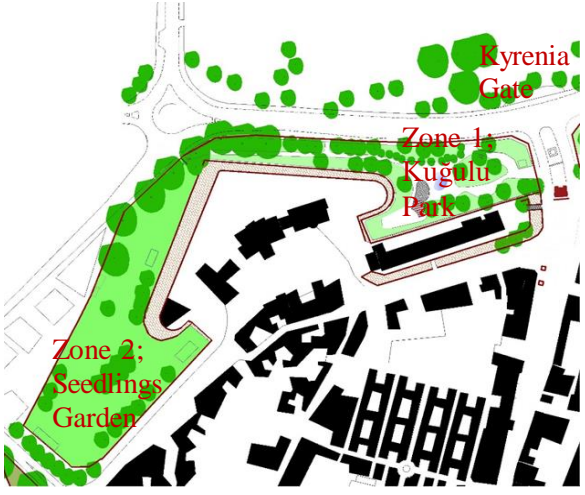




Appendix B: Observation Form

Assesment Criterias		Check List	
EVALUATION OF NICOSIA WALLED CITY MOAT AREA	Physical	1.0 Proper Design	Safety for Day and Night life
			Contemporary View
			Microclimate
			Landscape and Greenery
			Safe, Green, Legible, and Active
			Clean, Qualified, and Walkable
		2.0 Maintenance	Playing Equipments
			Atractiveness
			Renewable, and Reuseable
			Reducible, and Recyclable
			Quality of Components
		3.0 Acceccibility	Respectation
			Pedestrian Access
			Bicycle Use
			Bus Services
			Taxi Services /Private Car Services
	Acceccibility for Disables		
	4.0 Legibility	Parking Areas	
		Simplicity with Designs	
		Easily foundable	
		Uncomplicated public use	
		Enough functional qualities	
		Visual Appropriateness	
	Functional	5.0 Variety and Diversity	Uniqueness
			Mixed-use Functions
			Childrens Playground
			Variety of base covering for linking facility
			Variety of Components
		6.0 Adaptability and Flexibility	Variety of different people /cultures
			Areas for young and adults
			Flexible spaces for Various uses
			Forms and Using quality
			Easier, Comfortable Use
	Social	7.0 Equality	Long-lived designs
			Flexibility of components
			Adaptability of components
Appealing for all ages			
Social Activities			
8.0 Safety		Anti-racist elements	
		Responsibility	
		Equal rights	
		Appealing for all kind of users	
		Sidewalks	
9.0 Comfort	Street Lighting		
	Well controlled Traffic		
	Protection from Crime, Bullying		
	Cleanliness		
	Protection from Fire		
		Relaxation opportunities	
		Satisfaction from the area	
		Visual Acceccibility	
		Understandable functions	
		Erconomic street furnitures	
		High quality and modern appearance	


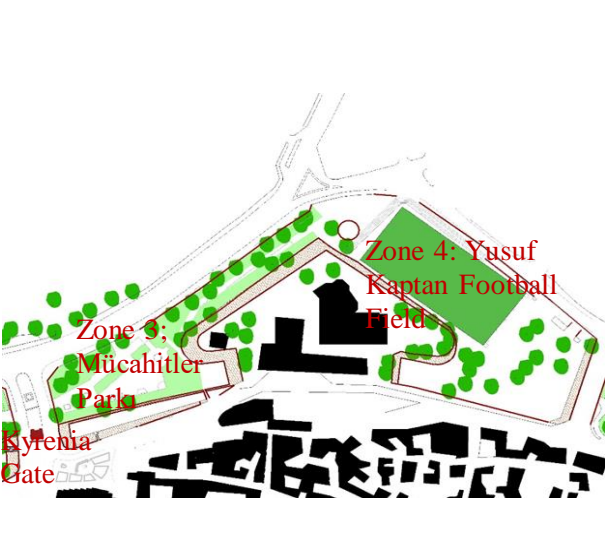


Appendix C: Table 1

Z1	Analyzing the Moat of Nicosia's Walled City as a Public Outdoor Space		Assesment Criterias	Check List	Evaluation		
	Zone 1 Kuğulu Park	Nicosia's Walled City, Moat Area			Satisfied	Avarage	Poor
Map's			Physical 1.0 Proper Design 2.0 Maintenance 3.0 Acceptibility 4.0 Legibility Functional 5.0 Variety and Diversity 6.0 Adaptability and Flexibility Social 7.0 Equality 8.0 Safety 9.0 Comfort	Safety for Day and Night life			
 City Map of Nicosia's Walled City				Contemporary View			
				 Local Map	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Microclimate <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Landscape and Greenery <input type="checkbox"/> Safe, Green, Legible, and Active <input type="checkbox"/> Clean, Qualified, and Walkable		
Images				<input type="checkbox"/> Playing Equipments <input type="checkbox"/> Atractiveness <input type="checkbox"/> Renewable, and Reuseable <input type="checkbox"/> Reducible, and Recyclable <input type="checkbox"/> Quality of Components <input type="checkbox"/> Respectation			•
				<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Pedestrian Access <input type="checkbox"/> Bicycle Use <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Bus Services <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Taxi Services /Private Car Services <input type="checkbox"/> Accesibility for Disables <input type="checkbox"/> Parking Areas			•
				<input type="checkbox"/> Simplicity with Designs <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Easily foundable <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Uncomplicated public use <input type="checkbox"/> Enough functional qualities <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Visual Appropriateness <input type="checkbox"/> Uniqueness			•
				<input type="checkbox"/> Mixed-use Functions <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Childrens Playground <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Variety of base covering for linking facility <input type="checkbox"/> Variety of Components <input type="checkbox"/> Variety of different people /cultures <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Areas for young and adults			•
Explanation <p>Tea garden, bus stop areas at near surround, huge trees, walking edges and water element are the components of Kuğulu Park. Located at the left site of the Kyrenia Gate and its used as an active Park. Coffee shop inside the park has a cultural and memorial importance's. Generally used to passing and going to bus stop areas.</p> <p>There is a pool which is not used efficiently and situation of the public furniture's are not in good adequate.</p>				<input type="checkbox"/> Flexible spaces for Various uses <input type="checkbox"/> Forms and Using quality <input type="checkbox"/> Easier, Comfortable Use <input type="checkbox"/> Long-lived designs <input type="checkbox"/> Flexibility of components <input type="checkbox"/> Adaptability of components			•
				<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Appealing for all ages <input type="checkbox"/> Social Activities <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Anti-racist elements <input type="checkbox"/> Responsibility <input type="checkbox"/> Equal rights <input type="checkbox"/> Appealing for all kind of users			•
				<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Sidewalks <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Street Lighting <input type="checkbox"/> Well controlled Traffic <input type="checkbox"/> Protection from Crime, Bullying <input type="checkbox"/> Cleanliness <input type="checkbox"/> Protection from Fire			•
				<input type="checkbox"/> Relaxation opportunities <input type="checkbox"/> Satisfaction from the area <input type="checkbox"/> Visual Accesibility <input type="checkbox"/> Understandable functions <input type="checkbox"/> Erconomic street furnitures <input type="checkbox"/> High quality and modern appearance			•
Analysed by Doğa Üzümcüoğlu, M.Sc in Architecture Program, Faculty of Architecture, Department of Architecture, Eastern Mediterranean University, 2015.				TYPE; Park			


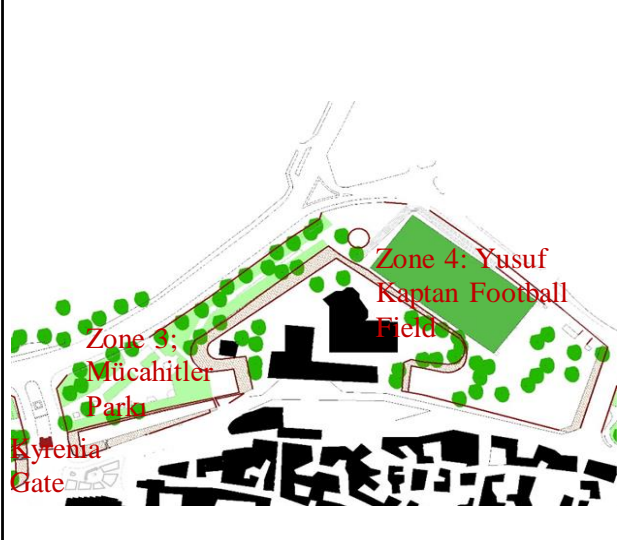


Appendix C: Table 2

Analyzing the Moat of Nicosia's Walled City as a Public Outdoor Space		Assesment Criterias	Check List	Evaluation							
Z2	Zone 2 Seedling Garden			Nicosia's Walled City, Moat Area	Satisfied	Avarage	Poor				
Map's		 <p>City Map of Nicosia's Walled City</p>	 <p>Local Map</p>	Physical	1.0 Proper Design	Safety for Day and Night life					
Images						Explanation		5.0 Variety and Diversity	Mixed-use Functions		
					<p>Located at besides of the Kuğulu Park and it is not possible to enter inside of this place. It include plants and trees for production and sell. These place is controlled by the agriculture and natural resources ministry, the department of agriculture.</p>		6.0 Adaptability and Flexibility		Childrens Playground		
								<p>Analysed by Doğa Üzümcüoğlu, M.Sc in Architecture Program, Faculty of Architecture, Department of Architecture, Eastern Mediterranean University, 2015.</p>	7.0 Equality	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Social Activities <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Anti-racist elements Responsibility Equal rights Appealing for all kind of users	
		<p>TYPE; Seedling Garden</p> 			8.0 Safety	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Sidewalks Street Lighting Well controlled Traffic Protection from Crime, Bullying Cleanliness Protection from Fire					
						9.0 Comfort	Relaxation opportunities Satisfaction from the area Visual Accecibility Understandable functions Erconomic street furnitures High quality and modern appearance				
					3.0 Accessibility		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Pedestrian Access Bicycle Use Bus Services Taxi Services /Private Car Services Accecibility for Disables Parking Areas				
						4.0 Legibility	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Easily foundable Uncomplicated public use Enough functional qualities Visual Appropriateness Uniqueness				
					2.0 Maintenance		Playing Equipments Atractiveness Renewable, and Reuseable Reducible, and Recyclable Quality of Components Respectation				
						1.0 Proper Design	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Contemporary View <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Microclimate <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Landscape and Greenery Safe, Green, Legible, and Active Clean, Qualified, and Walkable				


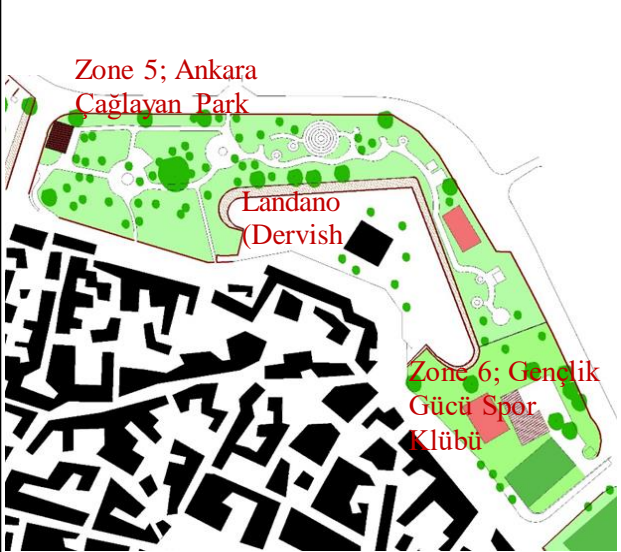


Appendix C: Table 3

Analyzing the Moat of Nicosia's Walled City as a Public Outdoor Space		Assesment Criterias	Check List	Evaluation																	
Z3	Zone 3 Mücahitler Parkı			Nicosia's Walled City, Moat Area	Satisfied	Avarage	Poor														
Map's		<p>City Map of Nicosia's Walled City</p>  <p>Local Map</p> 	<p>Physical</p> <p>1.0 Proper Design</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Safety for Day and Night life Contemporary View ✓ Microclimate ✓ Landscape and Greenery Safe, Green, Legible, and Active Clean, Qualified, and Walkable <p>2.0 Maintenance</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Playing Equipments Attractiveness Renewable, and Reuseable Reducible, and Recyclable Quality of Components Respectation <p>3.0 Accessibility</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Pedestrian Access Bicycle Use ✓ Bus Services ✓ Taxi Services /Private Car Services Accceibility for Disables Parking Areas <p>4.0 Legibility</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Simplicity with Designs ✓ Easily foundable ✓ Uncomplicated public use Enough functional qualities ✓ Visual Appropriateness Uniqueness 	<p>•</p>	<p>•</p>	<p>•</p>															
Images							<p>Functional</p> <p>5.0 Variety and Diversity</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Mixed-use Functions ✓ Childrens Playground ✓ Variety of base covering for linking facility Variety of Components Variety of different people /cultures ✓ Areas for young and adults <p>6.0 Adaptability and Flexibility</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Flexible spaces for Various uses Forms and Using quality Easier, Comfortable Use Long-lived designs Flexibility of components Adaptability of components <p>7.0 Equality</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Appealing for all ages ✓ Social Activities ✓ Anti-racist elements Responsibility ✓ Equal rights Appealing for all kind of users <p>Social</p> <p>8.0 Safety</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Sidewalks ✓ Street Lighting Well controlled Traffic Protection from Crime, Bullying Cleanliness Protection from Fire <p>9.0 Comfort</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Relaxation opportunities Satisfaction from the area Visual Accceibility Understandable functions Erconomic street furnitures High quality and modern appearance 	<p>•</p>	<p>•</p>	<p>•</p>											
Explanation											<p>Mücahitler Park includes tea garden, huge trees, public phones, bus stops, place for wedding ceremony activities, walking paths. Located on the right site of Kyrenia Gate, Condition of the kiosks are not in good situation in terms of design and physical condition. Walking pattern loosed its identity.</p>	<p>•</p>	<p>•</p>	<p>•</p>							
															<p>TYPE; Park</p> 	<p>•</p>	<p>•</p>	<p>•</p>			
<p>Analysed by Doğa Üzümcüoğlu, M.Sc in Architecture Program, Faculty of Architecture, Department of Architecture, Eastern Mediterranean University, 2015.</p>																			<p>•</p>	<p>•</p>	<p>•</p>











Appendix C: Table 4

Analyzing the Moat of Nicosia's Walled City as a Public Outdoor Space		Assesment	Check List	Evaluation					
ZA	Zone 4 Yusuf Kaptan Football Field	Criteria		Satisfied	Avarage	Poor			
Map's		EVALUATION OF NICOSIA WALLED CITY MOAT AREA							
							Physical		
							Functional		
City Map of Nicosia's Walled City							Social		
Images		Explanation							
		<p>Located at the end of the Mücahitler parkı and it is attached to the right side of the Barbaro bastion. There is also a Basketball pitch beside to the football pitch. Hard surface at the back of pitches has a hard surface especially used for car parking.</p>							
<p>Analysed by Doğa Üzümcüoğlu, M.Sc in Architecture Program, Faculty of Architecture, Department of Architecture, Eastern Mediterranean University, 2015.</p>		TYPE; Sport Area							
		1.0 Proper Design			Safety for Day and Night life Contemporary View ✓ Microclimate Landscape and Greenery Safe, Green, Legible, and Active Clean, Qualified, and Walkable				
		2.0 Maintenance			Playing Equipments ✓ Attractiveness Renewable, and Reuseable Reducible, and Recyclable Quality of Components Respectation				
		3.0 Accessibility			Pedestrian Access Bicycle Use ✓ Bus Services ✓ Taxi Services /Private Car Services ✓ Accessibility for Disables ✓ Parking Areas				
		4.0 Legibility			✓ Simplicity with Designs ✓ Easily foundable ✓ Uncomplicated public use Enough functional qualities ✓ Visual Appropriateness ✓ Uniqueness				
		5.0 Variety and Diversity			Mixed-use Functions Childrens Playground Variety of base covering for linking facility Variety of Components Variety of different people /cultures Areas for young and adults				
		6.0 Adaptability and Flexibility			Flexible spaces for Various uses Forms and Using quality Easier, Comfortable Use Long-lived designs Flexibility of components Adaptability of components				
		7.0 Equality			✓ Appealing for all ages Social Activities Anti-racist elements Responsibility Equal rights Appealing for all kind of users				
		8.0 Safety			✓ Sidewalks ✓ Street Lighting Well controlled Traffic Protection from Crime, Bullying Cleanliness Protection from Fire				
		9.0 Comfort			Relaxation opportunities Satisfaction from the area Visual Acceebility Understandable functions Erconomic street furnitures High quality and modern appearance				




Appendix C: Table 5

Z5	Analyzing the Moat of Nicosia's Walled City as a Public Outdoor Space		Assesment Criterias	Check List	Evaluation				
	Zone 5 Ankara Çağlayan Park	Nicosia's Walled City, Moat Area			Satisfied	Avarage	Poor		
Map's			EVALUATION OF NICOSIA WALLED CITY MOAT AREA	Physical	1.0 Proper Design	✓ Safety for Day and Night life			
						✓ Contemporary View			
					✓ Microclimate				
					✓ Landscape and Greenery		•		
					Safe, Green, Legible, and Active				
					Clean, Qualified, and Walkable				
				2.0 Maintenance	✓ Playing Equipments				
					✓ Attractiveness				
					Renewable, and Reuseable				
					Reducible, and Recyclable			•	
				3.0 Acceptibility	Quality of Components				
					Respectation				
					✓ Pedestrian Access				
					Bicycle Use				
				4.0 Legibility	✓ Bus Services				
					✓ Taxi Services /Private Car Services		•		
					Acccecibility for Disables				
					Parking Areas				
				5.0 Variety and Diversity	Simplicity with Designs				
					✓ Easily foundable				
					✓ Uncomplicated public use				
					Enough functional qualities			•	
				6.0 Adaptability and Flexibility	✓ Visual Appropriateness				
					Uniqueness				
					✓ Mixed-use Functions				
					✓ Childrens Playground				
				7.0 Equality	✓ Variety of base covering for linking facility				
					Variety of Components		•		
					Variety of different people /cultures				
					✓ Areas for young and adults				
				8.0 Safety	Flexible spaces for Various uses				
					Forms and Using quality				
					Easier, Comfortable Use				
					Long-lived designs			•	
				9.0 Comfort	Flexibility of components				
					Adaptability of components				
					✓ Appealing for all ages				
					Social Activities				
				9.0 Comfort	Anti-racist elements				
					Responsibility			•	
					Equal rights				
					Appealing for all kind of users				
				9.0 Comfort	✓ Sidewalks				
					✓ Street Lighting				
					Well controlled Traffic				
					Protection from Crime, Bullying			•	
				9.0 Comfort	Cleanliness				
					Protection from Fire				
					✓ Relaxation opportunities				
					Satisfaction from the area				
				9.0 Comfort	Visual Acccecibility				
					✓ Understandable functions			•	
					Erconomic street furnitures				
				9.0 Comfort	High quality and modern appearance				
Images			Explanation						
			<p>It includes huge trees, pavements, Monuments, Childrens Playing equipment's, Gym Equipment's, Lighting elements, Basketball pitch, and Small soft surfaces for exercise activities.</p> <p>There is also a Basketball pitch beside to the football pitch. Hard surface at the back of pitches has a hard surface especially used for car parking.</p> <p>Trash cans are broken and idle, gym equipment's cannot usable, and grasses were dried. There were not anybody in the area that nobody were used that equipment's. Trees needs care. Environment was not clean enough.</p>						
<p>Analysed by Doğa Üzümcüoğlu, M.Sc in Architecture Program, Faculty of Architecture, Department of Architecture, Eastern Mediterranean University, 2015.</p>			TYPE; Park						


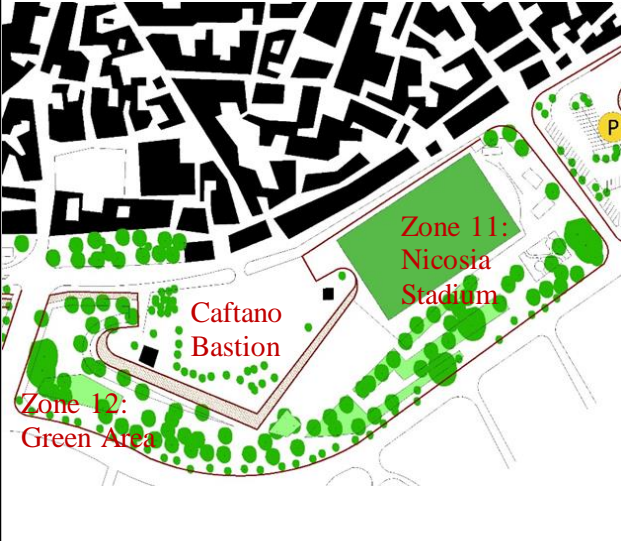


Appendix C: Table 6

Analyzing the Moat of Nicosia's Walled City as a Public Outdoor Space		Assesment Criterias	Check List		Evaluation					
Z8	Zone 8 Athens Park and Stadium				Nicosia's Walled City, Moat Area	Satisfied	Avarage	Poor		
Map's		 <p>City Map of Nicosia's Walled City</p>	 <p>Local Map</p>	EVALUATION OF NICOSIA WALLED CITY MOAT AREA	Physical	1.0 Proper Design	✓ Safety for Day and Night life	•		
Images	Explanation						✓ Contemporary View			
						✓ Microclimate				
 	<p>Located at the south site of the walled city and beside to the buffer zone, it is used as a public park. Behind the park there is a Football pitch which is actively used for exercise and football games. Park is include a sitting areas under the shadow of the huge and well-kept trees, some flowers and different type of walking paths.</p> <p>This area is includes huge trees, hard surfaces, sitting elements, football pitch, and greeneries. There are children playing area, pergola and some planting elements as trees, shrubs.</p>					2.0 Maintenance	✓ Landscape and Greenery			
		✓ Safe, Green, Legible, and Active								
 		3.0 Accessibility	✓ Clean, Qualified, and Walkable							
			✓ Playing Equipments							
 		4.0 Legibility	✓ Atractiveness							
			✓ Renewable, and Reuseable							
<p>Analysed by Doğa Üzümcüoğlu, M.Sc in Architecture Program, Faculty of Architecture, Department of Architecture, Eastern Mediterranean University, 2015.</p>		5.0 Variety and Diversity	✓ Reducible, and Recyclable							
TYPE: Park, Sport Area	 		✓ Quality of Components							
		6.0 Adaptability and Flexibility	✓ Respectation							
			✓ Pedestrian Access							
		7.0 Equality	✓ Bicycle Use							
			✓ Bus Services							
		8.0 Safety	✓ Taxi Services /Private Car Services							
			✓ Accessibility for Disables							
		9.0 Comfort	✓ Parking Areas							
			✓ Simplicity with Designs							
			✓ Easily foundable							
			✓ Uncomplicated public use							
			✓ Enough functional qualities							
			✓ Visual Appropriateness							
			Uniqueness							
			✓ Mixed-use Functions							
			✓ Childrens Playground							
			✓ Variety of base covering for linking facility							
			Variety of Components							
			Variety of different people /cultures							
			✓ Areas for young and adults							
			Flexible spaces for Various uses							
			Forms and Using quality							
			✓ Easier, Comfortable Use							
			Long-lived designs							
			Flexibility of components							
			✓ Adaptability of components							
			✓ Appealing for all ages							
			✓ Social Activities							
			Anti-racist elements							
			✓ Responsibility							
			Equal rights							
			Appealing for all kind of users							
			✓ Sidewalks							
			✓ Street Lighting							
			✓ Well controlled Traffic							
			Protection from Crime, Bullying							
			✓ Cleanliness							
			Protection from Fire							
			✓ Relaxation opportunities							
			✓ Satisfaction from the area							
			✓ Visual Accecibility							
			Understandable functions							
			Erconomic street furnitures							
			High quality and modern appearance							


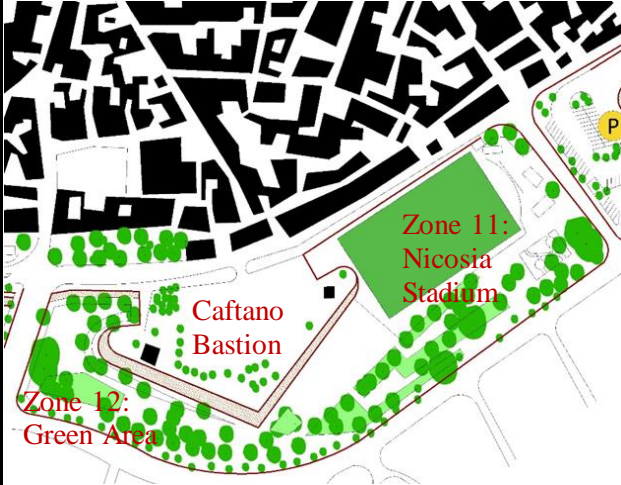


Appendix C: Table 7

Analyzing the Moat of Nicosia's Walled City as a Public Outdoor Space		Assesment	Check List		Evaluation					
Z9	Zone 9 Greenery Space	Criteria			Satisfied	Avarage	Poor			
Nicosia's Walled City, Moat Area										
Map's										
										
City Map of Nicosia's Walled City										
Local Map										
Images										
										
Explanation										
<p>Located at the right side of Famagusta Gate at the south part of Walled City. Park Festival Venue; there are places for performing some festival activities, public art objects, palm trees, light elements rotated on the walls to provide more safety and visible night view. Its include huge trees, shrubs, monuments, walking edges, water canal, lighting elements which gives light on the historical walls.</p>										
<p>Analysed by Doğa Üzümcüoğlu, M.Sc in Architecture Program, Faculty of Architecture, Department of Architecture, Eastern Mediterranean University, 2015.</p>										
<p>TYPE: Greenery Area, Bus</p> 										
		EVALUATION OF NICOSIA WALLED CITY MOAT AREA	Physical	1.0 Proper Design	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Safety for Day and Night life <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Contemporary View <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Microclimate <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Landscape and Greenery <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Safe, Green, Legible, and Active <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Clean, Qualified, and Walkable	•				
				2.0 Maintenance	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Playing Equipments <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Attractiveness <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Renewable, and Reuseable <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Reducible, and Recyclable <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Quality of Components <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Respectation	•				
				3.0 Accessibility	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Pedestrian Access <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Bicycle Use <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Bus Services <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Taxi Services /Private Car Services <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Accesibility for Disables <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Parking Areas	•				
				4.0 Legibility	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Simplicity with Designs <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Easily foundable <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Uncomplicated public use <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Enough functional qualities <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Visual Appropriateness <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Uniqueness	•				
				Functional	5.0 Variety and Diversity	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Mixed-use Functions <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Childrens Playground <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Variety of base covering for linking facility <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Variety of Components <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Variety of different people /cultures <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Areas for young and adults	•			
					6.0 Adaptability and Flexibility	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Flexible spaces for Various uses <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Forms and Using quality <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Easier, Comfortable Use <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Long-lived designs <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Flexibility of components <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Adaptability of components	•			
					7.0 Equality	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Appealing for all ages <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Social Activities <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Anti-racist elements <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Responsibility <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Equal rights <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Appealing for all kind of users	•			
					Social	8.0 Safety	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Sidewalks <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Street Lighting <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Well controlled Traffic <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Protection from Crime, Bullying <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Cleanliness <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Protection from Fire	•		
						9.0 Comfort	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Relaxation opportunities <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Satisfaction from the area <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Visual Accesibility <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Understandable functions <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Erconomic street furnitures <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> High quality and modern appearance	•		




Appendix C: Table 8

Analyzing the Moat of Nicosia's Walled City as a Public Outdoor Space		Assesment	Check List	Evaluation			
Z11	Zone 11 Nicosia Stadium	Criteria		Satisfied	Avarage	Poor	
Map's		Nicosia's Walled City, Moat Area					
							
City Map of Nicosia's Walled City		Local Map					
Images		Explanation					
		<p>This field is located besides of Costantza bastion. In front of this field, there is a park at the approximately 1.5 m high level. Some public art object existed in that space. Near to the stadium, there are spaces for Luna Park and some special days they install playing equipment's. its include huge trees, shrubs, green field, and some stiing elements with shading devices.</p>					
<p>Analysed by Doğa Üzümcüoğlu, M.Sc in Architecture Program, Faculty of Architecture, Department of Architecture, Eastern Mediterranean University, 2015.</p>		<p>TYPE: Sport Area</p> 					
EVALUATION OF NICOSIA WALLED CITY MOAT AREA							
Physical							
1.0 Proper Design				<input type="checkbox"/> Safety for Day and Night life <input type="checkbox"/> Contemporary View <input type="checkbox"/> Microclimate <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Landscape and Greenery <input type="checkbox"/> Safe, Green, Legible, and Active <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Clean, Qualified, and Walkable			•
2.0 Maintenance				<input type="checkbox"/> Playing Equipments <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Attractiveness <input type="checkbox"/> Renewable, and Reuseable <input type="checkbox"/> Reducible, and Recyclable <input type="checkbox"/> Quality of Components <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Respectation			•
3.0 Accessibility				<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Pedestrian Access <input type="checkbox"/> Bicycle Use <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Bus Services <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Taxi Services /Private Car Services <input type="checkbox"/> Accesibility for Disables <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Parking Areas	•		
4.0 Legibility				<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Simplicity with Designs <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Easily foundable <input type="checkbox"/> Uncomplicated public use <input type="checkbox"/> Enough functional qualities <input type="checkbox"/> Visual Appropriateness <input type="checkbox"/> Uniqueness			•
Functional							
5.0 Variety and Diversity				<input type="checkbox"/> Mixed-use Functions <input type="checkbox"/> Childrens Playground <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Variety of base covering for linking facility <input type="checkbox"/> Variety of Components <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Variety of different people /cultures <input type="checkbox"/> Areas for young and adults			•
6.0 Adaptability and Flexibility				<input type="checkbox"/> Flexible spaces for Various uses <input type="checkbox"/> Forms and Using quality <input type="checkbox"/> Easier, Comfortable Use <input type="checkbox"/> Long-lived designs <input type="checkbox"/> Flexibility of components <input type="checkbox"/> Adaptability of components			•
7.0 Equality				<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Appealing for all ages <input type="checkbox"/> Social Activities <input type="checkbox"/> Anti-racist elements <input type="checkbox"/> Responsibility <input type="checkbox"/> Equal rights <input type="checkbox"/> Appealing for all kind of users			•
Social							
8.0 Safety				<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Sidewalks <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Street Lighting <input type="checkbox"/> Well controlled Traffic <input type="checkbox"/> Protection from Crime, Bullying <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Cleanliness <input type="checkbox"/> Protection from Fire		•	
9.0 Comfort				<input type="checkbox"/> Relaxation opportunities <input type="checkbox"/> Satisfaction from the area <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Visual Accesibility <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Understandable functions <input type="checkbox"/> Erconomic street furnitures <input type="checkbox"/> High quality and modern appearance			•


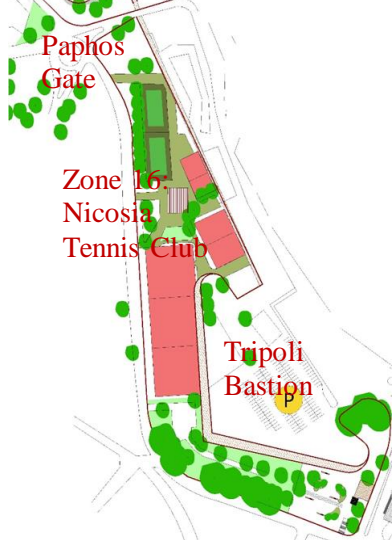
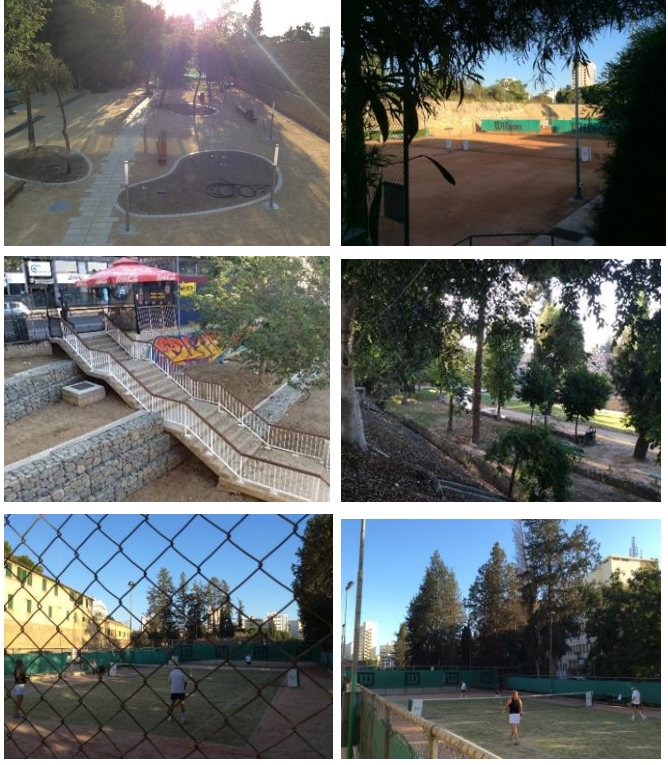
Appendix C: Table 9

Analyzing the Moat of Nicosia's Walled City as a Public Outdoor Space		Assesment Criterias	Check List	Evaluation					
Z12	Zone 12 Green Area			Nicosia's Walled City, Moat Area	Satisfied	Avarage	Poor		
Map's		EVALUATION OF NICOSIA WALLED CITY MOAT AREA							
									
City Map of Nicosia's Walled City							Local Map		
Images							Explanation		
		<p>It is located at the east site of Caftano Bastion and attached to the Nicosia Stadium. On the bastion that is over the green area, there is a place for temporary bazaar in special days. It include huge trees, shrubs, and concrete walking paths.</p>							
<p>Analysed by Doğa Üzümcüoğlu, M.Sc in Architecture Program, Faculty of Architecture, Department of Architecture, Eastern Mediterranean University, 2015.</p>		<p>TYPE; Green Area</p> 							
		<p>Physical</p> <p>1.0 Proper Design</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Safety for Day and Night life ✓ Contemporary View ✓ Microclimate ✓ Landscape and Greenery ✓ Safe, Green, Legible, and Active ✓ Clean, Qualified, and Walkable <p>2.0 Maintenance</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Playing Equipments ✓ Attractiveness ✓ Renewable, and Reuseable Reducible, and Recyclable ✓ Quality of Components ✓ Respectation <p>3.0 Accessibility</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Pedestrian Access Bicycle Use ✓ Bus Services ✓ Taxi Services /Private Car Services Acceccibility for Disables ✓ Parking Areas <p>4.0 Legibility</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Simplicity with Designs ✓ Easily foundable ✓ Uncomplicated public use Enough functional qualities ✓ Visual Appropriateness ✓ Uniqueness <p>Functional</p> <p>5.0 Variety and Diversity</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mixed-use Functions Childrens Playground ✓ Variety of base covering for linking facility Variety of Components ✓ Variety of different people /cultures ✓ Areas for young and adults <p>6.0 Adaptability and Flexibility</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Flexible spaces for Various uses Forms and Using quality ✓ Easier, Comfortable Use ✓ Long-lived designs ✓ Flexibility of components ✓ Adaptability of components <p>Social</p> <p>7.0 Equality</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Appealing for all ages ✓ Social Activities Anti-racist elements ✓ Responsibility Equal rights Appealing for all kind of users <p>8.0 Safety</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Sidewalks ✓ Street Lighting Well controlled Traffic Protection from Crime, Bullying ✓ Cleanliness Protection from Fire <p>9.0 Comfort</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Relaxation opportunities ✓ Satisfaction from the area ✓ Visual Acceccibility ✓ Understandable functions Erconomic street furnitures High quality and modern appearance 							

Appendix C: Table 10

Analyzing the Moat of Nicosia's Walled City as a Public Outdoor Space		Assesment	Check List	Evaluation							
Z15	Zone 15 Solomos Square and Bus Station	Criteria		Satisfied	Avarage	Poor					
<p>Nicosia's Walled City, Moat Area</p> <p>Map's</p>  <p>City Map of Nicosia's Walled City</p> <p>Local Map</p>		<p style="writing-mode: vertical-rl; transform: rotate(180deg);">EVALUATION OF NICOSIA WALLED CITY MOAT AREA</p> <p style="writing-mode: vertical-rl; transform: rotate(180deg);">Physical</p>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Safety for Day and Night life <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Contemporary View <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Microclimate <input type="checkbox"/> Landscape and Greenery <input type="checkbox"/> Safe, Green, Legible, and Active <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Clean, Qualified, and Walkable	.							
<p>Images</p>  <p>Explanation</p> <p>It is located in between the eleferia square and Nicosia field club. There is a huge steel structural shading and definer elements in that area for the bus drop-off areas. This place include huge trees, big shading structure, sitting elements, and kiosks.</p>			<p style="writing-mode: vertical-rl; transform: rotate(180deg);">Functional</p>	<input type="checkbox"/> Playing Equipments <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Attractiveness <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Renewable, and Reuseable <input type="checkbox"/> Reducible, and Recyclable <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Quality of Components <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Respectation <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Pedestrian Access <input type="checkbox"/> Bicycle Use <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Bus Services <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Taxi Services /Private Car Services <input type="checkbox"/> Acceccibility for Disables <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Parking Areas	.						
				<p style="writing-mode: vertical-rl; transform: rotate(180deg);">4.0 Legibility</p>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Simplicity with Designs <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Easily foundable <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Uncomplicated public use <input type="checkbox"/> Enough functional qualities <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Visual Appropriateness <input type="checkbox"/> Uniqueness	.					
					<p style="writing-mode: vertical-rl; transform: rotate(180deg);">5.0 Variety and Diversity</p>	<input type="checkbox"/> Mixed-use Functions <input type="checkbox"/> Childrens Playground <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Variety of base covering for linking facility <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Variety of Components <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Variety of different people /cultures <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Areas for young and adults	.				
				<p style="writing-mode: vertical-rl; transform: rotate(180deg);">6.0 Adaptability and Flexibility</p>		<input type="checkbox"/> Flexible spaces for Various uses <input type="checkbox"/> Forms and Using quality <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Easier, Comfortable Use <input type="checkbox"/> Long-lived designs <input type="checkbox"/> Flexibility of components <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Adaptability of components			.		
						<p style="writing-mode: vertical-rl; transform: rotate(180deg);">7.0 Equality</p>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Appealing for all ages <input type="checkbox"/> Social Activities <input type="checkbox"/> Anti-racist elements <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Responsibility <input type="checkbox"/> Equal rights		.		
				<p style="writing-mode: vertical-rl; transform: rotate(180deg);">8.0 Safety</p>			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Appealing for all kind of users <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Sidewalks <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Street Lighting <input type="checkbox"/> Well controlled Traffic <input type="checkbox"/> Protection from Crime, Bullying <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Cleanliness <input type="checkbox"/> Protection from Fire			.	
					<p style="writing-mode: vertical-rl; transform: rotate(180deg);">9.0 Comfort</p>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Relaxation opportunities <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Satisfaction from the area <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Visual Acceccibility <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Understandable functions <input type="checkbox"/> Erconomic street fumitures <input type="checkbox"/> High quality and modern appearance	.				
						<p>Analysed by Doğa Üzümcüoğlu, M.Sc in Architecture Program, Faculty of Architecture, Department of Architecture, Eastern Mediterranean University, 2015.</p>		<p>TYPE: Bus Station</p> 			

Appendix C: Table 11

Analyzing the Moat of Nicosia's Walled City as a Public Outdoor Space		Assesment Criterias	Check List	Evaluation																																																																																																					
Z16	Zone 16 The Sport Fields of Nicosia			Satisfied	Avarage	Poor																																																																																																			
<p>Nicosia's Walled City, Moat Area</p>		EVALUATION OF NICOSIA WALLED CITY MOAT AREA	<table border="1"> <tr> <td rowspan="5">1.0 Proper Design</td> <td>✓ Safety for Day and Night life</td> <td rowspan="5">•</td> <td rowspan="5"></td> <td rowspan="5"></td> </tr> <tr> <td>✓ Contemporary View</td> </tr> <tr> <td>✓ Microclimate</td> </tr> <tr> <td>✓ Landscape and Greenery</td> </tr> <tr> <td>✓ Safe, Green, Legible, and Active</td> </tr> <tr> <td rowspan="5">2.0 Maintenance</td> <td>✓ Clean, Qualified, and Walkable</td> <td rowspan="5">•</td> <td rowspan="5"></td> <td rowspan="5"></td> </tr> <tr> <td>✓ Playing Equipments</td> </tr> <tr> <td>✓ Attractiveness</td> </tr> <tr> <td>✓ Renewable, and Reuseable</td> </tr> <tr> <td>✓ Reducible, and Recyclable</td> </tr> <tr> <td rowspan="5">3.0 Acecibility</td> <td>✓ Quality of Components</td> <td rowspan="5">•</td> <td rowspan="5"></td> <td rowspan="5"></td> </tr> <tr> <td>✓ Respectation</td> </tr> <tr> <td>✓ Pedestrian Access</td> </tr> <tr> <td>✓ Bicycle Use</td> </tr> <tr> <td>✓ Bus Services</td> </tr> <tr> <td rowspan="5">4.0 Legibility</td> <td>✓ Taxi Services /Private Car Services</td> <td rowspan="5">•</td> <td rowspan="5"></td> <td rowspan="5"></td> </tr> <tr> <td>✓ Acecibility for Disables</td> </tr> <tr> <td>✓ Parking Areas</td> </tr> <tr> <td>✓ Simplicity with Designs</td> </tr> <tr> <td>✓ Easily foundable</td> </tr> <tr> <td rowspan="5">5.0 Variety and Diversity</td> <td>✓ Uncomplicated public use</td> <td rowspan="5">•</td> <td rowspan="5"></td> <td rowspan="5"></td> </tr> <tr> <td>✓ Enough functional qualities</td> </tr> <tr> <td>✓ Visual Appropriateness</td> </tr> <tr> <td>✓ Uniqueness</td> </tr> <tr> <td>✓ Mixed-use Functions</td> </tr> <tr> <td rowspan="5">6.0 Adapability and Flexibility</td> <td>✓ Childrens Playground</td> <td rowspan="5">•</td> <td rowspan="5"></td> <td rowspan="5"></td> </tr> <tr> <td>✓ Variety of base covering for linking facility</td> </tr> <tr> <td>✓ Variety of Components</td> </tr> <tr> <td>✓ Variety of different people /cultures</td> </tr> <tr> <td>✓ Areas for young and adults</td> </tr> <tr> <td rowspan="5">7.0 Equality</td> <td>✓ Flexible spaces for Various uses</td> <td rowspan="5">•</td> <td rowspan="5"></td> <td rowspan="5"></td> </tr> <tr> <td>✓ Forms and Using quality</td> </tr> <tr> <td>✓ Easier, Comfortable Use</td> </tr> <tr> <td>✓ Long-lived designs</td> </tr> <tr> <td>✓ Flexibility of components</td> </tr> <tr> <td rowspan="5">8.0 Safety</td> <td>✓ Adaptability of components</td> <td rowspan="5">•</td> <td rowspan="5"></td> <td rowspan="5"></td> </tr> <tr> <td>✓ Appealing for all ages</td> </tr> <tr> <td>✓ Social Activities</td> </tr> <tr> <td>✓ Anti-racist elements</td> </tr> <tr> <td>✓ Responsibility</td> </tr> <tr> <td rowspan="5">9.0 Comfort</td> <td>✓ Equal rights</td> <td rowspan="5">•</td> <td rowspan="5"></td> <td rowspan="5"></td> </tr> <tr> <td>✓ Appealing for all kind of users</td> </tr> <tr> <td>✓ Sidewalks</td> </tr> <tr> <td>✓ Street Lighting</td> </tr> <tr> <td>✓ Well controlled Traffic</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2" rowspan="5"> <p>Protection from Crime, Bullying</p> </td> <td rowspan="5">•</td> <td rowspan="5"></td> <td rowspan="5"></td> </tr> <tr> <td>✓ Cleanliness</td> </tr> <tr> <td>✓ Protection from Fire</td> </tr> <tr> <td>✓ Relaxation opportunities</td> </tr> <tr> <td>✓ Satisfaction from the area</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2" rowspan="5"> <p>Visual Acecibility</p> </td> <td rowspan="5">•</td> <td rowspan="5"></td> <td rowspan="5"></td> </tr> <tr> <td>✓ Understandable functions</td> </tr> <tr> <td>✓ Erconomic street furnitures</td> </tr> <tr> <td>✓ High quality and modern appearance</td> </tr> <tr> <td>✓ High quality and modern appearance</td> </tr> </table>				1.0 Proper Design	✓ Safety for Day and Night life	•			✓ Contemporary View	✓ Microclimate	✓ Landscape and Greenery	✓ Safe, Green, Legible, and Active	2.0 Maintenance	✓ Clean, Qualified, and Walkable	•			✓ Playing Equipments	✓ Attractiveness	✓ 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users	✓ Sidewalks	✓ Street Lighting	✓ Well controlled Traffic	<p>Protection from Crime, Bullying</p>		•			✓ Cleanliness	✓ Protection from Fire	✓ Relaxation opportunities	✓ Satisfaction from the area	<p>Visual Acecibility</p>		•			✓ Understandable functions	✓ Erconomic street furnitures	✓ High quality and modern appearance	✓ High quality and modern appearance
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		<p>This place is located besides of Tripoli bastion and it is near to the Paphos gate. More trees provides a shading and more shrubs behind the site cutting the visual communication between the player and people who walking behind the area. Its include huge trees, fields for tennis and volleyballs, shrubs, parks, well defined walking edges, sitting elements, pins, kiosks, water canal.</p>																																																																																																							
<p>Analysed by Doğa Üzümcüoğlu, M.Sc in Architecture Program, Faculty of Architecture, Department of Architecture, Eastern Mediterranean University, 2015.</p>		<p>TYPE: Sport Area</p>	