

**The Role of Memory in Maintaining the Sense of
Place in Traditional Houses; Case of Famagusta
Walled City**

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ABSTRACT

The sense of place has been found in many various ways. We frequently have a sense of place about where we live, or where we lived when we were kids. The compound and complex mental, effective, and evaluative relationships people progress with interpersonal and environmental groups by using a behavior can be defined by a sense of place. The sense of place is hence an element of place that grows from feelings connected to experience and is collected not only of physical essentials, but also movement, meaning, and place attachment. A sense of place rises through a comprehension of the chronicles, topography, and geography of an area, its tendency, the legends of an area, and a regularly developing feeling of the land and its own experience subsequent to living there for some time. A sense of place rises through a comprehension of the chronicles, topography, and geography of an area, its tendency, the legends of an area, and a regularly developing feeling of the land and its own experience subsequent to living there for some time.

Remembrances of personal and ethical encounters as time passes make a location special. Some factors as body condition, tunes or dances that emerge from the folk of a location, some special skills can help define a location and show the sense of place. Through time, experiences as a background help people that transmit thoughts of place from area to a generation. Focusing on how the sense of place evolves and changes is pertinent to focus on how people connect to their environment generally speaking and considering how this discussion could become more sustainable.

Hence, this thesis tries to make a better understanding of the role of memory in maintaining a sense of place in traditional houses. Initially, qualitative methods were used for data collection. For understanding a sense of place requires to know the culture and understanding a memory that requires a human experience, with documentary research in architecture, it tried to find articles which are related to the topic and continued by defining some factors of which one is effective in memory creating a sense of place. Then, some important keywords were extracted, placed and arranged in a table and examined in the case study. As for the case study, the Walled City of Famagusta, located in North Cyprus, has been studied. For better results, two houses were chosen that have old owner residents who lived there for a long time. These houses are being used now and they were selected from each zone.

Finally, the conclusion of all findings is shown. The memory of sense of place, sensation and cognitive experience are the most important points, and comprise cultural opinions or beliefs and practices that make connection between people and place end up helping to architects who are paying attention to the use of memory and sense of place, creating a valuable place. New key words would be suggested.

Keywords: space, place, sense of place, memory, home, Cyprus

ÖZ

Yer duygusu çeşitli şekillerde bulunan bir kavramdır. An itibariyle veya çocukken yaşadığımız yere karşı sık sık aidiyet duyarız. İnsanların kişilerarası ve çevresel gruplardaki gelişimine katkıda bulunan etkili, değerlendirici, bileşik ve karışık zihinsel ilişkiler yer duygusuyla tanımlanabilir. Dolayısıyla yer duygusu yalnızca fiziksel gerekliliklerden değil, aynı zamanda hareket, anlam ve bir yere bağlılıktan çıkarılan, tecrübelerle bağlı duygulardan oluşan bir yer unsurudur. Yer duygusu bir bölgenin geçmişini, topoğrafyasını ve coğrafyasını, eğimini, harita özelliklerini anlayarak ve o bölgede belirli bir süre zarfında yaşamaya bağlı olarak bölgeye ve bölgeye has tecrübelerle karşı beslenen duygularla oluşur.

Zaman geçtikçe bölgenin insanlarıyla ve gelenekleriyle ilgili oluşan hatıralar o bölgeyi özel yapar. Vücut kondisyonu, halka ait ezgiler veya danslar belirli beceriler gibi bazı faktörler bir bölgeyi tanımlamaya ve yer duygusunu göstermeye yardımcı olabilir. Zamanla özgeçmiş haline gelen tecrübeler insanların bir yer ile ilintili düşüncelerini bir bölgeden bir nesile iletmesine katkıda bulunur. Yer duygusunun nasıl değiştiğini ve geliştiğini anlamak, insanların çevresiyle genel olarak nasıl bağ kurduklarıyla ve bu tartışmaların daha sürdürülebilir hale getirilmesiyle ilgilidir.

Dolayısıyla bu tez, geleneksel evlerde anıların, yer duygusunun korunmasındaki rolünü daha anlaşılır hale getirmeyi amaçlar. Başlangıçta, niteliksel metotlar bilgi toplamak için kullanıldı. Yer duygusunun anlaşılması için mimari belgelere dayanan araştırmalarla, insan deneyimlerinin gerektirdiği anıların ve kültürün bilinmesi gerekmektedir. Bu araştırmalar, yer duygusuna bağlı olarak oluşan anıların

etkilerinden biri olan, tanımlanmış bazı faktörler tarafından devam eden ve konuyla ilişkili olan makaleler bulmak için yapılmıştır. Daha sonra, vaka analizinde bazı anahtar kelimeler çıkarılmış ve bir tabloya koyulup yerleştirilmiştir. Vaka analizinde, Kuzey Kıbrıs'ta yer alan etrafı surlarla çevrili Gazimağusa Surları çalışıldı. Daha iyi sonuçlar almak için sahiplerinin uzun süredir içinde yaşadığı iki ev seçildi. Her bölgeden seçilen evler hala kullanılmaktadır.

Son olarak, bütün bulguların sonucu gösterilmiştir. Yer duygusu ile ilgili anılar, duyuşsal ve bilişsel deneyimler en önemli noktalar dır. Kalıplaşmış kültürel düşünceler, inançlar ve yer arasında bağlantı kuran çalışmalar hafıza kullanımı ve yer duygusuyla ilgilenen, mimari değerler tasarlayan mimarlara katkıda bulunmaktadır. Yeni anahtar kelimeler önerilmiştir.

Anahtar kelimeler: uzay, yer, yer duygusu, hafıza, ev, Kıbrıs

DEDICATION

I devote this manuscript to my **mother**:
For her advice, her persistence and her faith,
Because always understanding me

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I do appreciate my parents love and support through my journey of my education, and I thank all the loved ones who helped me to complete this thesis, specially my beloved Erol Bingol, who supported me with compassion.

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Chapter 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1 General Overview

The sense of place creates an experience, experience creates some memory, memories inspire engaged communities, engaged communities have a regional impact. The sense of place is regarded as one of the most important factors in the process of forming communication based users and environment that can result in creating better quality for indoor spaces (Lewicka, 2008). New social spaces filled lifestyle of people and so dedicated cultural enthusiasm are necessary for creating a placement identity (Lai et al, 2013). According to the Relph's (1976) the chosen feeling of the place is able to be rooted inside the sensations and perceptions have over the feeling of a location along with referring to the features of a place that sort it selected from other places. Unfortunately, with coming modernization, the escorting quick changes, the ever increasing migration for live in cities, and the urgent need for more housing match the migrant population left little time and/or opportunity to give sufficient thought attention to the sense of place and culture lifestyle (Sani, 2013).

Relating to Relph (1976), the differentiation in people's character, memories, emotions, imaginations, encounters, situations, and intentions may cause diverse perceptions, even of the identical place. Indeed, these are factors that may influence people to screen different attitudes toward a spot at different times. Furthermore,

Cox (2006) highlights the connected relational and physical sense of place contributes to the embodiment of remembrances through a spatial sense.

Steele (1981) has stated that places have an excellent capability of influencing people's traits and shape their behaviors toward the surroundings within the long and temporary as well. Appropriately, both facets of "Sense of place" whilst the connection with people within a setting and "Spirit of place" whilst the traits offering a setting a particular sense must certainly be considered in this is of a certain place. Moreover, it can be said that the purpose of architecture is to come up with human ideas in a physical form of the building. If we accept the fact that architecture is a reflection of people's life the needs, beliefs and generally the values, we should find out that today's and tomorrow's architecture cannot be without relations to the past architecture (Keitsch, 2013). The past is everywhere. All around us lie features which, like ourselves and our thoughts, have more or less recognizable antecedents. Relics, histories, memories, suffuse human experience. Whether it is celebrated or rejected, attended to or ignored, the past is omnipresent (Lowenthal, 1985).

Hey's (1998) five subcategories are provided from the phenomenological point of view for the feelings classification : superficial link with place (visitors and tourists), not fully and or partial connection (very young people like infants or kids), personal connection (newcomers who do not have any routes and specific connections toward the new place of living), ancestral connection (people who used to live in the area and are rooted in the place), and ethnic connection (native residents with roots in the spot and spiritual ties, as established by culture). Additionally, understanding of place attachment is important in sustaining the attraction and meaning of places. The aim is to avoid losing the characteristics that are familiar and meaningful to users that impact

their continued attachment. Therefore, it enhances the value of a place as a social setting. Identification on elements that matter to users helps to ensure that any form of urban intervention will not discourage the users' daily engagement and threaten their sense of attachment to places they engage with (Low and Altman, 1992). Place attachment is a form of connection between a person and the environmental setting. In the production of urban places, planners and designers mainly focus on the quality of the physical components. However, the aspects of meanings and attachment are not adequately considered in the planning and decision-making process (Lewicka, 2008).

Relph (1976) has stated that placelessness can be mentioned as an area where it has no special function to be preserved in mind and has the potential to present itself with something special to be acknowledged. Finally, the internationalization of locations generally is, impacted the real way in which users experienced recognized, sensed and perceived concerning neighboring areas and their sense of mental health. At this true point, the deterioration of set personality could bring losing significance and upsets delicate piecing alongside to place (Arefi, 1999). Accepting on is very important in sustaining the appeal and meaning of locations. The aim is to avoid or underestimating dropping the characteristics that are familiar and meaningful to users that affect their continued add-on. Therefore, it enhances the worth of a place as an interpersonal setting.

Identification of components that matter to users helps to ensure that any form of city intervention will not discourage the users' daily engagement and threaten their sense of attachment to places they will engage with (Lewicka, 2008). With the development of human societies and the change of peoples' lifestyle, the attention of architects, designers, and programmers to the quality of spaces and built environments increased;

moreover, the role of design that is to shape the living environment and to satisfy human became much more important (International Seminar, 2014).

Consequently, the definition of “Human being” results in and is known as another element: its nature, dreams, communal establishments, universe examination, lifestyle, social and intellectual mental demands, individual and personal demands, financial assets, actions towards nature, characteristics, and manner. Even more, the terminology “nature” signifies the physical factors incorporating weather conditions, site, components, durability regulations, and many others; and noticeable factors including the scenery. Subsequently, these all are the responsibility of the architect to check whether the personal and social connections are made or not (Rapoport, 1969). As far as the majority of researches believe, in the environment with the structural elements have the indirect meanings and secrets that people would understand and judge due to their motivations, expectations, roles and other factors (Rappaport, 1990). As far as Relph (1976) considers, the feeling of the place is not specified to have an accurate explanation, it should be analyzed by examining the communication between place and geographic phenomenological base.

Understanding on place attachment is important in sustaining the attraction and meaning of places. The aim is to avoid losing the characteristics that are familiar and meaningful to those who are using the place that affect their continued attachment. Therefore, it enhances the value of a place as a social setting. Identification of elements that matter to users helps to ensure that any form of urban intervention would not discourage the users’ routine behaviors and activities and threaten their sense of attachment to the areas and spaces they are in touch with (Lewicka, 2008) Unfortunately, and despite the improvements of knowledge and structural and

architectural strength, there has not been much increase in the quality of places and architectures values and proportion with contemporary human's life, in a way that today's architectural spaces has become one dimensional space with no meaning and has same quality (Kennedy, 2002).

In addition, unlike differences in culture, climate, and nativist, technology causes buildings to be the same in different places. This subject leads to the spaces not to be enjoyable and pleasant and reduction of quality of spaces. As we go to a village or a historical context, the enjoyable feeling is recognizable, as a result, this shows that the cognition of environment and architecture is the only human's activities in his surrounding world that they understand (Rapaport, 1969). In examples of their own choosing, qualities for space, form, utilization of materials, details, extent. Furthermore, different expressions of local sensibility, they try to emulate them over their design. They may appreciate that their approach to designing will be generally distinctive but they attempt to make buildings that simulate comparative reactions over the individuals who see or live in them (Gustafson, 2001) For them, the traditional building is a source of inspiration. In a greater level, it is additionally a source to those designers of buildings for the visitor and 'second home' industries. They are less worried about the lessons that they might learn, over to duplicate from claiming surface appearances (Wells, 1986). Learning from traditional houses can follow up in a different orientation, for example, the placement of space in a plan or using natural energy in order to build convenient residential space (Rapaport, 1969).

1.2 Problem Statement

Personal and social feelings contributed to residents' intention to stay in their living place, which gives them a sense of belonging. Also, it is revealed that the sense of place is in relation to the social feelings and living situation. However, we think that the main factor in choosing a place to live is the economic factor, further explorations of the sense of place dimensions might explain more about the lifestyle and identification processes that encourage people to stay against all odds.

some of the houses in the Walled City of Famagusta, which located in north Cyprus, are vacant for different reasons, but despite the same conditions some inhabitants continue to live in traditional houses. The problem is the lack of information and research on which factors have strengthened the sense of place in traditional houses for the attachment of resident to stay in these houses.

1.3 Research Aims and Objectives

Nowadays, with the expansion of the construction industry and despite the modern lifestyle, most people are eager to live in modern spaces like apartments, on the other hand, there are people who are eager to continue living in traditional houses in the Walled City of Famagusta. Therefore, the aim of this thesis is to identify the factors influencing the memory and sense of place in the traditional houses and investigating them in the Walled City of Famagusta.

The objectives of this study are as follows:

- To define a research framework of memory to create a sense of place.
- To check the influential factors in the sense of the place have an effect on the traditional house spaces and in the memory of the inhabitants.

- To provide a new framework for designing architectural spaces with a high-value for residents.

1.4 Research Question

In spite of the importance of memory in the creation of a sense of place, definition of this issue there is some confusion for designers on the cognition and the use of memory for making a convenient space to live. However traditional architecture, especially in the case of housing, can be the best source of investigation for the role of memory in creating a sense of place. In view of that, this study will try to answer the following research question:

- How memory can effect on the sense of place in houses?

And the sub questions are:

- What is the sense of place?
- What is the definition of a house?
- what is the relation between memory and sense of place?

1.5 Focus

The house is one of the most palpable spaces for every human because they have grown there and experienced countless memories; because of that result, this thesis attempts to study the role of memory in maintaining a sense of place in the house spaces. The basis of Williams (2002) The way people care about the place and its resources is the result of the social and cultural behaviors of the place, which the understanding of the place by people is connected to the sociocultural realities, try to focus on traditional houses and for better understanding of the culture of people prefer to choose the Walled City of Famagusta because of living in city.

1.6 Methodology

The qualitative research method is used to find out some factors which are effective on the memory of the sense of place and describe them. Due to the focusing on traditional houses, it will explain the phenomenology of home and definition of houses as well as literature review. Then, it summarizes the findings of keywords and key factors which affect the memory of creation in the sense of place, that is presented in Table 5 as a theoretical framework.

As mentioned in the abstract, the Walled City of Famagusta has been chosen. The city consists of 9 zones but 5 zones are selected due to a traditional resident context, and according to the current position of the Walled City buildings, from each zone, two traditional houses were selected randomly. For a deeper understanding, the interview helped in finding houses which have different generations and old residents like grandparents. In the interview, it is tried to ask about the factors affecting the sense of place and memory in houses, based on the framework. In the next step, all questions and answers were arranged in the table by keywords, and the overall result of them was written in the thesis. Then it is going to be followed by the observations, photography and interview collections which are regarded as the qualitative part.

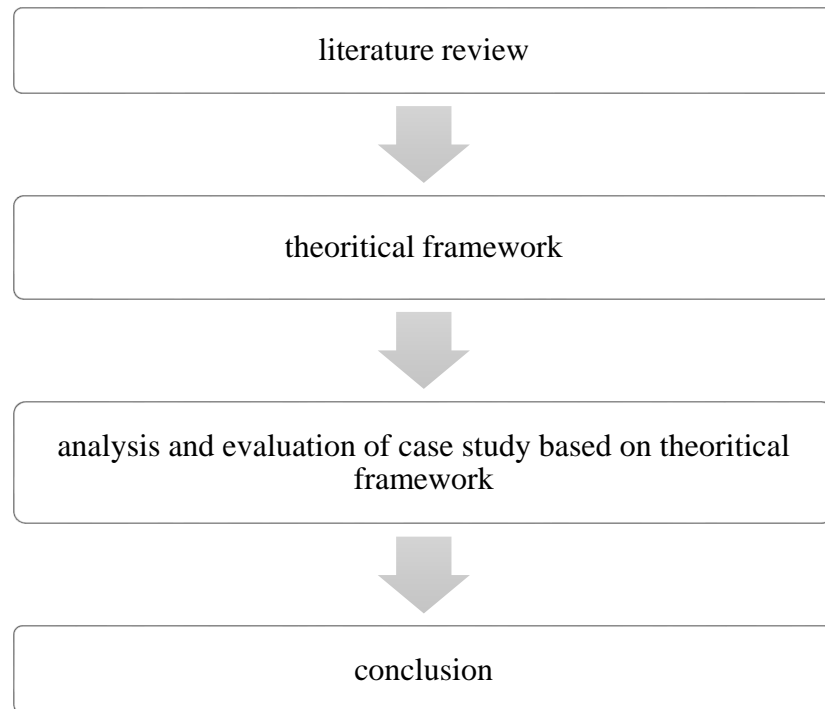


Figure 1. Diagram of Methodology

1.7 Limitation

Since, understanding the sense of place requires to know the cultural factors and for understanding the memory requires a human experience, this thesis tried to examine the traditional houses with the deferent generation resident who lives as an owner. Because of the life in Famagusta in Cyprus, this thesis is limited to traditional houses in the Walled City of Famagusta.

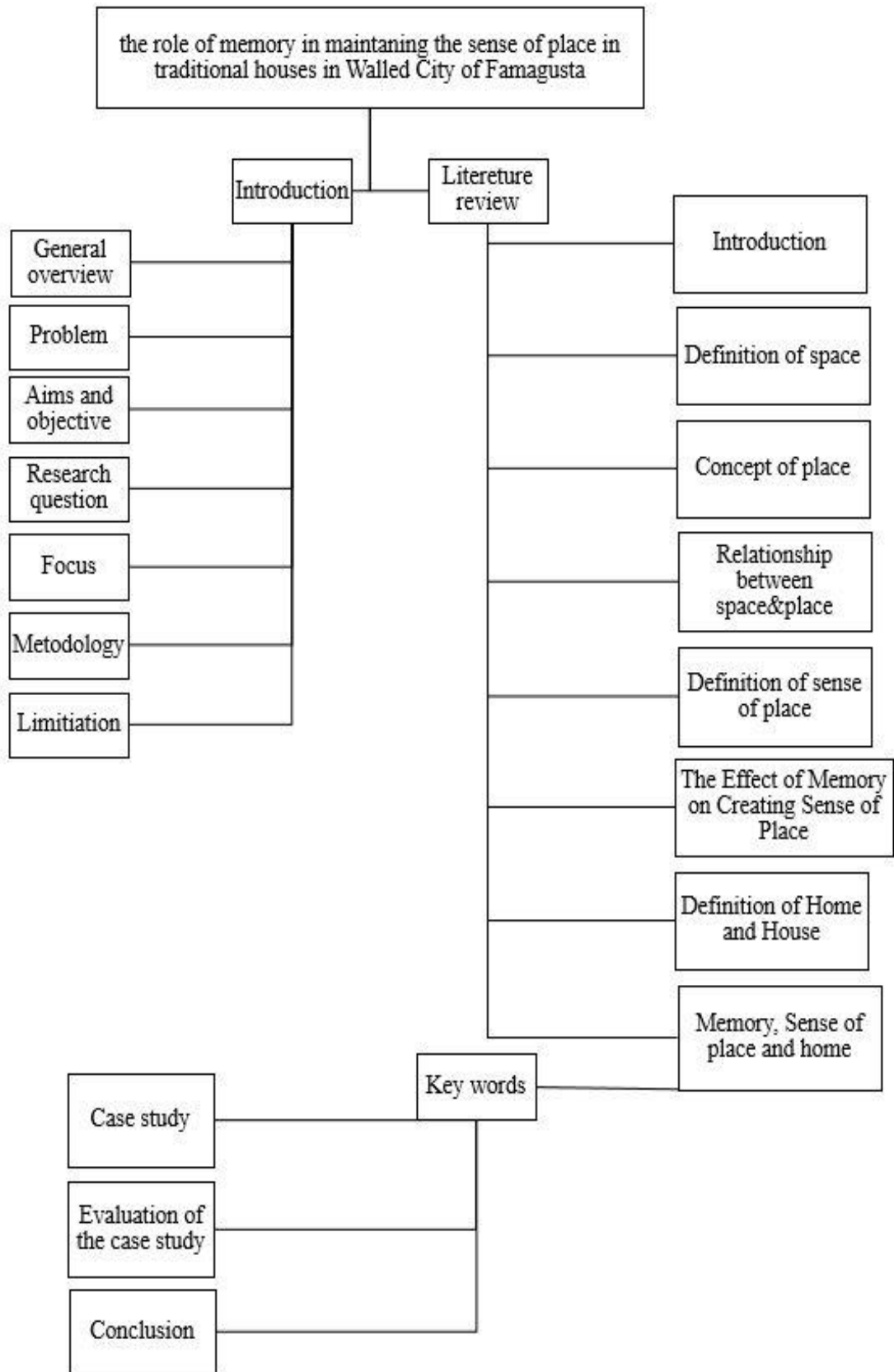


Figure 2. General View of This Study

Chapter 2

MEMORY IN SENSE OF PLACE AND HOME

2.1 Introduction

Every people can remember a special place from their past: a place of safeguard as a child; some place of family holidays; a grandparent's farmhouse; somewhere they fell in love. Many people, albeit frequently with some shame, will admit to a favorable place in the present where they can stay alone, or going with close friends, or spend free time. Places we can identify with—and that feels special or in another word is a sense of place (Najafi and Shariff, 2011). The sense of place shows a reflection of meanings, values, and feelings people which that feeling by individuals or group people activates, such as attach to, depend on, and modify places. This communication with the place is flowing because of time as they are perceived imagined, interpreted, and understood (Cross, 2001). Nowadays, we perhaps have no ideas about “sense of place;” because some of the place we live there set of cultural preconception, which that’s form the way respond to the place and sometimes we reshape the place for fit those preconceptions. This lack of a communal definition or sensitive in a sense of place results both from the fact that it has become a general term used to suit numerous purposes, and from the interdisciplinary nature of the concept (Jorgensen and Stedman, 2001).

For more understanding meaning the sense of place and use it, this chapter of thesis try to explain a little background of sense of place. For beginning used some review

of definition some elements, which that effect on sense of place like, definition of place, concept of space and relationship together, definition of sense of place and looking to definition of home and role of memory, for continue with a review of the literature, all of the keywords which is that used and effected on a sense of place has been expended.

2.2 Definition of Space

The research of place has long been a field frequented mostly, among social experts, by geographers. Nowadays, sociologists have hardly given obvious attention to place, let alone space (Tuan,1979). A variety of definitions of the theory of space can be found in literature rising from the fields of sociology and geography (Hammond et al, 2013). Architecture refers to the medium of processing which processes the 'space' into a more refined version of itself, the 'place'. The place gives identity to the space, depending upon where it has been created, how it has been created and how the open space is nurtured and designed like (Kennedy, 2002).

As indicated by the Schmarsow's theory of architecture (1991) since the creation of space was based on the phenomenal intuition of space, and also from Wolfflin's theory of the psychological perception of physical forms (Albin, 2012). In relation to place, space is like the word when it is spoken, that is when it is caught in the ambiguity of an actualization. By conducting a socially engaged exploration of a place, a space of critical engagement is created, elaborating understanding of space as a practiced place. Space is the raw material an architect uses to create Places (Ujang and Zakariya, 2015).

'Space' to a layman is everything beyond Earth. To an architect, 'Space' is anything that hosts 'Design'. Here, 'Design' stands for material that defines the limit of the space.

When design is introduced to a space, the space gets a character of its own. When this character becomes so strongly reinforced in the minds of people, the space transcends into a 'Place'. Space is abstract, infinite and conceptual. It is associated with a sense of freedom and infinite extension, primarily experienced with the mind (Seamon, 2000).

2.2.1 Human Experience

Generally speaking, the research of space from the humanistic view is consequently the research of a people's spatial moods and ideas in the stream of experience. Experience is the entirety of means that we come to know the world: we know the universe complete feeling, insight, and formation (Tuan, 1979). The Invention of Space is a complex work (Gottdiener, 1993). But, the humanistic aim of revealing the subjective construction of 'geographical information,' containing "feelings and thoughts in respect to space and place," remains as valuable nowadays as it did once Tuan wrote those words in 1977 (Edwards and Usher, 2007).

Furthermore, space is experienced straight as having room in which to move (Tuan, 1979). Even though space can take cultural and social meaning it is predominately place that is unspoken to be capitalized with explicit value and meaning at a separate level. Hence, this significance and meaning is extremely personal and can change regarding our experiences, choices, and information (Hammond et al, 2013). The diversity in people's personality, memories, feelings, imaginations, experiences, situations, and intentions can cause diverse perceptions, in the same place but, these are variables that affect people to display different outlooks towards a place (Relph, 1976). Moreover, Cox (2006) claims that the associated relational and physical sense of place leads to the personification of memories over a 3-D sense.

In general, Seamon (1996) believes that, nature's spirit is in the experience and is originated from disbursing attention automatically to the place which describes the place like it is the middle full of being. Relph (1976) clarified that space and place are consistent, where the physical parts of space are attributed position as designated by the qualities that persons provide for that place.

2.2.2 Human Geography

Lefebvre and Soja (1999), claimed that space is continuously filled with community, political and conceptual connotation (Hammond et al, 2013). In addition, the idea and the concept of the place should be meticulously perceived. Practically, envisioned, a section is mostly produced regarding the place (locus) of most product or services as well as space (Bastons and Armengou, 2016). Space is not individual standardized and fragmented nevertheless also ranked and an outline of power (Gottdiener, 1993). In other hand, all people use numerous methods of thinking about space in different situations (Curry, 1996). The procedure of classifying places into 'our places' and 'their places', or the propensity to connect people with confident terrains is an essentialist considerate of place (Brun, 2001). Also it can be mentioned that, the sense of movement can be clearly understanding and perceived as a person change the place and going from a place to another. Forward, toward the relative back, and as well, side by side happen to be recognized, that may be, acknowledged in just the functionality among movements intuitively (Tuan, 1977).

2.3 Concept of Place

Generally speaking, place is a challenged notion and what is it that "place" means is very much the issue of periods of discussion in human geography as well as attitude, planning, philosophy, architecture and other disciplines (Cresswell, 2014). The place of persons is a moral and social space. In addition, place is realized as “a meaningful location”, the connection of location, substantial form, and sets of human connotations and values (Bastons and Armengou, 2016). One of the similarly vital psychological factors is place requirement. This kind of valuable bond “reproduces the importance of this set up on condition that offers and circumstances which usually assist specific purposes or perhaps needed events (Ardoin, 2006).

2.3.1 Recognitions of Place

The summary implication of place which that people hold, there will often be even struggles, differences, discussions, about how places are observed. Which implications of a place are hegemonic is continuously being conveyed, and it is in that sense always the topic of politics and power (Brun, 2001). Social experts and specialists observe and understand the peoples that who they are and who they were, just by analyzing the creation of the place (Ardoin, 2006).

In one side, environmental experts explain place identity regarding the idea, that behavior of learning and mindset. Space awareness and set understanding the concepts of is regarding human brain constructions inside the limbic approach and as well, prefrontal cortex, which allow all of us to lengthen the learning process usually. People are able to identify places, divisions, and landmarks. Based on acknowledgment they also have the aptitude to see comprehensive scenes and connected icons and emotions (Lengen and Kistemann, 2012). Furthermore, the meaning that people make through

their interaction with place and space may not be static. For example, our minds of place may change, with experience or inside opposite contexts (Hammond et al, 2013).

Williams (2002) said about property and benefits one of the understandings of individuals set up relations towards the social establishment of places: Even though a physical truth of the matter clearly exists, the ways during which individuals realize set is an outcome of sociocultural techniques through which “what it is really all about concerning confidence is consistently formed and so recreated much more than communal connections and then executes” (Ardoin, 2006). On top of that, understanding of the physical universe in that the individual exists makes the sub-structure of the exclusive personality of any particular frequently relies upon it. This kind of notion includes memories, emotional balance, a way of thinking, values, solutions, personality concepts and abilities, which can be associated with the multiplicity and complexity from the physical area and identify the acquiring of personhood (Lengen and Kistemann, 2012).

In other hand, places are not corrected things in the universe with their own principles, but are individually understood, skilled and shaped over complex connections of meanings, feelings and habitual behaviors in material places. Furthermore, the geography of the individual world of places differs from person to person and from time to time. Struggles to define an invariable principle of place are mistaken (Davidson, 2008). The fundamental about this corporal environmental determined notion is definitely the ‘environmental past’ of any person. It truly is determined by means of areas, areas and their highlights that provide excitement in biological, psychosomatic, interpersonal and public senses (Lengen and Kistemann, 2012).

Another point to consider is that Holland and O'Neill 1996 believed that about the place: what is here now makes intelligence assumed what was here; it has an intelligible story that joins its past to its current and could lead its future (Brook, 2000). The place must be one of the greatest multifaceted and multi-end verses in our tongue (Bird and Burgess, 2008). The word place is frequently used in ordinary linguistic to only refer to a position. While habit place as a verb, for example, we are regularly mentioning to some idea of place the simple concept of "where". Nonetheless, a place is not continuously fixed (Cresswell, 2014). To cut a long story short, Massey gets space as the concurrent existence of communal interrelations at all 3-D scales, from the most resident level to the most worldwide. Generally speaking, Place is a specific articulation of those families, a specific instant in those systems of social families and accepting (Brun, 2001).

Since we see at the universe as a world of places, we look dissimilar things. We look at accessories and networks between persons and place. We look the universe of denotation and involvement. Occasionally this method of seeing can appear to be an act of struggle against an explanation of the universe that attention more on space than place (Cresswell, 2014). Nonetheless, if a place is sharp by specific connotations and levels, it is also a challenged social structure. Not ever pre-given, the "thrown togetherness of place" strains cooperation (Depriest-Hricko and Prytherch, 2013). Intestinally, Steele (1981) defines locations so effective that they recommend like replies. These circumstances have what we demand a durable soul of a place that acts in an influential, not far off way on everyone who also encounters them.

2.3.2 Discernment of Place

“Place” as perception has been discovered within a diversity of corrections as varied as topography, architecture leisure studies, social anthropology, and woodland discipline to name a few. Each pitch of research pursues to appreciate how persons relate to places and what assembly to place earnings (Ardoin, 2006). Additionally, another point to consider is that places contain the physical environment, the doings showed in that environment, and public/psychological processes (Brook, 2000). Hence, Places arise into us permanently; once having been in a specific place for any significant time or even momentarily, if our knowledge there has been penetrating we are incessantly noticeable by that place, which remains in us forever and in a thousand methods, many too delicate to name (Hammond et al, 2013).

Generally speaking, Cresswell (2014) have been discussed place is “space participated with meaning in the background of power”. Similar space, it should be said to be established through connections, a sphere of option where numerous trajectories live, and continually under construction. Nevertheless, if space is a simultaneity of stories-so-far”, places are “groups of these levels, articulations inside the general control geometries of universe. To mention very briefly, Gesler's (1992) attempt pointed out to a feeling of setting up becoming the ‘change great and aesthetic preferences to particular locations ‘and focused more on the fact that energizing definitions people function to set contribution to helping health insurance and their general physical and psychological health.

2.4 Relationship between Space and Place

The fundamental and as well, elementary features of the lived universe would be the space and place; and as well, a human being has decided to choose and take them. Although human has chosen them and accept them, a certain amount of concerns might arise that they should never be asked (Tuan, 1977). The nature of topography is detailed by the space and place composed. Spatial inspection or the clarification of spatial group is at the front part of geographical exploration (Davidson, 2008) In the general dissertation, space and place are frequently observed as equal with terms counting area and landscape (Hubbard, 2010).

2.4.1 People

Geographers seem to be self-assured of both the meaning of space and the means suitable to its examination. The clarification of spatial basics requires an intellectual and impartial frame of supposed, quantifiable data, and ideally the language of mathematics. Place, like space, lies at the core of geographical discipline (Davidson, 2008). About this Massey (2010) claims that places are not what persons usually suppose them to be municipalities, parks, theaters, houses and other such restricted and abstractly separate locales. All over the world people are promised in place creation activities. Landowners redecorate, build additions, and manicure the lawn. Area organizations put weight on individuals to tidy their yards (Cresswell, 2014). In its place, Massey (2010), needs geographers to consider of a place in more mental standings as a particular gathering of social relatives, conference and weaving together at a specific locus. Many investigators define place in terms of separate emotional influences, expressly in combination with intimate, everyday involvements (Depriest-Hricko and Prytherch, 2013).

Place and public have only seldom been coterminous. Nevertheless, the infrequent desire for such coherence is none the less a sign of the geographic disintegration, the spatial disturbance, of our times (Massey, 2010). As the way that Entrikin (1991) brings up the idea of that the place comes up to people like a scenario that people are experiencing in the place, and like the changes that are caused in the world, just very much like the culture that people are inside it (Ardoin, 2006). The importance of the social and cultural matters is extremely clear, also like the up and downs in the space that signifies the understanding and meaning of the place. And like the unique and complex mixture of the place in the past and even to the future that makes the people to realize and understand the place (Tuan, 1977). according to the Hummon (1992) the main idea for understanding the place is able by people and connection with place be a constant and sustainable. also combining the place, original relation of people in a location can occur together. (Ardoin, 2006).

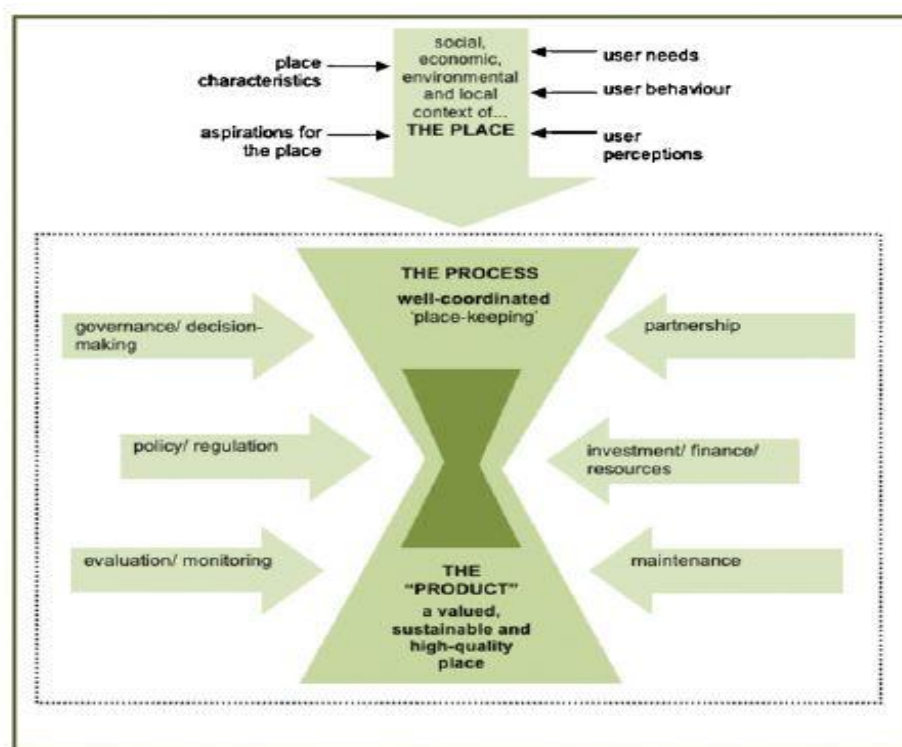


Figure 3. Conceptualization of place-keeping (after Wild et al, 2008; Carmona et al, 2004).

When we try to define some places it becomes essential to comprise somewhat that is not a record of their contents or an account of our feelings about them (Brook, 2000). The term "place" when charity in the context of a "sense of place" does not mean merely a geographic position. Place in this setting mentions to position plus many other influences that give that position its single character (Ardoin, 2006). To realize precisely what it is and to find the best methods of speaking about it means that we must to become delicate investigators of places (Brook, 2000).

Among urban and social changes that disrupt sense of place, produce place lessens or weaken place attachment the need for context-sensitive planning and design has thus become more and more apparent (Depriest-Hricko and Prytherch, 2013). Several factors impact blindingly different relations to a city length of placement, preceding residences, public mobility, impressions of what 'home' is, and concepts of what 'community' must be, as well as variable points of rootedness and moods of barring and loss Objective and subjective replies become related as "one's considerations of place and one's moods about place become fused in the context of conservational meaning" (Hummon, 1992).

2.4.2 Location

Place and space are as an expressions of specific social relations, supported by social values, serving determinations that are informally derived (Massey, 2010). Place and space also play a lively role in making these social relatives (Davis and Walker, 2010). Places are fixed more or less clear spaces. For example, they are often ranked in order, modes in which connotation is commanding (Cresswell, 2014). The place is not continuously observed as combined with space, and it is shared to deliberate place without stating space and vice versa (Brun, 2001).

Space may be understood by the knowledge of touching the bodily body, either by spreading an arm or a leg or by unstable from place to place; space is the average that enables drive. Tuan advises that if space allows effort, then place allows pause (Hammond et al, 2013). Space and place, but, also work strongly to concept the body in a conversational and physical sense. For a sample, is absorbed in the way forms make spaces and how these places reproduce the bodies that brand them and also in the method that spaces make bodies (Davis and Walker, 2010). Space, indifference, is fluid, polyvalent, full of drive and, therefore, of abilities of change and new outlines of community. It is in these in-between spaces, as postcolonial academic (Cresswell, 2014) and Bhabha (1994) claims, that the nation is located The physical and natural spaces are making and bringing up the idea and philosophy of the right space and world. Moreover, water is the “place” of the fish, the air is the “place” of the natures, etc. There is also a place for humans. Also it can be added to the idea that the exceeding to understand the meaning and idea of the biological and natural place can be observed through the examples of what the water is placed for aquatic animals, as well as the air is the place for nature and these simplifications can be extended to the human place (Bastons and Armengou, 2016).

The fact is that place is an argued notion and what is it that "place "means is very much the subject of periods of discussion in human geography as well as philosophy, development, architecture and any number of other corrections (Cresswell, 2014). Places have been unspoken as location, as attention of social relatives and social performs, as zones of knowledge and meaning (Lengen and Kistemann, 2012). If the place is itself a process, urban designers and planners must unceasingly work to understand place observations, in all their variability and difficulty, and apply that considerate to preparation and design conclusions (Depriest-Hricko and Prytherch,

2013). The place is not only a fact to be clarified in the wider border of space, but it is also a truth to be clarified and understood from the viewpoints of the persons who have given it meaning (Tuan, 1979). Due to what (Bastons and Armengou, 2016) the place cannot be limit just to an area, it is a setting and space that the livings are involved. So by considering the idea, it can be mentioned that the place can be included as a space for the social and cultural behaviors that the general health and wellbeing are of an important role (Lengen and Kistemann, 2012).

Place is measured more concrete and less mental than space, and place is ultimately worried with the objects and supplies which make up the material of ordinary life (Hammond et al, 2013). The communication with places leads to awareness, creation of mental pictures, ideas, connotations and symbols of places and backgrounds (Lengen and Kistemann, 2012). When the necessary and important matters of life make a person to form and shape the place of the living through the life it can be mentioned as the home (Bastons and Armengou, 2016). A place is certain as a location that has been given connotation based on human connections, relatives, feelings and thoughts (Brook, 2000). Place can be defined as safety, also, space may be mend as the freedom: devotion and dedication of people to each other is a long life process. Additionally, if we think of space as that which permits program, then place is pause; each pause in program makes it possible for position to be converted into place (Tuan, 1977). Space might have been destroyed, at least in terms of the resistance of aloofness on many forms of communiqué, but this has made place all the more significant (Walmsley, 2012).

It should be mentioned that the place is not in the same meaning either space, and on the other hand it is more abstract from the place, but as a mistake they considered the

same in the meaning. the reason that makes people to not clearly distinguish the space from the place is the improvement and value that is given to it. most of the times when architects are mentioning the spatial potential of the place the mostly are considering the positional and locational aspects of the place (Tuan, 1977). Space is not just a sequence of interdigitated worlds touching each other. It is made out of a spatial swirl of disturbs that are often hard to tie down but are nonetheless crucial. To exemplify this point (Lea, 2008). Space occurs as the effect produced by the operations that orient it, situate it, temporalize it, and make it function in the polyvalent unity of conflictual programs or votive immediacies (Leblanc and Jones, 2003). According to Tuan (1977) "Space" and "Place" are conversant words connotation common "Experiences".

2.5 Definition of Sense of Place

Lots of cultures mention the sense of the place through the ancient stories and grandmother's songs from the ancestors, as well that the specification of the meaning is individual and personal and it cannot be defined (Ardoin, 2006). By "sense of place" Agnew (2014) means the personal and expressive attachment people have to place. Novels and films at least positive ones often suggest a sense of place a fleeing that we the reader/viewer know what it is like to "be there" (Cresswell, 2014).

2.5.1 Cognation of Place

Sense of place is hence an element of place that grows from feelings connected to experience and is collected not only of physical essentials, but also movement, meaning and place attachment (Depriest-Hricko and Prytherch, 2013). The physical environment is the social meanings (Ghiasvand and Shormeyj, 2015). Conversely, the academic literature recommends that sense of place is a multidimensional thought that covers beyond the physical qualities of a given location (Beidler and Morrison, 2016). Due to the information which is published in 1965 *The Science of Geography*'

published by (NAS) and (NRC) mentioned that the sense of place is very much rooted in the human beliefs that it is a complex and mixture of sense of territoriality, physical way, and distance (National Academy of Sciences (NAS) and the National Research Council (NRC), 1965), and it should be examined from the even biological and neurological point of view (Lengen and Kistemann, 2012).

We frequently have a sense of place about where we live, or where we lived when we were kids. This is what the writer Lucy Lippard has named *The Lure of the local* (Cresswell, 2014). The compound and complex mental, effective, and evaluative relationships people progress with interpersonal and environmental groups by using a behavior, can be defined by a sense of place (Van Dyke, 2008) although these relations in a precise historical period can be extended, they can be also observed even in a short period. Over a great penetrating experience or by using a sturdy functional requirement on the certain type of place (Ardoin, 2006). While a sense of place definitions supposedly includes the physical environment, much investigation has highlighted the social construction of a sense of place and negligence the possibly important aids of the physical environment to place meanings and extra (Stedman, 2003). the complex facts which are coming from multiple factors such as, ancient, cultural, political and etc. which in the real world they are the producers of the sense of place which is not only included the biophysical factors but it is also included to many other factors such as emotional, sociocultural, etc (Ardoin, 2006).

Other factors causal to a "sense of place" experience comprise difficulty, variety, opportunities for involvement or immediate meetings with the natural domain, and opportunities for the experience of magical or memorable moments. Potentials or issues of an environment that underwrite to a "sense of place" experience comprise

occasions for seclusion and noiseless such as are offered by nest like protections, opportunities for traveling, and opportunities to impact change (Wilson, 1997). Sense of place, the meeting of physical, cerebral doings and notions to the location is vital (Ghiasvand and Shormeyj, 2015). Sense of place will not define just a physical truth rather it signifies self-self-confidence in the spirit of a region, the living power that produces “indistinguishable space become place as we reach view it better and award it with worth” (Ardoin, 2006). Property characteristic sense of the place seems. In addition to the effect on the results of long-term physical variations and relations in one place, the spirit of the place, which is not continuous over time, is effective (Ghiasvand and Shormeyj, 2015). Professional models have mainly continued focused on the physical features of place, as this is their chief mode of manufacture (Beidler, and Morrison, 2016).

The sense of place includes emotional bonds with places, with standards, meanings and signs of places that are vigorously and uninterruptedly constructed and reconstructed within separate minds, with awareness of the cultural, historical and spatial setting (Lengen and Kistemann, 2012). The misperception caused by the being of a strong assembly between the two concepts is the consequence where a strong spirit, a strong sense of place can help it. A society with a strong sense of a place, it can central to variations that the spirit of place is strong, effect (Ghiasvand and Shormeyj, 2015).

If the sense of place should be considered and examined from the group point of view, the multiple senses of the space and the territorial and etc. should be examined” (Eyles and Williams, 2008). Very powerful and expanded type of research from the field vade study and interdisciplinary study is needed to evaluate the proportions of the sense of

the place which can hold up the factors of: the biophysical environment; the personal/psychological component; the social and cultural framework; and the political financial center (Ardoin, 2006) (See Figure 4).

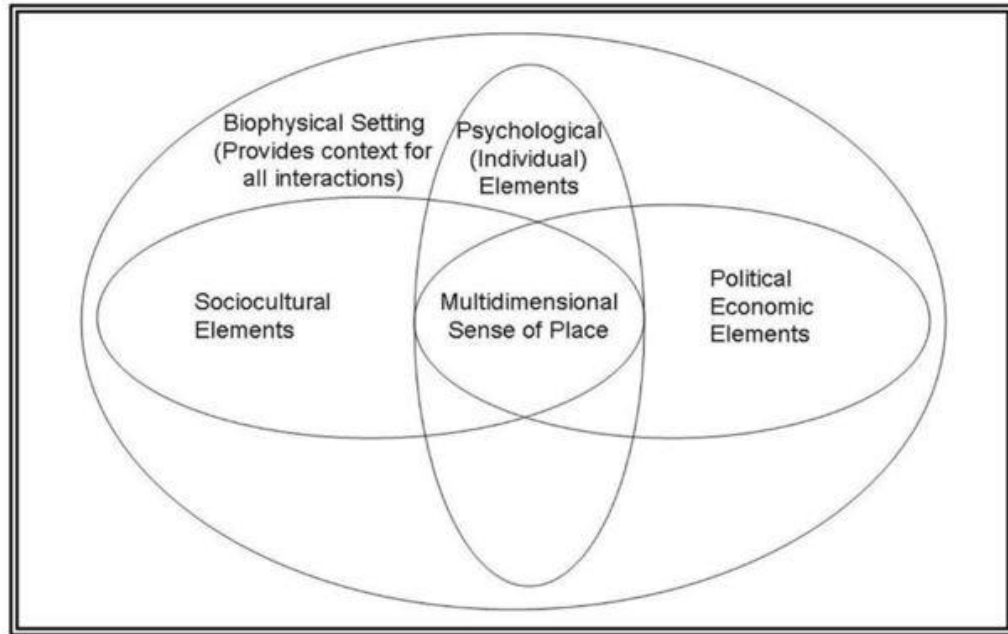


Figure 4. Dimension of Sense of Place Ardoin, N.M. (2006).

2.5.2 Perception of Place

Tuan (1977) confirms that sense of place is a totally aware experience and he distinguishes it from another idea, rootedness, which unconscious experience and thus a more intensely deep-seated phenomenon (Eyles and Williams, 2008). Montgomery (1998) delineated successful places by their makings of physical space, sensual experience and movement. This suggests the need to accommodate place attachments and connotation as well as social and radical aspects of community contribution (Depriest-Hricko and Prytherch, 2013).

By examining the sense of the place it can be easily observed that it is very much expanded and consists of many branches, such as political, cultural and etc. that just by focusing on just one factor the health and wellbeing of the sense of the place in an area can be questioned (Ardoin, 2006). Sense of place, just a simple method to clarify how a person's awareness or understanding of place and multidimensional idea is not to classify the symbolic and emotional person than the space is vital (Ghiasvand and Shormeyj, 2015) In nature, some of the branches of analyzing is very much obviously underdisciplined (Shumaker and Hankin, 1984), some of the researchers try to investigate the sense of place from the interdisciplinary point of view that the psychology can be mentioned as an example that is trying to examine it from the private aspects (Proshansky et al. 1983; Twigger-Ross and Uzzell, 1996), which on the other hand the sociologists try to analyse it from the social point of view and examine the place identity (Gustafson, 2001; Worster and Abrams, 2005).

Anthropology appears to cultural symbols (Feld and Basso, 1996; Low and Altman, 1992), In addition, it can be considered that the topography is following the idea of having the roots in the live examinations that it can produce the place as well (Heidegger, 1971; Relph, 1976; Tuan, 1977). Also the political science considers it as an action place (Agnew, 1987; Kemmis, 1990). In addition, as well the environmentalists consider an immediate action from the interdisciplinary point of view toward the nature to make the sense of place (Moseley et al. 2015).

Sense of place, dissimilar physical, organ-mediated sensual awareness, has normative extents (Auer, 2011). In an agreement, Williams and Patterson (2007) proposals three dissimilar views of sense of place, the first of which counterparts the clarification obtainable by the National Academy of Sciences:

1_ sense of place as an ability or capacity

2_ sense of place as cognitions of place

3_ sense of place as the character of place.

Regarding to (Cobb, 1977; Olwig, 1991; Wilson, 1996) Sense of place involvements also donate to the development of mind and originality in young children. Such involvements adoptive a sense of phenomenon and improve one's aesthetic indebtedness of the environment (Ardoin, 2006). Space is concurrently a spatial repetition an expressed, setting, an exemplification of space a conceptual exemplary used to direct repetition, a space of symbol the existed social relative of users to them (Gottdiener, 1993). Space, countryside, and place are obviously highly consistent terms and each meaning is contested. The French philosopher Henri Lefebvre (1991), for example, has produced a much more sophisticated explanation of space in which he differentiates between more nonconcrete kinds of space total space and existed and meaningful spaces (social space). Social researchers, by considering the place that the person is living in, the personality of the person that who the person is, and where the residents come from can be understood (Williams, 2002) “the personality and identity of the people of an area can be examined through their place attachment toward society, and on the other hand, the personal originality and identity cannot have underestimated by related to the sociocultural backgrounds, but recreating of it is done by the socioeconomically atmosphere” (Ardoin, 2006).

Place is a disreputably difficult perception to describe, and thus to pick up and examine with the cerebral tweezers of an objective social knowledge. No doubt the lack of sociological attention in place stalks in part from the indescribable, individual, and quasi-mystical charm of the topic (Bell, 1997). Urban design cannot benefit but be

improved by a geographical consideration of place 'as process' influenced by a diversity of temporal, spatial and cultural issues (Depriest-Hricko and Prytherch, 2013). Discourse is a system of signs (counting written text, verbal announcement, practices, body language, creation, advertising and architecture) that offers a powerful border of reference that shapes wonders, thinking and acting in specific (factually, socially and politically located) habits to suit equally specific ends (Davis and Walker, 2010). The human mind is regularly gathers the emotional and intellectual signals, which is the result of the excellence of the mind that is reproduced from the human space (Tuan, 1977).

The human mind contains particular and specific structures and procedures to see, remember, connect, survey and utilize spatial data. both Relph (1976) and Tuan (1974) Highlighted neuroscience has distinguished numerous neurobiological connects of phenomenological perceptions concerning the sense of place. [see Fig. 5 and 6]

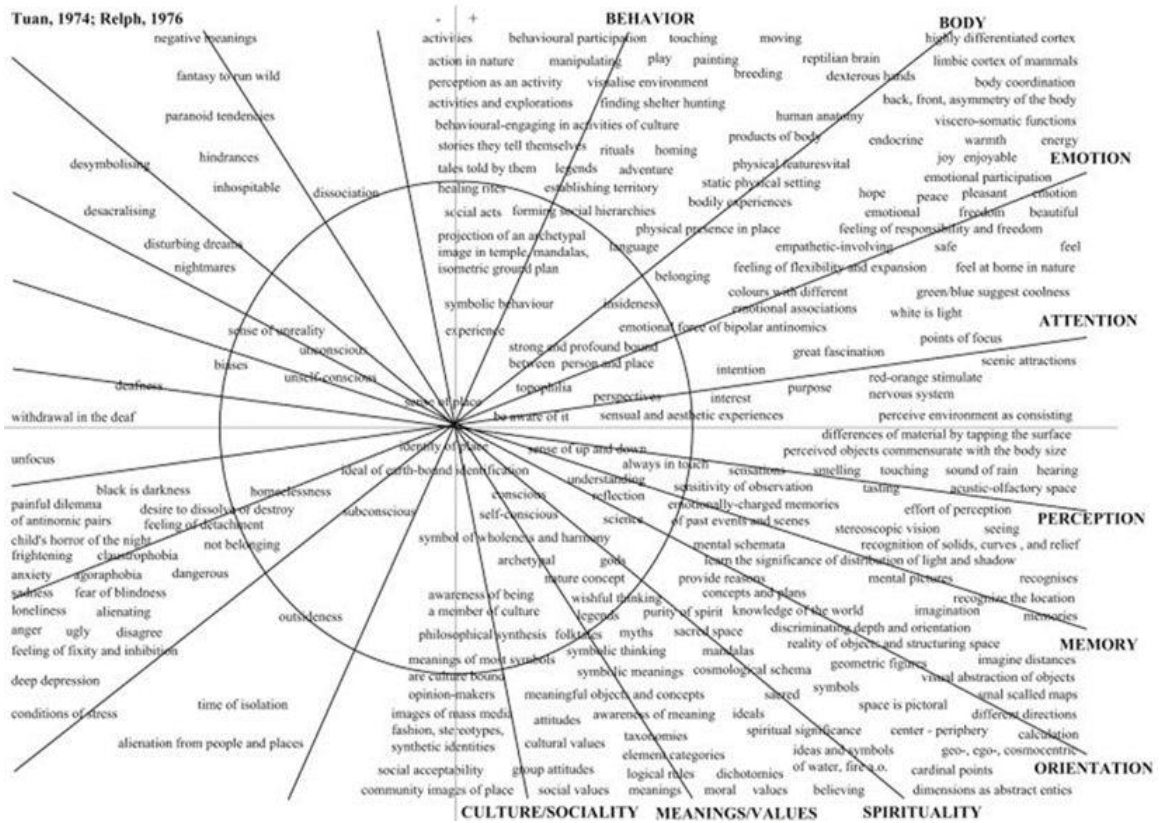


Figure 5. Effective Keywords on Sense of Place Based Relph (1976) and Tuan (1974) (Lengen and Kistemann, 2012)

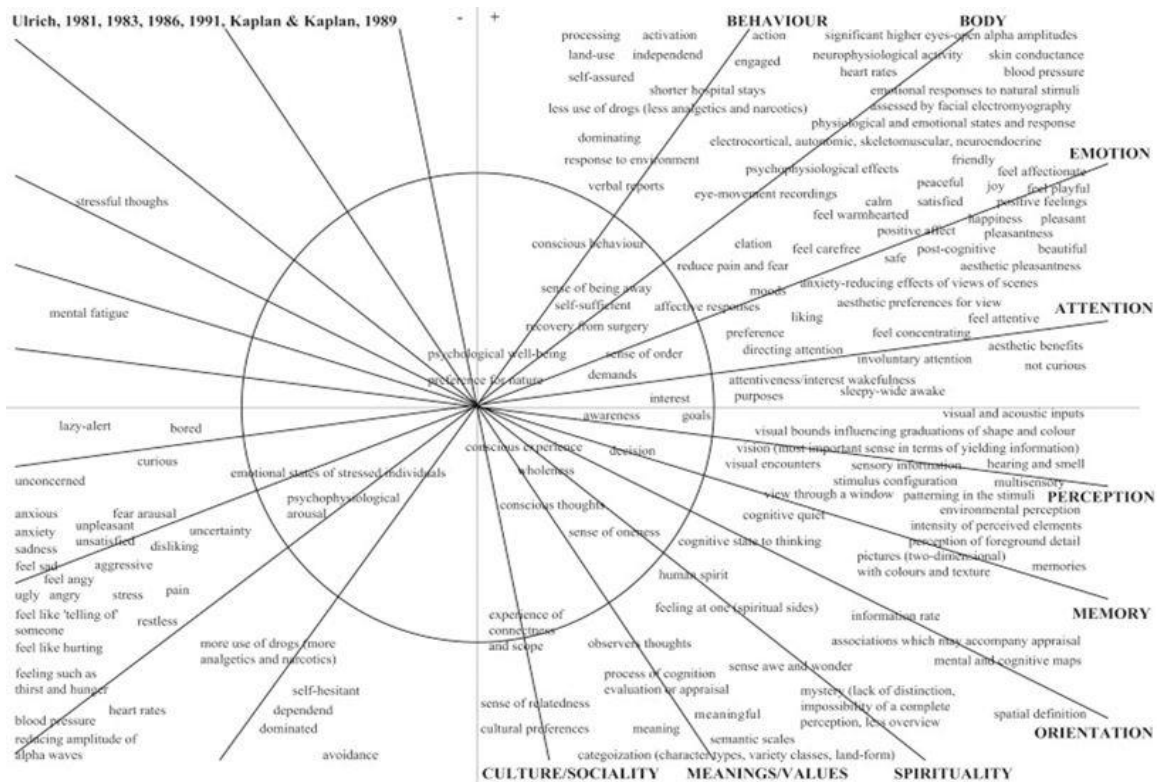


Figure 6. Effective Keywords on Sense of Place Based Ulrich (1981) Kaplan and Kaplan (1989) (Lengen and Kistemann, 2012).

Table 1. Summary from Figures 5 and 6, Phenomenological Sense of Place/Place Identity (by outer)

aspects of sense of place and place identity		
	Positive (+)	Negative (-)
Behavior	Activity/ moving Processing/ manipulating Verbal reports/ tell stories Respond/ visualize environment	Time of isolation/ avoidance
Body	Human anatomy/blood pressure Feel/ reduce pain and fear Physical features vital/ physical features	Condition of stress/ psychophysiological Alienation from people and places/ugly
Emotion	Joy/ feel playful Emotional/ positive feeling Safe/ positive affect Peace/ calm Beautiful/ aesthetic pleasantness	Dangerous/aggressive Not belonging/ uncertainty Telling to someone/ loneliness
Attention	Purpose/ intention Scenic attractions/ aesthetic preferences for view	Unfocused/bored
Perception	Seeing/ visual encounters Hearing and smell/ sensory information Environmental perception/ effort of perception Recognition of solid, curve and relief/ patterning in the stimuli	
Memory	Memories/ mental pictures Mental schemata/ intensity of perceived elements	Sense of unreality
Orientation	Spatial definition/ geometrical figure Information rate/ provide reasons	Desymbolizing
Spirituality	Spiritual significant/spiritual sides Believing/ human spirit	Disturbing dreams
Meanings/ values	Meaning/ awareness of meaning Symbolic meaning and thinking/ semantic scale	Fantasy to run wild
Culture/sociality	Cultural preferences/awareness of being a member of culture	dissociation

2.6 The Effect of Memory on Creating Sense of Place

A related and basic utilization of social memory is to make and bolster a feeling of individual and group identity (Van Dyke and Alcock, 2003). Individuals recall or overlook the past as indicated by the necessities of the present, and social memory is a dynamic and continuous process (Huysen, 2012). Although different encounters have been forgotten, believe memory is an indication of past experience which is as yet dynamic in the brain. Truth be told, memory is mental capacity by which the past can be regathered (Knapp, 2009) Clearly without hypothetical complexity, memory is the basis of language, account, picture, or recorded sound (Huysen, 2012).

2.6.1 Memory

According to Boyer (1996) memory function obsesses human life as a reaction opposed to escalating technological processes that are changing people's lifeworld in another procedure. Our memory is closely related to the creation and temporary action of our culture. However, it may be an anthropologically given. Human's memory will take various forms that are invariably contingent and subject to change. This new form of memory, its collective form, in particular, is going own a new place in the society to give individuals a rational identity and a national account (Huysen, 2012).

There two theories about "collective" or "social" memory, which has been offered by Maurice Halbwachs, as a sociologist, and Aby Warburg, as an art historian independently. The particular characteristic that an individual takes due to belonging to a specific society and culture isn't believed to keep up itself for ages because of phylogenetic evolution, but instead because of socialization and traditions the "survival of the type" in the aspect of pseudo-species is an element of the cultural memory (Assmann and Czaplicka, 1995). Collective memory isn't a stationary and

detached, however a field of action in which past happenings are chosen, recreated, kept, changed, and supplied by politics (Said, 2000). The sociologist Maurice Halbwachs believed that this topic is beyond the individual restrictions. However, he argued that memory is related to the society, and therefore it must be taken as sociological phenomenon (Assmann and Czaplicka, 1995). In order to naturalize or legitimate authority social memory is regularly used. Aggregate memory is one of the colossal stakes of created and creating social orders, of survival and advancement (Van Dyke, & Alcock, 2003) In fact, Huyssen argued that our fixations on memory function as a response development against the quickening specialized procedures that are changing our lifeworld in a very unmistakable way (Huyssen, 2012).

Connerton (1989) recommends three prospects as the methods for molding communal memory:

- 1) According to "psychoanalytical" states, custom is characterized as a type of emblematic portrayal for winning complexities and pressures wherein there are many endeavors to overcome or propagate these.
- 2) From the "sociological" perspective, the customized demonstration of events and places conveys shared esteems to diminish internal pressures. Individuals are connected to a mythic event in the past through being encoded figuratively and through a representative shape. Commemoration and carnivals ceremonies, and prevalent festivals and other components like these represent a current time which guarantees a brilliant future. Through this method, each individual is urged to see themselves a part of a group with the same and shared goals.
- 3) Through "historical" point of view, it can be perceived with the goal that all custom and remembrance services as being concocted. Additionally, their critical significance

can be framed just through supplanting them in the contentions of the day (Connerton, 1989 in Osborne 2001).

Koolhaas in a (Huyssen, 2012) comment argued that the way that human reproduction is exponential infers that the past will eventually turn out to be too 'little' to be in any way possessed and shared by those alive. the relation between memory and group, while Warburg investigates the relationship between memory and the cultural forms (Houshangi, 2013). Cultural memory has its settled point within a changing horizon that alters with the progression of time. These points are decisive the past, whose memory is kept up through cultural formation (customs, landmarks) and institutional correspondence (recitation, observe) Our hypothesis of cultural memory endeavors three pivot namely memory (the contemporized past), culture, and society (Assmann and Czaplicka, 1995).

People have made landmarks as images for their thoughts, for their goals, and for their activities. They are proposed to outlast the period which is related to their root, and constitute a legacy for future generations. Thus, they shape a connection between the past and the future (Stedman, 2003). Although the endeavors to impact future memories often succeed, the implications and understandings of landmarks change, opposing or precluding the goals from claiming the individuals who created them (Sert, Léger and Giedion, 1943). In the history, people shared memories that archeologists can possibly recoup and consider just in fractional or shadowy form (Van Dyke and Alcock, 2003). People need the structures that speak to their social and group life to give more than utilitarian satisfaction. They also need their desire for monumentality, attractiveness, pride, and pleasure to be fulfilled. The satisfaction of this request can be achieved with the new available methods (Stedman, 2003).

2.6.2 Space

Human have made monuments as symbols for their ideas, ideologies, and activities. They are proposed to keep alive the period which started them and constitute a legacy for future generations. Accordingly, they shape a connection between the past and the future (Sert, Léger and Giedion, 1943). In this context, structures are something other than gatherings of materials, shapes, and outlines. They additionally fill in as articulations of human expectation and configuration, experienced both amid and after their construction (Cermak, 2014 in Vasudevan and Kearney, 2016). The theorist Edward Casey recommended an even stronger connotation between people and place. Moreover (Hammond et al, 2013), specified that: In consequence, there is no place without self and no self without Nevertheless, these lived spaces, what Lefebvre calls spaces do not just exist in an instant of time; they have an antiquity, a past as well as a future. (Friedmann, 2007). Also, it can be mentioned that the judgment of the particular and specific places, from the visual and moral point of view, can measure analyze the sense of the place (Gesler, 1991) and outlined that the positive meanings persons assign to place underwrite to behind health and well-being. To that end, place substances in accordance with lived experience, sensitive connections and meanings (Lengen and Kistemann, 2012).

According to Williams (2002), the way people care about the place and its resources is the result of the social and cultural behaviors of the place, that in which the understanding of the place by people is connected to the sociocultural realities that can be practiced in the social processes (Ardoin, 2006). Places come into us permanently; once having been in an exact place for any substantial time or even temporarily, if our information there has been strong we are ceaselessly noticeable by that place, which lingers in us indeterminately and in a thousand methods, many too understated to name

(Hammond et al, 2013). As Wendy Griswold has printed, the meanings credited to any cultural object are constructions, woven from the figurative dimensions of the object itself and from the perceptual device of those who skill the article (Bell, 1997)

In other words, we need to identify the character of the community experience of place. Ghosts are social phenomena, and yet still specific. Central to the literature on both place and communal preparation is a shared considerate that place and sense of place are procedures rather than things, consequences of preparation as much as their thing (Depriest-Hricko and Prytherch, 2013). Obviously, survival needs the competence to navigate this environment and, just as obviously, our perceptual system has changed to do just that (Glenberg, 1997).

In geography, the theorization of place and space has advanced from a positivist viewpoint conceptualizing space as passive (Newtonian ‘absolute space’) to one that recognizes the interrelatedness of the three-dimensional and communal (Davis and Walker, 2010). Both Lefebvre and Soja (1996) stressed the social creation of space as a developing process rising from historical and continuing human activity, separate and different from the generalized space that surroundings us (Hammond et al, 2013).

A crucial feature of how we experience the being is our sense that the person has an enlivening spirit, a ghost, within. We also experience objects and places as having ghosts. We experience them as we do people. Over ghosts, we happenstance the aura of common life in the atmosphere of the place (Bell, 1997). A complete study of empirical space would need that we observe consecutively felt, apparent, and theoretical spaces, noticing how the more intellectual ideas grow out of those given

straight to the body, both from the position of separate development and from the viewpoint of history (Tuan, 1979).

2.6.3 Place

The impression of reminiscence comes from the exertion of intense the environment and the resulting knowledge that conceptualization is being driven by beforehand created trajectories. This process has the feel of personal memory because of our belief that the achieved conceptualization is free from domination by the projectable properties of the environment (Glenberg, 1997). The important thing that can mention is meaning of the personal space that it is very much different from the place and space the person is living inside, but it is the that a person creates itself and place it in the physical space (Bastons and Armengou, 2016).

Once the sole reservation of psychology, the study of retention now ranges to anthropology, sociology, cultural educations, literary studies, statement, history and, progressively, to geography (Glenberg, 1997). Due to the human behavior that the enthusiastically making a character and identity of a vast and expanded place, such as a nation state, that only a simple and one straight part of it can be observed and involved (Tuan, 1977). Memory and place are intensely tangled, as past experiences shape current insights (Jackson, 1994), and “places make reminiscence cohere in multifaceted ways” (Depriest-Hricko and Prytherch, 2013). The sense of the place is lost, due to the uncap ability to connect it to the human life as it can be a free life (Bastons and Armengou, 2016).

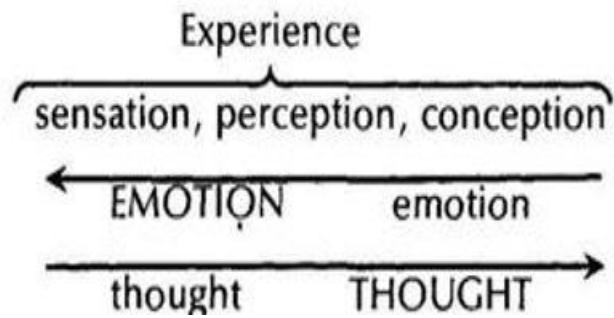


Figure 7. All Humans First—and most Directly—Experience Places as Individuals.
(Ardoin, 2006)

Due to the social scientists that they try to repeat and create a value of the place for making the people for being able to measure who they are or might be through the identity, which is made. Williams (2002) by identifying the place of the human to the social activity places, the physical reality is important in which the reality itself can be created and recreated by the people's involvement in sociocultural procedure through the activities and practices (Ardoin, 2006). It has been informed and indicated by (Brook, 2000) spirit of place and sense of the place are used in humanistic geography, architecture, landscape design, planning, conservation, tourism, travel, writing and other fields. Experience is a general term for the different modes through which a man knows and builds a reality. These modes extend from the more direct and passive sensitivity of smell, taste, and touch, to active visual perception and the indirect mode of symbolization (Tuan, 1979).

The sense of place is tantamount to five human faculties in that it is crucial to convey or clarify. Despite the fact that we comprehend what it implies by a sense of place, it remains a challenging idea to convey (Eyles, 2008) The fundamental claim is that a person's memory serves perception and action (Glenberg, 1997). Anderson and Bower in (Palma et al, 2014) the conveyed perspective of how we sort out table 2 our view of others, in particular, individual memory, depends on an authentic approach imported from intellectual cognitive psychology.

Table 2. Discussion Topic Related to the Elements of Sense of Place (Palma et al, 2014)

<i>Physical elements</i> Urban edge, architectural character, street lighting, art, gateways into downtown, human scale, cleanliness, 'green' architecture, infrastructure, adaptive re-use, mixed use, green space, filling vacant lots, old buildings	<i>Activity elements</i> Annual events, pedestrians, new businesses, evening and night attractions, farmers market, arts/entertainment, sports, living downtown, attending church, shopping, nearby parks, dining
<i>Meaning</i> family oriented, industrial past, safety, youth, history, meeting place, quality of life, branding, community involvement, diversity, energy, identity, permanence, community anchor, hospitality, transportation, heritage	<i>Place attachment</i> historic buildings, past memories, people in the community, friends from school, college town, 'All-American City', hometown

Nevertheless, Exposure would be direct and prevalent, or it would be ambiguous and complicated, revolved around symbols (Tuan, 1977). We barely consider sense of place intentional. Orr (1992) attributes this to the discreetness with which we tend to oversight the cue and customary. Most of the nearby liveliness are barely seen and recognized or, as Basso (1996) mentions, "sense of place essentially is" (Ardoin, 2006) It expresses the sense of place that makes it conceivable to comprehend the connection between people and places in which it is made. By looking at the constituent character of place and a sense of place, obviously one and similar segments and their effect on each other (Ghiasvand and Shormeyj, 2015). Perception and consciousness is intensified exposure. People's perception isn't simply an advancement of simple sensations; rather recollection and imagination can use tactile effects into a moving stream of experience with the goal that we may discuss an existence of feeling as we do of an existence of thought (Tuan, 1977). Experience is the overcoming of hazards. "Experience" shares a typical root with "analyze," "expert," and "unsafe" (Tuan, 1977). Tuan said: Exposure in this manner reckons the scoop to gain from what one has gone through. To experience is to gain; it suggests following up on the given and making

out of the given. The given can't be known in itself (Tuan, 1977). A blend of cognizant and oblivious emotions and a sense of place and observation is an idea of how to get the experience and articulation of the general population included and offers importance to one place and a feeling of one's place on the mentalities and conduct influence him in that place. Additionally, a sense of place can be found in places that have an unmistakable character, and the character of certain substantial things with materials, shape, surface and shading are made (Ghiasvand and Shormeyj, 2015). As indicated by Jackson (1994), sense of place can affect a feeling of prosperity.

Keeping in mind the end goal to additionally look at the connection between sense of place and prosperity, it is essential to first blend the original commitments that have assumed a part in the development of the sense of place construct (Eyles and Williams, 2008). Pyle (1993) declares, when individuals interface with nature, it happens some place. Nearly everybody who thinks profoundly about the outside can distinguish a specific place where contact happened. As Tuan (1979), sense of place can be accomplished and kept up, which is a dynamic develop with the end goal that it has a tendency to fluctuate as an element of time and culture. A few issues that emerge from a nexus of thoughts that is now and then called *virtuoso loci*, here and there a soul of place and once in a while the sense of place (Brook, 2000).

The term *virtuoso loci* are some of the time referred to as the antecedent to sense of place. As per the Romans, *virtuoso loci* implied that spots were protected by spirits (Eyles, 2008). It bodes well to change over the space into a tactile and behavioral highlight particular to individuals. Objective and subjective highlights design works all through the external type of articulation and correspondence that are associated with recollections and pictures, to set up the personality of the place of connection and

along these lines make compelling nationals is imperative. In this regard, the viewpoint of the show and substantial frame is viewed as the exemplification of visual, practical and semantic (ideas) components that make up space can be seen (Ghiasvand and Shormeyj, 2015)

2.7 Definition of Home and House

Each place is the focal point of a particular blend of more extensive and more nearby social relations. There is the way this very blend together in one place may create impacts which would not have happened something else. Lastly, every one of these relations with and take a further component of specificity from the collected history of a place, with that history itself envisioned as the result of the endless supply of various arrangements of linkages, both neighborhood and to the more extensive world (Ardoin, 2006). A physical space with the measure itself does not make a sense of place, but rather the connection between individuals and places, and the feeling of self-generated (Ghiasvand and Shormeyj, 2015).

2.7.1 Phenomenology of Home

Gesler's function brings up the sense of place as 'journey of delicate and pleasing periods to specific journey's end (Gesler, 1991) and underlined that the individual's effectiveness to put and add to managing enjoyment and satisfaction. As a consequence, put the context in relation to vigorous understanding, exuberant ties and implications (Lengen and Kistemann, 2012). There is numerous measurement to implications credited to put: emblematic, emotional, cultural, political and natural. Individuals have not just learned, fanciful and emblematic originations of place, yet additionally individual and social relationship with put based systems of connection and affiliation (Buttimer and Seamon, 2015). A strong sense of place appears, apparently, to be for the most part instinctual. The most profound sense of place is

apparently related with being at home, being someplace you know and are known by others, where you think about the scene and ordinary calendars and feel responsible for how well your place functions. (Nature of Home Understanding for Homeworkers - Login. Home can be an ideological form and additionally a difficulty of being On the planet (Mallett, 2004).

Phenomenology makes home the essential and main issue from which whatever is left of the world is experienced and characterized (Buttimer and Seamon, 2015). House is put however it is definitely likewise a space occupied simply by family, individuals, things and possessions a common, if not happy space exactly where specific exercises and contacts are lived (Mallett, 2004). The significance of home changed from alluding to the local town, origin or nation to the house. Since the nineteenth century development from utilizing home as origination, to survey it as a family staying and house, the idea of home has been included in much roman-tic writing and poetry (Quality of Home Experience for Homeworkers Login (Seamon, 2000).

Basically Human life is revolving around the existence of needs (Bastons and Armengou, 2016) The importance of place to the individuals who live in them have more to do with ordinary living and doing as opposed to thinking. For any individual the home and reach of one's idea and creative energy might be very particular from the home and reach of one's social affiliations, which may again be unmistakable from the genuine physical area of physical home and reach (Seamon, 2000).

2.7.2 Difference between Home and House

Heidegger' contended that house is a safe house and our edge of the world (Buttimer and Seamon, 2015). As indicated by Bachelard (1969) this house or staying in our 'first universe'. In that capacity 'it shields our staring off into space, supports our contemplations and recollections and gives us a feeling of stability . His comprehension of home is established on a few related thoughts, most clear among them, the qualification amongst open and private, and within and outside world (Mallett, 2004) from phenomenological talks of home to diasporic imaginings of the country, the idea of "home" is on a very basic level connected to put and a sense of place. Reclaiming place: The engineering of home, family (Seamon, 2000) and The most exhaustive meaning of home has been advanced by Benjamin (1995): The house is that spatially restricted, transiently characterized, noteworthy and self-sufficient physical casing and calculated framework for the requesting, change and elucidation of the physical and theoretical parts of residential everyday life at a few concurrent spatial worldly scales, regularly enacted by the association with a man or group, for example, an atomic family (Buttimer and Seamon, 2015).

Home is regularly portrayed in the writing as a shelter or asylum. It is portrayed as a place or potentially space where individuals can withdraw and unwind (Mallett, 2004). Taking everything into account, the proceeded with the examination of the idea of home is of extensive incentive to environmental brain science. On the off chance that all occupied space bears the embodiment of the idea of home (Buttimer and Seamon, 2015).

Hollander (1991) suggests that the German meaning for the word 'house' could be where people dwell, or maybe a shelter for a family, is infused with the impression of

home (see additionally Rykwert, 1991). In English however, the word 'home' is derived from Anglo-Saxon culture, which means a city or town (Mallett, 2004). Some contend that home as a safe house is a memorable and socially relative thought which is vitally connected to similarly liquid ideas of the family. For example, Hareven (1993) states that this aspect of 'home' matured among friends and families in Britain and France since the eighteenth century and in the civic American white collar class from mid-nineteenth century as a result of industrialization, urbanization. (Home exhibits an undeniable test to create hypothetical structures and models with more extensive pertinence to different spots (Seamon, 2000) The developing accentuation on the troubles and fluctuated settings of home experience should be empowered with the goal that natural brain research can reinforce its rising consciousness of pressure, deference and inconsistency in connection to all places (Buttimer and Seamon, 2015).

2.7.3 Significance of Home

As previously noted, multidimensional idea or a multi-layered wonder of the house is frequently endorsed by experts (Bowlby, 1997; Wardhaugh, 1999). With that aspect, the mere physical presence in the home is only one layer of it. The real part of it can be seen as the string ties between the word house and home and should be traced in the evolving social and related contexts (Bastons and Armengou, 2016). The house is a key establishment in the public arena decisively in light of the fact that it "connects the transitional nature of houses as a social form with the claim that they 'subvert' the dialect and rivalries over riches and power. (Reclaiming place: The design of home, family (Buttimer and Seamon, 2015) and Kenyon (1999) portrays the four components of home: physical, transient, social and personal.

Instantly, the organizing process has steadily been decreased to correlation of physical space. Also, no enterprise has been made to adjust the affiliation of room to the human

and social existence, but alternatively there has been an endeavor to effect the human life by way of techniques for "mediation" in the physical space (Bastons and Armengou, 2016). Creators, for example, Havel (1992; referred to by Tucker, 1994) imagine home as a natural wellspring of personality. Havel, similar to Hollander (1991) envisions home as far as concentric circles. These circles speak to part of life experience that includes, house, city or possibly town, family, social state, talented situation, the country, metropolis lifestyle, the development and the globe (Seamon, 2015).

Buttimer (1980) used the term 'put character' to include the beneficial ranges within the most essential physical activities that take place around the house. She theorized a harmony among the house as well as the encircling geology as being crucial element for the protection of individuality and well-being. Significance of home is depicted as getting from an exchange of an assortment of levels of experience including the individual and the social (Buttimer and Seamon, 2015). To state it clearly, abiding is similar to dwelling. Abiding does no longer require one approach for being as opposed to every other, but as a substitute the essential manner humans are in the world (Bastons and Armengou, 2016). At the point when the principal esteems related with any of these levels of experience are debilitated, at that point dissent about the importance of place may erupt (Seamon, 2000).

2.8 Memory, Sense of Place and Home

Researchers and scientists mentioned different definitions about home, which show the various aspects of home. For example: Pirnia in (Mazandarani, 2012) mentioned that, home is a place in which, residents should not have uneasy feeling, and variety should exist inside to avoid the exhaustion. On the other hand, Rappaport believed

that, home as a first place is a foundation not just a construction and is made for a complicated goal, which shape and spatial organization of it is influenced by the culture it is in (Rapaport, 1977) According to the definition of home, all explanations are same in which that a home is a place that including variety meanings, and is not limited just to a simple meaning of a shelter (Mazandarani, 2012).

2.8.1 Human Life Association

Heidegger says that our building exercises can be essentially linked to our capability to stay. In brief the way humans gather, irrespective of whether or not they end up material or non-existent rise up out of our inundation within the world we live in (Merleau-Ponty, 1962; Ingold, 1995) (Ginsburg in Williams, 2002) contends that humans are homemakers. Home envelops the house or remaining that a man lived in quickly after birth as well as their particular youth family house(s). We make our homes not really by building them, albeit a few individuals do that. We assemble the closed shell of our lives by the association. Furthermore, outfitting of the space in which we live. How we work as people is connected to how we make ourselves at home. We require time to make our abiding into a home. Our living arrangement is the place we live; however, our house is how we live (Buttimer and Seamon, 2015).

No doubt there is no word as 'loaded' as the idea of home in the Romance dialects (Hollander, 1993). Indeed, even inside mental verbal confrontations, there has been an absence of accord about employment of wording including 'home', 'housing' and 'dwelling' (Lawrence, 1995). Anthropological examinations of engineering, homes and household space center around drawing analogies between the home and the request and structure of society. Hence, the demonstrations of interfacing memory to put, of taking the recollections back to the place (Seamon, 2000). Return relocation, or coming back to one's place of " birthplace" is frequently seen as a 'characteristic'

procedure of recovering one's material and figurative place in the world. (Reclaiming place: The design of home, family and etc. (Buttimer and Seamon, 2015).

Mallett (2004) composed, in my record residence is a virtual place, a remarkable archive for reminiscences from the lived areas. It explores lived time and space, particularly domestic time and space. Wardhaugh (1999) following Dovey (1985) takes note that whilst home likely located in space as a specific location (e. g. a home, a loft, an enterprise, and thus on), it is continuously something greater than this. it is a physical space that can be lived a space that is simply a streams of sociable meanings and intimations, Somerville (1992) analyzed the implications of home and proposed seven measurements of importance: shield, hearth, heart, privacy, roots, abode and heaven (the perfect). He constructs these with respect to a phenomenological approach and inferred that unification of phenomenological and sociological methodologies speaks to the most encouraging path forward in home studies (Buttimer and Seamon, 2015).

2.8.2 Ability to Stay

As indicated by Saunders and Williams, precisely in light of the fact that the home touches so halfway on our own lives, any endeavor to build up an impartial social logical examination definitely fortifies passionate and profoundly savage contention and disagreement (Mallett, 2004). It has about constantly brought home to mean a man's residence or house. Unexpectedly, the solid connection with lodging has not generally profited our comprehension of home (Buttimer and Seamon, 2015). Martin Heidegger said that to take care of the environment issue a more inside and out reflection on the importance of human "dwelling" was required (Heidegger 1971; Bastons and Armengou, 2016). Another significance of home investigation was directed by Tognoli (1987) in Moore, (2000) who displayed five qualities of home:

centrality; coherence; protection; self-articulation and individual personality; and social connections. contended that these qualities separated a home from a house. Other vital work right now which confined open deliberations included Saegert (1985) and Duncan (1981).

The creators take note of those thoughts regarding home are not just formed by the premiums of capital and the producers' showcasing divisions or maybe they will state that individuals' close to the house and familial encounters and similarly noteworthy social alternate, impact their apparent wants and needs in connection to house layout. (Mallett, 2004). The primary concentration in connection to the idea of home, as particular from lodging, has however been in connection to its mental importance to individuals (Buttimer and Seamon, 2015).

The primary concentration in connection to the idea of home, as particular from lodging, has however been in connection to its mental importance to individuals (Buttimer and Seamon, 2015). Which expresses that house isn't simply a question of emotions and lived understanding yet additionally of perception and scholarly development i.e. individuals may have a feeling of home despite the fact that electronic individuals may have a sensation of home despite, the fact that they have no involvement or reminiscence from it. We cannot understand what domestic 'certainly' is beyond these ideological systems (Seamon, 2000) at the off chance that an affair opposes organized correspondence, a normal response amongst activists "practitioners" is to recall it personal and eventually unimportant (Tuan, 1979). For most returnees, the house is a transitional experience that epitomizes the most distinguished accomplishment of a long lasting dream, the newly painted white

outsides, conveniently trimmed yards and charitable extents which outwardly express "how far we come" (Jackson,1994).

composes that property is constantly lived like a relationship, a pressure similar to a word we use to cover a specific field of understanding, home dependably brings forth its own nullification It might bring out security in one environment and appear to be keeping in another (Mallett, 2004). For sure, every person has undoubtedly limited preferences about the layout of their houses. Whether or not they fabricate another home or perhaps live in a built up remaining their decisions are motivated by social and monetary factors and also engineers, draftsmen, urban planners, politicians, specialists and developers, inside originators every one of whom have their own particular thoughts regarding what is an attractive, suitable and satisfactory living space (Seamon, 2015).

2.9 Summary of Chapter

Regarding the thesis topic, which includes great scope, in the literature review, the researcher tried to describe some effective factors in detail, which has a connection together and has an effect on memory and sense of place. For better understanding, the literature review and easy perception of writing, the summary of each part in chapter two shown in Appendix A, with the title of the summary of effective elements in memory and sense of place.

After collecting all documents and information, a new summary with new perspective will be added since it can be used in the case study. It can also be used for evaluation and looking for solutions in the site visit. Although, all chapters are shown in details with keywords, again in the first table explains clearly which branch is to create a sense of place and which items have more effects on creating it. The table also provides an example for each one. Then because the thesis investigates the sense of place factors on houses, the second table focuses on the definition of the house and home and the effective items in them. Finally, the last table is an integration and summary of both tables and it is a theoretical framework on the investigation of the case study.

Table 3. The Effect of Memory on Creating Sense of Place

Study of space	Sense Of place	Physical elements	Humanistic geography / architecture / Landscape	Art / human scale /adaptive reuse / mixed use	Experience Is the overcoming of hazards.	analyze
Reminiscence		meaning	History / identity / meeting plan	Safety / permanent / quality of life		expert
Study of place		Activity element	Tourism / travel	Annual event /entertainments / living	It shares a typical root with:	unsafe
Memory		Place attachment	Conservation / human community	Past memories / hometown		

Table 4. Summary of Memory, Sense of Place and Home

Abiding at place and home		
Ability to stay	Close to human life association	
home	house	dwelling
Time/ space/ family time	Transitional experience/ constantly lived s a relationship	Request/ structure of society
Shield/protection Center/ heart Root/ self-articulation Privacy/ individual personality Abode/ social connection	_ Familial encounters _ Noteworthy social change _ Impact human apparent needs	
Limitation fabricate another home		
_ social and financial factors _ particular thoughts from engineers, draftsmen, urban planners, politicians, specialists and developers		

Table 5. Theoretical Framework of the Role of Memory in Maintaining Sense of Place in House

Theoretical frame work		
Memory and sense of place	Effective factors	
	Physical elements	Humanistic geography/ human anatomy/protection/ human needs
	Meaning	History/ root/ quality of life
	Activity elements	Periodically happening/ manipulating/ pattern in the stimuli
	Place attachment	Human community (effort of perception) Social connection (cultural preference) Impact human apparent (symbolic meaning and thinking) Needs (semantic scale)

Chapter 3

EVALUATION OF MEMORY IN SENSE OF PLACE IN THE WALLED CITY OF FAMAGUSTA

3.1 Introduction

This chapter is try to examine the affective factors that has effect on memory and sense of place, and it is illustrated in table 5 from the last chapter, in traditional houses in Walled City of Famagusta. Eventually, observations show how home spaces are affected and how these influenced spaces are making pleasant conditions for residents who continue living in these houses instead of leaving them.

3.2 Methodology

In this section of the thesis, it is tried to investigate the keywords that are extracted according to the literature review and arranged in Table 5 at the end of chapter two. In this section, using a qualitative method such as observations, interviews, and photos that will try to understand how the effective factors on memory and sense of place are affecting inside the spaces of traditional houses, and what is the role of the influenced spaces on the resident's life that encouraged them to continue living in the traditional houses.

According to information taken from the municipality of Famagusta (2005), the Walled City has 9 zones, but only 5 zones have traditional houses [Figure 8 and 9], by visiting the case study location, some of the houses in the Walled City are vacant or demolished, and

some of the residents of these houses have changed their usage (almost changed to guest houses). For more understanding of the role of memory in maintaining a sense of place in traditional houses, two houses with different historical roots were chosen randomly in each zone. The aim was to try and find houses that scored the oldest owners such as grandparents who lived for a long time at their houses in the Walled City of Famagusta. An interview was conducted between two individuals with two different generations from the residents of these houses. By interviews, some information about the history of the house, residents and some memories were collected and noted for measuring the framework that is discussed in chapter two in detail. After collecting the information, the observation is started and photographs were taken. That data which was collected is analyzed in tables are shown at the end.

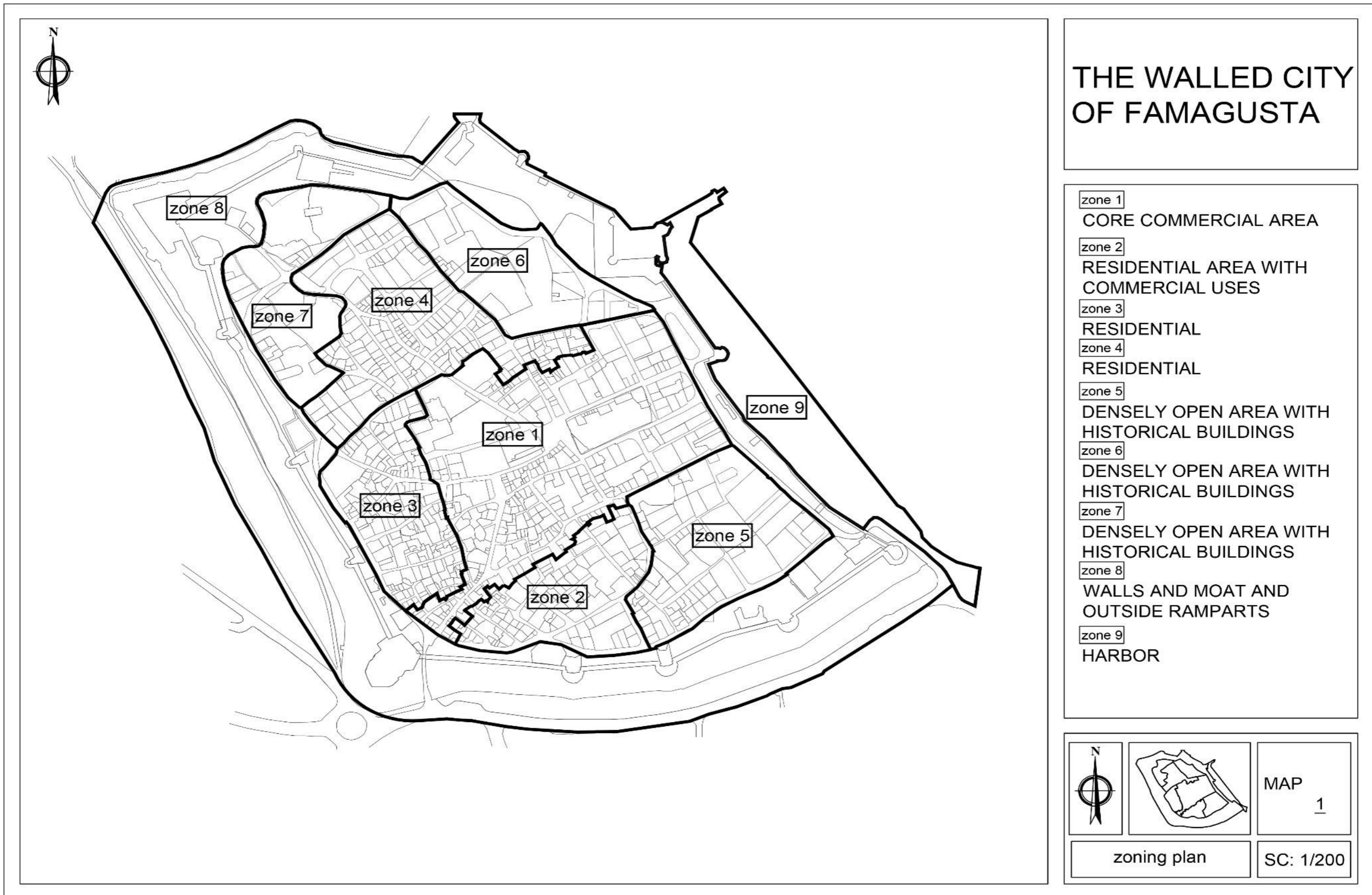


Figure 8. Walled City of Famagusta, zoning plan (Based on Municipality of Famagusta, 2005)

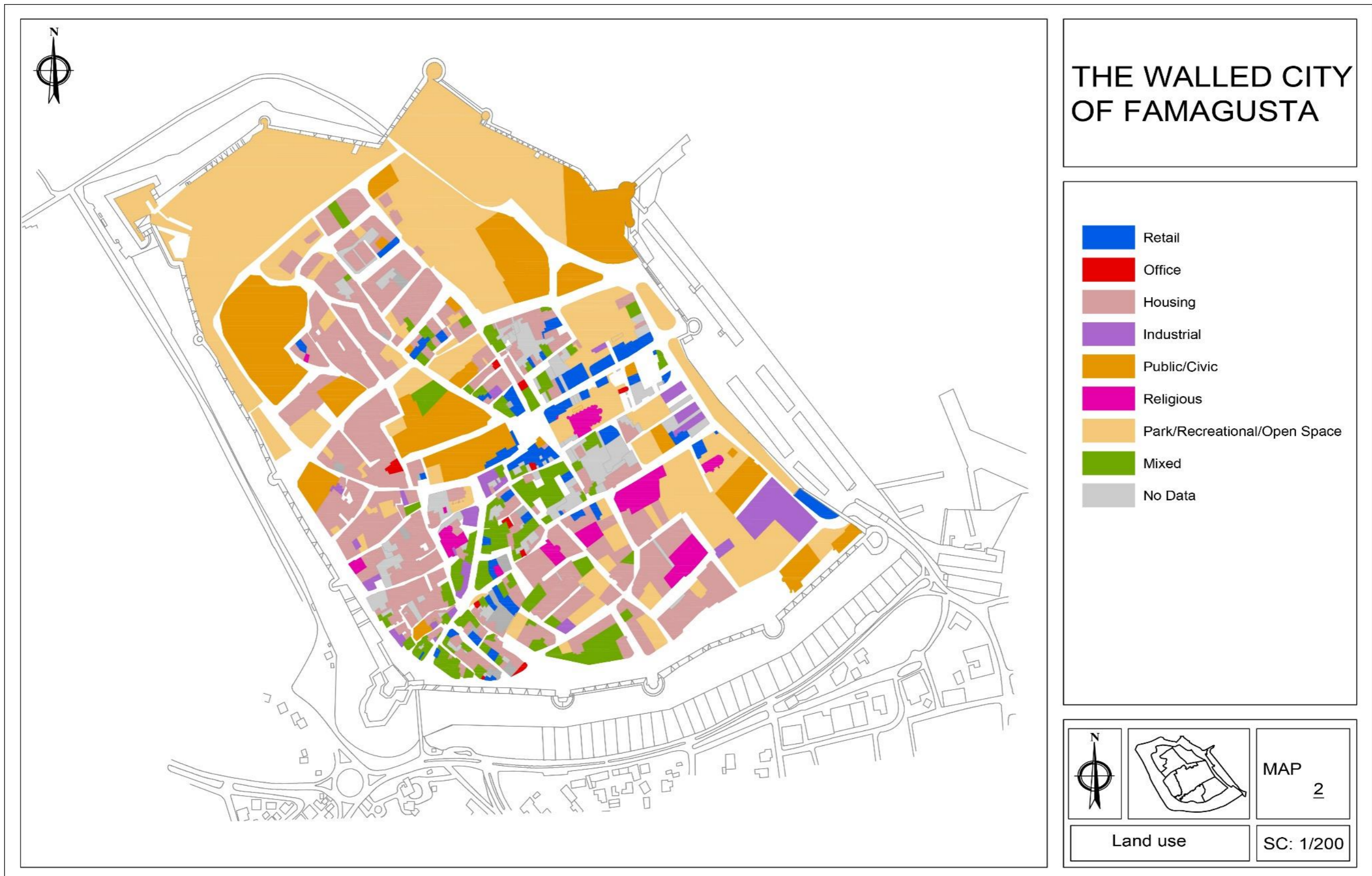


Figure 9. Walled City of Famagusta, Land use (Mason, 2012)

3.3 Brief Historical Background of Walled City

Famagusta was built upon merchandise and business center over centuries of infusion between Islamic and Roman empires [figure 10]. Famagusta is bordered city with a coastline of Cyprus with a wonderful history of the ancient situation, it's the heritage site, which old buildings have serious and urgent violence. A center of history site is Walled City which is positioned in the north of Cyprus with the multi period of history (Mason, 2014).” Famagusta” is one of the most precious specimens of medieval fortification left in the world. It can never be reproduced or reborn, since the time that bred it is dead (Langdale, 2009). The city enjoys the possibility to house many impressive remains of historical, architectural and social heritage of the area, including the fortifications which are considered to be one of the very most treasured whole suit of medieval architecture in the world. (Önal, 1999). Famagusta’s ruins offered a uniquely unaltered glimpse at a time and a society long gone”, unadulterated by the additions or adaptations of subsequent generations, and so created a confusing panoramic which commands now only a certain reverence for its sad decay, with mingled memories of the pride of battle and dominion that clothed it once (Walsh, 2010).

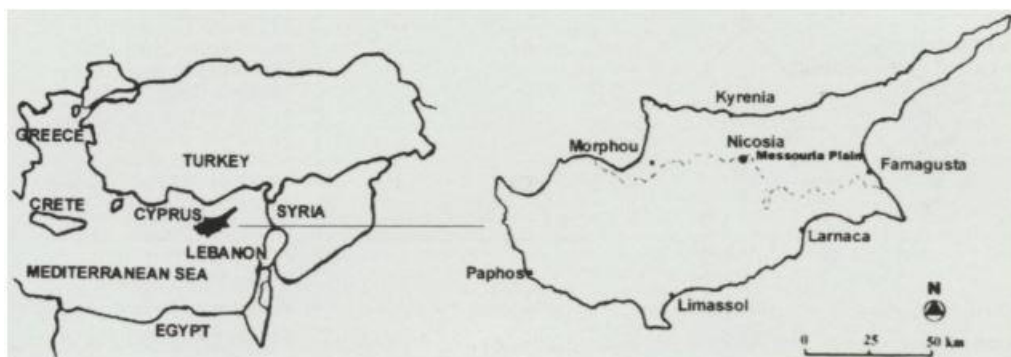


Figure 10. Location of Cyprus (Doratli et al. 2007)

The importance of Cyprus Island comes from her location being in the heart of cultural and economic routes of the Europe, Asia and Africa. By her strategic position, the Island has been attracting the interest of prevailing rulers throughout the ages. Certain world powers such as Phoenician, Egyptian, Assyrian, Persian, Helen, Roman, Byzantine, Arab, Frankish, Genoese, Venetian, Ottoman, and the British, respectively, ruled and settled in the Island (Dincyurek, 2003). In respect to aesthetic qualities and character, city of Famagusta is remarkably unique and make up to its character as a significant heritage place. The built environment is individualized by the unique consistency of materials, especially yellow stone (Mason, 2014).

A brief history and urban development of the Walled City particular date back to the first century AD and it has developed throughout several particular periods. (Dorathl et al, 2003). The civic pattern of streets, blocks, and squares imply a discreet integrity and shows many regional powers who developed this city. Fortifications and moats are preserved in modest condition which to overall integrity of the city. Inside the walls, a number of religious and vernacular buildings remains in different states of repair-some of these in ruins, some lived on, a few already the object of significant resource efficiency efforts. (Mason, 2014). Founded in circa 648-1192 AD it came under Lucigenin rule in 1192 until 1489. Other periods that followed are the Venetian period (1489-1571), the Ottoman period (1571- 1878) and the British period (1878-1960) (Oktay, 2010).

3.3.1 Lusignan Period

The political and economic eminence of Famagusta and the outstanding form of its architecture and fortifications are fixed in the Lusignan dynasty of French Crusaders who controlled Cyprus from the late twelfth to the fifteenth century (Keshishian and Kevork, 1985). Amid this period (1192_ 1489), the Walled City of Famagusta was an essential settlement on records of its normal have. In this period may indicate a couple of basic settlements, for instance, common harbor, an Othello tower, and fortress (Luke, 1965). Vital significance and high-culture extravagance portrayed this period, reflected in the town's architecture, crafts, and the desire of subsequent regional powers to pick up control of Famagusta. The city had been known as a quite alive port of trade with an energetic cultural life, there was a palace of the Lusignan kings in the center of the city (Doratlı et al, 2003).



Figure11. The Urban Morphology in the Lusignan (Doratlı et.al, 2003, p.6).

3.3.2 Venetian Period

Genoese and Venetian dealers succeeded within the multicultural city beneath Lusignan run the show, and Genoa and Venice came to control Famagusta within the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, individually. In this period, fortresses, churches, and other buildings were built, lifting Famagusta's part as a center of trade and creative action within the Mediterranean (Ker-Lindsay and Faustmann, 2008). The Cyprus organization significantly more engaged to change the idea of physical appearance and settlements format the city to the battle ready position (Gunnis, 1973). The old associated with Famagusta had been bounded by fortifications all around, consisting a dozen bastions, a citadel (Castella) and two gates - one as Land Gate Raveling, and the other as Ocean Gate. both still standing (Dorathlı et al, 2003).



Figure12. The Urban Morphology in the Venetian (Dorathlı et.al, 2003, p.6).

3.3.3 Ottoman Period

Ottoman power was growing in the region and in 1570 the Ottomans attacked Cyprus beneath Lala Mustafa Pasha. Famagusta fell in 1571, after a year-long attack by arriving and ocean. The dividers, significantly reinforced by the Venetians, remained generally intaglio after the conclusion of the attack, but numerous buildings were harmed, but the Ottomans made use of some of the town's architectural monuments, Tall and other prominent buildings repurposed into mosques. (Mason, 2014). numerous monumental inheritances from Ottoman period are observable, such as mosque, caravanserais, aqueducts, Turkish baths, Muslim theological school, and commercial places (Sokhanvar, 2014).

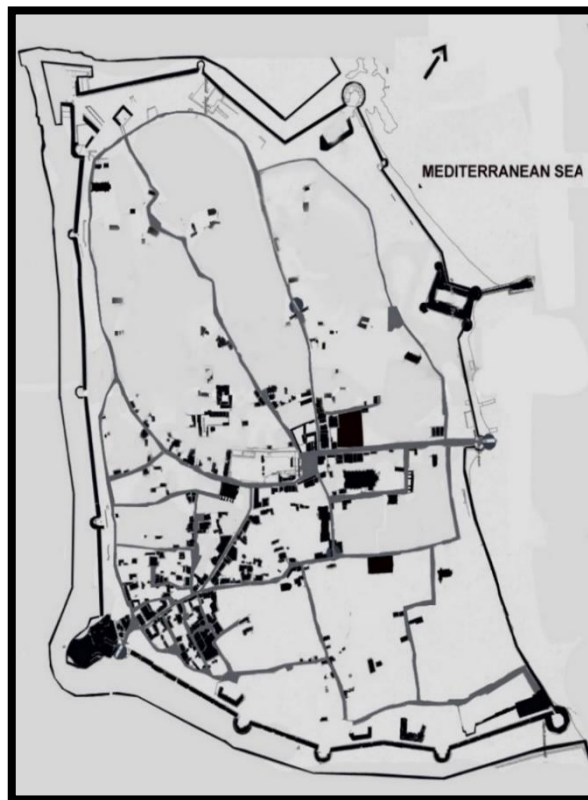


Figure13. The Urban Morphology in the Ottoman (Doratlı et al, 2003, p.7).

3.3.4 British Period

British Period in 1878, the Ottomans contracted the Island to the British and in 1910 (Davoodi, 2014). the Walled City still kept its essentialness as a traditional core and also a private quarter. Moreover, because of the expanding utilization of the harbor, various capacity structures, which unequivocally adds to the morphology of the Walled City, were built (Dorathlı et al, 2003). Amid this period, British colonial authorities overhauled a few components of Famagusta, enhancing the port and building a railroad, raising distribution centers, homes, and some new roads (Oktay and Robert, 2010).

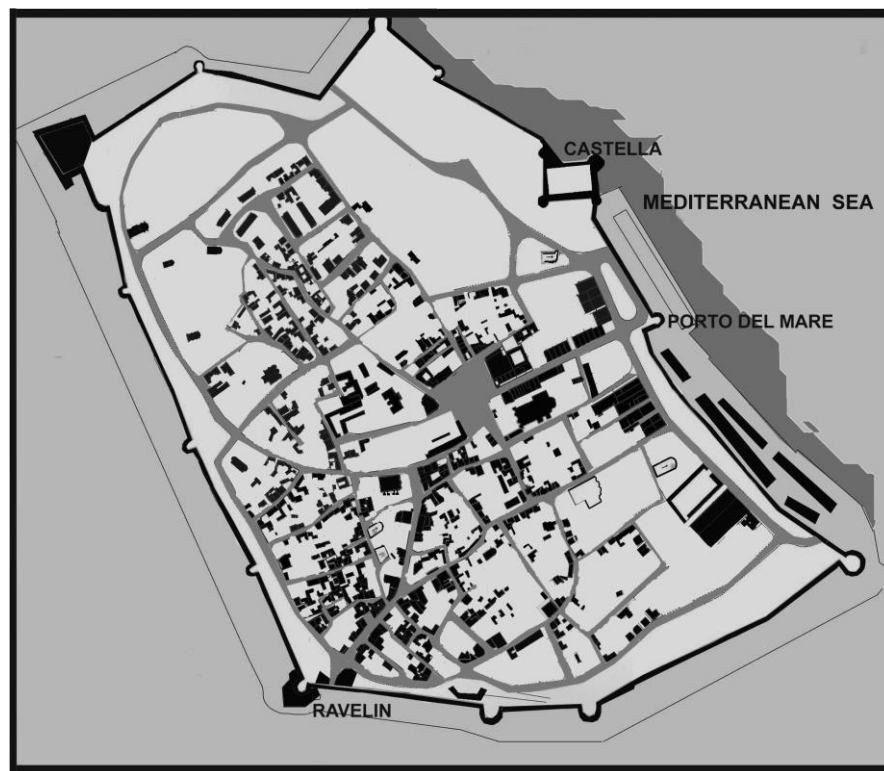


Figure14. The Urban Morphology in the British (Dorathlı et.al, 2003, p.7)

Construct fundamentally in light of unmistakable physical, useful attributes, sort, rate and advancement styles, and the creators trust the area of Famagusta can be thought to be developed of four primary parts: The Walled City; Asagi Maras locale a region that can be produced predominantly by the Greek Cypriots; The Maras area - an impressively vast region that can be shut to home since 1974, lying on the south-east of the Wall surfaces; and the as of late created quarters toward the north-west of the Walls. With the present type of game plan, Famagusta is a unique urban settlement with the shut region (Maras) (Önal, 1999).

In spite of the fact that the Walled City of Famagusta, with its natural and normal frame, was announced a Conservation Area, the allots conveyed for its preservation and renewal have not prompted the fulfillment of an attractive state in states of social or financial supportability, so the territory is practically remote out from alternate parts of city (Mason, 2014).

3.4 Location and Description of the Case Study

As mentioned in methodology section, from nine zone of Walled City just five zones have traditional residential context, because of the thesis focus on traditional houses, had to visit zone one, two, three, four and five in a walled City [Figure 15]. In each zone according to the current conditions of buildings that some of them is a vacancy or ruin and slightly of houses has changed the usage, had chosen randomly two different houses with the two different generations from residents [Figure 16]. In an interview, tries speak with two different generation of a resident as grandparents, them children or grandchildren and tries to find some connection between framework and traditional houses. In this section some information about home spaces, space usage, resident and some memories collected and noted. For evaluation of framework in this part by observe and photography try to collocated all information and analyses in some tables.

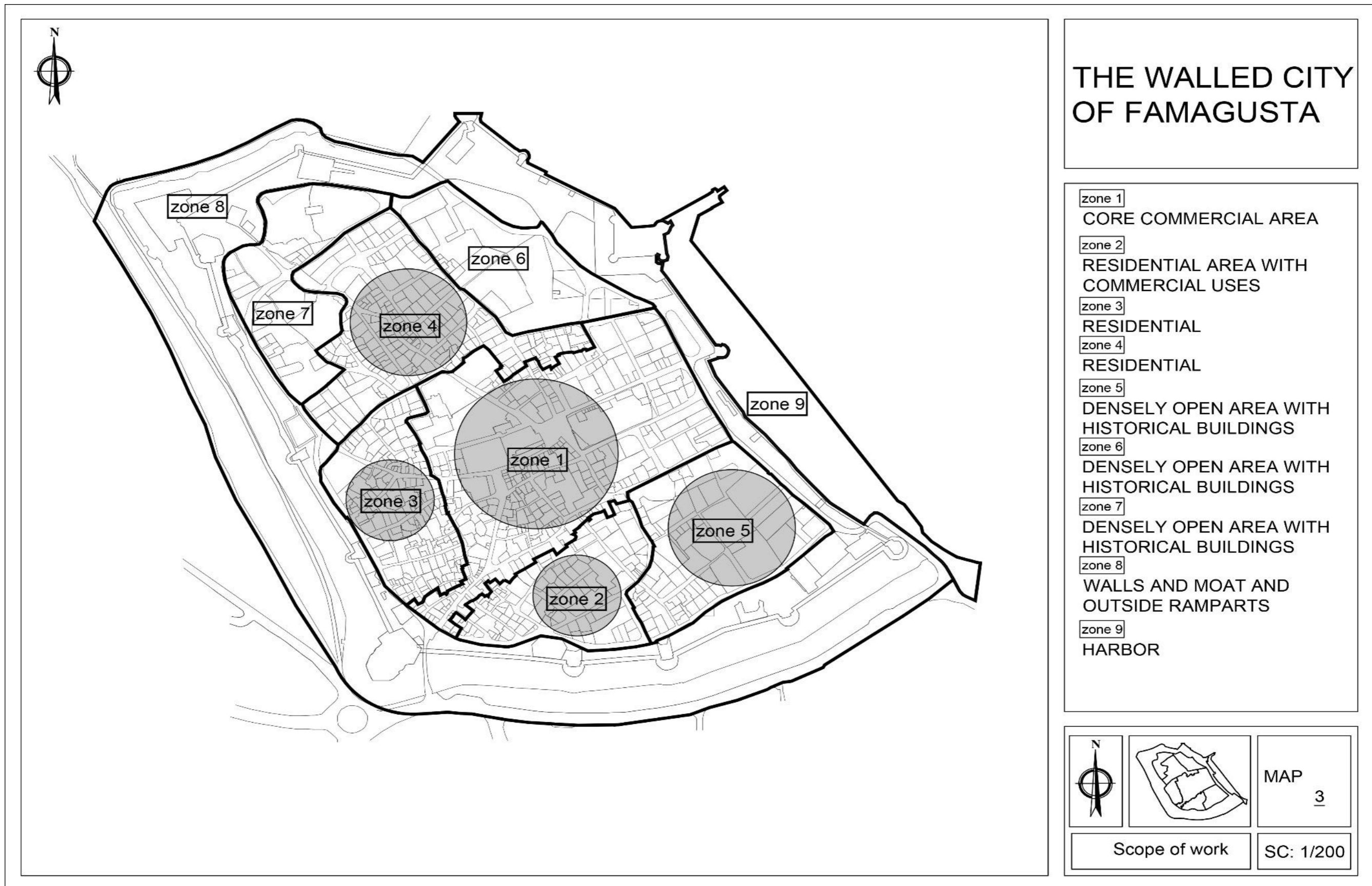


Figure 15. Scope of work in Walled City of Famagusta

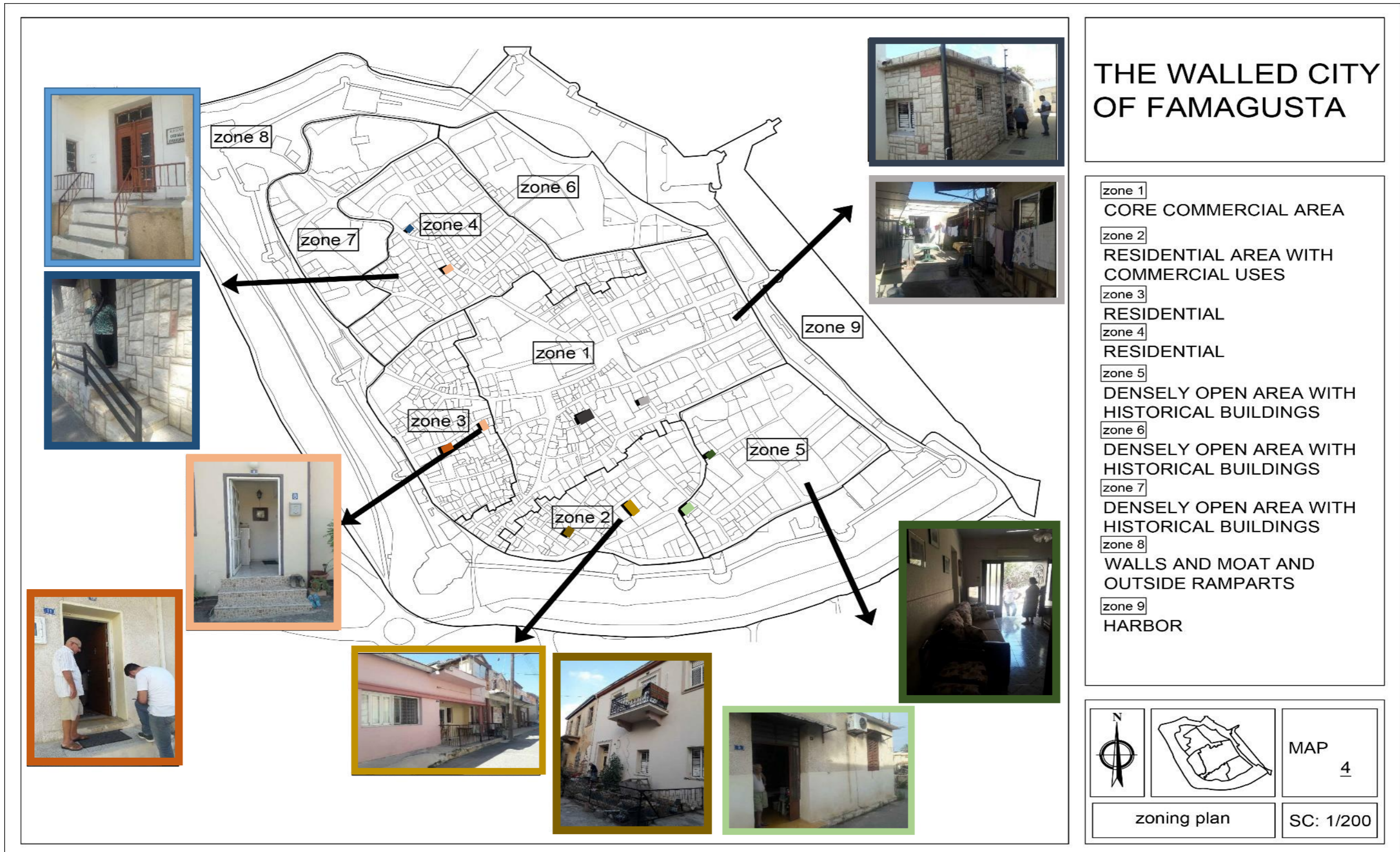


Figure 16. Selected Houses in Walled City

3.4.1 Interview

In interview section try to ask some question that related to key factors that extracted from chapter 2 and a got a useful information about home and residents and try to understand what is the role of memory in sense of place in traditional houses. Totally 28 question was asked and two different persons in each house answered, in short and sweet speck all interview with the important keywords arranged in tables that available in Appendix B, but all answers collected and general information as detail explained in this part.

3.4.2 General Information of Interview

- The first question was about **people's age, how many years they live in this house and who built the house?**

Majority of interviewer's age is over 60 years. Almost the houses were built by man family and women after get married came to these houses, in some of the cases this situation is the opposite. Totally the old generation mentioned for some years they live with a large family, that include three or five families, after parent death, they also continue living in this house. most of the houses are an inheritance from family and grandfathers had built, just one case mentioned that the house had been bought by their father.

- The second question was about the **shape of the house and why do houses have stairs?**

The majority of houses have stairs and residents believe that it is due to the difference in slopes as they used stairs to solve the problem of topology. Some houses have platforms which are used to make a separated area from the floor.

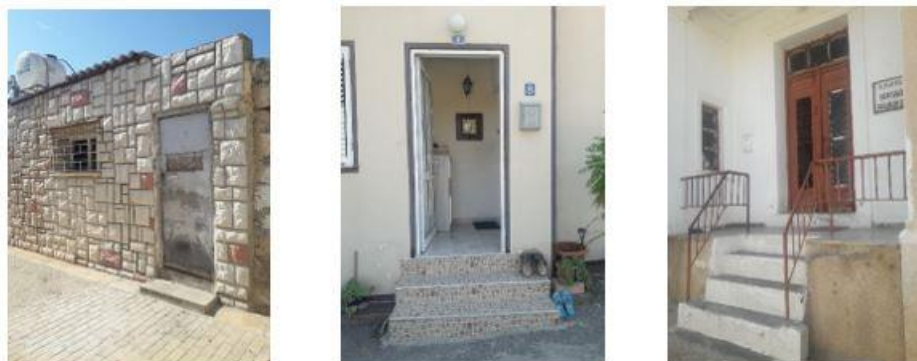


Figure 17. Using Stair in Walled City Houses

- The third and fourth question asked about **yard usage and whether it is applicable in the past and present. These questions also asking, which types of plants are in the yard?**

More than half of the interviewees said, in the past, in addition to daily work, people had more relations and they used the yard as an open space for family members or neighbors who visited, they sat, drank tea, smoked, and sometimes held barbeque parties. Young interviewees mentioned that the yard was a safe place for play with friends. Most of the interviewees mentioned that they made good views and more comfortable places by making gardens and planting some trees. These gardens were usually made by grandparents. That's why today, approximately all greenery is dry as these grandparents are now old and can no longer work, while younger family members are busy and do not possess the passion towards maintaining these gardens.



Figure 18. Gardens in Walled City Houses

- The fifth question targeted **the entrance and the feelings a person gets when they enter their home?**

The majority of houses have two doors, one directly open to the yard and the other is open to one space such as a living room or an entrance hall, but today, garden doors are used less than other doors. Older owners prefer to enter from the main door and rest a little in the living room. They all mentioned that they love their homes and most

of them expressed positive feelings such as happy, relaxed, and comfortable, a few people mentioned missing some family members and some don't have spatial feelings.

- The next question was: **Which season do you prefer to stay home in?**

The results show that half of the people said their home is good in all seasons and they don't have any problems with it. While half of them said they love summer because they can use more natural light and air, and because some accessibility of spaces like kitchen is from the yard, that means using them in summer is more comfortable than winter, some of them mentioned that they spend more time with their families in the summer because they have more free time or because they open the main door and they stay in their living rooms, they also have more guests who come more often, such as their neighbors, friends, and relatives.

- Another question **checks home spaces and how they are related or have connections?**

Almost all houses had the same space but the majority of people mentioned important spaces such as the living room, salon, bedrooms and kitchen. Some of them added a bathroom or a yard. But generally, traditional houses have an entrance hall or a living room, a salon, two to four rooms, kitchens, dining rooms, yards and balconies in some of them.

In the original version of traditional houses, the entrants used open spaces such as the yard, specifically the main door which opened from the one semi-open space and other people had accessibility from other places but, today, the usage of spaces such as the hall, salon, and main door is changed to be semi-open as their entrances are not yard

doors anymore. Places of kitchens and bathrooms were changed near to other places inside the house.

- The tenth question was: **Do you consider your home a boring place?**

The majority of people believe that their homes are not boring places because spaces have a flexibility for doing some activities such as inviting guests, reading, resting, doing daily work or using technology, i.e. watching TV or using the internet.

- Another question went on explaining the **store in homes and which place using as a store?**

Most of the houses don't have specific store spaces and people use some place as the kitchen or corridor for storing things, most of people keep their old stuff in their homes.



Figure 19. Store Spaces in Walled City Houses

- next question checked **people's feelings in home spaces, when they enter these houses, which are the spaces they want visit and in which spaces do they prefer to relax?**

Usually people prefer to visit the living room and rest a little after entering their houses. This is due to their age as they get tired fast and need to regain their energy, and most of them prefer to spend more time in the living room because this space has a good condition where they can use the TV. On the other hand, some women said they prefer

directly going to the kitchen because most of the times, they shopped and want to arrange things in the kitchen or because they want to cook. The kitchen also often occupies a comfortable place near the yard or garden.

- About the **remaining things in the house**: Some people said that the house remained as it is with its' original spaces. The majority of houses contained family pictures used for decoration inside the house. These pictures remind people of their happy events. An old interviewee had an old sculpture he got as a gift from his grandparents.

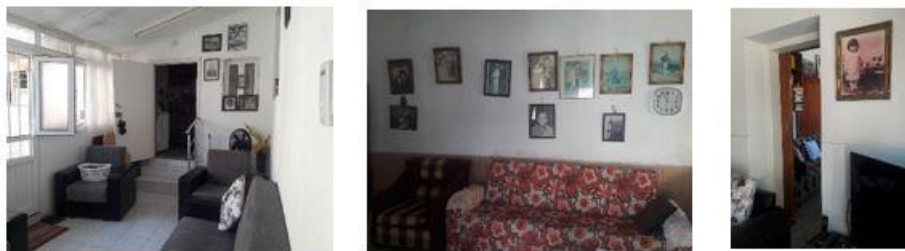


Figure 20. Remained Things in Walled City Houses

- The next question was about the **past lifestyle and the number of people who inhabited the house years ago and how they were divided over the place?**

The older interviewees said in the past all families lived together and when a son got married his wife was added to the number of residents, sometimes three or four families lived together in one house, they used the same public spaces such as the kitchen, the living room, the yard or even bathroom together and for privacy, each room was used by one family. What's interesting is that they remember that lifestyle with a happy face and they pointed that they didn't have problems regarding their privacy and social life. They used yards for social life and daily work and that's why they could separate social spaces from other private spaces.

- According to the mentioned yard in the last question, they were asked about **yards in homes, their accessibility and which activities they made in yards?**

Most of the old generations said the yard was so accessible. It contained one door that was open to the garden, and another door that passed a semi-open space accessed through the yard. But now with the change, some spaces such as the salon and kitchen hardly access the yard. In most of the houses, the kitchen is near the yard or has an easy access to it. About activities done in the past, all activities were done inside a closed space, and the yard was used as a space for guest reception, where they sat speaking, smoking, reading, children played, and women washed clothes, etc.

- The eighteenth and nineteenth questions were about the **life style and spaces, they were asked the following question: What difference did the life-style make in your home and which spaces have you changed?**

All interviewed people believe that in the past, the community was stronger, they preferred speaking face to face with friend, neighbor or family members but today's technology, such as the internet, mobile or TV has affected human communication. Some old people mentioned that they used to have an interest in having something to eat with the family, but now spending time with family does not have the old days' value.

They also believe that the change in lifestyle changed the spaces in homes, also changing their usage. For example, some rooms do not have usage anymore. They are used for storage. Most of the houses moved their kitchens from the yard to more private places inside the home, while some other people added dining rooms near the kitchen. New bathrooms were built in all houses due to the cold weather in winter which made access to the kitchen and bathroom unsuitable.

- In this question, **people were asked about their memories (good and bad) spent in their homes?**

Old people couldn't answer easily, because they had too much memories and they regretted their carelessness of the time that passed very fast. But they remembered their happy memories, such as when they got married, made children and saw them succeed. Their worst memories were deaths of family members.



Figure 21. Memorable Things in Walled City Houses

- Another question checked **how the resident made friendships with their neighbors and what spaces were used for gathering when they had guests?**

The older owners said they knew their neighbors for a long time and they remained friends ever since they met. Sometimes they visited each other and spoke. Some of them mentioned baking some cakes and making some sweets and visiting their neighbors to start friendships, but a young member in one of the families mentioned that a neighbor once saw him in the street and told him that he was visiting his father. In fact, the son didn't know that neighbor. Spaces used for catering differ according to the relation with people. In most cases, the living room was used for that purpose because it is near to the main door. If a guest is too close, other places like the kitchen and yard are used. Other family members can access all spaces.

- The twenty third question asked **residents about their feelings towards space. Residents were also asked about their favorite places in their homes?**

According to resident's feelings, almost all love their living rooms where family members gather, and have some entertainment. Some also like their bedrooms. Their favorite places must have good views, they should be calm, having natural ventilation and light, and they should have access to other spaces.

- In this question people were asked about their **childhood memories, and how they could differentiate their homes from other homes as children?**

Many young people said that they differentiated their homes from the façade material or the shape of the door, while old people detected their houses from the shape, for example some of them had a balcony in front of the entrance, some houses had second floors, and some people detected their homes from their facades. For example, they used a vernacular stone or cement. Some of them used stairs and sculptures such as a Nazar boncuk above the door as a sign.



Figure 22. Some Sign for Detect Houses in Walled City

- As a continuation, people were asked **about their ideas on house decoration, and things changed in their homes?**

Most of the young people care about beauty, it should be nice, having harmony with other things inside the house. While old residents went on explaining that nothing is

more beautiful than family memories and photos when used for decoration, they expressed good feelings towards seeing their old photos and positive energy these photos add to their lives. About the value they mentioned that their homes are old and possessing historical values. A home is valuable for a family and architecture, some said family pictures and sculptures add to the value of a home. Some people even mentioned old books. Generally, people believe that everything with a historical root has a value.

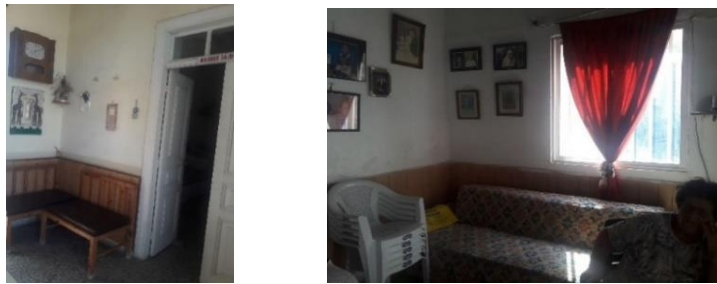


Figure 23. Decoration Inside of Home in Walled City

- The last question asked people about the reason **why they don't sell their houses and live in an apartment and what is their plan for the future of their homes?**

The majority of answers show the residents' attachment to their homes, because of the long time they spent there and the memories they have. They don't want to change the place of their residence and they expressed comfort in their homes. On the other hand, their children who are living in apartments also prefer living in their old family house, they mentioned that traditional spaces organization is so much better than it is in apartment. And about future, most of the old people who were interviewed said that their houses will be heritage for their children, and that their children should decide after their death, some mentioned that young people are often not sure of what they want to do, some think that their houses will be turned into guest houses.

3.4.3 Evaluation of Selected Houses Based on Theoretical Framework

In the last part of the case study, it has been attempted to examine and analyze the houses according to their theoretical framework and interviews. Based on this, separate tables were created for each zone and house. At first, each building was characterized by its own marked area in its zone, architectural plans and brief information gathered through interviews. The influencing factors affecting the memory of the sense of place are characterized by color separation technique, which ultimately determines how the role of memory in maintaining a sense of place in traditional houses is specified and written. For more understanding of the work done in this section, see the analyses of traditional houses refers to Appendix C titled: The analyses of memory in sense of place at traditional houses in all zones.

- **Zone one, home one**

The first house had a different façade resembling its historical context and has two different entrances. However, the yard door is rarely used nowadays and the second door, open to the living room is used as the main entrance. When it was built, according to recent inhabitants, it was often used for short visits of neighbors and friends. Nowadays, the same type of usage for this place is preserved.

After the living room comes the saloon space, which in the past hundred years was a semi-open space, but in the past few years, residents turned it into a closed space using windows and glass doors, keeping the view and access to the country yard as it was. Most of the activities take place in this space, reflect the flexibility of space. Another characteristic of the saloon is that the walls are decorated with many pictures of family members from the past to the present day. It is believed that these pictures keep the memories alive. The change in life style and the change of spaces were parallel.

Previously, collective activities were usual and the yard was center of these activities but nowadays, the focus is on individual spaces. This resulted in the change of usage or access to some spaces.

- **Zone one, home two**

This house has only one entrance and all spaces are arranged around the yard. The area where most visits take place is the living room that by a window has street view and the owner decorated all of the living room walls with family pictures. She mentioned that these photos remind her of her family members, always praying for them.

In this house, all of the spaces are preserved, only one bathroom was made in one of the rooms recently. One of the hallmarks of this house is the courtyard pattern, which is designed for straight and easy access to spaces, this form of easy access and entrance spaces have caused a speed up in the daily work, another important point is the design of public spaces in front of the enclosure and access to private spaces at the end of the enclosure has led to a mix of activities and privacy.

- **Zone two, home one**

This house has one entrance, but the main door is indexing by a semi-open space, which is suitable for sitting and talking to friends or neighbors. It can be concluded that the creation of semi-open spaces, in addition to creating suitable locations for enjoying the fresh air and good atmosphere make homes more intimate. However, today, with technology, the usage of this space has changed. If the concept of using semi-open spaces is introduced in houses. It would help people feel more comfortable.

Another point in this house was the lack of service spaces like the storage in the house. That made residents use a part of the corridor to store things. This can make homes more comfortable, as the flexibility of spaces in the house make it easier to change the usage of spaces.

- **Zone two, home two**

This house is completely preserved in its original form, and one of the historical elements in this house is a cornice under the terrace. This interviewee used that cornice as a sign to detect his home as a child. So it can be concluded that some architectural elements create an identity in construction. This adds to the value of the old building and has effects on the memories of its residents.

Interior spaces have been changed due to changes of lifestyle. Major changes were made while residents tried to personalize their lives such as the change of the place of the kitchen and bathroom to be interior spaces. Access to the stairs was limited by the use of a wall and a new entrance from the yard was built. According to the personalization of life style are the kitchen and bathroom of the spaces which transferred to the interior and the access as floor stairs separated by the wall and built the new entrance from the yard. That is a marker of the change of life is parallel to the change of spaces.

- **Zone three, home one**

in this house, the original pattern of spaces is kept. just one bathroom added inside of the home between entrance and kitchen. By adding the bathroom inside of a home, the residents decided built a fireplace in the yard. the yard is turned to open space for the center of collective and individual activities such as barbeque, drinking tea, smoking

and daily work. it shows that the flexibility of spaces can make a comfortable feeling for residents.

In addition, the residents try to preserving vernacular materials, that are visible on a facade. it shows that the vernacular material has compatibility with a surrounding environment and it helps to a long lifetime of a building.

- **Zone three, home two**

The building has a backyard and two separate buildings which have access to the yard and the older building has access to the street. Many years ago due to a large number of family members, new building with bathroom, kitchen, and room built near to main building and the main door was from a yard. Now, due to the death or marriage of family members, just two old owners live in this house. A little time the second building which is now abandoned was used as a guest house, but now because of inability to keep house, it is a vacancy. In the end, can conclude that hard access or non-flexibility of spaces cause residents to abandon and leaving this species.

- **Zone four, home one.**

This building with different shape is built in the British period. semi-open space of entrance has both pause area and atmosphere for short talking. the ground floor has two rooms, one saloon, and has easy access to a yard. some spaces as a kitchen, bathroom, and store are located in the yard.

now the owner of the house is an old man and woman. they are a doctor and they use some spaces (ground floor rooms) for visiting people who have a sickness.

Totally these spaces show the flexibility of home spaces causes people to use more them with a changing usage and making the home as an active place. Space can make culture and residents accustom it.

- **Zone four, home two.**

This home had a special form of stairs. It also created a space for communication with friends and neighbors. the resident kept the original pattern of home spaces but they built one hall that make separate access to kitchen and bathroom from the yard. this creating of space make a small space that resident using as store inside of a home. this changing in home spaces is a sign of change that happened simultaneously with the change of life.

- **Zone five, home one.**

This traditional house has an old resident. the old man almost always sits in a living room near to the main door. The living room is the space where the walls are decorated with old and beautiful dishes, and a library full of old books. some spaces in this home had repaired as a kitchen and bathroom, but the most important change is close the access from the yard. due to the inability of age, they couldn't preserve the yard and control of all home spaces is hard, they decide to change a semi-open space to close space.

According to the interview and changing a home spaces can say have control of home spaces and the environment is a human need and if home spaces have this situation it can make a comfortable feeling for residents.

- **Zone five, home two**

In this house, all species are changed. Just one room and living room are kept since beginning. the residents by spending time and according to the new lifestyle and new needs, started to change or repair some of the spaces. at first, they built a new kitchen and bathroom then they make a store, and the last change is the changing of the yard usage to car parking.

In this section, can conclude the change of life is parallel to the change of spaces and human beings seek to answer their needs at a time and place.

3.5 Summary of Chapter

In this chapter tried to evaluate the effective factors on memory and sense of place, which is extracted from the literature review [Table 5] in a case study [Walled City of Famagusta]. At the beginning of this chapter tried to identify the Walled City by a brief of history and show the location of this area. For investigating key factors selected some traditional houses with an old owner who lives a long time in this house with a lot of memories, then with observation, photography, and interviews tried to collect information based on key factors. In the next step by categorizing interview responses by keywords and comparing all answers in all zones (Appendix B), trying to describe the general answers and important factors mentioned.

In analyses of a traditional home, used a table that includes a different part. The first part shows the location of the house and general information about it. The second part has a 4 column that shows the effective factors on memory and sense of place. then with the color separation technique show the influence spaces. For more understanding put some house picture that has a connection with architecture document. The last part is a summary of result that gets from analyses. all analyses document available in Appendix C, but a piece of general information as a summary wrote in this chapter.

In the end, for more understanding the role of memory in maintaining a sense of place in traditional houses, all result arranged in a table as a summary of the chapter [Table 6]

Table 6. Analysis Result of Memory in Sense of Place in All Zones

Analysis of memory in sense of place	Observed same factors in the creation of memory in sense of place	Results
Humanistic geography	Used stairs/ Used Sloping roof/Used garden/used semi open space	The climate is effects the architectural elements. For the warm and moderate climate the sloping roof and stair are necessary.
Human anatomy	The human scale / use natural element in home (light and Ventilation)	Agronomical dimensions of the space lead to the comfort of the users in the space, and using the natural elements in the space can increase this comfort twice as much.
Protection	Separation of public and private spaces and social and visual connection /Control of environment	Separation of the spaces from the private and public points of view, and respecting the privacy of each space, is one of the import at aspects of the sense of place.
Human needs	Changed user by new lifestyle/control of environment /used suitable view	The noticeable feature which is considerable in each house is the space changes in the in the interior of the houses according to the life style changes.
History _ root (self-articulation)	used and keep vernacular materials and opening old style	The usage of the vernacular materials causes the uniformity of between the manmade structures and nature, which leads to the durability of the space in the memories.
Quality of life	Used straight lines to access spaces /Perform collective and individual activities in all spaces	Collecting the active spaces which can be used in individual and collective times is a positive feature which can be observed in every traditional house.
Periodically happening	new material for keep vernacular material/add or destroyed some spaces /Add technology elements	One the most important features of the memory in the sense of place, is the periodically happening. Due to the time change, the life style also changes, and the house spaces should be appropriate to the new needs of the human.
Pattern in the stimuli	used a kind of yard pattern /facade harmony with surrounding	The built space is part of the surrounding environment, and by creating a new kinds of yards, leads to create a connection between these two factors.
Human community	Collective activity	The best memories according to the social activities are in the closed spaces, which indicate the positive kind of feeling to the space.
Social connection	Strong social relationships and connection was in yard and street	The beginning of the connections is mostly from the streets, and by existence of the entrance steps or semi open spaces, helps them to wait, and creates a connection between people, or different types of yards where it was the place to be gathered.
Impact human	Maintaining past signs or handicraft /kept memorable things like photo	The interior spaces are decorated by the residents, due to the culture, beliefs and memories.
Needs	Used nature and natural elements / separation user space	Human is dependent to the nature and every moment tries to use it in every possible space, and in each space does a different activity.

Chapter 4

CONCLUSION

The sense of place is one of the most important dimensions of the architectural branch to the extent that it has attracted many studies over the last decade, but the survey of the role of memory in maintaining a sense of place is a new perspective on this topic. Due to the importance of a sense of place as a tool to keep the livability in an inhabitant, this thesis focuses on traditional houses in the Walled City of Famagusta that has an active life and has attempted to find out the factors affecting the role of memory in maintaining a sense of place in traditional houses.

To obtain this aim within the first stage, many factors with their definition have been realized to create a sense of place, since space and place are two close words and two more practical factors within the creation of the sense of place that encompasses a high impact on two factors that are: individuals and place. As an example, the house in the creation of the memory in sense of place isn't associated with the occupied house however within the different inhabitants. It's a house with social, geographic and political ideas that generally relates to the type of their beasts and generally, the house is concerned with the formation of human culture and identity.

Additionally, it will be concluded that the place is associated to the memory within the sense of place that may be a physical issue that influences the advanced relations of meanings, emotions and standard behaviors that accompany this place, these are

perspective influenced, moral favorites and values that are tangible and apprehensible by human expertise.

In this approach, the sense of place could be a multi-dimensional spatial part with properties on the far side human old physical belongings and characteristics that some factors like behaviors, body, emotion, attention, perception, memory, orientation, spirituality, values and culture that a lot of or less have the potential to affect the kinds of individuals lives. The sense of place is one of the necessary signs and parts in evaluating the human and setting and making qualitative the humanistic places. This level of environment means that there could be a reason for the deep relation between human and nature, and during this level, the user feels a conjugated reasonable feeling between himself and nature.

In this thesis, an element that connects people to nature is a house or home. In general, the difference between a house and a home is that the house supports our thoughts and memories and gives us a sense of stability, but the home is regularly portrayed in the writing as a shelter or asylum. It is portrayed as a place or potentially space where individuals can withdraw and unwind, that these unwind is influenced by the effective factors of memory, sense of place and place attachment.

Therefore, the role of memory in sense of a place is remembering the past events, while in new life events human beings seek to stimulate memories. Memory is a temporary act of human culture, and eventually, memory leads to the creation of bodies, all of these factors and effects in a place like home, which is the first world of every human being, can be felt with time and in space with the family. Each family usually consists of members of different ages, sex, knowledge, specialty, emotion, social relationships,

and so on. Families live in different periods, and their feelings, relationships with each other and with their children, and how they spend their time would be changed, the home should be able to respond to these dynamic changes of life in different periods.

In simple terms and according to the research, the most important factors affecting the sense of place are four factors: physical elements, meaning, activity elements and place attachment, which scrutiny the role of memory in the sense of place and the achievement of the relationship between memory and the mentioned items. New cases that are very important will be a subset. These are arranged in the list below, which was the theoretical framework in this thesis.

Table 5. Theoretical Frame Work of the Role of Memory in Maintaining Sense of Place in Houses

Theoretical frame work	
Memory and sense of place	Effective factors
	Physical elements Humanistic geography/ human anatomy/protection/ human needs
	Meaning History/ root/ quality of life
	Activity elements Periodically happening/ manipulating/ pattern in the stimuli
Place attachment	Human community (effort of perception) Social connection (cultural preference) Impact human apparent (symbolic meaning and thinking) Needs (semantic scale)

The first part of the analysis has looked at the effects of climate and environment on the formation of the building. Moderate Mediterranean climate and steep floor, which

has led to the usage of more openings, platforms, stairs and sloping roofs, which, on this basis, have led the inhabitants to use more natural light and natural air and, in addition to the usage of the openings, they tried to build the garden or yard and they used it as a safe space for individuals and for collective work, and even in some cases, the house space was around the courtyard and the entrance of them was from courtyard. Cases in the layout of space is the separation of collective and individual spaces, so the living room is located at the beginning of the house then the rooms are arranged from the courtyard door to the kitchen and bathroom had an entrance, which today in most cases both of them are moved to the inside of the house spaces.

In the second part of the analysis, the majority of cases, access to space is very easy and understandable. The access to all of the spaces is straightforward. Even today, with the change in interior spaces, this feature is still preserved. The other observation revealed that all houses had used vernacular materials in the area, which in addition to creating harmony with the environment by means of the built-in elements makes it more stable and also, harmonies between the facades and environment are very pleasant.

In another part of the analysis, the fact is revealed that in most houses space has changed due to changing lifestyle, including becoming more private and less collective. The main change in spaces is the changing of the place of the kitchen from the courtyard, because of not using the yard door the access to the kitchen became difficult, and by changing its privacy type from the public to the semi-public, preferably alongside other spaces inside is also included. Of the other notable cases, there is a need for service spaces, including a warehouse that was not been designed in any of the old patterns of this space, and later residents responded by turning parts

of the kitchen or one of the rooms into a necessity. Other major changes include the conversion of semi-open spaces to the closed spaces, which is due to the design of the semi-open space, which is more conducive to creating the proper ventilation and lighting of the interior space, which nowadays changed with the technology.

In the last part of the analysis, it was found that according to the Turkish converse culture the inhabitants divided the guests into three categories for the purpose of gathering those using different spaces. For example, meeting with the neighbor was basically in the courtyard and it was accompanied by drinking coffee while a meeting with foreign or short visits used living rooms with spaces near the entrance or main door. Families used more kitchen and saloon, totally in all closed and open spaces of the home, the ability to work individually and collectively. But today, with less communication and influence of technology, these connections are less and more space is used for gatherings in the living room. It is also possible to notice that in spaces with collective use has the highest amount of decoration, usually walls with old photographs of family members, and sometimes with old statues that are relics of a particular person, and interestingly, based on beliefs in all houses, you can see a specific type of decorative pendants at the entrance or the living room.

Finally, after analysis, it can be mentioned that due to the human searches in the environment for satisfying the needs, and by not finding them from the place, the decent connection between human and place could not be perceived, except with built environments, that is more capable to satisfy the needs of the users, there would be more connection between human and the place. In brief in this part for the last category of analyses, it is tried to organize a table that shows how effective items affected the memory in sense of place in traditional houses. [table

Table 7. The Effects of Memory in Creation of Sense of Place

Effective items of memory in sense of place	Effects
Humanistic geography	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> _ Organization of space. Using wind direction, solar radiation, seasons order, water, etc. to create a comfort zone. _ home is not separated from nature, and the windows and the scenery through the interior space reflect nature.
Human anatomy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> _ Human scaled space organization provides a space with a variety of experience and activity.
Protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> _ Existence of variety of spaces at home, from private to public. _ comfort factors providers such as openings, shades or greeneries and courtyards are done as a unilateral spatial organization and has an architectural expression.
Human needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> _ at the same time there are three types of space in the home: open, closed and semi-open _ architecture of the house prepares parts of it for the existence of the users, and within this process keeps the united characteristics of the closed space an infinite space.
History _ root (self-articulation)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> _ used a vernacular material creates a harmony between buildings and surrounding.
Quality of life	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> _ Possibility of space expansion within a home closed space to each other and the open space to the interior space. _ the existence of the enthusiasm space, by following the rules of the private and public realms, and the usage of the open, closed and semi open spaces, and usage of the decent views for each space.
Periodically happening manipulating	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> _ Use the power of architecture element doesn't have limitation and it's up to the level of exercises and knowledge and degree of creativity of architect.
Pattern in the stimuli	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> _ Windows expands the view, and it is a connection between closed and open spaces, also is a frame, which expands to nature.
Human community	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> _ space in a home are not single function and it is possible to do any activity in each space. _ The possibility of realizing private life in all three spaces of close, open and seamy open space.
Social connection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> _ garden as the main open space, it represents a component of nature. _ all inside space life activities can transfer to garden.
Impact human	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> _ architecture elements are including part of the spatial patterns that play a role in shaping the content
Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> _ predicting a passage and Non-interference those in other spaces allows easy detection and guidance, like garden and corridors. _ covered space between open and close space like corridors can be used for supportive space.

The arrangement of space in traditional houses offers a wide variety of space for its inhabitants and encourages diverse experiences and activities. It also enhances the seemingly simplistic aspects of spatial diversity. For example, eating meals which is one of the most common activities in traditional houses is experienced in semi-open spaces or courtyards. Eating food while looking at nature, fresh air or staying in a yard has the same experience of being in a garden. This diversity of space, due to the diversity in open and close space, the quality of light and air, made inhabitants sensitive to the quality of space of these houses, although with people's financial capability increase that allows them to live in modern and new homes, they still prefer to continue to live in the traditional houses, albeit old.

In this research, the collected results reveal that the four factors: human needs, quality of life, periodically happening and social connection, are the most effective elements in the creation of the sense of place. That way:

- **Human needs:** are important factors, which create a space and activities within a space.
- **Quality of life:** is also another important factor, which brings up the comfortable feeling in interior spaces for the social and individual activities.
- **Periodically happening** is Responsible for creating a pleasant kind of feeling in users, so that the memory creation would be shaped due to the connection between space and users.
- **Social connection** is the space for a brief delay and pause and movement from the outside to inside spaces of the house which is totally under the control of the social connection.

The sense of place would be led by emotional factors, which shows the depth of the person's relationship with the surrounding environment. Keywords such as place attachment, commitment to the place are showing the complexity of the human emotions to the surrounding environment, which in this research has revealed that the built environment can be used as a mediator between human and environment. However, the important things for the design process are all items that should be at the same time and place until, in the end, they create the sense of place. For example, if a home is only consisting of the three items but not the place attachment in a short time the residents would leave it and it would be vacant.

Also, another important thing in sense of place in a home is the events' which mean by changing the lifestyle the users of the home should be changed or spaces should be flexible enough to be changed according to the needs of the users of the place and space. Which means that, if a home does not have this feature, users prefer to leave their home instead of restoring it. According to the findings, another interesting point in old houses is that all items of the memory in a sense of place is leading collective identity but all the space is used individually.

4.1.1 Recommendation

Humans at the same time need the privacy but intrinsically are collectors so, we as architects should pay attention to effective items to create a memory in a sense of place and try more to think using architectural elements as tools for creating space and place to answer essential and intrinsic needs. As Le Corbusier said: home is a space with a matching of some conditions, it creates a correct connection between outside and human biological phenomena. In the home people should living, it means they can sleep, walk; lay down, watch and think. (Mazandarani, 2012).

In the end, results show that if the design includes perception, recognition and the emotion of the users the attachment to the place and memory in sense of place would be stronger, with all the parts of this thesis, tried to focus on the definition of senses of place, home, house and what is the relationship of memory and sense of place in the home space. The ultimate goal of this thesis, in addition to answering some of the enthusiasts of this discussion, is to help architects who trying to design with the sense of place. Therefore, the four affective factors on memory in creating a sense of place are investigated again and will give new keywords as a suggestion based on the results of the studies.

By re-examining physical elements, can be said that this section shows the organization of space and the correct using a variety of space such as open, semi-open and close space on a human scale. Also mentioned using the natural elements as a wind direction, solar radiation, seasons order, effecting on create a comfortable feel in spaces.so as a new keyword can say **home and nature in harmony**.

In meaning element, was found that the spaces were preserved privacy by using open, semi-open and closed spaces with vernacular materials, creating various spaces with deferent experience in harmony with the surrounding environment. These various spaces make the existence of the enthusiast space and make a stronger sense of place. Therefore, it can be said that attention to **human perception** is one of the effective factors in memory creating a place of place.

In the activity element, the use of the various architectural elements is not limited, but architects must consider the relationship of spaces, and in addition to the above, the relationship between building and the environment should be considered that how

communication spaces can be more pleasant. A remarkable point in this regard can be **respected of culture.**

Some specification such as multi-function spaces, realizing private life close to collective activity and detection and guidance of spaces are in the place attachment elements. according to the studies, the new suggestion of keyword for this part is **space flexibility.**

For the last word, can say: All the efforts that have been taken in this thesis are for enthusiasts to this topic. Totally, the audience of this thesis are:

- Architecture students, who seek an understanding of the traditional home spaces and using this space's characters in the future or in architectural training.
- A contemporary architect who wants to create a new space with architectural value. They can use the effective factors in memory and sense of place for contemporary spaces.
- Some researchers who want research on the recent topics, it can be used as a framework or guideline for more searching and developing the topic in other ways.

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APPENDICES

Appendix A: The Summary of Effective Elements in Memory and Sense of Place, According to Literature Review

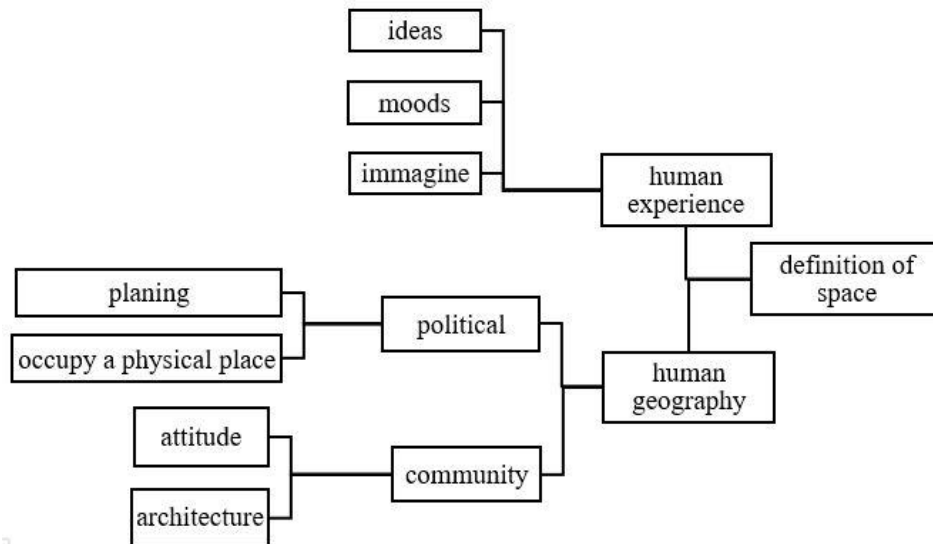


Figure A-1. Summary of Definition of Space (Tuan, 1979. Seamon, 1996. Lefebvre,1991 and Soja, 1996. Hammond et al, 2013).

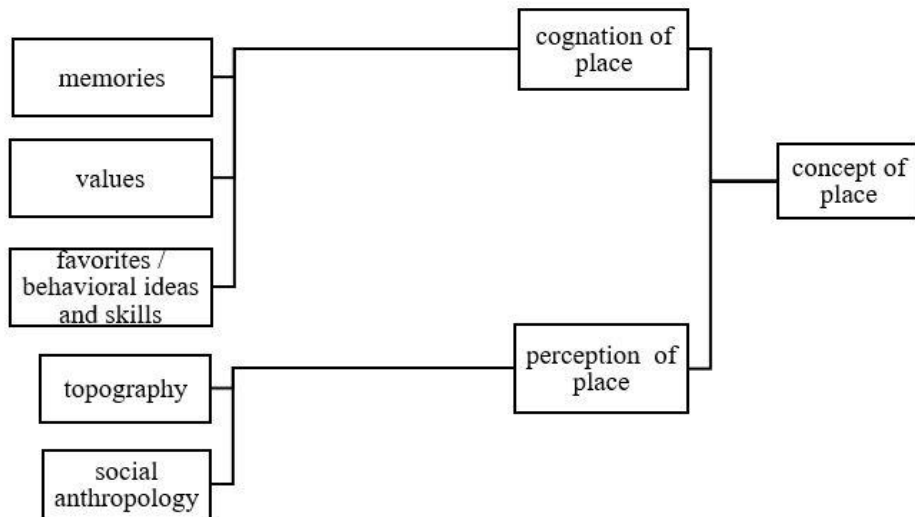


Figure A-2. Summary of Concept of Place (Ardoin, 2006. Lenten and Kistemann,2012. Ardoin,2006. Brook, 2000)

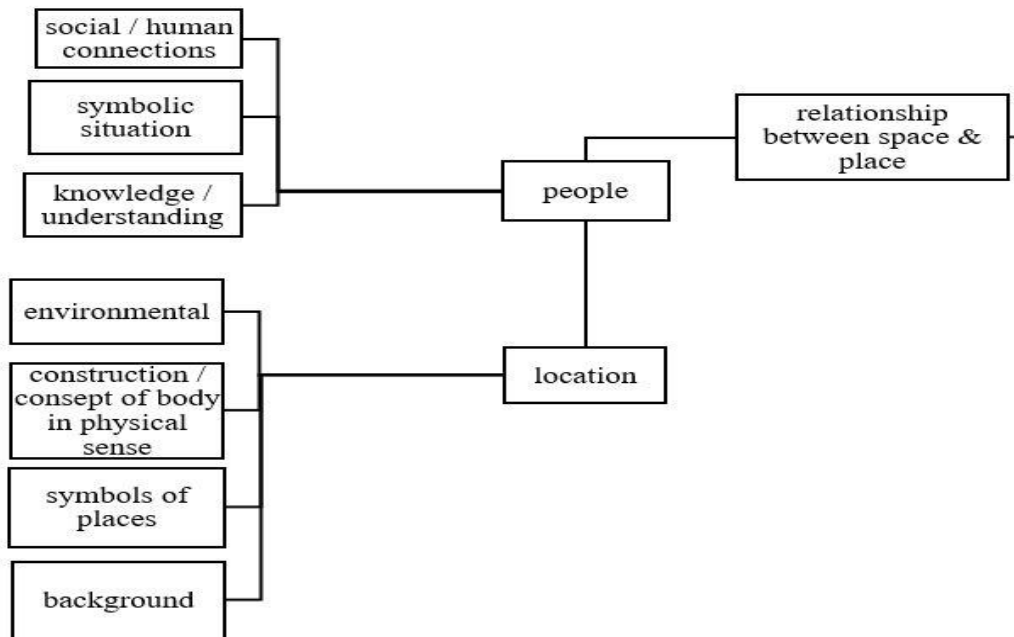


Figure A-3. Summary of Relationship Between Space & Place (Brook, 2000. Depriest-Hricko and Prytherch, 2013. Bastons and Armengou, 2016. Lengen, and Kistemann, 2012. Tuan, 1977)

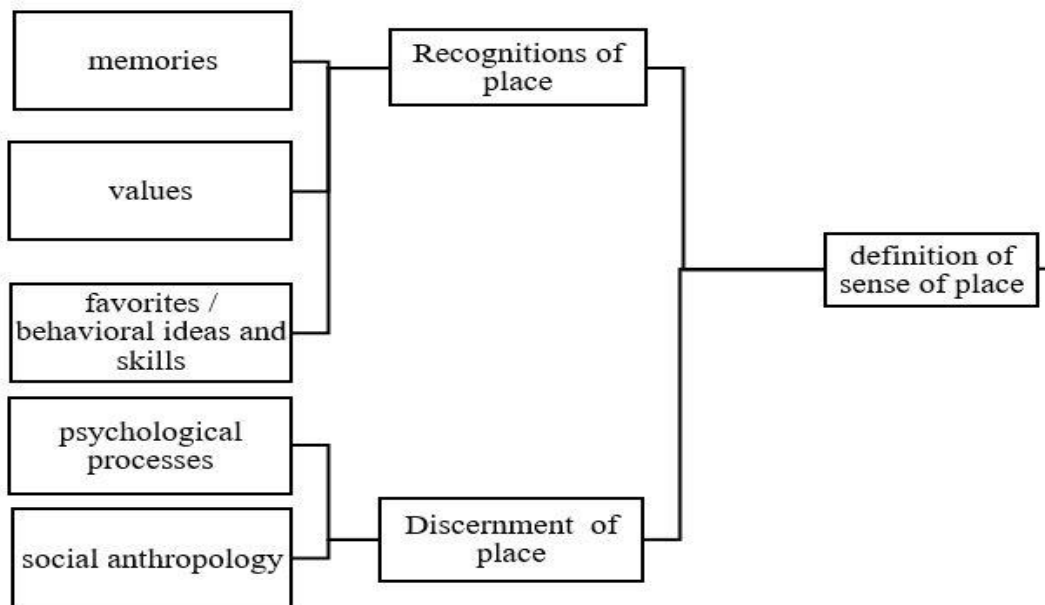


Figure A-4. Summary of Definition of Sense of Place (Wilson, 1997. Ghiasvand and Shormeyj 2015. Eyles and Williams, 2008).

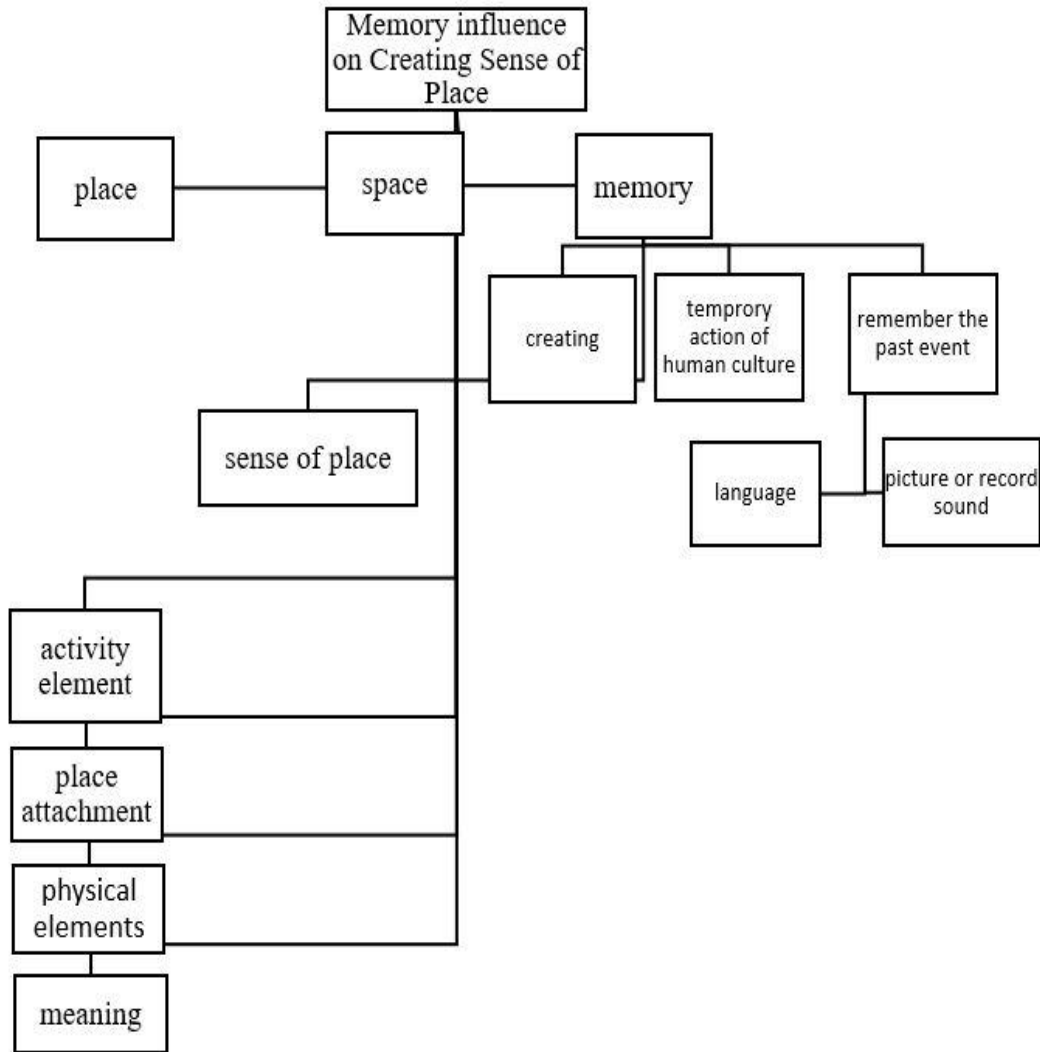


Figure A-5. Summary of Memory Influence on Creating Sense of Place (Huysen and Koolhaas, 2012. Van Dyke and Alcock, 2008. Stedman, 2003. Assmann and Czaplicka, 1995. Tuan, 1977)

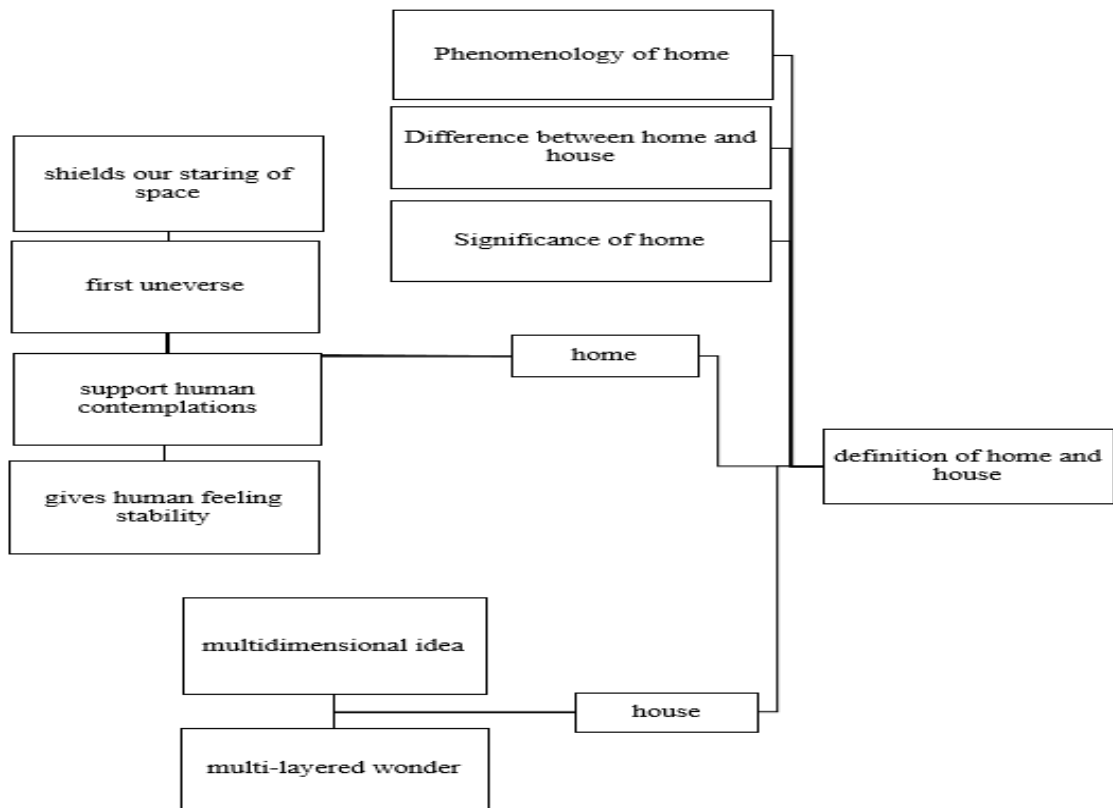


Figure A-6. Summary of Definition of Home and House (Buttimer and Seamon, 2015. Mallett, 2004. Seamon, 2000. Hareven, 1993. Kenyon, 1999. Bastons and Armengou, 2016).

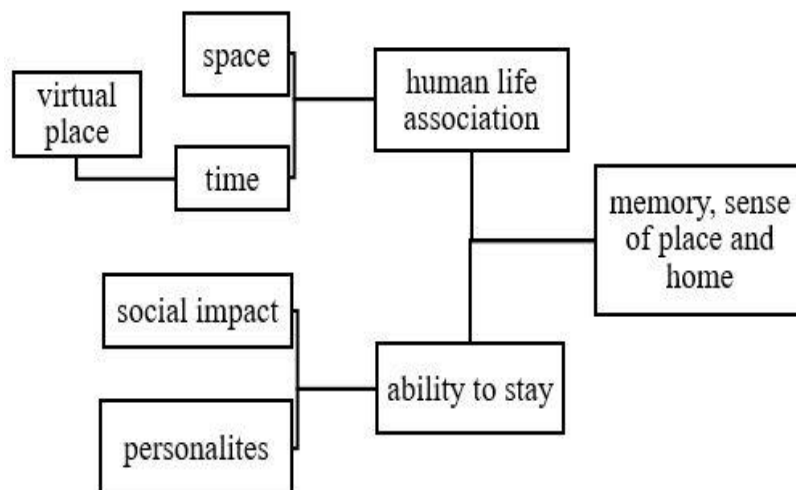


Figure A-7. Summary of Memory, Sense of Place and Home (Merleau-Ponty, 1962; Ingold, 1995. Buttimer and Seamon, 2015. Wardhaugh, 1999. Dovey,1985. Somerville,1992. Mallett, 2004. Duncan,1981)

Appendix B: The General Question and Answers of the Interview in All Zones

Interview with resident in Walled City of Famagusta

	Interview questions	Z1.H1.P1	Z1.H1.P2	Z1.H2.P1	Z1.H2.P2	Z2.H1.P1	Z2.H1.P2	Z2.H2.P1	Z2.H2.P2	Z3.H1.P1	Z3.H1.P2
1	How old are you? How many years do you live in this house? How many years this house is built? Who built this building?	78y_ 78y _ 1920_ my husband family	25_ 1920_ my grandfather	63y_1935y_1920 _ my husband family	85y_67y_ my grandfather	60y _60y _around 110y my father	35y_35y_ over100 y_my father family	70y _ built in British period_ its heritage	25y_15y_ my father family	37y_ near30y_ around 1935	35y_near 10y_
2	Why used stair in your home?	Solving steep	beauty	control of humid	Solve topography	Made platform	_	Home has 2 floor	Steep control	Solve steep	Solve steep
3	What is the yard usage and how you use it now?	Daily activity family time	play	Sitting, visiting, speaking	Daily work	Daily work	Bicycle parking, play area	Before used for beauty and view	Grow some vegetable	Spend family time	Spend Free time
4	How many trees did you grow in the home yard?	Father grown	Didn't grew	one	one	Father grown	one	A lot	_	A lot	_
5	How you enter the house? What is your feeling when you entered?	living room. Need rest	living room. happy feel	From garden. Relax feeling	Yard, nothing	Main door, expecting for guest	garden door, happy feeling	Old door and new door, lovely feel	House has 2 entrance	Hall entrance_ good	Enter entrance, happy
6	In which season you like your home and you enjoy?	Summer. nature air	Summer. More family time	Summer. nature air	_	Winter, see the rain from window	All season	All season is good	Summer, more community	_	Summer, natural light and air
7	What is your idea about high roof and space?	comfortable	structure	_	Its old style	Shows home is big	For Cold and warming it's not good	Its traditional style	For using beautiful light is good	Using more energy for temperature	_
8	Which space your home has?	Living room. kitchen. saloon. bedroom. yard	Living room. kitchen. saloon. bedroom. yard	Rooms, kitchen	Rooms, kitchen, yard	Living room, kitchen, rooms	Living room, rooms, kitchen, yard	Entrance, rooms, saloon, kitchen, balcony, bathroom	Room, saloon, kitchen, balcony, bathroom	Entrance hall, saloon, rooms, kitchen, garden	Entrance hall, saloon, rooms, kitchen, garden
9	How the home spaces related together?	garden	With saloon	They are separate	with yard	By passage	with corridor	with yard	_	With hall	Small hall
10	Is your home a boring place?	No because of the best memories	No, Doing a lot activity	Yes. Loneliness	No. we are old for doing Sth	No, using technology	No, after long time work for resting its best place	No, in travel I miss here	No, good neighbors	No, doing a lot activity	For children yes, she doesn't have any friend here
11	What is server space and how you use them?	Yard. keep old things	Yard. keep old things	Kitchen. Keep old things	Kitchen, keep all things	Didn't have	Passage	Don't have	_	_	hall
12	When you enter the home which space you want a visit?	Kitchen	saloon	Living room	bedroom	Living room	Kitchen	Living room	saloon	Living room	kitchen
13	In which space you make relax? Which place do you prefer relaxing?	Saloon	bedroom	Living room	bedroom	Bedroom and living room	bedroom	Living room, tv & technology	Balcony, best view	Living room watching tv or napping	Kitchen and yard
14	What is the remained things from the past in your home?	Family picture	Family picture	Family picture	Spaces and doors	Space, doors, windows	All house	Cornice of balcony	Some spaces & cornice of balcony	Façade and saloon	Some spaces and doors
15	In the past how many people lived in this house? How the space divide in people?	3 families,12 persons. Each room for one family	Grandparents	5 family shearing all spaces together	8 persons, used all space together	2 families 5 person. Each family used one room	My family	3family 12 persons, each room for one family	2 family, home has 2 floor	2 family 4 persons, each room one family	My husband family

16	From entrance have you easy access to the yard?	Before after passed small hall	Another door directly opening in yard	Yes, after door is yard	Yes, yard is middle of the house	One door open in yard	One door open in yard	Before yes	Now no	No. yard is behind kitchen	No
17	Which activity did you make in the yard?	Daily work	Play and rest	Daily work and keep dog	Enjoyable time	Fixed bicycle, barbeque	Using trees fruit	Family time	Smoking, specking	Grown trees and made fireplace	Barbeque, sting and drink or eating
18	What is a deferent lifestyle in your home?	Using space and family time	Less family time	Family relationship, space usage	Family time is less	Using technology instead of people community	Played with friend now just working	Family members, relationships, family time	Using technology instead of human community	Had more guest now it's less	Before home was crowded
19	Which spaces changed in your home?	Saloon, kitchen	kitchen	Room, bathroom, kitchen	Room, kitchen	original	bathroom	Kitchen and wc	Kitchen and wc and room	Room. Bathroom, kitchen	Room, kitchen, yard
20	Tell some good or bad memories had you at home?	Got married, born child, died of parents	A lot of ceremony or party	Born child, children married, lonely	–	Childhood, solder time, married	Best childhood	Married, born child, my son death	My father death	My child borne	My mother in low cookies
21	How you make friends with your neighbor	Visiting and specking	We are friend from past	We are friend from past	We are friend from past	Seating out and speak	We are friend from past	We are friend from past	From balcony I speak with them	We are friend from past	We don't have too much connection
22	When you have a guest which place use for catering?	Living room and saloon	Living room	Living room	Living room	Living room	Using all space	Living room and saloon	Living room and balcony	Living room and yard	Living room and yard
23	Which place do you like in your home? Why?	Kitchen. support family	Living room, family time	Living room, watching Tv	Bedroom, good air ventilation	Living room, watching Tv	All, comfortable	Living room, watching Tv and has street view	Balcony has an amazing view	Yard, I design it is an amazing	Living room, spend more time with child
24	When you were child how you detect your home?	Doors inscription	With cement on facades	–	I don't know	By balcony	Entrance sculpture	Building height	Balcony cornice	From stair and façade	–
25	What your idea for choosing something for the decoration of your home?	Family remembering	Make good memories	Family picture, some sculpture	–	Should show memories	–	Related to past or family	Has beauty	I like natural thing like flower box	Beauty is important
26	Which things of the home has an evaluation?	Clock and tableau	All things	nothing	–	All spaces and openings	All spaces	House is valuable building	Home is heritage	All house	Vernacular material
27	Why you don't sell this home and live in an apartment ?	Habit	–	It's too late	I'm relax here	Because of good memories	Now I live with parents	I living In London but I miss here	Living in an apartment is so boring	Here I'm more happy	Maybe in future
28	What is your plan for this home in the future?	It will for children	Keep in a same style	After I'm die the child should decided	I don't know	It will be heritage	–	Child should decide	I don't know	Maybe I keep it	–

	Interview questions	Z3.H2.P1	Z3.H1.P2	Z4.H1.P1	Z4.H1.P2	Z4.H2.P1	Z4.H2.P2	Z5.H1.P1	Z5.H1.P2	Z5.H2.P1	Z5.H2.P2
1	How old are you? How many years do you live in this house? How many years this house is built? Who built this building?	76y_ 1942 _ 1928_ my father built	76_ 1920_ my woman family	75y_70y_around 1200y_ family heritage	70y_55y_ my husband family	34y _30y _around 200y my grand father	73y_after married_my husband family	87y _ 87y_ around 200y, my grandfather	42y_25y_ after married I leaved here	74y_ near35y_ around 1935	73y_73_my father bought from one coffee owner
2	Why used stair in your home?	Solving humid and topography	Flat area	Topography and shapely	Built high rise and second floor	For topography and beauty	For topography	Make flat area	_	Solve steep	Solve steep
3	What is the yard usage and how you use it now?	Connection 2 buildings	Human community	Sitting, visiting, speaking	Daily work	It doesn't have spatial usage	Sometimes family time	Before used for rest or keep something	Before sitting eating speaking	Dry cloth, children played	Used wc
4	How many trees did you grow in the home yard?	Father grown	_	My father made garden	_	_	_	A lot	_	_	_
5	How you enter the house? What is your feeling when you entered?	After stair, is living room	living room. happy feel	From stair and entrants space. Feeling good	Entrance space,_	Living room, by my mom voice I'm been happy	Living room, before yard	Living room, relax and happy	Living room, before yard. Sometime miss my mother	Main door, stress for cleaning	Main door, happy
6	In which season you like your home and you enjoy?	All,	Summer. Natural light	All season	Summer, for accessibility of some spaces	All season. Good temperature	Winter, kitchen is not too hot	It doesn't matter	Summer, I don't like the cold weather	All season	All season
7	What is your idea about high roof and space?	Old style	_	Its building style	Its old style	_	_	_	Old style	_	Old style
8	Which space your home has?	kitchen. saloon. Corridor	room. kitchen. saloon.	Rooms, kitchen, yard	Rooms, kitchen, yard	Living room, kitchen, rooms, yard	Living room, rooms, kitchen, yard	rooms, kitchen, bathroom, yard	Room, kitchen, bathroom, yard	Saloon, rooms, kitchen	Saloon, rooms, kitchen
9	How the home spaces related together?	garden	Corridor	They are separate	garden	2 rooms from living room another from hall	_	with yard	with small hall	With saloon and hall	Kitchen from saloon another from hall
10	Is your home a boring place?	No, home has all things	No, we are old for somethings	No, additional of life I working here	No. we have diferent activity	No, helping mom, have gust, daily work	No, always I'm busy in home	No, I'm old I don't have enough energy	No, cooking, invite gust	No, daily work	No, do some activity
11	What is server space and how you use them?	Yard. keep old things	Yard.	Near Kitchen. Keep old things	Kitchen, keep all things	Didn't have	Yard	Before kitchen now one of the room	_	Built new store	Near room
12	When you enter the home which space you want a visit?	Living room	bedroom	Living room	bedroom	_	Kitchen	Living room	My mom room	Living room &kitchen	kitchen
13	In which space you make relax? Which place do you prefer relaxing?	Living room. More controlling	Bedroom	Living room	Bedroom& living room	Living room, more family time	Living room	Living room, tv & see street	Living room and parents room	Living room	Living room
14	What is the remained things from the past in your home?	Family picture	All spaces	All spaces, pictures, sculpture, book	All home with all inside things	Family picture, some sculpture	All house kept in old style	All home, some sculpture, books	All home with all things	_	rooms
15	In the past how many people lived in this house? How the space divide in people?	My family. 3 sister 1 room, 2 brother 1 room	_	2family shearing all spaces together	6 persons, used all space together	My families	I lived with my husband family	2amily 7 persons, used together	I just remember my family live here	2 family 7 person,	My family

16	From entrance have you easy access to the yard?	Another door opening in yard	From Another door, yes	Yes, after hall is yard	Yes, yard is near to door	One door open in yard	Yes from kitchen and street	No, from kitchen	Now no	No. yard is behind hall	No
17	Which activity did you make in the yard?	Daily work and kept animal	Rest and drinking	Sometime eat male or keep animal	Enjoyable time	Nothing	Daily work, smoke, family time	Family time, keep animal	Smoking, specking, barbeque	Daily work	I was child I played
18	What is a deferent lifestyle in your home?	Some spaces	Less family time	Nothing	Nothing	–	Mobile instead of talking people	Every things is changed	Don't using some space	–	–
19	Which spaces changed in your home?	Repair room. Bathroom, kitchen	Kitchen, didn't use another building	Repair kitchen	kitchen	bathroom	bathroom	Semi open space change to hall	Kitchen, semi open, bathroom	Bathroom, kitchen, store	kitchen, bathroom
20	Tell some good or bad memories had you at home?	death of parents, I bought from family	A lot of them is good	Born child, live with family, work for child	Family time and helping my husband in his job	Family time and married	Coming here for new life, parents died	Married, born child, my women death	My mom death, graduation, married	A lot of good	Graduation, married, birthday
21	How you make friends with your neighbor	Visiting and specking	We are friend from past	We are friend from past	We are friend from past	We are friend from past	Always door is open and we speaking	We are friend from past	Always door is open and we have communication	We visiting in street	From past we know each other
22	When you have a guest which place use for catering?	Living room and dining room	Living room	Living room in second floor	Living room	Living room	Using all space	Living room	Now just Living room	Living room and kitchen	All house
23	Which place do you like in your home? Why?	Living room, Tv	bed room, for relaxing	Living room, its near to another space	Bedroom, good air ventilation	Living room, spending more time with family	All of them same	Living room, watching Tv and has street view	My parent room, remember my mom memories	All of space I love	Bedroom &kitchen
24	When you were child how you detect your home?	Spatial stair	–	It is shapely building	Its spatial in this context	I learned street and stair was my sign	–	–	From our garden	–	Façade and stair
25	What is your idea for choosing something for the decoration of your home?	Family pictures and old sculptures	–	Family picture, some sculpture and books	It should show our believes or knowledge	It should be cute or make me happy	Use gift or pictures	All of thing my wife did	All of them show best memories, like father medals	I love my daughter every were is her picture	I using nazar bonjuk
26	Which things of the home has an evaluation?	Materials, some decoration thing	All things	Every things in home	Every things in home	–	–	Every things	Every things	Every things	Every things
27	Why you don't sell this home and live in an apartment ?	It's my family symbol	–	It has history value we give to our child	I'm relax here, it has a lots of spaces	After married I living in an apartment	Its family heritage	Attachment place	Its heritage	–	We are comfortable here
28	What is your plan for this home in the future?	children decided	I don't know	I will give it as heritage	I don't know	I don't know	My husband will decided	Child should decide	I want keep house	It will be my daughter	I want keep house

Appendix C: The Analyses Memory in Sense of Place at Traditional Houses in All Zones

Table C-1: analyses of the Memory in sense of place, zone 1, home 1

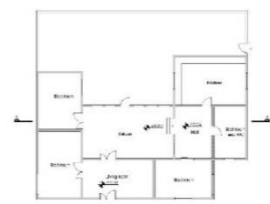
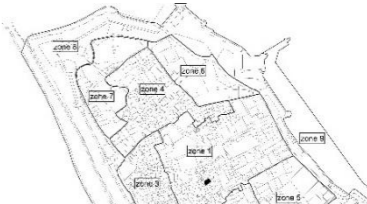

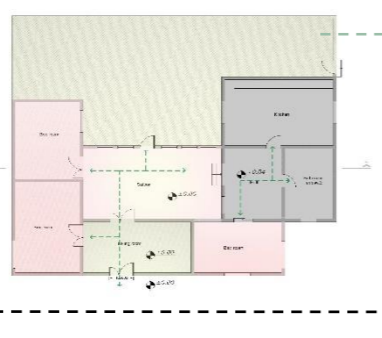

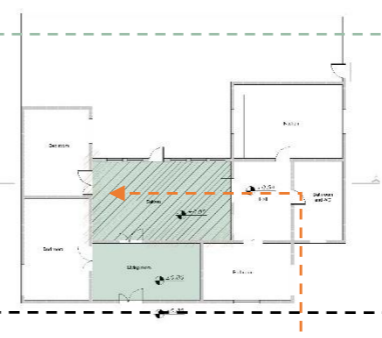

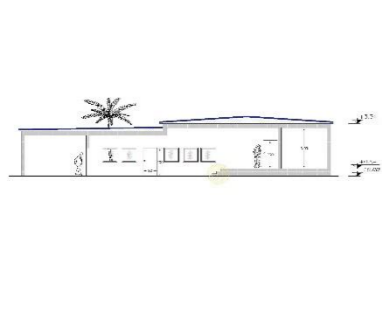
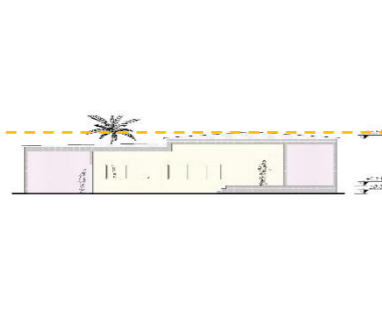
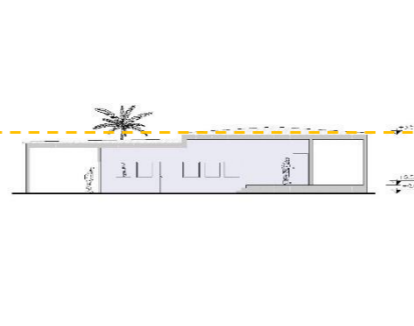
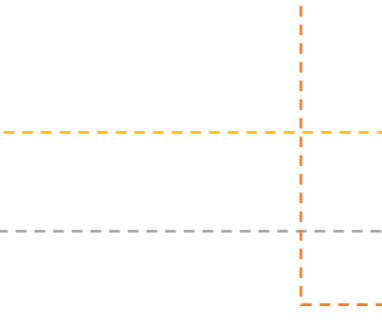
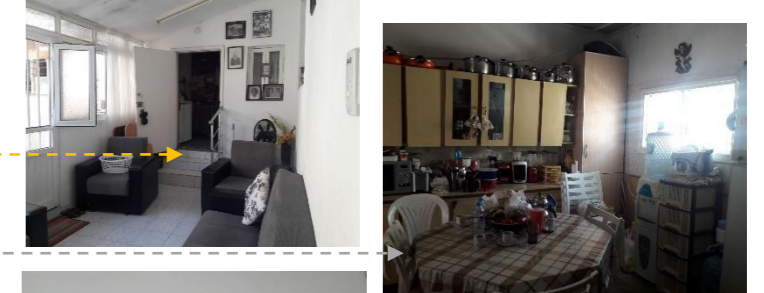
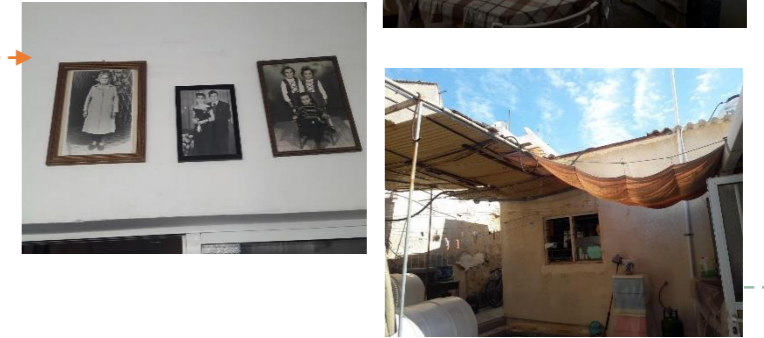
<p>Analysis of memory in sense of place, zone 1 home 1</p>	<p>This house located in zone one, has 3 room, 1 living room, 1 saloon, 1 kitchen, and yard. Its built around 1920. Its women family heritage, these days just owner who are grandparents living in this house.</p>				
physical element	meaning	Activity element	Place attachment		
					
					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Open space Semi open space Close space Accessibility Stairs roof 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Original and old space Vernacular material Individual activity Collective activity Accessibility Positive and active space 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Additional or repair spaces Backyard pattern More collective activity Add technology Facade harmony, context 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strong social relationship Remained things in home Flexible space Symbolic things 		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • two entrance. • Easy access. • Good ventilation. • Using natural air and light. • Using stair and sloping roof. • using human scales. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Built in 1920. • Used vernacular material. • Separation of activities. • used straight lines to access spaces. • Collective activity spaces are middle of the home. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Used more shared space, now focus on individual spaces. • A built a new kitchen that was in the yard. • Change façade material and it doesn't have harmony with context. • Using air-condition instead of natural elements. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • More communication event is in the living room. • Saloon is the place for individual and collective activities. • Before used inscription above a door, but now the family pictures have remained thing in the home. 	<p>Results: According to the observation and interview, this family changed some spaces usage, change the accessibility of the kitchen and they change semi open space to close space for a built saloon. (The change of life is parallel to the change of spaces) Yard as an open space is active now although, before most of the family time spent in a yard but now using for daily work. (comfortable feeling by flexible spaces in the home)</p>	

Table C-2: analyses of the Memory in sense of place, zone 1, home2

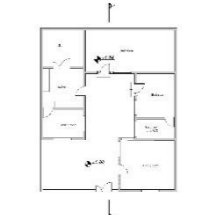

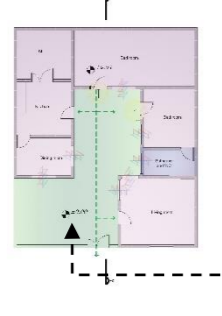
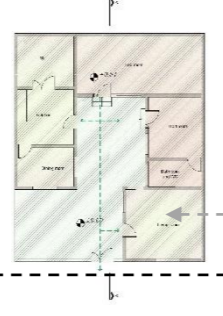
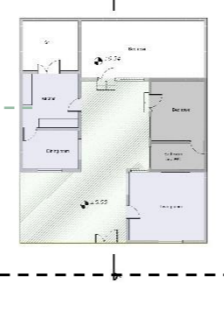



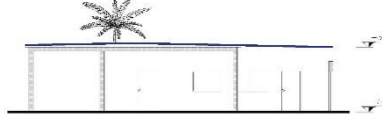
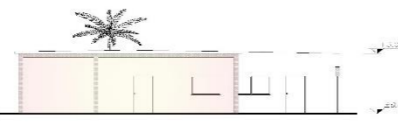
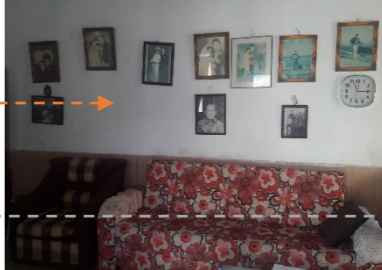


<p>Analysis of memory in sense of place, zone 1 home 2</p>	<p>This house located in zone one, has 2 big room, 1 living room, 1 kitchen with dining room and store, and yard. Its built around 1920. Its man family heritage, these days just owner who are grandparents living in this house. The spaces are original just the new bathroom added to the room.</p>				
physical element	meaning	Activity element	Place attachment		
					
					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Open space Semi open space Close space Accessibility Stairs roof 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Original and old space Vernacular material Individual activity Collective activity Accessibility Positive and active space 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Additional or repair spaces Court yard pattern More collective activity Add technology Facade harmony, context 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strong social relationship Remained things in home Flexible space Symbolic things 		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • one entrance. • Easy access. • Good ventilation. • Using natural air and light. • Using stair and sloping roof. • The possibility of collective and individual activities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Built in 1920. • Used vernacular material. • Separation of activities. • used straight lines to access spaces. • Separation of Collective and individual spaces. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Used more shared space, now focus on individual spaces. • A built a new bathroom that was in the yard. • Change some wood door • Using air-condition and fan instead of natural elements. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • More communication event is in the living room. • the family pictures have remained thing in the home. 	<p>Results: According to the observation and interview, spaces arranged and come around the yard with straight and clear access. (with the easy access and entrance space will speed up the daily work) The design of public spaces in front of the enclosure and access to private spaces at the end of the enclosure has led to a mix of activities and privacy. (Privacy is remarkable in traditional homes)</p>	

Table C-3: analyses of the Memory in sense of place, zone 2, home 1

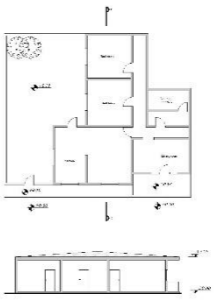
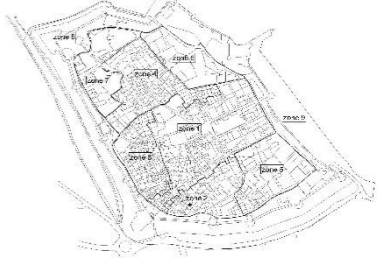


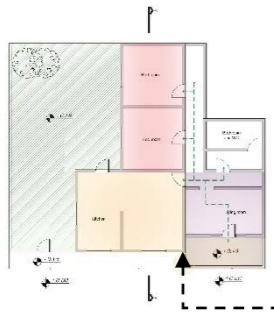
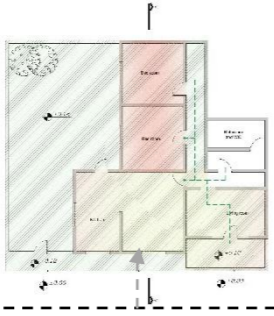
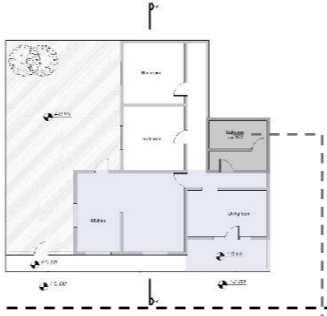
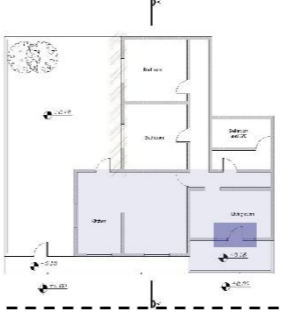


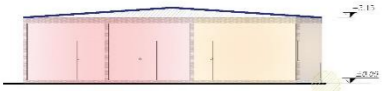
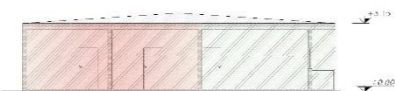
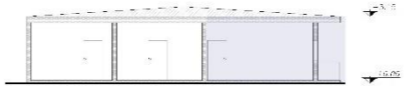
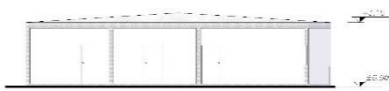

<p>Analysis of memory in sense of place, zone 2 home 1</p>	<p>This house located in zone two, has 2 room, 1 living room, 1 kitchen with dining room and yard. Its built around 1908. Its man family heritage, these days just owner living in this house. The spaces are original just the new bathroom built inside of the home.</p>				
physical element	meaning	Activity element	Place attachment	 	
				 	
					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Open space Semi open space Close space Accessibility Stairs roof 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Original and old space Vernacular material Individual activity Collective activity Accessibility Positive and active space 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Additional or repair spaces back yard pattern More collective activity Add technology Facade harmony, context 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strong social relationship Remained things in home Flexible space Symbolic things 	<p>Results: The creation of semi-open spaces, in addition to creating a suitable location for the use of appropriate air and atmosphere, makes the atmosphere more intimate. (using a kind of spaces helping to make more comfortable feelings) The lack of service space at home has led to the use of corridors for housekeeping. (comfortable feeling by flexible spaces in the home)</p>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • two entrance • has semi open space entrance • Complex access • Good ventilation. • Using natural air and light. • Using platform and sloping roof. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Built around 1900. • Used vernacular material. • Separation of activities. • used straight lines to access spaces. • Separation of Collective and individual spaces. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Used more shared space, now focus on individual spaces. • A built a new bathroom that was in the yard. • Using painting for facade • Using air-condition and fan instead of natural elements. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • More communication event is in the living room and entrance. • The main door and two window have spatial shape. • Using sculpture above main door 	<p>Results: The creation of semi-open spaces, in addition to creating a suitable location for the use of appropriate air and atmosphere, makes the atmosphere more intimate. (using a kind of spaces helping to make more comfortable feelings) The lack of service space at home has led to the use of corridors for housekeeping. (comfortable feeling by flexible spaces in the home)</p>	

Table C-4: analyses of the Memory in sense of place, zone 2, home2


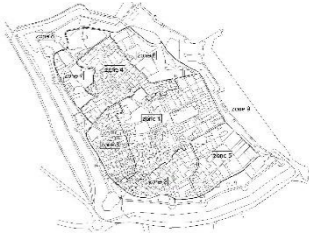
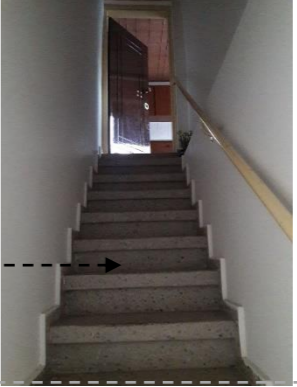
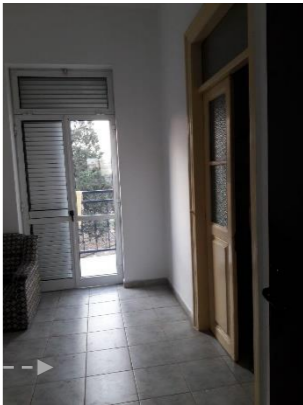
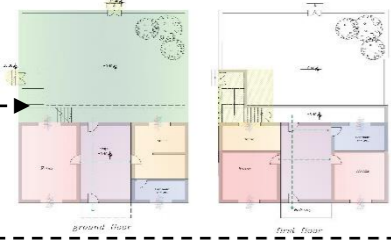

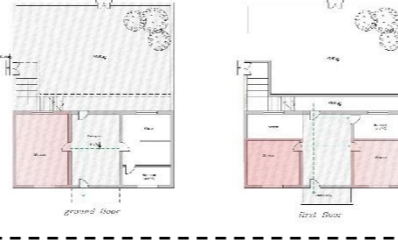



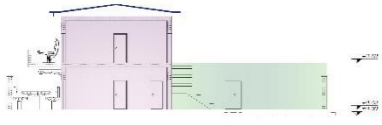
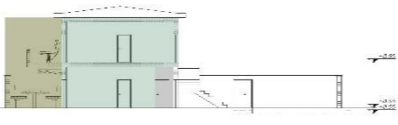
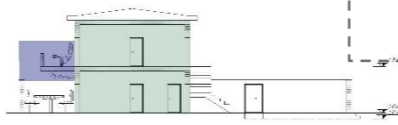
<p>Analysis of memory in sense of place, zone 2 home 2</p>	<p>This house located in zone two, it built in British period, has 2 floor, each floor has room, 1 living room, 1 kitchen and yard. Its man family heritage, these days just owner and his grandchild living in this house. The spaces are original just the new bathroom and kitchen built in each floor inside of the home.</p>				
physical element	meaning	Activity element	Place attachment	 	
				 	
					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Open space Semi open space Close space Accessibility Stairs roof 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Original and old space Vernacular material Individual activity Collective activity Accessibility Positive and active space 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Additional or repair spaces back yard pattern More collective activity Add technology Facade harmony, context 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strong social relationship Remained things in home Flexible space Symbolic things 	<p>Results: According to the observation and interview, this family changed some spaces usage, change the accessibility of the kitchen and bathroom. (The change of life is parallel to the change of spaces) This house has a spatial cornice and residents kept it that is a perfect valuable architecture element. (Some architectural elements create identity to construction and can be added to the value of the old building by retaining these elements.)</p>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Two entrance • Has balcony • Easy access • Good ventilation. • Using natural air and light. • Using stair and sloping roof. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Built British period • Used vernacular material. • used straight lines to access spaces. • Separation of Collective and individual spaces. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Used more shared space, now focus on individual spaces. • A built a new bathroom and kitchen that were in the yard. • Using back and in front of yard • Using air-condition instead of natural elements. • Used the best view 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • More communication event is in the living room. • Has spatial cornice • Using sculpture above main door 		

Table C-5: analyses of the Memory in sense of place, zone 3, home1

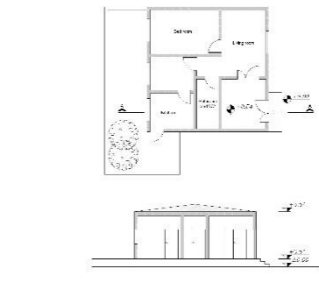
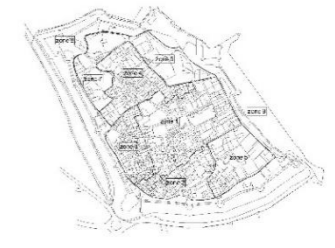
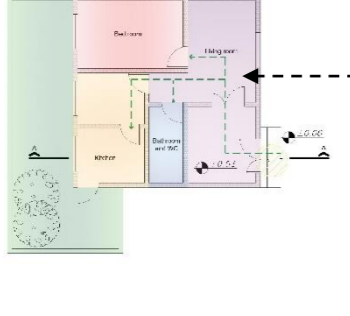
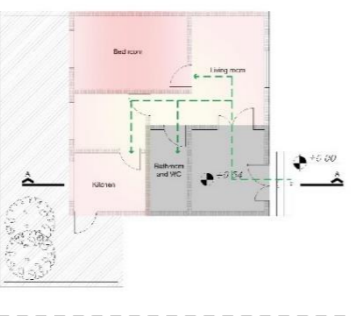

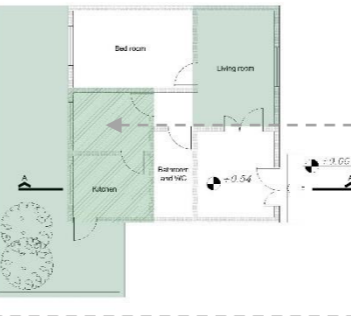
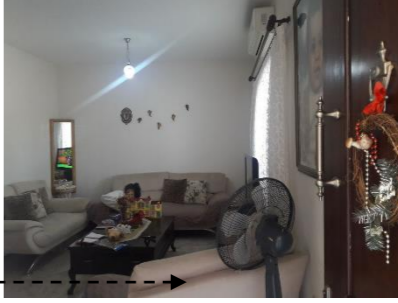
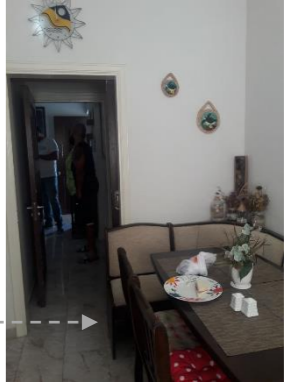
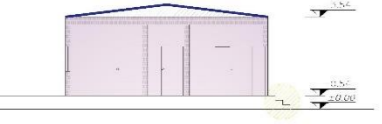
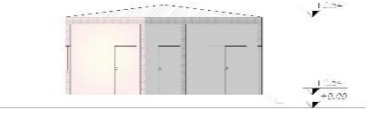
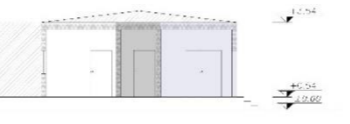
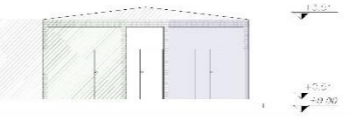



<p>Analysis of memory in sense of place, zone 3 home 1</p>	<p>This house located in zone three, had built around 1935. It has entrance hall, 1 living room, 1 kitchen and yard. Its man family heritage, these days just owner living in this house. The spaces are original just the new bathroom and built inside of the home.</p>				
physical element	meaning	Activity element	Place attachment		
					
					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Open space Semi open space Close space Accessibility Stairs roof 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Original and old space Vernacular material Individual activity Collective activity Accessibility Positive and active space 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Additional or repair spaces back yard pattern More collective activity Add technology Facade harmony, context 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strong social relationship Remained things in home Flexible space Symbolic things 		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> One hall entrance Easy access Good ventilation. Using natural air and light. Using stair and sloping roof. The possibility of collective and individual activities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Built around 1935 Used vernacular material. used straight lines to access spaces. Separation of collective and individual spaces. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A built a new bathroom that was in the yard. Using back yard pattern Using air-condition instead of natural elements. Kept vernacular façade 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> More communication event is in the living room and kitchen and yard have a strong communication. Has vernacular material 	<p>Results: According to the observation and interview, this family kept the vernacular material but in one side they used painting. (the vernacular material has a compatibility with surrounding environment and its result for long lifetime) Yard as an open space is active space in home, some individual and collective activity happened in yard (comfortable feeling by flexible spaces in the home)</p>	

Table C-6: analyses of the Memory in sense of place, zone 3, home2

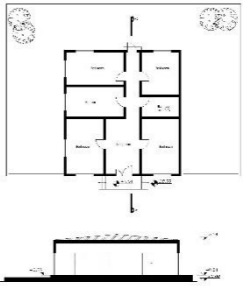
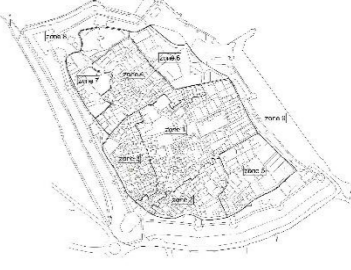
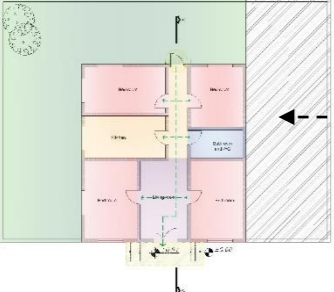
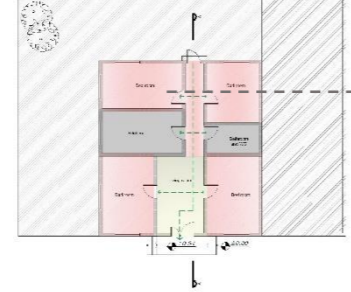
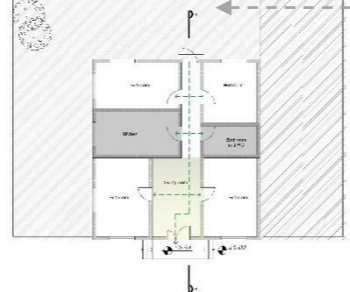
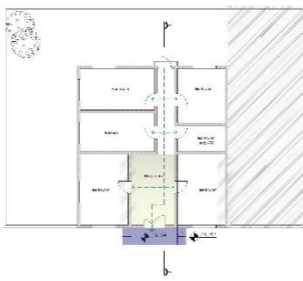


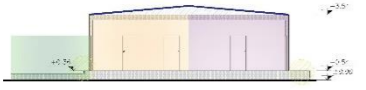
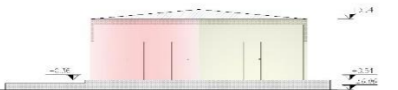

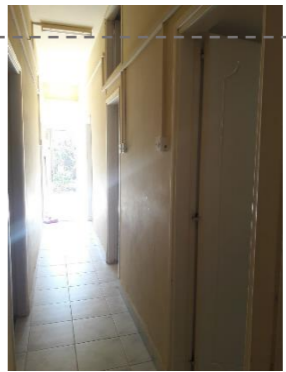


<p>Analysis of memory in sense of place, zone 3 home 2</p>	<p>This house located in zone three, had built around 1935. It has entrance hall, 1 living room, 1 kitchen and yard. Its man family heritage, these days just owner living in this house. The spaces are original just the new bathroom and built inside of the home.</p>				
physical element	meaning	Activity element	Place attachment		
				 	
			 		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Open space vacancy space Close space Accessibility Stairs roof 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Original and old space Vernacular material Individual activity Collective activity Accessibility Positive and active space 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Additional or repair spaces back yard pattern More collective activity vacancy space 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strong social relationship Remained things in home Flexible space Symbolic things 		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Two entrance • Easy access • Symmetric pattern • Abandoned part of home • Using natural air and light. • Using stair and sloping roof. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Built around 1940 • Used vernacular material. • used straight lines to access spaces. • Separation of collective and individual spaces. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A built a new bathroom that was in the yard. • Using back yard pattern • Using air-condition instead of natural elements. • Kept vernacular façade 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • More communication event is in the living room and kitchen and yard have a strong communication. • Has vernacular material 	<p>Results: According to the observation and interview, after marriage of children just parents live here. because of inability them a one part of home include of room saloon and kitchen is abandon now (Hard access or non-flexible of spaces cause, residents do not use them or it will be a vacancy.)</p>	

Table C-7: analyses of the Memory in sense of place, zone 4, home 1

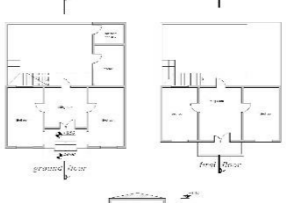
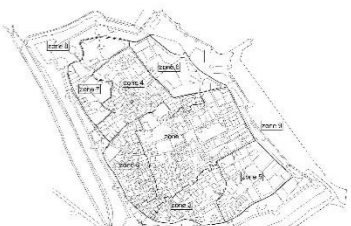
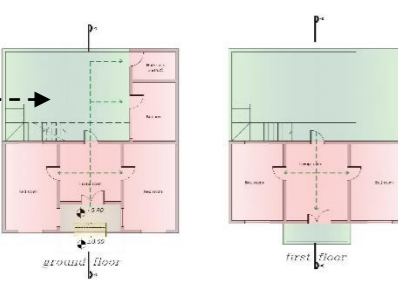
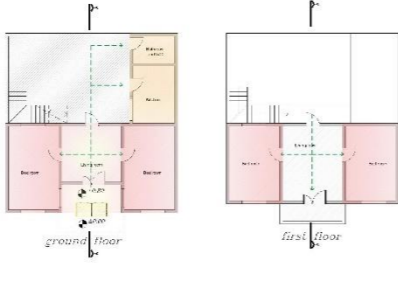
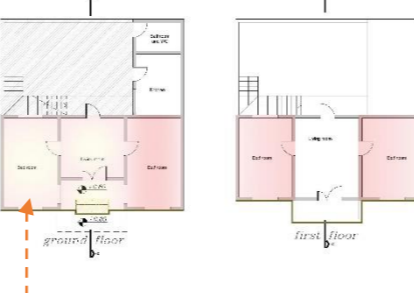
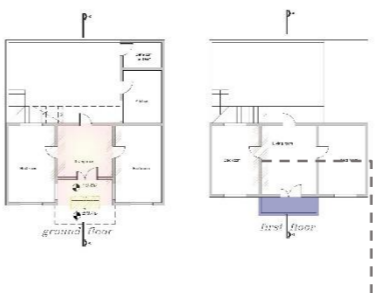


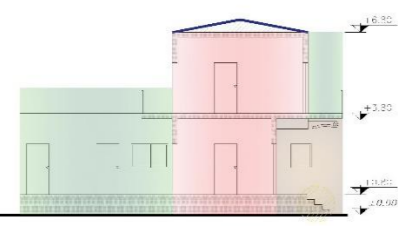
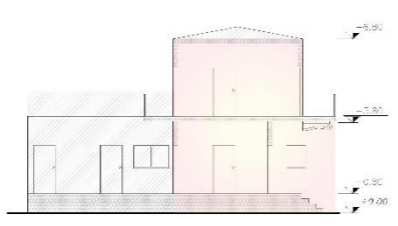
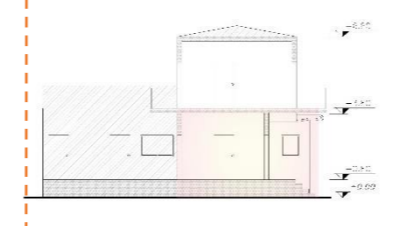
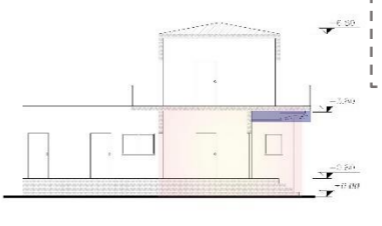
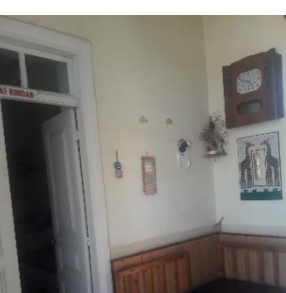

<p>Analysis of memory in sense of place, zone 4 home 1</p>	<p>This house located in zone four had built in British period. It has 2 floors including a specific entrance, 1 living room, 1 kitchen, rooms, and yard. Its man family heritage, these days just owner living in this house and some of the room using for doctor job. All spaces are original and they don't touch any spaces.</p>				
physical element	meaning	Activity element	Place attachment		
					
					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Open space Semi open space Close space Accessibility Stairs roof 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Original and old space Vernacular material Individual activity Collective activity Accessibility Positive and active space 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> back yard pattern More collective activity 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strong social relationship Remained things in home Flexible space Symbolic things 		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Semi open spaces entrance • Easy access • Using the best view • Using natural air and light. • Using stair and sloping roof. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Built in 1980 • Used vernacular material. • used straight lines to access spaces. • Separation of collective and individual spaces. • Add some space and clos semi open space 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A built a new bathroom that was in the yard. • Using yard for parking • Using air-condition instead of natural elements. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • More communication event is in the living room and kitchen • Has vernacular material 	<p>Results: According to the observation and interview, the addition of normal life they using some rooms for visiting sickness children (the flexibility of spaces cause people to use more and more the spaces and it will be active home) People after using the space they accustom them, because of place attachment they don't want change something (space can make a culture and accustom for people)</p>	

Table C-8: analyses of the Memory in sense of place, zone 4, home 2

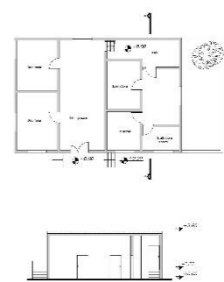
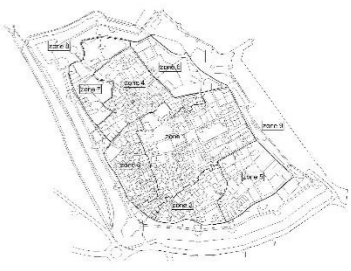
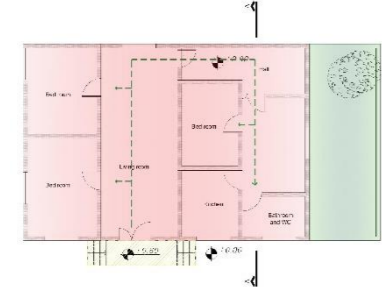
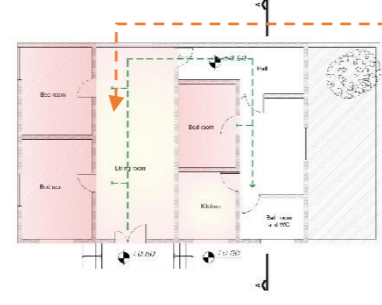

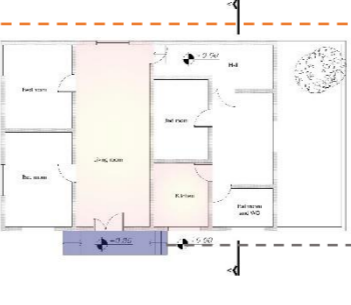

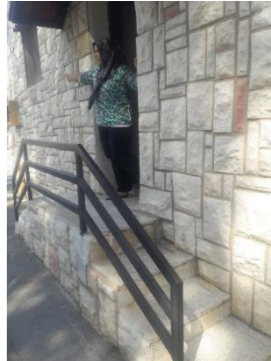
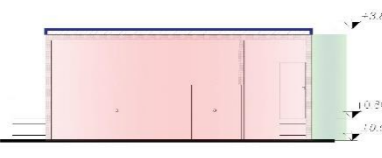




<p>Analysis of memory in sense of place, zone 4 home 2</p>	<p>This house located in zone four had built in British period. It has 2 floors including a specific entrance, 1 living room, 1 kitchen, rooms, and yard. Its man family heritage, these days just owner living in this house and some of the room using for doctor job. All spaces are original and they don't touch any spaces.</p>				
physical element	meaning	Activity element	Place attachment		
					
					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Open space Semi open space Close space Accessibility Stairs roof 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Original and old space Vernacular material Individual activity Collective activity Accessibility Positive and active space 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Additional or repair spaces back yard pattern More collective activity Facade harmony, context 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strong social relationship Remained things in home Symbolic things 		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • two entrance • Easy access • Using natural air and light. • Using stair and sloping roof. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Built in British period • Used vernacular material. • used straight lines to access spaces. • Separation of collective and individual spaces. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A built a new bathroom that was in the yard. • Using back yard pattern • Using air-condition instead of natural elements. • Changed vernacular façade 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • More communication event is in the living room and kitchen and yard have a strong communication. • Has vernacular material 	<p>Results: According to the observation and interview, this family changed some spaces usage, change the accessibility of the kitchen and they change semi open space to close space for a built saloon. (The change of life is parallel to the change of spaces)</p>	

Table C-9: analyses of the Memory in sense of place, zone 5, home 1

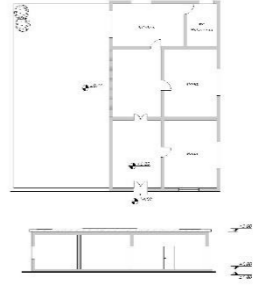
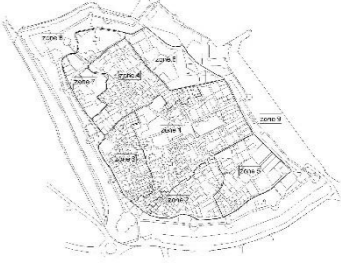
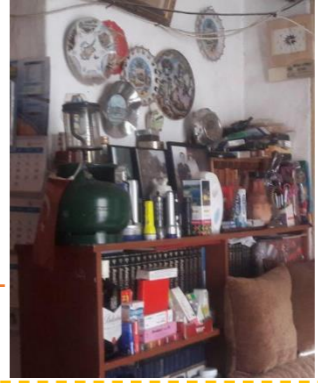

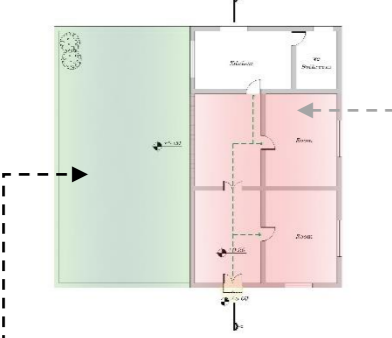
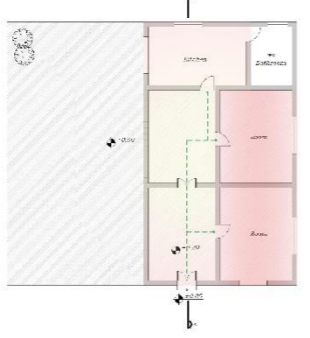
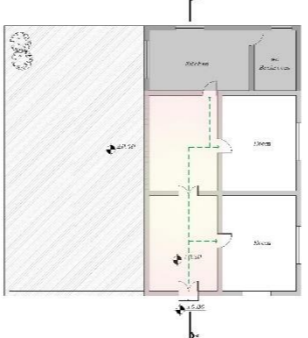
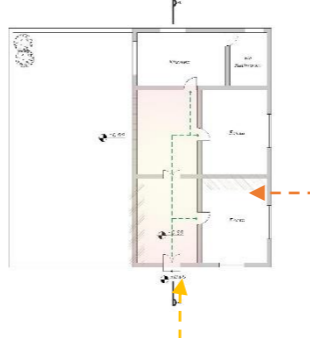


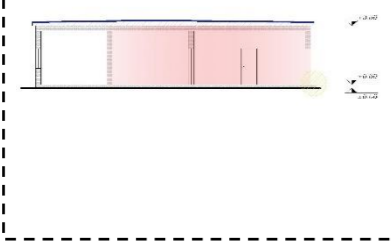
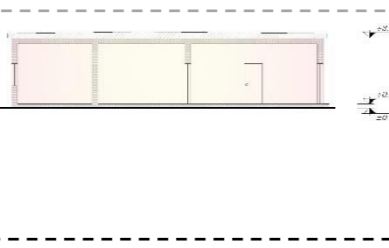
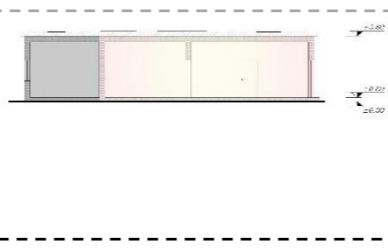
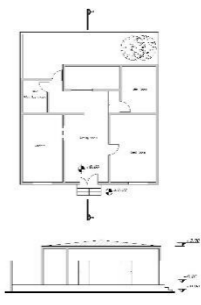
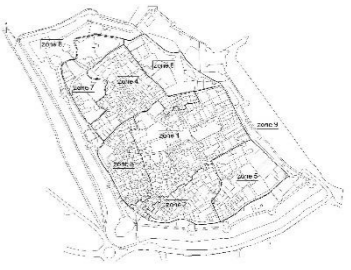


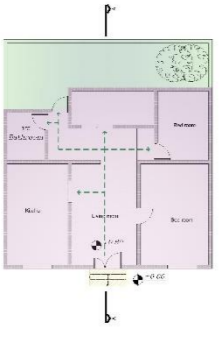
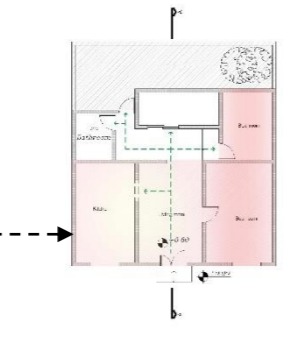
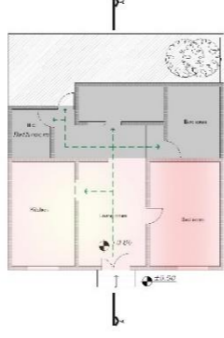
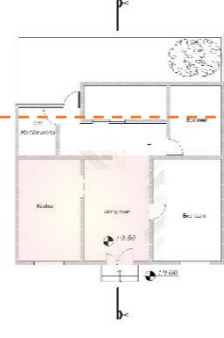
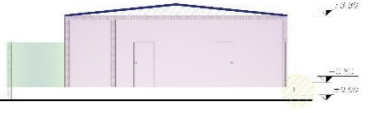
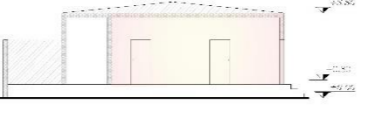
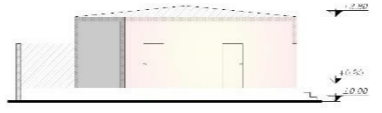
<p>Analysis of memory in sense of place, zone 5 home 1</p>	<p>This house located in zone five, has 2 room, 1 living room, 1 hall, 1 kitchen. Its built around 1980. Its man family heritage, these days just owner live there.</p>				
physical element	meaning	Activity element	Place attachment	 	
				 	
					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Open space Semi open space Close space Accessibility Stairs roof 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Original and old space Vernacular material Individual activity Collective activity Accessibility Positive and active space 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Additional or repair spaces Backyard pattern More collective activity Add technology Facade harmony, context 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strong social relationship Remained things in home Flexible space Symbolic things 	<p>Results: According to the observation and interview, this family changed some spaces usage, change the accessibility of the kitchen and they change semi-open space to close space and totally they close garden access (The change of life is parallel to the change of spaces) Yard as an open space was the center of collective activity but for more control of inside home and control of environment they closed a yard access (human need to control space and environment)</p>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • entrance. • Easy access. • Using natural air and light. • Using platform and sloping roof. • using human scales. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Built in 1920. • Used vernacular material. • Separation of activities. • used straight lines to access spaces. • Collective activity spaces are middle of the home. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Used more shared space, now focus on individual spaces. • A built a new kitchen that was in the yard. • Using air-condition instead of natural elements. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • More communication event is in the living room. • A lots of thing as a picture, medal and sculpture is reminding things. • Hall is a flexible situation with one door, sometime its using for individual activity 	<p>Results: According to the observation and interview, this family changed some spaces usage, change the accessibility of the kitchen and they change semi-open space to close space and totally they close garden access (The change of life is parallel to the change of spaces) Yard as an open space was the center of collective activity but for more control of inside home and control of environment they closed a yard access (human need to control space and environment)</p>	

Table C-10: analyses of the Memory in sense of place, zone 5, home 2

<p>Analysis of memory in sense of place, zone 5 home 2</p>	<p>This house located in zone five, has 2 room, 1 living room, 1 hall, 1 kitchen but most of the spaces had changed or repaired. this house bought from one man in 1985. these days just owner live there.</p>				
physical element	meaning	Activity element	Place attachment	 	
					
					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Open space Close space Accessibility Stairs roof 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Original and old space Vernacular material Individual activity Collective activity Accessibility Positive and active space 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Additional or repair spaces Backyard pattern More collective activity Add technology Facade harmony, context 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strong social relationship Remained things in home Flexible space Symbolic things 		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Two entrance. • Easy access. • Using natural air and light. • Using stairs and sloping roof. • using human scales. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Used vernacular material. • Separation of activities. • used straight lines to access spaces. • Collective activity spaces are middle of the home. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A built a new kitchen that was in the yard. • Using air-condition instead of natural elements. • Add store to inside spaces 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • More communication event is in the living room. • but now the family pictures have remained thing in the home. 	<p>Results: According to the observation and interview, this family just kept one room and living room, they add server spaces to home (The change of life is parallel to the change of spaces) The garden has changed usage as an open space and activities to a parking</p>	