

**Analysis of Gender and Interior Space Organization
of
Houses in Rural Settlements of North Cyprus**

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ABSTRACT

Cypriots who are living in the rural areas of Cyprus and traditional dwellings are among the most important cultural values and heritage of the island. A country's past is the foundation of its future. The most important way to ensure the continuity of these important values is the protection of cultural heritage. The island of Cyprus has undergone great changes in terms of both its physical structure and socio-cultural structure from historical ages to the present.

Looking at the history of the island, there are differences between the people who are living in the city and the people living in the village. Since the first ages, all people have started to shape their living spaces according to their needs. Urban dwellers generally preferred less functional apartment-type dwellings, while rural dwellers built traditional dwellings with a variety of functions due to their living standards. Unlike in the past, the situation in the countryside began to change. While there are great differences between gender roles in the past and today's gender roles, the user vision of Cyprus dwelling architecture has naturally changed.

The main factors that shape the dwelling have been devalued by the changing socio-cultural structure. The fact that the traces of the traditional texture in the countryside have begun to be erased poses a major problem for the Cypriot culture.

In this study, to examine and reveal all these changes, traditional and contemporary dwellings selected from the rural areas of Mesarya and Beşparmak regions are discussed, the effect of gender roles on the dwelling, and the main factors that shape the dwelling are compared between the contemporary and traditional selected

dwellings. The study is important in terms of understanding the factors behind the change process of dwelling, which is a cultural value, as well as gender roles that continue to change and the effects of these roles on dwellings.

Keywords: Dwelling, Traditional and Contemporary Architecture, Culture, Gender Studies, Interior Design

ÖZ

Kıbrıs'ın kırsal kesimlerindeki Kıbrıslıların yaşam şekli ve geleneksel Kıbrıs konutları adanın en önemli kültürel değerlerinden ve miraslarındandır. Bir ülkenin geçmişi geleceğinin temelidir. Bu önemli değerlerin devamlılığını sağlamanın en önemli yolu ise kültürel mirasın korunmasıdır. Kıbrıs adası tarihi çağlardan günümüze kadar hem fiziki yapısı hem de sosyo-kültürel yapısı açısından büyük değişimler göstermiştir.

Adanın tarihine bakıldığında, şehirde yaşayan ve köyde yaşayan insanlar arasında farklılıklar ortaya çıkmaktadır. İlk çağlardan itibaren tüm insanlar yaşam alanlarını ihtiyaçlarına göre şekillendirmeye başlamışlardır. Kentliler genellikle daha az işlevli apartman tipi evleri tercih ederken, kırsal kesimdekiler yaşam standartları nedeniyle, çeşitli işlevlere sahip olan geleneksel konutları inşa ediyorlardı. Geçmişten farklı olarak kırsalda durum değişmeye başladı. Geçmişteki toplumsal cinsiyet rolleri ile günümüzün toplumsal cinsiyet rolleri arasında da büyük farklar bulunurken, Kıbrıs konut mimarisinin kullanıcı vizyonu da doğal olarak değişmiştir.

Konutu şekillendiren ana unsurlar, değişen sosyo-kültürel yapı tarafından değersizleştirilmiştir. Kırsal kesimde bulunan geleneksel dokunun izlerinin silinmeye başlamış olması, Kıbrıs kültürü için büyük bir sorun teşkil etmektedir.

Bu çalışmada, tüm bu değişimleri incelemek ve ortaya çıkarmak adına Mesarya ve Beşparmak kırsal bölgelerinden seçilmiş geleneksel ve çağdaş konutlar ele alınarak, cinsiyet rollerinin konuta olan etkisi ve konutu şekillendiren ana faktörleri incelenerek seçilmiş olan çağdaş ve geleneksel konutlar arasında karşılaştırmalar yapılmıştır. Çalışma kültürel bir değer olan konutun değişim sürecinin arkasında bulunan

faktörlerle birlikte, aynı zamanda deęişim göstermeye devam eden toplumsal cinsiyet rollerini ve bu rollerin konuta olan etkilerini anlamak açısından önem göstermektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Konut, Geleneksel ve Günümüz Mimarisi, Kültür, Toplumsal Cinsiyet Çalışmaları, İç Mekan Tasarımı

To;

*“My father Halil Kasım
and
My mother Gülen Kasım”*

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Chapter 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Definition of Problem

Dwelling is a phenomenon that occurs, develops, and changes with human life. It started to be formed with the sheltering problem since the first ages of humanity, continues to form by showing various changes until today. And these changes continue together with the socio-cultural structure of the world that is constantly evolving and changing.

Another phenomenon that occurs with the human is culture. Transformation of these phenomena which are human communities in the same geography, belonging to the same religious group, having common values, art, and habits is called culture. The concept of dwelling is another important element of the culture.

Gür (2000) argues that

“the order of the physical environment that human builds is isomorphic with the imaginary orders in human mind depending on the cultural experience. Therefore, the number of cultures in the world and the authentic dwelling pattern and form are equal. These rich dwelling typologies around the world tell us the different and changing world views of societies” (p 12).

The island of Cyprus has hosted many civilizations and cultures throughout its history. The Turkish culture that started with the arrival of the Ottoman state on the island also caused the formation of the Turkish Cypriot culture. For the continuity of social and

cultural balance, culture must be passed down from generation to generation, and the most important elements that can be left to future generations are their culture and cultural heritage.

The traditional Cyprus dwelling is, one of the valuable cultural heritage has been replaced by contemporary and modern dwelling with its changing socio-cultural structure. And one of the important factors that shape the dwelling is gender roles. With the changes in the social structure of the island, gender roles are also changing day by day. In the literature review, it was observed that women and the kitchen were the focal points in studies on the Cyprus dwelling and gender roles. However, it is not enough to limit the dwelling which has a very strong relationship with human nature, to only women and the kitchen, especially in today's conditions. This thesis examines the relationship between contemporary and traditional dwellings of Cyprus by focusing on gender roles.

1.2 Aim and Objectives

The main aim of this thesis is examination and comparisons of between the contemporary and traditional Cyprus dwellings and their transformations by focusing on factors that shape the dwelling and in addition to those by focusing on gender roles. In other words, it is examined and considers the dwelling and gender relationship through both traditional and contemporary dwelling.

1.3 Methodology

Literature surveys are related to previous studies that examine the traditional Cyprus dwelling in rural areas, housing theories, and gender roles. To show the transformations of dwelling and the effects of gender roles on the dwelling, a little site survey is carried out. In this context, two villages of Mesarya and Beşparmak regions

were visited for various observation techniques and qualitative data analyzes. Serdarlı and Düzova from the Mesarya region and Görneç and Kalavaç villages from the Beşparmak region were included in the study. Analyzes have taken place between two contemporary dwellings and two traditional Cyprus dwellings from each village. A questionnaire is applied to contribute to the result of the thesis. This questionnaire is prepared according to the Likert scale and also includes demographic questions.

In this way, the study considers examining and compare the evolution and development of contemporary and traditional Cypriot dwellings by focusing on the factors that shape dwelling as well as gender roles.

1.4 Limitations

As it is mentioned before the thesis is an examination and comparison between the traditional and contemporary Cyprus dwellings and their transformations by focusing on factors that shape the dwelling and in addition to those by focusing on gender roles. The research has been supported by literature surveys and case studies.

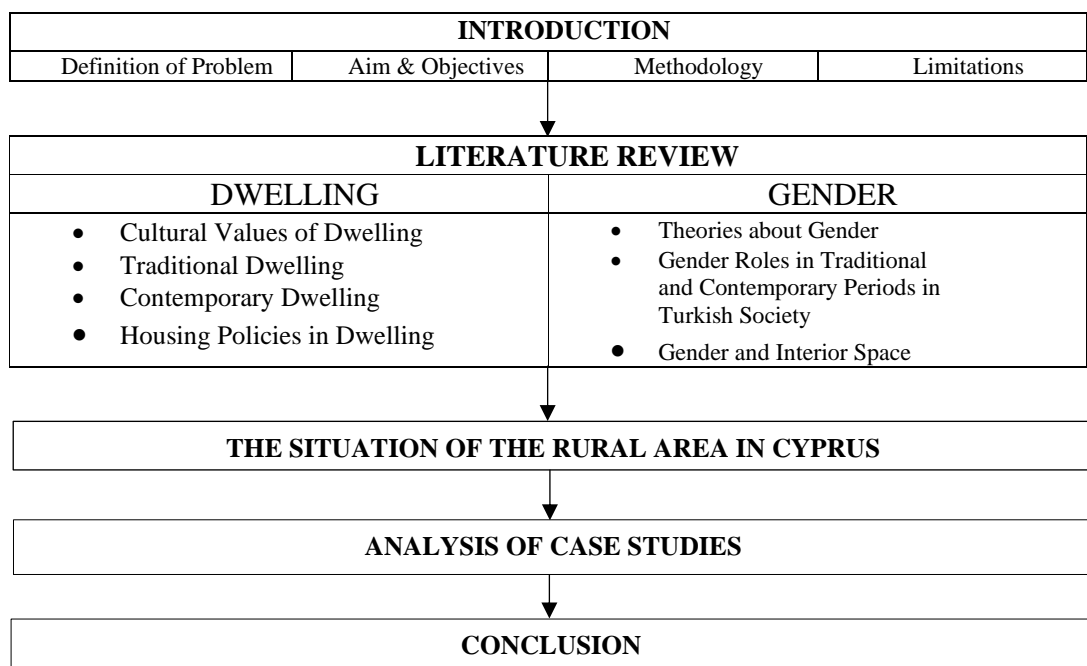
In the literature study, the research was limited to two main focuses. One of them is the borders that focus on the dwelling and how the dwelling and how the dwelling phenomenon is shaped. The other one focuses on theories based on gender, gender roles, and gender–dwelling relationships.

The case studies include with the Serdarlı and Düzova from the Mesarya region and Görneç and Kalavaç villages from the Beşparmak region. All these villages in terms of socio-cultural life and the built environment have traditional textures and as well as they have contemporary textures. Traditional rural life, the socio-cultural structure of the rural regions, and the roles of men and women in the society are some of the

significant determinants elements for the cultural structure of Turkish Cypriot society. In the selected villages, the continuation of the cultural structure is one of the important limitation points for the selection reason for the villages to show the socio-cultural structure of the society and users of the dwellings. In this study, sixteen houses are analyzed. The eight of them are traditional and the other eight are contemporary dwellings. The selection reason for these dwellings is their cultural, historical, and architectural values. At the same time, construction times have been another limitation point of the study.

1.5 Structure of the Thesis

The main structure of this study consist of the definition of the problem, aim and objectives, methodology, and limitation in the introduction. The literature review consists of the relationship between dwelling and gender. The relationship between dwelling and gender has shed light on the analyzes made on field studies selected from rural regions of Cyprus.



Chapter 2

AN OVERVIEW OF DWELLING ON THE ISLAND OF CYPRUS

The Cyprus island has a rich cultural history. It has been dominated by various civilizations throughout history and the island gets many cultural features from these civilizations. The meanings of the cultural value or cultural heritages are mostly used side by side, however, they are factors that ensure the continuity of a culture rather than their meanings. Traditional architecture is one of the important traditional values that provides the continuity of culture.

Günçe (2008) argues that “the static demographic structure of the rural areas combined with the means of production undertaken there results in the preservation of the built environment” (p.823). And in this respect, rural areas are important regions where the continuity of the cultural texture can be ensured. But with the changes in the social and economical structure of the island, these important cultural values of the island have been started to change.

In this chapter, an overview of the island of Cyprus and its culture will be discussed. Afterward, the dwelling will be discussed and the factors that shape it will be examined. In the following sections, traditional and contemporary dwelling concepts will be emphasized to emphasize the importance of traditional and contemporary dwelling, which are the main topics of the study. Lastly, it will come to the end of the

chapter with an explanation of the housing situation in Cyprus and the policies applied to the housing. And at the end of this chapter, important issues will be included in the chapter summary in synthesis to understand the previous subjects more clearly.

2.1 Cyprus Island



Figure 1: The image that shown Cyprus location (URL1)

Cyprus is the third largest island in the Mediterranean after Sicily and Sardinia islands. The island has a very important strategic position. The island is located in the Northeast of the Mediterranean. The neighbors of the island are Turkey, Syria, and Egypt (Hakeri, 1983). For this reason, it has been dominated by various civilizations throughout history. Phoenicians, Assyrians, Venetians, Ottomans, Helenics, Romans, Byzantines, Arabs, Franks, Genoveses, Venetians. Ottomans and British were the main civilizations of Cyprus. The island, which has been divided into two since 1974, has Turkish Cypriots in the north and Greek Cypriots in the south.

There are two main surface forms in the geography of the island. Trodos mountains in the South and Kyrenia mountains take place on the Northside of the island. Mesarya plain is the biggest plain on the island. It consists of three parts as the west, middle and east Mesarya. There are many villages and towns on the plain. Peasants or burghers living in these regions mostly make their living from agriculture and animal husbandry.

Throughout history, the island's importance has attracted the attention of various civilizations and all these civilizations have fought many wars to dominate the island. However, in 1571, the island was conquered by the Ottoman Empire and the first foundations of Turkish Cypriot culture were laid on the island with Turkish families who were mostly sent to the island from Anatolia. And the Ottoman Empire, which brought the Turkish-Islamic culture to the island, formed the foundations of the culture that continues to influence the culture of Cyprus until today. In addition to that, there are two main empires in the formation of the Cyprus culture, which are the Ottoman and British Empires. The influences of these empires on the culture of the Island are still visible.

The island has a deep-rooted culture that dates back to the 1500s, as well as the geographic natural beauties of the island, as well as its social life, traditions, customs, and social lives are enormously strong and colorful. Throughout history, these cultural features have shown even more prominent traces, especially in the island's countryside. These cultural traces still exist in some villages and towns, but it can be easily observed that the changing world structure and the island culture have started to change.

2.2 Definitions of Culture

In a study based on people and dwelling, it is necessary to understand the definition of the culture first. Because the dwelling is shaped by the user and the user is shaped by the dwelling. Culture gives shape that both concepts. The dwelling is a mechanism shaped by the user, beyond the four walls. For this reason, to understand the dwelling, it is necessary to know the user and, to know the user, it is necessary to learn the culture that belongs to.

In the literature review, it was observed that there are very detailed definitions of the term of culture and these definitions were made by various scientists such as authors, historians, sociologists, and anthropologists. The word culture comes from the Latin-derived term 'culture', which means cultivating. At the beginning of the 20th century, the French and the British started to use the word culture to refer to civilization. Meriç argues that the concept of culture is not reliable. It is not a constant concept and it is impossible to try to explain (Meriç, 1986). Likewise, it is not possible for cultures to remain constant and the same in the changing world structure.

Güvenç states that examining the various meanings of the concept of culture is to reveal its scope, richness, difficulties, and problems indirectly (Güvenç, 1976). Therefore, it is important to examine the term culture in detail.

Stating that general and special meanings of any concept differ from each other in terms of semantics, Güvenç explained that the word culture is used in four different meanings (Güvenç,1999, p. 96);

- I. Culture in the Scientific Field: Civilization
- II. Culture in the Human Nature: The Product of the Educational Process

III. Culture in the Aesthetic Field: Fine Arts

IV. Culture in the Material and Biological Field: Breeding, Agriculture, Crop, Growing, Cultivation.

Another definition is expressed by Malinowski is culture is a holistic collection of open tools and consumer goods, constitutional documents made for various social groupings, human thoughts and skills/virtues, beliefs, and customs (Malinowski, 1990).

Culture is everything that a society produces: religion, knowledge, traditions, customs, arts, architecture, techniques, and even nutritional habits (Mowen and Minor, 2003).

As a result, the inference made from all definitions is that culture is more than just a word, it is a concept that includes many concepts. Culture, nature, and humans are concepts which are concerning each other. And these concepts change by interacting within the changing balances. For societies, cultural continuity is an important issue for future generations. For this reason, it is necessary to examine the reasons for the change of the changing cultures. One of the main reasons for the change of cultures is the modernization experienced in the world. Cultural structures begin to change with the modernization in society. These changes cause the world views, living standards, daily activities, and needs of societies to change.

Culture is a social concept. In this respect, there can not be any culture without any society. So, culture develops by people, environment, and time (Kolukırık, 2010). The changes in these three important concepts which are people, environment, and time affect cultural change. Rapaport's definition of the change in cultural structure,

lifestyles, values, and needs of people play important role in the cultural change process (Rapaport, 2004).

With the changing world structure, people and nature are changing equally. The existing situations have changed with new situations with the forces of nature. Another important point is migration. Immigrants and country citizens have different values and lifestyles. So the integration of these two different structures is an important factor that affects cultural change. Moreover, technological developments, social structure, education levels of people, increasing of the population are other important factors that affect cultural change.

The cultural changes experienced all over the world have also been experienced in the island of Cyprus as well, which is constantly home to different civilizations. As mentioned earlier, the Ottoman and British empires have important influences on the island. In addition to these civilizations, the island culture, which has been under the influence of various other civilizations, has a wide range of features. Knowing the Ottoman and British Empires features that have been formed the culture of the island, which are culturally important, is important in terms of learning the Cypriot culture.

The Ottoman Empire has been brought the Turkish-Islamic structure to the island. At the same time, the patriarchal structure found in Islamic societies continues its traces in the island of Cyprus today. From this cultural feature, while women remain in the background and represent privacy, men have formed the social side of society (Figure 2). This situation, which we frequently encounter in traditional periods, has started to become an equal situation between the genders today. In addition to these, other features that have passed from the Ottomans to the island culture are among the

features that have survived from traditional periods such as coffeehouses, bazaars, and inns, holidays, wedding ceremonies, handicrafts, cuisine culture, dance and music, hospitality, which are the socialization areas of the society.



Figure 2: The image that shown the men life in coffeehouses (URL2)

Another empire that had an impact on island culture, was the British Empire. One of the most obvious changes on the island during the British period was in the education system. Religious education left its place in the modern curriculum and thus began to develop and change in society. In addition, characteristic features such as freedom, comfort, tolerance, and respect are among the common features of the British and Cypriots.

2.3 The Concept of Dwelling

Throughout history, people first created various shelters for themselves for shelter, and then these shelters turned into dwellings that have more meaning in them. Dwellings can be interpreted not only as space but as a cultural unit of meaning reflecting the ethnic group to which a person belongs. There have been many existing explanations about the meaning of dwelling in the literature. For instance, to better understand household dynamics, many researchers focusing on gender relations put the home at the center of social, cultural, economic, and sexual relations (Bowley, Gregory, &

McKie, 1997; Domosh, 1998; Burton, 2003; Jacobs, 2003; Mallett, 2004; Chapman), 2004; Giles, 2004; Pink, 2004; Smith, 2004).

Rapaport (1969) argues that “the dwelling is an institution, not just a structure, created for a complex set of purposes. Because building a dwelling is a cultural phenomenon, its form and organization are greatly influenced by the cultural milieu” (Rapaport, 1969, p.46).

Gür (2000) states that “The order of the physical environment that man builds is isomorphic with the imaginary orders in his mind depending on his cultural experience. Therefore, the more identifiable cultures in the world, the more forms of housing there are” (Gür, 2000, p.12).

As can be understood from both definitions, it is not enough to define the concept of dwelling as a physical phenomenon in terms of meaning. Dwelling is a mechanism that acts as a mirror for societies. In other words, it is possible to define the dwelling as a product in the physical environment that emerged as a reflection or result of the culture it is in. Susan Kent defines architecture as a reflection of behavior and architecture is a reflection of “culture” (Kent, 1984).

The values found in the cultural characteristics of the society are very effective in the functional formations within the dwelling. It is possible to see the traces reflecting the relationship between culture and dwelling on the island of Cyprus. It can be said that the dwelling is completely shaped according to the lifestyle of the user, especially in traditional dwellings in rural areas.



Figure 3: The image that shown the life of traditional women (URL3)

Traditional dwellings have a multi-functional design approach that responds to user needs and daily activities. In the period when traditional dwellings were built, women were kept in the background and associated with the dwelling, while men spend their daily time outside in a more social way and then going to coffeehouses. The woman is a representative of privacy and spends her life behind high garden walls. The dwellings and inner gardens behind these high garden walls can be interpreted as an example of the reflection of Turkish-Islamic culture on traditional dwelling architecture. Internal courtyards respond to many functions such as animal shelters, storage, hospitality, cooking ovens, laundry drying areas (Figure 3).

Another multifunctional space, which is an indicator of lifestyle, is the kitchen. While the kitchen is the place where food is cooked and eaten, it also functions as a bathroom in most dwellings. Because the kitchen was always warm and the dwelling's water supply was usually here. Cypriot kitchens also showed strong changes and turned into multi-functional spaces. But despite all these changes, the kitchen represented sociability (Kürüm, 2009). It is also possible to interpret that the kitchen, which was

the place of women at that time, was used as a socializing area for women with their neighbors.

But the situation is different in contemporary dwelling architecture. The contemporary dwelling has become a building produced for material purposes due to the age. It is possible to see the same type of dwellings for everyone and every region, regardless of the user or region. While the importance of the relationship between culture and housing is inevitable, houses are also an important point in the transfer of cultures to future generations.

Like the changing culture, the concept of dwelling has started to change with time. The factors causing these changes can be classified as environment, family structure, family roles, modernization, social status, and globalization. In addition to these factors, acculturation is another determinative factor of the changes in the dwelling concept. Cultural values and norms also have a great influence on the dwelling. In this context, it is of great importance to examine cultural values and norms in the dwelling separately.

2.3.1 Cultural Values and Norms of Dwelling

Gür (2000) states “the dwelling should be seen as a cultural unit of meaning rather than a pragmatic utility object” (Gür, 2000, p.62). The meaning of dwelling is connected with the cultural background and features of society that takes place in it. Culture, space, and the activities in spaces are related to each other. The form of the dwelling explains a society's and region's world view of culture, values, lifestyles, privacy understandings, personal space understandings, family structure, climatic and topographic features, established spatial norms, and activities of the user.

Gür (2000) states that “two main approaches are followed in the research of cultural norms, which are semiotic approach and environment-behavior approach” (Gür, 2000, p.72). The main idea in the semiotic research approach is, as well as languages, also architecture is a concept that reflects knowledge (Gür, 2000). Whereas the environment-behavior research approach argues that the culture, society, and space correlation is a very important point for the spatial organization.

Gür summarizes the implications of the semiotic studies as follows (Gür, 2000);

- a. The entire human-made environment has a meaning that encompasses the values and norms of its user,
- b. Inference methods provide a great convenience in analyzing the meaning of historical and traditional structures. Because in the semiotic approach, it is not necessary to question the society to understand cultural norms. The meaning can be concluded logically by referring to the socio-cultural context, one of the systems used over and over,
- c. Codified meanings are constructed by the acceptance of cultural norms,
- d. These codified meanings are clues that generate approved behavioral reactions.

The main idea in environmental behavior studies is to understand the relationships between culture, society, people, and space. Reactions to a spatial organization are also related to meanings from the past. In other words, cultural norms that take place in our memory have a strong connection with the spatial organization. Moreover, as spatial relationships, the relationship between humans and the environment is determined by cultural norms. But with the changes in their structures, these behaviors’ durabilities may change.

In traditional dwellings, the spatial organization adheres to routines and this is due to respect for traditions. Nowadays, this situation has changed and disappeared over time and there are various regulations that it has brought against this situation and these regulations will be mentioned in the following sections. There are determinant factors of continuity of traditional cultural norms.

Gür listed these determinant factors of continuity of traditional cultural norms as follows (Gür, 2000);

- a. Privacy
- b. Personal Space
- c. Dominance Area
- d. Preparation (backstage) Place
- e. Personalization
- f. Limits.

2.3.2 Determinants Factors that Shape the Dwelling

Rapaport explains the dwelling as the outcome of the interactions of humans and the environment. Later on, he explains the interactions between two important concepts which are human and the environment as human nature, world view, lifestyle, social and psychological needs, individual and group needs, economy, climate, material, technology, topography, and settings (Rapaport, 1969).

The definition of Rapaport is based on the natural and cultural determinators of the dwelling. While the natural elements offered by the region are defined as natural factors, the cultural values and norms of the dwelling can be defined as cultural factors. In addition to those factors, other important factors affect the dwelling. While the laws and regulations applied by states, housing loans, and demographic structures of

societies play an important role in the dwelling, on the other hand, social determinants, one of the most important concepts of this thesis, are among the factors that should not be ignored.

Among the social factors, the number of people living in the house, the family's expectations from the dwelling, the bonds people establish with the dwelling, the intensity of the family's time in the dwelling, the roles of the family members, the individual's identification with the dwelling, individual preferences, and gender roles have a significant effect on the dwelling form. Gender roles form the basis of the factors that contribute to the formation of these social factors. Gender roles are one of the most influential social factors and to show the effect on the dwelling interior space organization this thesis has more focused on them (Table 1).

Table 1: Determinants Factors that Shape the Dwelling (Developed based on Rapaport 1969)

| Determinants Factors that Shape the Dwelling | |
|---|---|
| Natural Factors | Climate Topography Material Technology |
| Cultural Factors | Human nature World views Lifestyle Social and psychological needs Cultural values (<i>Beliefs, traditions and other values</i>) |
| Social Factors | Number of family members Expectations from dwelling Bonds people establish with the dwelling The intensity of the family's time in the dwelling Individual's identification with the dwelling Individual preferences Gender roles |

2.4 Typologies in Traditional Dwelling

Cyprus Island has three important zones which are Mesarya lowland, Trodos mountains, and Kyrenia mountains. In this study, the main focal zones are the Mesarya lowland and Kyrenia mountains regions. The type of dwelling can change according

to the region features as defined in the former section. The traditional dwellings are one of the main cultural features of Cyprus Island and the cultural features of the island are still available in the rural settlements of the island. In these regions of the island, there are many strong examples of traditional dwellings type and they are using by peasants who are living in these traditional dwellings.

Research and observations on traditional dwellings have shown that traditional Cyprus dwelling typology can be classified with halls. The hall's main function is circulation but on the other hand, it is the focal point of the typologies of traditional dwellings. Dincyurek listed typology of the traditional dwellings as follows (Dincyurek, 2002);

1. Single unit/units without the hall,
2. Those with outer hall,
3. Those with an inner hall.

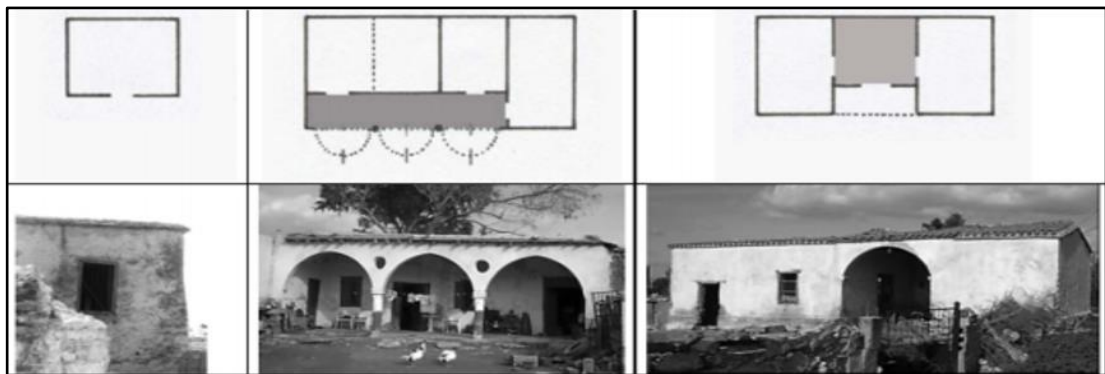


Figure 4: Three main plan types of traditional dwellings (Dincyurek, 2002)

The main living space of the traditional dwelling consists of two spatial elements which are enclosed and semi-open spaces. The combination of these two elements creates the two main traditional dwellings type, which includes the hall. In the rural settlements of the island, there are other types of traditional dwellings but all plan organizations are developed versions of these typologies. The following section is

going to be focused on typologies of traditional dwellings in the Mesarya and Besparmak regions.

2.5 Traditional Cyprus Dwelling in Besparmak and Mesarya Regions

The main three plan type of the traditional dwelling can be seen easily in the Mesarya region but in the Besparmak regions, the form of the traditional dwellings are getting different shapes according to topography, geography, and socio-cultural factors. According to Erpi, material and construction techniques, climatic and geographical characteristics of the region, and socio-cultural features of a society are three main determinators for becoming a traditional dwelling (Erpi, 1990).

Throughout history, the development of civilizations has affected the dwelling structure. Dwelling began to become a combination of spaces that respond to human needs. Therefore, while the dwellings are being formed, environmental factors affect the plan organization and the indoor/outdoor relationship (Özay, 1998).

This section of the thesis is going to show and explain the different types of the traditional dwelling of the Besparmak and Mesarya regions according to the main three plan forms and their formations. Firstly it is going to focus on the Besparmak region and after that, it is going to continue with the Mesarya region. At the end of the section, all explanations are going to be shown in a table.

Besparmak Region

Besparmak Region is the name of the Kyrenia Mountains. In this region of the island, there are many villages and towns. The villages and towns in the region, which have a mountainous and hilly topography, have similar typologies. Settlements of this region

have organic form. There are three main types of traditional dwellings and these three main types of dwellings have been formed according to cultural features of the users;

- Single unit/units without hall
- Those with outer halls
- Those with inner halls.

Single unit/units without hall in Besparmak Region

The single units/units without hall types of traditional dwellings can be seen as a single unit or combination of single blocks. In these regions, that type of dwellings is generally two-storeyed dwellings and these types of dwellings are formed by using some part of the lower floor on the upper level, by shifting the blocks on the upper floor with the topography or single units on top of each other. For instance, single-story buildings can be seen as a combination of two single blocks or separate single units by using the different levels of the topography (Dincyurek, 2002).



Figure 5: Examples of single units dwelling in the Beşparmak region (Author, 2021)

Those with the outer hall in Besparmak Region

The main characteristic of this type of dwelling is consists of blocks that are facing a hall which is used as a semi-open space. Because of the topographical features, dwellings would have been added above cores. In some cases, the above cores' roofs

were used for animal space to create a more easy way for animals to go to the mountain.



Figure 6: Outer hall type (Abohorlu, 2010)

Those with the inner hall in Besparmak Region

The main characteristic of these types is the spaces and functions around the hall which takes place in the middle part of the dwelling in general.



Figure 7: Examples of the inner hall in the Beşparmak region (Author, 2021)

Mesarya Region

The Mesarya Plain is the largest and one of the important regions of the Cyprus island and this region has many settlements which are the main representative elements of

the island culture. Settlements in the Mesarya region are generally large and scattered, because of the flat topography of the region. In this region, types of traditional Mesarya dwellings are classified into three groups and other types of dwellings are the variation of the other two main types of traditional dwellings. These three groups are;

- Single unit/units without hall
- Those with outer halls
- Those with inner halls.

Single unit/units without hall in Mesarya Region

This type of dwelling is the main type of the Mesarya region. This plan type is divided into two, either a single module without a hall or an adjacent unit without a hall. There are two-storeyed and one-storeyed dwellings in this region. They are also classified in terms of the placement of stairs. Unlike the hilly regions, dwellings can not use the topography for outer stairs because of the flat topography (Dincyurek, 2002).



Figure 8: Example of the single unit/units without hall in Mesarya Region
(Author, 2019)

Those with outer halls in Mesarya Region

The dwelling type with the outer hall is one of the main traditional dwelling types in Mesarya region. The main idea behind that kind of type is consists of two main modules which are main living units and semi-open spaces called “hall”.

Additionally, there are other types of outer hall types of dwellings, but all of the forms are characterized by the connection of these two basic modules. In these types, main living units opened to semi-open spaces. Also in general, these semi-open spaces consist of arches on the facades of dwellings.



Figure 9: Example of the with outer halls in Mesarya Region (Author, 2020)



Those with inner halls in Mesarya Region

Another main type of Traditional Mesarya dwelling is the inner hall type. Mainly, the inner halls type of dwelling consists of three main blocks which are two living units and an inner hall. Most of the inner hall type dwellings have a hall in the middle of the dwelling and all interior doors open to this inner hall. In some cases, the additional modules can be seen as series of various functional spaces. In the Mesarya region, the general story type of this dwelling is one story but in some cases, there are two-story dwellings and stairs, take place in the hall.



Figure 10: Example of the with inner halls in Mesarya Region (Author, 2020)

Table 2: Cyprus Traditional Dwelling in Besparmak and Mesarya Region (Author, 2021)

| | Besparmak Region | Mesarya Region |
|--|---|--|
| Location |  |  |
| Topography | Hilly | Flat |
| Material | Stone and Adobe | Adobe |
| Settlements Type | Organic and Clustered | Large and Scattered |
| Main Types of Traditional Dwellings | -Single unit/units without hall -Outer hall type -Inner hall type | -Single unit/units without hall -Outer hall type -Inner hall type |

The hall, which is the main formation point of traditional dwellings and it reflects the life in the dwelling. In all traditional dwelling typologies, the functions in the dwelling were organized by adding them to the hall section. And life was taking shape around this hall. While this hall was sometimes the living space of the house, a kind of passage area and it sometimes constituted the semi-open areas of the dwelling. And this semi-open space is very important in traditional Cypriot rural dwellings. Because, the main user of the dwelling, the woman spends most of her time here. The woman hosts guests here, she washes and dries her clothes here, and prepares her food for the winter here. And these semi-open spaces are often found in the garden behind high garden walls. Because women's privacy is a very important factor in this period, it is necessary to spend their time in their dwellings with their children and their housework in these places (Figure 11).



Figure 11: The image that shown the life of traditional women (URL4)

2.6 The Contemporary Cyprus Dwelling in Beşparmak and Mesarya Regions

With the changes in the social and physical status of Cyprus, the dwelling started to change. Contemporary architecture is a kind of reflection of today's construction companies (Figure 12).

Culture is a concept that includes many things and if the dwelling is a cultural value of Cyprus, it should reflect the cultural traces and identity. In traditional dwellings, the most important thing to construct a dwelling is the connection of the living way of the user and the dwelling's function. Contemporary dwellings have been started to be made without any consideration about built environmental factors and socio-cultural factors. But in the formation process of a dwelling, there is a connection between socio-economic factors, culture, and building form (Turgut, 1990).

Socio-cultural factors that affect the interior space organization of the dwelling and, this important lack of design strategies creates very important disadvantages for dwellings, users, and society. The lack of design strategies and disadvantages of the contemporary dwellings can be listed as:

- Environmental conditions (open verandas without shading)
- Function locations (inappropriate functions to the North create non-comfortable indoor spaces)
- Separations of indoor and outdoor spaces (more separation, less usage.)
- Spatial qualities (Forming subspaces with solid walls)

- Privacy needs (More openings, the relation between outdoor and interior spaces, no high garden walls, the relation between neighbor dwellings)
- Construction materials (economic issues, insulations problems)
- No consideration about cultural life and living standard.

Most people have different lifestyles and standards. Every people can want different things from space. Space is a kind of main need of human beings, it plays important role in human lives and it motivates the human or user. And these motivation factors have important roles as being one of the powerful forces within the spaces. And the role of space and human beings is linked to each other. They are not separable. Today's dwellings are giving the same functions for all kinds of people. The reason is that point is at the traditional dwelling design, dwellings were constructed by the owner of the dwelling but in the contemporary dwellings, constructions of the dwelling by companies. That's why dwelling types have started to be similar to each other.

In the contemporary period of Cyprus, life in the dwellings has been started to change for various reasons. But the main reason is that users of the dwelling have been changed. For example in traditional periods, women's place in society was staying in the background. Women in the traditional period were representing privacy in society and traditional dwellings were constructing according to that privacy issue. However, in the contemporary period, the value of women has changed. While in traditional women have stayed in dwelling, in contemporary women has started to attend the social-life and they started to work in public spaces. Also, other user's activities in the dwelling have been changed such as children's social activities. To sum up, the users of the dwelling started to not use their dwellings. From that point, the kitchens started

to be open with the living room so, family members can spend time together, while meals are preparing in the kitchen.



Figure 12: The image that shown the contemporary dwellings (URL5)

2.7 Housing Policies in North Cyprus and Problems

Throughout its history, the island of Cyprus has been under the influence of many civilizations and has become an externally dependent system that cannot govern itself. Traditional dwelling, which is called one of the cultural heritage elements, has lost all its values in today's conditions and has reached a point that does not reflect the culture. Moving away from its main identity, dwelling poses an important problem for socio-cultural values in the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus.

Dwelling continues to be produced and developed day by day, in line with the financial purposes and profits of the companies and their users, not the user and the environment-oriented. Nowadays, it can be seen as a repetition of all kinds of projects without any consideration of architectural design criteria. This leads to the damage to the rural texture of the island and this is one of the most critical issues that must be considered to keep the cultural values to future generations.

The Law of Cap 96, which entered into force in 1946, is called the Regulation of Streets and Buildings and this law is an important element in the design and protection of the environment, which includes many important issues such as height and space about buildings, road building ventilation of buildings, water and health, building-plot ratios, and disability standards. This law, which contains important issues, in the Northern part of the island, all kinds of individual dwelling construction are permitted and this leads to uncontrollable development of construction sector sprawl in the major regions of the island (Hoskara, Cavusoglu, Ongul, 2009).

2.8 Chapter Conclusion

Chapter two is an overview of the dwelling on the island of Cyprus. The sections have started with the Cyprus island and definitions of culture. After that, the sections have continued with the concept of dwelling, cultural values, and norms of dwelling, determinants factors of dwelling, typologies in the traditional dwelling, traditional and contemporary dwelling in the Besparmak and Mesarya regions and it has ended up with the housing policies in North Cyprus and problems.

The section firstly has given brief explanations of Cyprus island and it has continued with definitions of culture. In the continuation of the sections, the concept of dwelling and its cultural values and norms have been explained. Cultural values and norms have been explained according to the semiotic approach and environment-behavior approach. After that, sections have continued with determinant factors of dwelling and these factors have been listed as, natural, cultural, and social factors. Also, it has been explained the typologies in traditional dwellings of the rural settlements into three main plan types. In the continuation, the traditional and contemporary dwellings of the Besparmak and Mesarya regions have been explained and showed in a table. At the

end of the section, housing policies in North Cyprus and dwelling problems have been explained and it has been emphasized that the concept of dwelling is a problem on the island.

Chapter 3

GENDER, ARCHITECTURE AND SPACE RELATIONSHIP

Gender and space relationship is one of the important subjects of studies in architecture. The main idea of these studies is the women's and women's roles in public spaces, private spaces, outdoor environments, working areas, and dwellings. For the subject of dwelling, gender is an inseparable issue, because the dwelling is the place that both sexes such as men and women are sharing (Dengiz, 2001).

The first studies about gender and space relations have been based on feminism and in general, the authors were women. In recent studies about gender and space subjects, the ideas are various. But the most common research types are feminism and women and spaces. Feminist studies have opened a new philosophical space for the body to be thought of as a gendered being. Additionally, understanding gender and gender-related concepts in the field of architecture, which constitutes society and spaces, is one of the important points of understanding a society (Cürgül, 2016). Because societies are together with places and change in mutual interaction (Erkan, 2006).

Dwelling, where men and women live together, is very important. In societies, there are features attributed to both genders over time. And these features settle into the people and form the structure of society. This formation also affects the dwelling interior organization. For this reason, understanding both main genders and analyzing

the effects of the genders on the dwelling interior organization is a detailed study subject, and it is very important in terms of understanding both the social structure and the relationships between gender and space.

In this chapter of the thesis, the main aim is to show gender, architecture, and space relationships. In this chapter firstly the concept of gender is going to be explained. And then, the focus of the subjects will continue with theories about gender. After that it is going to be explained gender issues and dwelling in literature and to show the differences and changes in traditional and contemporary periods' gender roles, it is going to the section gender roles in traditional and contemporary periods in Cyprus island.

3.1 Concept of Gender and Gender Roles

Gender is not only a term that is used to show biological differences. It is an important concept that has variations of meaning in its depths and needs to be studied in detail. Biological differences that have existed since the existence of human beings have been created gender roles and the changing socio-cultural structure of the World leads to differences in gender roles. Gender, which is mainly classified by societies, is a concept that emerges from biological differences, but the meaning of gender roles are all cultural behaviors deemed appropriate by societies over time (Berkday, 2012).

The fact that gender roles represent these two main genders as "female" and "male" in every subject shows the effect of gender roles on the structure of society (Akkirman, 2017). From the birth of a person, decisions are made that affect the important points of life, from the clothes they wear to their toys, to their profession and indeed, these decisions are not consciously but linked to gender roles provided by the cultural

structure placed in our subconscious and these characteristics, which have been matched with genders from birth, are also associated with the dwelling and all other public and private spaces of human beings. For these matches, there are some terms such as;

- Men make houses, women make homes
- A woman's place is in the home
- Unmarried women associate their situation with the term "be left on the shelf", which relates to the home
- Housewife
- Businessman
- The relationships between women and their dwelling according to moral issues, women can be classified with the term "Streetwalker"

These matched or classifications made according to sexes or gender roles can lead to gender inequalities in society. According to most of the research, the inequalities in genders start with hunting. In this period of society, men were people who were carried food and women were people who were responsible for cooking. This situation was in the historic times of society. Nowadays the inequalities have been changed with changes in the socio-cultural structure of the world. Almost the man and women status levels have come to the same level. One of the oncoming sections which are the "Gender Roles in Traditional and Contemporary Periods in Turkish Society" level differences in genders will explain in a detailed way.

3.2 Theories about Gender

In the literature survey, it has been observed that there are many studies about the theory of gender from various disciplines. These studies can be seen under disciplines such as philosophy, psychology, architecture, archeology, history and, science.

A very well-known and often used example in architectural education is the connection established between the orders and proportions of the male and female body. Generally, leading scholars of gender studies, have based their studies on the differences in sexes and gender roles. The main subject in most of the studies is that there is a hierarchical order between the sexes due to the characteristics attributed to biological differences. It has been concluded that men are stronger than women due to their physical characteristics and therefore they can exercise physical dominance over women. This situation has caused women to remain in the background in societies, especially in patriarchal societies (Dengiz, 2001).

In addition to the concepts that arise from biological differences, there are approaches as women match with natural reproductive elements and men match with cultures. The social activities of men and, women's reproductive abilities enable many societies, to associate women with nature and men with culture (Rodgers, 1992). What is biological is fixed and unchangeable, but what is social is subject to change and should be the focus of attention for feminist theorists (Parpart & Connelly, 2000).

The rapid change that started in the physical environment in the 19th century led scientists to research what kind of system and social order emerged differently from the past (Erkan, 2006). These new research areas that emerged in the 19th century led to the emergence of the Feminism movement that has survived to the present day.

The main purpose of feminist works is based on women's freedom and equality. Having one's ideas and being a successful individual is related to knowing one's history (Akkırman, 2017). And in this context, feminist theorists search for gender inequalities and the problems created for women in male-dominated societies and solutions to these problems (Sancar, 2013). It is essential to learn about feminism and its history in research and studies on gender and gender roles.

3.2.1 Feminist Theory

Contrary to what is in mind, Feminism is a trend that concerns not only women but also men, which tries to eliminate gender inequality and tries to achieve equality between the genders. While the main idea may seem like women's freedom feminism struggles against and is completely against the patriarchal structure. In general, Feminism is a trend that tries and aims to ensure human rights.

In the literature, Feminism is divided into three main periods in general. Demirbas listed Feminism's history into three main periods as follows (Demirbas, 2012);

- The first period is education, voting and, property struggles
- The second period is dwelling, inequalities in families and, capitalist analysis struggles
- The third period is the struggles of women's problems.

The division in Feminism into three main periods have been taken negative criticism from some feminist. The reason here is that division creates a strong categorization in the Feminist Struggle. Feminism has a strong interaction with the time and, socio-cultural factors that formed in the World as other approaches. The division is important to learn Feminism according to its change, development and, continuity (Demirbas,

2012). Another concept that provides the foundation for Feminism is “modernism” which includes Liberal Feminism, Cultural Feminism, Marxist Feminism, Socialist Feminism, and Radical Feminism (Akkırman, 2017).

In Feminism, all new periods are the answer to the previous period. The main idea in these periods is advocating women’s rights and gender equalities. The first-period feminism that prevailed between the 18th and 20th centuries has two theories as Enlightenment Liberal Feminism and Cultural Feminism. The point that Liberal Feminism advocates are that women, like men, have rationalism and innate natural rights. In this period of feminism some important divisions started to emerge such as;

- Public and private spaces division
- Working and Prive Life spaces division
- Women were named with private spaces, men named with public spaces.
- Importance of education.

Feminist movements started to emerge with industrialization advancing in the 19th century. The current, which could not be successful despite the struggles, started to spread to all Western countries at the beginning of the 20th century. Wollstonecraft and Sarah. M. Grimke is among the leading Liberal Feminists of the 19th century. The point they both defend is that men and women are equal in the public sphere. And concepts such as women in the private sphere and men in the public sphere are completely related to traditions (Donovan, 2001). When it comes to the 20th century, the idea of "different but equal" has been emerged (Akkırman, 2017). The main idea

is that men and women, who have started to have equal rights, will be able to fulfill their responsibilities individually.

The second theory of first-period feminism is cultural feminism. The cultural feminists focus on the characteristics attributed to women and the private sphere and housework that make up the daily life of women. Unlike Liberal Feminists, Cultural Feminists advocate women's oppression in society. In both currents, the view of individualism is the basic idea, but they are different from each other. Cultural Feminists consider each individual of the society unique and different. Cultural Feminism focuses on the concepts attributed to women, and lesbianism and homosexuality rights came to the fore for the first time in this period (Akkırman, 2017).

Second-period feminism prevailed between the 1960s and 1970s. This period of feminism consists of three main theories which are Marxist Feminism, Socialist Feminism, and Radical Feminism. These feminists aim at politics based on common interests. Marxist Feminism associates women's liberation with economic power. Social feminism deals with capitalist and patriarchal systems and finally, radical feminism advocates gender inequality and women's oppression is psychological rather than economic.

Marxist Feminism has been effective in the late 19th and early 20th centuries (Yörük, 2009). The last period of feminism has prevailed in the 1990s. The voting achieved by 1st Period Feminism, women's participation in the public sphere, and their rights have been seen as insufficient led to the formation of the Marxist movement. The main idea in this movement is that the reason why women are more oppressed than men is, because of the classifications attributed to women. And they also argued that the

remuneration of the housework of women is an important factor. Another defended issue in this trend is the alienation of women from society compared to men. The reason for this is women becoming asocial by staying at home all the time, and men being social individuals in society thanks to their working environment and the freedom provided outside.

In the last years of the 1960s, the Socialist Feminism movement emerged. Socialists aim to give women the consciousness of being a woman, feminist ideas, and class consciousness (Yörük, 2009).

Socialists argue that the oppression of women will continue as long as housework is seen as belonging only to women and that this view is caused by the patriarchal structure. In addition, the fact that women started working in the public sphere doubled the burden of women in both housework and business life. Socialists, who argue that salvation can be achieved by breaking relations with the family, also advocated that women who do the same work as men must receive equal wages with men.

Another important movement, Radical Feminism, emerged in the late 1960s and early 1970s by a group of women in New York and Boston. According to Demir (1979), "Radical feminists demanded the reorganization of male / female identities and the transformation of the masculine structure of language and culture" (p.68). They argue that the distinction between men and women in every society, especially in patriarchal structured societies, can end with the participation of women in society. Dikici (2016) says, "According to radical feminists, the basis of women's oppression lies in the universal control of men over women's sexual and creative abilities" (p.529). And this universalized control also stems from the social structure attributed to men and women

for years. According to radical feminists, the liberation of women from this situation is related to the differentiation of women, and it is observed that in radical feminism, it is observed that women's bodies and souls are constantly emphasized and tried to be emphasized.

3.2.2 Approaches to the Women and Men

In addition to the biological differences between men and women, there are also differentiated gender roles created by societies. These roles attributed to men and women in public and private spaces constitute the structure of society. In this part of the thesis, the public and private spaces that are attributed to men and women will be mentioned.

Looking at the roles of men and women in the family, it can be seen that women are the people who do housework, take care of the children and also go to their own business, while men are who economic power of the dwellings and families. From historical times to the present, while women have always been matched with the general works of the house, such as housekeeping, cooking, and cleaning, the men are matched as the person who brings money and meets the main needs of the house. All these matches have connected naturally women to the interior of the house and men to the exterior.

With the socio-cultural changes experienced, men and women spend time together in public spaces. However, there are differences between both genders in these areas. There are opinions that mostly, women are more in the background, while men are decision-makers mechanisms in public spaces. However, it is also possible to say that these mechanisms have become almost equal in today's conditions.

All these approaches start to settle into the consciousness of individuals from their childhood times. Toys belonging to girls are generally baby dolls and small kitchens, while toys for boys are guns, cars, and planes. This small but important detail directs girls to baby care and housework while directing boys to violence and the outdoors.

3.3 Gender Issues and Dwelling in Literature

In the literature survey, it has been observed that there is a huge number of researches about gender and dwelling after the twentieth century. This subject has different perspectives. One part of the researches has been focused on the relationships between gender and architecture and the other part of the researches have been focused on gender and public and private space relationships. Some of the studies, on the other hand, try to reveal the effects of these spaces on societies while examining the relationship between gender and dwelling space focusing on traditional women and contemporary women.

Gür and Erol listed the subject of the space and differences in gender roles studies as follows (Gür and Erol, 2013);

- Keeping women in the background in architecture
- Gender differences in design approach
- Formal analogies in sexuality and design
- Women and dwelling in the architecture of the modern period and before
- Space perceptions of genders
- Woman and culture
- Women's evolution, globalization, and the laws.

Understanding dwelling also means understanding many other things in it (Beyer, 1958). To understand many other things, the necessary thing is to look in the literature about that subject. Because these many other things are obvious that and there are lots of ideas behind them.

In his 2012 study, Alkan discussed the marginalization of women in the 'male-made environment' by the highly gendered segregation of dwelling and public spaces. The author shows the importance that women, both as users and designers of architectural products, have suffered from asymmetrical power relations for generations. According to him, the "automation" of dwelling and housework, along with modern architecture, is one of the factors that enable women to have access to the public spaces, but ironically, it also has an effect that harms their 'hegemony in the dwelling (Alkan, 2012).

Additionally, in her 2018 study, Yılmaz explains the daily life of women. According to her, the woman, the most important factor in the family, functions as a mechanical watch. The woman gets up early in the morning and sends her children to school, her husband to work, and then goes to her own business. This situation continues at all times. Women when encounter obstacles in order, the first thing they give up is their business life. When she thinks that she is not able to fulfill his responsibilities towards his family, begins to retreat (Yılmaz, 2018).

What is expected of men in societies is that they should always be in the public spaces and act rationally. The opposite is true for women. They are expected to be emotional, to determine the boundaries of the living space with the house, spouse, and children. The woman is both dependents on the man and pushed into social worthlessness

because the work she does at home has no economic value so women are placed in the second rank in society (Erzeybek, 2015).

The general comment derived from the literature review is that the general characteristics attributed to men and women, especially in patriarchal societies, always place women in the second place and men are in the foreground. But in the contemporary social structure, the position and situation of women are very different, that is, gender roles are quite different. Therefore, it is necessary to know the contemporary gender roles. In the literature, it has been observed that the number of studies on this subject is low in our country, and this thesis is also important in terms of gender and space studies.

3.4 Gender Roles In Traditional, and Contemporary Periods in Cyprus Island

The main aim of this thesis is examination and comparisons of between the contemporary and traditional Cyprus dwellings and their transformations by focusing on factors that shape the dwelling and in addition to those by focusing on gender roles. It is impossible to do it without any analysis of traditional and contemporary periods of gender roles in Cyprus Island. In this section of the thesis, the comparisons will make by focusing on the gender roles of Turkish society of the island, in traditional and contemporary periods.

The island of Cyprus has hosted many civilizations throughout its history. And these civilizations have had many important effects on island culture. The civilizations that have the most influence on the Cypriot culture are the Ottoman Empire, which brought

Turkish culture to the island, and the British Colony, which enabled the first step of modernization.

This cultural formation process, which started with the conquest of the Ottoman in 1571, continues with the settlement of the British Colony on the island in 1878 which is the first step of the modernization process, and the foundation of modernization was established with the Atatürk Revolutions in the 1930s. It is possible to interpret this order as the modernization process of Turkish Cypriot culture (Sencan, 2014).

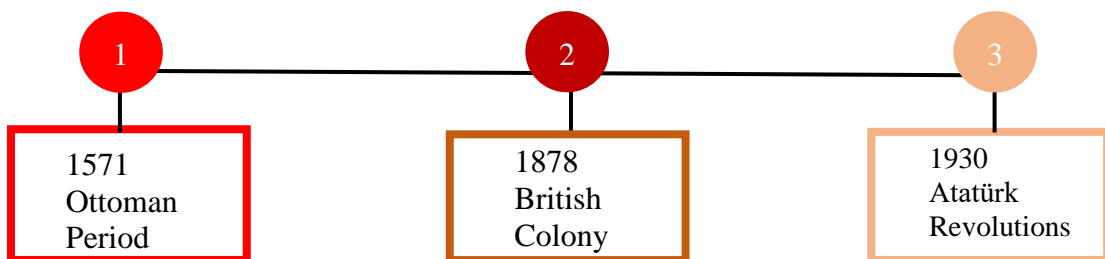


Figure 13: Timeline of the modernization process of Turkish Cypriot Culture (Developed based on Sencan, 2014)

In this section, which focuses on gender roles in traditional and contemporary periods, it is necessary to understand the eras and their effects on societies. Figure 9 is prepared to summarize the modernization process of Turkish Cypriot Culture (Figure 9).

The Ottoman period stands out with the efforts of trying to establish to the island the Turkish-Islamic culture together with the Turkish families brought to the island from Anatolia. Therefore, it is possible to say that the Anatolian Turks constitute the basis of the lifestyles of the Turkish society on the island, their roles in society, and their family.

Ottoman period woman has an introverted character. With the influences of Islam religion, women and dwellings were private spaces for Turkish society. The social life of the introverted woman was passing in the garden parts of the dwelling with her neighbors. During this period, the neighborhood relations of the Turkish woman were very strong. The men of the Ottoman period were mostly extroverted individuals who established their social life outdoors and were the financial source of income for the dwelling. With the addition of spaces such as gardens to dwellings in the Ottoman period, the places where women move changed, expanded, and increased. The transition of women from the dwelling to the courtyard and later in front of the door, that is to the street, shows that social change has begun (Sencan, 2014).

During the British rule, the second important period, cultural change naturally begins on the island, but gender roles continue the Turkish-Islamic culture. General changes experienced in this period were on the spaces. The change has generally been based on space and the daily activities of those who use the dwelling have changed with the changing places (Sencan, 2014).

The radical change in the lives of men and women took place with the Atatürk Revolutions for Turkish society on the island. And the important effect of reforms on women cannot be ignored. Among the main objectives of the Atatürk Revolutions, women's rights are to increase the cultural level of women, in other words, to bring women and society to a contemporary level. Atatürk wants Turkish women to be equal with men in all fields. In various speeches and statements, he stated that the reason for the backwardness in society was due to the attitudes towards women and declared the reforms that would bring Turkish society to a modern level.

After these reforms, women have become a completely different individual who has contributed to the society of women, whose job is not only to raise children and to clean houses, whose education level has increased, her dressing style has changed, who has a social life, can make her own decisions and start working in public spaces and contribute to the family economy. This progress in women has caused important changes in family relations and with these changing and equalizing roles, the perception of dwelling has also started to change.

The effects of the Atatürk Revolutions have continued until today and today all genders, especially men and women, continue their lives at equal levels in almost every field. The conclusion to be drawn on dwelling and gender from all these explanations may be that both develop together. The expectations of the changing gender roles, that is, the changing user status, from the dwelling are also changing. The character and activity of a traditional user in a dwelling are very different from a contemporary user. In the next part of the thesis, the effects of gender roles on the interior of the dwelling will be analyzed.

3.5 Effects of Gender on Interior Space of Dwelling

To show the effect of gender roles on the interior of the dwelling, which is one of the main purposes of this study, is primarily passing through understanding the relationship between these two concepts. Architecture, interior, and gender roles have been the main subject of many studies. Definitions of the dwelling have rich literature. Based on these definitions, it is possible to say that dwelling is a cultural value and forms the basis of human beings.

Dwelling means more than just a place where human beings live. The dwelling has a very important role in human life. The life and self of human beings begin to take shape in the dwelling and end at the dwelling again, this is a kind of cycle. The cycle continues constantly and the time spent in the dwelling while in this cycle affects the lives of human beings to a great extent. The dwelling creates a space of existence (Berger, 2006).

In the literature survey, it has been observed that there are many definitions of the term of a dwelling according to the historical development of its. Firstly, the dwelling has been used for sheltering issues to protect themselves from threats. Later, with the globalization of the world, it has been started to become an economic product and status indicator in society. The development and change of the dwelling is a very detailed topic. At the same time, it has great importance to ensure the cultural continuity of societies. Because dwellings contain and raise the people who make up the culture. If the individuals living in that dwelling are qualified and healthy and continue to live knowing their past, the culture is also transferred to future generations on solid foundations.

Understanding the transformation of the dwelling is the understanding of many other things at the same time (Beyer, 1958). As Beyer mentioned the many other things can include gender roles. Since it is not possible to separate the dwelling and family from each other, it will not be possible to separate gender roles from the dwelling. The content of gender roles that shape the dwelling is characteristic of family members.

The most common representation of the space-gender relationship is “separated spaces”.paradigm. The contradictions in social acceptance and the hierarchical system

separate the dominant public male production area and the domestic area, which is a female reproduction area (Rendell, Penner, and Borden, 2000). The space organization of the dwelling is connected with socio-cultural factors and gender roles are one of the main social factors that affect the space organization. The differences in both main sexes which are men and women have been constructed from the cultural features of the society. This social structure of the societies has made the interior spaces of the dwelling belong to women, and the outdoor spaces belong to men. In traditional times, the economic power of the dwelling means men, however, taking care of children, cleaning the dwelling, and the happiness of a wife means women. But with the modernization, status differences in sexes in dwelling spaces have been started to become more equal. Moreover, this situation started to change the interior space organization in dwellings.

The effects of gender roles in interior spaces of dwelling can be explained by various factors such as;

- Men and women roles in dwelling
- The perception of the interior of men and women
- The social status of men and women
- Daily activities of men and women.

- **Men and Women Roles in Traditional Dwelling**

In traditional dwellings, a spatial organization is seen for the privacy of women and the privacy of the family. The fact that traditional Turkish women have an introverted character caused the woman to move into the dwelling and the general organization of the dwelling to be shaped according to women. In this period, the role of the woman

is seen as the housewife, the person who cleans the house, the person responsible for taking care of children and cooking.

When looking at the traditional dwelling plan organization and gender roles in this period, it is seen that women are matched with the kitchen. Since women spend time here alone, the size of the space and the plan shape has been shaped accordingly. In traditional dwellings in Mesarya and Beşparmak regions, high garden walls are seen to ensure privacy. These garden walls generally form very large and spacious inner gardens. In the inner gardens, guests were entertained, and on the summer nights, vegetables were prepared for the winter with the coming neighbors. Sometimes there were men among the guests or neighbors, but even here, men and women were sitting in different parts of the dwelling.

The main factor here is the characteristics of haremlik-selamlık that exist in Ottoman architecture and Islamic religions' features. And another step taken to ensure privacy is the relationship of the dwellings with the street. Dwellings are separated from the street by thick walls, in most cases, all windows of the dwellings are in a position to be unable to show the inner part of the dwelling. Because the dwelling is private, the woman is at home with her children and should be kept secret.

Most of the traditional rural people earn their livelihood from livestock and agriculture. Men, who are the social aspect of traditional dwelling and life, spend the whole day outside. Men would leave the dwelling early in the morning, finished their work, and go to coffeehouses which were usually located in village squares.

The spaces dominated by men in the dwellings are the courtyards and, storages called "sündürme" related to their work. Because another function of these courtyards is the warehouse areas where the animals will be sheltered, and equipment such as the food of the animals is stored here. While both genders and other family members were spending time apart during the day, in the evening, the whole family would eat together in the small kitchen and sleep all together in a bedroom.

- **Men and Women Roles in Contemporary Dwelling**

In civilizations, the social position of women in society is an important factor in the development process of civilization. The disproportion between qualities such as physical strength, creativity, entrepreneurship, courage, and endurance, which have been considered as sexual differences that distinguish women from men since primitive societies, has always tried to put women behind men (Soyluk and Ilerisoy, 2019). Changes in spatial gender division have been observed in contemporary times (Ingraham, 1992). The woman, who is not separated from the dwelling in the traditional dwellings, has become equal to the man in the contemporary dwelling. Women have been also become social individuals and spend less time at dwelling. For this reason, today's contemporary dwellings are designed in an open-plan style so that family members can spend time with each other.

- **The perception of the Interior of Men and Women**

With the developed world structure, the roles of women and men in dwelling have been changed and almost equalized. Along with the contemporary structure, the transformation of all private and intimate perceptions into a public perception has also affected the dwelling interior space organization. The fact that men and women started to live together has been eliminated gender inequality and the reflections of this gender equality have started to be seen in the spaces.

A man is an adventurous, assertive, experimental, discoverer, prone to bodily movement, prone to self-expression, and meticulous at the point of not intersecting his rights with others. A woman, on the other hand, is an entity who accepts limitations, adopts strict and familiar rules, is shy in expressing herself, tends to take and adopt the opinions of others, and is afraid of experiencing life (Weissman, 1992). The woman who previously did not work but, who was responsible for taking care of the home and children works in today's society and contributes to the family economy. Nowadays, the roles of men and women are equal in terms of time spent at home, social life, and economic power.

Gender inequality, which disappears in the social structure, manifests itself most clearly in open-plan living rooms and kitchens. The kitchen in the traditional dwelling has now grown and has mostly been replaced by the open-plan living room and kitchen relationship. When the woman who spends most of her time outside comes to her home, she will be able to spend time with her whole family and also cook or clean at the same time.

In the contemporary structure, all members of the household have come to be seen as individuals. Due to both economic power and individuality, people started to have their rooms. In traditional dwellings, the situation was different and, all family members usually slept in one room. These separate rooms in contemporary dwellings are used for various purposes such as bedrooms, study rooms. As a result, gender roles have been equalized with the contemporary world structure and gender discrimination in traditional dwelling spaces has disappeared.

Socio-cultural factors, which play an important role in the shaping of the dwelling, affect the users' perception of dwelling space, their expectations, and preferences from the house. The impact of these socio-cultural factors, which may change with the times, on individuals is inevitable. The meaning judgments and social structures of individuals are re-determined in this process (Aktaş, 2017). Spatial perception, on the other hand, affects the happiness of people in their places and is therefore related to user satisfaction.

Due to the roles of men and women in the traditional period, the perception of dwelling is related to the concept of privacy. Due to the characteristics of the period, women and the house are private elements. And that is why most traditional dwellings are hidden behind high walls.

In the contemporary period, the concept of privacy in the dwelling has left its place in the concepts of public and private space. Dwellings, which previously had an introverted structure, are now being designed with facades that are completely open to the street. Because in the contemporary period, the perception of privacy has changed with the equalized genders, and the private areas have become the bedrooms of the dwelling. Since the traditionally protected woman is now in society, it is not a problem for the public spaces of the dwelling to be visible. Moreover, users preferred open-plan designs to integrate household relations and even guest relations.

- **The Social Status of Men and Women**

Social status can be expressed together with, income, occupation, and education elements. Dwelling size and shape are proportional to the economic power of the users. And this social status is directly proportional to the interests of individuals (Gür, 2000)

The changing world structure, of course, eliminated the social status difference between the sexes. Now women and men contribute to the home economy. And therefore economic power is stronger than in traditional times. As mentioned above, the size and shape of the dwelling are linked to the economy and that is why contemporary dwelling is larger compared to traditional houses.

With the changing social status, the hobbies and lifestyles of women and men have changed, and new spaces have been added to dwellings. Examples of these places are the study room, library, winter garden, cinema room, and sport room. The number of hobbies of individuals increases the storage need in the dwelling and it plays an important role in the size and shape of the house in these areas (Gür, 2000).

- **Daily Activities of Men and Women**

The social status of individuals affects the form of the dwelling. Daily activities can be measured by the cultural, artistic, and sportive activities of the household, the situation of the mother and father carrying their work to the house, and naturally the number of households (Gür, 2000).

The size of the dwelling can change according to the number of activities and people living in the dwelling. The activities of men and women in traditional dwellings were fixed. The woman was in the kitchen and the man was outside or in the garden. Therefore, the number of spaces in the dwelling was less in proportion to the number of activities.

However, in contemporary dwellings, women and men take place in various occupational groups, the daily activities are varied, children and their activities have

been added to these family structures. In this case, it has led to growth and multifunctionality in dwellings.

3.6 Chapter Conclusion

Chapter 3 is the “Gender, Architecture and Space Relationship”. The section started with the concept of gender and gender roles. After that, the sections have continued with the theories about gender, gender issues and dwelling in the literature, gender roles in traditional and contemporary periods in Cyprus island and it has ended up with effects of gender on interior space.

The section has firstly explained the concept of gender. In continuation, it has been focused on theories about gender with the focus on feminist theory and approaches to women and men. In the feminist theory part of the section, the focus is on the feminism periods to show important breakpoints for genders. After that, the section is gender issues, and dwelling in the literature has been done to show previous studies and the importance of the subject. Later, the section is traditional and contemporary periods in Cyprus island. In this section, comparisons have been made by focusing on the gender roles of Turkish society of the island, in traditional and contemporary periods. These periods have been classified according to three important periods of the island, which are the Ottoman, British, and Atatürk Revolution periods. And the section has been ended up with explanations about the effects of gender on the interior space of dwellings.

Chapter 4

THE SITUATION OF THE DWELLING IN RURAL REGIONS OF CYPRUS

This chapter is the analysis chapter of the thesis. It has aims that examine and consider between the contemporary and traditional Cyprus dwellings and their transformations by focusing on factors that shape the dwelling with gender factors.

The chapter has five sections which are the methodology, the situation in Mesarya Region, the situation in Beşparmak Region, analysis of case studies, and chapter conclusion. At the end of the chapters, the situation in Mesarya region and the situation in Beşparmak Region, the questionnaire survey evaluation has been made. And at the end of the all analysis, the research has been ended up with the conclusion section of the chapter.

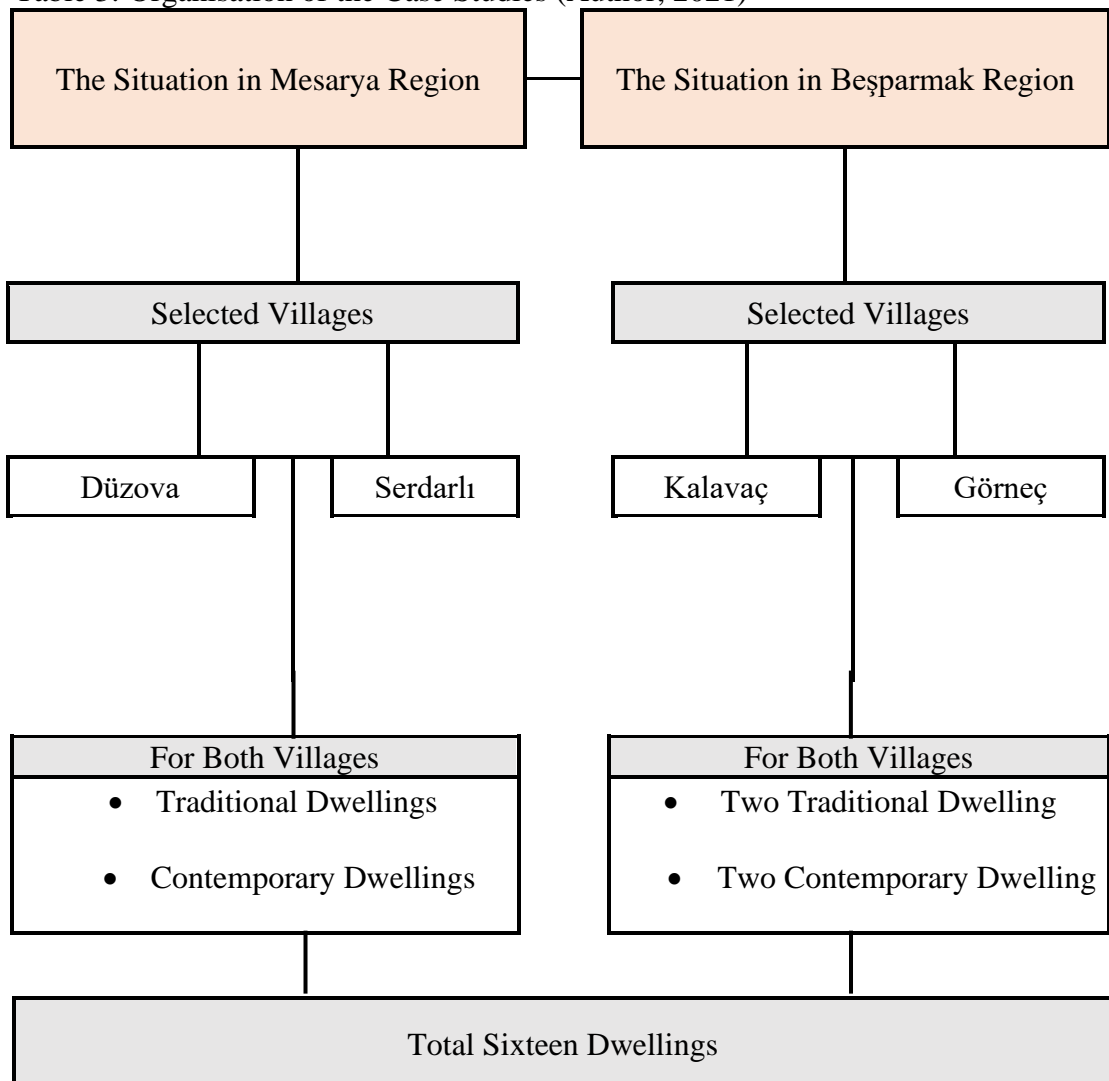
4.1 Methodology

Firstly, the literature survey has been critically analyzed in terms of existing studies in terms of their aims, methodology, and subjects.

Secondly, in the literature survey, factors that affect the spatial organization of dwellings have been analyzed and defined. In the light of the data that has been obtained from the literature review, a classification model for the analysis has been proposed.

Thirdly, selected villages of Mesarya and Beşparmak regions have been visited for various observation techniques and qualitative data analyzes in the light of the classification model of the study. In this context, two villages Serdarlı and Düzova from the Mesarya region and Görneç and Kalavaç villages from the Beşparmak region were included in the study. For each village, two traditional and two contemporary dwellings have been analyzed and in the conclusion, there have been sixteen dwellings have been analyzed (Table 3). The selection reason for these dwellings is their cultural, historical, and architectural values. At the same time, construction times are another selection reason for the cases.

Table 3: Organisation of the Case Studies (Author, 2021)



To strengthen observations and analyses, a questionnaire survey has been conducted with the peasants who are living in the selected villages and users of the selected case studies.

After that, the classification model of the analysis has been comparatively adapted to case studies. Lastly, the questionnaire survey analysis has been made. And at the end of the analysis, the research has been ended up with the conclusion section.

Data that has been obtained from the literature review a classification model for the analysis has been made under three main titles. These titles are Natural Factors, Socio-Cultural Factors, and Gender Factors.

Natural factors have been evaluated as climate, topography, material, and technology.

Socio-cultural factors are evaluated as human nature, world views, lifestyle, cultural values, expectations from dwelling, number of family members, bonds people establish with the dwelling, the intensity of the family's time in the dwelling, individual preferences.

Lastly, gender factors have been evaluated as men and women roles in dwelling, the perception of the interior of men and women, the social status of men and women, daily activities of men and women. From these factors, interior space organization and the effects of gender roles have been analyzed. (Table 4).

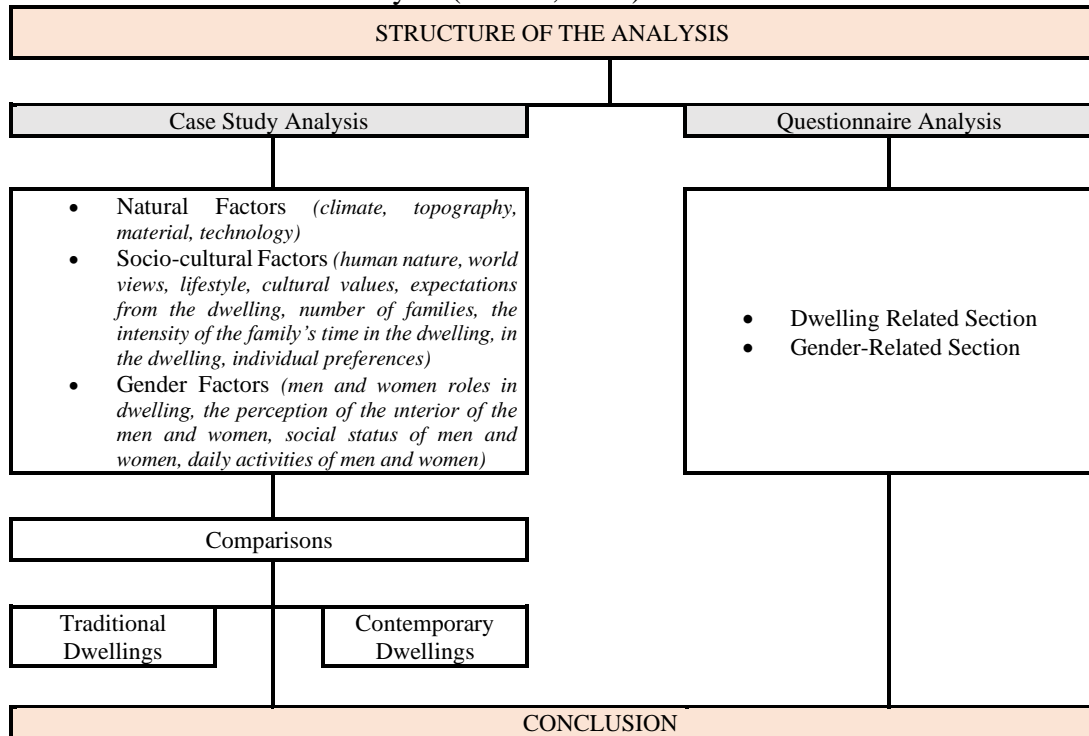
Table 4: Classification of the Case Studies In Terms of Factors that Affect the Spatial Organization (Author,2021)

| CLASSIFICATION of the CASE STUDIES | | |
|---|---|---|
| Natural Factors | Socio-cultural Factors | Gender Factors |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Climate • Topography • Material • Technology | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Human Nature • World views • Lifestyle • Cultural Values • Expectations from the dwelling • Number of family members • The intensity of the family's time in the dwelling • Individual preferences | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Men and Women Roles in Dwelling • The Perception of the Interior of Men and Women • Social Status of Men and Women • Daily Activities of Men and Women |

When looking at the sections of the chapter, the chapters are the situation in Mesarya Region, the situation of the Besparmak Region, analysis of the case studies, and the chapter has been ended up with a conclusion section.

The chapter on the situation of the dwelling in rural regions of Cyprus has been made a comparative analysis between the traditional and contemporary dwellings. Firstly plans and visuals of the dwellings have been explained one by one according to the classification criteria of the case studies which are the natural factors, socio-cultural factors, and gender factors. And at the end of each village part, the evaluation of the questionnaire analysis has been made. That analysis consists of two parts in terms of questions. Parts are the dwelling and gender parts. After that, comparisons between dwelling have been shown on tables. Lastly, the conclusion section has been made to show the transformation of the traditional dwelling and the effects of the gender roles on the dwelling after all detailed analysis (Table 5).

Table 5: Structure of the Analysis (Author, 2021)



4.2 The Situation in Mesarya Region

Mesarya plain is one of the important geographical forms of North Cyprus. The plain is divided into three parts which are West, Middle, and East Mesarya.

All of the plain areas are taking place in North Cyprus. In this plain, there are many settlements. Meserya Region analysis of the study has been made in two villages of Middle Mesarya which are Düzova village and Serdarlı Village.

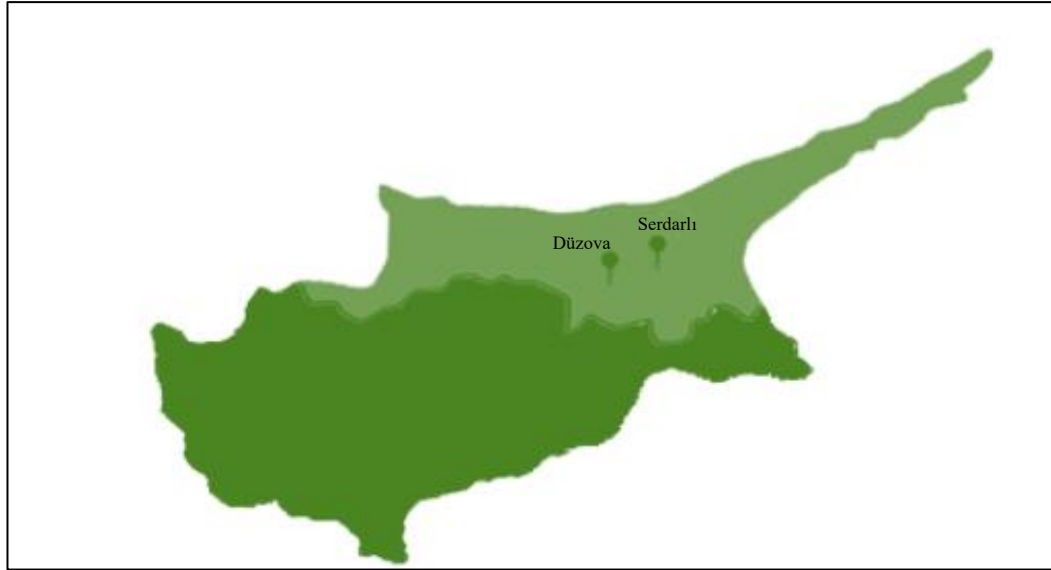


Figure 14: Location of Selected Villages on Mesarya Region and Cyprus Map (URL6)

The village types are large and scattered because of the flat topography of the region. Traditional dwellings of that region have been formed mainly, according to the user's lifestyle. It has been observed that for traditional dwellings, the form of dwelling has been formed around a hall space. This hall includes many functions according to the user's life. However, in contemporary dwelling with the changes in the lifestyle of the user the situation has been started to change. In the next section of the chapter, the situation in the villages has been explained in a detailed way.

4.2.1 Traditional and Contemporary Dwelling Examples From Düzova Village

Düzova is a village that takes place in the Nicosia district. Before the 1974 war in Cyprus, the village has been used by Greek Cypriots but in October 1974 the village has been started to use Turkish Cypriots. Today there are approximately 850 Turkish Cypriots in the Düzova and the settlements are increasing day by day. In the Düzova a high range of the population's livelihood is agriculture and animal husbandry. At the same time, there is a population who are working in government offices in the cities.

The settlement type of the village is large and scattered. Because of the flat topography, the dwellings have settled on large plots. Each dwelling in this village has its courtyard in general. Düzova is a rich Mesarya village that has traditional values, from that reason in the village, there are many traditional dwellings but a high range of them are about to disappear. While the selection of the case studies, the dwellings have been tried to select inhabited ones.



Figure 15: Location of selected dwellings on the Düzova Map

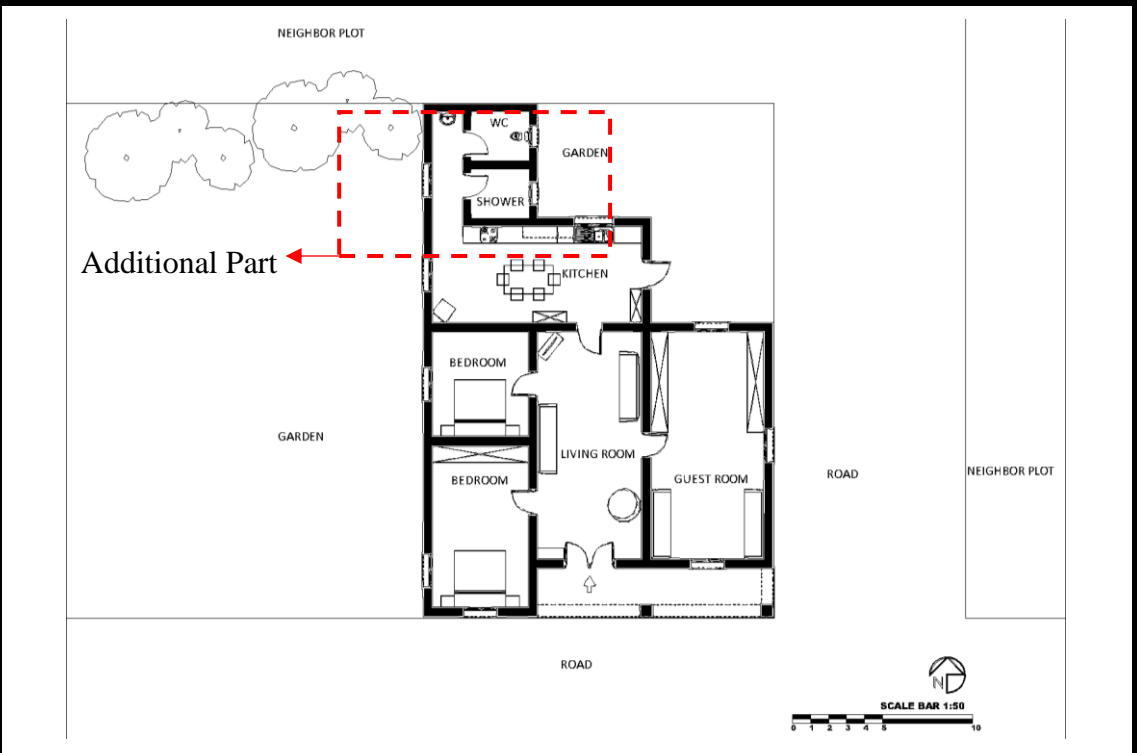
In that section of the thesis, plans and visuals of the selected dwellings have been explained one by one according to the classification criteria of the case studies which are the natural factors, socio-cultural factors, and gender factors. After that, comparisons have been made and these comparisons have been shown on tables.

4.2.1.1 Traditional Dwelling One (TD – D/01)

The first selected traditional dwelling in the Düzova has been constructed from Greek Cypriots. After the 1974 war, the current owners of the dwelling have been started to use it. Owners estimate that it has been built 100-150 years ago.

| | | |
|-------------|-----------------|----------------------------|
| (TD – D/01) | LOCATION | PERIODIC GENRE/TYPE |
| | Düzova | Traditional |

Plan of the dwelling



General views of the dwelling exterior



General views of the dwelling interior



Photos were taken by Author, 2021

Figure 16: Visual materials of the TD-D/01 (Author, 2021)

Natural Factors: Natural factors are climate, material, topography, and technology.

According to climate; the Cyprus island's summer is very hot and dry and the winter of the island is rainless. Also, the sun warms the entire island in all seasons. The prevailing wind direction is West. Sun and wind are important factors that affect the design of traditional dwellings. Courtyards and verandas can be seen in all of the traditional dwellings of Cyprus in the South direction. For this dwelling, the veranda takes place in the South direction and the dwelling is using the sun direction all the seasons of the year. The veranda that takes place in the South direction, creates the shadow to disrupting the direct sunlight in the summer also creates an advantage to get the sunlight in winter. Bedrooms and their opening take place West direction to get the breeze.

According to the material; in the Mesarya region, the traditional dwelling material is sun-dried mud brick. So the used material is sun-dried mud brick. Sun-dried mud brick creates an advantage in terms of insulation. It makes the interior space of the dwelling, cool in summer and hot in winter times. The users of the house stated that many renovations have been made to the house and the mudbrick walls have been plastered and covered.

According to topography; the Mesarya region has flat topography. From this feature of the region, traditional dwellings have been designed according to it. And the effect of topography on dwelling in this region is climatic factors. In this region, where the summers are very hot, the sun rays are controlled by the shading element in all dwelling types. The dwellings are built by taking into account the sun and wind direction by using the form of the land. This selected dwelling is facing in the South

direction and there is a semi-open area that blocks direct sunlight in that direction. After that, there is a wind consideration according to topographical features. The openings of the dwelling create a wind circulation from the West direction. Also, there is a using plot factor that occurs by the topographical features. In that region, because of the flat topography dwellings are using the advantage of using the plots. That's why all traditional dwellings have large courtyards or gardens. This selected dwelling has a large garden behind the kitchen.

According to technology; traditional dwelling construction techniques were not at the advanced and developed point. People were constructing their dwellings by themselves or with the help of other peasants. And they were using the region's construction material. In the Meserya region, the abundance of soil is an important feature of the region, the used construction material has been mud-brick. Moreover, in that period of the technology, the rooms of the dwelling were constructing side by side and they were single storey. For this selected dwelling, the traditional technology can be seen obviously in the design of the dwelling. The dwelling is an adobe mud brick and a single-storey building. The material that has been used creates an insulation material for the dwelling.

Socio-cultural Factors: Socio-cultural factors are human nature, world views, lifestyle, needs, cultural values, number of family members, expectations from the dwelling, the intensity of the family's time in the dwelling, and individual preferences.

According to human nature; traditional dwellings have a design approach in terms of user needs and daily activities. In the period when traditional dwellings were built, women were kept introverted, while men were more social. As a result of the

observations that have been made shows, traditional human wants from a dwelling many functions in terms of their nature. Observations that have been made on this selected dwelling show the garden serves many functions such as animal shelters, storage, hospitality, cooking ovens, laundry drying areas. Another multifunctional space, which is an indicator of traditional human nature, is the kitchen. The woman of the dwelling stated that she spent all of her time in this kitchen. And this situation represents the traditional women's nature. Also, the owners stated that the kitchen was used as a bathroom when they first settled in the dwelling, but over time, this situation did not belong to the current period and an additional bathroom and toilet were built. The observations have been made on the owners of the dwelling show that they are using the dwelling according to their needs and activities in their dwelling. These need and activities are showing their traditional nature. This dwelling is using by the woman and the man of the dwelling is spending time outside. His work is husbandry, and he is using the dwelling only at night but the woman stays in the dwelling all time of the day. In that point, it is possible to say in the light of observations, their dwelling is a small traditional dwelling, but according to their nature, it is suitable for their life. Because they are living two people in it but they are becoming together only at night. So they do not need extra functions.

According to the effect of the world views of users; of that selected dwelling, observations show that they are still carrying on the traditional world views. Their looking ways to the world are directly showing the traditional human structure such as, man is social and woman is introverted. The woman did not work all her life and spent her whole life as a housewife. Housewife pairing, which is one of the most distinctive features of traditional women, emerges in this dwelling. She stated that she

sees herself as belongs to the dwelling and that she sees going out and working freely and earning her own money as disrespect to her husband. According to her, a woman's place is at dwelling. And according to the man of the dwelling, the women should be at the dwelling, they must cook, do cleaning, and so on. In the light of observations, his view of the world is divided into two parts such as work and money. In the point of the effect of the world views of users on the dwelling, the fact that the man has sociability and a dwelling economy shows that the woman belongs to the dwelling, but at the same time she should live her life in line with the standards her husband offers to her. In this context, the traditional man, who does not feel himself belongs to dwelling and is an economic power, sees the dwelling only as a place to eat and sleep, and as long as these functions are provided, he does not enter into the slightest change or expectation in the dwelling. The only change made in this dwelling is the addition of a bathroom and toilet. Their worldview and the effect of its on the dwelling can be summarized in this way.

According to the lifestyles of the people; show similarities with the world views. Because the lifestyles of people are linked with the world views. The effect on the dwelling of a user, whose life expectancy is only cooking and cleaning in the dwelling, cannot consist of cleaning and cooking. The woman of this dwelling has also arranged her dwelling according to two users, as can be seen from the interior images of the dwelling. The little furniture and layout in all other rooms give clues to how often the rooms are used, while the kitchen is the most used and crowded space depending on the lifestyle.

According to the lifestyles; the dwelling users show differences between both genders. The lifestyle of the woman of this dwelling passes between inside the dwelling and the

neighborhood relations. The woman wakes up in the morning, cleans her dwelling, cooks her dinner, and then makes the daily recurring neighborhood relationships. Finally, she returns to the dwelling in the evening before her husband comes dwelling. The man, on the other hand, leaves the dwelling in the early morning, goes to work, and spends the rest of the day in coffeehouses, which can be interpreted as a socializing place. And he comes dwelling in the evening of his day and ends after having dinner. In this context, the effects of lifestyle on a dwelling can be interpreted by the way people use the dwelling. While the kitchen is the most used space in this dwelling by both genders, the veranda, and at the continuation which welcomes guests and helps the man's work, is followed by the bedrooms, which are the least used spaces of the house.

According to cultural values; the effects on the dwelling of its is various. For example, since the woman in this dwelling was born and raised in a patriarchal order, the perception of privacy plays a major role. As a result of the observations made, it shows the thought that the privacy of women can change when they go out of the dwelling. Therefore, the woman is bound to her dwelling. Another issue is that the element of hospitality brought by cultural values comes to the fore in this dwelling. Verandas and gardens are places used to host guests, and at the same time, food prepared with neighbors takes place in these places.

According to the number of family members; dwelling interior space organization is changing. In this dwelling, two people live in it. And this dwelling is suitable for two people depends on their needs, lifestyle, world views, expectations, individual preferences and so on.

According to the expectation from dwelling; observations have been made to show that their expectations are shaped by their lifestyle and daily activities. But the main expectation from the dwelling is privacy.

According to the intensity of the family's time in the dwelling; observations have shown that the depends on their daily activities, a man of this dwelling spends much less time at dwelling than the woman, and the little furniture and layout in all other rooms give clues to how often the rooms are used, while the kitchen is the most used and crowded space depending on the lifestyle.

According to the preferences; the users of the dwelling stated that while they preferred this dwelling, they paid attention to the size of the garden, the large and useful kitchen and the living room, and the fact that it would belong to them.

Gender Factors: Gender factors are men and women's roles in dwelling, the perception of the interior of men and women, the social status of men and women, and the daily activities of men and women.

According to men and women's roles in the dwelling; observations have been made to show that the role of the woman is seen as the housewife, the person who cleans the house, the person responsible for cooking. Woman matched with the kitchen and dwelling. Most of the traditional rural people earn their livelihood from livestock and agriculture. Man of the dwelling, who are the social and economic power aspect of the dwelling and life, spend the whole day outside. Man leaves the dwelling early in the morning, finished his work, and goes to coffeehouses which were usually located in village squares.

According to the perception of the interior of men and women; due to the roles of men and women in the traditional period, the perception of housing is related to the concept of privacy. The light of the observations that have been made shows that woman and the dwelling are private elements. The non-working woman and the social man see the dwelling as an area that protects their privacy.

According to social status; it can be classified under income, occupation, and education elements. The fact that the man has a social structure and a dwelling economy shows that the woman belongs to the dwelling, but at the same time she should live her life in line with the standards her husband offers to her. Users' incomes come from husbandry and they are uneducated people.

According to daily activities; the observations that have been on the show that woman belongs to the kitchen and the man matches with outside in his work. Therefore, the number of spaces in the dwelling is less in proportion to the number of activities.

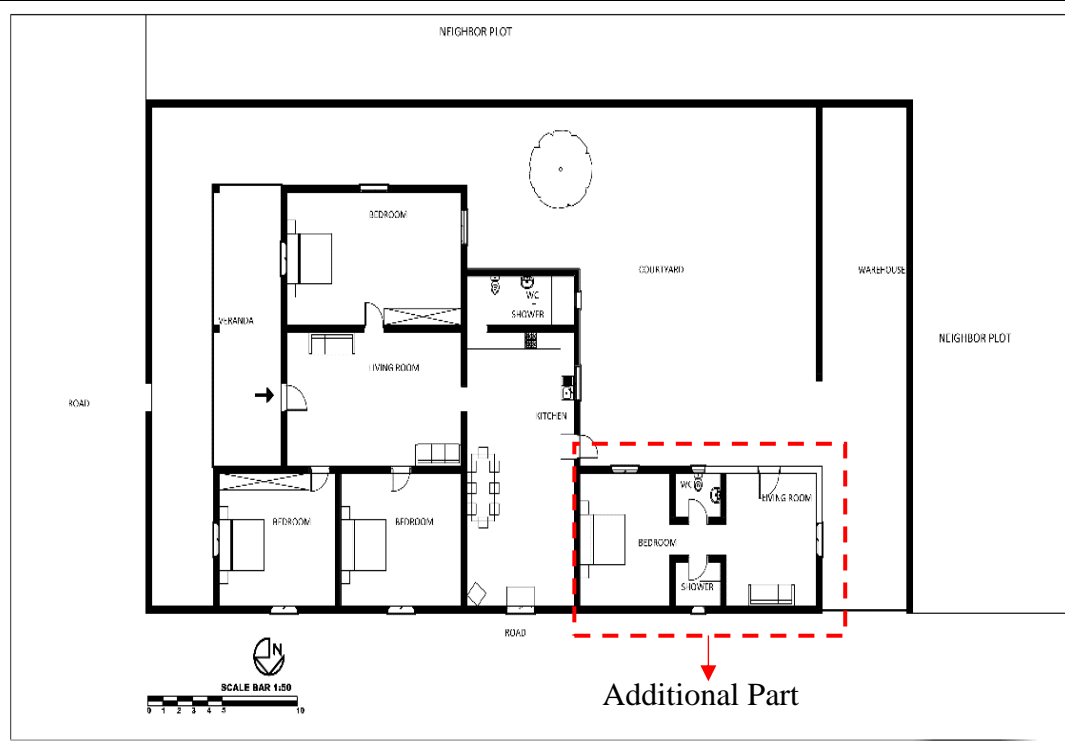
4.2.1.2 Traditional Dwelling Two (TD – D/02)

The second selected traditional dwelling in the Düzova has been constructed from Greek Cypriots. Owners estimate that it has been built 100-150 years ago. And they have been living in this dwelling for approximately 45 years.

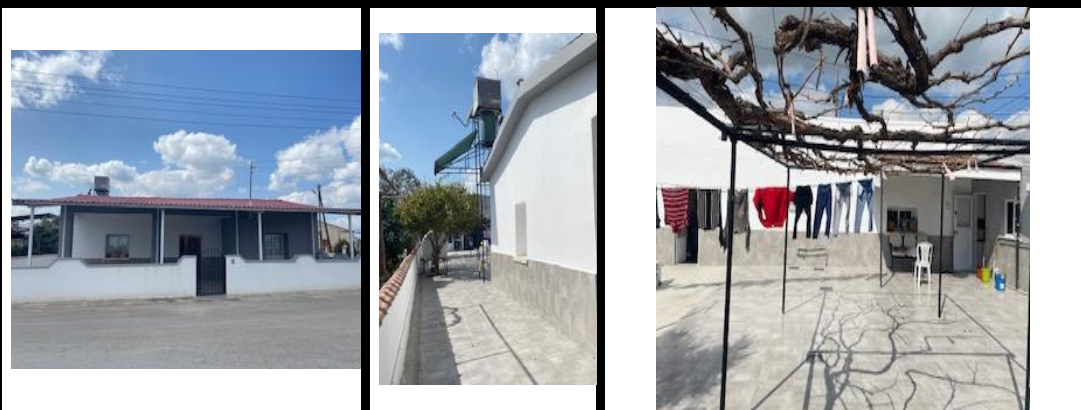
It is a single-story dwelling. And three people are living in it. A woman and a man aged between 60 and 65 live in this dwelling. Also, they have a daughter who is 34 years old.

| | | |
|-------------|-----------------|----------------------------|
| (TD – D/02) | LOCATION | PERIODIC GENRE/TYPE |
| | Düzova | Traditional |

Plan of the dwelling



General views of the dwelling exterior



General views of the dwelling interior



Photos were taken by Author, 2021

Figure 17: Visual materials of the TD-D/02 (Author, 2021)

Natural Factors: Natural factors are climate, material, topography, and technology.

According to climate; Düzova's summer is very hot and dry and the winter of the island is rainless. The prevailing wind direction is West. Sun and wind are important factors that affect the design of traditional dwellings. Courtyards and verandas can be seen in all of the traditional dwellings of Cyprus in the South direction. For this dwelling, the courtyard takes place in the South direction and the dwelling is using the sun direction all the seasons of the year. The veranda that takes place in the East direction, creates the shadow to disrupting the sunlight in the summer also creates an advantage to get the sunlight in winter.

According to the material; the traditional dwelling material is sun-dried mud brick. Sun-dried mud brick creates an advantage in terms of insulation. It makes the interior space of the dwelling, cool in summer and hot in winter times.

According to topography; the Düzova village has flat topography. From this feature of the region, traditional dwellings have been designed according to it. And the effect of topography on the dwelling is climatic factors. This selected dwelling is facing in the East direction and there is a semi-open area that blocks sunlight in that direction. After that, there is a wind consideration according to topographical features. The openings of the dwelling create a wind circulation from the North and West directions. Using the all plot is valid for this dwelling. The plot of the dwelling is serving the courtyard function.

According to technology; in the Meserya region, the abundance of soil is an important feature of the region, the used construction material has been mud-brick. And on the

selected dwelling, the traditional technology can be seen obviously in the design of the dwelling. The dwelling is an adobe mud brick and a single-storey building. The material that has been used creates an insulation material for the dwelling.

Socio-cultural Factors: Socio-cultural factors are human nature, world views, lifestyle, cultural values, number of family members, expectations from the dwelling, the intensity of the family's time in the dwelling, and individual preferences.

According to human nature; the observations have been made on the owners of the dwelling show that they are using the dwelling according to their needs and activities in their dwelling. These need and activities are showing their traditional nature. The dwelling is using by the woman and the man of the dwelling is spending his time outside. His work is husbandry, and he is using the dwelling only times when his work is finish, but the woman stays in the dwelling all time of the day. In that point, it is possible to say the real owner of the dwelling is the woman. The woman of the dwelling mentioned that " I am free in my dwelling and I feel more comfortable in my dwelling than the outside".

According to the effect of the world views; users of that selected dwelling, observations show that they are still carrying on the traditional world views but on the other hand, they are carrying contemporary world views. The woman of the dwelling mentioned that she retired from a cleaning company and she said that is an effective factor that affects to change in her worldview. She said that, before starting her job, she has believed that women could not be social in society. But now she has different ideas. And she mentioned that "I have reflected my ideas to my daughter to make her more strong". And she added that " I have social power in my hand but because of the

traditional issues, I am trying to find the balance between the dwelling and my life". In the light of observations on the man of the dwelling, his view of the world is divided into two parts such as work and money. In the point of the effect of the world views of users on the dwelling, the fact that the man has sociability and a dwelling economy shows that the woman belongs to the dwelling, but at the same time she should live her life in line with the standards her husband offers to her. In this context, the traditional man needs to small functions from a dwelling, such as a place to eat and sleep, and as long as these functions are provided, he does not enter into the slightest change or expectation in the dwelling. There is only change in this dwelling that can be connected to the world views, owners of the dwelling mentioned that " We added a one-bedroom, living room, WC and shower to our dwelling. Because our children have been growing and they have been started to have friends so we decided to add that part to make them freer in this dwelling".

According to the lifestyle; the life of the woman of this dwelling passes between inside the dwelling and the neighborhood relations as other traditional and retired women. The woman wakes up in the morning, cleans her dwelling, cooks her dinner, and then makes the daily recurring neighborhood relationships. Finally, she returns to the dwelling in the evening before her husband comes dwelling. The man, on the other hand, leaves the dwelling in the early morning, goes to work, and spends the rest of the day in coffeehouses. And he comes dwelling in the evening of his day and ends after having dinner. While the kitchen is the most used space in this dwelling by both genders, the garden and which welcomes guests and helps the man's work that is garden and warehouse, is followed by the bedrooms, which are the least used spaces of the dwelling. The little furniture and layout in all other rooms give clues to how

often the rooms are used, while the kitchen is the most used and crowded space depending on the lifestyle.

According to cultural values; the effects on the dwelling of its is various. For example, since the woman in this dwelling was born and raised in a patriarchal order as other traditional women, the perception of privacy plays a major role. As a result of the observations made, it shows the thought that the privacy of women can change when they go out of the dwelling.

However, this dwelling's woman is retired from a company and she has some differences from the other traditional women. The most important difference is she is not connected to her wife economically. But from the cultural structure of that region, the woman is bound to her dwelling as well.

Another issue is that the element of hospitality brought by cultural values comes to the fore in this dwelling. Verandas, gardens and living rooms are places used to host guests, and at the same time, food prepared with neighbors takes place in these places.

According to the number of family members; dwelling interior space organization is changing. In this dwelling, three people live it. And this dwelling is suitable for three people depends on their needs, lifestyle, world views, expectations, individual preferences and so on. When their daughter has grown they constructed a special part of the dwelling that is attached to her family's dwelling.

According to the expectation from dwelling; observations have been made to show that their expectations are shaped by their lifestyle and daily activities.

According to the intensity of the family's time in the dwelling; observations have shown that the depends on daily activities, a man of this dwelling spends much less time at dwelling than the woman, and the little furniture and layout in all other rooms give clues to how often the rooms are used, while the kitchen is the most used and crowded space depending on the lifestyle.

According to preferences; the user of the dwelling stated that while they preferred this dwelling, they paid attention to the size of the dwelling, the large and useful kitchen, and the living room.

Gender Factors: Gender factors are men and women's roles in dwelling, the perception of the interior of men and women, the social status of men and women, and the daily activities of men and women.

According to men and women's roles; in dwelling in the traditional periods, the concept of dwelling is connected with privacy. The light of the observations that have been made shows that woman and the dwelling are private elements. The woman and the man see the dwelling as an area that protects their privacy.

Observations have been made in that dwelling is showing that the role of the woman is seen as the housewife, the person who cleans the house, the person responsible for cooking. Man of the dwelling, who are the social and economic power aspect of the dwelling and life, spend the whole day outside. Man leaves the dwelling early in the morning, finished his work, and goes to coffeehouses which were usually located in village squares.

According to the perception of the interior of men and women; the concept of dwelling is connected with privacy. The light of the observations that have been made shows that woman and the dwelling are private elements. The perception of the woman and the man in the dwelling is that the dwelling is an area that protects their privacy.

According to social status; it can be classified under income, occupation, and education elements. While in the traditional dwelling the economic power of the family is man, in that dwelling the situation has a small difference. Because the woman has economic power from her retirement source. From the economic sources of owners, social status seems equal in each other.

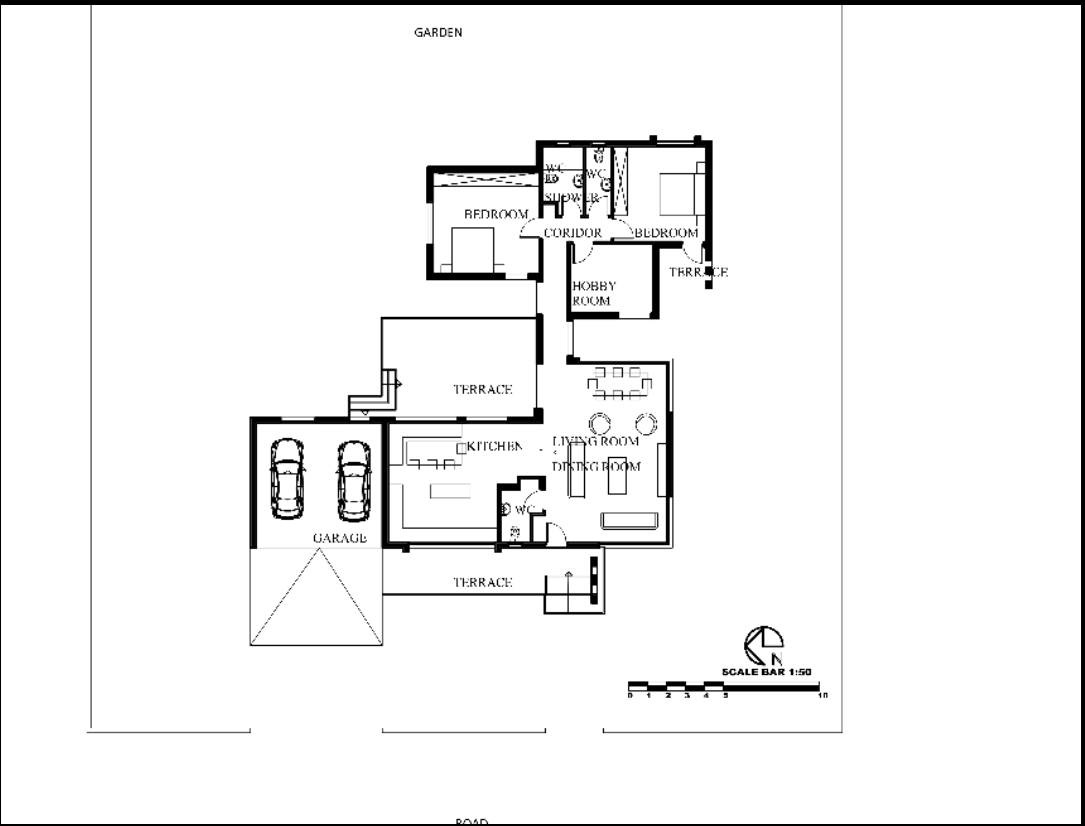
According to daily activities; the observations that have been on the show that the woman belongs to the kitchen and the man matches with outside in his work. Therefore, the number of spaces in the dwelling is equal in proportion to the number of activities.

4.2.1.3 Contemporary Dwelling One (CD – D/03)

The first selected contemporary dwelling in the Düzova has been constructed in 2020. It is a single-story, reinforced concrete dwelling. And two people are living in it. A woman and a man aged between 35 and 40 live in this dwelling.

| | | |
|--------------------|-----------------|--------------------------------|
| (CD – D/03) | LOCATION | PERIODIC GENRE/TYPE |
| | Düzova | Contemporary |

Plan of the dwelling



General views of the dwelling exterior



General views of the dwelling interior



Photos were taken by Author, 2021

Figure 18: Visual materials of the CD-D/03 (Author, 2021)

Natural Factors: Natural factors are climate, material, topography, and technology.

According to climate; Düzova's summer is very hot and dry and the winter of the island is rainless. The prevailing wind direction is West. Sun and wind are important factors that affect the design of dwellings. According to those factors, the orientation of the dwellings is getting shape. In the light of the design of this dwelling, the form of the dwelling creates the natural air circulation in the dwelling. The dwelling faces the West direction and the architect of the dwelling gives void to the middle of the dwelling and this movement of the form creates the air circulation from the North West direction. Another important factor in the design of the Cyprus dwelling is semi-open and open spaces to using the sun direction all the seasons of the year. For that dwelling, terraces that take place in the southwest direction, create the shadow to disrupting the sunlight in the summer also creates an advantage to get the sunlight in winter. Also, the inner terrace of the dwelling takes place in the North direction and it creates a breeze and shadowy area in all seasons of the year.

According to the material; the dwelling is reinforced concrete. In that period of the construction areas, the generally used material is reinforced concrete. Also, the dwelling has glass facades that take place in the direct South sunlight and it has a skylight window to create the light in the corridor of the dwelling. And that direction and skylight window is very critical for sun control. The owners of the dwelling have been mentioned that they solved this problem by using solar-controlled glass.



Figure 19: The view of the skylight window, South Directions, and North Directions (Author, 2021)

According to topography; the Düzova village has flat topography. And the effect of topography on the dwelling is climatic factors. This selected dwelling is facing in the West direction. After that, there is a wind consideration according to topographical features. The openings of the dwelling create a wind circulation from the North and West directions. Using the all plot is valid for this dwelling. The plot of the dwelling is serving the garden function.



Figure 20: The view from the topography of the dwelling (Author, 2021)

According to technology; in the Meserya region, the abundance of soil is an important feature of the region, but nowadays the consideration is not through the use of that soil. And on the selected dwelling, contemporary technology can be seen in the design of the dwelling. The dwelling is reinforced concrete and a single-storey building.

Socio-cultural Factors: Socio-cultural factors are human nature, world views, lifestyle, cultural values, number of family members, expectations from the dwelling, the intensity of the family's time in the dwelling, and individual preferences.

According to human nature; the observations have been made on the owners of the dwelling show that they are using the dwelling according to their needs and activities in their dwelling. The woman of the dwelling is a journalist and the man is a teacher in the Düzova-Cihangir Primary School. They mentioned that "We are using our dwelling as a home office and hobby place". For example, the dining table that takes place in the living room is using as a study table for the woman and they have been added that, while she studying her writings, the man of the dwelling is playing guitar in that living room. Also, normally the dwelling is a 3+1 dwelling but they are using one bedroom as a music room. Lastly, they mentioned that "We love cooking together and we designed our kitchen for two people, we can move together in this room freely".

According to the effect of the world views; of users of that selected dwelling, observations show that they are carrying on the contemporary world views. Both people of the dwelling have contemporary ideas about life because of the incomes of the contemporary periods. The strong separation between man and woman is equal today. The women's characteristic is not introverted. Today they are equal with men. In the light of observations, the effects of the world views in the dwelling can feel easily. The owner of the dwelling are reading books, they are researching, they have many hobbies such as playing guitar, beekeeping and so on. And they are using the dwelling according to their hobbies.

According to lifestyle; the observations show that their lifestyle is reflecting their world views. In the light of the job of the owners of the dwelling, they like to do researches, playing guitars, and singing together, and they like to cook together. And the dwelling should meet the needs of the owners. The owners of the dwelling mentioned that " Our dwelling is suitable for us".

According to cultural values; life has been changed and the people's values have been changed also. In the light of the observations, the cultural values of the owners are still living. But from the lifestyles and worldviews, privacy perception was the main determinant factor in the traditional dwelling has been changed. But the owners of the dwelling are still carrying the hospitality, traditional food habits in this dwelling.

According to the number of family members; the observations show that the space organization will change with time. Today they are living two people in the dwelling. The owners have been mentioned that "When we will have a child will give up the hobby room that has been made and maybe we can add one more room as hobby space"

According to the expectation from dwelling; observations have been made to show that their expectations are shaped by their lifestyle and daily activities. The main expectation is togetherness.

According to the intensity of the family's time in the dwelling; observations have shown that the depends on their jobs, the dwelling is using in the evenings. So the plan of the dwelling has been shaped accordingly to the family relationships. Because in the day time they are separate and when they come to the dwelling, they should see each other. So the kitchen and living room serves the function as a family area.

According to preferences; the users of the dwelling stated that while they constructed this dwelling, they paid attention to the size of the rooms, the large and useful kitchen and the living room, and the fact that it would belong to them.

Gender Factors: Gender factors are men and women's roles in dwelling, the perception of the interior of men and women, the social status of men and women, and the daily activities of men and women.

According to men and women's roles in that dwelling; is equal between each gender in many factors. Such as economic power, social life so on. At that point, the dwelling belongs to each people of the dwelling. The design of the dwellings is getting shape according to both owners of the dwelling. In the traditional dwelling, the situation was different. The spaces belong to family members separately.

According to the perception of the interior of men and women; the perception of the woman and the man in the dwelling is that the dwelling is an area that meets their needs.

According to the social status; it can be classified under income, occupation, and education elements. The woman has economic power. From the economic sources of owners, social status seems equal in each other. Also, they have a social life in their social environment that is connected to their job.

According to daily activities; The observations show that the hobby rooms, kitchen, and living room are designed according to their activities. They have contemporary activities.

4.2.1.4 Contemporary Dwelling Two (CD – D(04))

The second selected contemporary dwelling in the Düzova has been constructed in 2017. It is a two-story, reinforced concrete dwelling. And two people are living in it.

A woman and a man aged between 30 and 40 live in this dwelling.

Natural Factors: Natural factors are climate, material, topography, and technology.

According to climate; in the light of the design of this dwelling, the form and openings of the dwelling create the natural air circulation in the dwelling. The dwelling faces the West direction and it is taking the natural breeze in it. And there are two terraces which are taking place back part of the building creates a breeze and shadowy area in all seasons of the year.

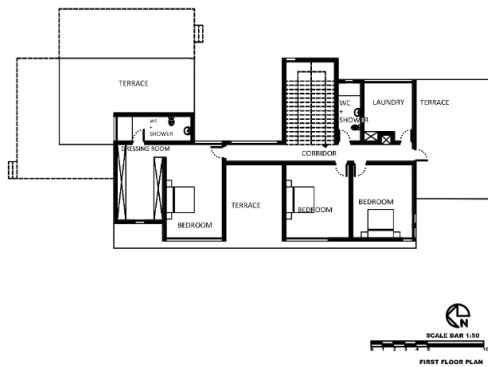
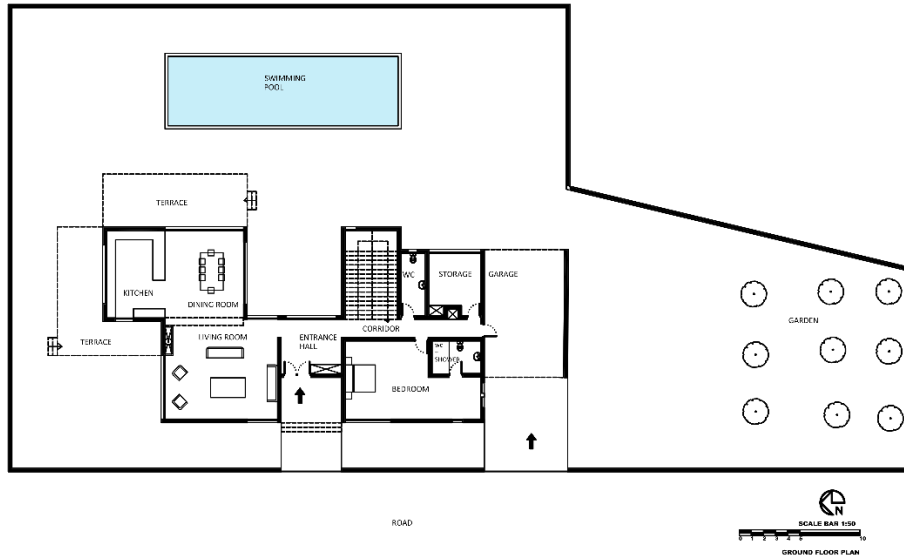
According to the material; the dwelling is reinforced concrete. Also, the dwelling has glass facades to create light in the dwelling.

According to topography; the effect of topography on the dwelling is climatic factors. This selected dwelling is facing in the West direction. The openings of the dwelling create a wind circulation from the North and West directions. Using the all plot is valid for this dwelling. The plot of the dwelling is serving the garden and swimming pool function.

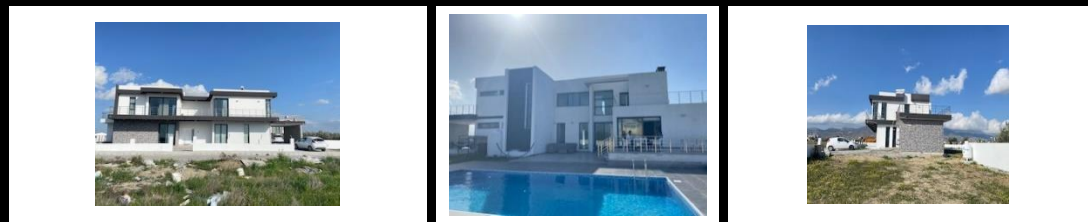
According to the technology; on the selected dwelling, contemporary technology can be seen in its design it. The dwelling is reinforced concrete and a two-storey building. Also, the dwelling is using solar panels for electricity

| | | |
|-------------|-----------------|----------------------------|
| (CD – D/04) | LOCATION | PERIODIC GENRE/TYPE |
| | Düzova | Contemporary |

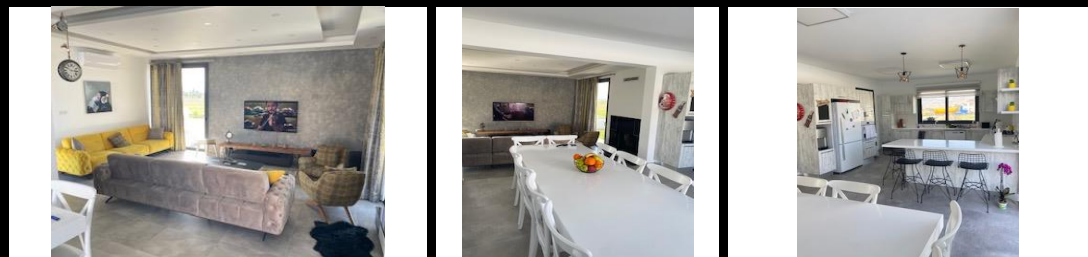
Plans of the dwelling



General views of the dwelling exterior



General views of the dwelling interior



Photos were taken by Author, 2021

Figure 21: Visual materials of the CD-D/04 (Author, 2021)

Socio-cultural Factors: Socio-cultural factors are human nature, world views, lifestyle, cultural values, number of family members, expectations from the dwelling, the intensity of the family's time in the dwelling, and individual preferences.

According to human nature; as a result of the observations, it has been observed that the users do not fully use the house due to their nature. Because the owners said that they work 6 days a week and they want to rest on the only remaining day. For this reason, they stated that they would be much happier if they made their houses smaller. At this point, in the analysis made on this dwelling, the incompatibility of the nature of the users and the structure of the dwelling came to the fore.

According to the effect of the world views; it has been observed that users' worldviews are related to their jobs. The owners are managing the factory. Their lives, which are spent in intense work tempo, naturally affect their worldview. The results of the observations show that their worldview is related to the economy and they dedicate their lives to success. For this reason, as they have stated, dwelling is understood as unused space for them.

According to lifestyle; the observations show that their lifestyle is reflecting their world views. Lifestyles are also formed by their work tempos. The owners of the dwelling stated that they even ate their meals at the factory, also said that they spent a single day resting outside of work. The relationship between lifestyles and dwelling is weak at this point. However, the owners of the dwelling also stated that they could at least spend some time in the pool of their house and relax that day.

According to cultural values; life has been changed and the people's values have been changed also. In the light of the observations, the cultural values of the owners are still living. But from the lifestyles and worldviews, privacy perception was the main determinator factor in the traditional dwelling has been changed. But the owners of the dwelling stated that they are still carrying the hospitality, traditional food habits in this but they can not realize these values because of their lifestyles.

According to the number of family members; the observations show that the dwelling is not useful for family members. Also, the woman of the dwelling stated that the most used space in the dwelling is the dressing room and their bedroom. The all other rooms are empty and unnecessary.

According to the expectation from the dwelling; observations that have been made show that their expectations are, the dwelling should be a relaxed environment.

According to the intensity of the family's time in the dwelling; observations have shown that the depends on their jobs, the dwelling is using only the nights. So the dwelling is not useful and it has unnecessary meter squares in terms of the intensity of the family's time.

According to the preferences; As a result of the observations made in terms of the preferences the users of the dwelling stated that while they preferred this dwelling, they paid attention to the location of the dwelling. Because they have been wanting to be near to their factory and their family.

Gender Factors: Gender factors are men and women's roles in dwelling, the perception of the interior of men and women, the social status of men and women, and the daily activities of men and women.

According to men and women's roles; in that dwelling is equal between each gender in many factors. Such as economic power, social life so on. At that point, the dwelling belongs to each people of the dwelling.

According to the perception of the interior of men and women; observations show that the perception of the woman and the man in the dwelling is the same. The reason is that their lifestyle, their worldviews, and their job is the same. In the light of the observations, the result is showing that their perception mechanisms are the same.

According to the social status; it can be classified under income, occupation, and education elements. In this dwelling, the woman and the man have economic power. From the economic sources of owners, social status seems equal in each other. Also, they have a social life in their social environment that is connected to their job.

According to the daily activities; The observations show that the kitchen and living room are designed according to their activities. Because when the woman cooked in the kitchen the man can see his wife. They can do many activities in these spaces together.



Figure 22: General views of the dwelling interior (Author, 2021)

4.2.1.5 Evaluation of the Questionary of Düzova Village

This questionnaire survey is designed to achieve the main aim and objectives of the study. The limitation on location/participant for the questionnaire survey has been case studies, selected villages, case studies' users, and peasants who are living in the selected villages.

Questionnaire consist of four parts. The first part is information about the respondents and it includes closed-ended questions about respondents.

The second part is pieces of information about the dwelling and it includes open-ended, closed-ended, and tables to get general ideas of respondents about the dwellings.

The third part is dwelling and gender relation and it includes closed-ended and open-ended questions to get ideas of respondents about dwelling and gender relations. The second and third part of the survey includes the ideas of the respondents about their dwelling or if there is previous dwelling and dwelling gender relations. In general, these parts will help to show the transformations of the dwelling.

Lastly, the fourth part is comparisons of traditional and contemporary dwellings and that part includes closed-ended questions to show the differences between traditional and contemporary dwellings.

Düzova Village Questionnaire Evaluation – Part 1

According to the information about the respondents, A survey was conducted with a total of 18 people in Düzova village. 10 of the participants were men and 8 of them were women.

According to age distributions, 2 people are in age category I., 3 people are in age category II. and 13 people are in age category III.

By marital status categorization, 1 person is in category I., 16 people are in category II. and 1 person is in category IV.

Considering the education categorization, the questionnaire results have been shown that 8 people are in category I., 5 people are in category III. and 5 people are in category IV.

About the occupation categorizations, the results have been shown that 5 people are in category I., 2 people are in category II., 5 people are in category III., 2 people are in category IV and 4 people are in category V.

According to the categorization of working status, 8 people are in category I., 2 people are in category II. and 8 people are in category III.

Table 6: Informations about the Questionnaire Respondent (Author, 2021)

| GENDER | | AGE | | | MARITAL STATUS | | | | EDUCATION | | | | | | OCCUPATION | | | | | WORKING STATUS | | |
|---|----|-----|----|-----|----------------|----|-----|----|-----------|----|-----|----|---|----|------------|----|-----|----|---|----------------|---|-----|
| F | M | I | II | III | I | II | III | IV | I | II | III | IV | V | VI | I | II | III | IV | V | I | I | III |
| 8 | 10 | 2 | 3 | 13 | 1 | 16 | X | 1 | 8 | X | 5 | 5 | X | X | 5 | 2 | 5 | 2 | 4 | 8 | 2 | 8 |
| AGE CATEGORIES EXPLANATIONS: I- 18-30 AGES, II-30-50 AGES, III-50-80 AGES | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| MARITAL STATUS CATEGORIES EXPLANATIONS: I-SINGLE, II-MARRIED, III-WIDOW, IV-OTHER | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| EDUCATION CATEGORIES EXPLANATIONS: I-PRIMARY SCHOOL, II-SECONDARY SCHOOL, III-HIGH SCHOOL, IV-UNIVERSITY, V-OTHER, VI-NONE | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| OCCUPATION CATEGORIES EXPLANATIONS: I-HOUSEWIFE, II-WORKER, III-OFFICER, IV-FARMER, V-RETIRED | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| WORKING STATUS CATEGORIES EXPLANATIONS: I-CONSTANT, II-SEASONAL, III-RETIRED | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

Düzova Village Questionnaire Evaluation – Part 2

According to the information about the dwelling, general pieces of information are divided into five groups of categories which are the belonging, number of people living in, periodic genre/type, physical type, and physically defined rooms.

According to the belonging, 8 people are in category I., 3 people are in category II. and 7 people are in category III.

About the number of people living in the dwelling, the results have been shown that 6 people are in category II., 4 people are in category III., and 8 people are in category IV.

According to the periodic genre/type of dwellings that the respondents are living in them, there are 14 traditional dwellings and 4 contemporary dwellings.

According to the physical types of the dwelling, 11 dwellings are in category I., 1 dwelling is in category II. and 6 dwellings are in category IV.

According to the physically defined rooms in the dwellings, 2 dwellings are in category II., 6 dwellings are in category III. and 10 dwellings are in category IV.

Table 7: Informations about the Dwelling (Author, 2021)

| BELONGING | | | NUMBER OF PEOPLE LIVING IN | | | | | TYPE | | PHYSICALLY TYPE | | | | | | | PHYSICALLY DEFINED ROOM | | | | | |
|--|----|-----|----------------------------|----|-----|----|---|------|---|-----------------|----|-----|----|---|----|-----|-------------------------|----|-----|----|---|----|
| I | II | III | I | II | III | IV | V | T | C | I | II | III | IV | V | VI | VII | I | II | III | IV | V | VI |
| 8 | 3 | 7 | - | 6 | 4 | 8 | - | 14 | 4 | 11 | 1 | - | 6 | - | - | - | 1 | 2 | 6 | 10 | - | - |
| BELONGING CATEGORIES EXPLANATIONS: I- TO MYSELF, II- TO MY WIF/HUSBAND, III- TO US NUMBER OF PEOPLE LIVING IN CATEGORIES EXPLANATIONS: I- 1 PERSON, II- 2 PEOPLE, III- 3 PEOPLE, IV- 4 PEOPLE, V- 5 PEOPLE PERIODIC GENRE / TYPE: T: TRADITIONAL, C: CONTEMPORARY PHYSICALLY TYPE: I- SINGLE STOREY DETACHED, II- SINGLE STOREY TWIN, III- SINGLE STOREY ROW, IV- DUBLEC DETACHED, V- DUBLEX TWIN, VI- VUBLEX ROW, VII- OTHER PHYSICALLY DEFINED ROOM CATEGORIES EXPLANATIONS: I-1 ROOM, II-2 ROOMS, III-3 ROOMS, IV-4 ROOMS, V- 5 ROOMS, VI- OTHER | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

According to the meter squares of the dwellings, in line with the answers given by the respondents, the dwellings are generally 132 meters square and 15 of the participants have been interpreted as a medium, 2 as large, and 1 as small.

According to the question of years that have been living in the dwelling, in line with the results of the given answers, the general year number is 30. But some live for 1 year, and some live for 47 years.

According to the question “Is there a place where you say it's okay, even it's not in your dwelling? Why?” the answers showed that while the answer of 14 of the participants was no, the answer of 3 of them was the room they called a sunshade, which was built later and stated that it was not used. One person stated that a living room is okay even it is not in the dwelling because it is a resting place.

According to the question “Is there a place where you can say it's a problem if it's not in your dwelling? Why?” the results show that the answers to this question have

been changed by the genders. While 5 of the women answered that the place that would be a problem if it is not in the dwelling, as the kitchen, they interpreted the reason as the place where the food is cooked and the place where most of the day time is spent. While one woman answered as a living room, one answered as bathroom and WC, which she interpreted as a necessity, and one woman answered as a balcony, which she interpreted as a place of relaxation in the dwelling.

While 4 of the men gave the answer to the bathroom and WC, there were answer reasons such as compulsory need and rest. The other 3 men answered the living room, which is interpreted as the most rested place, while 1 of them said the garden and 1 the living room, and one person replied that there was no such place.

According to the question “Did you build an additional structure after you started living in your dwelling? Why?” the evaluations showed that there have been three general answers for this question. The first answer was to enlarge the kitchen due to its small size, the second answer was to build additional rooms in the style of a cellar and warehouse, and the third answer was to build a terrace for summer use.

According to the question “Did your dwelling physically change after the number of people living in the dwelling started to increase? What are these?” the evaluations showed that there have been different kinds of answers such as, the rooms in the dwelling were divided into rooms for bedrooms purpose, the bedroom became a study room, the rooms began to be used as a game room, and old furniture was replaced and new furniture was purchased.

According to the question “Has your lifestyle changed after you started living in your dwelling? What are these?” the evaluations showed that there have been different kinds of answers such as, responsibilities increased, more time was spent at dwelling, the regular living began, and the whole dwelling was dominated by them because they owned the dwelling.

According to the question, “List the spaces of your dwelling presented below, according to your frequency of use” the evaluations showed that there have been differences between genders. The frequency of use of the women gives the list as 1- Kitchen, 2- Living room, 3- Dining room, 4- Bedroom, 5- Bathroom, 6- WC, 7- Balcony, warehouses, dressing rooms 8- Garden.

According to the question, “Where do you spend the most time with your family?” the evaluations showed that an order such as 1- Kitchen, 2- Living room, 3- Dining room, Balcony, Garden, 4- Bedroom, 5-Bathroom, 6-WC, 7-Laundry, 8- Pantry/warehouse.

According to the question, “Are you satisfied with open, semi-open, and closed spaces in your dwelling? Why?” the evaluations showed that a total of 17 respondents answered as positive and only 1 respondent gave the negative answer and the reason is they are not enough.

According to the question, “Are you satisfied with open spaces in your dwelling? Why?” the evaluations showed that a total of 18 respondents answered as positive.

According to the question, “What does dwelling or a home mean to you?” the evaluation results showed that the high range of respondents stated that a home or dwelling means family.

Düzova Village Questionnaire Evaluation – Part 3

According to the question, “Who had more say in choosing or building your home?” the evaluations showed that there have been differences between genders. The answers are as follows; 3 women answered me, 2 women were family elders, 1 woman husband and 1 woman answered the other. And 4 of the men answered me, 2 of them answered family elders, 2 of them myself and my wife, 1 of them my wife, and one of them answered other.

According to the question, “Who in your opinion should be the pecuniary owner of the dwelling?” the evaluations showed that women see the pecuniary owners of the dwellings as their husbands, while men see themselves.

According to the question “Who in your opinion should be the spiritual owner of the dwelling?” the evaluations showed that women see the spiritual owners of the dwellings as themselves, while men see their wives.

According to the question “Are there any spaces in the dwelling that you identify with a man?” the evaluations showed that both genders identify the living room with a man.

According to the question “Are there any spaces in the dwelling that you identify with a woman?” the evaluations showed that both genders identify the kitchen with a woman.

According to the question “Do you think spaces are shaped by the gender of users? Why?” the evaluations showed that both genders’ answers are equal in each other. Among the answers are that the rooms of the children are designed according to their gender, the woman uses the kitchen more, the man uses the garden and the living room, and the rooms are shaped only by the mothers.

According to the question “Do you think the private (bedrooms) and public (living spaces) of your dwelling are paired with the genders? Why?” the evaluations showed that both genders’ are not paired with genders. Because their idea is a dwelling is a common area for family members.

According to the question “The role of women is very different according to the past. But the only issue that has not changed the pairing of the woman and the dwelling. Do you agree with that view? Why?”, as a result of the evaluations, it was concluded that most agreed with this view. Among the answers given, there are answers such as women's place should be in the dwelling, it is the woman who makes the dwelling.

According to the question, “Men makes houses, women make homes”. What does this statement remind you of? Do you agree?”, as a result of the evaluations, it was concluded that most agreed with this view. Among the answers given, there are answers such as woman are the owner of the dwelling, it is the woman who makes the dwelling

According to the question “A woman’s place is in the home”. What does this statement remind you of? Do you agree?”, as a result of the evaluations, it was concluded that mostly disagreed with this view. There are answers such as reminding the ancient times, women and men are equal.

Düzova Village Questionnaire Evaluation – Part 4

According to the comparisons questions of the questionnaire, the evaluation results show that a high range of the answers is contemporary dwelling.

4.2.2 Traditional and Contemporary Dwelling Examples from Serdarlı Village

Serdarlı is a village that takes place in the Famagusta district. Serdarlı village has been a Turkish village throughout its history. The village has its municipality. Today there are approximately 1200 people in the Serdarlı and the settlements are increasing day by day. In the Serdarlı a high range of the population’s livelihood is agriculture and animal husbandry. At the same time, there is a population who are working in government offices in the cities.

The settlement type of the village is large and scattered. Because of the flat topography, the dwellings have settled on large plots. Each dwelling in this village has its courtyard in general. Serdarlı is a rich Mesarya village that has traditional values, from that reason in the village, there are many traditional dwellings but a high range of them are about to disappear. While the selection of the case studies, the dwellings have been tried to select inhabited ones.

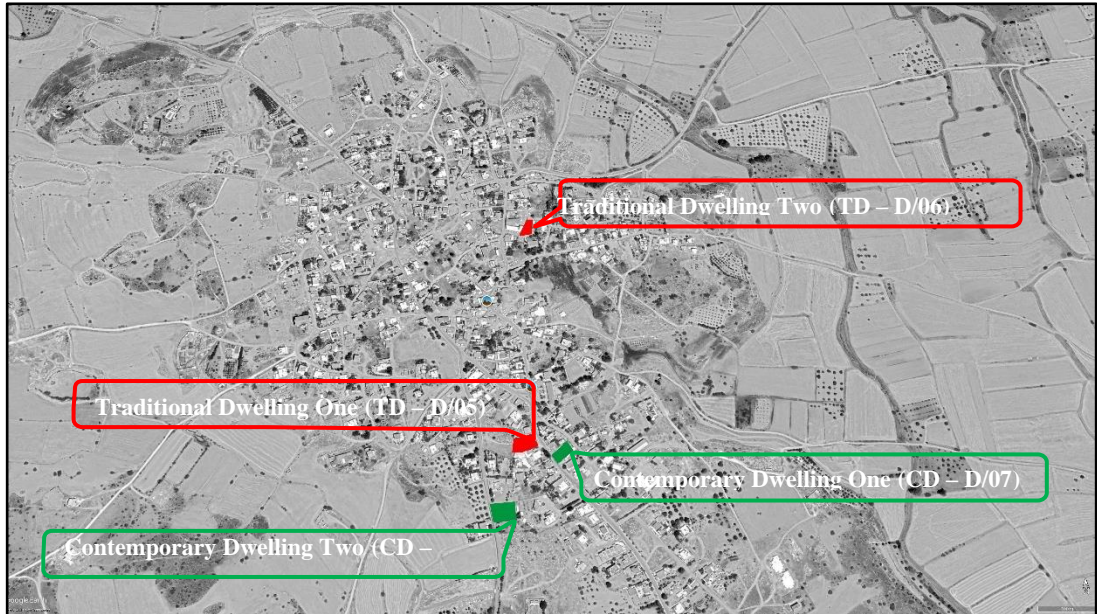


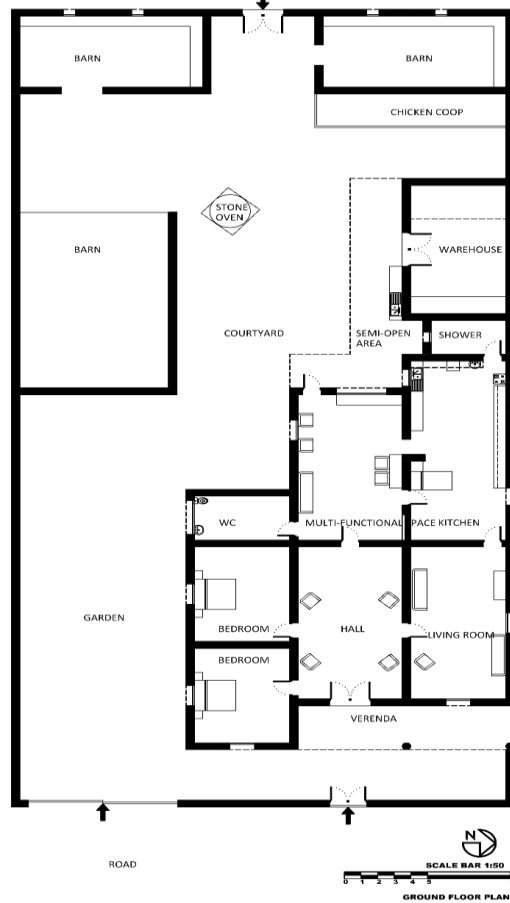
Figure 23: Location of selected dwellings on the Serdarlı Map

4.2.2.1 Traditional Dwelling One (TD – S/05)

The first selected traditional dwelling in the Serdarlı has been constructed in 1955. It is a single-story and adobe mud brick traditional dwelling. And one person living in it. A woman who is 75 years old lives in this dwelling.

| | | |
|-------------|-----------------|----------------------------|
| (TD – S/05) | LOCATION | PERIODIC GENRE/TYPE |
| | Serdarli | Traditional |

Plan of the dwelling



General views of the dwelling exterior



General views of the dwelling interior



Photos were taken by Author, 2021

Figure 24: Visual materials of the TD-S/05 (Author, 2021)

Natural Factors: Natural factors are climate, material, topography, and technology.

According to climate; Serdarlı is showing the typical island climate that is the summer is very hot and dry and the winter is rainless. The prevailing wind direction is West. Sun and wind are the important factors that affect the design of traditional dwellings. Courtyards and verandas can seem in all of the traditional dwellings of Cyprus in the South direction. For this dwelling, the courtyard takes place in the South direction and the dwelling is using the sun direction all the seasons of the year. The veranda that takes place in the East direction, creates the shadow to disrupting the sunlight in the summer also creates an advantage to get the sunlight in winter.

According to the material; the traditional dwelling material is adobe mud brick. This material creates an advantage in terms of insulation. It makes the interior space of the dwelling, cool in summer and hot in winter times.

According to topography; the Serdarlı village has flat topography as other Mesarya villages. From this feature of the region, traditional dwellings have been designed according to it. As stated earlier the effect of topography on the dwelling is climatic factors. This selected dwelling is facing in the East direction and there is a veranda that blocks sunlight in that direction. After that, there is a wind consideration according to topographical features. The openings of the dwelling create a wind circulation from the North and West directions. Using the all plot is valid for this dwelling. The plot of the dwelling is serving as a multi-functional space such as a courtyard, garden, semi-open spaces, barn, a place for animals, and a stone oven for preparing bread.

According to technology; as stated earlier in the Meserya region, the abundance of soil is an important feature of the region, the used construction material has been mud-brick. And on the selected dwelling, the traditional technology can be seen obviously in the design of the dwelling. The dwelling is an adobe mud brick and a single-storey building. The material that has been used creates an insulation material for the dwelling.

Socio-cultural Factors: Socio-cultural factors are human nature, world views, lifestyle, cultural values, number of family members, expectations from the dwelling, the intensity of the family's time in the dwelling, and individual preferences.

According to human nature; the most distinctive features of the characters in the traditional period are that women have an introverted nature, while men are social characters in society. It is possible to summarize the effects of these characteristic features on the dwelling with the functions in it. As a result of the observations, it has been observed that the functions in the dwelling are completely shaped according to the needs of the user. And these functions reflect the nature of traditional Cyprus rural people. The owner of the dwelling has been stated that "My husband's job was husbandry. That why we have been constructed our dwelling according to his job. For example, we have three big barns in the courtyard and we have one warehouse. In this warehouse, we were keeping the barleys and the barleys were poured from the window that takes place on the upper level of the warehouse's wall. We were getting the barleys from that room to the barns". And she added that "I was the responsible person to clean the animal barn when the animals and my husband were outside. I was making the bread in the garden, I was making the halloumi under the semi-open area, I was taking care of my children, I was cooking food, and so on". It was observed that there is a

bed in the kitchen during the observation. And the woman mentioned “That was my husband's bed, he was sleeping in this room. Because he was wake up early morning. He was trying to not wake up us”. The observations show that traditional human nature is connected with their jobs. And the introverted character of the women and the social character of the men are reflecting the dwelling design. The fact that work-related parts belong to men and women are associated with housework are the elements that make women belong to the dwelling.

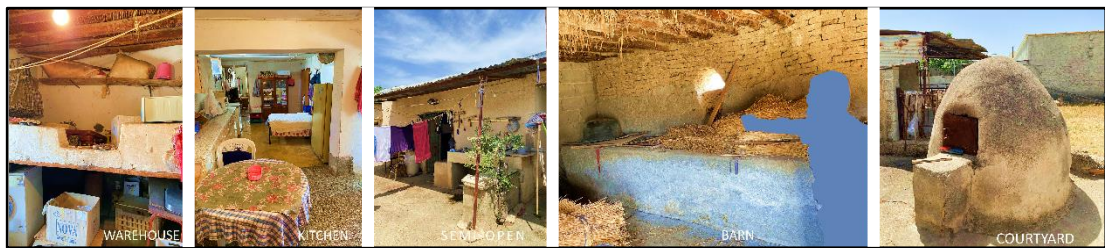


Figure 25: General view of the dwelling (Author, 2021)

According to the effect of the world views; Observations on the users of that selected dwelling show that they are still carrying on the traditional world views. The looking ways to the world are directly showing the traditional human structure such as issues that woman is introverted. The woman stated that she sees herself as belongs to the dwelling and according to her, the dwelling is a private space but the outdoor is not. But nowadays the situation is different. Everybody is not staying in their dwellings. According to her, a woman's place should be at dwelling. At this point, the traditional woman's worldview and ideas about her dwelling emerge.

According to the lifestyle; the woman of the dwelling has been stated that her lifestyle had changed after she lost her husband. She said that while he had animals before, his animals were gone when her husband died, so she gave up his daily routine. Afterward,

she added that she wakes up in the morning to clean her dwelling and chat with her neighbors. The observations show that the woman still living with the traditional lifestyle of the Cypriots. And she mentioned that halls, multifunctional rooms, courtyards, and semi-open spaces are the places to welcome neighbors.

According to cultural values; the connection between patriarchal structure and dwelling are playing an important role. As a result of the observations made, it shows the thought that the privacy of women can change when they go out of the dwelling.

Therefore, the woman is bound to her dwelling. Another issue is that the element of hospitality brought by cultural values comes to the fore in this dwelling. Hall, multifunctional room, courtyards, and semi-open spaces, and at the same time, food prepared with neighbors takes place in this dwelling.

According to the number of family members; dwelling interior space organization is changing. In this dwelling, four people were living. And this dwelling is suitable for four people depends on their needs, lifestyle, world views, expectations, individual preferences and so on. But today the woman lives alone in this dwelling. So the number of the room is too much for the user.

According to the expectation from dwelling; observations have been made to show that their expectations are shaped by their lifestyle and daily activities.

According to the intensity of the family's time in the dwelling; the woman of the dwelling is staying all the time of the day. But the spaces used are related to

neighborhood relations, which is the activity of women. The spaces are a hall, multifunctional room, courtyards, and semi-open spaces.

As a result of the observations made in terms of preferences; the users of the dwelling stated that while they preferred and construct this dwelling, they paid attention to the connection between their jobs and the dwelling. Also, she added that, while they have been constructed this dwelling privacy has played an important role.

Gender Factors: Gender factors are men and women's roles in dwelling, the perception of the interior of men and women, the social status of men and women, and the daily activities of men and women.

According to men and women's roles in the dwelling; observations have been made to show that the role of the woman is seen as the housewife, the person who cleans the house, the person responsible for cooking.

Woman matched with all dwelling. Most of the traditional rural people earn their livelihood from livestock and agriculture. Man of the dwelling, who were the social and economic power aspect of the dwelling and life, spend the whole day outside or in the barn. The woman of the dwelling mentioned that man was leaving the dwelling early in the morning and he was coming evenings.

According to the perception of the interior of men and women; the concept of dwelling is connected with privacy. The light of the observations that have been made shows that woman and the dwelling are private elements. The perception of the woman and the man in the dwelling is that the dwelling is an area that protects their privacy.

According to the social status; it can be classified under income, occupation, and education elements. The woman is using the retirement incomes of her husband. In this situation, the limited economic power and the cultural structure are keeping the woman inside of the dwelling.

According to the daily activities; The observations show that the woman belongs to the kitchen and the man was matching with outside in his work. Therefore, the number of spaces in the dwelling is less in proportion to the number of activities.

4.2.2.2 Traditional Dwelling Two (TD – S/06)

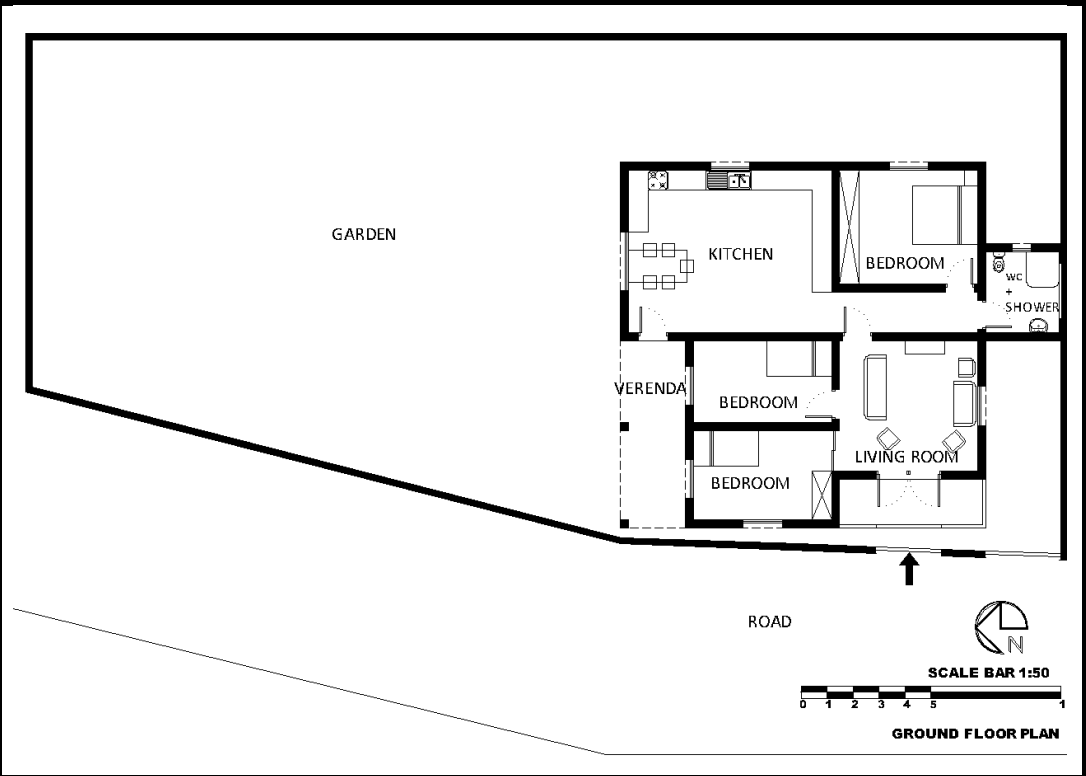
The second selected traditional dwelling in the Serdarlı has been constructed in 1966. It is a single-story and adobe mud brick traditional dwelling.

There is a family that lives in this dwelling and they are 3 people. Among the family members, the age of the father is 57, the age of the mother is 55, and the age of the daughter is 29.

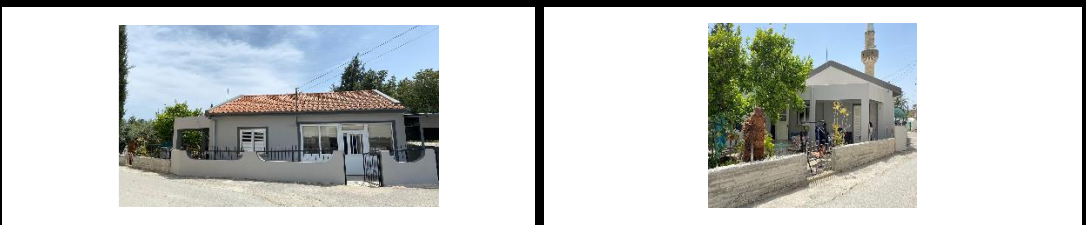
This family is the second owner of the dwelling. They stated that they had bought the dwelling from its former owners, who were older than them. The new owners of the house have been living in this dwelling since 2000.

| | | |
|-------------|-----------------|----------------------------|
| (TD – S/06) | LOCATION | PERIODIC GENRE/TYPE |
| | Serdarlı | Traditional |

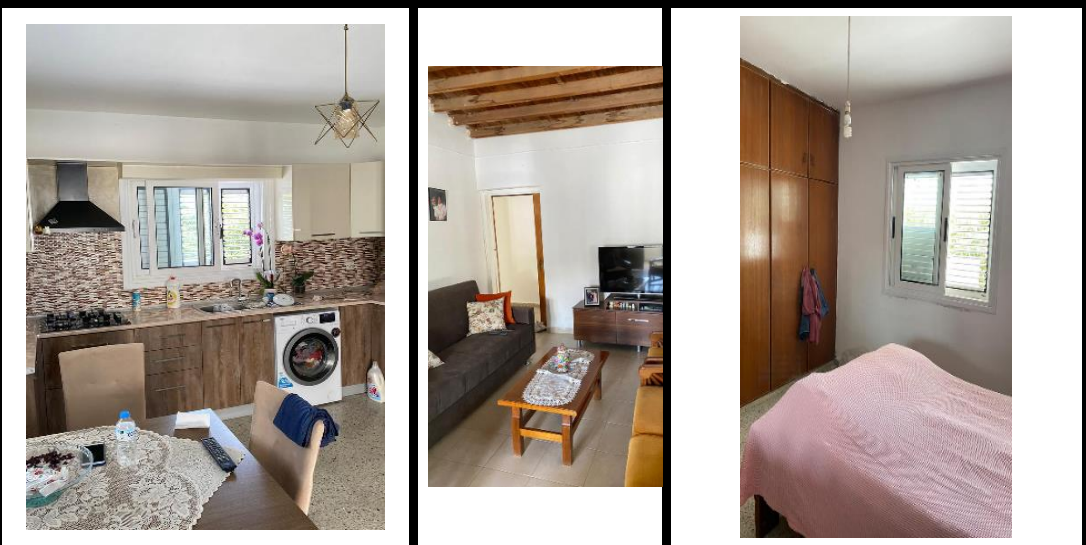
Plan of the dwelling



General views of the dwelling exterior



General views of the dwelling interior



Photos were taken by Author, 2021

Figure 26: Visual materials of the TD-S/06 (Author, 2021)

Natural Factors: Natural factors are climate, material, topography, and technology.

According to climate; Serdarlı is showing the typical island climate that is the summer is very hot and dry and the winter is rainless. The prevailing wind direction is West. As previously stated the sun and wind are the important factors that affect the design of traditional dwellings. Courtyards, verandas, and gardens can seem in all of the traditional dwellings of Cyprus. For this dwelling, the garden and veranda take place left part of the dwelling. The dwelling is using the three directions advantages those are the North, East, and West. The dwelling is using the sun's lights all the seasons of the year because its face is looking in the West direction. The small glass entrance part of the dwelling that takes place in the West direction, creates the shadow to disrupting the sunlight in the summer also creates an advantage to get the sunlight in winter.

According to the material; the traditional dwelling material is sun-dried mud brick. Sun-dried mud brick creates an advantage in terms of insulation. It makes the interior space of the dwelling, cool in summer and hot in winter times.

According to topography; As stated earlier the effect of topography on the dwelling is climatic factors. This selected dwelling is facing in the West direction and there is a veranda that blocks sunlight in that direction. After that, there is a wind consideration according to topographical features. The openings of the dwelling create a wind circulation from the North and West directions. Using the all plot is valid for this dwelling. The plot of the dwelling is serving as a garden, semi-open spaces, a place for animals.

According to technology; as stated earlier in the Meserya region, the abundance of soil is an important feature of the region, the used construction material has been mud-brick. And on the selected dwelling, the traditional technology can be seen obviously in the design of the dwelling. The dwelling is an adobe mud brick and a single-storey building. The material that has been used creates an insulation material for the dwelling.

Socio-cultural Factors: Socio-cultural factors are human nature, world views, lifestyle, cultural values, number of family members, expectations from the dwelling, the intensity of the family's time in the dwelling, and individual preferences.

According to human nature; as mentioned earlier, the connection between human nature and the concept of housing is consists of the needs and activities of the user. As in other traditional residences, the man's job is stockbreeding, the woman is unemployed and the daughter is an insurer. In that point, observation shows that the introverted character of the women and the social character of the men are reflecting the dwelling design. The fact that work-related parts belong to men and women are associated with housework are the elements that make women belong to the dwelling. The owners of the dwelling stated that the dwelling is a place entirely under the responsibility of the woman, while the garden and animals are the areas of the man. The husband and wife living in this dwelling are like the typical traditional Cypriot people for 1 day. The man leaves the dwelling early in the morning and the woman is staying in the dwelling all day. In this context, the functions of the dwellings are also shaped according to the woman who is representing an introverted character.

According to the effect of the world views; Observations on the users of that selected dwelling, show that they are still carrying on the traditional world views. As a result of the observations, it is possible to reveal the world views from the relationship of the woman and man with work and dwelling. The owners of the dwelling are people who like to live in themselves and have no social environment other than their neighbors. For this reason, their worldview could not consist of dwelling and man's work.

According to the lifestyles; people show similarities with the world views. Because the lifestyles of people are linked with the world views. The effect on the dwelling of a user, whose life expectancy is only cooking and cleaning in the dwelling, cannot consist of cleaning and cooking. The woman of this dwelling has also arranged her dwelling according to her, as can be seen from the interior images of the dwelling. The little furniture and layout in all other rooms give clues to how often the rooms are used, while the kitchen is the most used and crowded space depending on the lifestyle.

According to cultural values; the connection between patriarchal structure and dwelling are playing an important role. As a result of the other observations that have been made the situation is the same with other traditional people in this dwelling. The woman is bound to her dwelling. Another issue is that the element of hospitality brought by cultural values comes to the fore in this dwelling as well. Living rooms, gardens, and veranda are the places for, food prepared with neighbors takes place in this dwelling.

According to the number of family members; dwelling interior space organization is changing. In this dwelling, three people live in it. And this dwelling is suitable for

three people depends on their needs, lifestyle, world views, expectations, individual preferences and so on.

According to the expectation from dwelling; observations have been made to show that their expectations are shaped by their lifestyle and daily activities.

According to the intensity of the family's time in the dwelling; observations have shown that the depends on their daily activities, a man of this dwelling spends much less time at dwelling than the woman and the little furniture and layout in all other rooms give clues to how often the rooms are used.

According to the preferences; the users of the dwelling stated that while they preferred this dwelling, they paid attention to the meter squares of the open spaces because of their job. Additionally, they have been emphasized that the dwelling location was another selection factor. The location is taking place village center.

Gender Factors: Gender factors are men and women's roles in dwelling, the perception of the interior of men and women, the social status of men and women, and the daily activities of men and women.

According to men and women's roles in the dwelling; observations have been made to show that the role of the woman is seen as the housewife, the person who cleans the house, the person responsible for cooking.

Woman matched with all dwelling. Most of the traditional rural people earn their livelihood from livestock and agriculture. Man of the dwelling, who were the social and economic power aspect of the dwelling and life, spend the whole day outside.

According to the perception of the interior of men and women; the concept of dwelling is connected with privacy and their job. The light of the observations that have been made shows that woman and the dwelling are private elements.

The perception of the woman and the man in the dwelling is that the dwelling is an area that protects their privacy and an area that helps their job.

According to the social status; it can be classified under income, occupation, and education elements. The man of the dwelling is the economic power of the dwelling. For that reason, the woman who does not have any assurance is staying background in the society.

According to the daily activities; The observations show that the woman belongs to the dwelling interior and the man was matching with outside in his work.

4.2.2.3 Contemporary Dwelling One (CD – S/07)

The first selected contemporary dwelling in the Serdarlı has been constructed in 2007. But the owners started to live in a dwelling in 2017. It is a three-story, reinforced concrete dwelling. And two people are living in it. A woman and a man aged between 26 and 30 live in this dwelling.

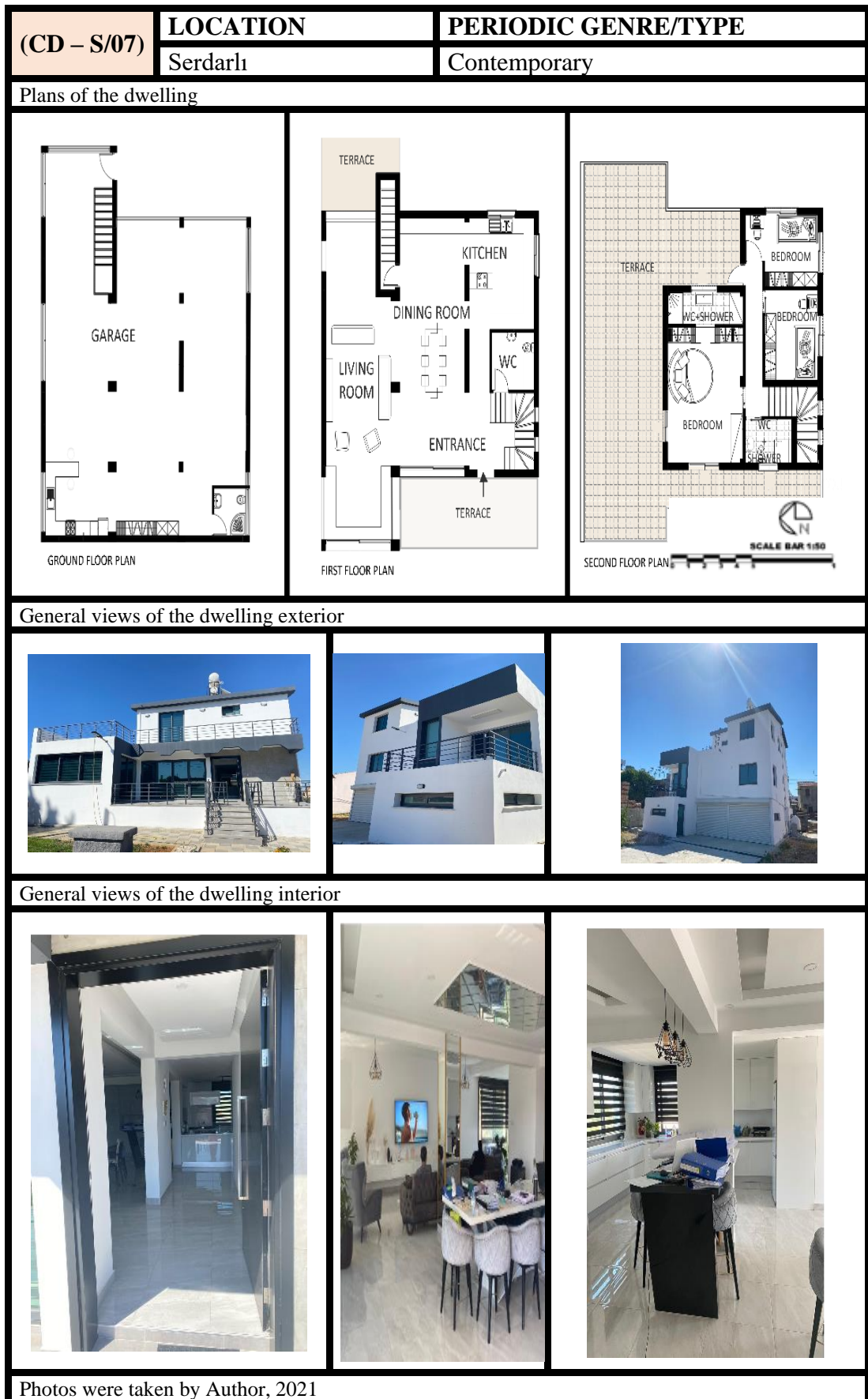


Figure 27: Visual materials of the CD-S/07 (Author, 2021)

Natural Factors: Natural factors are climate, material, topography, and technology.

According to climate; Serdarlı's summer is very hot and dry and the winter of the village is rainless. The prevailing wind direction is West. Sun and wind are important factors that affect the design of dwellings. In the light of the design of this dwelling, the form and openings of the dwelling create the natural air circulation in the dwelling. The dwelling faces the West direction and it is taking the natural breeze in it. And two terraces are taking place in the West and North directions and those create a breeze and the West terraces create a shadowy area in all seasons of the year.

According to the material; the dwelling is reinforced concrete. Also, the dwelling has glass facades to create light in the dwelling.

According to topography; the Serdarlı village has flat topography. And the effect of topography on the dwelling is climatic factors. This selected dwelling is facing in the West direction. After that, there is a wind consideration according to topographical features. The openings of the dwelling create a wind circulation from the North and West directions. The plot of the dwelling is serving the garden function.

According to the technology; on the selected dwelling, contemporary technology can be seen in its design it. The dwelling is reinforced concrete and a three-story building.

Socio-cultural Factors: Socio-cultural factors are human nature, world views, lifestyle, cultural values, number of family members, expectations from the dwelling, the intensity of the family's time in the dwelling, and individual preferences.

According to human nature; as a result of the observations, their nature has been shaped by their jobs. Owners' jobs are an engineer and an architect. Their working times give direction to their life them. Owners of the dwelling have been stated that "We are busy people and we are continuing to work from home when we came to our dwelling. During the design of our home, we tried to create a relaxed and fresh atmosphere".

According to the effect of the world views; it has been observed that users' worldviews are related to their jobs. Their lives, which are spent in intense work tempo, naturally affect their worldview. The results of the observations show that their worldview is related to their works and wants to relaxed life. For this reason, as they have stated, dwelling is understood as a relaxed and fresh atmosphere for them.

According to the lifestyle; the owners of the dwelling, who stated that when they returned dwelling from work, they were busy with drawings and cooking, and for this reason, they solved the first-floor plan, which is their living space, like an open plan. And thus, users who do not see each other during the day are in contact with each other inside the dwelling.

According to cultural values; life has been changed and the people's values have been changed also. In the light of the observations, the cultural values of the owners are still living. But from the lifestyles and worldviews, privacy perception was the main determinator factor in the traditional dwelling has been changed. The owners of the dwelling stated that they are still carrying the hospitality, traditional food habits in this but they can not realize these values because of their lifestyles.

According to the number of family members; the observations show that the dwelling is not useful for family members. Also, the woman of the dwelling stated that the most used space in the dwelling is the first floor. The all other rooms are empty and unnecessary.

According to the expectation from the dwelling; observations that have been made show that their expectations are, the dwelling should be a relaxed environment.

According to the intensity of the family's time in the dwelling; observations have shown that the depends on their jobs, the dwelling is using only the nights. So the dwelling is not useful and it has unnecessary meter squares in terms of the intensity of the family's time.

According to the preferences; the users of the dwelling stated that while they preferred this dwelling, they paid attention to the design of the dwelling in terms of communication opportunities, fresh and relaxed atmosphere, and so on.

Gender Factors: Gender factors are men and women's roles in dwelling, the perception of the interior of men and women, the social status of men and women, and the daily activities of men and women.

According to men and women's roles; in that dwelling is equal between each gender in many factors. Such as economic power, social life so on. At that point, the dwelling belongs to each people of the dwelling.

According to the perception of the interior of men and women; observations show that the perception of the woman and the man in the dwelling is the same. The reason is that their lifestyle, their worldviews, and their job. In the light of the observations, the result is showing that their perception mechanisms are the same.

According to the social status; it can be classified under income, occupation, and education elements. In this dwelling, the woman and the man have economic power. From the economic sources of owners, social status seems equal in each other. Also, they have a social life in their social environment that is connected to their job.

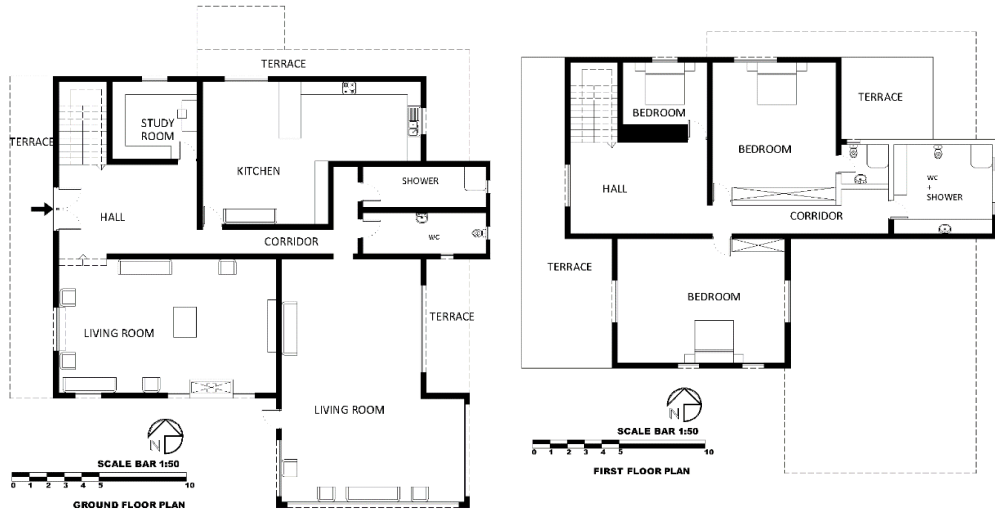
According to the daily activities; the observations have been shown that the first-floor plan is designed according to their activities. Because when the woman cooked in the kitchen the man can see his wife. They can do many activities in these spaces together such as cooking, drawing, watching TV, and so on.

4.2.2.4 Contemporary Dwelling Two (CD – S/08)

The second selected contemporary dwelling in the Serdarlı has been constructed in 2000. It is a two-story, reinforced concrete dwelling. And four people are living in it. Their ages are 15,17 40 and 45. The couple has a girl and a boy.

| | | |
|--------------------|-----------------|--------------------------------|
| (CD – S/08) | LOCATION | PERIODIC GENRE/TYPE |
| | Serdarlı | Contemporary |

Plans of the dwelling



General view of the dwelling exterior



General views of the dwelling interior



Photos were taken by Author, 2021

Figure 28: Visual materials of the CD-S/08 (Author, 2021)

Natural Factors: Natural factors are climate, material, topography, and technology.

According to climate; in the light of the design of this dwelling, the form and openings of the dwelling create the natural air circulation in the dwelling. The dwelling faces the West direction and it is taking the natural breeze in it. And two terraces are taking place in the West and North directions and those create a breeze and the West terraces create a shadowy area in all seasons of the year.

According to the material; the dwelling is reinforced concrete.

According to topography; the Serdarlı village has flat topography. And the effect of topography on the dwelling is climatic factors. This selected dwelling is facing in the West direction. After that, there is a wind consideration according to topographical features. The openings of the dwelling create a wind circulation from the North and West directions. The plot of the dwelling is serving the garden function.

According to the technology; on the selected dwelling, contemporary technology can be seen in its design it. The dwelling is reinforced concrete and a two-story building.

Socio-cultural Factors: Socio-cultural factors are human nature, world views, lifestyle, cultural values, number of family members, expectations from the dwelling, the intensity of the family's time in the dwelling, and individual preferences.

According to human nature; as a result of the observations, their nature has been shaped by their jobs. Owners' jobs are a teacher and a civil servant. Their working times give direction to their life them. Owners of the dwelling have been stated that

"We have to work for our children. The economic situation is not suitable for not working. When we came to our dwelling we wanted to relax". The result of the observation has been shown that users work for the future of their children, not for themselves in their life cycle. And in this context, their relationship with the dwelling can be interpreted as they see the dwelling as a place of relaxation.

According to the effect of the world views; the results of the observations show that their worldview is related to their works and wants to relaxed life in the dwelling. For this reason, as they have stated, dwelling is understood as a relaxed atmosphere for them.

According to lifestyle; the owners of the dwelling, who stated that when they returned dwelling from work, they were busy with children's homework and cooking, and for this reason, in terms of meter squares of the room they solved their kitchen organization that place allows doing all these things in all together. And thus, users who do not see each other during the day are in contact with each other inside the dwelling. Additionally, they mentioned that the most used room in this dwelling is the kitchen.



Figure 29: General view of the kitchen (Author, 2021)

According to cultural values; life has been changed and the people's values have been changed also. In the light of the observations, the cultural values of the owners are still living. But from the lifestyles and worldviews, privacy perception was the main determinator factor in the traditional dwelling has been changed. The owners of the dwelling stated that they are still carrying the hospitality, traditional food habits in this but they can not realize these values because of their lifestyles.

According to the number of family members; the observations show that the dwelling is not useful for family members. Because the dwelling has meter squares and there are many empty areas in the dwelling. Also, the woman of the dwelling stated that the most used space in the dwelling is the kitchen. The all other rooms are empty and unnecessary.

According to the expectation from the dwelling; observations that have been made show that their expectations are, the dwelling should be a relaxed environment.

According to the intensity of the family's time in the dwelling; observations have shown that the depends on their jobs, the dwelling is using only the nights. So the dwelling is not useful and it has unnecessary meter squares in terms of the intensity of the family's time.

As a result of the observations made in terms of preferences; the users of the dwelling stated that while they preferred this dwelling, they paid attention to its large size. However, they later stated that they realized that this size was very useless.



Figure 30: General view from the interior spaces of the dwelling (Author, 2021)

Gender Factors: Gender factors are men and women's roles in dwelling, the perception of the interior of men and women, the social status of men and women, and the daily activities of men and women.

According to men and women's roles; in that dwelling is equal between each gender in many factors. Such as economic power, social life so on. At that point, the dwelling belongs to each people of the dwelling.

According to the perception of the interior of men and women; observations show that the perception of the woman and the man in the dwelling is the same. The reason is that their lifestyle, their worldviews, and their job. In the light of the observations, the result is showing that their perception mechanisms are the same.

According to the social status; it can be classified under income, occupation, and education elements. In this dwelling, the woman and the man have economic power.

From the economic sources of owners, social status seems equal in each other. Also, they have a social life in their social environment that is connected to their job.

According to the daily activities; The observations show that the kitchen organization is designed according to their activities. Because when the woman cooked in the kitchen the man and children can stay in this room. They can do many activities in these spaces together such as cooking, drawing, watching TV, and so on.

4.2.2.5 Evaluation of the Questionary of Serdarlı Village

This questionnaire survey is designed to achieve the main aim and objectives of the study. The limitation on location/participant for the questionnaire survey has been case studies, selected villages, case studies' users, and peasants who are living in the selected villages.

Questionnaire consist of four parts. The first part is information about the respondents and it includes closed-ended questions about respondents.

The second part is pieces of information about the dwelling and it includes open-ended, closed-ended, and tables to get general ideas of respondents about the dwellings.

The third part is dwelling and gender relation and it includes closed-ended and open-ended questions to get ideas of respondents about dwelling and gender relations. The second and third part of the survey includes the ideas of the respondents about their dwelling or if there is previous dwelling and dwelling gender relations. In general, these parts will help to show the transformations of the dwelling.

Lastly, the fourth part is comparisons of traditional and contemporary dwellings and that part includes closed-ended questions to show the differences between traditional and contemporary dwellings.

Serdarlı Village Questionnaire Evaluation – Part 1

According to the information about the respondents, a survey was conducted with a total of 16 people in Serdarlı village. 10 of the participants were men and 6 of them were women.

According to age distributions, 8 people are in age category I., 3 people are in age category II. and 5 people are in age category III.

By marital status categorization, 6 people are in category I., 6 people are in category II., 1 person is in category III., and 3 people are in category IV.

Considering the education categorization, the questionnaire results have been shown that 2 people are in category I., 6 people are in category III. and 8 people are in category IV.

About the occupation categorizations, the results have been shown that 4 people are in category I., 4 people are in category III., 4 people are in category IV and 4 people are in category V.

According to the categorization of working status, 8 people are in category I., 4 people are in category II., 4 people are in category III.

Table 8: Informations about the Questionnaire Respondent (Author, 2021)

| GENDER | | AGE | | | MARITAL STATUS | | | | EDUCATION | | | | | | OCCUPATION | | | | | WORKING STATUS | | |
|---|----|-----|----|-----|----------------|----|-----|----|-----------|----|-----|----|---|----|------------|----|-----|----|---|----------------|----|-----|
| F | M | I | II | III | I | II | III | IV | I | II | III | IV | V | VI | I | II | III | IV | V | I | II | III |
| 6 | 10 | 8 | 3 | 5 | 6 | 6 | 1 | 3 | 2 | X | 6 | 8 | X | X | 4 | X | 4 | 4 | 4 | 8 | 4 | 4 |
| AGE CATEGORIES EXPLANATIONS: I- 18-30 AGES, II-30-50 AGES, III-50-80 AGES | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| MARITAL STATUS CATEGORIES EXPLANATIONS: I-SINGLE, II-MARRIED, III-WIDOW, IV-OTHER | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| EDUCATION CATEGORIES EXPLANATIONS: I-PRIMARY SCHOOL, II-SECONDARY SCHOOL, III-HIGH SCHOOL, IV-UNIVERSITY, V-OTHER, VI-NONE | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| OCCUPATION CATEGORIES EXPLANATIONS: I-HOUSEWIFE, II-WORKER, III-OFFICER, IV-FARMER, V-RETIRED | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| WORKING STATUS CATEGORIES EXPLANATIONS: I-CONSTANT, II-SEASONAL, III-RETIRED | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

Serdarlı Village Questionnaire Evaluation – Part 2

According to the information about the dwelling, general pieces of information are divided into five groups of categories which are the belonging, number of people living in, periodic genre/type, physical type, and physically defined rooms.

According to the belonging, 7 people are in category I., 6 people are in category II. and 3 people are in category III.

About the number of people living in the dwelling, the results have been shown that 1 person is in category I., 7 people are in category II., 7 people are in category III., and 1 people are in category IV.

According to the periodic genre/type of dwellings, that the respondents are living in them, there are 10 traditional dwellings and 2 contemporary dwellings.

According to the physical types of the dwelling, 7 dwellings are in category I., 4 dwelling is in category IV. and 5 dwellings are in category IV.

According to the physically defined rooms in the dwellings, 6 dwellings are in category III. and 10 dwellings are in category IV.

Table 9: Information about the Dwelling (Author, 2021)

| BELONGING | | | NUMBER OF PEOPLE LIVING IN | | | | | TYPE | | PHYSICALLY TYPE | | | | | | | PHYSICALLY DEFINED ROOM | | | | | |
|---|----|-----|----------------------------|----|-----|----|---|------|---|-----------------|----|-----|----|---|----|-----|-------------------------|----|-----|----|---|----|
| I | II | III | I | II | III | IV | V | T | C | I | II | III | IV | V | VI | VII | I | II | III | IV | V | VI |
| 7 | 6 | 3 | 1 | 7 | 7 | 1 | - | 10 | 2 | 7 | 1 | - | 6 | - | - | - | X | X | 6 | 10 | - | - |
| BELONGING CATEGORIES EXPLANATIONS: I- TO MYSELF, II- TO MY WIF/HUSBAND, III- TO US NUMBER OF PEOPLE LIVING IN CATEGORIES EXPLANATIONS: I- 1 PERSON, II- 2 PEOPLE, III- 3 PEOPLE, IV- 4 PEOPLE, V- 5 PEOPLE PERIODIC GENRE / TYPE: T: TRADITIONAL, C: CONTEMPORARY PHYSICALLY TYPE: I- SINGLE STOREY DETACHED, II-SINGLE STOREY TWIN, III- SINGLE STOREY ROW, IV- DUBLEC DETACHED, V- DUBLEX TWIN, VI- VUBLEX ROW, VII- OTHER PHYSICALLY DEFINED ROOM CATEGORIES EXPLANATIONS: I-1 ROOM, II-2 ROOMS, III-3 ROOMS, IV-4 ROOMS, V- 5 ROOMS, VI- OTHER | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

According to the meter squares of the dwellings, in line with the answers given by the respondents, the dwellings are generally 183 meters square and 16 of the participants have been interpreted as a medium and large size.

According to the question of years that have been living in the dwelling, in line with the results of the given answers, the general year number is 26. But some live for 1 year, and some live for 66 years.

According to the question “Is there a place where you say it's okay, even it's not in your dwelling? Why?” the answers showed that there are unused rooms and these rooms are considered unnecessary.

According to the question “Is there a place where you can say it's a problem if it's not in your dwelling? Why?” the results show that the answers to this question are different from each other. While the general answers are the place that would be a problem if it is not in the dwelling, as the kitchen, they interpreted the reason as the place where the food is cooked and the place where most of the day time is spent. While other parts of the participants have been answered as a living room, bathroom, and WC, a balcony, which they interpreted as a place of relaxation in the dwelling.

According to the question “Did you build an additional structure after you started living in your dwelling? Why?” the evaluations showed that there have been two general answers for this question. The first answer was to enlarge the kitchen due to its small size, the second answer was to build additional rooms in the style of a cellar and warehouse, and the third answer was to build a new room like a bedroom.

According to the question “Did your dwelling physically change after the number of people living in the dwelling started to increase? What are these?” the evaluations showed that there have been different kinds of answers such as, the rooms in the dwelling were divided into rooms for bedrooms purpose, the bedroom became enlarged, and old furniture was replaced and new furniture was purchased.

According to the question “Has your lifestyle changed after you started living in your dwelling? What are these?” the evaluations showed that there have been different kinds of answers such as, responsibilities increased, more time was spent at dwelling, increased feeling of comfort, less going out.

According to the question, “List the spaces of your dwelling presented below, according to your frequency of use” the evaluations showed that there have been differences between genders. The frequency of use of the women gives the list as 1- Kitchen, 2- Living room, 3- Garden, 4- Balcony, 5- Bedroom, 6- Bathroom + WC, 7- Entrance hall 8- Laundry, 9- Pantry/warehouse. The frequency of use of the men gives the list as 1- Living room, 2- Kitchen, 3- Bathroom, 4- WC, 5- Entrance Hall, 6- Garden, 7- Balcony, warehouses, dressing rooms.

According to the question, “Where do you spend the most time with your family?”

the evaluations showed that an order such as 1- Kitchen, 2- Living room, 3- Balcony, Garden, 4-Dining room, Bedroom, 5-Bathroom, 6-WC, 7-Laundry, 8- Pantry/warehouse.

According to the question, “Are you satisfied with open, semi-open, and closed spaces in your dwelling? Why?” the evaluations showed that a total of 16 respondents answered as positive.

According to the question, “Are you satisfied with open spaces in your dwelling? Why?” the evaluations showed that a total of 16 respondents answered as positive.

According to the question, “What does dwelling or a home mean to you?” the evaluation results showed that the high range of respondents stated that a home or dwelling means family and there are other answers such as home, living space, space, comfort, peace.

Serdarlı Village Questionnaire Evaluation – Part 3

According to the question, “Who had more say in choosing or building your home?” the evaluations showed that there have been differences between genders. The answers are as follows; 5 women answered as family elders, 1 woman husband. And 8 of the men answered as myself, 1 of them answered family elders and, 1 of them my wife.

According to the question, “Who in your opinion should be the pecuniary owner of the dwelling?” the evaluations showed that women see the pecuniary owners of the dwellings as their husbands, while men see themselves.

According to the question “Who in your opinion should be the spiritual owner of the dwelling?” the evaluations showed that women see the spiritual owners of the dwellings as themselves, while men see their wives.

According to the question “Are there any spaces in the dwelling that you identify with a man?” the evaluations showed that both genders identify the living room, garden, garage with a man.

According to the question “Are there any spaces in the dwelling that you identify with a woman?” the evaluations showed that both genders identify the kitchen and all dwelling with a woman.

According to the question “Do you think spaces are shaped by the gender of users? Why?” The answers differ between the genders. While the answer of the men was completely not shaped, the women thought that the house was already shaped by the women since women were the dominion of the dwelling.

According to the question “Do you think the private (bedrooms) and public (living spaces) of your dwelling are paired with the genders? Why?” the evaluations showed that both genders’ answers are equal in each other. Among the answers were the views that women represent privacy, therefore private spaces are women, and public spaces represent men. The general answer is that the whole house can match the woman.

According to the question “The role of women is very different according to the past. But the only issue that has not changed the pairing of the woman and the dwelling. Do you agree with that view? Why?” as a result of the evaluations, it was concluded

that most agreed with this view. Among the answers given, there are answers such as because culture does not change, this balance does not change either, a woman's place is in her dwelling.

According to the question, “Men makes houses, women make homes”. What does this statement remind you of? Do you agree?” as a result of the evaluations, it was concluded that most disagreed with this view. Among the answers given, there are answers such as women are not the owner of the dwelling, both genders should make a dwelling.

According to the question “A woman’s place is in the home”. What does this statement remind you of? Do you agree?” as a result of the evaluations, it was concluded that mostly disagreed with this view. There are answers such as women and men are equal, a woman's place should be in society.

Serdarlı Village Questionnaire Evaluation – Part 4

According to the comparisons questions of the questionnaire, the evaluation results show that a high range of the answers is contemporary dwelling.

4.3 The Situation in Beşparmak Region

Besparmak Region is the name of the Kyrenia Mountains. In this region of the island, there are many villages and towns. The villages and towns in the region, which have a mountainous and hilly topography, have similar typologies. Settlements of this region have organic form. Besparmak Region analysis of the study has been made in two villages of Kalavaç village and Görneç Village.

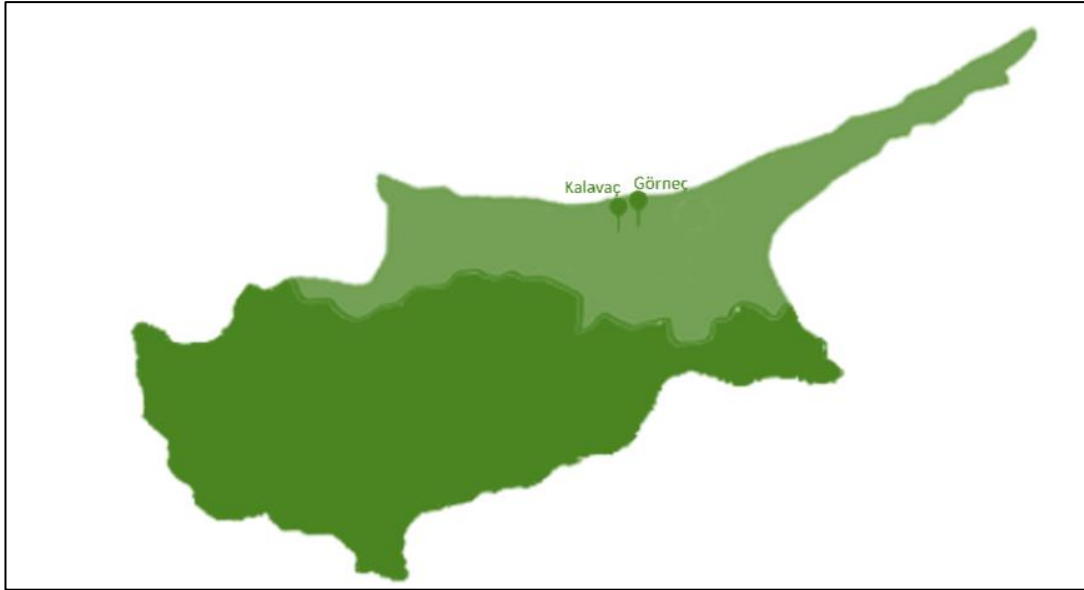


Figure 31: Location of Selected Villages on Besparmak Region and Cyprus Map (URL6)

Settlements of this region have organic form. There are three main types of traditional dwellings and these three main types of dwellings have been formed according to the cultural features of the users.

It has been observed that for traditional dwellings, the form of dwelling has been formed around a hall space. This hall includes many functions according to the user's life.

However, in contemporary dwelling with the changes in the lifestyle of the user the situation has been started to change. In the next section of the chapter, the situation in the villages has been explained in a detailed way.

4.3.1 Traditional and Contemporary Dwelling Examples From Kalavaç Village

Kalavaç is a village that takes place in the Lefkoşa district. Kalavaç village has been a Turkish village throughout its history. Today there are approximately 350 people in the village and the settlements are increasing day by day.

In the Kalavaç a high range of the population's livelihood is agriculture and animal husbandry. At the same time, there is a population who are working in government offices in the cities. Kalavaç has a mountainous and hilly topography. The village has an organic form.



Figure 32: Location of selected dwellings on the Kalavaç Map

4.3.1.1 Traditional Dwelling One (TD- K/09)

The first selected traditional dwelling in the Kalavaç has been constructed in 1950. It is a single-story and adobe mud brick traditional dwelling. And one person living in it.

A woman who is 78 years old lives in this dwelling.

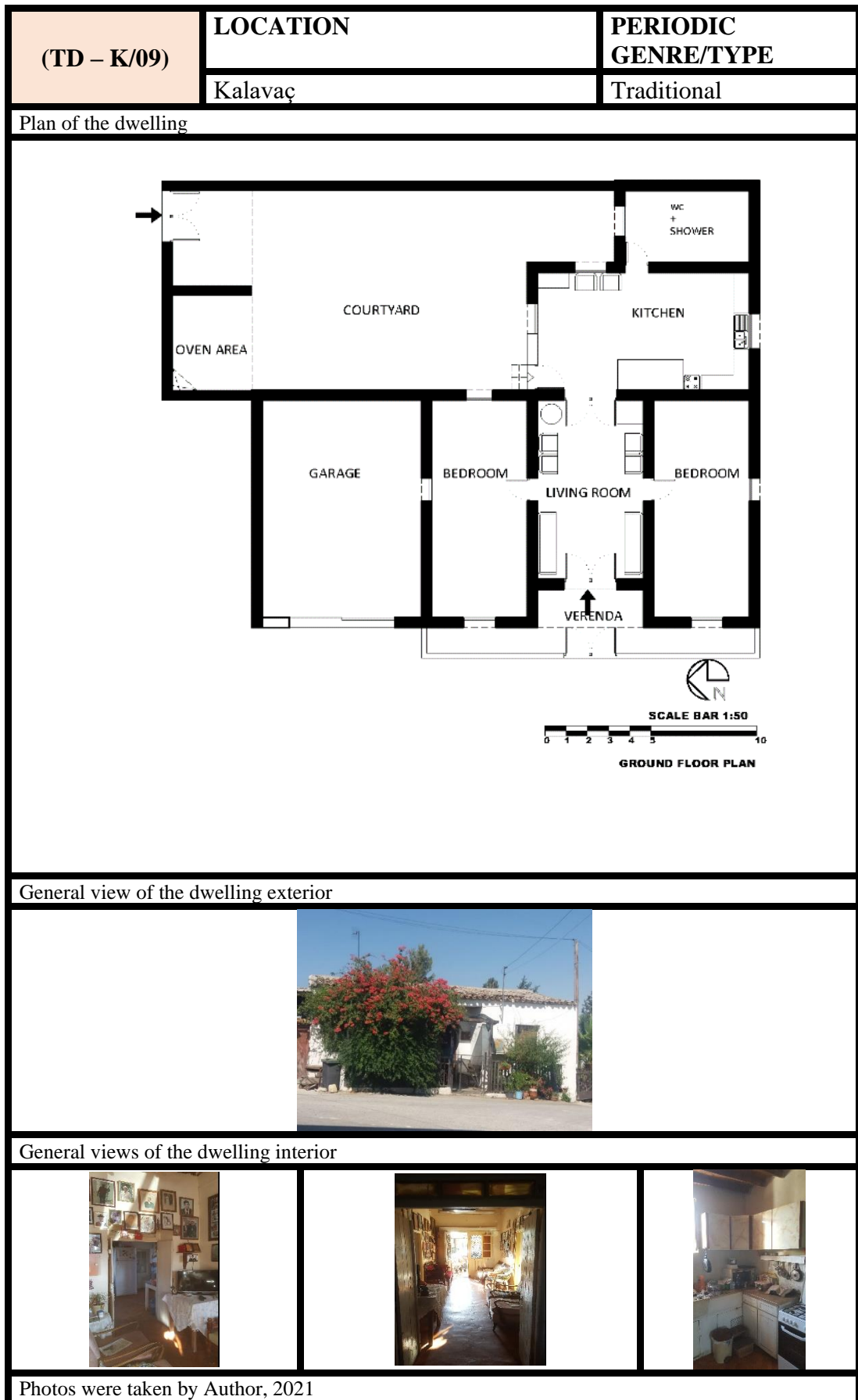


Figure 33: Visual materials of the TD-K/09 (Author, 2021)

Natural Factors: Natural factors are climate, material, topography, and technology.

According to climate; Kalavac is showing the typical island climate that is the summer is very hot and dry and the winter is rainless. Courtyards and verandas can seem in all of the traditional dwellings of Cyprus in the South direction. For this dwelling, the courtyard takes place in the South-East direction and the dwelling is using the sun direction all the seasons of the year. The veranda that takes place in the West direction, creates the shadow to disrupting the sunlight in the summer also creates an advantage to get the sunlight in winter.

According to the material; the traditional dwelling material is adobe mud brick. This material creates an advantage in terms of insulation. It makes the interior space of the dwelling, cool in summer and hot in winter times.

According to topography; the Kalavac village has mountainous and hilly topography as other Besparmak villages. As stated earlier the general effect of topography on the dwelling is climatic factors. This selected dwelling is facing in the West direction and there is a veranda that blocks sunlight in that direction. After that, there is a wind consideration according to topographical features. The openings of the dwelling create a wind circulation from the North and West directions. Using the all plot is valid for this dwelling. The plot of the dwelling is serving as a multi-functional space such as a courtyard, oven areas.

According to technology; on the selected dwelling, the traditional technology can be seen obviously in the design of the dwelling. The dwelling is an adobe mud brick and

a single-storey building. The material that has been used creates an insulation material for the dwelling.

Socio-cultural Factors: Socio-cultural factors are human nature, world views, lifestyle, cultural values, number of family members, expectations from the dwelling, the intensity of the family's time in the dwelling, and individual preferences.

According to human nature; the most distinctive features of the characters in the traditional period are that women have an introverted nature, while men are social characters in society. As a result of the observations, it has been observed that the functions in the dwelling are completely shaped according to the needs of the user. And these functions reflect the nature of traditional Cyprus rural people. The owner of the dwelling has been stated that " My husband was the driver. While he spent the whole day outside, we also spent time at dwelling with the children. My expectation from my dwelling was to provide my privacy and keep my children safe. And for this reason, we mostly spent time in our inner garden". The observations show that traditional human nature is also connected with their characteristics. And the introverted character of the women and the social character of the men are reflecting the dwelling design.

According to the effect of the world views; observations show that they are still carrying on the traditional world views. The looking ways to the world are directly showing the traditional human structure such as issues that woman is introverted. According to the dwelling's woman, the dwelling is a private space for a family. According to her, a woman's place should be at dwelling.

According to the lifestyle; the woman of the dwelling has been stated that her lifestyle had changed after she lost her husband. Afterward, she added that he wakes up in the morning to clean her house and chat with her neighbors. The observations show that the woman still living with the traditional lifestyle of the Cypriots. And she added that “We were using the courtyard to chat with neighbors but nowadays we are using the in front of my dwelling”. From that point, the change in the traditional people can be observed.

According to cultural values; the connection between patriarchal structure and dwelling are playing an important role. As a result of the observations made, it shows the thought that the privacy of women can change when they go out of the dwelling.

Therefore, the woman is bound to her dwelling. Another issue is that the element of hospitality brought by cultural values comes to the fore in this dwelling.

According to the number of family members; dwelling interior space organization is changing. In this dwelling, six people were living. And this dwelling is not suitable for six people depends on the number. But today the woman lives alone in this dwelling. So the number of the room is suitable for her.

According to the expectation from dwelling; observations have been made to show that their expectations are privacy.

According to the intensity of the family's time in the dwelling; the woman of the dwelling is staying all the time of the day. But the spaces used are related to

neighborhood relations, which is the activity of women. The spaces are the living room and in front of the dwelling.

According to the preferences; the observations show that the users of the dwelling stated that while they preferred and construct this dwelling, they paid attention to the location of its. It takes place in the village center.



Figure 34: General views from interior spaces of the dwelling (Author, 2021)

Gender Factors: Gender factors are men and women's roles in dwelling, the perception of the interior of men and women, the social status of men and women, and the daily activities of men and women.

According to men and women's roles in the dwelling; observations have been made to show that the role of the woman is seen as the housewife, the person who cleans the house, the person responsible for cooking.

Woman matched with all dwelling. Man of the dwelling, who were the social and economic power aspect of the dwelling and life, spend the whole day outside. The woman of the dwelling mentioned that man was leaving the dwelling early in the morning and he was coming evenings.

According to the perception of the interior of men and women; the concept of dwelling is connected with privacy. The light of the observations that have been made shows that woman and the dwelling are private elements. The perception of the woman and the man in the dwelling is that the dwelling is an area that protects their privacy.

According to the social status; it can be classified under income, occupation, and education elements. The woman is using the retirement incomes of her husband. In this situation, the limited economic power and the cultural structure are keeping the woman inside of the dwelling.

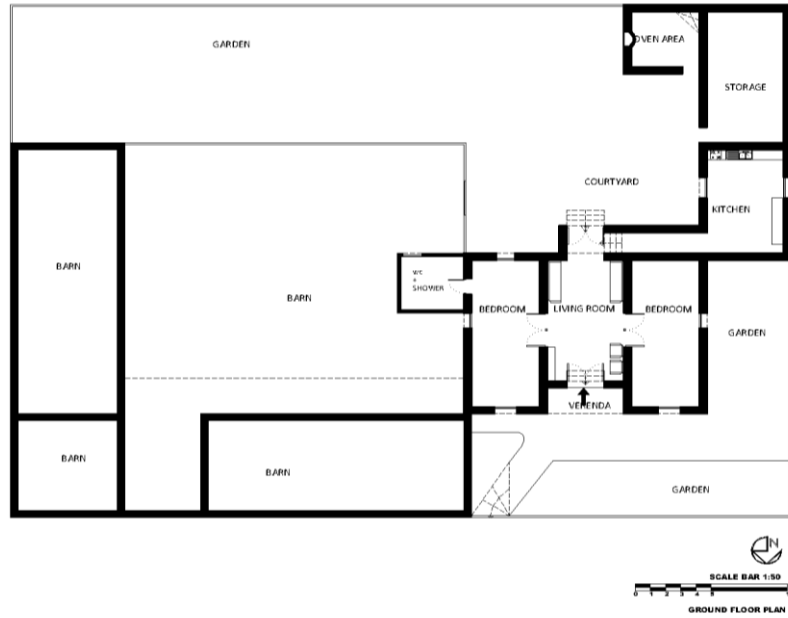
According to the daily activities; the observations show that the woman belongs to the dwelling and the man was matching with outside in his work.

4.3.1.2 Traditional Dwelling Two (TD – K/10)

The second selected traditional dwelling in the Kalavaç has been constructed in the 1950s. It is a single-story and adobe mud brick traditional dwelling. And one person living in it. A woman who is 70 years old lives in this dwelling.

| | | |
|-------------|----------|------------------------|
| (TD – K/10) | LOCATION | PERIODIC GENRE/TYPE |
| | Kalavaç | Traditional |

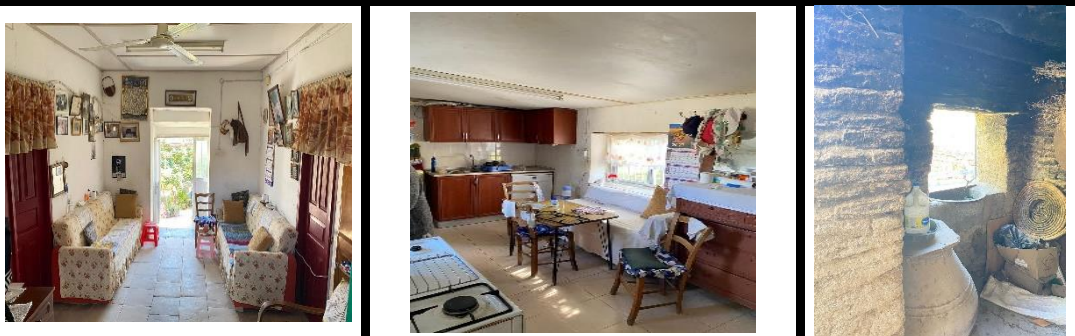
Plan of the dwelling



General view of the dwelling exterior



General views of the dwelling interior



Photos were taken by Author, 2021

Figure 35: Visual materials of the TD-K/10 (Author, 2021)

Natural Factors: Natural factors are climate, material, topography, and technology.

According to climate; Kalavac is showing the typical island climate that is the summer is very hot and dry and the winter is rainless. Courtyards and verandas can seem in all of the traditional dwellings of Cyprus in the South direction. For this dwelling, the courtyard takes place in the South direction and the dwelling is using the sun direction all the seasons of the year.

According to the material; the traditional dwelling material is adobe mud brick. This material creates an advantage in terms of insulation. It makes the interior space of the dwelling, cool in summer and hot in winter times.

According to topography; the Kalavac village has mountainous and hilly topography as other Besparmak villages. As stated earlier the general effect of topography on the dwelling is climatic factors. This selected dwelling is facing in the North direction and there is a veranda that blocks rainwater. After that, there is a wind consideration. According to topography, the Kalavac village has mountainous and hilly topography like other Besparmak villages. As stated earlier the general effect of topography on the dwelling is climatic factors. according to topographical features. The openings of the dwelling create a wind circulation from the North and West directions. Using the all plot is valid for this dwelling. The plot of the dwelling is serving as a multi-functional space such as a courtyard, oven areas, barns. Also because of the topography, the barns' walls are using as a high garden wall from the Street part. They also create privacy for users and animals.



Figure 36: The view from the street (Author, 2021)

According to technology; on the selected dwelling, the traditional technology can be seen obviously in the design of the dwelling. The dwelling is an adobe mud brick and a single-storey building. The material that has been used creates an insulation material for the dwelling.

Socio-cultural Factors: Socio-cultural factors are human nature, world views, lifestyle, cultural values, number of family members, expectations from the dwelling, the intensity of the family's time in the dwelling, and individual preferences.

According to human nature; the most distinctive features of the characters in the traditional period are that women have an introverted nature, while men are social characters in society. As a result of the observations, it has been observed that the functions in the dwelling are completely shaped according to the needs of the user.

And these functions reflect the nature of traditional Cyprus rural people. The owner of the dwelling has been stated that " My husband was the husbandry. While he spent the whole day outside, I was staying at the dwelling with our children. My expectation from my dwelling was to provide our privacy." The observations show that traditional human nature is connected with their characteristics. And the introverted character of the women and the social character of the men are reflecting the dwelling design.

According to the effect of the world views; the users of that selected dwelling, observations show that they are still carrying on the traditional world views. The looking ways to the world are directly showing the traditional human structure such as issues that woman is introverted. According to the dwelling's woman, the dwelling is a private space for a family.

According to the lifestyle; the owner of the dwelling said that while they had animals before, their animals were gone when her husband died. Then, she added that she wakes up in the morning to clean her dwelling and chat with her neighbors. The observations show that the woman still living with the traditional lifestyle of the Cypriots. And she mentioned that the living room and the courtyard are the places to welcome neighbors.

According to cultural values; the connection between patriarchal structure and dwelling are playing an important role. As a result of the observations made, it shows the thought that the privacy of women can change when they go out of the dwelling. Therefore, the woman is bound to her dwelling. And the element of hospitality brought by cultural values comes to the fore in this dwelling.

According to the number of family members; dwelling interior space organization is changing. In this dwelling, 4 people were living. And this dwelling is not suitable for 4 people depends on the number. But today the woman lives alone in this dwelling. So the number of the room is suitable for her.

According to the expectation from dwelling; observations have been made to show that their expectations are privacy.

According to the intensity of the family's time in the dwelling; the woman of the dwelling is staying all the time of the day. But the spaces used are related to neighborhood relations, which is the activity of women. The spaces are the living room and the courtyard.

According to the preferences; the users of the dwelling stated that while they preferred and construct this dwelling, they paid attention to the courtyard meter squares because of the barns.



Figure 37: General views from interior spaces of the dwelling (Author, 2021)

Gender Factors: Gender factors are men and women's roles in dwelling, the perception of the interior of men and women, the social status of men and women, and the daily activities of men and women.

According to men and women's roles in the dwelling; observations have been made to show that the role of the woman is seen as the housewife, the person who cleans the house, the person responsible for cooking. The woman of the dwelling mentioned that man was leaving the dwelling early in the morning and he was coming evenings. Woman matched with all dwelling. Man of the dwelling, who were the social and economic power aspect of the dwelling and life, spend the whole day outside.

According to the perception of the interior of men and women; the concept of dwelling is connected with privacy. The light of the observations that have been made shows that woman and the dwelling are private elements

According to the social status; it can be classified under income, occupation, and education elements. The woman is using the retirement incomes of her husband. In this situation, the limited economic power and the cultural structure are keeping the woman inside of the dwelling.

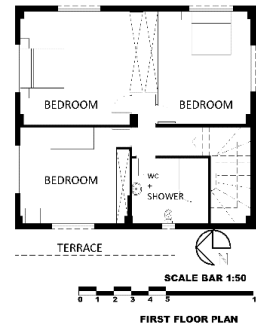
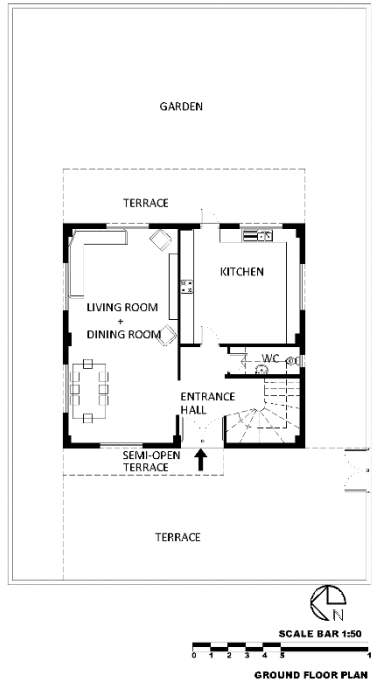
According to the daily activities; observations show that the woman belongs to the dwelling and the man was matching with outside in his work.

4.3.1.3 Contemporary Dwelling One (CD – K/11)

The first selected contemporary dwelling in the Kalavac has been constructed in 2006. It is a two-story, reinforced concrete dwelling. And one married couple and one A woman and a man aged between 30 and 35 live in this dwelling.

| | | |
|--------------------|-----------------|--------------------------------|
| (CD – K/11) | LOCATION | PERIODIC GENRE/TYPE |
| | Kalavaç | Contemporary |

Plans of the dwelling



General view of the dwelling exterior



General views of the dwelling interior



Photos were taken by Author, 2021

Figure 38: Visual materials of the CD-K/11 (Author, 2021)

Natural Factors: Natural factors are climate, material, topography, and technology.

According to climate; in the light of the design of this dwelling, the form and openings of the dwelling create the natural air circulation in the dwelling. The dwelling faces the West direction and it is taking the natural breeze in it. And two terraces are taking place in the West and Northeast directions and those create a breeze and the West terraces create a shadowy area in all seasons of the year.

According to the material; the dwelling is reinforced concrete.

According to topography; the Kalavac village has mountainous and hilly topography as other Besparmak villages. As stated earlier the general effect of topography on the dwelling is climatic factors. This selected dwelling is facing in the West direction. After that, there is a wind consideration according to topographical features. The openings of the dwelling create a wind circulation from the North and West directions. The plot of the dwelling is serving the garden function.

According to the technology; on the selected dwelling, contemporary technology can be seen in its design it. The dwelling is reinforced concrete and a two-story building. And the dwelling is using a solar panel for electricity.

Socio-cultural Factors: Socio-cultural factors are human nature, world views, lifestyle, cultural values, number of family members, expectations from the dwelling, the intensity of the family's time in the dwelling, and individual preferences.

According to human nature; in the light of the observations, the owners, who were observed to have a busy life between work and dwelling, stated that they were used to this intensity. And they stated that like all other working people, they leave dwelling in the morning and come home in the evening.

According to the effect of the world views; of users of that selected dwelling, the results of the observations show that their worldview is related to their works and wants to relaxed life in the dwelling. For this reason, as they have stated, dwelling is understood as a relaxed atmosphere for them.

According to lifestyle; as mentioned before, the owners who came dwelling after a day out stated that they found themselves cooking in the kitchen as a couple, while at the same time they were taking care of their newborn baby. As a result of the observations, the husband and wife, who are in cooperation with each other as a lifestyle, use their dwelling in a common and equal way.

According to cultural values; life has been changed and the people's values have been changed also. In the light of the observations, the cultural values of the owners are still living. But from the lifestyles and worldviews, privacy perception was the main determinator factor in the traditional dwelling has been changed. The owners of the dwelling stated that they are still carrying the hospitality, traditional food habits in this but they can not realize these values because of their lifestyles.

According to the number of family members; as a result of the observations, it has been observed that the dwelling is sufficient for them for now. But with the growth of the baby, they are worried that the bedroom, which is now a tiny laundry room, will

be the baby and where the items will go. This shows that there will be spatial changes in the dwelling with the increase in the number of people in the family.



Figure 39: A view from the laundry and baby room (Author, 2021)

According to the expectation from the dwelling; observations that have been made show that their expectations are, the dwelling should be a relaxed environment.

According to the intensity of the family's time in the dwelling; observations have shown that the depends on their jobs, the dwelling is using only the nights. The plan organization of the dwelling is not sufficient for communication with family members. But as mentioned before, the owners are taking place in the kitchen while they are at the dwelling in general.

According to the preferences; the users stated that the owners were not given a choice when constructing the dwelling and that the elders of the family built it. Therefore, no preference or request has been made.

Gender Factors: Gender factors are men and women's roles in dwelling, the perception of the interior of men and women, the social status of men and women, and the daily activities of men and women.

According to men and women's roles in that dwelling; is equal between each gender in many factors. Such as economic power, social life so on. At that point, the dwelling belongs to each people of the dwelling.

According to the perception of the interior of men and women; observations show that the perception of the woman and the man in the dwelling is the same. The reason is that their lifestyle, their worldviews, and their job. In the light of the observations, the result is showing that their perception mechanisms are the same.

According to the social status; it can be classified under income, occupation, and education elements. In this dwelling, the woman and the man have economic power. From the economic sources of owners, social status seems equal in each other. Also, they have a social life in their social environment that is connected to their job.

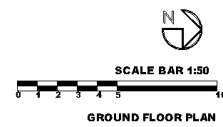
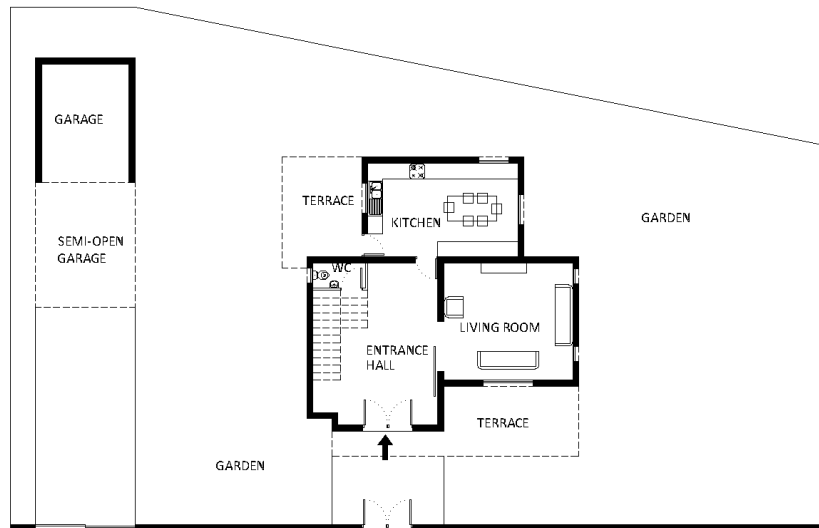
According to the daily activities; The observations show that the kitchen organization is designed according to their activities. Because when the woman cooked in the kitchen the man and children can stay in this room. They can do many activities in these spaces together such as cooking, drawing, watching TV, and so on.

4.3.1.4 Contemporary Dwelling Two (CD – K/12)

The second selected contemporary dwelling in the Kalavac has been constructed in 2017. It is a two-story, reinforced concrete dwelling. And one married couple is living in it. Their ages are 27.

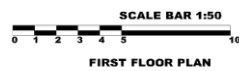
| | | |
|--------------------|-----------------|--------------------------------|
| (CD – K/12) | LOCATION | PERIODIC GENRE/TYPE |
| | Kalavaç | Contemporary |

Plans of the dwelling



GROUND FLOOR PLAN

Plans of the dwelling



FIRST FLOOR PLAN

General view of the dwelling exterior



General view of the dwelling interior



Photos were taken by Author, 2021

Figure 40: Visual materials of the CD-K/12 (Author, 2021)

Natural Factors: Natural factors are climate, material, topography, and technology.

According to climate; in the light of the design of this dwelling, the form and openings of the dwelling create the natural air circulation in the dwelling. And two terraces are taking place in the Southwest and Northeast directions and those create a breeze and the Southwest terraces create a shadowy area in all seasons of the year.

According to the material; the dwelling is reinforced concrete.

According to topography; the Kalavac village has mountainous and hilly topography as other Besparmak villages. As stated earlier the general effect of topography on the dwelling is climatic factors. This selected dwelling is facing in the West direction. After that, there is a wind consideration according to topographical features. The openings of the dwelling create a wind circulation from the North and West directions. The plot of the dwelling is serving the garden function.

According to the technology; on the selected dwelling, contemporary technology can be seen in its design it. The dwelling is reinforced concrete and a two-story building. And the dwelling is using a solar panel for electricity.

Socio-cultural Factors: Socio-cultural factors are human nature, world views, lifestyle, cultural values, number of family members, expectations from the dwelling, the intensity of the family's time in the dwelling, and individual preferences.

According to human nature; in the light of the observations, the owners, who were observed to have a busy life between work and dwelling, stated that they were used to

this intensity. As well as all other working people, they leave their dwellings in the morning and come home in the evening.

According to the effect of the world views; of users of that selected dwelling, the results of the observations show that their worldview is related to their works and wants to relaxed life in the dwelling. For this reason, as they have stated, dwelling is understood as a relaxed atmosphere for them.

According to lifestyle; as mentioned before, the owners who came dwelling after a day out stated that they found themselves cooking in the kitchen as a couple. As a result of the observations, the husband and wife, who are in cooperation with each other as a lifestyle, use their dwelling in a common and equal way.

According to cultural values; life has been changed and the people's values have been changed also. In the light of the observations, the cultural values of the owners are still living. But from the lifestyles and worldviews, privacy perception was the main determinator factor in the traditional dwelling has been changed. The owners of the dwelling stated that they are still carrying the hospitality, traditional food habits in this but they can not realize these values because of their lifestyles. In addition, it has been observed that the owners are very attached to their culture and use their kitchens very actively. They also stated that they made halloumi together.

According to the number of family members; as a result of the observations, it has been observed that the dwelling is sufficient for them for now.

According to the expectation from the dwelling; their expectation from the dwelling is that it is a dwelling where they can use every part of it. And as a result of the observations, it has been observed that the owners are satisfied with the dwelling.

According to the intensity of the family's time in the dwelling; observations have shown that the depends on their jobs, the dwelling is using only the nights. The plan organization of the dwelling is not sufficient for communication with family members. But observation shows that the owners are always together in the dwelling.

According to the preferences; they stated that their focus was the usefulness of the dwelling.



Figure 41: General view from the interior spaces of the dwelling (Author, 2021)

Gender Factors: Gender factors are men and women's roles in dwelling, the perception of the interior of men and women, the social status of men and women, and the daily activities of men and women.

According to men and women's roles in that dwelling; is equal between each gender in many factors. Such as economic power, social life so on. At that point, the dwelling belongs to each people of the dwelling.

According to the perception of the interior of men and women; observations show that the perception of the woman and the man in the dwelling is the same. The reason is that their lifestyle, their worldviews, and their job. In the light of the observations, the result is showing that their perception mechanisms are the same.

According to the social status; can be classified under income, occupation, and education elements. In this dwelling, the woman and the man have economic power. From the economic sources of owners, social status seems equal in each other. Also, they have a social life in their social environment that is connected to their job.

According to the daily activities; the observations show that the kitchen organization is designed according to their activities. Because when the woman cooked in the kitchen the man and children can stay in this room. They can do many activities in these spaces together such as cooking, drawing, watching TV, and so on.

4.3.1.5 Evaluation of the Questionary of Kalavaç Village

This questionnaire survey is designed to achieve the main aim and objectives of the study. The limitation on location/participant for the questionnaire survey has been case studies, selected villages, case studies' users, and peasants who are living in the selected villages.

Questionnaire consist of four parts. The first part is information about the respondents and it includes closed-ended questions about respondents.

The second part is pieces of information about the dwelling and it includes open-ended, closed-ended, and tables to get general ideas of respondents about the dwellings.

The third part is dwelling and gender relation and it includes closed-ended and open-ended questions to get ideas of respondents about dwelling and gender relations. The second and third part of the survey includes the ideas of the respondents about their dwelling or if there is previous dwelling and dwelling gender relations. In general, these parts will help to show the transformations of the dwelling.

Lastly, the fourth part is comparisons of traditional and contemporary dwellings and that part includes closed-ended questions to show the differences between traditional and contemporary dwellings.

Kalavaç Village Questionnaire Evaluation – Part 1

According to the information about the respondents, A survey was conducted with a total of 18 people in Kalavaç village. 10 of the participants were women and 6 of them were men.

According to age distributions, 7 people are in age category I., 4 people are in age category II. and 5 people are in age category III.

By marital status categorization, 4 people are in category I., 6 people are in category II., 3 person is in category III., and 3 people are in category IV.

Considering the education categorization, the questionnaire results have been shown that 4 people are in category I., 6 people are in category III. and 6 people are in category IV.

About the occupation categorizations, the results have been shown that 4 people are in category I., 4 people are in category III., 4 people are in category IV and 4 people are in category V.

According to the categorization of working status, 6 people are in category I., 4 people are in category II., 6 people are in category III.

Table 10: Informations about the Questionnaire Respondent (Author, 2021)

| GENDER | | AGE | | | MARITAL STATUS | | | | EDUCATION | | | | | | OCCUPATION | | | | | WORKING STATUS | | |
|---|---|-----|----|-----|----------------|----|-----|----|-----------|----|-----|----|---|----|------------|----|-----|----|---|----------------|----|-----|
| F | M | I | II | III | I | II | III | IV | I | II | III | IV | V | VI | I | II | III | IV | V | I | II | III |
| 10 | 6 | 7 | 4 | 5 | 4 | 6 | 3 | 3 | 4 | X | 6 | 6 | X | X | 4 | X | 4 | 4 | 4 | 6 | 4 | 6 |
| AGE CATEGORIES EXPLANATIONS: I- 18-30 AGES, II-30-50 AGES, III-50-80 AGES | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| MARITAL STATUS CATEGORIES EXPLANATIONS: I-SINGLE, II-MARRIED, III-WIDOW, IV-OTHER | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| EDUCATION CATEGORIES EXPLANATIONS: I-PRIMARY SCHOOL, II-SECONDARY SCHOOL, III-HIGH SCHOOL, IV-UNIVERSITY, V-OTHER, VI-NONE | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| OCCUPATION CATEGORIES EXPLANATIONS: I-HOUSEWIFE, II-WORKER, III-OFFICER, IV-FARMER, V-RETIRED | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| WORKING STATUS CATEGORIES EXPLANATIONS: I-CONSTANT, II-SEASONAL, III-RETIRED | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

Kalavaç Village Questionnaire Evaluation – Part 2

According to the information about the dwelling, general pieces of information are divided into five groups of categories which are the belonging, number of people living in, periodic genre/type, physical type, and physically defined rooms.

According to the belonging, 10 people are in category I., 3 people are in category II. and 3 people are in category III.

About the number of people living in the dwelling, the results have been shown that 2 person is in category I., 1 people are in category II., 1 people are in category III., and 8 people are in category IV.

According to the periodic genre/type of dwellings that the respondents are living in them, there are 8 traditional dwellings and 8 contemporary dwellings.

According to the physical types of the dwelling, 8 dwellings are in category I. and, 8 dwelling is in category IV.

According to the physically defined rooms in the dwellings, 8 dwellings are in category III. and 8 dwellings are in category IV.

Table 11: Informations about the Dwelling (Author, 2021)

| BELONGING | | | NUMBER OF PEOPLE LIVING IN | | | | | TYPE | | PHYSICALLY TYPE | | | | | | | PHYSICALLY DEFINED ROOM | | | | | |
|--|----|-----|----------------------------|----|-----|----|---|------|---|-----------------|----|-----|----|---|----|-----|-------------------------|----|-----|----|---|----|
| I | II | III | I | II | III | IV | V | T | C | I | II | III | IV | V | VI | VII | I | II | III | IV | V | VI |
| 10 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 5 | 8 | - | 8 | 8 | 8 | - | - | 8 | - | - | - | X | X | 8 | 8 | - | - |
| BELONGING CATEGORIES EXPLANATIONS: I- TO MYSELF, II- TO MY WIF/HUSBAND, III- TO US | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| NUMBER OF PEOPLE LIVING IN CATEGORIES EXPLANATIONS: I- 1 PERSON, II- 2 PEOPLE, III- 3 PEOPLE, IV- 4 PEOPLE, V- 5 PEOPLE | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| PERIODIC GENRE / TYPE: T: TRADITIONAL, C: CONTEMPORARY | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| PHYSICALLY TYPE: I- SINGLE STOREY DETACHED, II-SINGLE STOREY TWIN, III- SINGLE STOREY ROW, IV- DUBLEC DETACHED, V- DUBLEX TWIN, VI- VUBLEX ROW, VII- OTHER | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| PHYSICALLY DEFINED ROOM CATEGORIES EXPLANATIONS: I-1 ROOM, II-2 ROOMS, III-3 ROOMS, IV-4 ROOMS, V- 5 ROOMS, VI- OTHER | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

According to the meter squares of the dwellings, in line with the answers given by the respondents, the dwellings are generally 129 meters square and 16 of the participants have been interpreted as a medium size.

According to the question of years that have been living in the dwelling, in line with the results of the given answers, the general year number is 25. But some people have lived for 60 years.

According to the question “Is there a place where you say it's okay, even it's not in your dwelling? Why?” the answers showed that there are unused rooms and these rooms are considered unnecessary.

According to the question “Is there a place where you can say it's a problem if it's not in your dwelling? Why?” the results show that the answers to this question are different from each other. While the general answers are the place that would be a problem if it is not in the dwelling, as the kitchen, they interpreted the reason as the place where the food is cooked and the place where most of the day time is spent. While other parts of the participants have been answered as a bathroom and WC.

According to the question “Did you build an additional structure after you started living in your dwelling? Why?” the evaluations showed that there have been general answers for this question. Answers were to enlarge the kitchen due to its small size, build additional bathrooms to the interior parts of the dwelling.

According to the question “Did your dwelling physically change after the number of people living in the dwelling started to increase? What are these?” the evaluations showed that there have been different kinds of answers such as, the rooms in the dwelling were divided into rooms for bedrooms purpose, the bedroom became enlarged, and old furniture was replaced and new furniture was purchased.

According to the question “Has your lifestyle changed after you started living in your dwelling? What are these?” the evaluations showed that there have been different kinds of answers such as, responsibilities increased, more time was spent at dwelling, increased feeling of comfort, less going out.

According to the question, “List the spaces of your dwelling presented below, according to your frequency of use” the evaluations showed that there have been differences between genders. The frequency of use of the women gives the list as 1- Kitchen, 2- Living room, 3- Garden, 4- Balcony, 5- Bedroom, 6- Bathroom + WC, 7- Entrance hall 8- Laundry, 9- Pantry/warehouse. The frequency of use of the man gives the list as 1- Living room, 2- Kitchen, 3- Bathroom, 4- WC, 5- Entrance Hall, 6- Garden, 7- Balcony.

According to the question, “Where do you spend the most time with your family?” the evaluations showed that an order such as 1- Kitchen, 2- Living room, 3- Balcony, Garden, 4-Dining room, 5-Bathroom, 6-WC, 7- Bedroom, 8-Laundry, 9- Pantry/warehouse.

According to the question, “Are you satisfied with open, semi-open, and closed spaces in your dwelling? Why?” the evaluations showed that a total of 16 respondents answered as positive.

According to the question, “Are you satisfied with open spaces in your dwelling? Why?” the evaluations showed that a total of 16 respondents answered as positive.

According to the question, “What does dwelling or a home mean to you?” the evaluation results showed that the high range of respondents stated that a home or dwelling means family and there are other answers such as living space, shelter for family, comfort, peace.

Kalavaç Village Questionnaire Evaluation – Part 3

According to the question, “Who had more say in choosing or building your home?”

the evaluations showed that there have been differences between genders. The answers are as follows; 6 women answered as family elders, 4 woman husband. And 5 of the men answered as myself, 1 of them answered family elders and, 1 of them my wife.

According to the question, “Who in your opinion should be the pecuniary owner of the dwelling?” the evaluations showed that women see the pecuniary owners of the dwellings as their husbands, while men see themselves.

According to the question “Who in your opinion should be the spiritual owner of the dwelling?” the evaluations showed that women see the spiritual owners of the dwellings as themselves, while men see their wives.

According to the question “Are there any spaces in the dwelling that you identify with a man?” the evaluations showed that both genders identify the living room with a man.

According to the question “Are there any spaces in the dwelling that you identify with a woman?” the evaluations showed that both genders identify the kitchen and all dwelling with a woman.

According to the question “Do you think spaces are shaped by the gender of users? Why?” The answers differ between the genders. While the answer of the men was completely not shaped, the women thought that the dwelling belongs to them.

According to the question “Do you think the private (bedrooms) and public (living spaces) of your dwelling are paired with the genders? Why?” the evaluations showed that the general answer is that the whole house can match the woman.

According to the question “The role of women is very different according to the past. But the only issue that has not changed the pairing of the woman and the dwelling. Do you agree with that view? Why?”, as a result of the evaluations, it was concluded that most agreed with this view. Among the answers given, there are answers such as a woman's place is in her dwelling, women are private.

According to the question, “Men makes houses, women make homes”. What does this statement remind you of? Do you agree?”, as a result of the evaluations, it was concluded that most disagreed with this view. Among the answers given, there are answers such as women are not the only owner of the dwelling, both genders should make a dwelling.

According to the question “A woman’s place is in the home”. What does this statement remind you of? Do you agree?”, as a result of the evaluations, it was concluded that mostly disagreed with this view. The general answer is women and men are equal.

Kalavaç Village Questionnaire Evaluation – Part 4

According to the comparisons questions of the questionnaire, the evaluation results show that a high range of the answers is contemporary dwelling.

4.3.2 Traditional and Contemporary Dwelling Examples from Görneç Village

Görneç is a village that takes place in the Famagusta district. Görneç village has been a Turkish village throughout its history. Approximately 600 people in the village and the settlements are increasing day by day. In the Görneç a high range of the population's livelihood is agriculture and animal husbandry. Also, there is a population who are working in government offices in the cities. Görneç has a mountainous and hilly topography. The village has an organic form.

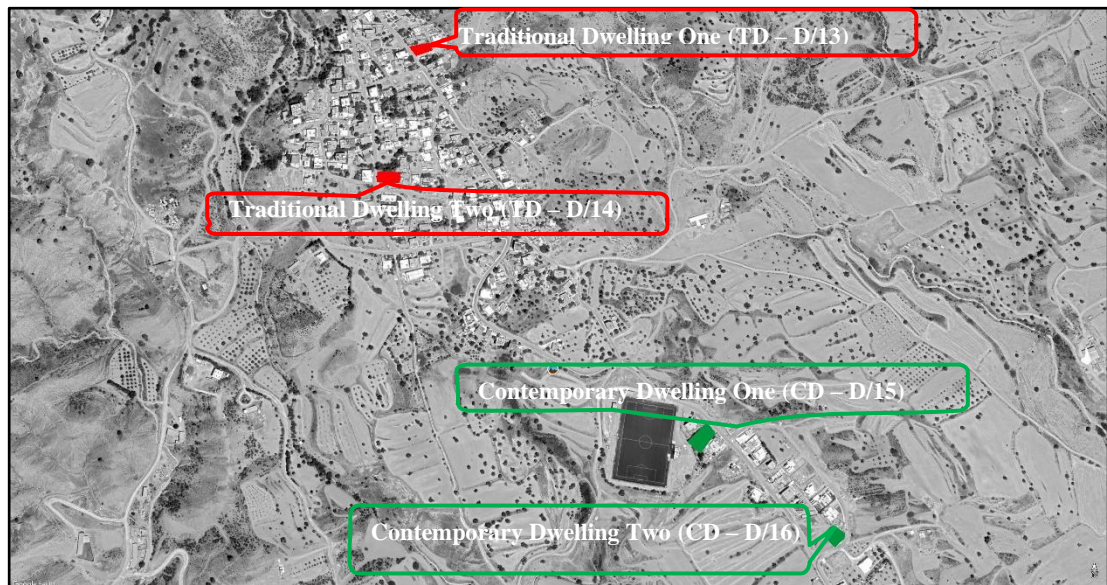


Figure 42: Location of selected dwellings on the Görneç Map

4.3.2.1 Traditional Dwelling One (TD – G/13)

The first selected traditional dwelling in the Görneç has been constructed in 1935. It is a two-story and adobe mud brick traditional dwelling. And two people living in it. A woman who is 78 years and a man who is 80old live in this dwelling.

Natural Factors: Natural factors are climate, material, topography, and technology.

According to the climate; for this dwelling, the courtyard takes place in the South direction and the dwelling is using the sun direction all the seasons of the year. The veranda that takes place in the Southwest direction, creates the shadow to disrupting the sunlight in the summer also creates an advantage to get the sunlight in winter.

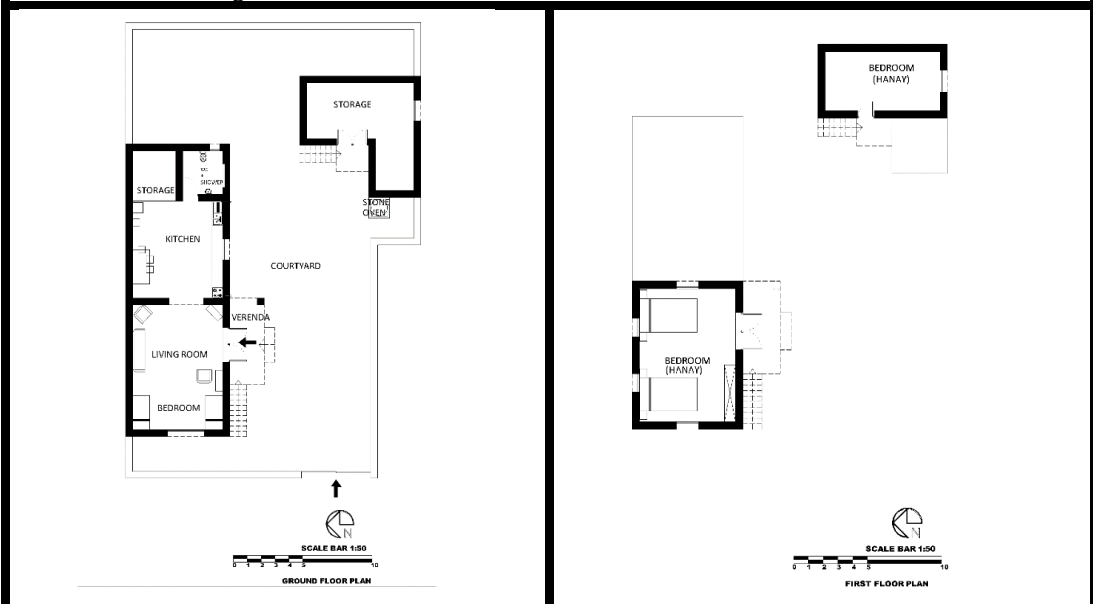
According to the material; the traditional dwelling material is adobe mud brick. This material creates an advantage in terms of insulation. It makes the interior space of the dwelling, cool in summer and hot in winter times.

According to topography; the Görnec village has mountainous and hilly topography as other Besparmak villages. This selected dwelling is facing in the West direction and there is a veranda that blocks sunlight in that direction. The openings of the dwelling create a wind circulation from the North and West directions. The plot of the dwelling is serving as a multi-functional space such as a courtyard, oven areas.

According to technology; traditional technology can be seen obviously in the design of the dwelling. The dwelling is an adobe mud brick and a two-storey building called “hanay”. The material that has been used creates an insulation material for the dwelling.

| | | |
|-------------|----------|------------------------|
| (TD – G/13) | LOCATION | PERIODIC GENRE/TYPE |
| | Görneç | Traditional |

Plans of the dwelling



General view of the dwelling exterior



General views of the dwelling interior



Photos were taken by Author, 2021

Figure 43: Visual materials of the TD-G/13 (Author, 2021)

Socio-cultural Factors: Socio-cultural factors are human nature, world views, lifestyle, cultural values, number of family members, expectations from the dwelling, the intensity of the family's time in the dwelling, and individual preferences.

According to human nature; as a result of the observations, it has been observed that the functions in the dwelling are completely shaped according to the needs of the user. And these functions reflect the nature of traditional Cyprus rural people. The owner of the dwelling has been stated that the man's job is husbandry. While he spent the whole day outside, the woman of the dwelling is staying dwelling

The observation that has been made shows that the woman is showing the introverted character of the traditional woman and the man is more social. And the introverted character of the women and the social character of the men are reflecting the dwelling design. Such as, the high garden wall that is showing the privacy of the woman who spent the all time of the day in this dwelling.

According to the effect of the world views of users; observations show that they are still carrying on the traditional world views. The looking ways to the world are directly showing the traditional human structure such as issues that woman is introverted. According to the owners, the dwelling is a private area for them. It represents the family.

According to the lifestyle; the owners said that their lifestyle is completely shaped by their work. The man leaves the dwelling early in the morning, does his work in the plains, and comes dwelling as the sun goes down.

Meanwhile, the woman cleans the dwelling, cleans the barn, cooks, and invites her neighbors to her dwelling if there is time. Therefore, this traditional dwelling belongs to the woman.

According to cultural values; the connection between patriarchal structure and dwelling are playing an important role. The observations that have been made, show the thought that the privacy of women can change when they go out of the dwelling. Therefore, the woman is bound to her dwelling. And the element of hospitality brought by cultural values comes to the fore in this dwelling.

According to the number of family members; dwelling interior space organization is changing. In this dwelling, five people were living. And the dwelling room numbers were suitable for them. But today, there are only two people live in it.

Also, in a day the dwelling is using by the woman only. So, according to the number of family members, the dwelling's rooms are empty. The only used rooms are the kitchen and living room. They are using the living room as a bedroom

According to the expectation from dwelling; observations have been made to show that their expectations are privacy.

According to the intensity of the family's time in the dwelling; the woman of the dwelling is staying all the time of the day. The dwelling is using by the woman. But the most used spaces used are the living room and the kitchen.

According to the preferences; the users of the dwelling stated that while they preferred and construct this dwelling, they paid attention to the courtyard meter squares and the reason that the dwelling belongs to man.

Gender Factors: Gender factors are men and women's roles in dwelling, the perception of the interior of men and women, the social status of men and women, and the daily activities of men and women.

According to men and women's roles in the dwelling; observations have been made to show that the role of the woman is seen as the housewife, the person who cleans the dwelling and barns, the person responsible for cooking.

The woman of the dwelling mentioned that man is leaving the dwelling early in the morning and he was coming evenings. Woman matched with all dwelling. Man of the dwelling, who is the social and economic power aspect of the dwelling and life, spend the whole day outside.

According to the perception of the interior of men and women; the concept of dwelling is connected with privacy. The light of the observations that have been made shows that woman and the dwelling are private elements.

The perception of the woman and the man in the dwelling is that the dwelling is an area that protects their privacy.

According to the social status; it can be classified under income, occupation, and education elements. The man is the economic power of the dwelling. In this situation,

the limited economic power and the cultural structure of the woman create that ate the keeping the woman inside of the dwelling.

According to the daily activities; The observations show that the woman belongs to the dwelling and the man was matching with outside in his work.

4.3.2.2 Traditional Dwelling Two (TD – G/14)

The second selected traditional dwelling in the Görneç has been constructed in 1940. It is a single-story and adobe mud brick traditional dwelling.

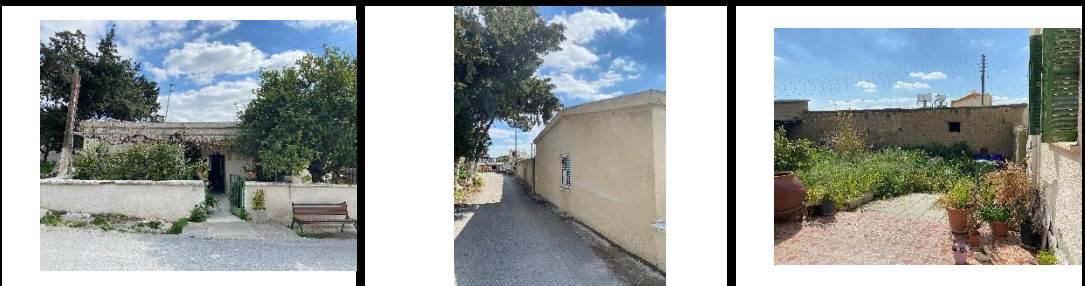
Today no one is living in this dwelling. The owners of the dwelling have left from the life. Dwelling is preserved from the owner's children.

| | | |
|--------------------|-----------------|--------------------------------|
| (TD – G/14) | LOCATION | PERIODIC GENRE/TYPE |
| | Görneç | Traditional |

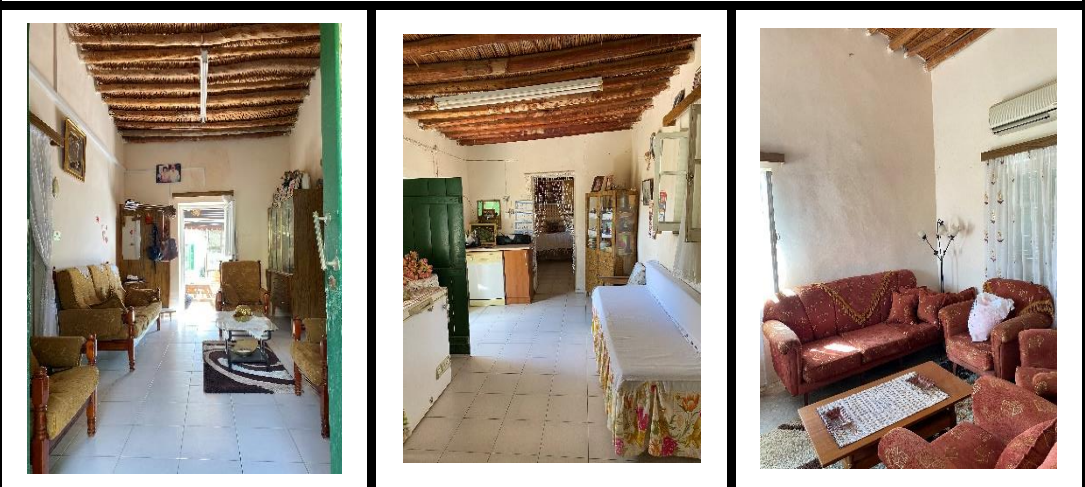
Plan of the dwelling



General view of the dwelling exterior



General views of the dwelling interior



Photos were taken by Author, 2021

Figure 44: Visual materials of the TD-G/14 (Author, 2021)

Socio-cultural Factors: Socio-cultural factors are human nature, world views, lifestyle, cultural values, number of family members, expectations from the dwelling, the intensity of the family's time in the dwelling, and individual preferences.

According to human nature; as a result of the observations, it has been observed that the functions in the dwelling are completely shaped according to the needs of the user. And these functions reflect the nature of traditional Cyprus rural people. The children of the owners of the dwelling have been stated that their father's job was husbandry. While he spent the whole day outside, their mother was staying dwelling. The observation that has been made shows that as in other traditional dwellings, in this dwelling woman was showing the introverted character of the traditional woman and the man was more social. And the introverted character of the women and the social character of the men are reflecting the dwelling design. Such as, the high garden wall that is showing the privacy of the woman who spent all time of the day in this dwelling.

According to the effect of the world views of users; observations show that they were had the traditional world views. The looking ways to the world are directly showing the traditional human structure such as issues that woman is introverted.

According to the lifestyle; the children said that their family lifestyle is completely shaped by their father's job. The father was leaving the dwelling early in the morning, does his work in the plains, and comes dwelling as the sun goes down. Meanwhile, the woman was cleaning the dwelling, barn, cooks, and inviting her neighbors to her dwelling. And their life was passing in this manner. Therefore, this traditional dwelling belonged to the woman as well.

According to cultural values; the observations that have been made, show that the woman was bound to her dwelling. And the element of hospitality brought by cultural values passed from mother and father to the children of this dwelling. They are using that dwelling for hospitality sometimes.

According to the number of family members; dwelling interior space organization is changing. In this dwelling, five people were living. And the dwelling room numbers were suitable for them. Children mentioned that the dwelling was enough for all members of the family.

According to the expectation from dwelling; observations have been made to show that their expectations were privacy.

According to the intensity of the family's time in the dwelling; the woman of the dwelling was staying all the time of the day. The dwelling was used by the woman. And the most used spaces by the woman were the kitchen.

According to the preferences; the children's idea about the preferences of the dwelling is the courtyard meter squares and the reason that the dwelling belongs to their father.

Gender Factors: Gender factors are men and women's roles in dwelling, the perception of the interior of men and women, the social status of men and women, and the daily activities of men and women.

According to men and women's roles in the dwelling; observations have been made to show that the role of the woman was seen as the housewife, the person who cleans

the dwelling and barns, the person responsible for cooking. The children of the dwelling mentioned that father was leaving the dwelling early in the morning and he was coming in the evenings. And their mothers matched with a dwelling as other traditional women. Man of the dwelling was, who was the social and economic power aspect of the dwelling and life.

According to the perception of the interior of men and women; the concept of dwelling was connected with privacy. The light of the observations that have been made shows that woman and the dwelling was private elements. The perception of the woman and the man in the dwelling was that the dwelling is an area that protects their and animal's privacy.

According to the social status; it can be classified under income, occupation, and education elements. The man is the economic power of the dwelling. In this situation, the limited economic power and the cultural structure of the woman create that ate the keeping the woman inside of the dwelling.

According to the daily activities; The observations show that the woman belongs to the dwelling and the man was matching with outside in his work.

4.3.2.3 Contemporary Dwelling One (CD – G/15)

The first selected contemporary dwelling in the Görneç has been constructed in 2013. It is a three-story, reinforced concrete dwelling. And one married couple and one 3-year-old child are living in it. A woman and a man aged between 30 and 35 live in this dwelling.

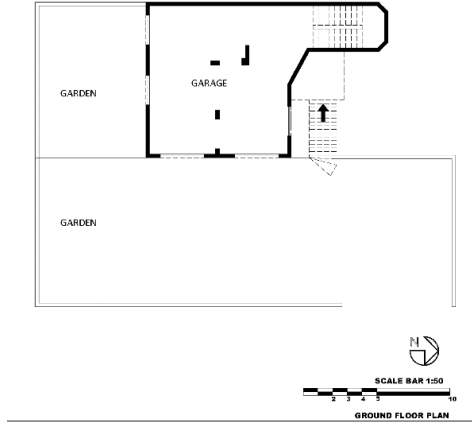
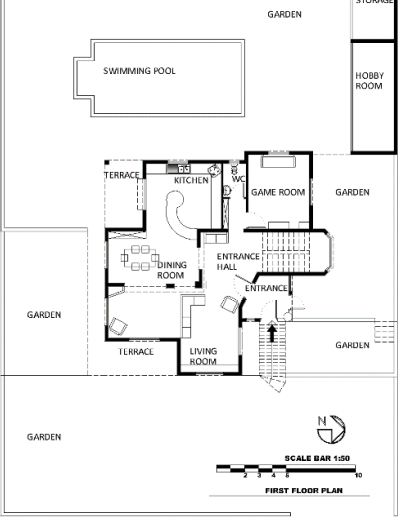
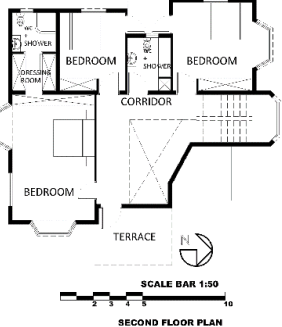



| (CD – G/15) | LOCATION | PERIODIC GENRE/TYPE |
|--|--|---|
| Görneç | | Contemporary |
| Plans of the dwelling | | |
|  <p>GROUND FLOOR PLAN</p> |  <p>FIRST FLOOR PLAN</p> | |
| Plans of the dwelling | | |
|  <p>SECOND FLOOR PLAN</p> |  | |
| General views of the dwelling interior | | |
|  |  |  |
| Photos were taken by Author, 2021 | | |

Figure 45: Visual materials of the CD-G/15 (Author, 2021)

Natural Factors: Natural factors are climate, material, topography, and technology.

According to climate; in the light of the design of this dwelling, the form and openings of the dwelling create the natural air circulation in the dwelling. And openings are taking place in all directions and those create a breeze and the Southwest terraces create a shadowy area in all seasons of the year.

According to the material; the dwelling is reinforced concrete.

According to topography; the Görneç village has mountainous and hilly topography as other Besparmak villages. As stated earlier the general effect of topography on the dwelling is climatic factors. This selected dwelling is facing in the East direction. After that, there is a wind consideration according to topographical features. The openings of the dwelling create a wind circulation from the North and West directions. The plot of the dwelling is serving the garden function.

According to the technology; on the selected dwelling, contemporary technology can be seen in its design it. The dwelling is reinforced concrete and a three-story building.

Socio-cultural Factors: Socio-cultural factors are human nature, world views, lifestyle, cultural values, number of family members, expectations from the dwelling, the intensity of the family's time in the dwelling, and individual preferences.

According to human nature; as a result of the observations, their nature has been shaped by their jobs. Their working times give direction to their life them. Owners of the dwelling have been stated that "We are busy people and we are continuing to work

from home when we came to our dwelling. During the design of our home, we tried to create an open plan organization on the first plan. So we can be more relaxed about the communication between us”.

According to the effect of the world views of users; of that selected dwelling, the results of the observations show that their worldview is related to their works. For this reason, as they have stated, dwelling is understood as a relaxation and communication area for them.

According to lifestyle; the owners of the dwelling, who stated that when they returned dwelling from work, they were busy with drawings and cooking, and for this reason, they solved the first-floor plan, which is their living space, like an open plan. And thus, users who do not see each other during the day are in contact with each other inside the dwelling.

According to cultural values; life has been changed and the people's values have been changed also. The owners of the dwelling stated that they are still carrying the hospitality, traditional food habits in this but they can not realize these values because of their lifestyles. But they also added that time is sometimes can not enough for making these cultural values.

According to the number of family members; the observations show that the dwelling is useful for family members. They have stated that we are using all rooms of the dwelling but only at night.

According to the expectation from the dwelling; observations that have been made show that their expectations are, the dwelling should be a relaxation and communication environment.

According to the intensity of the family's time in the dwelling; observations have shown that the depends on their jobs, the dwelling is using only the nights. So the dwelling has unnecessary meter squares in terms of the intensity of the family's time.

According to the preferences; the users of the dwelling stated that while they preferred this dwelling, they paid attention to the design of the dwelling in terms of communication opportunities, fresh and relaxed atmosphere, and so on.

Gender Factors: Gender factors are men and women's roles in dwelling, the perception of the interior of men and women, the social status of men and women, and the daily activities of men and women.

According to men and women's roles in that dwelling; is equal between each gender in many factors. Such as economic power, social life so on. At that point, the dwelling belongs to each people of the dwelling.

According to the perception of the interior of men and women; observations show that the perception of the woman and the man in the dwelling is the same. The reason is that their lifestyle, their worldviews, and their job. In the light of the observations, the result is showing that their perception mechanisms are the same.

According to the social status; it can be classified under income, occupation, and education elements. In this dwelling, the woman and the man have economic power. From the economic sources of owners, social status seems equal in each other. Also, they have a social life in their social environment that is connected to their job.

According to the daily activities; observations show that the kitchen organization is designed according to their activities. Because when the woman cooked in the kitchen the man and children can stay in this room. They can do many activities in these spaces together such as cooking, drawing, watching TV, and so on.

4.3.2.4 Contemporary Dwelling Two (CD – G/16)

The second selected contemporary dwelling in the Görneç has been constructed in 2017. It is a two-story, reinforced concrete dwelling. And one married couple and one 1-year-old child are living in it. A woman and a man aged between 29 and 31 live in this dwelling.

| (CD – G/16) | LOCATION | PERIODIC GENRE/TYPE |
|--|----------|---------------------|
| | Görneç | Contemporary |
| Plans of the dwelling | | |
| | | |
| General view of the dwelling exterior | | |
| | | |
| General views of the dwelling interior | | |
| | | |
| Photos were taken by Author, 2021 | | |

Figure 46: Visual materials of the CD-G/16 (Author, 2021)

Natural Factors: Natural factors are climate, material, topography, and technology.

According to climate; in the light of the design of this dwelling, the form and openings of the dwelling create the natural air circulation in the dwelling. And openings are taking place in all directions and those create a breeze and the Southwest terraces create a shadowy area in all seasons of the year.

According to the material; the dwelling is reinforced concrete.

According to topography; the Görneç village has mountainous and hilly topography as other Besparmak villages. As stated earlier the general effect of topography on the dwelling is climatic factors. This selected dwelling is facing in the South direction so it is taking the sunlight from that direction. After that, there is a wind consideration according to topographical features. The openings of the dwelling create a wind circulation from the North and West directions. The plot of the dwelling is serving the garden function.

According to the technology; on the selected dwelling, contemporary technology can be seen in its design it. The dwelling is reinforced concrete and a three-story building. The building is using solar panels for electricity.

Socio-cultural Factors: Socio-cultural factors are human nature, world views, lifestyle, cultural values, number of family members, expectations from the dwelling, the intensity of the family's time in the dwelling, and individual preferences.

According to human nature; as a result of the observations, their nature has been shaped by their jobs. Their times without work, give direction to their life them. Owners of the dwelling have been stated that "We are busy people. During the design of our home, we tried to create a relaxed and fresh atmosphere. The freshness was the most important issue in the design process ".

According to the effect of the world views; of users of that selected dwelling, it has been observed that users' worldviews are related to their jobs. Their lives, which are spent in intense work tempo, naturally affect their worldview. The results of the observations show that their worldview is related to their works and wants to relaxed life. For this reason, as they have stated, dwelling is understood as a relaxed and fresh atmosphere for them. Also, privacy is not important for them. It can be understood from the glass facades of the dwelling.

According to lifestyle the owners of the dwelling; who stated that when they returned dwelling from work, they were busy with cooking and their child, and for this reason, they solved the ground-floor plan, which is their living space, like an open plan. And thus, users who do not see each other during the day are in contact with each other inside the dwelling.

According to cultural values; life has been changed and the people's values have been changed also. The owners of the dwelling stated that they are still carrying the hospitality, traditional food habits in this but they can not realize these values because of their lifestyles.

According to the number of family members; the observations show that the dwelling is not useful for family members. Also, the woman of the dwelling stated that the most used space in the dwelling is the ground floor plan. The all other rooms are empty and unnecessary.

According to the expectation from the dwelling; observations that have been made show that their expectations are, the dwelling should be a relaxed environment.

According to the intensity of the family's time in the dwelling; observations have shown that the depends on their jobs, the dwelling is using only the nights. So the dwelling is not useful and it has unnecessary meter squares in terms of the intensity of the family's time.

According to the preferences; the users of the dwelling stated that while they preferred this dwelling, they paid attention to the design of the dwelling in terms of communication opportunities, freshness.

Gender Factors: Gender factors are men and women's roles in dwelling, the perception of the interior of men and women, the social status of men and women, and the daily activities of men and women.

According to men and women's roles in that dwelling; is equal between each gender in many factors. Such as economic power, social life so on. At that point, the dwelling belongs to each people of the dwelling.

According to the perception of the interior of men and women observations; show that the perception of the woman and the man in the dwelling is the same. The reason is that their lifestyle, their worldviews, and their job. In the light of the observations, the result is showing that their perception mechanisms are the same.

According to the social status; it can be classified under income, occupation, and education elements. In this dwelling, the woman and the man have economic power. From the economic sources of owners, social status seems equal in each other. Also, they have a social life in their social environment that is connected to their job.

According to daily activities; the observations show that the ground floor organization is designed according to their activities. Because when the woman cooked in the kitchen the man and children can stay in this room. They can do many activities in these spaces together such as cooking, drawing, watching TV, and so on.

4.3.1.5 Evaluation of the Questionary of Görneç Village

This questionnaire survey is designed to achieve the main aim and objectives of the study. The limitation on location/participant for the questionnaire survey has been case studies, selected villages, case studies' users, and peasants who are living in the selected villages.

Questionnaire consist of four parts. The first part is information about the respondents and it includes closed-ended questions about respondents.

The second part is pieces of information about the dwelling and it includes open-ended, closed-ended, and tables to get general ideas of respondents about the dwellings.

The third part is dwelling and gender relation and it includes closed-ended and open-ended questions to get ideas of respondents about dwelling and gender relations. The second and third part of the survey includes the ideas of the respondents about their dwelling or if there is previous dwelling and dwelling gender relations. In general, these parts will help to show the transformations of the dwelling.

Lastly, the fourth part is comparisons of traditional and contemporary dwellings and that part includes closed-ended questions to show the differences between traditional and contemporary dwellings.

Görneç Village Questionnaire Evaluation – Part 1

According to the information about the respondents, A survey was conducted with a total of 15 people in Görneç village. 5 of the participants were men and 10 of them were women.

According to age distributions, 6 people are in age category I., 3 people are in age category II. and 6 people are in age category III.

By marital status categorization, 5 people are in category I., 9 people are in category II., 1 person is in category III.

Considering the education categorization, the questionnaire results have been shown that 4 people are in category I., 2 people are in category II., 5 people are in category III. and 4 people are in category IV.

About the occupation categorizations, the results have been shown that 2 people are in category I., 6 people are in category III., 4 people are in category 1 and 3 people are in category V.

According to the categorization of working status, 6 people are in category I., 4 people are in category II., 4 people are in category III.

Table 12: Informations about the Questionnaire Respondent (Author, 2021)

| GENDER | | AGE | | | MARITAL STATUS | | | | EDUCATION | | | | | | OCCUPATION | | | | | WORKING STATUS | | |
|---|---|-----|----|-----|----------------|----|-----|----|-----------|----|-----|----|---|----|------------|----|-----|----|---|----------------|----|-----|
| F | M | I | II | III | I | II | III | IV | I | II | III | IV | V | VI | I | II | III | IV | V | I | II | III |
| 10 | 6 | 6 | 3 | 6 | 5 | 9 | 1 | X | 4 | 2 | 5 | 4 | 4 | X | 2 | X | 6 | 1 | 3 | 6 | 4 | 4 |
| AGE CATEGORIES EXPLANATIONS: I- 18-30 AGES, II-30-50 AGES, III-50-80 AGES | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| MARITAL STATUS CATEGORIES EXPLANATIONS: I-SINGLE, II-MARRIED, III-WIDOW, IV-OTHER | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| EDUCATION CATEGORIES EXPLANATIONS: I-PRIMARY SCHOOL, II-SECONDARY SCHOOL, III-HIGH SCHOOL, IV-UNIVERSITY, V-OTHER, VI-NONE | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| OCCUPATION CATEGORIES EXPLANATIONS: I-HOUSEWIFE, II-WORKER, III-OFFICER, IV-FARMER, V-RETIRED | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| WORKING STATUS CATEGORIES EXPLANATIONS: I-CONSTANT, II-SEASONAL, III-RETIRED | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

Görneç Village Questionnaire Evaluation – Part 2

According to the information about the dwelling, general pieces of information are divided into five groups of categories which are the belonging, number of people living in, periodic genre/type, physical type, and physically defined rooms.

According to the belonging, 4 people are in category I., 4 people are in category II. and 1 people are in category III.

About the number of people living in the dwelling, the results have been shown that 2 person is in category I., 2 people are in category II., 4 people are in category III., and 7 people are in category IV.

According to the periodic genre/type of dwellings that the respondents are living in them, there are 9 traditional dwellings and 5 contemporary dwellings.

According to the physical types of the dwelling, 8 dwellings are in category I. and, 4 dwellings are in category IV., 1 dwelling is in category V., 1 dwelling is in category VI.

According to the physically defined rooms in the dwellings, 2 dwellings are in category IV., 5 dwellings are in category V. And 8 dwellings are in category VI.

Table 13: Informations about the Dwelling (Author, 2021)

| BELONGING | | | NUMBER OF PEOPLE LIVING IN | | | | | TYPE | | PHYSICALLY TYPE | | | | | | | PHYSICALLY DEFINED ROOM | | | | | |
|--|----|-----|----------------------------|----|-----|----|---|------|---|-----------------|----|-----|----|---|----|-----|-------------------------|----|-----|----|---|----|
| I | II | III | I | II | III | IV | V | T | C | I | II | III | IV | V | VI | VII | I | II | III | IV | V | VI |
| 4 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 7 | - | 9 | 6 | 8 | - | - | 4 | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | - | 2 | 5 | 8 |
| BELONGING CATEGORIES EXPLANATIONS: I- TO MYSELF, II- TO MY WIF/HUSBAND, III- TO US | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| NUMBER OF PEOPLE LIVING IN CATEGORIES EXPLANATIONS: I- 1 PERSON, II- 2 PEOPLE, III- 3 PEOPLE, IV- 4 PEOPLE, V- 5 PEOPLE | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| PERIODIC GENRE / TYPE: T: TRADITIONAL, C: CONTEMPORARY | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| PHYSICALLY TYPE: I- SINGLE STOREY DETACHED, II-SINGLE STOREY TWIN, III- SINGLE STOREY ROW, IV- DUBLEC DETACHED, V- DUBLEX TWIN, VI- VUBLEX ROW, VII- OTHER | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| PHYSICALLY DEFINED ROOM CATEGORIES EXPLANATIONS: I-1 ROOM, II-2 ROOMS, III-3 ROOMS, IV-4 ROOMS, V- 5 ROOMS, VI- OTHER | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

According to the meter squares of the dwellings, in line with the answers given by the respondents, the dwellings are generally 134 meters square and 13 of the participants have been interpreted as medium size and 2 participants interpreted as large size.

According to the question of years that have been living in the dwelling, in line with the results of the given answers, the general year number is 27. But some people have lived for 60 years and some people have only 1 year.

According to the question “Is there a place where you say it's okay, even it's not in your dwelling? Why?” the answers showed that there are unused rooms and these rooms are considered unnecessary.

According to the question “Is there a place where you can say it's a problem if it's not in your dwelling? Why?” the results show that the answers to this question are different from each other. While the general answers are the place that would be a problem if it is not in the dwelling, like the bathroom and WC, kitchen and they interpreted the reason as the place where the food is cooked and the place where most of the day time is spent. While other parts of the participants have been answered as a balcony to freshness and storages.

According to the question “Did you build an additional structure after you started living in your dwelling? Why?” the evaluations showed that there have been general answers for this question. Answers were to build a storage for keeping the unnecessary furniture, build a bathroom and WC to the interior space of the dwelling.

According to the question “Did your dwelling physically change after the number of people living in the dwelling started to increase? What are these?” the evaluations showed that there have been different kinds of answers such as, the rooms in the dwelling were divided into rooms for bedrooms purpose, the bedroom became enlarged, and old furniture was replaced and new furniture was purchased.

According to the question “Has your lifestyle changed after you started living in your dwelling? What are these?” the evaluations showed that there have been no changes in the participants of the Görneç village.

According to the question, “List the spaces of your dwelling presented below, according to your frequency of use” the evaluations showed that there have been differences between genders. The frequency of use of the women gives the list as 1- Kitchen, 2- Living room, 3- Dining room, 4- Bathroom, 5- WC, 6- Garden, 7- Balcony.

According to the question, “Where do you spend the most time with your family?” the evaluations showed that an order such as 1- Kitchen, 2- Living room, 3- Balcony, 4-Garden, 5- Pantry/warehouse, 6- Bedroom, 7-Dining room, 8- Bathroom, 9-WC, 10- , Laundry.

According to the question, “Are you satisfied with open, semi-open, and closed spaces in your dwelling? Why?” the evaluations showed that a total of 15 respondents answered as positive.

According to the question, “Are you satisfied with open spaces in your dwelling? Why?” the evaluations showed that a total of 14 respondents answered as positive and only 1 respondent interpreted it as “I am not satisfied, because they become too hot in the summer”.

According to the question, “What does dwelling or a home mean to you?” the evaluation results showed that the high range of respondents stated that a home or dwelling means family and there are other answers such as living space, shelter for the family, sacred, comfort, peace.

Görneç Village Questionnaire Evaluation – Part 3

According to the question, “Who had more say in choosing or building your home?”

the evaluations showed that there have been differences between genders. The answers are as follows; 5 women answered as family elders, 3 women answered as the husband. And 3 of the men answered as myself, 1 of them answered family elders and, 2 of them answered as my wife.

According to the question, “Who in your opinion should be the pecuniary owner of the dwelling?” the evaluations showed that women see the pecuniary owners of the dwellings as their husbands, while men see family elders.

According to the question “Who in your opinion should be the spiritual owner of the dwelling?” the evaluations showed that women see the spiritual owners of the dwellings as themselves, while men see their wives.

According to the question “Are there any spaces in the dwelling that you identify with a man?” the evaluations showed that both genders identify the living room, garage, and garden with a man.

According to the question “Are there any spaces in the dwelling that you identify with a woman?” the evaluations showed that both genders identify the kitchen and all dwelling with a woman.

According to the question “Do you think spaces are shaped by the gender of users? Why?” The answers differ between the genders. While the answer of the men was completely not shaped, the women thought that the dwelling belongs to them and the

woman who does all the work of the dwelling and the dwelling is shaped by the woman.

According to the question “Do you think the private (bedrooms) and public (living spaces) of your dwelling are paired with the genders? Why?” the evaluations showed that the general answer is that the whole house can match the woman. And there are also other kinds of answers such as fathers use the dwelling only for sleeping purpose so the bedroom match with men and kitchen belongs to the women.

According to the question “The role of women is very different according to the past. But the only issue that has not changed the pairing of the woman and the dwelling. Do you agree with that view? Why?”, as a result of the evaluations, it was concluded that most agreed with this view. Among the answers given, there are answers such as this structure is connected with culture.

According to the question, “Men makes houses, women make homes”. What does this statement remind you of? Do you agree?”, as a result of the evaluations, it was concluded that most disagreed with this view. Among the answers given, there are answers such as women are not the only owner of the dwelling, both genders should make a dwelling. Some participants interpreted that this sentence gives us mother feelings.

According to the question “A woman’s place is in the home”. What does this statement remind you of? Do you agree?”, as a result of the evaluations, it was concluded that mostly disagreed with this view. The general answer is women and men are equal. And women should be free in society.

Görneç Village Questionnaire Evaluation – Part 4

According to the comparisons questions of the questionnaire, the evaluation results show that a high range of the answers is contemporary dwelling.

4.4 Analysis of Case Studies

Table 14: Comparisons of the Selected Dwellings (Author, 2021)



| DUZOVA VILLAGE | | |
|--|---|---|
| CLASSIFICATION CRITERIA | TD – D/01 | CD – D/03 |
| Views and Plans of the Dwellings |  |  |
| Construction Date | 1920s | 2020 |
| Floor Number | 1 storey | 1 storey |
| Climate | Hot, dry, and rainless | Hot, dry, and rainless |
| Topography | Flat | Flat |
| Material | Sun-dried mud brick | Reinforced concrete |
| Technology | Traditional construction techniques | Contemporary construction techniques |
| Human Nature | User needs and daily activities | User needs and daily activities |
| World Views | Man: Social, Woman: Introverted | Man and woman: Equal |
| Lifestyle | Man: Outside Woman: Connected with dwelling | Man and woman: Contemporary hobbies |
| Cultural Values | Privacy of the woman Traditional features | Traditional Values: Live Privacy: Changed (no separation between man and woman) |
| Expectations from the dwelling | Privacy | To spend time together |
| Number of family members | For 2 people Suitable | For 2 people: Suitable Space organization: Will change |
| The intensity of the family's time in the dwelling | Woman: More time in the dwelling Most used space: Kitchen | Dwelling: Using in the evenings Most used space: Kitchen and living room |
| Individual preferences | Size of the garden, the large and useful kitchen and the living room, and the fact that it would belong to them | Size of the rooms, and the fact that it would belong to them |
| Men and Women Roles in Dwelling | Man: Social and economic power Woman: Matched with dwelling, housewife | Equal between each gender |
| The Perception of the Interior of Men and Women | Privacy | Dwelling is an area that meets the user needs |
| Social Status of Men and Women | Man: Social and economic power Women: Introverted | Man and woman: Equal |

Table 14: (continue)



| | | |
|---|---|--|
| Daily Activities of Men and Women | Woman belongs to the kitchen and the man matches with outside in his work | Contemporary activities. |
| CLASSIFICATION | TD – D/02 | CD – D/04 |
| CRITERIA | | |
| Views and Plans of the Dwellings |  |  |
| Construction Date | 1920s | 2017 |
| Floor Number | 1 storey | 2 storey |
| Climate | Hot, dry, and rainless | Hot, dry, and rainless |
| Topography | Flat | Flat |
| Material | Sun-dried mud brick | Reinforced concrete |
| Technology | Traditional construction techniques | Contemporary construction techniques Solar panels |
| Human Nature | User needs and daily activities | There is no relation between user needs |
| World Views | Man: Social, Woman: More social | Man and woman: Equal |
| Lifestyle | Man: Outside Woman: Connected with dwelling | The relationship between lifestyles and dwelling is weak |
| Cultural Values | Privacy of the woman Traditional features | Traditional Values: Live |
| Expectations from the dwelling | Lifestyle and daily activities | Relaxed environment |
| Number of family members | For 3 people Suitable | For 2 people: is not useful for family members Space organization: Will change |
| The intensity of the family's time in the dwelling | Woman: More time in the dwelling Most used space: Kitchen | Dwelling: Using in the evenings Most used space: Kitchen and living room |
| Individual preferences | Size of the dwelling | Location of the dwelling |
| Men and Women Roles in Dwelling | Man: Social and economic power Woman: Matched with dwelling, housewife | Equal between each gender |
| The Perception of the Interior of Men and Women | Privacy | Same for each gender |
| Social Status of Men and Women | Man and woman: Equal | Man and woman: Equal |
| Daily Activities of Men and Women | Woman belongs to the kitchen and the man matches with outside in his work | The kitchen and living room design |

Table 14: (continue)





| SERDARLI VILLAGE | | |
|---|---|--|
| CLASSIFICATION CRITERIA | TD – S/05 | CD – S/07 |
| Views and Plans of the Dwellings |  |  |
| Construction Date | 1955 | 2007 |
| Floor Number | 1 storey | 3 storey |
| Climate | Hot, dry, and rainless | Hot, dry, and rainless |
| Topography | Flat | Flat |
| Material | Sun-dried mud brick | Reinforced concrete |
| Technology | Traditional construction techniques | Contemporary construction techniques |
| Human Nature | Man: Social, Woman: Introverted | Shaped by job |
| World Views | Traditional world views | Related with work |
| Lifestyle | Traditional Lifestyle | Design of the first floor |
| Cultural Values | Privacy of the woman Traditional features | Traditional Values: Live (can not realize) |
| Expectations from the dwelling | Lifestyle and needs | Relaxed environment |
| Number of family members | For 1 people Not suitable | For 2 people: Suitable Most used space: First floor |
| The intensity of the family's time in the dwelling | Woman: More time in the dwelling | Dwelling: Using in the nights |
| Individual preferences | The connection between job and privacy | Fresh and relaxed environment |
| Men and Women Roles in Dwelling | Man: Social and economic power Woman: Matched with dwelling, housewife | Equal between each gender |
| The Perception of the Interior of Men and Women | Privacy | Same for each gender |
| Social Status of Men and Women | Man: Social and economic power Women: Introverted | Man and woman: Equal |
| Daily Activities of Men and Women | Woman belongs to the kitchen and the man matches with outside in his work | Design of the first-floor plan |
| CLASSIFICATION CRITERIA | TD – S/06 | CD – S/08 |
| Views and Plans of the Dwellings |  |  |

Table 14: (continue)



| | | |
|---|---|--|
| Construction Date | 1966 | 2000 |
| Floor Number | 1 storey | 2 storey |
| Climate | Hot, dry, and rainless | Hot, dry, and rainless |
| Topography | Flat | Flat |
| Material | Sun-dried mud brick | Reinforced concrete |
| Technology | Traditional construction techniques | Contemporary construction techniques Solar panels |
| Human Nature | User needs and daily activities | Shaped by job |
| World Views | Traditional world views | Related with work |
| Lifestyle | Traditional Lifestyle | Design of the kitchen |
| Cultural Values | Privacy of the woman Traditional features | Traditional Values: Live (can not realize) |
| Expectations from the dwelling | Lifestyle and daily activities | Relaxed environment |
| Number of family members | For 3 people Suitable | For 4 people: Not suitable Most used space: Kitchen |
| The intensity of the family's time in the dwelling | Woman: More time in the dwelling | Dwelling: Using in the nights |
| Individual preferences | The connection between the job and the size of the dwelling | The size of the dwelling |
| Men and Women Roles in Dwelling | Man: Social and economic power Woman: Matched with dwelling, housewife | Equal between each gender |
| The Perception of the Interior of Men and Women | Privacy and connection between job | Same for each gender |
| Social Status of Men and Women | Man: Social and economic power Women: Introverted | Man and woman: Equal |
| Daily Activities of Men and Women | Woman belongs to the dwelling and the man matches with outside in his work | Design of the kitchen |
| KALAVAÇ VILLAGE | | |
| CLASSIFICATION | TD – K/09 | CD – K/11 |
| CRITERIA | | |
| Views and Plans of the Dwellings |  |  |
| Construction Date | 1950 | 2006 |
| Floor Number | 1 storey | 2 storey |
| Climate | Hot, dry, and rainless | Hot, dry, and rainless |
| Topography | Hilly | Hilly |
| Material | Sun-dried mud brick | Reinforced concrete |
| Technology | Traditional construction techniques | Contemporary construction techniques Solar panels |
| Human Nature | User needs | Related with job |

Table 14: (continue)



| | | |
|---|---|--|
| World Views | Traditional world views | Man and woman: Equal |
| Lifestyle | Traditional lifestyle | Man and woman: Together |
| Cultural Values | Privacy of the woman Traditional features | Traditional Values: Live |
| Expectations from the dwelling | Privacy | Relax environments |
| Number of family members | For 2 people Suitable | For 2 people: Suitable Space organization: Will change |
| The intensity of the family's time in the dwelling | Woman: More time in the dwelling Most used space: Living room and in front of the dwelling | Dwelling: Using in the nights |
| Individual preferences | Location | No preference |
| Men and Women Roles in Dwelling | Man: Social and economic power Woman: Matched with dwelling, housewife | Equal between each gender |
| The Perception of the Interior of Men and Women | Privacy | Same for each gender |
| Social Status of Men and Women | Man: Social and economic power Women: Introverted | Man and woman: Equal |
| Daily Activities of Men and Women | Woman belongs to the dwelling | Kitchen design |
| CLASSIFICATION CRITERIA | TD – K/10 | CD – K/12 |
| Views and Plans of the Dwellings |  |  |
| Construction Date | 1950 | 2017 |
| Floor Number | 1 storey | 2 storey |
| Climate | Hot, dry, and rainless | Hot, dry, and rainless |
| Topography | Hilly | Hilly |
| Material | Sun-dried mud brick | Reinforced concrete |
| Technology | Traditional construction techniques | Contemporary construction techniques Solar panels |
| Human Nature | User needs | Related with job |
| World Views | Traditional world views | Related with work |
| Lifestyle | Traditional lifestyle | Man and woman: Together |
| Cultural Values | Privacy of the woman Traditional features | Traditional Values: Live |
| Expectations from the dwelling | Privacy | Usefulness |
| Number of family members | For 1 people Suitable | For 2 people: Suitable |
| The intensity of the family's time in the dwelling | Woman: More time in the dwelling Most used space: Living room and courtyard | Dwelling: Using in the nights |
| Individual preferences | Size of the courtyard | Usefulness |
| Men and Women Roles in Dwelling | Man: Social and economic power Woman: Matched with dwelling, housewife | Equal between each gender |

Table 14: (continue)





| | | |
|---|---|--|
| The Perception of the Interior of Men and Women | Privacy | Same for each gender |
| Social Status of Men and Women | Man: Social and economic power Women: Introverted | Man and woman: Equal |
| Daily Activities of Men and Women | Woman belongs to the dwelling | Design of the kitchen |
| GÖRNEÇ VILLAGE | | |
| CLASSIFICATION CRITERIA | TD – G/13 | CD – G/15 |
| Views and Plans of the Dwellings |  |  |
| Construction Date | 1935 | 2013 |
| Floor Number | 2 storey | 3 storey |
| Climate | Hot, dry, and rainless | Hot, dry, and rainless |
| Topography | Hilly | Hilly |
| Material | Sun-dried mud brick | Reinforced concrete |
| Technology | Traditional construction techniques | Contemporary construction techniques |
| Human Nature | User needs | Shaped by job |
| World Views | Traditional world views | Related with work |
| Lifestyle | Traditional lifestyle | Design of the first-floor plan |
| Cultural Values | Privacy of the woman Traditional features | Traditional Values: Live (can not realize) |
| Expectations from the dwelling | Privacy | Relaxation and communication |
| Number of family members | For 2 people Not suitable | For 3 people: Suitable |
| The intensity of the family's time in the dwelling | Woman: More time in the dwelling Most used space: Kitchen and living room | Dwelling: Using in the nights |
| Individual preferences | Courtyard size and the fact that it would belong to them | Relaxation and communication opportunities |
| Men and Women Roles in Dwelling | Man: Social and economic power Woman: Matched with dwelling, housewife | Equal between each gender |
| The Perception of the Interior of Men and Women | Privacy | Same for each gender |
| Social Status of Men and Women | Man: Social and economic power Women: Introverted | Man and woman: Equal |
| Daily Activities of Men and Women | Woman belongs to the dwelling | Kitchen design |

Table 14: (continue)

| CLASSIFICATION | TD – G/14 | CD – G/16 |
|---|---|--|
| CRITERIA | | |
| Views and Plans of the Dwellings |  |  |
| Construction Date | 1940 | 2017 |
| Floor Number | 1 storey | 2 storey |
| Climate | Hot, dry, and rainless | Hot, dry, and rainless |
| Topography | Hilly | Hilly |
| Material | Sun-dried mud brick | Reinforced concrete |
| Technology | Traditional construction techniques | Contemporary construction techniques Solar panels |
| Human Nature | User needs | Shaped by job |
| World Views | Traditional world views | Related with work |
| Lifestyle | Traditional lifestyle | Design of the ground-floor plan (can not realize) |
| Cultural Values | Privacy of the woman Traditional features | Traditional Values: Live (can not realize) |
| Expectations from the dwelling | Privacy | Relaxed environment |
| Number of family members | For 5 people Not suitable | For 3 people: Not suitable (all rooms are empty) |
| The intensity of the family's time in the dwelling | Woman: More time in the dwelling Most used space: Kitchen and living room | Dwelling: Using in the nights |
| Individual preferences | Courtyard size and the fact that it would belong to them | Communication opportunities, freshness. |
| Men and Women Roles in Dwelling | Man: Social and economic power Woman: Matched with dwelling, housewife | Equal between each gender |
| The Perception of the Interior of Men and Women | Privacy | Same for each gender |
| Social Status of Men and Women | Man: Social and economic power Women: Introverted | Man and woman: Equal |
| Daily Activities of Men and Women | Woman belongs to the dwelling | Ground floor design |

4.5 Chapter Conclusion

Chapter 4 is the “The Situation Of The Dwelling In Rural Regions Of Cyprus”. The section started with the methodology section. After that, the sections have continued with the situation in Mesarya Region, the situation in Besparmak Region and it has ended up with an evaluation of the questionnaire.

As a result of all the observations, analyzes, and examinations, it has been concluded that there are important differences between the traditional and contemporary dwelling patterns in rural areas, and these differences are completely related to the cultural structure and the user. The design approach focused on user needs applied in traditional dwellings has left its place to an understanding focused on making designs similar to the environment, without the user focus, in contemporary dwellings. For this reason, contemporary dwelling users try to live in unnecessary, unusable interior spaces or very small, unusable interior spaces. In addition, these dwellings, which are not in harmony with the culture and lifestyle that exist in user nature, create a feeling of dissatisfaction in the users. Another point is the change of traditional human structure, contemporary human structure, and the effects of this change on the dwelling. The perception of privacy in traditional people has changed, its inward structure has changed, and it has revealed a stronger structure, has its financial power, and women and men are equal. This equality is reflected in the open plan style of contemporary dwellings, the height of the garden walls, and the glass exteriors.

As a result of the survey conducted with a total of 65 volunteer participants in 4 villages, it was observed that the traditional Cypriot culture continues in the rural areas, and therefore, male-female pairings in the dwellings continue. According to the

answers given by the women, it was concluded that the patriarchal structure continues, but the young population does not accept being tied to the dwelling anymore. For this reason, there is a large number of female participants who do not accept the idea of "A woman's place is at home". Finally, in the comparison section of the traditional and contemporary section, which is the last part of the survey, traditional houses were chosen from all 4 villages as well. And while this reveals the design deficiencies in contemporary dwellings, it has revealed that the traditional dwelling is suitable for the lifestyles of the rural people.

Chapter 5

CONCLUSION

The continuity of culture is important for the sustainability of a society. For this reason, if the culture is passed on to future generations without diminishing, the next generation society will be just as strong. Dwelling, which is the structure in which the life of human beings is shaped, is a very important point here. People are born, grow, and ages here. Dwelling, which has great effects on people, has a very strong connection with culture. For this reason, the aim of the study is very important in terms of transferring culture to future generations.

The main aim of this thesis is examination and comparisons of between the contemporary and traditional Cyprus dwellings and their transformations by focusing on factors that shape the dwelling and in addition to those by focusing on gender roles. In this context, literature surveys are related to previous studies that examine the traditional Cyprus dwelling in rural areas, dwelling theories, and gender roles. To show the transformations of dwelling and the effects of gender roles on the dwelling, a little site survey is carried out. In this context, two villages of Mesarya and Beşparmak regions were visited for various observation techniques and qualitative data analyzes. Serdarlı and Düzova from the Mesarya region and Görneç and Kalavaç villages from the Beşparmak region were included in the study. Analyzes have taken place between two contemporary dwellings and two traditional Cyprus dwellings from each village. A questionnaire has been applied to contribute to the result of the thesis.

Chapter two was an overview of the dwelling on the island of Cyprus. The chapter firstly has given brief explanations of Cyprus island and it has continued with definitions of culture. In the continuation of the chapter, the concept of dwelling and its cultural values and norms have been explained. Cultural values and norms have been explained according to the semiotic approach and environment-behavior approach. After that, the chapter has continued with determinant factors of dwelling and these factors have been listed as, natural, cultural, and social factors. Also, it has been explained the typologies in traditional dwellings of the rural settlements into three main plan types. In the continuation, the traditional and contemporary dwellings of the Besparmak and Mesarya regions have been explained and showed in a table. At the end of the section, housing policies in North Cyprus and dwelling problems have been explained and it has been emphasized that the concept of dwelling is a problem on the island.

And chapter three's main aim was to show gender, architecture, and space relationships. In this chapter firstly the concept of gender has been explained. The section has firstly explained the concept of gender. In continuation, it has been focused on theories about gender with the focus on feminist theory and approaches to women and men. In the feminist theory part of the section, the focus is on the feminism periods to show important breakpoints for genders. After that, the section is gender issues, and dwelling in the literature has been done to show previous studies and the importance of the subject. Later, the section is traditional and contemporary periods in Cyprus island. In this section, comparisons have been made by focusing on the gender roles of Turkish society of the island, in traditional and contemporary periods. These periods have been classified according to three important periods of the island, which are the

Ottoman, British, and Atatürk Revolution periods. And the section has been ended up with explanations about the effects of gender on the interior space of dwellings.

Chapter 4 is the “The Situation Of The Dwelling In Rural Regions Of Cyprus ” and it is the chapter that all analyzes have been made. As a result of all the observations, analyzes, and examinations, it has been concluded that there are important differences between the traditional and contemporary dwelling patterns in rural areas, and these differences are completely related to the cultural structure and the user. The design approach focused on user needs applied in traditional dwellings has left its place to an understanding focused on making designs similar to the environment, without the user focus, in contemporary dwellings. For this reason, contemporary dwelling users try to live in unnecessary, unusable interior spaces or very small, unusable interior spaces. In addition, these dwellings, which are not in harmony with the culture and lifestyle that exist in user nature, create a feeling of dissatisfaction in the users. Another point is the change of traditional human structure, contemporary human structure, and the effects of this change on the dwelling. The perception of privacy in traditional people has changed, its inward structure has changed, and it has revealed a stronger structure, has its financial power, and women and men are equal. This equality is reflected in the open plan style of contemporary dwellings, the height of the garden walls, and the glass exteriors.

As a result, a perspective that reduces gender equality to a cultural problem in Turkish society causes men to dominate women (Simsir, 2007). It has not been easy for women to have their sociality in this male-dominated society that has lasted for years. However, when we come to the present day, while the equality of men and women has

become almost equal with various factors that cause the change of gender roles mentioned in the thesis, it has been observed that the dwelling, which is the living space of people, is also affected by this equality. The introverted character of traditional dwellings, in contemporary dwellings, just like the gender roles that are equalized, the divisions between spaces have been removed and transformed into an open plan style, street, and indoor permeability.

In this study, the situation of the dwellings on the island and the dwelling-gender relations are examined. The study forms a basis for further studies on the role of women in dwelling design. In addition, this thesis, which is carried out on existing buildings, can provide a very powerful resource for the studies to be carried out in the field of housing design, by also addressing the user factor.

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APPENDICES

Appendix A: Title of Appendix: Questionnaire form

PARTICIPANT NUMBER

PART 1

INFORMATIONS ABOUT THE SURVEY

RESPONDENT

1. Gender: F M

2. Age:.....

3. Nationality:

4. Marital Status:

Single Married Widow Other.....

5. Education:

Primary School Secondary School High School University None

Other.....

6. Occupation:

7. Working Status:

Constant Seasonal Retired

PART 2

INFORMATIONS ABOUT THE

DWELLING

1. What is your village name?

.....

2. To whom does your dwelling belong?

.....

3. How many people live in your dwelling?

.....

4. What is the periodic genre/type of your dwelling in which you live in?

Traditional Contemporary

5. What is the physical type of your dwelling which you live in?

Single storey detached Single storey twin Single storey row

Dublex detached Dublex twin Dublex row Other

6. How many physically defined rooms are there in the dwelling?

1 rom 2 rooms 3 rooms 4 rooms 5 rooms Other

.....

7. How many meter square is your dwelling? And how would you interpret your dwelling in terms of size? (big/small/medium)

.....

8. How many years have you lived in this dwelling?

.....

**9. Is there a place where you say it's okay, even it's not in your dwelling?
Why?**

.....

**10. Is there a place where you can say it's a problem if it's not in your dwelling?
Why?**

.....

11. Did you build an additional structure after you started living in your dwelling? Why?

.....

12. Did your dwelling physically change after the number of people living in the dwelling started to increase? What are these?

.....

13. Has your lifestyle changed after you started living in your dwelling? What are these?

.....

14. List the spaces of your dwelling presented below, according to your frequency of use. (Rate up to number 13, giving 1 number to the space you use most)

| Space Name | Evaluation |
|------------------|------------|
| Garden | |
| Balcony | |
| Entrance Hall | |
| Living room | |
| Kitchen | |
| Dining room | |
| Pantry/warehouse | |
| Bedroom | |
| Bathroom | |
| WC | |
| Dressing room | |
| Laundry | |
| Other..... | |

15. Where are the room or rooms in your dwelling where you spend the most time with your family? Answer the table below by marking (X) .

| Space Name | Always | Often | Rarely | Never |
|------------------|--------|-------|--------|-------|
| Garden | | | | |
| Balcony | | | | |
| Entrance Hall | | | | |
| Living room | | | | |
| Kitchen | | | | |
| Dining room | | | | |
| Pantry/warehouse | | | | |
| Bedroom | | | | |
| Bathroom | | | | |
| WC | | | | |
| Dressing room | | | | |
| Laundry | | | | |
| Other..... | | | | |

16. Are you satisfied with open, semi-open and closed spaces in your dwelling? Why?

.....

17. Are you satisfied with open space(s) in your dwelling? Why? If there is, compare them with your previous dwelling.

.....

18. What does dwelling or home mean to you?

.....

PART 3
RELATION

DWELLING-GENDER

1. Who had more say in choosing or building your home?

Myself My wife/husband Family elders Other.....

2. Who in your opinion should be the pecuniary owner of the dwelling?

Myself My wife/husband Family elders Other.....

3. Who in your opinion should be the spiritual owner of the dwelling?

Myself My wife/husband Family elders Other.....

4. Are there any spaces in the dwelling that you identify with a man? What are they?

.....

5. Are there any spaces in the dwelling that you identify with a woman? What are they?

6. Do you think spaces are shaped by the gender of users? Why?

7. Do you think the private (bedrooms) and public (living spaces) of your dwelling are paired with the genders? Why?

8. The role of women is very different according to the past. But the only issue that has not changed the pairing of the woman and the dwelling. Do you agree with that view? Why?

 Agree Disagree No idea
9. "Men makes houses, women make homes". What does this statement remind you of? Do you agree?

 Agree Disagree No idea
10. "A woman's place is in the home". What does this statement remind you of? Do you agree?

 Agree Disagree No idea

PART 4

COMPARISONS OF TRADITIONAL & CONTEMPORARY

DWELLINGS

1. Which periodic dwelling is the same as the home concept for you
 Traditional Contemporary
2. Which genre of dwelling meets the needs of the user more?
 Traditional Contemporary
3. In which type of dwelling is family relationships are more stronger?
 Traditional Contemporary
4. Which type of dwelling is more suitable for your quality of life?
 Traditional Contemporary
5. Which type of dwelling is better designed for closed (indoor) spaces, semi-open and open spaces, indoor and outdoor spaces use?
 Traditional Contemporary
6. Which dwelling type has the better availability rate for all rooms?
 Traditional Contemporary

7. In which type of dwelling is considered to provide better thermal comfort?

Traditional Contemporary

8. Which type of dwelling allows more change and transformation?

Traditional Contemporary

9. Which type of dwelling is more suitable for the hospitality that is a part of the Cypriot culture?

Traditional Contemporary

10. Which type of dwelling can ensure the continuity of cultural value and cultural environment?

Traditional Contemporary

11. In which type of dwelling, do you think the relationships between spaces are more useful?

- Kitchen - Livingroom Relationship

Traditional Contemporary

- Bathroom – Wc and Livingroom Relationship

Traditional Contemporary

- Bathroom - Bedroom Relationship

Traditional Contemporary

- Entrance – Livingroom Relationship

Traditional Contemporary

- Balcony – Livingroom Relationship

Traditional Contemporary

12. Can you draw the plan of the house where you live?



Thank you for your contribution.

Appendix B: Research Voluntary Participation Form

RESEARCH VOLUNTARY PARTICIPATION FORM

This study is one step of the master's thesis research entitled "*Analysis of Gender and Interior Space Organization of Houses in Rural Settlements of North Cyprus*", conducted by Gulde Kasim within the EMU-Department of Interior Architecture-Master's program with thesis, and aims to examine and compare the change and development of modern and traditional Cypriot housing, focusing on the factors that shape dwelling and their gender roles. This step of the study is being carried out by Gulde Kasim and aims to produce solutions that will lead to similar space designs in future studies in the light of the results to be obtained.

- Your participation in this study is on a voluntary basis.
- In line with the purpose of the study, data will be collected from you with the survey study developed with the Likert Scale.
- You do not have to write your name or give any information that would reveal your identity / the names of the participants in the study will be kept confidential.
- The data collected within the scope of the research will only be used for scientific purposes, will not be used outside the purpose of the research, or in another research, and, if necessary, will not be shared with others without your (written) consent.
- If you wish, you have the right to review the data collected from you.
- Data collected from you will be kept under lock and protected and archived or destroyed at the end of the research.
- There will be no questions/requests that may disturb you during the data collection process/processes. However, if you feel uncomfortable for any reason during your participation, you will be able to leave the study at any time. If you leave the study, the data collected from you will be removed from the study and destroyed.

Thank you for your time to read and evaluate the volunteer participation form. You can direct your questions about the study to Gülde Kasım (guldekasim@gmail.com) from the Department of Interior Architecture of Eastern Mediterranean University.

Researcher Name: Gülde Kasım

Address: Department of Interior Architecture-EMU

Work Tel: 0533 876 19 08

I accept the use of the information I have given to this study for scientific purposes, knowing that I can quit the study if I want.

(Please fill in and sign this form and give it to the data collector.)

Participant Name and Surname:

Signature:

Date: