Mapping and Measuring Place Attachment to the Coastline of Famagusta

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ABSTRACT

Implementing an urban development strategy by improving the quality of the physical environment could be a potential development model, however, in the case of ignorance of social and psychological values, this potential may harm the city and citizen relationship. Therefore, the bond established between the city and the citizen should be taken into consideration. This bond has a multi-dimensional complex structure and it should be supported by the concept of place attachment.

Place attachment is defined as the emotional bonds that individuals establish with their meaningful physical and social environment as a result of their social and individual interactions. Thus, it could be said that the place attachment-based urban development model could be an effective development strategy.

This study focuses on people's interaction with a coastline which is one of the most important components of city of Famagusta. There have been many important turning points during the history of the Famagusta, and as a result of them, the relationship between Famagusta, as well as its citizens with the sea has been changed due to some restrictions (such as military occupations, unorganized transportation, poor urban development, location of the commercial port etc.). This study aims to develop people-waterfront relationship in the Famagusta through the selected citizens' patterns of place attachment and analyses degree of these attachments. Famagusta is a multicultural city due to its extensive student population coming from various countries and tourist. Therefore, the city has a fluid population. On the other hand, today there are mainly two homogenous groups of citizens which are the ones who

were born and grow-up in the city before and after the fragmentation of the island in 1974. Therefore, the interaction of these two local groups with the city is decisive for the future of the city. The study wants to reflect the attachment patterns of people, from two generations of citizens, who took part in many social responsibility projects related to the current structure and problems of the city. The study aims to introduce an initial guideline for future waterfront regeneration projects based on the research findings.

ÖZ

Fiziksel çevrenin kalitesini artırarak kentsel gelişim stratejisinin uygulanması potansiyel bir gelişim modeli olarak varsayılabilir, Ancak, sosyal ve psikolojik faktörlerin etkisinin göz ardı edilmesi durumunda bu olası potansiyel, şehir ve vatandaş ilişkisine zarar verebilir. Bu nedenle şehir ile kullanıcısı arasında kurulan bağ dikkate alınmalıdır. Bu bağ çok boyutlu karmaşık bir yapıya sahiptir ve yer bağlılığı kavramı ile desteklenmelidir. Mekana bağlılık, bireylerin sosyal ve fiziksel çevreleriyle etkileşimlerinin bir sonucu olarak, kurdukları duygusal bağlar olarak tanımlanmaktadır. Bu nedenle, yer bağımlılığına dayalı kalkınma stratejisinin etkili bir kentsel kalkınma modeli olabileceği söylenebilir.

Bu çalışma, İnsanların Gazimağusa kentinin en önemli bileşenlerinden biri olan sahil şeridi ile etkileşimlerine odaklanmaktadır. Gazimağusa kentinde tarih boyunca birçok önemli dönüm noktası yaşanmıştır ve bunların bir sonucu olarak Gazimağusa kenti ile vatandaşları arasındaki ilişki bazı nedenlerden ötürü kısıtlandırılmıştır. (askeri alanlar, toplu taşıma eksikliği, yetersiz kentsel gelişme, ticari limanın konumu vb.). Bu çalışmanın amacı, Seçilen vatandaşların mekansal bağlılıklarının ölçülmesi ve analiz edilmesi sonucu insan-kıyı şeridi ilişkisinin geliştirilmesidir.

Gazimağusa, çeşitli ülkelerden gelen geniş öğrenci nüfusu ve turist sayısı nedeniyle çok kültürlü bir şehirdir. Bu nedenle kentte değişken bir nüfus var. Öte yandan bugün 1974'te adanın ikiye bölünmesinde, önce ve sonra şehirde doğup büyüyen iki homojen vatandaş grubu bulunmaktadır. Bu nedenle bu iki yerel grubun kent ile etkileşimi kentin geleceği için daha sağlam ve belirleyici nitelikte olduğu söylenebilir.

Çalışmada, kentin mevcut yapısı ve sorunları ile ilgili birçok sosyal sorumluluk projesinde yer alan iki farklı kuşağın bağlanma modelleri yansıtmak istenmiş ve elde edilen sonuçlara göre, gelecekteki kıyı yenileme projeleri için bir kılavuzu oluşturmayı amaçlamaktadır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Yer Bağlılığı, Üçlü Organizasyon Çerçevesi, Su Kenarları Gelişim Stratejileri.

DEDICATION

to **my mother, father and sister**, who taught me that

to be brave, compassionate, kind,

and how to care for people.

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Chapter 1

INTRODUCTION

People have the ability and need to form an emotional connection to many things. They not only create a bond to others also form a bond to the physical environment and places around them (1997). As much as an attachment to people, attachment to place is so essential. Due to the application of place attachment to variable perspectives, many descriptions have been formed for it.

Major conceptualizations of the idea of attachment have aimed to describe the variety of feelings humans associate with specific environments. Altman and Low (1992) identified place attachment as a positive emotional bond between individuals and groups and their environment. Hummon (1992) determined that is an emotional investment with a place. Giuliani and Feldman (1993) defined that as a condition of psychological well-being as a result of accessibility to a specific place of pressure upon segregation or remoteness from a place. Moore and Graefe (1994) explained that as the degree of individual values and identifies with a particular environmental setting. According to the general inference of the major studies on place attachment assumed as a multifaceted concept that described the connection and belonging between people and their particular places (e.g. Altman and Low, 1992; Giuliani and Feldman, 1993). In the light of previous studies, Lewicka (2008) emphasized that people create bonds with places, however in her book, she focused on the context of the built and natural environments. The idea of the formation of a bond is supported by physical features

and Lewicka (2008) also argued physical features and symbolic meanings are the mechanisms through which place achieves a sense of place.

Change of human needs and expectations continued to change due to reasons such as the growth of human societies, development of technological advances, globalization, increased mobility, and environmental problems and these are the most important limitations of human space relations (Scannell and Gifford, 2010). Considering the limitations of all these changes, Scannell and Gifford (2010) declared that the concept of place attachment is experienced by people in terms of defining a place to which they feel meaningfully connected; such a bond has been related to physical and mental comfort and happiness. The authors indicated the concept of belonging can be related to interpersonal attachment and refer to the earlier studies of Ainsworth (1967) and Bowlby (1969, 1982). According to Scannell and Gifford (2010), the intersection between the interpersonal approach and the locational approach is the main characteristic of attachment that is evidence of spatially connected to the important people in their lives. Safety and security also occur through such interaction and connection. Further, they asserted, when people have such a bond to a specific place, they are voluntary to attempt to go out and explore. Similar types of sense of loss that consist of a relative or friends can also occur when places are lost. Scannell and Gifford (2010) emphasized that place attachment is not limited by scale; people can experience belonging to a particular room in their house as well as to the country which they inhabit. However, despite many researches on people's attachment to various landscapes (Tuan, 1974), there are not enough studies that reflect people's attachment to the water landscapes specifically. According to Riley (1992) natural environments play important for people's place attachment patterns and wellbeing since they contain

visual enjoyment, the sensual delight of physical contact and the love for the place (Tuan, 1974).

1.1 Problem Definition

Urban outdoor public places are the major significant elements of a city for its own citizens as well as to the guests. The importance of public spaces comprised the increasing of life quality by providing a suitable public environment and vibrant social life, the advancement of the city image that could be the reason of the economic development strategies. Cybriwsky (1999) argued that the symbolic image of the city formed by public outdoor space that is included in dominant and meaningful elements. These elements could vary according to the structural and functional characteristics of the specific space.

In 1992, Carr introduced a pioneer study by defining public outdoor spaces as places which shaped according to the needs of users, daily or specific purposes are activated in different periods. Those may vary depending on the facilities which they serve and their expectations. In addition to that, he also classified public open spaces regarding to their physical characteristics, as:

1. Streets.
2. Squares or Plazas.
3. Parks, Playgrounds and Recreational Areas.
4. Waterfronts.

Famagusta's main waterfront, which is the coast, is one of the most identical and prominent elements of the city. However, there is no continuity or easy access to the coastline from various parts of the city due to military occupations, unorganized

transportation, poor urban development, location of the commercial port etc. Future projects related to the urban developments have always consider the regeneration of the city's waterfront. However, there is almost no studies which measure people's experience as well as attachment to the coastline. This study believes that citizen knowledge and memories can be utilized to propose most appropriate and feasible planning strategies for the future.

Therefore, this study focuses on people's interaction with a coastline which is one of the most important components of the city of Famagusta. This study aims to reflect people-waterfront relationship in the Famagusta through the selected citizens' patterns of place attachment and analyses degree of these attachments.

Famagusta is a multicultural city due to its extensive student population coming from various countries and tourists. Therefore, the city has a fluid population. Today there are mainly two homogenous groups of citizens which are the ones who were born and grow-up in the city before and after the fragmentation of the island in 1974.

The study wants to reflect the attachment patterns of people from two generations of citizens, who took part in many social responsibility projects related to the current structure and problems of the city. The study aims to introduce an initial guideline for future waterfront regeneration projects based on the research findings.

1.2 Aim and Objectives

The aim of this study is to map and measure a group of selected citizen's degree of place attachment to the coastline of Famagusta and make suggestions for the future urban development's accordingly. In this sense, the factors that affect the current

relationship and the sense of belonging to the city's main waterfront which has been changed during the last decades will be examined.

The aims of the study are intended to answer the following questions;

    1. What generates a bond between people and Famagusta's main waterfront?

    2. What is the meaning of Famagusta's main waterfront for its citizens based on their experiences?

    3. What are the variations between two different generations of citizens and their individual place attachment patterns to Famagusta's main waterfront?

1.3 Method of the Study

This study begins with a literature review. Previously developed theories and concepts related to the subject and their contributions of the literature to the background of study are analyzed.   Secondly, a case study is conducted regarding to the designated waterfront areas of Famagusta. Main focus of the study is to examine a group of selected participant's experience of Famagusta coastline through their memories and analyzing citizen-coastline relationship which has changed dramatically during the history. For measuring people's place attachment patters, both qualitative and quantitative researches will be conducted. "Semi-structured interviews" and "close-ended questionnaires" are designed to measure socio- spatial behaviors of selected participants, their social and individual interactions with the coastline, and their degree of attachment as well as possible capacity of adaptation to the new recreation proposals.

1.4 Limitations

Considering the increasing population rate in Famagusta, the new user profile is mostly composited by students and tourists that are not permeant residents of the city. This study wants to reflect the meaning of coastline to its citizens through the attachment patterns. Researches show that users who participate in social responsibility projects develop a sense of meaningful involvement and engagement with their society as well as their surroundings (McMillan and Chavis, 1986). Therefore, a group of participants who has a vast and continuous relationship with the city could provide healthier results. In this regard, this study will be based on to reflect the attachment patterns of active citizens who are aware of the city's current problems and develop social responsibility projects accordingly. Therefore, the representative research sampling will be based on the groups with a high social awareness that are examined according to the available sources.

In this study, city-volunteer interactions and activities are taken into consideration. The research participants are selected among the members of two very active Famagusta associations: The Famagusta Walled-city Association (MASDER) and the Famagusta Culture Association (MKD). Since different research methods are needed to conduct interviews with the youth, in order to keep the study on balance, no participants are selected under 18 years old. Selection criteria is based on being born and living in the city more than 18 years and being the member of one MASDER and MKD.

Based on the information gather from both of the associations, MASDER has 60 registered members and MDK has 100 registered members. In order to reflect the

degree of selected participant's place attachment patterns to the Famagusta the coastline, equal percentage of participants from two different generations as group A and B from each association are selected for the questionnaire survey as:

- MASDER Group A: First Generation who were born in Famagusta before 1974 (above 45 years old), N= 7 (Approximately %15 of the MASDER registered member).

- MASDER Group B: Second Generation who were born in the Famagusta after 1974 (below 45 years old), N=13 (Approximately %15 of the MASDER registered member).

- MKD Group A: First Generation who were born in Famagusta before 1974 (above 45 years old), N= 11 (Approximately %15 of the MKD registered member).

- MKD Group B: Second Generation who were born in the Famagusta after 1974 (below 45 years old), N= 17 (Approximately %15 of the MKD registered member).

An interview study is also conduct with Approximately 50% of each group of selected participants based on their availability and research saturation.

1.5 Structure of the Thesis

The framework of this study categories into two main parts. The first part is a literature review which comprises of two chapters: theoretical frameworks and guidelines approach. In the theoretical framework, the focus is on defining two major interests of the thesis as "the concept of place attachment and its concerns and "water landscapes - coastline definitions and classifications".

The second part is the research survey which consists of analyzing the citizen' experiences in all main issues mentioned in the theoretical framework. Afterward, it focuses on managing the related classification, achieving the observed results and expressing the applicable recommendations.

In the first chapter, an overview of the problem of the research and its aim is provided.

Second chapter reviews the existing literature about the place attachment studies and its related dimensions including person, psychological process and place. Moreover, the concept of place and people- place bonds are discussed.

In the third chapter, existing literature about the relationship between waterfront landscapes and people's place attachment is reviewed. This chapter also examines the relationship between people and urban public outdoor places, waterfronts landforms, the variables of waterfronts or coastline classifications based on human dimensions, and the role and importance of water landscape for place attachment.

In chapter four, a case study is conducted. The chapter presents information about physical and social features of Famagusta, research methods and measures, data collections procedures, as well as findings and discussions.

Finally, chapter five concludes the findings and provides insights to the future researches.

Table 1.1: Structure of the Study

Introduction

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Theory of Place Attachment

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Conclusion

5.1 Recommendations for Urban Planning 5.2 Recommendations for Future Research

Chapter 2

THEORY OF PLACE ATTACHMENT

Throughout history, place has been one of the main subjects of philosophy, natural sciences and social sciences. Social geographers (Ruppert et al.,1977) have defined the place as a social product. Formerly the terms space and place were used interchangeable. The specific meanings of space and place are built like all other classifications and has the ability to change and transform over time. Space is defined as a geographical formation that does not contain social connection or any value and meaning for a human being. According to Tuan (1977), space conceptually described as an abstract formation. It is a location or open area that does not invite and encourage people, but it can be marked and defended against intruders (Tuan, 1977). In order to define the place, the memory, belief, meaning and knowledge that shared by the individual or society in a space are used. Meaningful environment supports and enhances the permanence of place. When people define themselves, they tend to associate themselves with meaningful place. It is a result of global dynamics and social phenomena and there is a close relationship with the concept of attachment. This attachment also gives information about the background of the individual and the community.

2.1 The concept of place

Yi-Fu Tuan is a geographer who has been studied since the 1960s and composed many writings concerning the space-place relationship based on a cultural and philosophical analysis. Like Tuan, Lefebvre (1991) also worked on the relationship between space

and variables. Based on the variables, Lefebvre (1991) examined the relationship between subjective space and objective space. In both studies, components that affect the physical quality of the space have been investigated. As a result of these reviews, it was revealed that the interpretation of the place had a significant effect on the quality of the space because space and place defined as basic elements of the lived world. Researches also claims that, place is a multidimensional concept that is discussed by different disciplines and Da Vinci (1974, p. 34) advocates place as a mental formation and pioneer studies that emphasize the relationship between place and place's parameters. Thus, it assumed that Tuan's (1974) theory which is spiritually reflected and Lefebvre's (1991) space relationship are interrelated with each other.

Tuan's (1974) research focused on how places gained their identity because he thought it would be necessary for the places to be meaningful with existence of human. He described the concepts of space is linked to movement, while place is linked to repossess as a result of the different degree of attachment between people and their lived world. The highlighted part of his studies is human experience which characterized the relationship between space and place, and he asserted in his book that:

> "Space is more abstract than place. What begins as undifferentiated space becomes place as we get to know it better and endow it with value. […] The ideas 'space' and 'place' require each other for definition. From the security and stability of place we are aware of the openness, freedom, and threat of space, and vice versa. Furthermore, if we think of space as that which allows movement, then place is pause; each pause in movement makes it possible for location to be transformed into place" (Tuan, 1977, p. 6).

On the other hand, Lefebvre (2014) describes the place through a triple dialectic which can be perceived, designed and living space. This triangular dialectic produces a place by constantly transforming into each other. It is possible to talk about the production

of three types of space as mental, social and physical space. This triple production is possible with continuously change and flow of place.

Place assumed as a part of human in continuous motion and it is a concept that contains objects and subjects and could defined as instant. The degree of relationship between place and people varies with the characteristics of the place. Place characteristic differences can be affected by the environment or people which can geographical and cultural qualities, relative rootedness in place, degree of personal and social involvement, quality of life, environmental aesthetics, individual and group identity with place causes. Place and people relationship may change over time. According to the studies of David Seamon (2014), there are six main place process that affect the dynamic structure among people and place:

1. Place Interaction
2. Place Identity
3. Place Release
4. Place Realization
5. Place Creation
6. Place Intensification

These Six Place Processes give information about the identity of the space and defined the process of formation of space to emphasis the features which made it worth remembering (Lewicka, 2011, pp. 224-225).

1. Place Interaction

Place interaction refers to the regularly repeated conditions of the space. These routine conditions help to describe the place and it can be actions, behaviors, situations, and events that unfold in the typical features of a place. The advantage

that these conditions provide is that *"the place gains activity and a sense of environmental presence"* (Seamon, 2014, p.16).

2. Place Identity

Place identity is evidence of the existence of a place. Since the formation of physical space, all of variables features are part of it. One of these specific characteristics is people because place accepted and recognized as integral personal and communal identity and self-worth (Seamon, 2014). Place identity is a cognitive mechanism, a component of self- concept of personal identity in relation to the place one belongs to (Hernandez et al., 2010, p.281).

3. Place Release

The perception of a place is measured by the fact that the elements remain in human's minds as meaningful visuals. In case of place release is the stretched version of it because Place release defined as unexpected situations become meaningful for human beings through unexpected experiences, situations, and surprises relating to place and people are released more deeply into themselves (Seamon, 2014).

4. Place Realization

Place realization refers to the physical existence of the place. Place Realization describe the interaction of different quality of places (as a landscape or building or furnishings or otherwise) with the support of human activities. The effect of space varies according to interaction between physical environment and human factors (Casakin & Bernardo, 2012).

5. Place Creation

The four headings above focus on how the place is formed and what it is, but in the last two chapters, the effect of human and space interaction on place is emphasized. Place creation shows how people determined the value of a place and how positive human effort and well-crafted making can improve places. Sometimes it may cause a better impact of place, but results could be worse. The human factor is decisive for the results (Alexander, 2012).

6. Place Intensification

In this step, place has a dynamic role in relation to human beings. "*Place intensification identifies the independent power of well-crafted policy, design, and fabrication to revive and strengthen place*" (Manzo & Devine-Wright, 2013, p.18). Physical and spatial changes in space affect the interaction of place with human. The source of this interaction is human actions and experiences (Gieryn, 2002).

2.2 Theories of People/Place Bonds

Place could be defined as the physical environment in which the interactions, experiences, inferences and meanings occurred by the individual or society (Casey, 2009; Relph, 1976). In researches related to place attachment showed varieties of the places in different dimensions from an environmental feature to a room, building, neighborhood, city, landscape or region which are meaningful and useful for people (Creswell, 2004; Lewicka, 2011). The important component is human existence in place (Casey, 2009).

Bonding is central behavior to human existence because people figured meaningful connections and interaction with particular people, groups, objects, and places when they generate attachments. These bonds affect the social behavior of people, society and place, but also it has psychological effects which can provides an individual with security and comfort on individuals. Place is the main element of the bond because social and physical environments, connect us to the past, and influence future behaviors.

Tuan (1974) introduced the second definition as place thus, meaning of place became so significant for him. Tuan's (1974) philosophical approach which is named "topophilia" emphasized subjective place experience, emotional bond, and individually established place meaning. Further studies revealed multi-dimensional definitions of the concept of place attachment. Shumaker and Taylor (1983) examined the physical, social and emotional components of person-place bonds.

Tuan's (1977) literature is the concept of topophilia, a philosophical and phenomenological approach that emphasizes the interaction between place and human in terms of mental, emotional and cognitive. This approach involves identifying a place with a sense of belonging. There are degrees of relationship between place and people. Attachment and identification of places are associated with the time spent in the place and to be able to establish a strong bond with a certain place, the user must dwell or inhabit in it. As a result, the main factors of the connection with place are people's meaningful environment and their experience. The moment that people conceived sense of belonging, space transforming it into a place.

2.3 Different Scale of Human Interaction with Places

The relationship between place and belonging is explained in terms of place identity, sense of place, place attachment which has an important place in empirical studies related to environmental psychology. According to Proshansky (1983), people have two identities which are self-identity and place identity. The place identity is the infrastructure of the self-identity of the people. People may not be aware of their individual memories, emotions, choices related to the physical world, but all this affects their own reaction to the physical environment, and they play important roles for the experiences and behaviors of the person in physical place. Therefore, the self-identity of the person is transformed and reshaped by the formation of the place identity. This formation takes place under the experiential effect of the physical and social structure, through the past and the present time within the framework of consciousness and subconscious phenomena.

The variability of time changes the place physically and it also transforms the individual essence with the effect of memories and experiences stored in the cognitive way. Place identity is a complex cognitive structure that goes beyond emotional attachment and is characterized by attitudes, values, thoughts, beliefs, meaning and behavior tendencies of certain places (Proshansky et al., 1983). The usage, interaction and belonging of the space constitute a base with the traces of all the identities of the person.

The sense of place is the subjective expression of people toward to environment and their reflections on the environment (Steele, 1981). Tuan (1977) described sense of place as a double-based approach which is included environmental interpretation

(cognitive reactions) and emotional reactions to the environment. There may be many different explanations of the sense of place. The term sense of place often refers to the feeling that a person perceives a place. It is a special sign that makes a place different from other places. Some geographic places may have symbolic differences and a sense of place has evolved but there are places without sense of place. The sense of place includes interactions of people with a place. These interactions can be defined as experiencing, expressing, imagining and recognizing the place where people live. Place can characterize the particular highlights, both tangible and intangible. The place is not only shaped by physical elements. At the same time, people's association with a place and their emotions are also significant factors. The complex relationship between people and places is often defined by terms such as Sense of place or attached to a place. In these types of relation between place and human, both the impact of the natural environment on people and the change of human activities on the environment are discussed.

Place is not only functional physical limitations for people. The relationship between place and people should be considered wider. The reason is that people have grown up by their meaningful environment since they were born, and many researches have proven that place and people are part of each other, and they develop together. Generally, people become aware of their own sense of place and identity because of interaction with the place is blocked or location is changed, and They started to realize that feelings and atmosphere is not reflecting their life and their comfort zone. The biggest variable of this connection is the way of life. The time spent in the place is important for establishing a communication, but it is not always decisive. People could interact with a new destination and form a bond between them.

Altman (1992) revised Proshansky's (Proshansky et al., 1983) concept of place identity and he proposed the concept of place attachment which is not only limited with emotional or cognitional experiences of place. It is also associated with human cultural beliefs and values. Place attachment is definition of the bond which is cohesive between individual and place. Places do not exist only physically, it also consists of interpersonal, social and cultural relations and these relations are the contexts that represent itself (Altman, 1992). Therefore, it could be said that place acts as a catalyst for social binding. This may occur in the opposite way; it could be seen that place serves the concept of alienation.

The place attachment concept focuses on people's sense of connection to their meaningful environment. Communication between place and the human constitutes the attachment of the places. Due to the dynamic structure of place and people. Brown and Perkins (1992, p. 284) asserted in their book that:

> "Place attachment involves positively experienced bonds, sometimes occurring without awareness, that are developed over time from the behavioral, affective, and cognitive ties between individuals and/or groups and their sociophysical environment. These bonds provide a framework for both individual and communal aspects of identity and have both stabilizing and dynamic features".

The bond between people and places is flexible and it could transform into emotional and symbolic relations over time (Williams, Stewart and Kruger, 2013). Attachment is not just a psychological approach and it requires a sociological background. One of the main research subjects of sociology is the relationship between the individual and the society. There are factors that affect the relationship between the society and the life-long relationship. The most important factors are 'belonging' and 'bonding', which are facts which accepted from a sociological point of view.

According to Baumeister and Leary (1995), being attached is a basic human motive and it is the main factor for establishing, maintaining or transforming interpersonal relationships. In addition, being attached provides a high degree of psychological saturation and reduces the alienation effect. In this case, being attached to place is a social concept and It is considered as the basic elements for being part of somewhere and creating physical and social bond with them.

2.3.1 Place Attachment Affective Factors

Studies revealed that the place attachment has permanent effects on human existence and its interaction with place because place is a part of human life quality. The degree of relationship between them is graded to the specified factors (Hashemnezhad, Heidari and Mohammad Hoseini, 2013):

- Physical Factor

- Social Factor

- Cultural Factor

- Personal Factor

- Memories and experiences

- Place Satisfaction

- Interaction and activity features

- Time Factor

All these factors are the main causes of interaction between users and place. They have been categorized physically and psychologically as place-human bond and demonstrated their effects on attachment in the Scannell and Gifford's (2010) a tripartite organizing framework.

2.4 A Tripartite Organizing Framework for Place Attachment

The aim of Scannell and Gifford's (2010) "A three-dimensional framework of place attachment" is to reach a comprehensive understanding of place. It is an organization into a tri-partite framework and named as multidimensional concept which is included person, process and place (See Figure 2.1). A tripartite organizing framework suggested that "*place attachment is a multidimensional concept with person, psychological process, and place dimensions*" (Scannell & Gifford, 2010, p. 2).

Each question plays an important role in defining the following three dimensions such as person, process and place. The first dimension represented by user profile: "Who is attached?"

The second dimension represented by the psychological process: "How are they affect, cognition, behavior, represented in the attachment?" The third dimension represented by the object of the attachment and place Identity features: "What is the social and physical characteristic of certain place?" Degree of comprehensive understanding of place attachment evolving with the increase in knowledge within these dimensions.
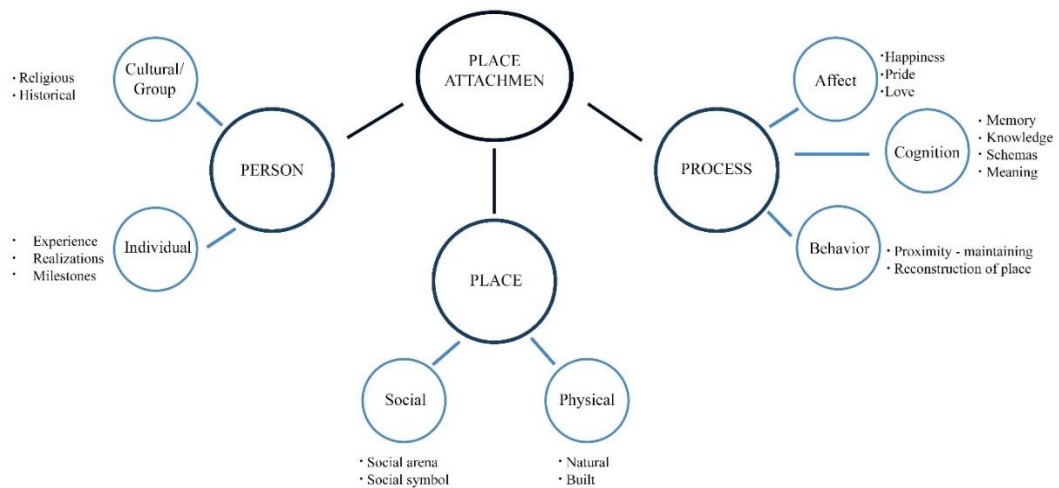
Figure 2.1: A tripartite organizing framework's schema (Scannell and Gifford, 2010)

2.4.1 The Person Dimension: Individual and Collective Place Attachment

Place attachment happens at both the individual and community levels. At the individual level, attachments reflect the behaviorally, emotionally and cognitively of the person's daily behavior and environments (Brown and Perkins 1992). At the community level, attachments represented the sense of bondedness to society and the sense of rootedness in the physical community and specific environment. (Riger and Lavrakas, 1981). To Scannell and Gifford (2010), individual level consists of a relationship between person and his own meaningful environment. The bond that individual forms with places through their own experiences such as personal memories, realizations, milestones and personal development is much stronger and more meaningful. According to the studies of Manzo (2005) the individuals transpose their experience to describe a place that achieve place meaning. She further emphasizes that *''it is not simply the places themselves that are significant, but rather what can be called 'experience-in-place' that creates meaning''* (Manzo, 2005, p.74). These experiences contribute to the development of a "*stable sense of self*" (Twigger-Ross and Uzzell, 1996).

Community level is a common symbolic meaning that a group of people reach about place (Low, 1992). Similar background, links members to place through sharing culture, historical experiences, religious, morals, and figures. The most effective way of connecting people to each other and their physical environment have been described as common events or feelings.

Group level attachment transformed by many independent factors as "*objects, to homes, natural spaces, or even particular buildings or landscapes*" (Mihaylov and Perkins, 2014, pp. 62-63). Communities place attachment degree differs from other place attachment types in four main properties; "*location, level, focus*, and *behavioral response*" (Mihaylov and Perkins, 2014, pp. 62-63) and it varies with influence of diversity of user profile and their environment such as culture, genders, ages and religions. Thus, the communities place attachment approached more general attitude. This approach is more holistic, and limitations were created by agreement among community.

In contrast to the emotional bonds of individuals with local area surrounding, more extensive places which are neighborhood, town, or city as a whole place were preferred. While interacting with similar places, individuals produced their own perceptions and their own memories thus, community place attachment signalized its uniqueness. Interpretive process at both the individual and community level and that lead to combined collective, community-level adaptations and subjective evaluation (Mihaylov and Perkins, 2014).

2.4.2 The Psychological Process Dimension of Place Attachment

The second dimension of place attachment is related to the methods that enable the formation and development of the relations between the place and individual or

groups. Psychological interaction occurs through interpretations of the experiences of users in place that are significant to the user. To Manzo and Perkins (2006) three psychological concepts of place attachment are composed of three important parts: impact, cognition and behavior that focus on community in both its physical and social dimensions (Table 2.1).

Table 2.1: Community – Related Dimension's Schema (Manzo & Perkins, 2006).
COMMUNITY-RELATED DIMENSIONS

	PLACE	SOCIAL
COGNITIVE	Place Identity	Community Identity
AFFECTIVE	Place Attachment	Sense of Community
BEHAVIORAL	Participation in Neighborhood Planning, Protection and Improvement	Neighboring Activities Participation in Crime Prevention Community Celebrations.

Some definitions may involve all three components at the same time, or the components may be used separately. Scannell and Gifford (2010, p. 3) states that: "This organization of place attachment is common to other social psychological concepts such as attitudes and prejudice, which are also characterized by affective, cognitive, and behavioral components".

The first element of the psychological process dimension is the affective method. As emphasized in environmental psychology, the effect has a central and dominant role in the bond between people-place. As explained in detail in the "Theories of people/place bonds" section above, the people-place bonding occurs through

emotional connection to a specific place (See Cuba and Hummon, 1993; Fullilove, 1996; Giuliani, 2003; Hidalgo and Herna´ndez, 2001; Manzo, 2003 and 2005; Mesch and Manor, 1998; Riley, 1992). Tuan (1974) and many humanistic geographers used the concept of place belongingness created by emotional factors in order to describe the particular place. Relph (1976) described place attachment as the unique and emotional bond with an environment that respond to basic human needs.

Environmental psychologists also argued that people-place bonding has a major role in specifying the quality and importance of place. One of the best examples of the relationship between specific place and people is Fried's (1963) study on the effects of displacement. In this study, a neighborhood redevelopment project in the West Side of Boston was examined.

Although the planned redevelopment for the neighborhood strengthens physical quality, it has damaged the relationship and social structure of the residents with the neighborhood. As a result, changing standards caused some residents to leave the neighborhood and it affected the structure of society: "*Fried concluded that grief is not limited to the death of a loved one, but can emerge following the loss of an important place*" (Scannell & Gifford, 2010, p. 3).

Users can consider different components to define a particular place. The reason for this difference is the emotional connection of the user to the place and it contains cognitive elements. The individual's background influences the point of view of place. Background of user is a composition of memories, beliefs, meanings and knowledge of the individual. Thus, it can be said that the form of the place, the meaning of the place and the bond with the place are products of user's background. Through

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memories, people create meaning to places, so places become more permanent with the influence of important events and memories (See Hay, 1998; Hunter, 1974; Manzo, 2005; Rubenstein and Parmelee, 1992; Twigger-Ross and Uzzell, 1996). According to Hunter (1974), people's background is the basis of the attachment which he defines as "symbolic communities".

The last component of the psychological process dimension is the behavioral method. In this method, the level of attachment is reflected through behavior. The degree of place and human bonds can be measured by the interaction of the person with place. This relationship is similar to interpersonal interactions. It is enhanced by proximity and maintaining behaviors and and is *''a positive, affective bond between an individual and a specific place, the main characteristic of which is to maintain closeness to such a place''* (Hidalgo and Herna´ndez, 2001, p. 274).

As a concept of place attachment, proximity- maintaining behavior can be shaped by the duration and intensity of user and place interaction. The duration of living in a specific place has a positive effect on the attachment to the place. Thus, as a result of the length of residence in a certain space, the bond formed with the place-people develops (Hay, 1998; Kasarda and Janowitz,1974).

The resident does not want to move away from the place or attempts to return to them. As a result of this desire, the definition of homesickness represent that the individuals who have been long for or try to return to the attachment place (e.g., Riemer, 2004).

2.4.3 The Place Dimension of Place Attachment

One of the major factors of place attachment is place itself. This connection is formed by examining the geographical formations of many different scales (e.g., a room in a

house, a city, or the world, See Cuba and Hummon,1993; Low and Altman, 1992). The place attachment of different scales is examined in two types: social and physical. Social and physical types of attachment vary according to geographical scales (e.g., Riger and Lavrakas,1981). Considering the differences in geographical scale, Hidalgo and Herna´ndez (2001) examined attachment in three main headings. Attachment in these scales has similar characteristics with people relations from individual to community and expresses the process and interaction from unit to whole. These are called home, neighborhood and city. They also reported that the degree of attachment depends on some variables. Findings showed that the attachment at home and city scale was stronger than the neighborhood level and the social dimension was more intense than the physical dimension. (Hidalgo and Herna´ ndez, 2001).

Chapter 3

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN WATER LANDSCAPES
AND PEOPLE'S PLACE ATTACHMENT

3.1 Relationship Between People and Urban Public Outdoor Places

The land is the first element which defines a space. Studies on human psychology have proved that humans are unawares inclined to interact with the land. For example, Rozin and Wolf (2008, p. 325) states that "*The French word terroir captures a broader perspective and refers to the land including its human capital and cultural history*". This interaction contributes to a strong bond between people and space by human nature (Weber, 1977).

Urban public outdoor places are important components of a city's characteristic. They are meaningful areas where people can communicate directly with land. These areas reinforced the relations that the city and people have with specific geographic location. Thus, they transmitted information to each other due to the significant relationship between them.

There is a lack of consensus in explanation of urban public outdoor space within the built environment literature. Urban public outdoor space is mainly conceived as park and green space, with less focus on other types of public open space. According to the definition of pioneering studies on the urban design research, urban public outdoor space is defined as "*managed open space, typically green and available and open to*

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all, even if temporally controlled" (Carmona, 2010, p. 169). Considering human place interactions this information is considered inadequate.

Based on Carr's (1992) definition, urban public outdoor places are defined as areas where human activities are taking place. They serve to everyone regardless of user profiles or backgrounds. User groups can be specified at certain times, but they are not permanent. In addition to daily activities, it provides meaningful activities such as leisure activities, festivals and celebrations for specific user groups.

Thus, important moments turn into memories and memories develop the bond between place and people. However, memories and experiences are generated through the engagement of physical structures and general forms of public places that are also important for the interaction between user and place. Carr (1992) classified the physical and general structures of the urban public outdoor places as follows:

1. Streets,

2. Squares,

3. Parks, playgrounds such as activity areas,

4. Water landscapes.

This study focuses on water landscape because although it has a "*multifunctional place characteristic*" that it is a rare subject in place attachment theories. Water landscapes have many defining features that affect human emotions as well as people's engagement process with the environment.

3.2 Introducing to the Water Landscapes

Water landscapes are an important element for urban environment which directly affects the physical and socio-economic and cultural structure of a city. Despite the varying physical conditions, water landscapes are attraction points for human. In these areas, there are often subjective interactions between a particular user and place. These interactions are memorable actions which is in specific time periods, such as fishing, learning to swim and spending time with the family during summer etc. (Moughtin, 2003).

Water landscapes are usually elements that are geographically defined water's edges of specific district, town, cities and countries. Moreover, they are regenerated into different forms. Despite all this classification, water landscapes could not collect under certain patterns. The main reason is water landscapes mostly changed functions and forms according to the expectations of the user and the period. Many centuries ago, main water landscapes served to several functions such as industry and transportation and then their positive effect on people and city has been discovered. Thus, water landscapes usage areas were developed according to the needs of the society.

Considering human psychology and proportions, the form of water landscape became an important factor which is affecting the relationship between people and space. Therefore, water landscapes classified according to their size and geographical formations.

Moughtin (2003) classified water landscape as an urban element affecting the physical structure of the city under four main headings which are shaping the city according to the needs of the user:

1. Water point or foundation,

2. Pool (artificial element),

3. Linear water course,

4. Coast.

Sairinen and Kumpulainen (2006) classifies water landscapes as urban elements with different sizes based on geographical formations such as ocean, bay, creek, lake and channel. Sharma (2009), on the other hand, classifies water landscapes by emphasizing their geographical features as follows:

1. A pelagic zone or shore that it is defined as a type of land which is closest to a gulf, open sea or ocean that is defined as a coast or sea floor.

2. A levee or bank that is defined due to the geographical conditions of the region as the formation of lakes by filling the land with water or it is called the soil which is surrounding the rivers. Usually, 'bank' represents artificial lands which built to prevent water overflow.

Although the boundaries and shape of the water landscapes are physically defined, the physical form of the water landscape is changed due to economic, social and political reasons. These changes affect the identity and sense of the place as well as the relationships with the user. Among the forms of water landscapes, coastlines are the most interesting figures between the city and people relations.

A coastline or coast is a landform which is located on edges of the large volume of water such as ocean, sea and lake. The boundaries of this form are usually determined by water movements such as intertidal movement (Sharma, 2009).

3.3 Role of Waterfronts for the Urban Developments Through History

The waterfronts form the basis of human behavior, culture and economy. Water is a vital resource for humanity. Therefore, the earliest settlements were close to water sources. Although the reason for choosing the settlement is shown as dependence on water, it is affected by different variables. These variables were mostly shaped by resources and access to them. In the very beginning, settlements near to water transformed into fishing villages they became the posts of trade. The previous ports then turned into the new coastline appearance. Such actions symbolized the variety of coastal usage and its value to human life and commercial activities. Due to the advancements in the age of the industrial revolution, the effect of the shipping marketing increased, and many industrial zones were established at the seaside. After the industrial age, there have been important changes in the industrial structure due to the increasing importance of technology and changing production methods. As a result, suburban areas have become ideal locations for the new industrial model. Lost areas have occurred due to new production zones that have been moved from the areas near the seaside to the suburban areas. Lost and inaccessible areas constitute variable social and economic problems to urban development.

Considering the formation process of cities, the importance of the water elements, their location and relations with the city, waterfronts are important urban development strategy elements. As a result of industrial change, the aim of transforming the coastlines as a strategic element for urban development has global recommendations and applications. According to Hoyle (1999), regardless of whether the coastlines are in the cosmopolitan cities to small towns, they needed universal redevelopment

approaches. Therefore, he emphasized that coastlines should have a sustainable development approach aimed at meeting universal expectations. In Hayuth's (1998) studies, he examined the development process and factors of coasts and cities in the post-industry attitude. According to his findings, the change process of the coast and city interaction is related to technological developments, environmental variables, human attitudes and expectations. Thus, it was revealed that the variables and human factors specified in the coastal development approaches are parallel to spatial, ecological and economic changes (Figure 3.1).
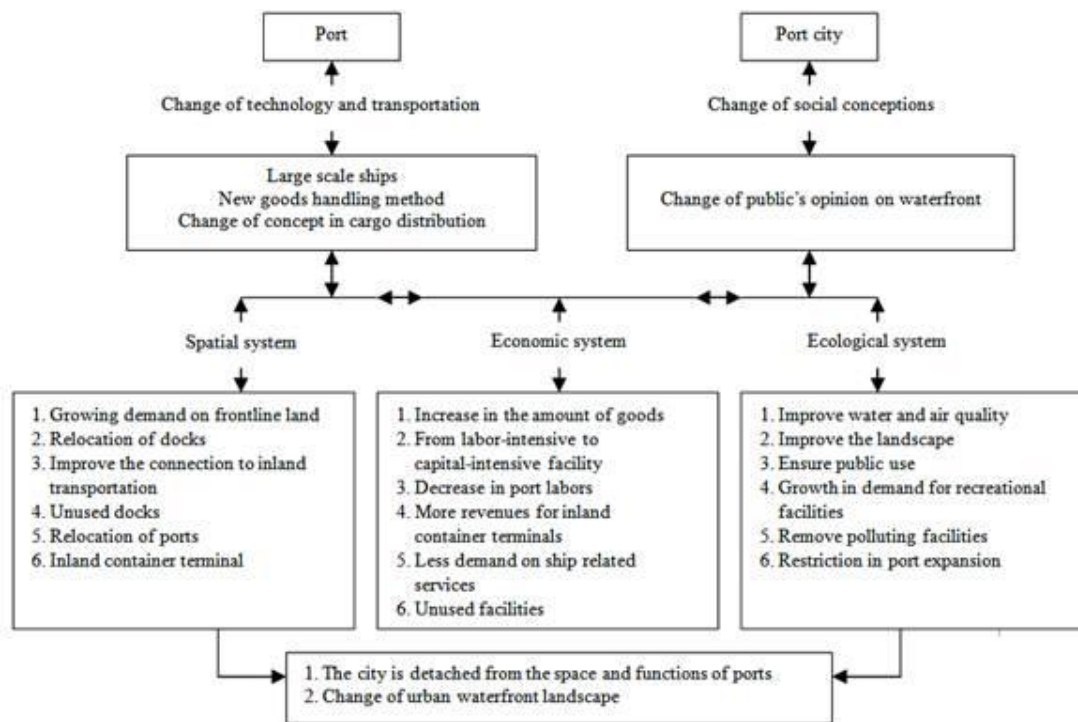
Figure 3.1: Trend and Development of the Interface Relationship between the Coast and City in the Post-Industrial Revolution Era (Chen, 2015).

As humans become aware of the importance of the environment, people and place factors it is absolutely sustainable management that emphasizes human-place factors of waterfront development in the future.

3.4 Waterfronts (Coastline or Coast) Landforms

In the previous section, the role of waterfronts for urban developments are briefly introduced. In this study the relationship between people's attachment patterns to the coastline will be examined which is the largest and most prominent water landscape of Famagusta. Through the history, the Famagusta coastline has been affected by many physical and functional changes.

Coastlines are one of the most significant landform of water landscapes. Coastal zones are the edges which are used to indicate the boundaries of a district, city or country. However, it is not possible to say that coastlines are permanent boundaries. This may vary depending on water movement such as tidal waves and climatic conditions or human factors such as social, political and economic limitations.

Human factor is as important as physical factors in changing coast forms and it symbolized the importance of coastlines. These areas have a high degree of communication and social activity network at different time intervals. Coastal zones generally have a high human population and they are surrounded by many functions and activities to protect and support this population (UNCED, 1992).

Sharma (2009) argues that coasts can be defined in two ways:
1) Grasping the place through its physical characteristics,
2) Defining it as the result of interactions between place and people. This interaction gives meaning and increases the quality of place.

Due to its content, this study will be focused on human – place interactions instead of the physical structure of the coastline. Thus, the coast can be defined as dynamic

sources for considering human dimension that is affected by space quality and provided a high level of interaction.

3.5 The Variables of Waterfronts Classifications Based on Human Dimension

As earlier mentioned, water landscapes are classified according to specific variables such as physical features and dimensions of places and the user's perspective. They generally support the social and economic fabric of the city, as well as emotional engagements (Breen & Rigby, 1996) (Table 3.1).

Table 3.1: Functional Forms of Waterfronts (Breen and Rigby, 1996)

Waterfront – Coastline Functional Classification	The Historical Waterfront Zone
	The Commercial Waterfront Zone
	The Cultural and Environmental Waterfront Zone
	The Residential Waterfront Zone
	The Transportation Network Waterfront Zone
	The Recreational Waterfront Zone
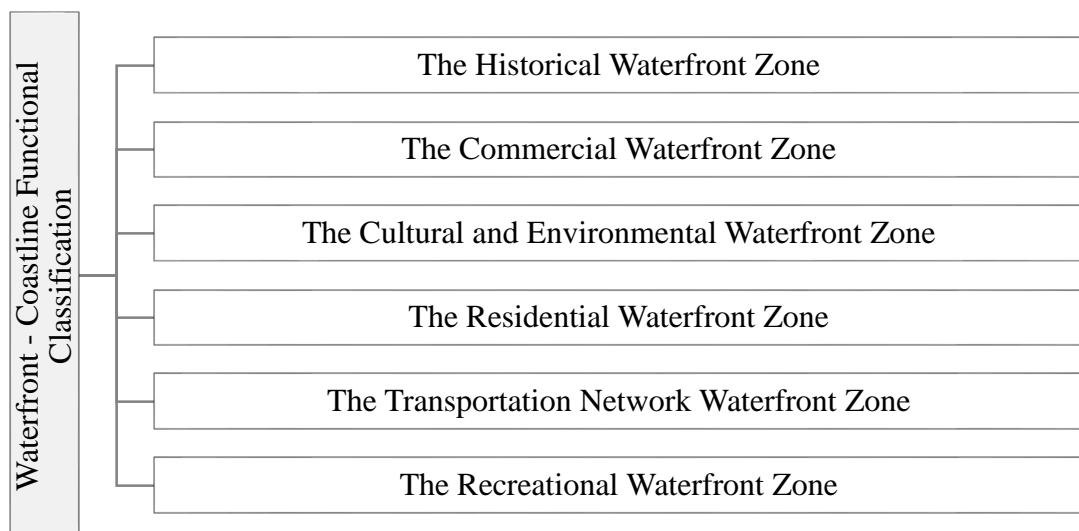
M. Rachel's (2006) studies on waterfront quality proposed the relationship between ecology, social function and context. As a result of the development of the relation between ecology, social function and context, improvement in the spatial quality of the coasts was observed as follows:

1. Ecological Function

   Considering that the natural and built environment on the urban waterfront are collective action zones, the importance of ecological function on the urban coast is not confined to water and green spaces. Ecological function is the common product of all kinds of landscape architecture and facilities including water and green areas. In this way, physical and chemical balance is achieved as a result of the increase in the quality of waterfronts are mentioned.

2. Social Function

   It is aimed to increase the quality of the waterfront by social analysis by taking into consideration the mental and other problems that are formed as a result of the dynamic and intensity of daily life. Water elements are decisive factors for a place, and they have high cooperation with people in all times. When all these are taken into consideration, it is observed that the social structure and its effects form the basis of spatial quality. As a result of the activation of the waterfront, common feelings and memories of people develop. Thus, the common memory and physical quality have a mutualist relationship, and the fact that physical quality supports the function leads to an increase in individual and common internalization.

3. Context Function

   Context function is the result of cultural interactions between people and the natural or built waterfront environment. This product enhances the quality of the physical environment as a successful combination of historical and natural forms. Therefore, as Xu stated they *"from a contextual perspective, the context connection in urban waterfront reflects the continuity and succession in urban waterfront quality, so as to increase sense of place"* (Xu, 2014, p. 798) (Table 3.2).

Table 3.2: Functions of Urban Waterfronts (Xu, 2014)

FUNCTION OF URBAN WATERFRONT

Ecological Function
- Ecological Environment
- Environmental safety of waterfront

Social Function
- Environmental Beautification
- Athletic Sports
- Leisure and Recreation
- Cultural Entertainment
- Trade
- Business and Residential
- Transportation

Social Function
- Historical Development
- Cultural Cognition

3.6 The Quality of the Waterfronts

One of the most important elements of public open spaces is the waterfront. Therefore, they have common general characteristics. They are closely related to the quality of life of a city's inhabitants and have various roles. These roles could be classified as physical, social, functional, ecological, political, psychological, symbolic, economic and aesthetic roles. Thus, place and user interaction are formed and public outdoor spaces positively effect on sense of safety. Waterfronts are iconic public spaces for the city, which can more easily reflect cultural and historical value. In this way, they can be defined as urban heritage:

> "Cities try to enrich their aesthetical identity of areas of high symbolic value, especially their centers. They try to find stable traditions, which can be continued in the future – as the retrospection of the past, and the way of defining their future" (Lorens, 2007, p. 84).

Many researches have been done on the role and effects of urban places. Among these studies, the pioneering work of Benn and Gaus (1983) argued that the phenomenon of place gained meaning when supported by access, agency and interest. They defined accessibility as activity zones that are accessible to all users of a venue and the agency as the design of areas and activities for a specific use, taking into particular group of users.

Karlskrona (2009) emphasized that the physical quality of places plays an important role in the structure and life of society. He argued that activities will appeal to more users as a result of the improvement in physical quality. As a result of these conditions, accessibility and appropriate locations, pedestrian friendly, human scale, mixed usage and activities, culture and identity aspects of the place should have been considered. Table 3.3 shows a part of the key components of some of the researchers related to urban public spaces (Razavi, Barta and Amini, 2017).

Table 3.3: Key Components that Researchers State for a Quality Public Spaces (Razavi, Barta and Amini, 2017).

Qalenoei and Bahrami (2014)

- Climate comfort, Comfort and peace, Mixed land uses, Social mix, Security, High density, Physical diversity, Enclosure, Access, Permeability.

Handy (2006)

- Density, Mixed land uses, Availability and connectedness to communications networks, regional structure, climatic comfort, Shadow of the environment, Aesthetic qualities, Place attractiveness.

Mohammadi & Changlavaei (2012)

- Mental perception environment, Objective perception environment, physical quality environment, Security, Safety and Behavioral qualities.

Project of Public Spaces (PPS)

- Accessibility and connectedness, Comfort and mental image, Applicatin, Activities and Sociability.

Gehl (2007)

- Priority of social and optional behaviors over the compulsory activities.

London Planning Advisory Committee (LPAC)

- Human scale and intensity of the urban fabric, suitable structure, readability and identity, Cleanness and safety, Desirable urban management, Visual richness, Mixed land uses and activities, existence of public.

These important features should be applied for waterfront in order to attracting more people and providing attachment between people and specitic activite zoning of waterfront areas.

Chapter 4

THE CASE STUDY

ATTACHMENT TO FAMAGUSTA WATER

LANDSCAPE

4.1 Context of Famagusta

Cyprus is an island that is a waterfront land regarding geographical setting classification, and it is the third biggest island in the Mediterranean Sea (Figure 4.1). Famagusta is a coastal city which is located on east Cyprus in the Mediterranean Sea. There are various reasons which make Famagusta suitable as a case study for this research. This city has the longest coastline among all cities in North Cyprus. The focus of this study is on "people's interaction with a coastline in order to achieve effective waterfront development suggestions and local destination". Famagusta's coastline is eligible to be evaluated with the purpose of examining the spatial quality and social interaction to attain the effect of the local's place attachment.

Considering its location as well as its geological and natural features, human interaction potential is higher than most of seashores (Figure 4.2). Sadly, natural formations couldn't be supported by facilities and many parts of coastlines have been transformed into lost spaces due to different variables. These lost spaces and limited interaction have affected human coastal relations. The results will be helpful to reveal

the effect of physical quality and functions on the attachment of the user-coastline

relationship, while also aiming to bring forward suggestions for the future.

Figure 4.1: Location of Cyprus Island in Mediterranean Sea (Google Earth,2019)

Figure 4.2: The location of Famagusta within the Cyprus (Google Earth,2019)

4.1.1 Historical Background and Evolution of Famagusta as a Coastal City

Famagusta, which has an older history than other coastal cities in Cyprus, appeared after the decline of the city of Salamis / Constantia after the 10th century. In 1296, after the Crusades' failure in the Syrian-Palestinian region, Famagusta became an important point of trade in the region. Especially with the effect of the Port of Famagusta, it became a very important trade center for the whole Eastern Mediterranean in the 13th and 14th centuries. The port of the city of Famagusta, which is located at the back of the Famagusta Bay in the east of Cyprus, has offered the most reliable anchorage opportunities on the island with its natural protection due to its location throughout history (Maier, 1968, p.88) (Figure 4.3).

The physical development of Famagusta Port was largely completed by the end of the 14th century. In 1306-1310 F. Amadi's inscription showed that the expansion of the Inner Castle and the Sea Gate and Arsenal Tower to improve the defense qualities of Famagusta related to the construction of the city wall. In this way, coastal development and its elements were revealed in these dates (Edbury, 1995b, p.338).

Cyprus was conquered by the Egyptians under Amasis II.

The lands of Cyprus were conquered and unified by the Neo-Assyrian Empire under Sargon II.

Cyprus became part of the Byzantine

Cyprus became an overseas colony of the Venetian Republic after having been purchased from the last member of the Lusignan dynasty.

Hellenization of Cyprus

Antigonus began his rule.

Salamis was rebuilt by Constantius II, the son of Constantine, after being destroyed by earthquakes and was renamed Constantia.

Cyprus was restored to Byzantine rule by Nikephoros Phokas

The British took over the administration of the island, by mutual agreement, in order to protect their sea route to India via the Suez Canal.

The line which divided the two parts of Cyprus was partly opened.

(Byzantine Empire 395)

(salamis 350)

(Venetian coin)

(Antigonus coin 306 BC)

(Venetian lion sculpture)

(The British Colonial Law Courts)

(Portrait of Nikephoros Phokas)

1400 BC — 15th CENTURY BC

1000 BC — 10th CENTURY BC

709 BC — 8th CENTURY BC

631 BC — 7th CENTURY BC

570 BC — 6th CENTURY BC

498 BC — 5th CENTURY BC

306 BC — 4th CENTURY BC

58 BC — 1st CENTURY BC

350 / 395 — 4th CENTURY

649 / 683 — 7th CENTURY

965 — 10th CENTURY

1185 / 1192 — 12th CENTURY

1489 — 15th CENTURY

1570 / 1571 — 16th CENTURY

1878 — 19th CENTURY

1960 1974 1975 — 20th CENTURY

2003 — 21th CENTURY

Emergence of the City States and eventually the Ten City States

The ten city-kingdoms of Cyprus declared their independence from Assyrian rule.

The Arabs under Muawiya occupied Cyprus.

Cyprus became an independent Empire under Isaak Comnenus.

Cyprus ended its time as a Venetian colony.

British Colonial Period ended. Cyprus became independent of foreign rule.
(1960)

Famagusta separated as an two part .

Varosha became a Non Human Land.

Cyprus became a Roman province.

(Muawiya 649)

(1185)

The Ottomans took Famagusta; Cyprus became a part of the Ottoman Empire.
(1571)

(1570)

The Arab garrison was withdrawn after its defeat at the hands of Constantine IV.
(683)

Guy of Lusignan and his descendants began to rule Cyprus as an independent kingdom.

Ionian Revolt: The Persian army re established control over Cyprus.

(Ancient city-kingdoms of Cyprus after 627 BC)

(Paphos - Agora)

(Cafer Paşa Ottoman Bath 1605)

Turks announced a Federate State in the North.
UN Forces remained as buffer between the two zones.
(1975)

(1974)

(St Nicholas Church Lusignan Period)

Figure 4.3: Famagusta Historical Background and Evolution
Developed from the following source: Walsh et al. (2012)

1. Genoese Period (1373-1464)

After 1373, in Famagusta which was controlled by the Genoese, the relations of the city and the port with the rest of the island were blocked. Therefore, the commercial activities in the port had greatly decreased and the urban economy had declined. Genoese period caused the period of stagnation in the historical development of Famagusta, on the other hand, it revealed the need for increased defense. During the 90-years Genoese administration between 1373 and 1464, it is known that the protection of the city was given importance and the defense qualities of the city walls and the port were strengthened (Figure 4.4).
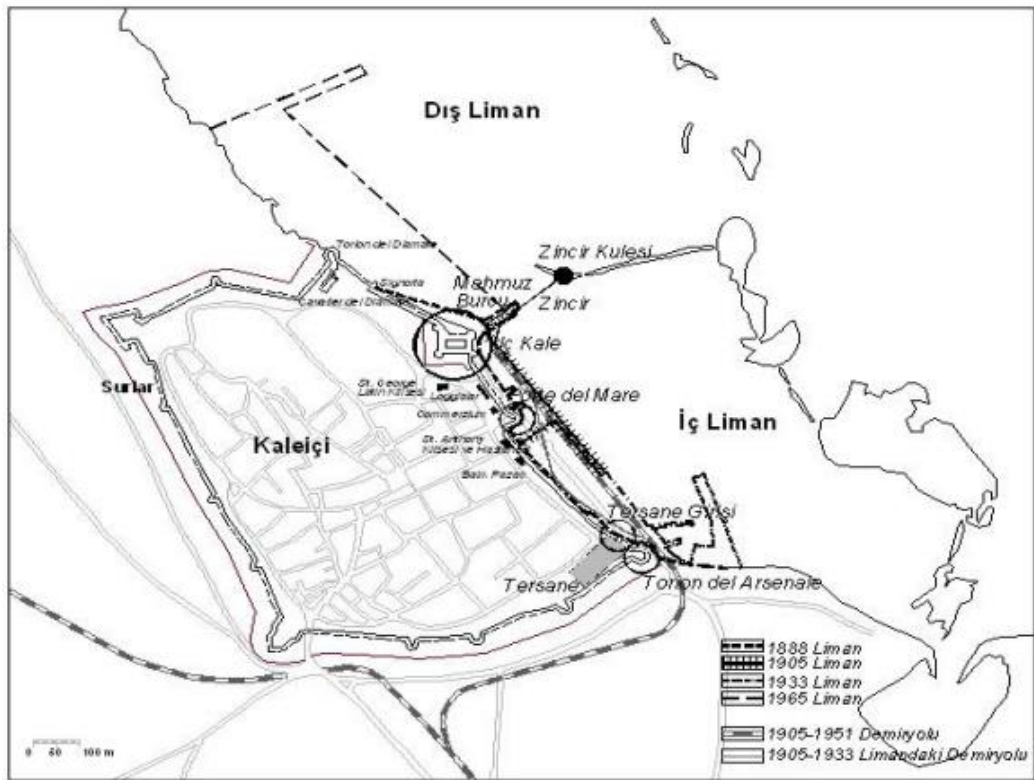

Figure 4.4: Famagusta Port and Initial Coastal Interaction (Uluca, 2009)

2. Venetian Period (1489-1490)

After the Venetians took the island from the Lusignan Kingdom in 1489, Famagusta has become the second most important city on the island. In this period, within the scope of port development, changes were made in the Inner Castle in 1491 and the Sea Gate in 1496 and Cavalier del Diamate was built on the inner side of the bastion of Diamate (Perbellini, 1975). Another change in the coastline was that the parallel settlement arrangement to the sea which emerged in the middle of the 16th century, lost its importance in this period.

3. The Ottoman Period (1571-1878)

During the Ottoman Period, port activities in Famagusta decreased due to political, socio-cultural and economic reasons, and the physical conditions of the port changed over time. The restriction of non-Muslim usage in the castle and the preference of Larnaca as the main port by the administration were the political developments that have been effective in reducing the port activities of Famagusta. In the studies of R. Jennings, he determined that the physical potential of Famagusta Port suitable for long-distance trade, but it could not be utilized sufficiently by the Ottoman Administration due to the focused its defensive coastal-city strategy (Jennings, 1993, p. 373). Health conditions worsening due to marshes around the coast also negatively affected the use of Famagusta Port and its shores.

The importance and functionality of the port for the city decreased, causing some important physical changes in the port and its surroundings. The port area used was limited compared to that of the Latinos Period, and the southern part, which was previously used mainly by military, lost its function. With the decrease in port activities, the areas and buildings that have function related to the port have also lost

their functions. Due to the restrictions on non-Muslims, they had to leave the castle.

Therefore, the new settlement started to grow in the south direction of the city along

the coastline. As a result of this growth, rapid population growth was observed in the

Maraş and Aşağı Maraş regions (Önal, Dağlı and Doratlı, 1999) (Figure 4.5).
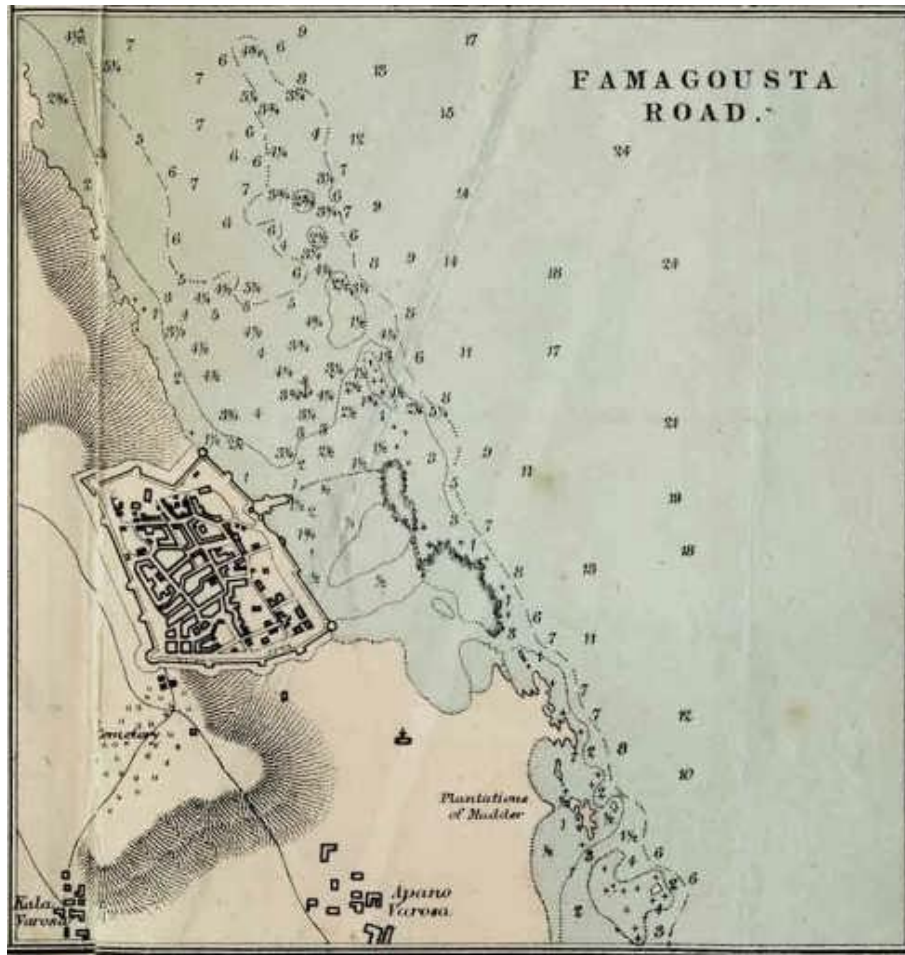
Figure 4.5: Famagusta's Map in 1987 (URL 1)

4. The British period (1878-1960)

In 1878, the British took over the control of Cyprus. The use of the island's resources

increased during this period. With the resources being tools for commerce, the port

became important again and it was expanded. The rate of growth was increased toward

the outside of the Walled City, which started in the Ottoman period. Changes in the

social and political structure of the city affected the resources of the economy (Cömert,

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2013). With the change of economic activities, the Maraş and Aşağı Maraş region became more active than the Walled City. In the developing area, new regions with residential, commercial, tourism and recreation areas were created to adapt to the new conditions (Figure 4.6).
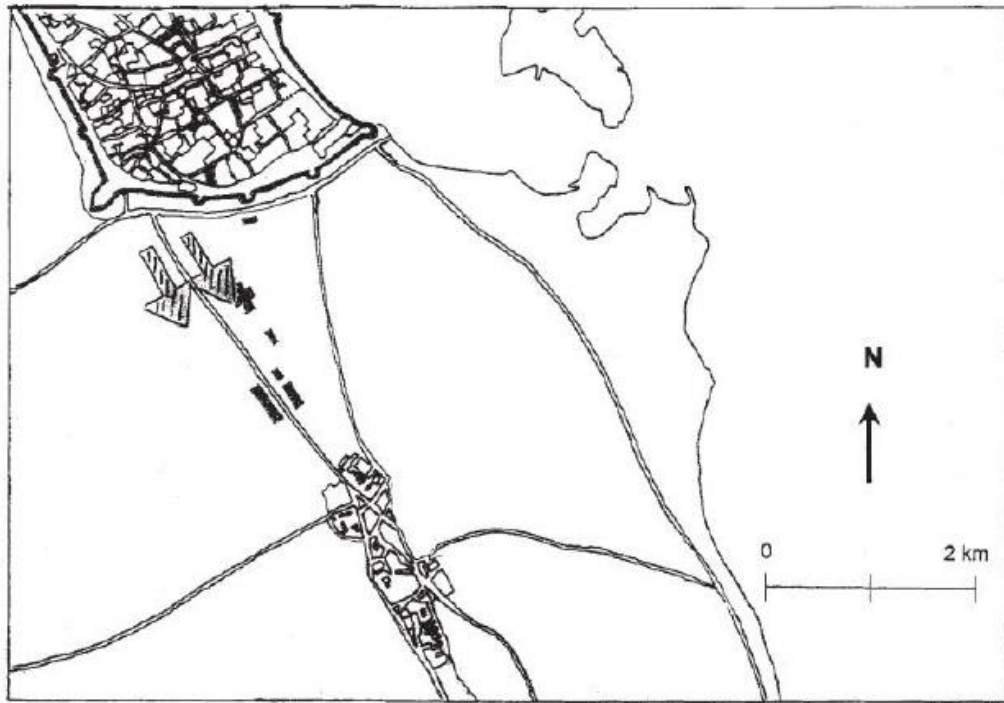
Figure 4.6: New Development Zone Toward the Outside the Walled City
(Önal, Dağlı and Doratlı, 1999).

5. The Cyprus Republic (1960–1974)

After the British administration, The Republic of Cyprus was established. It was based on a collaboration between Turkish Cypriots and Greek Cypriots. Famagusta developed both economically and culturally, the most important source of this development was tourism and soon became the island's tourist center. It is known that there are 120 thousand people, including tourists and residents. It formed one of the best-known tourist centers in the world in the late 1960s (Dinkov and Stoyanov, 2005).

According to the data of this period, the main sources of profit were citrus production, which can be found anywhere in tourism, port and city (Onal et al., 1999) (Figure 4.7).

Figure 4.7: Maraş Region Before 1974 as the New City Center (URL 2).

6. Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus (After 1974)

After the incident in 1974, the island was divided into two parts: Turkish Cypriots settled on the north side of the island and Greek Cypriots settled on the south side of the island. After the facts, great changes were observed in the economic and demographic structure of the city and many parts of the coastline were restricted. Maraş (Varosha) region which considered the center of the city, had to be abandoned, thus the commercial and economic aspects of the city were negatively affected, and the city lost its main urbanized and developed part.

At that time, the Maraş region was considered as the core of the city, and the growth of the city occurred surrounding this region. As a result of all these political and social issues, the abandonment of Maraş seriously affected the new development areas and

the future development of the city. After 1974, the urban development of the city was observed to be in a north-west direction, distant from the seafront and as a result of the restriction of Maraş.

The change of the economy based on trade and tourism in previous periods started with the establishment of a High Technology Institute in 1979. The aim of the institute was to train new technicians to create labor. As a result of the conversion of high technology institute to Eastern Mediterranean university in 1986, it had a great impact on the social and economic structure of the city. In the process, Eastern Mediterranean University has become the main source of economic development of the city as a result of the labor force and increasing number of students. With the effect of the increasing population, rapid and uncontrolled growth occurred in the city. As a result of the changes in the user profile and increasing demands, new residential areas have been created. The city's development model started to have an attitude that is independent of its past and aims to provide solutions to different needs. The biggest reason for this is that the user group is mostly composed of students with different backgrounds.

4.2 Existing Condition and Physical Characteristics of the Famagusta

The change of economic resources has affected the development of institutional places that support the population change, housing need and social environment in the city. As a product of this development, Famagusta is known to consist of 15 urban and suburban areas in today's conditions. These regions consist of Suriçi (Walled City), Anadolu, Baykal, Canbulat, Çanakkale, Dumlupınar, Harika, Karakol, Lala Mustafa Paşa, Namık Kemal, Pertev Paşa, Sakarya, Zafer and Tuzla. The majority of these regions began to form after 1974. With the influence of the cases at that time, rapid and uncontrolled development occurred in these areas. This uncontrolled progress was

the result of a major urban problem with demographic causes. In 1974, the city had

suddenly lost a significant population as a result of the closure of the Varosha region,

whose infrastructure was built to support more populations, and as a result of this

circumstance, Famagusta became a "shrinking city". As a result of the threat of loss of

majority of population and to urban problems, people emigrated from Turkey to

Famagusta. In this way, there has been an increase in population in the regions formed

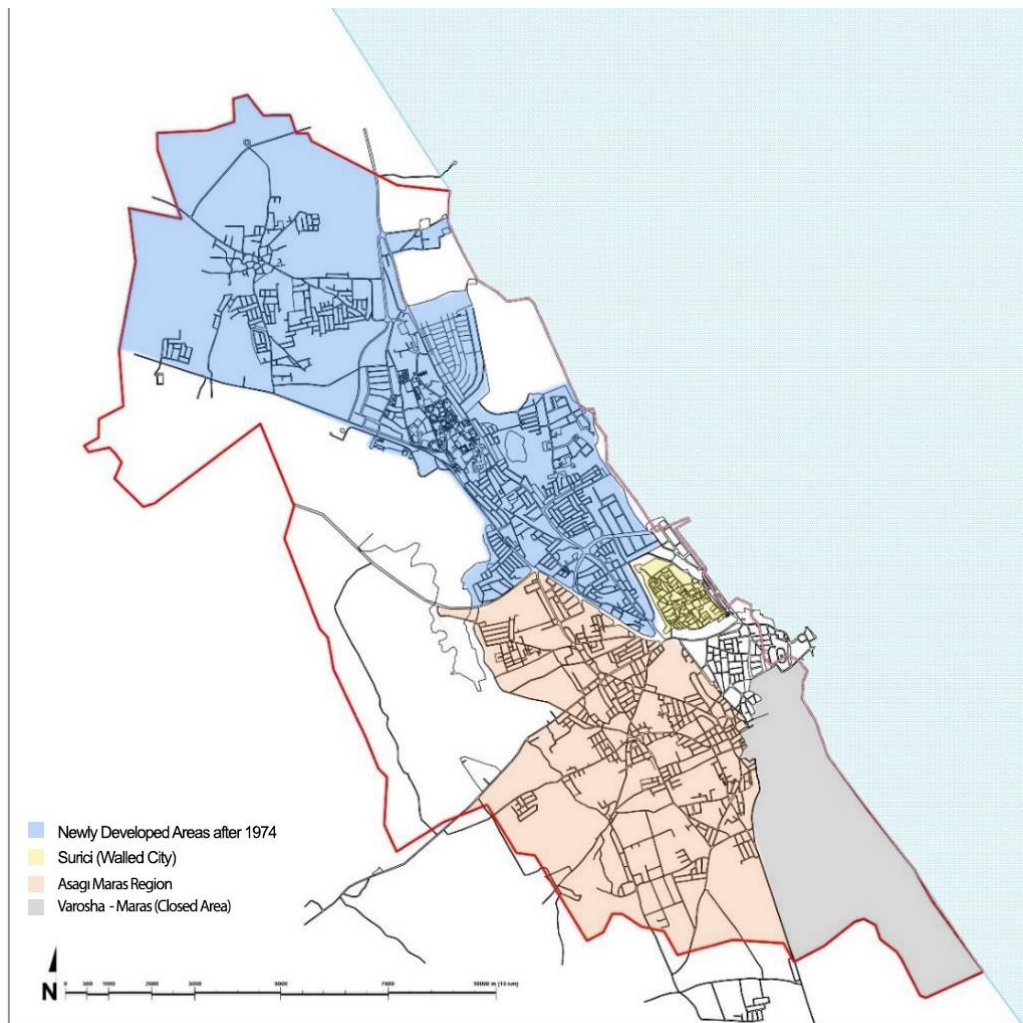outside of Varosha (Onal et al., 1999) (Figure 4.8).

Figure 4.8: Famagusta After 1974 Linear Growth of City Along the Coastline.
(Author, 2020)

Famagusta continued its linear development due to the physical limitations and the

physical character of the city. With the effect of the university's economic and

employment opportunities, population growth continued, and the city center changed. As a result of this increase, rapid population growth was observed in the northwest direction of the city together and it can be said that the city has expanded with an unplanned growth model that includes the Mağusa, Tuzla and Yenibaziçi regions (Figure 4.9).
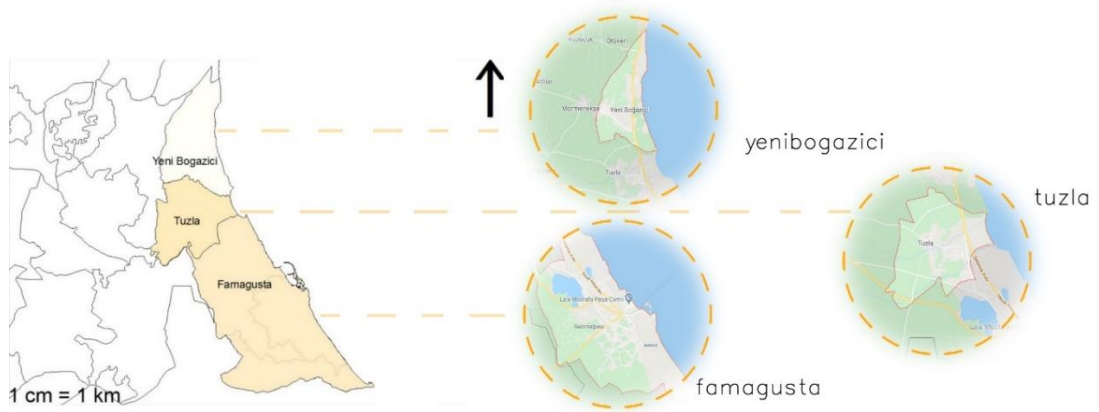
Figure 4.9: Linear Growth of City and Surrounding Along the Coastline (Author, 2020).

As a result of uncontrolled expansion of cities, speed urbanization and physical limitations in the last decade, it is observed that coasts are not considered as one of the main elements in urban planning.

After 1980, the country's economy had transformed from an industrial economy to tourism and education-centered service industry economy with the effect of global sanctions and restrictions. As a result of the lack of expected interest in tourism in Cyprus and closing the casinos in Turkey services such as casinos have started to be potential attractive sources. With the positive effect of this potential in the economy, the physical privatization of the coasts and the attitudes isolated from the environment of private enterprises caused the coasts to be neglected in urban planning (Katırcıoğlu, 2010).

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The island offers many possibilities to its users in terms of nature and living conditions. Considering the similar physical structure, in the case of Larnaca, it is observed that the sea is a main important component of the city and creates tourism, recreation and leisure destinations for the city at both the national and regional levels. However, Famagusta couldn't use the coastal factor as an advantage for the city and the user-coastline relations became limited and undeveloped (Alipour and Kılıc, 2005).

Although the city's unique sand beaches, historical, religious and leisure activities areas are helpful components in the relationship between the city and its users, the city-coastal habits and relationships that existed in the past have been damaged. Thus, the city continues the sea interaction from specific points, and they can be said to be independent and disconnected from each other. As stated on the map, there are several coastal areas that are accessible and available (Figure 4.10).

Figure 4.10: Coastline of Famagusta (Author, 2019).

Famagusta city center, Yeniboğaziçi and Tuzla are the three important sea lines of Famagusta and their interactions involve physical continuity. These three important districts were examined to indicate coastal zones that meet public space criteria.

According to the information, potential quality public coastal areas are as follows:

1. Yeniboğaziçi Municipality Public Beach

2. Salamis Antique City

3. Silver Beach

4. Emu Beach Club

5. Glapsides Beach

6. Gülseren Open Port

7. Famagusta Commercial Port

8. Palm Beach - Varosha

1. Yeniboğaziçi Municipality Public Beach

This beach is located in the Yeniboğaziçi area and it selected as one of the important coastal points because of its public identity, location and prices. The site is near the tourism area and the ancient city of Salamis. It is an attractive beach due to its location and improved physical quality.

A site observation has been conducted in order to measure the current physical quality, sense of comfort, maintenance, functional and social quality by the researcher between 15th October 2019 and the 15th April 2020 which is summarized in Figure 4.11.
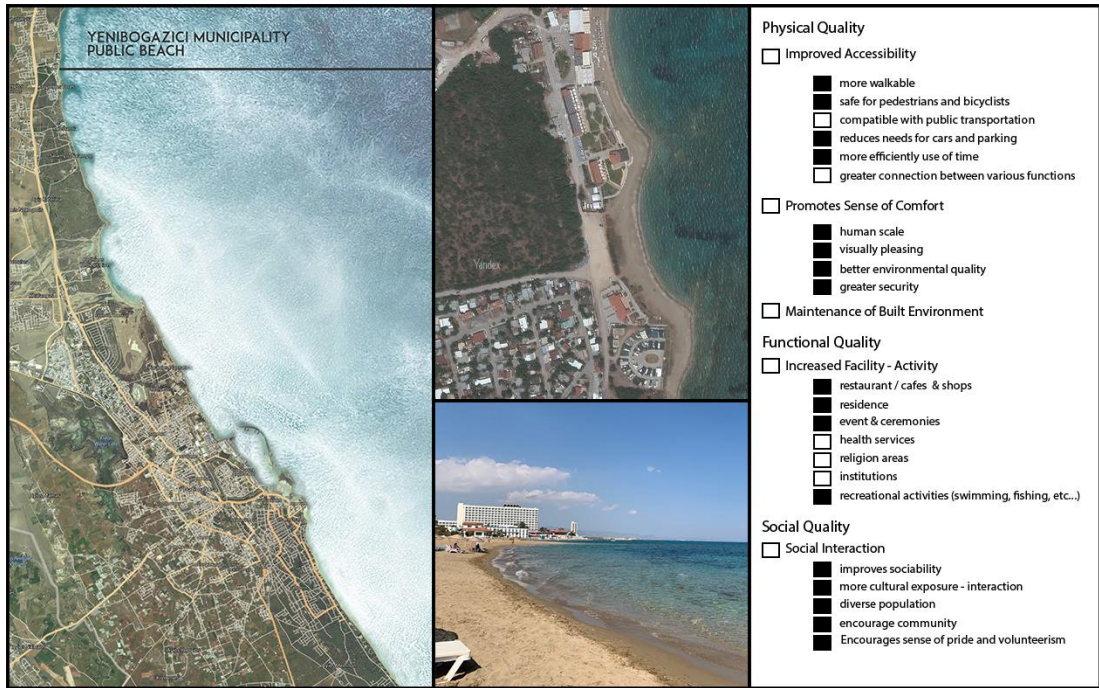
Figure 4.11: Observative Evaluation of Yeniboğaziçi Municipality Public Beach (Author, 2020).
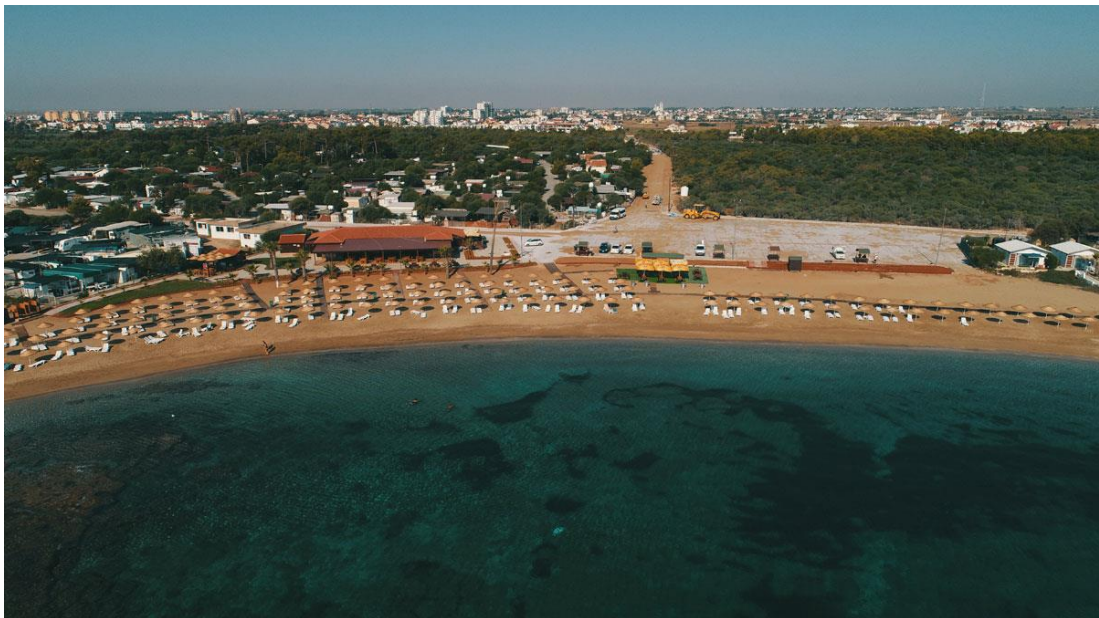

Figure 4.12: Yeniboğaziçi Municipality Public Beach (URL 3)

Physical Quality of Yeniboğaziçi Municipality Public Beach:

The built environment around it consists of single-storey buildings and existing green areas. Thus, it preserved its respect for the natural environment. This coastal type operated by the municipality and categorized as an improved public coastal strategy based on physical conditions and human-centered design. Although the continuity of the coastline is limited advanced, it has a wider accessibility network compared to other coastal zones. Accessibility has improved for pedestrians - vehicles but the relationship with the city is limited because of insufficient public transport.

Functional Quality of Yeniboğaziçi Municipality Public Beach:

The beach zone is active in spring and summer seasons. It consists of the seasonal restaurant, bar, water sports area, ceremony area, car parking area, and its immediate surroundings have hotels and historic sites. Thus, the beach achieved most functions responding to the needs of the season.

Social Quality of Yeniboğaziçi Municipality Public Beach:

Yeniboğaziçi municipality beach categorized as a qualified and targeted beach. it accepted as part of the public strategy for all user groups, also It has a unifying effect on Yeniboğaziçi village urban development. Spatial social quality has been evaluated considering the opportunities responding to the needs and desires of individual and communities. It is known that recreational activities such as swimming, surfing, boat tour, sunbathing, diving on this beach increase social quality. Celebrations at different times of the day also improve the interaction with the user. Thus, these activities encouraged social network enhancing.

2. Salamis Antique City

The ancient city of Salamis is located on the east coast of Cyprus, at the mouth of the river Kanlıdere, 6 km north of Famagusta. Archaeological studies represented that the first settlement traces in Salamis antique city belong to the 11th century BC (Late Bronze Age III). The city was abandoned under the influence of external threats and natural disasters and it was estimated that migration towards the current location of Famagusta. The archeological site has various ethnic symbols under the impact of many civilizations such as the Greek period, Alexander the Great, and the Roman Empire, Byzantine periods. The archeological site is one of the most valuable components on the island because it located on a very extensive and well preserved. Thus, this archaeological site is considered as an outdoor museum reflecting the island's background. In addition to historical elements, the beach is located right next to the ruins (Figure 4.13).
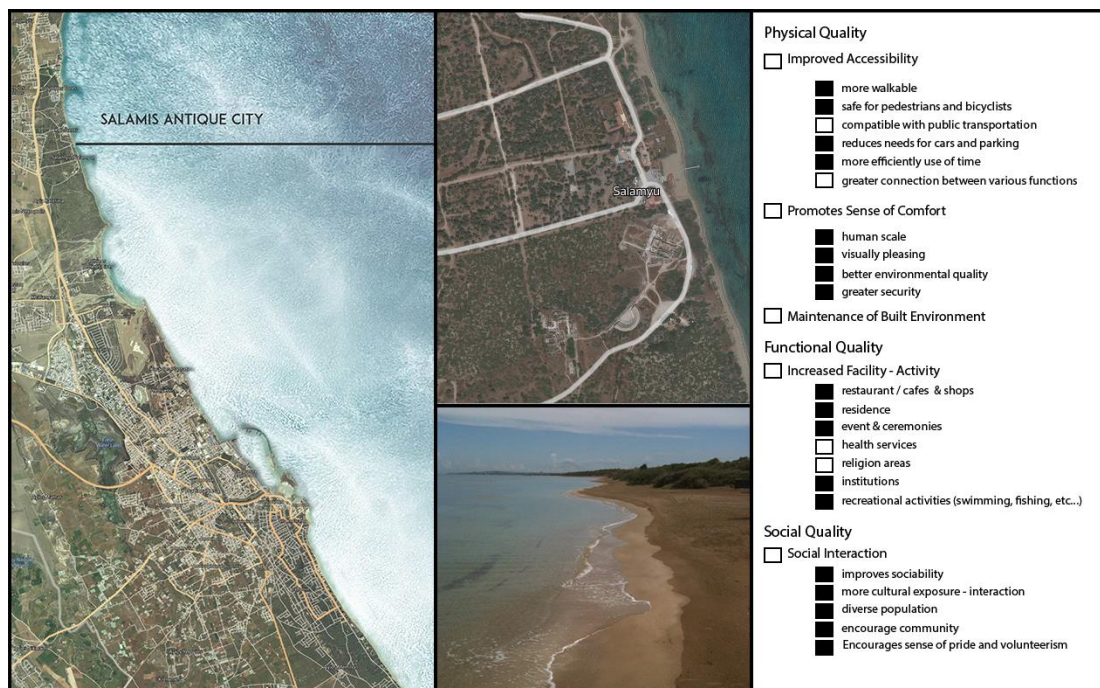
Figure 4.13: Observative Evaluation of Salamis Antique City (Author, 2020)

Figure 4.14: Salamis Antique City
(Source: URL 4)

Physical Quality of Salamis Antique City:

Although it is an archaeological site and a natural environment for all user groups, Salamis Bedi's beach is classified as an underdeveloped coastal development. Due to its proximity to the archaeological site and the effect of good preservation, it has a unique physical appearance. Since the intervention in the archaeological site is not allowed, its relationship with the city is limited. therefore, the coastline zone is not developed considering the accessibility and continuity factors.

Functional Quality of Salamis Antique City:

The region actively used between the spring and summer seasons. Therefore, its functional components aim to meet their specific needs. Beach zone has limited facilities consisting of a beach, seasonal restaurant, bar, water sports area, and parking areas. In the archaeological area, there is a more diverse usage. This area is defined as

a permanent outdoor museum and cultural -social meeting point where many special events and concerts take place.

Social Quality of Salamis Antique City:

Salamis antique city zone has various unifying and socializing recreational activities, including welfare activity, concerts, meetings which have an impact on the sense of community. Thus, unique and monumental features of the site are an important component in creating a common memory between the city and different generations.

3. Silver Beach

Silver beach gained importance with the influence of the expansion of the city center towards the Yeniboğaziçi region. Due to its proximity to the Glapsides Beach and EMU Beach Club, the physical characteristic of the beach shares many similarities. Based on the observations, this region is located close to the ancient city of Salamis, so there are many monumental and periodical traces. It is observed that the natural environment is preserved and there are many olive trees that reflect the identity and no new settlement in its close surroundings. As a result of lack of settlement, it could be said that supportive function and safety problems occur. Since this area is operated by certain people, it could categorize as semi-private. According to the observations and the information provided by beach operators, it is generally visited by the locals between June and September (Figure 4.15).
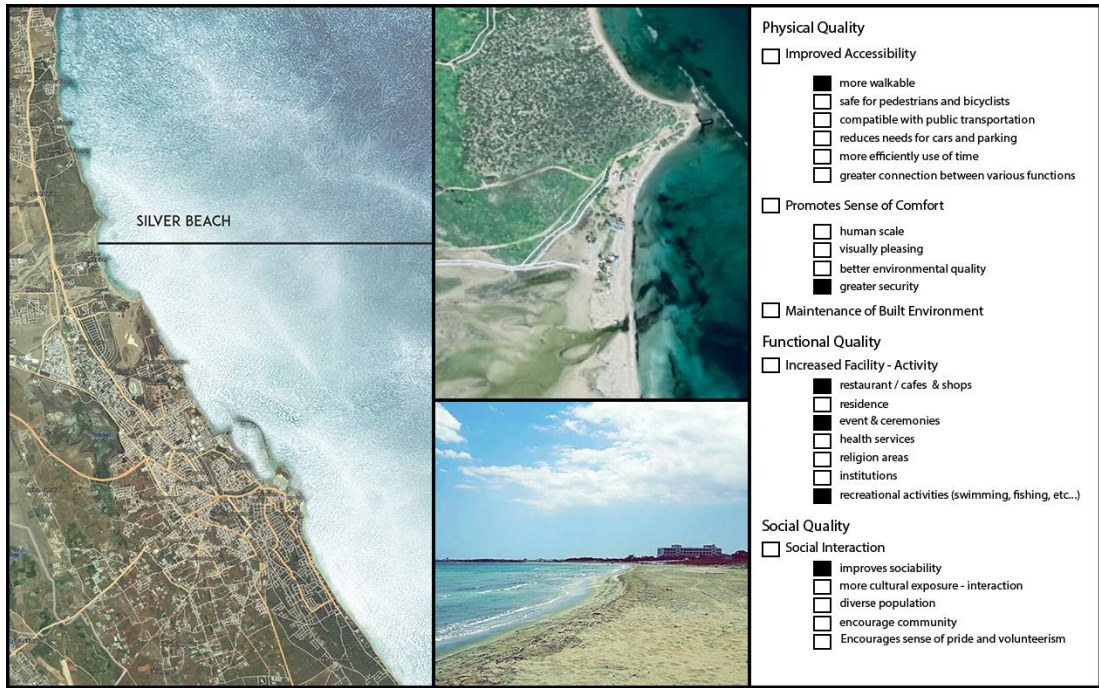
Figure 4.15: Observative Evaluation of Silver Beach (Author, 2020)

Figure 4.16: Silver Beach (Akbelli, 2016)

Physical Quality of the Silver Beach:

Considering the physical quality and continuity of the coast, the relation of the gentrified environment to the city is limited. The site supports a human scale with a one-storey building and surrounding olive trees. Paths are narrow as a result of

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regeneration of site have been neglected in the area and only vehicle transportation is available to the coastal area.

Functional Quality of the Silver Beach:

The region is actively used for a certain period and is suitable for daytime activities. Although it has different user profiles, public identity has not developed for being a private enterprise. The beach area includes seasonal restaurant and beach activity bar and serves from 8.00 am to 7.00 pm but it does not include all of the mandatory needs for society between these hours.

Social Quality of the Silver Beach:

Considering its social qualities, it includes recreational activities such as swimming, picnic, surfing, sunbathing, diving however, this beach couldn't be classified as a qualified and targeted beach development (Figure 4.16).

4. EMU Beach Club

Eastern Mediterranean University has its own private Beach Club located on the coastline of the thriving region of the Famagusta within walking distance of the EMU campus. Although there is a settlement around the beach, the coastal area has a flat coast form and an underdeveloped organization. This beach could be categorized as private business status for the usage of university students and employees (Figure 4.17).
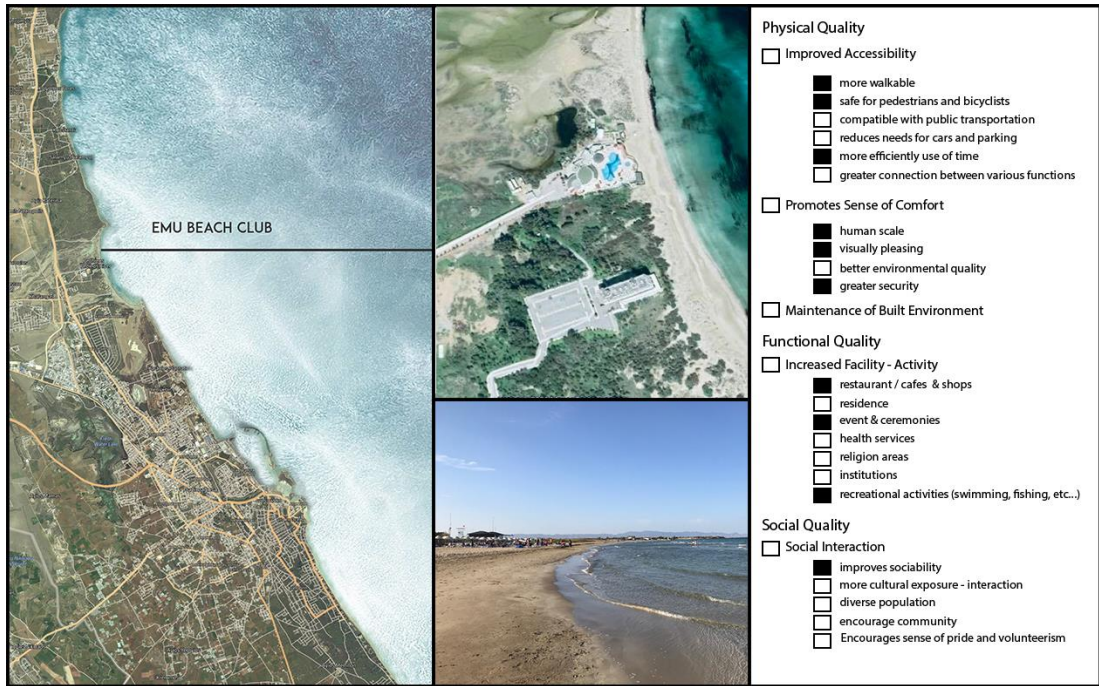
Figure 4.17: Observative Evaluation Emu Beach Club (Author, 2020)

Figure 4.18: Emu Beach Club (Bayramlı, 2017)

Physical Quality of the Beach Club:

Considering the physical quality and continuity factors, it is seen that the connection and interaction with the rest of the city is limited. It could be said that this beach has several functions and awareness of human scale, pedestrian-vehicle circulation within its borders. However, there is no meaningful or memorable element for the general

users of the city, and they may use their own vehicles because there is no public transportation in the city.

Functional Quality of the Beach Club:

EMU Beach Club is active for a specific user profile and period, so it could be said that the public coastal identity has not developed. It consists of swimming pool, seasonal bar, restaurant, water sports area, ceremony area, car parking area and its immediate surroundings have student dormitory and congress center. Although it is active at different times of the day, it does not have permanent qualified functions that meet the basic needs of the community on the beach.

Social Quality of the Beach Club:

This beach could be classified as a qualified and targeted beach but since it is not in a public usage category for all user groups, it does not have a unifying effect on urban development.

When its social qualities are examined, it could be said that this beach has recreational activities such as swimming, surfing, boat trip, sunbathing, diving. These activities are unifying and social network enhancing components.

5. Glapsides Beach

Glapsides Beach has a calm and shallow waters, a desirable place especially for the familes with the kids. The evaluation chart of the beach based on the researcher's observations is provided at Figure 4.19.
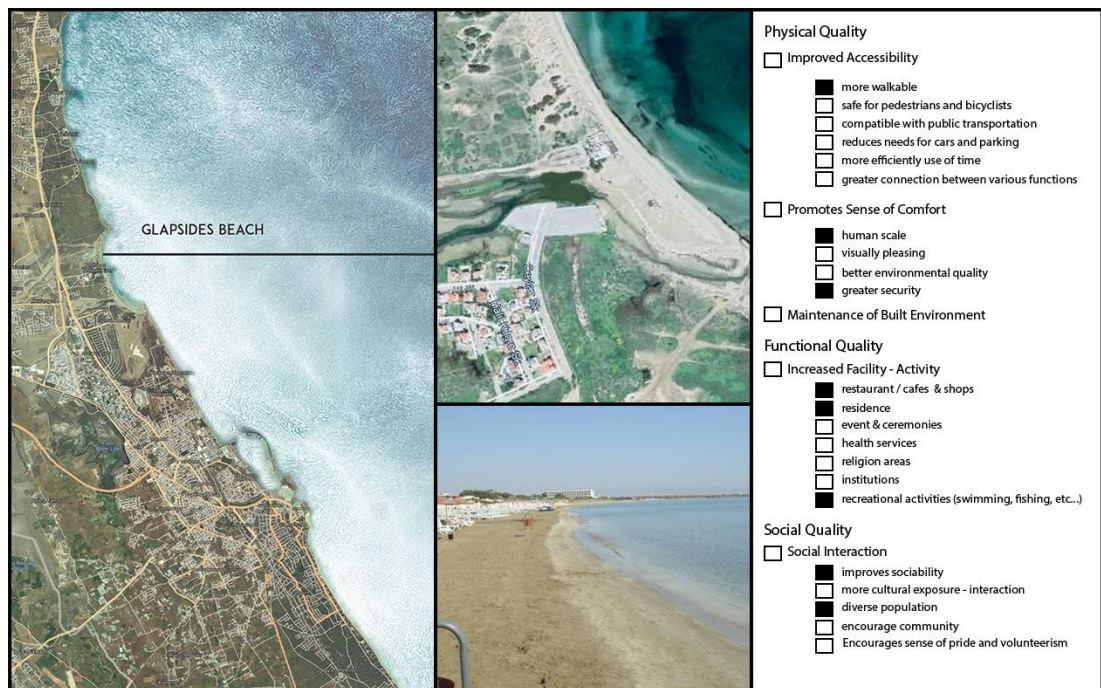
Figure 4.19: Observative Evaluation of Glapsides Beach (Author, 2020)

Figure 4.20: Glapsides Beach (Sergei, 2018)

Physical Quality of the Glapsides Beach:

Although it located in a developing region under the influence of the university, it could be said that the beach formed as an underdeveloped and disconnected beach on the coastline. It located surrounded by many villas and it has partially wide accessibility and security network, but it does not have a physical or functional continuity in the coastline. It shows similar characteristics with the EMU Beach Club so it shaped by flat coast form and an underdeveloped organization. Considering the surrounding settlement, there is a common topology consisting of two-storey dwellings that support the human scale. It is suitable for different user groups, but there is no specific physical element that affects the community and creates a common memory.

Functional Quality of the Glapsides Beach:

The region is active in a certain spring - summer periods. Therefore, its functional qualities aim to meet the needs of the active period. It has a limited facility consisting of a beach, seasonal restaurant, water sports area and parking areas. However, as the beach operator and the users mentioned, vital and continuous functions that meet the needs of the society are insufficient for the active period.

Social Quality of the Glapsides Beach:

As stated by the beach management, it is a type of beach that is used by tourists, students and locals between May and September. Although having recreational activities such as swimming, sunbathing, boat trip, jet ski, on this beach, which is a gathering area for all user groups, the interaction between users and public areas have

not developed. Considering this beach location and accessibility, it is a high potential coastline despite its physical limitations and functional deficiencies (Figure 4.19).

6. Gülseren Open Port

As a result of the restriction of the Varosha region in 1974, a great migration happened to the Gülseren region. In this way, the population of the region increased rapidly. Considering the increasing population, 4-6 storey apartments were built in the region. Thus, transportation and security problems were partially resolved as a result of the regular blocks and their proximity to the new city center. However, there is a military zone located around the coastal area and it may be considered as a semi-private organization that is corporate for a specific group of users (Figure 4.21).
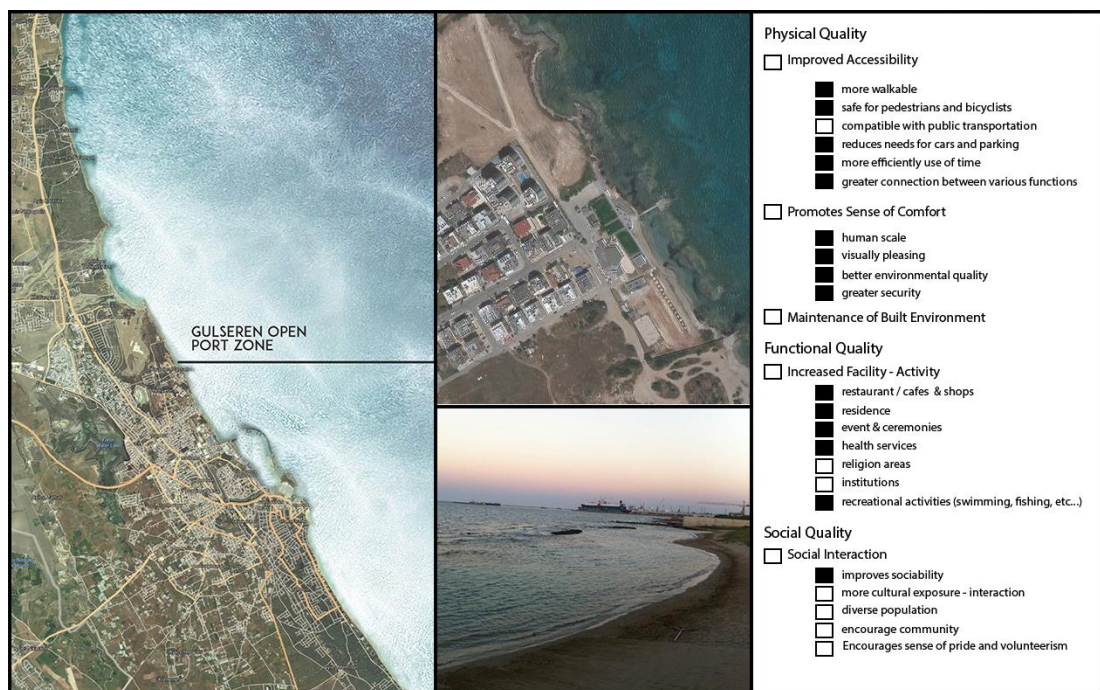
Figure 4.21: Observative Evaluation of Gülseren Open Port (Author, 2020)

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Figure 4.22: Gülseren Open Port (Gürkaya, 2014)

Physical Quality of Gülseren Open Port:

Gülseren Open Port coastline zone located in the military installation has limited relations with the city. The coastline has a flat form within its borders that supplying the expectations of human scale, different quality forms - functions, and pedestrian-vehicle accessibility. Since it is for a specific group of users, there is no physical element representing the common memory.

Functional Quality of Gülseren Open Port:

Although the region is active in different seasons, there is an increase in the number of users in summer period. The boundaries of the military area include various functions that include, seasonal restaurants, recreational areas, and open spaces. Its public identity has not developed as it is aimed at a certain group of users.

Social Quality of Gülseren Open Port:

This coastal zone is intended for a specific group of users, so it is partially unifying and developed. According to user reviews, besides having recreation activities such as swimming and sunbathing, it serves a wider group of users with event - ceremonies.

7. Famagusta Commercial Port

The commercial port, which was built under the British administration in 1902, started to use in 1904. Over time, the port has been expanded and renewed according to needs (KKTC Limanlar Dairesi Müdürlüğü, 2015). Famagusta Port Region is accepted as the center of the free trade zone and this zone is used to domestic and foreign commercial investment and transit activities (Figure 4.23).

The port area is located parallel to the Walled City which is considered as the historic core of Famagusta and consists of the area between the Sea Gate and the Canbulat Gate.

Figure 4.23: Observative Evaluation of Famagusta Commercial Port (Author, 2020)

Figure 4.24: Famagusta Commercial Port (URL 5)

Physical Quality of the Famagusta Commercial Port:

Since the beginning, many physical changes have occurred in the commercial port in the city. The increasing commercial approach in the British administration has changed the coastal feature of the zone. In the past, this zone was attractive due to the effect of accessibility and its proximity to the city center and it was previously a preferred place for recreational activities due to its physical conditions. The most dominant quality of the region was its natural beach formed between rocks. However, these qualities were lost after the construction and renovation process of the port. Today, even though it is aimed at different user groups, we may say that this area is not suitable for the human scale and the functions are insufficient and It is separated from its surrounding by physical elements.

Functional Quality of the Famagusta Commercial Port:

The region has a diverse user profile, both local and tourists. The main factor of this attention is the Walled City. In addition to cultural tourism, which is more active in the spring, summer and fall periods, there are restaurants, cafes, shops, associations, banks, educational area, sports facilities in the Walled City. Although it has close relations with the Walled City, there is only food and transportation services in the port zone.

Social Quality of the Famagusta Commercial Port:

There is a social network created by the effect of trade with the field. Port is active at different times of the day but, the relationship between the sea and the user has been damaged over time. The port zone's relationship with the city has weakened although it is surrounded by cultural elements that reflect the city character and background.

8. Palm Beach – Varosha

Palm beach region meets more requirements and quality standards than other coastal zones in Famagusta and the relationship between the sea and the user is more developed and continuous. The region has the opportunity of accessible vehicle and pedestrian traffic. Based on the observations, it can be noted that there is a distribution of functions that could be used at different times of the day and by different user groups (Figure 4.25).
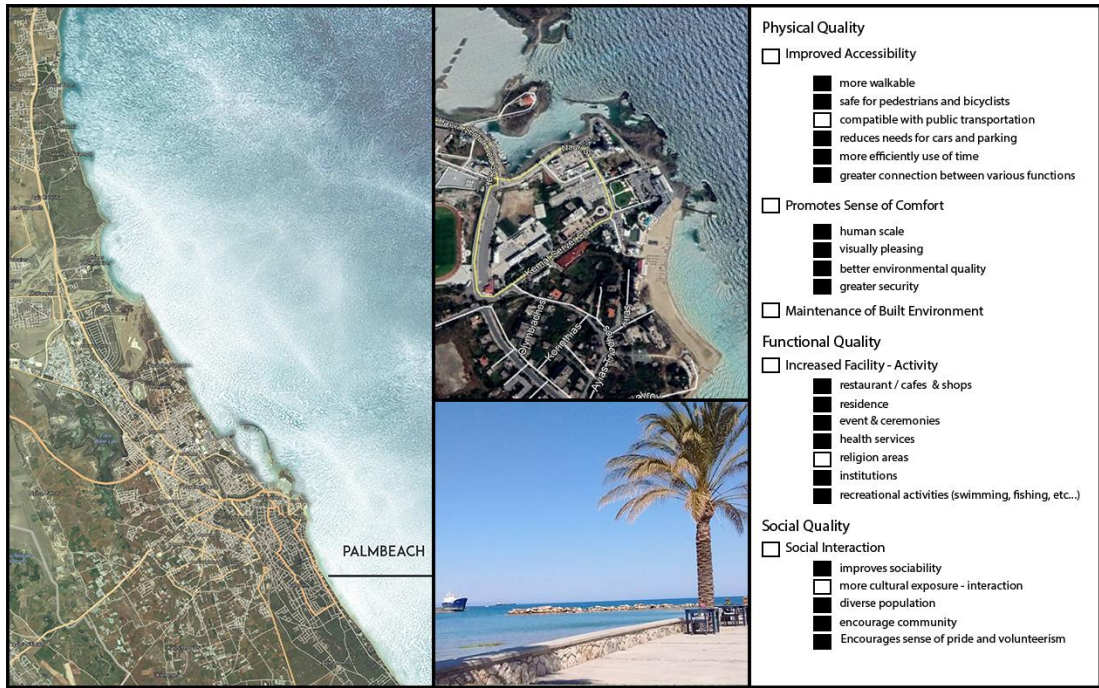
Figure 4.25: Observative Evaluation of Palm Beach (Author, 2020)

Figure 4.26: Palm Beach (URL 6)

Physical Quality of the Palm Beach:

Previously, Varosha coastal zone ensured people's attention. This coastal zone was easily accessible, and its physical properties were unique and high quality. However, accessibility of district restricted for political and military reasons. The Palm Beach is a continuation of Varosha and physically shares similar features. Palm Beach district has a flat coastal type. Varosha was densely populated with many people and it could have accepted as an example of an urban settlement. Unlike Varosha's active period, Palm beach district is sparsely populated. There's a low density of population, so there are few people in winter and fall seasons.

After the declaration of the Varosha as prohibited district, Palm Beach region has turned into a place of attraction for current and former residents of the city despite the discontinuity of the coast due to military restrictions. Palm Beach has monumental and iconic structures that are important and memorable for the former citizens and these structures have become part of the identity of the region. The most recognizable ones are known as the high-rise buildings of the Varosha and the sea house of the lagoon.

On the other hand, there is a negative impact on the human scale due to the high-rise hotels and residences located on the coastline. The physical continuity of this coast is limited due to the restrictions. The part between the military zone and the closed Maraş (Varosha) district has a potential for regenerated. In this way, the region could be active in different seasons.

Functional Quality of the Palm Beach:

The region may offer activities and services suitable for many different user profiles. It has various functions such as restaurant, gym, dentist clinic, market, school, stadium,

residence and hotel. Apart from these positive elements, there are many lost areas around the region. Although its proximity to the closed Maraş region is identity-distinctive and subjective, it has limited interaction with the user.

Social Quality of the Palm Beach:

Palm Beach District has many different unifying and socializing leisure activities, including fishing, which has an impact on the establishment of the city. Thus, it is an important component in creating a common memory between the city and different generations. The region is active at different times of the day and months and has a unifying role among many user groups.

4.3 Methodology

This study adapts Scannell and Gifford's (2010) three-dimensional place attachment, person–process–place, framework in which individual and group interaction are most prominent among multiple frameworks, into a case study. The proposed person–process–place framework of place attachment builds upon previous frameworks and models by incorporating classic and recent empirical findings from a variety of theoretical perspectives.

4.3.1 Adapting the Tripartite Organizing Framework to the Study

The place concept could be described as complex and multifaceted. There are various kinds of methods to describe the place and multiple ways mentioning the essential components that engage in people-place interactions (Altman and Low, 1992). Phenomenological and humanistic attitudes investigate the extensive importance of place to human existence and the individual, spiritual quality of humankind's connection to place (Bachelard, 1964). The common idiom used to examine the people-place interaction has developed independently in various disciplines. As

described by Patterson and Williams (2005), human geography and architecture fields tend to focus on the general term "sense of place" to clarify the relationship between people - place, whereas environmental psychologists, have generally preferred "place attachment" as holistic understanding of this interaction.

Altman and Low (1992) are pioneers of the concept of place attachment as an integrating concept and they considered place attachment as the composition of:

1. Attachment - Bond (affect- emotion, feeling; cognition- thought, knowledge, belief; and practice- action and behavior)

2. Places that divers in scale, individuality, and tangibility

3. Diversified user profile and social relationships (individuals, groups, and cultures)

4. Temporal aspects (linear, cyclical)

The studies of Altman and Low (1992) emphasized that the cores of place attachment are based on biological, environmental, psychological, social and cultural resources. Considering the holistic nature of attachment, Scannell and Gifford (2010) reflected the diverse description of people - place connection that mentioned in previous studies and combined them into a three-dimensional organizing framework. The "person", "psychological process" and "place" framework is comprehensive and unifying, but also has subjective components. The person dimension intends to individually or collectively meanings. The psychological dimension is a combination of the affective, cognitive, and behavioral aspects of attachment. The place dimension addresses the place characteristics of bonding consist of spatial level and prominence of social or physical components (Table 4.1).

Table 4.1: Place Attachment: A Tripartite Organizing Framework (Adapted from Scannell and Gifford, 2010)

Dimension	*Aspect*	*Contents*	*Description*
PERSON	Cultural / Group	Religious	Person dimension includes personal connection or symbolic meaning for the community. 1.Who is/are attached? 2.To what extent the attachment is based on individually and collectively held meanings?
		Historical	
	Individual	Experience	
		Realization	
		Milestones	
PSYCHOLOGICAL PROCESS	Affect	Happiness	Psychological Process dimension contains the nature of the psychological interactions. 1.How are an affect, cognition, and behavior manifested in the attachment?
		Pride	
		Love	
	Cognition	Memory	
		Knowledge	
		Schemas	
		Meaning	
	Behavior	Proximity Maintaining	
		Reconstruction Of Place	
PLACE	Social	Social Area	Place dimension is a composition various geographic scales and physical features. 1.What is the place component of the attachment? 2.What is the nature of the place component?
		Social Symbol	
	Physical	Natural	
		Built	

Scannell and Gifford's (2010) tripartite framework is the most common content that describes place attachment. According to this model place attachment is a linkage between an individual or group and a place differs in terms of its spatial level, uniqueness and social or physical quality. The bond between people and place changes depending on the scale, size, physical and social characteristics aspects of the places and age, gender, cultural, social and economic conditions, mobility, sense of security, social interaction of people-based factors.

This categorization is based on three different factors:

1. The first one is considering "the person dimension" regarding the personal connection or symbolic meaning for the community.

2. The second one is focusing on "the psychological process dimension". It concerns the nature of psychological interactions. These interactions could be described through affect, cognition, behavior.

3. The third one is based on "the place dimension" which is the composition of various geographic scales and physical features. It could be summarized in two subcategories consists of physical and social or symbolic areas.

These dimensions and indicators give the advantage to understand the attachment pattern of citizens on the Famagusta's main waterfront; the coastline. Then through the knowledge and findings within Scannell and Gifford's (2010) tripartite framework, both questionnaire survey and semi-structed interview questions are prepared to examine the coastline attachment at person, process and place levels. The findings of the analysis of the person, psychological process and place aspects have exposed by the questionnaires and interviews are used to develop future urban design proposal for the Famagusta's main waterfront.

4.3.2 Research Participants

The research is based on expressing the attachment degree of active citizens who are aware of the existing problems of the city and improve social responsibility projects accordingly. Thus, the representative research sampling is focused on specific groups with intense social awareness and a sense of community that are analyzed in line with the existing resources.

As stated by the main criteria, this study is created around the degree of city volunteers' interaction and actions. Since the continuity of the activities is an effective reason, two associations in the Famagusta were examined: The Famagusta Walled-city Association (MASDER) and the Famagusta Culture Association (MKD), are selected by considering the number of members and high social-environmental responsibility projects. Selection criteria for the participants among MASDER and MKD members based on being born and living in Famagusta for more than 18 years.

According to the updated data obtained from the association, The Famagusta Walled-city Association (MASDER) has 60 registered members and it is an active organization established to contribute to the cultural, touristic, socio-economic development of Famagusta Walled City and aims to transform Famagusta Walled City into a more attractive and memorable place for visitors and supports all events in this regard. The association aims to increase cultural, artistic, traditional, folkloric activities and increase awareness of the historical value with activities and voluntary collaborations with relevant institutions. Therefore, it cooperates with many organizations or associations with the same goals.

Famagusta Culture Association (MKD), on the other hand, confirmed to have as stated 100 registered members and it is an association that aims to expand activities in social, cultural, artistic and sports fields for the increasing life quality of the child, youth and adult groups. The association also plays an important role in promoting cultural values through choosing a local element as its main theme of each year.

For the purpose of representing the degree of selected participants place attachment patterns to the Famagusta's main waterfront (the coast), participants from different generations as groups A and B from each association are expected to be the equal percentage rate and the main profile of the selected for the questionnaire survey participants is given in the Table 4.2.

Table 4.2: Profile of the Selected Participants

The association	*Group*	*Participants*	*Description*
The Famagusta Walled-city Association (MASDER)	Group A	N= 7 (%15 of the MASDER registered member)	First Generation who were born in Famagusta before 1974 (above 45 years old)
	Group B	N= 13 (%15 of the MASDER registered member)	Second Generation who were born in the Famagusta after 1974 (below 45 years old)
Famagusta Culture Association (MKD)	Group A	N= 11 (%15 of the MKD registered member)	First Generation who were born in Famagusta before 1974 (above 45 years old)
	Group B	N= 17 (%15 of the MKD registered member)	Second Generation who were born in the Famagusta after 1974 (below 45 years old)

Based on the association records, in 2019, 160 volunteer citizens were registered to both The Famagusta Walled-city Association (MASDER) and the Famagusta Culture Association (MKD). These citizens had various ages ranging from 19 to 85 years. The age range of the selected participants for the study were: 12 of them between the ages of 18 to 24, 8 of them between the age of 24 to 30, 6 of them between the age of 30 to 36, 4 of them between the age of 36 to 42, 2 of them between the age of 42 to 48, 1 of them between the age of 48 to 54, 2 of them between the age of 54 to 60, 6 of them between the age of 60 to 66 and finally 7 of them above the ages of 66.

In terms of gender distribution: 26 of the selected participants were female and 22 of them were male. The demographic features of volunteers are represented in Table 4.3.

Table 4.3: Age Distributions of the Participants

	N	18-24	24-30	30-36	36-42	42-48	48-54	54-60	60-66	66 +
Ages		12	8	6	4	2	1	2	6	7
Gender	F	10	6	3	3	1	-	2	1	-
	M	2	2	3	1	1	1	-	5	7
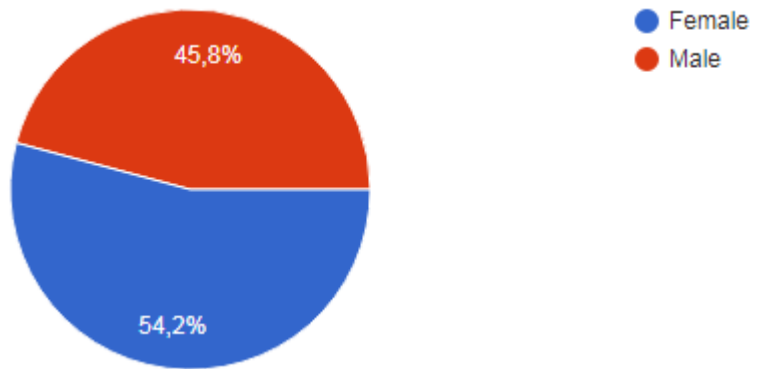
Chart for percentage of
A total number of 48 participant's gender (F:26 and M:22)
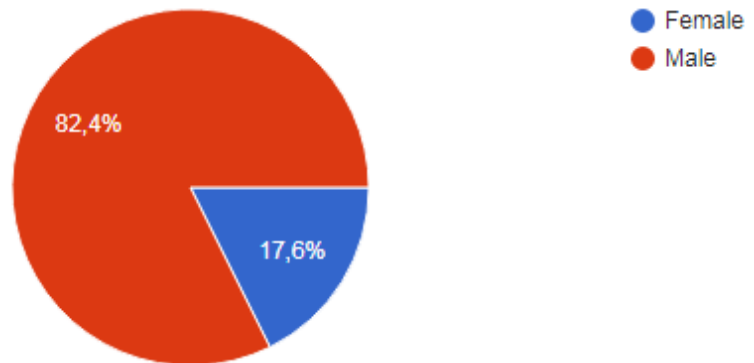
Chart for percentage of First Generation who were born in Famagusta before 1974
(F:3 and M:14)

Chart for percentage of
Second Generation who were born in the Famagusta after 1974 (F:23 and M:8)
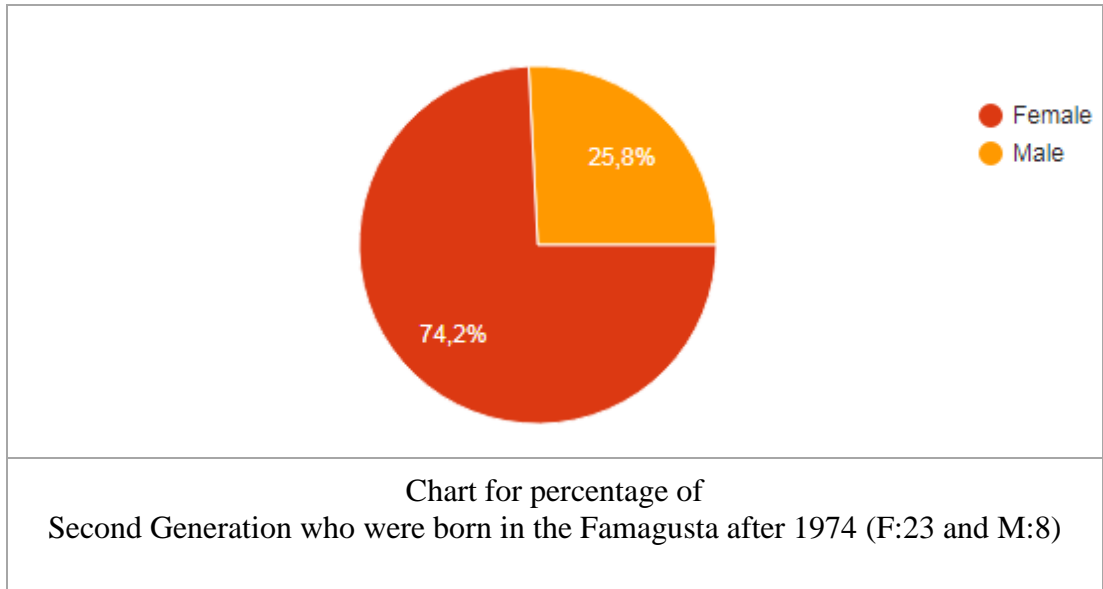
4.3.3 Data Collecting Procedures

The questionnaires and interviews were conducted with the selected participants. Firstly, a qualitative survey, designed with 19 close-ended questions (Table 4.4), based on tripartite organizing framework developed by Scannell and Gifford (2010) and Likert scale (strongly agree, disagree, undecided, strongly disagree), is distributed. The researcher personally delivered the questions to the participants between December 2019 and March 2020.

Table 4.4: Questionnaire Survey

	SD ➝ SA
SECTION 1 – The Person Dimension	

1.I usually prefer to go to the coastline of Famagusta **alone**
2. I feel happier and have better mental health when I spend time
at the coastline of Famagusta **alone**.
3. I usually prefer to go to the coastline of Famagusta with a **group of people**.
4. I feel happier and have better mental health when I spend time
at the coastline of Famagusta with a **group of people.**
5. I feel socialized when I go the coastline of Famagusta with a **group of people**.

 SECTION 2 – The Psychological Process Dimension

1.What describes best of our feelings when you spend time at the coastline of
Famagusta (you can mark more than one)
Happy ....
Sad in a nostalgic manner......................................
Excited..............................
Bored.............................
Energic...............................
Tired...............................
Bravery...............................
Fear...............................
Other: ....

SD ➝ SA

2. I have good memories regarding the coastline of Famagusta from my childhood.
3. I have good memories regarding the coastline of Famagusta from my adulthood.

4. Please mark how often you spend time at the coastline of Famagusta:
                    More than once a week / Once a week / Once a month / Occasionally
Spring...
Summer...
Autumn...
Winter...

5. What do you do when you go the coastline of Famagusta (please mark):
Walking...............................
Swimming..............................
Fishing...............................
Eating / drinking......................
Water sports.......................... .
Studying.............................. ...
Others: ....

SD ➝ SA

6. I take part in cleaning initiative of the coastline of Famagusta.
7. I take part in activist movement to protect the coastline of Famagusta.
8. I declare my ideas freely regarding the coastline of Famagusta.
9. I participate the meetings of the municipality, city planning department etc.
regarding to the coastline of Famagusta.

SECTION 3 – The Place Dimension   N/A ➝ VO

1. How much do you like to spend time at the following parts of
the coastline of Famagusta:

Yeniboğaziçi Municipality Public Beach
Kocareis Camping Area
Salamis Antique City.
Emu Beach Club
Silver Beach
Glapsides Beach
Gulseren Open Port Zone
Famagusta Commercial Port
Palm Beach
Varosha

2.What are the reason of your preference to visit the mentioned part of the
coastline of Famagusta above:

    Easily accessible
    Eco-friendly environment
    Variety of activities
    Commercial purposes
    Quality of the beach
    Others: ....

SD ➝ SA

3. I do not like to spend time in a city which does not have the coastline of Famagusta
4. I cannot live in a city which does not have the coastline of Famagusta

Furthermore, as means of data collection, the semi-structured interviews are conducted

with the participants and the participants are invited to share their memories related to

the coastline and mark them on a Famagusta coastline map provided by the researcher.

The participants were asked to tell the meaning of the any coastline in Famagusta to

them with one or two sentences; their most vibrant memory regarding to your favorite

coastline of Famagusta; the most affective story told by their relatives or friends about

any part of the coastline of Famagusta that affects them; any identical features that

make the coastline special and valuable for them and If yes, what are they and how do

they affect them; the most dramatic change of the any part of the coastline of

Famagusta from their childhood to present (if they noticed any); how they spend time

at the any part of the coastline of Famagusta and if there has been any change in your

activities from your childhood to present; how they describe your personal connection (bond) with the coastline of Famagusta; if they think the physical and functional quality of the places among the coastline of Famagusta is adequate and to explain why and what is the effect of physical and functional quality on your bond; if there is any change in the physical and functional quality of the coastline from past to present and what the reasons are; and finally which part of the coastline of Famagusta can meet the community needs most and why. Depending on the volunteer's answers, the researcher may ask to follow up questions to gain a more in-depth understanding regarding the citizen's memories and experiences of the locations which are marked on the map (Figure 4.27).
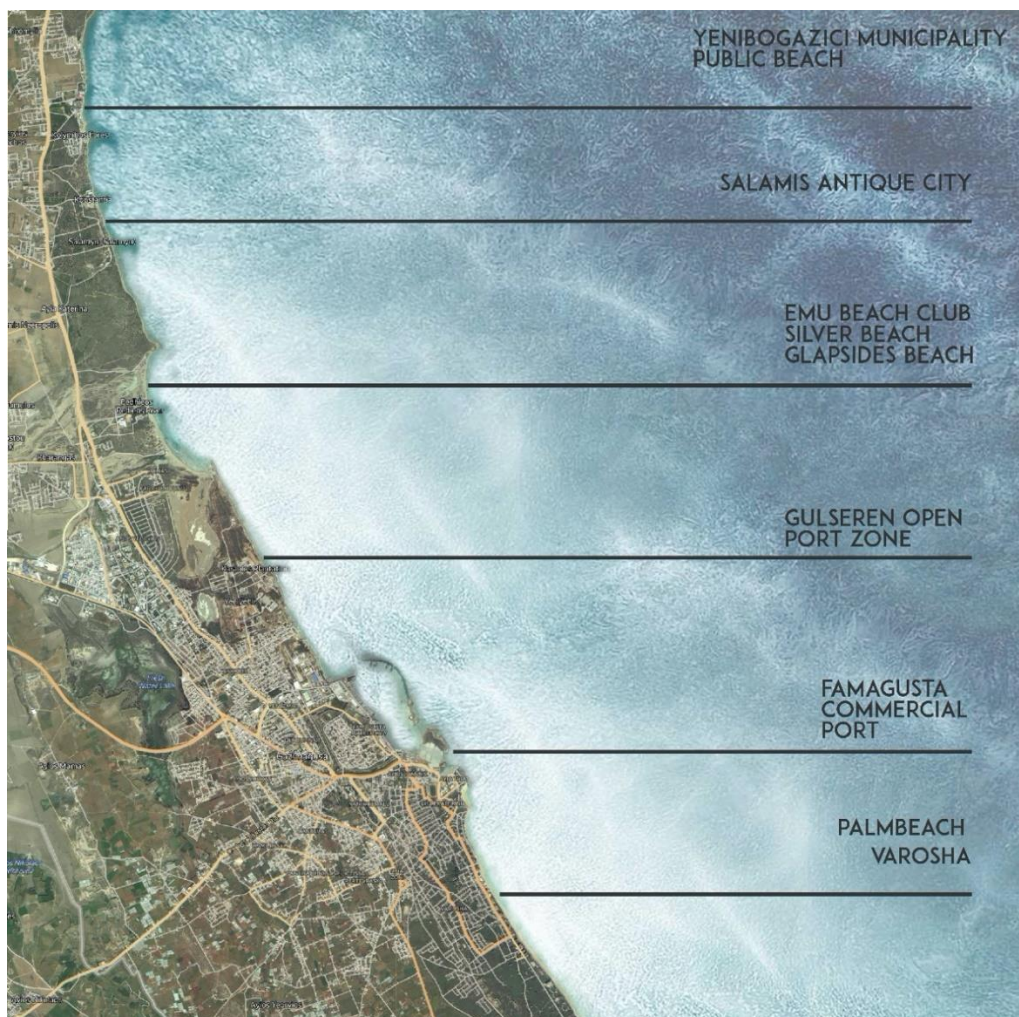

Figure 4.27: Famagusta Coastline Map Prepared for Interviews (5-1) (Author, 2019)

Through the analysis of the answers, it is aimed to assess the degree of the attachment of the selected citizens to the coastline. Moreover, it is also aimed to determine which part of the coastline is much more attachment based on the memories and experiences and which factors may increase these attachments.

4.4 Results and Discussions

This research has focused on identifying the attachment pattern of designated coastline of Famagusta has led the research to measure citizen's degree of attachment to the Famagusta's main waterfront, the coast. Then through the findings, the evaluation charts and graphs are prepared to analyze the waterfront attachment in terms of a person, psychological process and place aspects by considering two groups of citizens representing before and after 1974 generations who are members of two different Famagusta associations.

4.4.1 Strategy of Analysis

The main strategy of the research is to understand and reflect the coastline attachment patterns of two different local generations who participate in many social responsibility projects concerned with the existing conditions and problems of the city.

Therefore, the responds which were gathered from the research participants firstly grouped as pre-1974 and post-1974 generations. The data obtained from questionnaire and Likert scale question has been transformed into charts and tables.

Totally 8 coastal zones are identified for the purpose of the study. Each participant's responds during the interviews were later grouped according to defined waterfronts and added to the discussions as related.

Each group's responses are analyses as three dimensions of place attachment: person, psychological process and place.

4.4.1.1 Attachment of First (Age of 45-65) Generation of Citizens to Famagusta's Main Waterfront

A group of volunteers formed of 18 associations' members including 7 MASDER registered members and 11 MKD registered members. According to the given data, the majority of the respondents (41,2%) were participants 66 years and over (Figure 4.28).
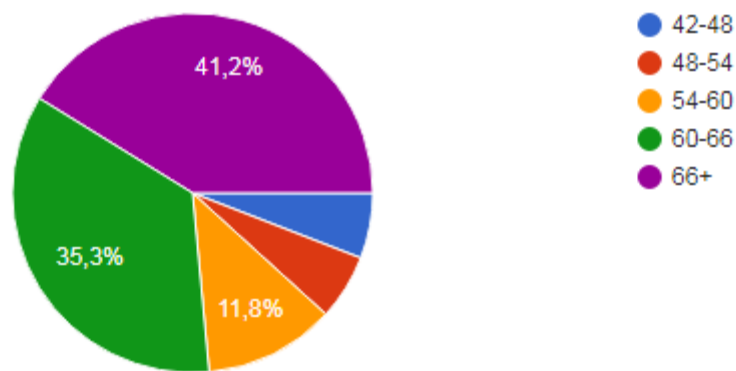
Figure 4.28: Chart for Percentage of Group A's Age Distribution.

The responses of Group A members were examined through the survey and the findings were classified into three groups of waterfront attachment and consequences are as follow:

1- The Person Dimension of Place Attachment of Participants to Famagusta's Main Waterfront

In the first part of the questionnaire is designed to provide the "personal dimension" of place attachment to Famagusta's main waterfront which helps to understand the collective memory of group and individual interaction and action within the

waterfront. This dimension scans human behavior by asking indicates of interaction that volunteers' preferences and better mental condition.

In this part of the survey, research participants clarified their interaction tendency by marking on Likert scale which assumed that the measured personal interaction attitudes in five points: (1) Strongly disagree; (2) Disagree; (3) Neither agree nor disagree; (4) Agree; (5) Strongly agree.

The first Likert scale statement was "I usually prefer to go to the coastline of Famagusta Alone" which could help to determine the degree of individuality within the coastline. According to the Likert scale, 12,5% of participants mentioned that they were strongly disagree with this statement, whereas 18,8% were disagree, 43,8% were neither agree nor disagree, and 25% of them mentioned that they were strongly agree (Table 4.5).

The second Likert scale statement was of the dimension was "I feel happier and have better mental health when I spend time at the coastline of Famagusta alone" which could symbolize dominant feelings and connection of individuality and mental health within the coastline. 6,25% of participants declared that they were strongly disagree with this statement, whereas 18,8% were disagree, 12,5% were neither agree nor disagree, and 6,25% of them mentioned that they were agree, whereas 56,25% were strongly agree (Table 4.5).

The third Likert scale statement was "I usually prefer to go to the coastline of Famagusta with a group of people" which aims to expose the degree of sense of sociality within the coastline. 6,25% of participants mentioned that they were strongly

disagree with this statement, whereas 18,8% were disagree, 37,5% were neither agree nor disagree, and 6,25% of them stated that they were agree, whereas 31,25% were strongly agree (Table 4.5).

The fourth Likert scale statement of the dimension was "I feel happier and have better mental health when I spend time at the waterfront of Famagusta with a group of people" which aimed to express main feelings and relations of the sense of sociality and mental health. 6,25% of participants stated that they were strongly disagree with this statement, 25% were neither agree nor disagree, and 18,8% of them stated that they were agree, whereas 50% were strongly agree (Table 4.5).

The fifth Likert scale statement was "I feel socialized when I go the coastline of Famagusta with a group of people" which could represent social skills and feel a part of something larger than yourself on the coastline. 18,8% of participants mentioned that they were disagree with that statement, whereas 18,8% were neither agree nor disagree, and 12,5% of them mentioned that they were agree whereas 50% were strongly agree (Table 4.5).

Table 4.5: The Answers to the First Part of the Person Dimension

Group A - the First (Age of 45-65) Generation of Citizens	N:16

- I usually prefer to go to the coastline of Famagusta
  Alone

  SA = 4   (25 %)
  A   = 0   (0 %)
  U   = 7   (43,8%)
  D   = 3   (18,8%)
  SD = 2   (12,5%)

- I feel happier and have better mental health
  when I spend time at the coastline of Famagusta **alone**.

  SA = 9   (56,3%)
  A   = 1   (6,3%)
  U   = 2   (12,5%)
  D   = 3   (18,8%)
  SD = 1   (6,3%)

- I usually prefer to go to the coastline of Famagusta
  with a **group of people**.

  SA = 5   (31,3%)
  A   = 1   (6,3%)
  U   = 6   (37,5%)
  D   = 3   (18,8%)
  SD = 1   (6,3 %)

- I feel happier and have better mental health when
  I spend time at the coastline of Famagusta with
  a **group of people.**

  SA = 8   (50 %)
  A   = 3   (18,8%)
  U   = 4   (25%)
  D   = 0   (0 %)
  SD = 1   (6,3 %)

- I feel socialized when I go the coastline
  of Famagusta with a **group of people**.

  SA = 8   (50 %)
  A   = 2   (12,5%)
  U   = 3   (18,8%)
  D   = 3   (18,8%)
  SD = 0   (0 %)

These results show that the majority of the participants mentioned that they go to the coastline with a group. The most dominant inference of the person dimension, on the other hand, is regardless of their individual or group preferences, the majority of the participants' stated that their interactions with the waterfront positively affected emotions, mental health, and social behavior.

Despite the fact that the majority of first-generation participants chose the "neither agree nor disagree" option when asked if "they usually prefer to go to the coastline of Famagusta alone". They stated that individual participation makes them happy and their mental health is positively affected. On the other hand, similar results were obtained in evaluating group participation and coastal relations. Although the majority of the participants chose the group participation tendency as "neither agree nor disagree" option, they stated that this participation is a beneficial interaction type for their mental health and social interaction.

2- The Psychological Process Dimension of Place Attachment of Participants to Famagusta's Main Waterfront

In the second stage of the questionnaire, the psychological process dimension seeks an understanding of conscious and unconscious phenomena, as well as feeling, memories habits to determine the degree of coastal attachment of participants. Furthermore, important aspects of individual behaviors from a community point of view are social linkage and responsibility degree were evaluated. Then they rated their experiences from childhood to adulthood to indicate their memories regarding the coastline. Finally, they stated how much time they spend at waterfront depending on the season and marked their favorite activities. Answers have also shown that the psychological impact of 1974 (the fragmentation of the island based on its two major communities)

conditions, dividing up the community in this way had multiple effects on behaviors, land use, economy and labor supply response.

The next question was "What describes best of our feelings when you spend time at the coastline of Famagusta." Thus, it was aimed to define their emotions as a result of giving various options to express their feelings and they were allowed to choose more than one. 62,5% of participants responded that they feel happy, whereas 43,8% feel sad in a nostalgic manner, 31,3% feel excited, 25% of them referred that they feel energetic, 12,5% feel bravery, 6,25% feel fear, 6,25% feel relaxed and 6,25% feel motivated (Figure 4.29).

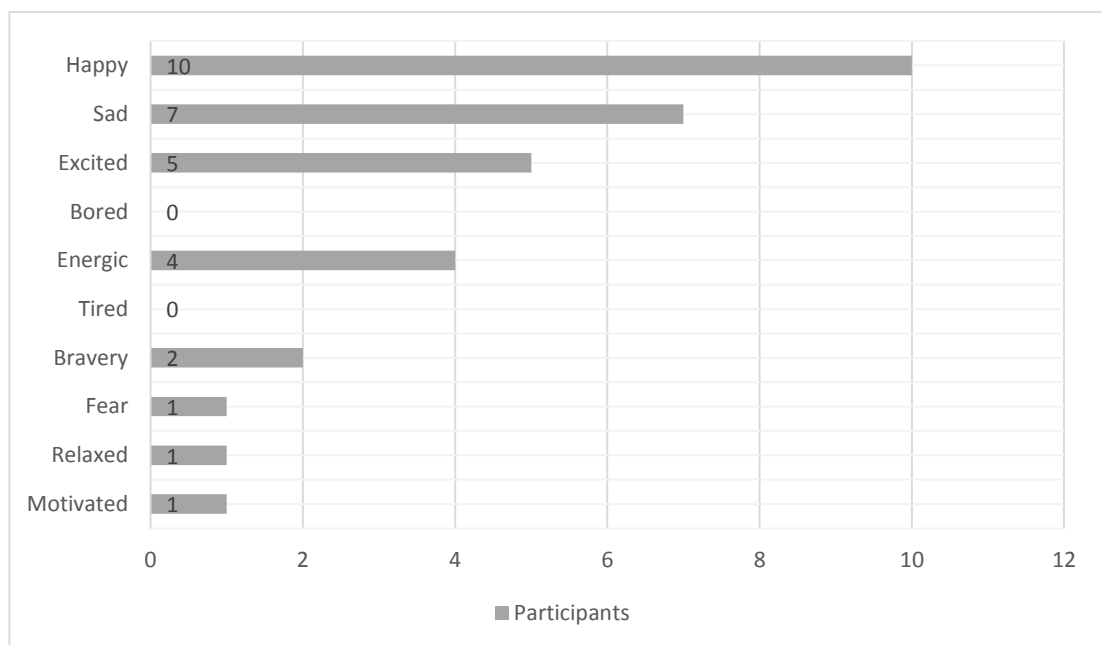Figure 4.29: The Answers to the First Question of the Psychological Process Dimension.

This answer revealed that the First Generation-Group B participants had established a multifaceted bond with the Famagusta's main waterfront in which they had different experiences through the time. The reason for the multifaceted bond is, the majority of the participants stated that they were happy, whereas the second most chosen answer

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was sad in a nostalgic manner and rest varied. Thus, it was revealed that they could have strong and variable emotional experiences with the coastline.

The second Likert scale statement was given in two parts to measure the relevance of the emotion to time. First part was " I have good memories regarding the coastline of Famagusta from my childhood" which aimed to elicit the degree of early memories roles to guide present behavior. 12,5% of participants declared that they were strongly disagree, whereas 6,25% were disagree, 18,8% were neither agree nor disagree, and 25% of them mentioned that they were agree, whereas 37,5% were strongly agree (Table 4.6).

The next part was "I have good memories regarding the coastline of Famagusta from my adulthood" which is considering the effect of current experiences and consolidating memories on the relation with the coastline. 18,8% of participants stated that they were strongly disagree with this statement, whereas 25% were disagree, 6,25% were neither agree nor disagree, and 6,25% of them intended that they were agree, whereas 43,75% were strongly agree (Table 4.6).

Responses represented that the majority of Group A members had good memories in different periods. Thus, due to the continuous interaction of various age and perception periods, participants were able to improve their relationships with the coastline.

Table 4.6: The Answers to the Second Part Questions of the Psychological Process
Dimension.

Group A - the First (Age of 45-65) Generation of Citizens	N:16
• I have good memories regarding the coastline of Famagusta from **my childhood**. SA = 6 (37,5%) A = 4 (25%) U = 3 (18,8%) D = 1 (6,25%) SD = 2 (12,5%) • I have good memories regarding the coastline of Famagusta from **my adulthood**. SA = 7 (43,8%) A = 1 (6,3%) U = 1 (6,3%) D = 4 (25%) SD = 3 (18,8%)	

In this section, it is argued that research participants' experiences, social and
psychological backgrounds could be considered as the reason of seasonal preferences.
Therefore, the participants described how often they spend time on the coastline
depending on the seasons. In the chart below, the frequency of coastal interaction is
expressed based on seasonal preferences (Figure 4.30).
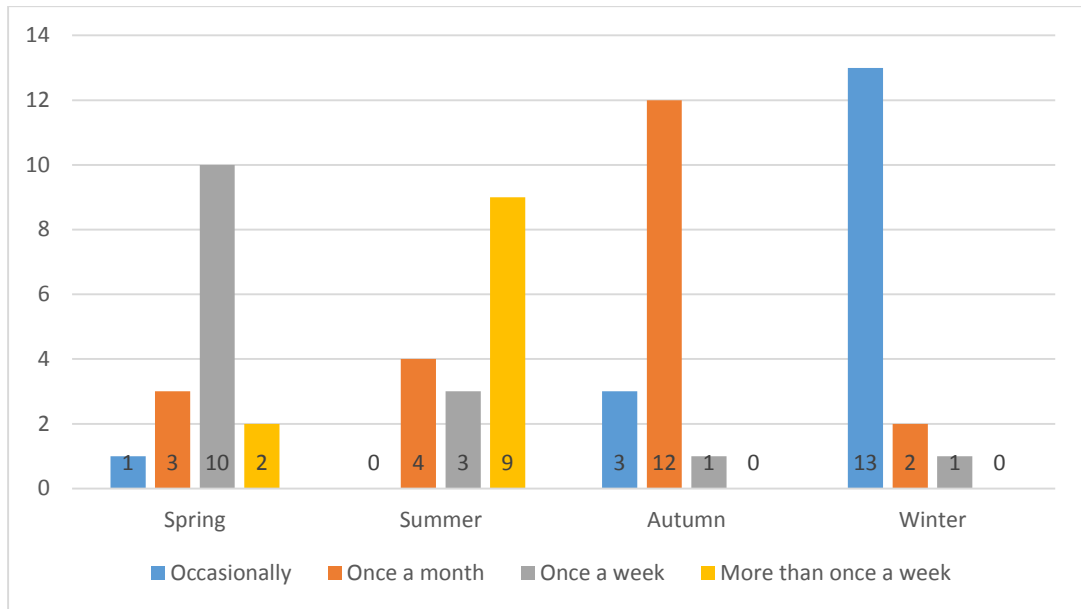
Figure 4.30: The Participant's Seasonal Usage

Accordingly, the dominant preferences are indicated as: During the spring period, participants mostly preferred to spend time at the coastline once a week. During the summer session, they usually selected more than once a week option. During the autumn season common selection was once a week, whereas for winter they mentioned that it was occasionally.

Based on their answers in the survey, the participants were asked to identify the factors that positively affect their coastline image and their seasonal preferences. The first MASDER member stated that he described the space as a living mechanism through his own experiences:

> *"I like all feelings about Famagusta's coastline, As I stand there, the smell of the sea fills my nose as I take in the fresh air and the sand feels like soft duvets pillows. The way the warm water moved the sand and touched onto my feet, make me happy and peaceful."*
>
> Group A – MASDER Member 1 (Male, 64)

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The second MASDER member mentioned the criteria that changed over time. He described the effect of his needs and conditions on the attitude towards coastline with the following sentence:

> *"I loved being on the beach when I was a young man, but now I have a lot to consider. A trip to the coastline can be enjoyable. If you want to create a good memory, you should ready to protect you from the sun and find some opportunities to walk less for someone my age. Otherwise, it may be tiring"*
>
> Group A – MASDER Member 2 (Male, 82)

The participants stated that the most important feature of the coastal areas is that they are suitable for all seasons and respond to different expectations. These expectations could be tangible and intangible with the participants' descriptions. The first of the participant (MKD1) comments given below is an example of interaction based on the quality of the physical environment.

The first member of MKD states that the main component of the interaction is physical quality and natural beauty. He described it as follows:

> *"Famagusta's nature is so magnificent and to witness it, there is no more precious place than a main waterfront zone."*
>
> Group A – MKD Member 1 (Female, 52)

Another MKD member focused on the intangible aspects of the relationship she established with the coastline. She described that how she differentiated the coastline according to the seasons with her different feelings-moods as follows*:*

> *"Famagusta has 4 seasons with each unique mood. For me, the winters are calm and quiet, there is a flow of autumn and spring, but I love the summers as my grandchildren come to visit and the warm windy evening I like to hear their laughing and running of my grandchildren on waterfronts."*
>
> Group A – MKD Member 2 (Female, 63)

Another MKD participant defined his interaction with the coastline by identifying his personal expression with an object (activity) as follow:

> "To me, the beach, specifically Palm Beach, has been the place to escape from all worries and enjoy life. It is like as soon as my hands meeting with a fishing rod all my worries and obligations are just erased."
>
> Group A – MKD Member 3 (Male, 56)

Another participant described his relationship with the coastline as a composition. Indicating the interaction as an important part of his daily life, the participant emphasizes the subjectivity of his ideas as follows:

> "For an old man like me, summer is not just beach activities, I continue my daily routines. Sometimes I walk on the shore, sitting with my friends, and taking pictures. But as much as my routine looks boring, I love visiting waterfronts."
>
> Group A – MASDER Member 3 (Male, 67)

The waterfront activities may provide benefits for physical and mental conditions. In this part, the participants stated their favorite activities on the waterfront, and they emphasized the coastal zones are peaceful and quiet places to feel comfortable and the activities listed below are priority preferences to do at the waterfront (Figure 4.31).
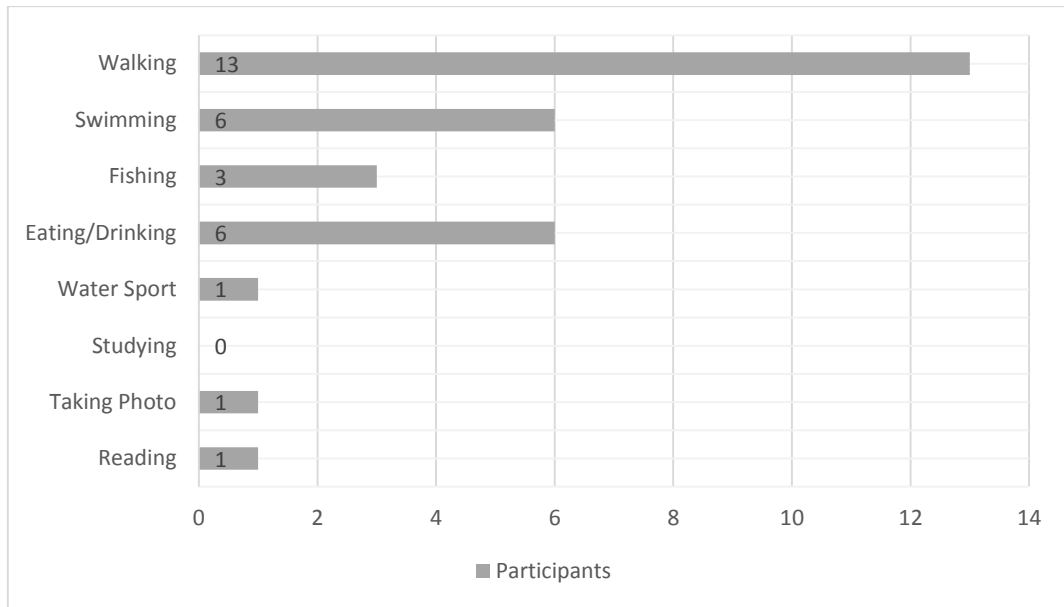
Figure 4.31: The Participant's Favorite Activities at the Waterfront.

Usually, when participants talk about the summer and spring periods, they mentioned that they prefer to go outdoors due to climatic conditions and cultural reasons. They defined their experiences as:

"You never get bored on the coastline morning or evening. There are many pleasurable activities such as; walking, swimming, fishing, picnic, barbeques. Friends and Families tended to go and spent time together on coastal zones".

Group A – MKD Member 4 (Female, 47)

During group discussion, the majority of the first group emphasized that they have a social responsibility to take care of their community and city. One of the participants stated that:

"Waterfronts development should not be limited to authorities, Organizations, associations even the support of individuals is important and They should join the call for social responsibility."

Group A – MKD Member 3 (Male, 56)

Social responsibility may be considered as a significant factor in successful contemporary urban development and attachment. Social responsibility could be described as the procedure of giving back to the community. This could be in the form of a cleaning initiative, taking part in the activist movement or meeting, minimizing resource consumption, etc.

The last part of this section is intended to measure the activity of the participants' social awareness and social responsibility projects. Social responsibility habits and actions were evaluated in a process. The process was classified into the "Critical Thinking, Problem Solving and Decision Making" phases (Table 4.7).

Table 4.7: The Degree of Participant's Social Responsibility Phases on the Coastline
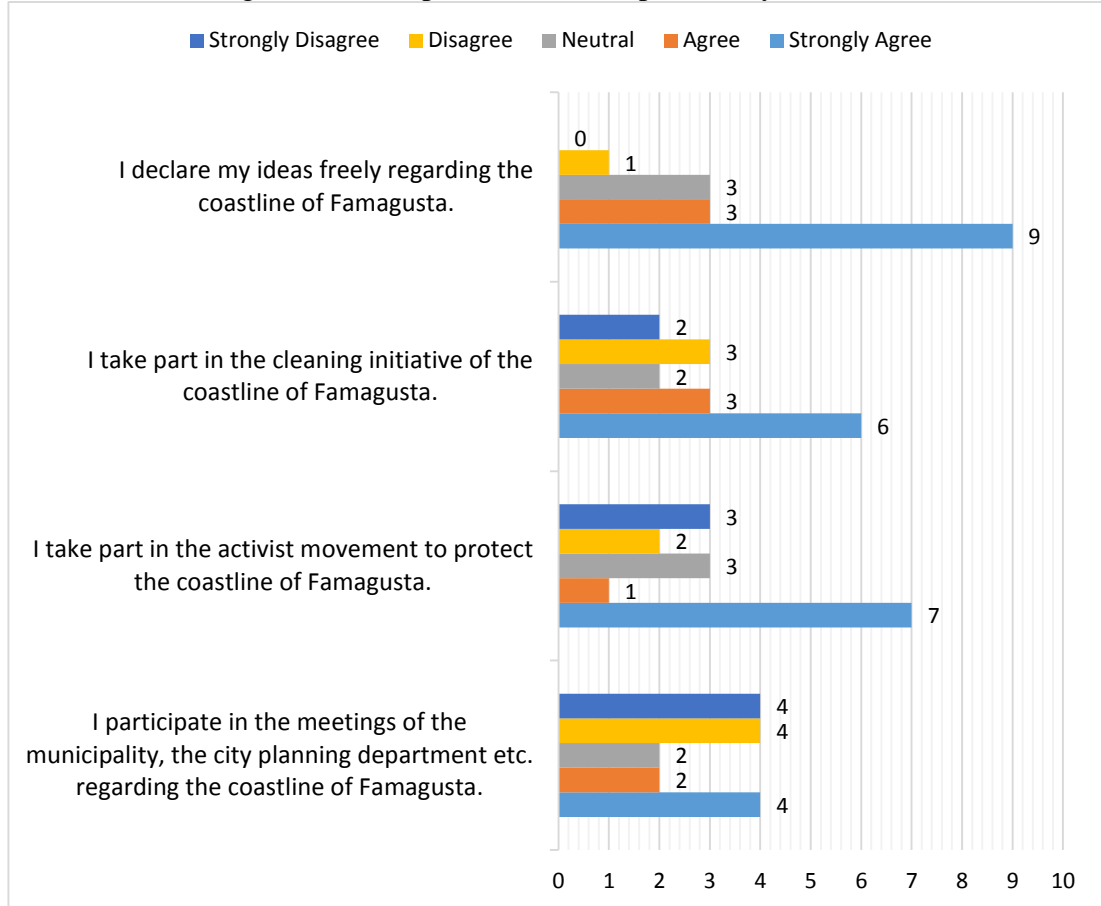
The result of Group A generation, who actively participate in events and actions of associations state that they like to think and incorporate into daily actions about their city. However, fewer participants were observed during the decision-making phase.

3- The Place Dimension of Place Attachment of Participants to Famagusta Waterfront

Physical and mental wellbeing of daily life proceeds in parallel with the health in the physical environment (physical condition, aesthetic value, functional aspects) and it has been supported in many researches that the physical environment could have an impact on an individual's health (Evans, 2003). With the impact of contemporary urbanism attention on healthy – happy living conditions, planned waterfronts have

unique opportunities to integrate social behaviors and health into people's everyday outdoor spaces.

The poor physical condition could lead to increased risk of interruptions in interaction. Similarly, lack of interaction could negatively impact on quality of environment (physical condition, aesthetic value, functional aspects) and human-environment bond.

As a result of observations and participant comments, it may say that Famagusta coastal zones were not conveniently accessible, environmentally friendly, and designed. Since limited access to the waterfront and lack of public transportation services for citizens, the participants were determined their degree of interaction among given coastal zones (See Figure 4.32, Question: How much do you like to spend time at the following parts of the coastline of Famagusta?)
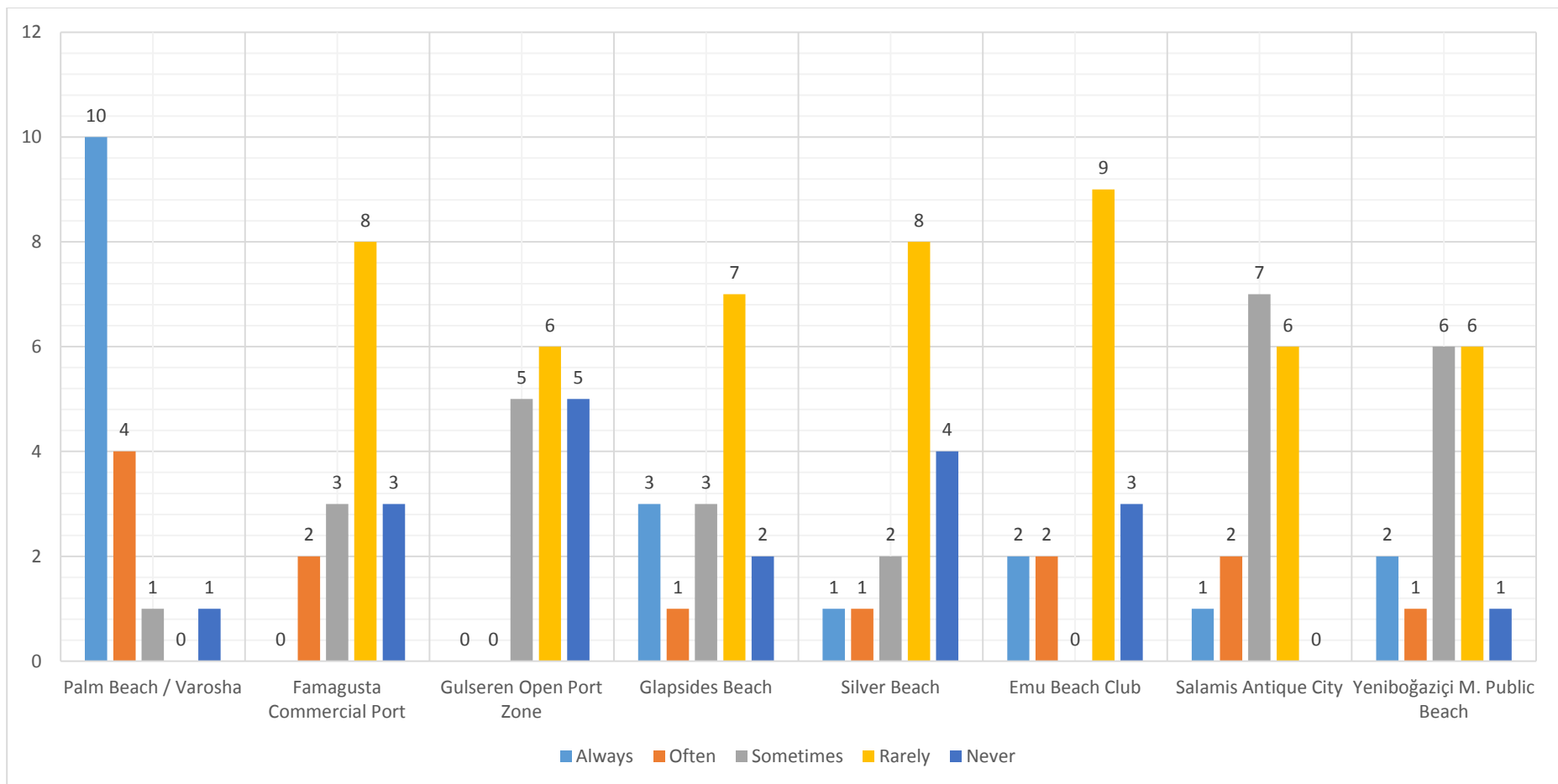
Figure 4.32: The respondents of first question of the place dimension

After their individual evaluation, the participants had to choose the factors that increase the quality of the waterfronts and affect their choices among the given criteria (See Figure 4.33, Question: What is the reason for your preference to visit the mentioned part of the coastline of Famagusta above?)
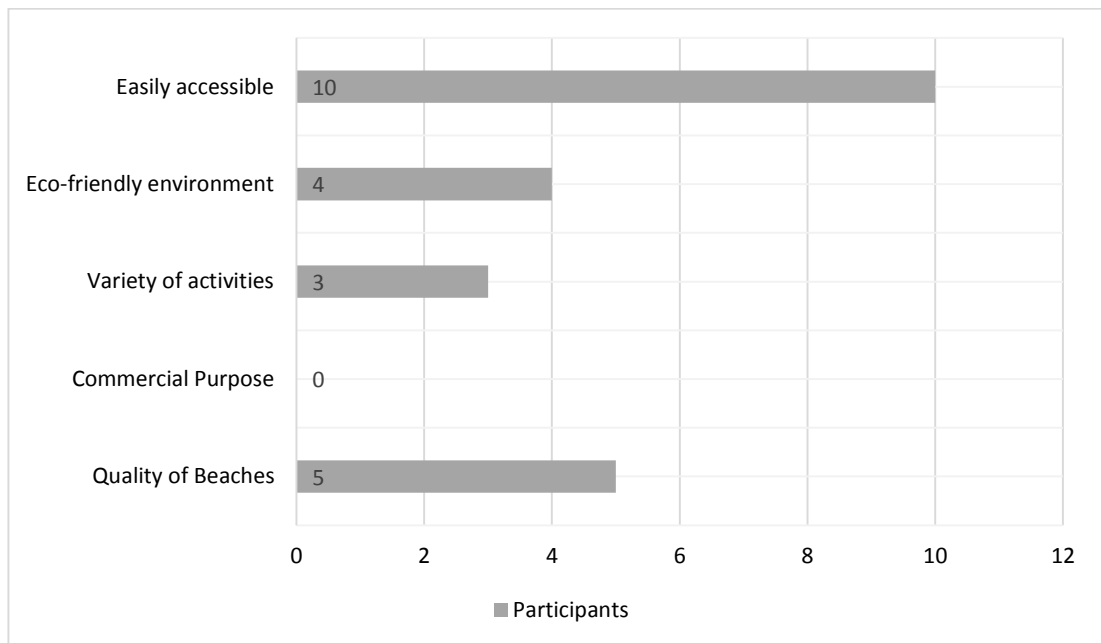
Figure 4.33: The respondents of second question of the place dimension

The indicators show that accessibility to the waterfront and its facilities (transportation, functional elements and physical organization etc.) are important components of choosing an ideal waterfront environment and these components increasing sense of attachment to the waterfront. It seems that Group A generation, consider The Palm Beach region more accessible and organized and also Famagusta Commercial Port has unique role in Group A generation's life.

Most of the participants stated that they showed their loyalty to the past and their aspirations as the reasons for being the second dominant choice in the port region. They expressed their interaction in various ways in the interview. One of the

participants reported the interaction with the coast as a combination of a nice activity at school as follows:

> "*When we were young, after a few weeks of May 19 ceremony rehearsals, we were opening the sea season and throw ourselves into the sea passing through "Delik"*".
>
> Group A – MASDER Member 4 (Male, 65)

Another participant described the positive interaction with the effect of swimming as the coastal activity, which is continuous throughout the all summer, as follows:

> "*For three or four months, the "Delik" beach would be a very active place, so it was said that the children of Famagusta would grow up at sea*".
>
> Group A – MASDER Member 5 (Male, 66)

Some participant remembers the coastal interaction through an unforgettable event that improves the quality of the coastline and had never seen before. This participant conveys his happiness and experience to the new cafe as follows:

> "*Later on, a cafe was also built on that beach and after that every evening, the well-dressed citizens were preferred to go there for watching the sea and drinking their coffee or "coca cola's" that was just started for sale*".
>
> Group A – MASDER Member 6 (Male, 72)

On the other hand, if the physical environment change violated social behavior or norms, it has been observed that good old memories turn into prejudice and negative thoughts. It was reflected in the participants' thoughts about the change of the port area as follows:

> "*In the past, the biggest fun place in the summer was "Delik." beach and during the Republic of Cyprus period, today's extension of Port was built instead of a "Delik" beach. Now whenever I go to the Port area, I miss those days*".
>
> Group A – MKD Member 5 (Male, 67)

In terms of quality of the physical environment of Famagusta waterfront, Group A generation indexes defined as, although Lack of services among public transportation, negligence in the development of waterfront quality, land use and facilities have been represented as major problems that led to the unsuccessful of waterfront development. Emotional interactions and memories are also an important reason for choosing a place.

4.4.1.2 Attachment of Second (Age of 18-45) Generation of Citizens to Famagusta Coastline

The selected participants containing 30 associations' members that are 13 MASDER members and 17 of them are MKD members. The majority of group B members (46,9%) were participants aged between 19 and 24 (Figure 4.34).
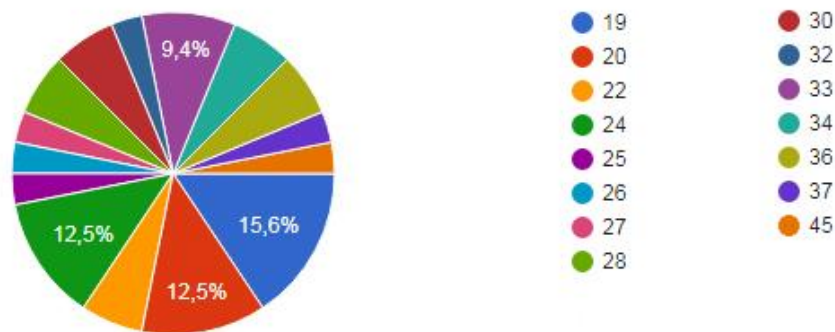
Figure 4.34: Chart for Percentage of Group B's Age Distribution.

Similar to the classification of Group A, the analysis of the survey and the findings of the Group B participants are categorized in 3 subtitles as below.

1- The Person Dimension of Place Attachment of Participants to Famagusta Waterfront

Parallel to the result of Group A participants, the findings regarding Group B show that there is a positively related connection between group interaction and emotions, mental health, social behavior on Famagusta coastal zones.

When the second group asked to rate their response to the Likert scale statement of "I usually prefer to go to the coastline of Famagusta Alone", 22,6% of them responded that they were strongly disagree with this statement, whereas 29% were disagree, 32,25% were neither agree nor disagree, and 3,2% of them mentioned that they were agree, whereas 12,9% were strongly agree (Table 4.8).

When required to define the interaction and the relationship between individuality and psychological well-being by their emotions on the coastline, about the statement: "I feel happier and have better mental health when I spend time at the coastline of Famagusta alone", the majority of Group B participants mentioned that were neither agreed nor disagreed. 19,4% of participants declared that they were strongly disagree with this statement, whereas 32,3% were disagree, 19,4% were neither agree nor disagree, and 6,5% of them stated that they were agree, whereas 22,6% were strongly agree (Table 4.8).

The third Likert scale statement is aimed to evaluate the sense of sociality as stated earlier. It was "I usually prefer to go to the coastline of Famagusta with a group of people." and 12,9% of participants marked that they were disagree with this statement, 19,4% were neither agree nor disagree, and 9,7% of them mentioned that they were agree, whereas 58,1% were strongly agree (Table 4.8).

The next Likert scale statement was "I feel happier and have better mental health when I spend time at the waterfront of Famagusta with a group of people", 9,7% of them stated that they were disagree with this statement, 9,7% were neither agree nor disagree, and 16,1% of them declared that they were agree, whereas 64,5% were strongly agree (Table 4.8).

As mentioned earlier, the last statement of this section attempts to understand the impact of the coastline on socialization. It was "I feel socialized when I go the coastline of Famagusta with a group of people." 3,2% of participants marked that they were disagree with this statement, 9,7% were neither agree nor disagree, and 97,1% of them mentioned that they were strongly agree (Table 4.8).

Table 4.8: The Answers to the Person Dimension

Group B - the Second (Age of 18-45) Generation of Citizens	N:31

- I usually prefer to go to the coastline of Famagusta
  Alone

  SA = 4 (12,9%)
  A   = 1 (3,2%)
  U   = 10 (32,3%)
  D   = 9 (29%)
  SD = 7   (22,6%)

- I feel happier and have better mental health
  when I spend time at the coastline of Famagusta **alone**.

  SA = 7 (22,6%)
  A   = 2 (6,5%)
  U   = 6 (19,4%)
  D   = 10 (32,3%)
  SD = 6 (19,4%)

- I usually prefer to go to the coastline of Famagusta
  with a **group of people**.

  SA = 18 (22,6%)
  A   = 3 (6,5%)
  U   = 6 (19,4%)
  D   = 4 (32,3%)
  SD = 0 (0 %)

- I feel happier and have better mental health when
  I spend time at the coastline of Famagusta with
  a **group of people.**

  SA = 20 (64,5%)
  A   = 5 (16,1%)
  U   = 3 (9,7%)
  D   = 3 (9,7%)
  SD = 0 (0 %)

- I feel socialized when I go the coastline
  of Famagusta with a **group of people**.

  SA = 27 (87,1%)
  A   = 0 (0 %)
  U   = 3 (9,7%)
  D   = 1 (3,2%)
  SD = 0 (0 %)

The survey results of the second group show that individual participation and coastal relations have not been the case. In line with the results of this group, it could be said that the individual interactions of the second generation are insufficient, but group interaction has dominantly positive effects in terms of emotions, mental health, social behavior, and defining space quality.

2- The Psychological Process Dimension of Place Attachment of Participants to Famagusta Waterfront

As stated earlier in the second part of the questionnaire, the psychological process dimension part aims to understand feelings, memories and habits through waterfront interaction. It was tried to determine social interaction and responsibility trends with the effect of individual and social norms and behaviors. Then all the users' experiences were gathered to reveal actions and memories that affect coastline interaction. Eventually, in line with interactions and memories, they explained the frequency of usage and reasons for choosing.

This generation was in line to inherit a strong economy with an effect on trade and tourism. That has all changed in 1974, as dividing the country has reshaped the city's social, political, economic and physical forms.

Unlike the first generation, who lived during the pre-1974 condition (Group A), the second generation (Group B) lived under different, environmental, economic and demographic. Since they were born after 1974, most members of this group are not yet old enough to remember previously physical conditions, but as the oldest among them know some stories about the past of cities waterfronts.

The first question of this section was "What describes best of our feelings when you spend time at the coastline of Famagusta". The participants marked the ones that best reflect their feelings among multiple options. As a result of these preferences, it is proposed to determine the common and dominant emotions of the participants. All of the participants responded that they were happy with this statement, whereas 16,1% were sad in a nostalgic manner, 22,6% were excited, 19,4% were bored, 64,5% of them referred that they were energetic, 3,2% were tired, 6,5% were bravery, 6,5 % of them marked that they were peaceful and 3,2% were relaxed and motivated. (Figure 4.35).
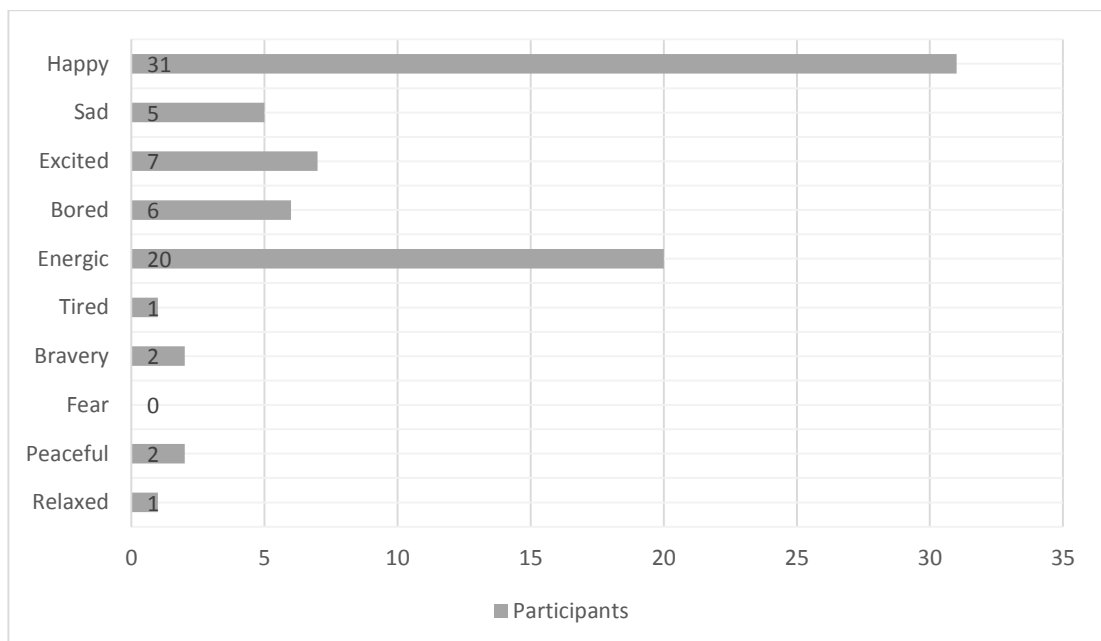
Figure 4.35: The Answers to the First Question of the Process Dimension

The third Likert scale statement was asked in two parts as it was done in the previous group. While analyzing the past memories of citizens in the first part, current memory was taken into consideration in the second part. This question aimed to show the evolution of perception and emotion changes in the process.

The first part of the Likert scale statement was "I have good memories regarding the coastline of Famagusta from my childhood" that is designed to reveal the impact of early commemorative roles to steer current behavior. 3,2% of participants responded that they were strongly disagree with this statement, whereas 16,1% were disagree, 25,8% were neither agree nor disagree, and 3,2% of them mentioned that they were agree, whereas 51,6% were strongly agree (Table 4.9).

The second statement was "I have good memories regarding the coastline of Famagusta from my adulthood" This statement shows the mental impact of current relationships and experiences on the waterfront - citizen interaction. 6,5% of participants declared that they were disagree, 12,9% were neither agree nor disagree, and 3,2% of them mentioned that they were agree, whereas 77,4% were strongly agree (Table 4.9).

Table 4.9: Group B Answers to the Second Part Questions of the Psychological Process Dimension.

Group B - the Second (Age of 18-45) Generation of Citizens	N:31
• I have good memories regarding the coastline of Famagusta from **my childhood.** SA = 16 (51,6%) A = 1 (3,2%) U = 8 (25,8%) D = 5 (16,1%) SD = 1 (3,2%) • I have good memories regarding the coastline of Famagusta from **my adulthood.** SA = 24 (77,4%) A = 1 (3,2%) U = 4 (12,9%) D = 2 (6,5%) SD = 0 (0%)	

The effects of participants' experiences and psychological approaches on choosing seasons were taken into consideration. With the impact of climatic features and physical possibilities, they rated the frequency of usage of the waterfront depending on the seasons. In the graphic below, the seasonal preferences of the second group participants are shown in Figure 3.36.
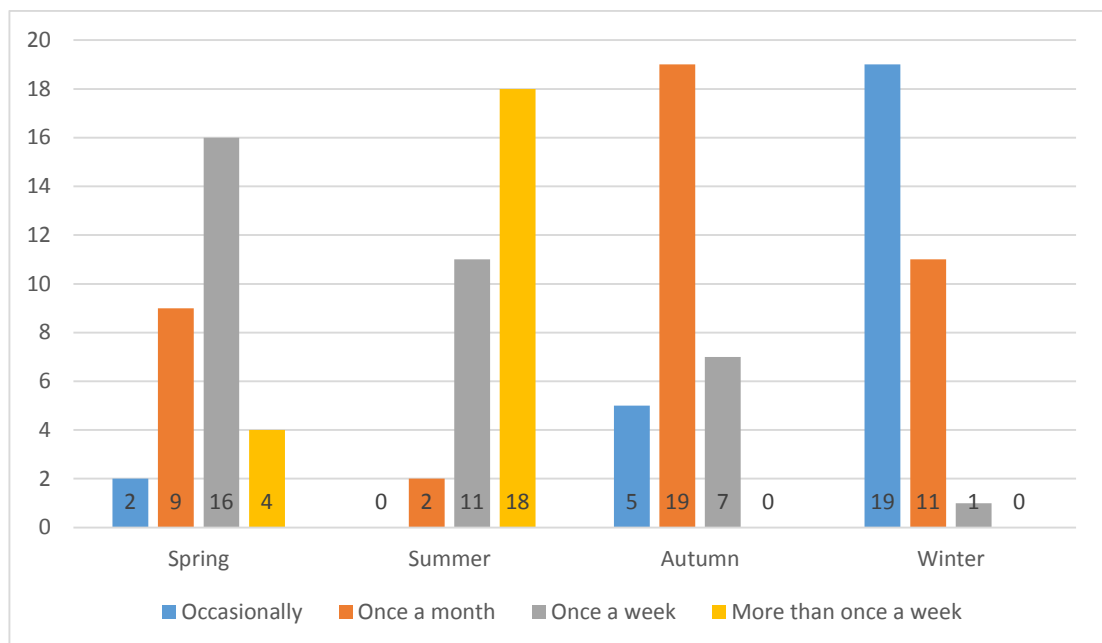
Figure 4.36: The Group B Participant's Seasonal Usage

According to the majority of the votes, the participants stated that they like to spend time on the coastline once a week in the spring season. They prefer to spend time more than once a week in the summer, this frequency decreases in the autumn and they go once a month. During the winter they mentioned rarely go to waterfronts.

Although the excessively hot and humid weather condition has a negative effect, participants emphasized that summer periods always good opportunities to relax with family and friends by sea activities and they said that they are not worrying about waking up early for daily work routine. During spring and autumn seasons, they

mentioned that temperature and humidity (thermal comfort) are more suitable for outdoor activities, thus they also tend to have social interaction through these activities such as festivals and activities on the waterfront. Participants generally agreed and expressed their preferences according to their own experience.

While one of the second-generation MKD members stated that the coastal functions were active in different periods, she also described the importance of socialization in her preferences as follow:

> *"I really enjoy both conditions because Coastline has unique atmospheres to do group-friends meetings and activities. These activities are filled with fun, laughter, warm weather, sunshine, and more. Whenever you think of these moments you realize many memories on coastline are special for a lifetime."*
> Group B – MKD Member 6 (Female, 23)

This idea was supported by other participants and another MASDER member emphasized the importance of physical elements and spatial atmosphere to his actions as*:*

> *"Whether it is the beautiful spring atmosphere, summer vibes, changing colors of nature, or very relaxing winter rains on waterfronts, there is something fabulous about each period."*
> Group B – MASDER Member 7 (Male, 25)

Spatial atmosphere evaluations are another important element for the participants but depending on their mood, the place preferences of the participants may change. A MKD member describes this comfort zone and the coastal relationship as follows:

> *"In my opinion, each coastal area has impacted various aspects of our lives in a unique way. For Example, Palm beach district includes almost every facility that we expect to do during different seasons and the municipality beach of Yeniboğaziçi is ideal for more specific usage and we prefer it when we want to escape the daily routine."*
> Group B – MKD Member 9 (Male, 37)

Moreover, human-place ties may occur through purely emotional-spiritual interaction. A person may also classify the place as quality by means of the emotional connection to a place he or she never knows. An example of this was seen in the following sentence, where a participant described the positive effect of the Varosha region on the coastline:

> *"I'm always thinking about Palm beach district-Varosha and believing that it's unique in a way. When I passing through palm beach, I am always curious to see old buildings. I am believing that these buildings are filled with memories and emotions and All these are pieces of Famagusta whole entity."*
>
> Group B – MKD Member 11 (Male, 30)

In addition to the mood of the participants, they identified the factors that they thought were effective in their own preferences. A member of the MKD explained that, in addition to environmental factors, cultural norms are also important in their preferences *as:*

> *"Another reason for my preferences of the Famagusta as a favorite coastal city is precipitation and weather conditions. I believe that I feel more positive during the day with lots of sunshine. There are many indoor activities to do on a rainy day, but due to our culture, we still prefer to be outside on a sunny day, natural advantages and sea."*
>
> Group B – MKD Member 10 (Female, 35)

As well as the positive effects, the participants stated that the inability to provide physical qualification and thermal comfort is the determinant of people-coastline interaction:

> *Of course, I would love to be able to go coasts and do activities I enjoy! I don't want to stay inside all day. However, we don't have that much opportunities. We've had to adapt our activities due to limited coastal zones and accessibility. In addition to them, extremely hot weather and lack of Shading devices are affected our actions."*
>
> Group B – MKD Member 13 (Female, 34)

Physical limitations were shown as another negative effect. The participant stated that physical barriers damaged the relationship he had with the coastline:

> *"Although I traveled to many coastal cities, the strangest feelings I experienced that had been in my own city. I feel like I'm coming to a foreign place every time. Think of that you live in a city like Famagusta. you are facing along a huge area surrounded by barbed wire fences."*
>
> Group B – MASDER Member 9 (Female, 26)

On the other hand, some participants underlined that coastal areas are important due to their mental effects and they talked about how decisive the spiritual bond is over their relationships with the environment. For example, a MKD member participant emphasized the psychological improvement effect of the specific region and explained:

> *"Salamis Antique City district is also very relaxing and comforting when it isn't accompanied by the chaos of the city. when I go to Bedi's Beach in the evening, I feel a sense of balance and it gives me a positive outlook on my decision."*
>
> Group B – MKD Member 7 (Male, 34)

Similar to the answer of the first group, the interaction of intangible - spiritual values with the coastline and the vitality of memories were emphasized by this group participant. One of the participants explained this intensive interaction and emotional aspect as follows*:*

> *"I remember it as if it was yesterday, maybe because it was my most vibrant and lovely memory. Once my grandparents picked me up from my school and, took me to Bedi's Beach. I was a little surprised to see that much big and majestic pier. I still remember my expression. Then my grandfather taught me how to catch a fish on the pier. Whenever I go fishing, I think of that day. Whenever I go fishing, I remember that day and how I was happy. I feel like my grandparents are with me. Good old days."*
>
> Group B – MASDER Member 8 (Female, 19)

In line with the user comments, it has been revealed that waterfronts are important and meaningful places where frequently preferred by citizens. Considering the mentioned memories, the following result is revealed. both groups defined fishing as a tool for positive interaction. Considerable evidence suggests that fishing is a social activity - a cultural norm that combines different generations.

In this section, it was tried to describe the reason for participants' preferences through their activities. They stated that the coastal areas are dynamic places suitable for socializing and the activities listed below are the primary choices to do at the waterfront (Figure 4.37).
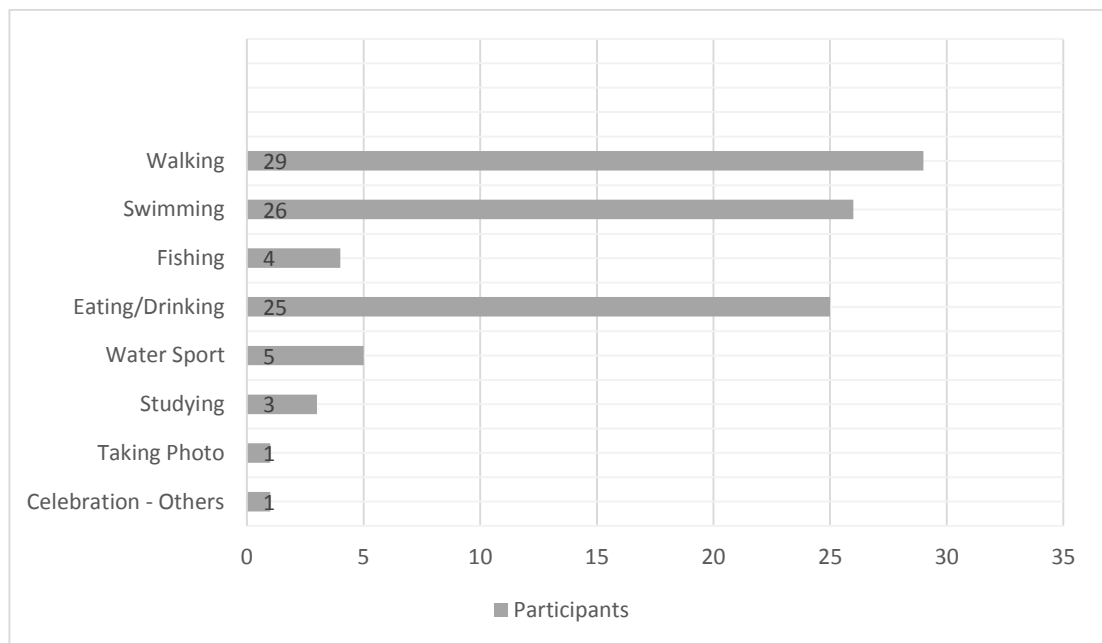
Figure 4.37: A Graph Shows the Group B Participants Activities at the Waterfront

It was observed that outdoor activities are more effective in Group B of participants as a result of the impact of cultural elements of previous generations and climatic conditions. Based on user reviews, in addition to the many positive and hopeful views

of the second group, it was also observed that Group B participants were desperate about the development of the waterfront and considered it as inadequate.

Some participants mentioned that coastal activities are nice experiences but in order to improve, the waterfront of Famagusta must consider establishing entertainment facilities and physical continuity:

> *"In my Opinion, Famagusta lacks facilities and accessibility on the waterfront which results to the citizens prefer to spend their time in other coastal cities such as Larnaca, İzmir, etc. When I think about it, I feel uncomfortable because the Lack of conditions is hindering Famagusta from growing and improving."*
> Group B – MASDER Member 10 (Male, 38)

Some participants who thought that coastline physical quality was underdeveloped, indicated that coastal development was decisive for urban development. They stated that an undeveloped coastal region would adversely affect urban development as follows:

> *"Famagusta has a strong institutional impact with educational facilities as it presents a reputation for a student-friendly environment that may attract more people in the future. However, it is impossible to say that it is developed in terms of waterfront and urban development and under these conditions, it is hard to see it as a developed city in the future."*
> Group B – MKD Member 14 (Female, 40)

Other important issues that featured in the group meeting were awareness and social responsibility. A large number of Group B participants underlined the importance of these issues as:

> *"The reality is that today's citizens of Famagusta have become much more aware and demanding when it comes to ensuring that cities' waterfront development strategies do right by authorities, organizations and community."*
> Group B – MASDER Member 11 (Male, 39)

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Social responsibility may be considered a reflection of attachment in which individuals are responsible for fulfilling their civic service actions. In this way, there should be an equilibrium between environmental development and individual awareness. If this balance is maintained, then the social and environmental linkage is accomplished.

As asked in the first group, the last question aimed to rate the activities of social awareness and social responsibility projects of the Group B participants. As asked in the first group, the last question aimed to rate the activities of social awareness and social responsibility projects of the Group B participants. This rating was considered as a three-step process (Critical Thinking, Problem Solving and Decision Making) and they had to define their participation in different social responsibility steps (Figure 4.38).
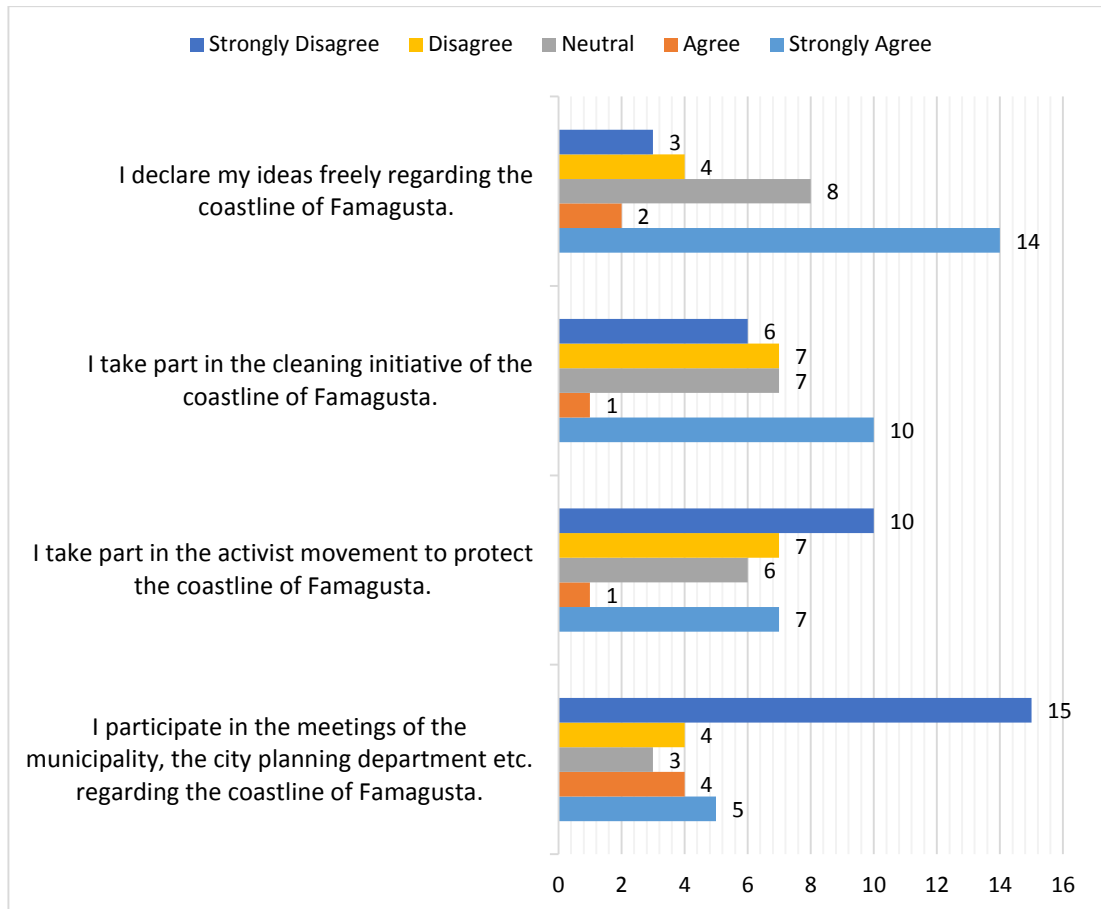
Figure 4.38: The Degree of Group B Participant's Social Responsibility Phases on the Coastline

As a result of this section, it was observed that group B participants had similar results with group A participants. However, the majority of the participants were irrelevant in the decision-making process phase by authorities.

3- The Place Dimension of Place Attachment of Participants to Famagusta Waterfront

A well-planned physical environment could improve life quality that may contribute to adaption and mitigation of the pace and stress of life. As described in previous chapters, a good environment contributes to social and individual development, but poor physical condition damages the user-space relationship. The physical quality is often determined by the user's own experience, by examining the physical condition, aesthetic value, functional conditions.

Based on user reviews and observations; The dominant impression in this group is that the waterfronts are not planned and designed, accessibility is difficult and environmental awareness is weak. The preferred waterfront areas by the second-generation participants that formed by their individual criteria and degree of interaction are given in the table below (See Figure 4.39, Question 1: How much do you like to spend time at the following parts of the coastline of Famagusta?).
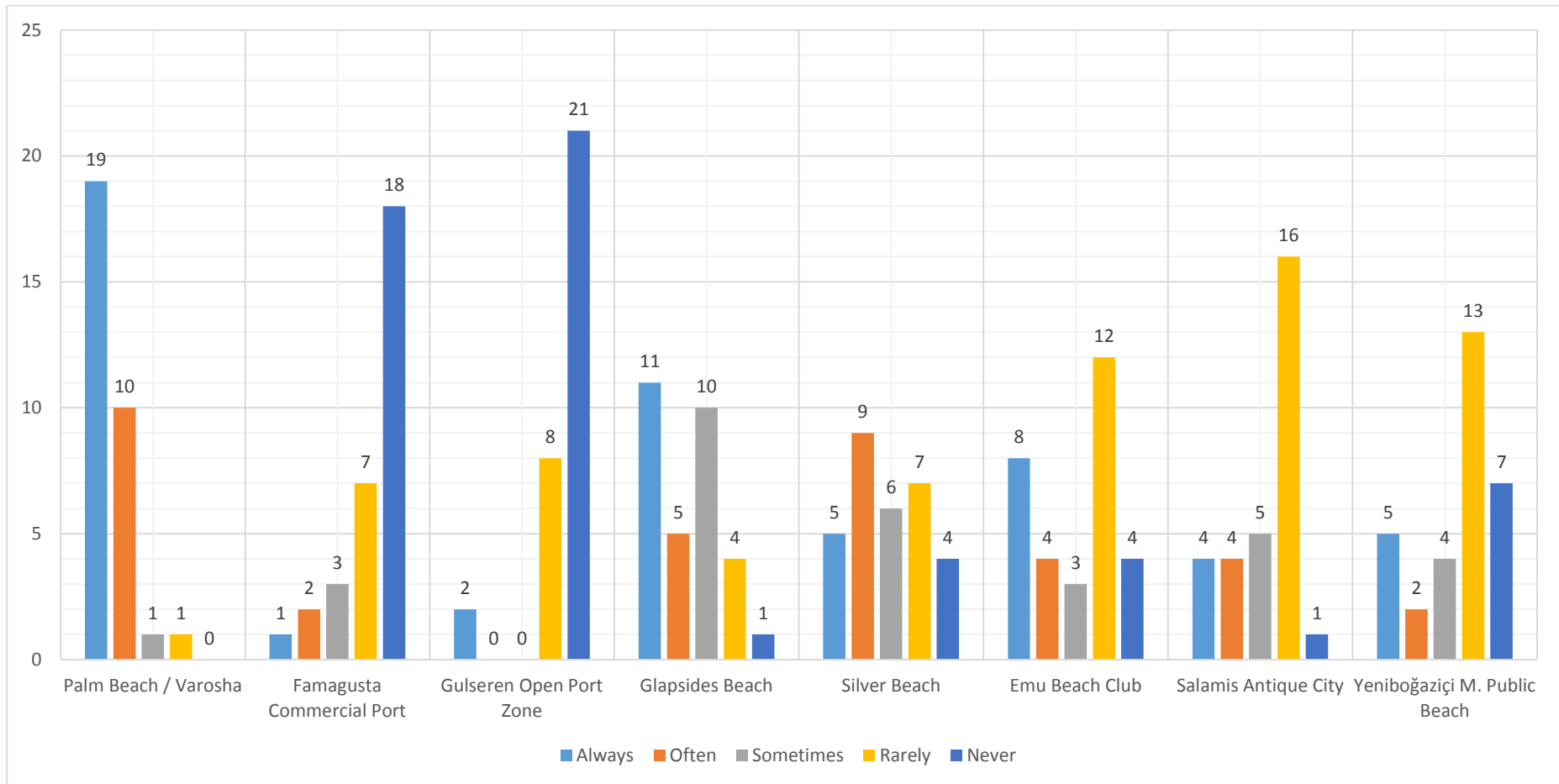
Figure 4.39: The Respondents of First Question of the Place Dimension

After identifying preferred coastal areas, as asked the first group, they voted the factors that would affect the participants' decisions and improve the quality of the waterfront (Figure 4.40).
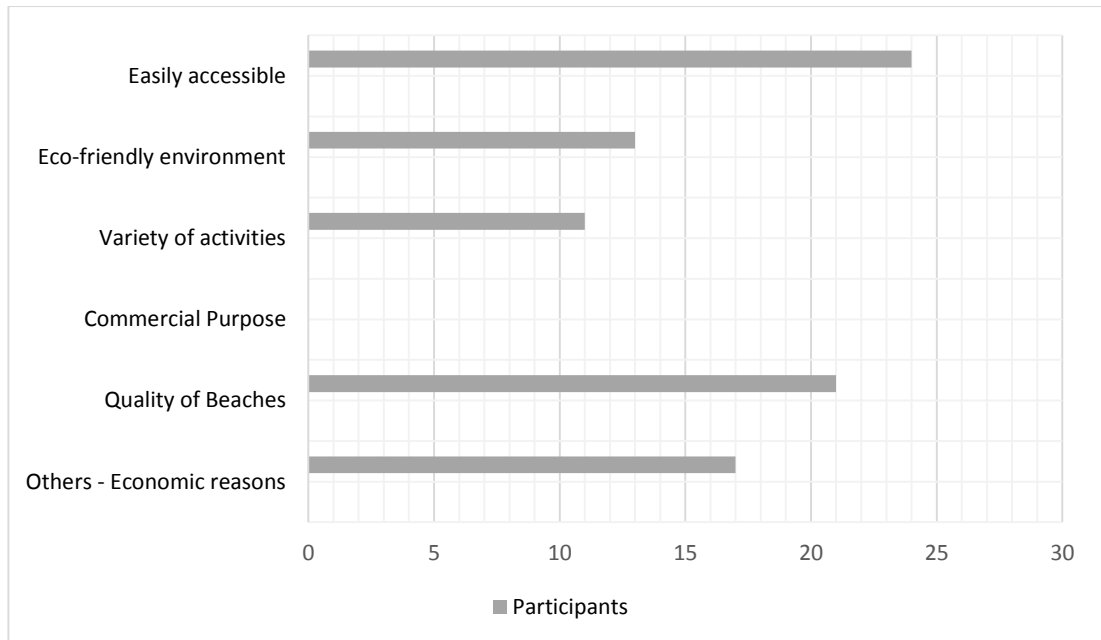
Figure 4.40: The Respondents of the Second Question of the Place Dimension.

In addition to the answers given above, 54,8% of the second group stated that economic reasons (others) and they said it was annoying that some places were expensive. Another highlighted subject was thermal comfort and they proposed a common view that the conditions could be improved by the following steps:

> *"Using vegetation and natural elements to improve existing air quality and appearance. Trees not only provide oxygen, they also reduce the sensible heat and attribute to thermal comfort. The lack of such comfort affects the time I stay on the waterfronts"*

Group B – MKD Member 15 (Female, 31)

Another participant also mentioned:

"Also, solving problems such as lack of relationship with the environment of the buildings and inadequate facilities could improve waterfronts' quality and they became more active places."

Group B – MKD Member 16 (Female, 28)

According to the responses of the Group B participants, Palm Beach is considered the most developed waterfront area based on some indicates (transportation, functional elements and physical organization, etc.) In addition to it, The Glapsides Beach has also been defined as remarkable, as a result of its variety of activities, accessibility and affordability compared to the rest of the selections.

In contradistinction to group A results, the large number of Group B members emphasized that environmental-physical changes were rare over time. During the group talks, the members discussed the question of "How has the coast changed over time?" The participants declared that coastal areas had a minimum level of physical change.

""There is no significant difference except for restaurant and cafe additions, but some municipalities have started working to improve the quality of the beach."

Group B – MASDER Member 12 (Male, 28)

In this survey, the person, psychological Process, and Place dimensions (Scannell and Gifford, 2010) of attachment of citizens have been studied. According to collected data, it was found that regarding to the person dimension of place attachment pattern, participants of both groups consider that group participation is more effective and preferred action than individual participation and waterfronts are an important component of socialization and social self.

On the other hand, Group B members (below 45 years old) are more satisfied with social interaction and behaviors. However, the majority of Group A participants (above 45 years old) stated that although group activities are their primary preferences, being alone on the waterfronts is generally good for their mental health. As a result of these meaningful interactions, citizens tend to evaluate the places as their own habitats and consider it a comfort zone.

For the psychological process dimension of the attachment patterns, at the center of psychological analysis, it emphasized on the inner world of individuals (personality, consciousness, perception, emotions, attitudes, memory, stress) and their interaction with their family, social environment, social institutions and groups, such as:

- Emotions: Environmental factors, culture, and their background are partially evident in the preferences of people's emotions. While both groups stated that they have generally happy and exciting time on the waterfronts, the majority of Group A described their feeling as sadness, due to the memories of the past, and Group B members stated their feelings as bored by the lack of activity.

- Memories: Afterward, the participants evaluated the memories of childhood and adulthood. According to the results, Group B considered both equally important and effective, while Group A preferred memories of adulthood more.

- Interaction duration and type: The participants of the both groups declared that they go more than once a week in summer, once a week in spring, once a month in autumn and occasionally in winter. In addition, the activities preferred by the groups were similar and walking, swimming, and eating/drinking are preferred by the majority.

- Institutional-organizational effect of interaction: The participants declared their environmental sensitivity and social responsibility degrees. According to the 3-stage rating, both of the groups stated that active contribution in critical thinking and problem-solving stages, but they revealed that Group B members are not participating in the decision-making phase, while Group A stated that it is neutral.

Concerning the place dimension of the attachment patterns, Group A and Group B participants evaluated the physical quality (accessibility to various parts of city, walkability, aesthetic, environmental-friendly, variety of facilities, quality of the beach and affordability) of Famagusta's main coastal zones as poor. On the other hand, it seems that both groups are more satisfied with the physical quality and conditions of the Palm Beach region and consider it as better than others.

The results of the survey showed that the common indicators that affect the attachment of the two groups are as follows; Lack of service, function, physical continuity and transportation facilities, exorbitant price and unplanned layout organizations. Table 4.10 represents the collected information regarding participants' responses to the questionnaire.

Table 4.10: Results of the questionnaire survey for Volunteer citizens. (MASDER and MKD registered members)

48 respondents were selected from MASDER and MKD associations. (Ages ranging from 19 to 85 years) **The Person Dimension**	Volunteer citizens were registered MASDER and MKD Group A: (above 45 years old) Group B: (below 45 years old)	
1.I usually prefer to go to the coastline of Famagusta alone.	GROUP A	GROUP B
SA	4	4
A	0	1
N	7	10
D	3	9
SD	2	7
2. I feel happier and have better mental health when I spend time at the coastline of Famagusta alone.	GROUP A	GROUP B
SA	9	7
A	1	2
N	2	6
D	3	10
SD	1	6
3. I usually prefer to go to the coastline of Famagusta with a group of people.	GROUP A	GROUP B
SA	5	18
A	1	3
N	6	6
D	3	4
SD	1	0
4. I feel happier and have better mental health when I spend time at the coastline of Famagusta with a group of people.	GROUP A	GROUP B
SA	8	20
A	3	5
N	4	3
D	0	3
SD	1	0
5. I feel socialized when I go the coastline of Famagusta with a group of people.	GROUP A	GROUP B
SA	8	27
A	2	0
N	3	3
D	3	1
SD	0	0
The Psychological Process Dimension		
1.What describes best of our feelings when you spend time at the coastline of Famagusta (you can mark more than one)	GROUP A	GROUP B
Happy	10	31
Sad in a nostalgic manner	7	5
Excited	5	7
Bored	0	6
Energic	4	20
Tired	0	1
Bravery	2	2

Fear	1	0
Other - Relaxed	1	2
Other - Motivated	1	1
2. I have good memories regarding the coastline of Famagusta from my childhood.	GROUP A	GROUP B
SA	6	16
A	4	1
N	3	8
D	1	5
SD	2	1
3. I have good memories regarding the coastline of Famagusta from my adulthood.	GROUP A	GROUP B
SA	7	24
A	1	1
N	1	4
D	4	2
SD	3	0
4. Please mark how often you spend time at the coastline of Famagusta:		
Spring	GROUP A	GROUP B
More than once a week	2	4
Once a week	10	16
Once a month	3	9
Occasionally	1	2
Summer	GROUP A	GROUP B
More than once a week	9	18
Once a week	3	11
Once a month	4	2
Occasionally	0	0
Autumn	GROUP A	GROUP B
More than once a week	0	0
Once a week	1	7
Once a month	12	19
Occasionally	3	5
Winter	GROUP A	GROUP B
More than once a week	0	0
Once a week	1	1
Once a month	2	11
Occasionally	13	19
5. What do you do when you go the coastline of Famagusta (please mark):	GROUP A	GROUP B
Walking	13	29
Swimming	6	26
Fishing	3	4
Eating/Drinking	6	25
Water sports	1	5
Studying	0	3
Other – Taking Photo	1	1
Other - Reading	1	0
Other - Celebration	0	1
6. I take part in cleaning initiative of the coastline of Famagusta.	GROUP A	GROUP B
SA	6	10
A	3	1
N	2	7
D	3	7
SD	2	6

7. I take part in activist movement to protect the coastline of Famagusta.	GROUP A	GROUP B
SA	7	7
A	1	1
N	3	6
D	2	7
SD	3	10
8. I declare my ideas freely regarding the coastline of Famagusta	GROUP A	GROUP B
SA	9	14
A	3	2
N	3	8
D	1	4
SD	0	3
9. I participate the meetings of the municipality, city planning department etc. regarding to the coastline of Famagusta.	GROUP A	GROUP B
SA	4	5
A	2	4
N	2	3
D	4	4
SD	4	15
The Place Dimension		
1. How much do you like to spend time at the following parts of the coastline of Famagusta:		
Yeniboğaziçi Municipality Public Beach	GROUP A	GROUP B
Always	2	5
Often	1	2
Sometimes	6	4
Rarely	6	13
Never	1	7
Salamis Antique City	GROUP A	GROUP B
Always	1	4
Often	2	4
Sometimes	7	5
Rarely	6	16
Never	0	1
Emu Beach Club	GROUP A	GROUP B
Always	2	8
Often	2	4
Sometimes	0	3
Rarely	9	12
Never	3	4
Silver Beach	GROUP A	GROUP B
Always	1	5
Often	1	9
Sometimes	2	6
Rarely	8	7
Never	4	4
Glapsides Beach	GROUP A	GROUP B
Always	3	11
Often	1	5
Sometimes	3	10
Rarely	7	4
Never	2	1
Gulseren Open Port Zone	GROUP A	GROUP B
Always	0	2
Often	0	0

Sometimes	5	0
Rarely	6	8
Never	5	21
Famagusta Commercial Port	GROUP A	GROUP B
Always	0	1
Often	2	2
Sometimes	3	3
Rarely	8	7
Never	3	18
Palm Beach	GROUP A	GROUP B
Always	10	19
Often	4	10
Sometimes	1	1
Rarely	0	1
Never	1	1
2.*What are the reason of your preference to visit the mentioned part of the coastline of Famagusta above:*	GROUP A	GROUP B
Easily accessible	10	24
Eco-friendly environment	4	13
Variety of activities	3	11
Commercial purposes	0	0
Quality of the beach	5	21
Others: Economic reasons	0	17
3. *I do not like to spend time in a city which does not have the coastline.*	GROUP A	GROUP B
SA	9	24
A	0	1
N	6	4
D	0	0
SD	1	2
3. *I cannot live in a city which does not have the coastline*	GROUP A	GROUP B
SA	7	21
A	1	2
N	5	5
D	1	1
SD	2	2

Chapter 5

CONCLUSION

This research concentrate on place attachment of citizens in order to achieve assessing and enhancing the quality of the Famagusta's main waterfront. Due to the fact that coastline is one of the main characteristic features of Famagusta, its quality has a significant effect on the Famagusta-Citizen relationship and urban development. On the other hand, Famagusta main coastal zones are facing a lack of physical, functional, and aesthetical quality and targeted developments, as revealed in the problem statement.

In line with the review literature and survey conducted, it revealed that the three-dimensions (psychological process, and place) consider equally important and effective tools to establish the linkage with the Famagusta coastline. These dimensions consciously or unconsciously perform as significant elements in the process of developing place attachment to the specific surroundings.

People dimension tends to deepen composition the sense of attachment to a place and to shaped by the aspects related to religions, historical backgrounds, achievements, experiences and self-definitions, which leads individuals and communities to react in a certain way. On the other hand, individuals, collectively, associate to a place when they became part of cultural groups. Thus, common aspects such as culture, history, values, symbols, all of them engaged with the bond to place.

The psychological process dimension affects by intense learning of declarative memories such as good old times, fascinating beauty, and unforeseen consequences had in particular places that form of happiness, pride, love, memory, knowledge, awareness, meaning, and behavior, as well as deepen understanding of landmarks that are produced or remembered.

The physical dimension reveals a specific identification within a natural or constructed environment. They are connected by symbolic and memorable meanings, social symbols, and social areas, that are created by the perception of belonging to the neighborhood or local area (Altman and Low, 1992; Sopher, 1979; Garcia et al., 1994; Giuliani, 2004). Thus, people built a bond with the place where they leave aesthetic, lifestyle and construction references from their local knowledge.

Therefore, the dimensions of the attachment may figure out by the cognition of memories, knowledge about the place, and people interact with each other and with the place. As it was mentioned before in the literature review, environmental psychology aspects, such as the extent of satisfaction and access to facilities, physical quality, sense of safety, constraints, proximity, social norms, and comfort cause a perception that creates attachment. Furthermore, one of the important goals of environmental psychology studies is to create an environment that everyone has easy access to services as accessibility reflects and increases the quality of life and personal connection (Logan and Molotch, 1987). People's experiences and common cultural backgrounds towards urban spaces could be a guide for explaining the quality of life for waterfronts (Manzo and Devine-Wright, 2013).

As environmental psychology studies also accepted, some main aspects that stand out to support the people dimension. These comprehensive concepts may have represented them and focused on social bonds, such as search for proximity (Lewicka, 2011; Hernández et al., 2007; Sopher, 1979; Scannel and Gifford, 2010, among others) and comfort (Fried, 2000; Low and Altman, 1992; Lewicka, 2011, among others). It is possible to reach the sense of comfort in different ways, such as physical, social and psychological. Comfort is a composite of healthy relationships with others and the physical environment, feeling satisfied and happy, being fulfilled, and making a contribution to the community. Thus, comfort may have a positive effect on attachment about partial places by feeding on the traces of experience, feelings, social values, and past (Carr et al., 1997 [1992]; Carmona et al., 2003) and interest in local environments that may contribute better mental health, happiness and wellbeing continue to rise by attachment and satisfaction. Accordingly, it is revealed that Group A and Group B citizens satisfied with social interaction that has a positive affected the social activation and mental well-being on waterfronts. Both groups have noted that spending time with a group of people a positive effect on the waterfront areas and it is good for their socialization and psychological health and influences their attachment. However, differences in individual preferences observed and group A stated that individual interaction has a positive effect on their physical and mental health, while group B concludes that there is no significant effect. Thus, the individual preference ratio of Group A is higher than Group B via prefers to go to waterfronts alone and it shows that experiencing person dimensions varied by age, social norms and emotional experience.

The psychological process refers to the subjective components of symbolizing human beings in the physical world. It is a multilayer concept with a significant expression that is easily understanding, but difficult to describe it. A psychology dimension intended to display prevailing emotions, behaviors and cognitions. When these elements interact with the urban public spaces, they help to establish a bond. However, as Patterson and Williams (2005) mentioned, there is no systematic hypothesis to evaluate this relationship. It may useful to utilize physical findings to examine the psychological behavior findings based on the assumptions that result from the subjective implications of individuals. Accordingly, to show the place attachment degree, the factors given below were evaluated:

- The common emotional expressions of the individuals while defining the places.

- Comparing memorabilia feelings of childhood and adulthood memories in which have different perceptions and aspects.

- The time spent in a particular waterfront area and activities.

In general, Group A and Group B participants mostly focused on "happy" and "excited" choices while describing their feelings in the particular waterfront areas. these preferences positively affect the attachment to a particular place. Despite that, another dominant option in group A selection was "sad in a nostalgic manner". This term, which they used for expressing past habits, the halcyon days, and nostalgia which is proof that the relationship has developed through various emotions. Therefore, it was revealed that group A's attachment tendency with the emotion concept is higher than group B.

As Chawla (1992) mentioned in her study, although there are many different thoughts in psychology researches, childhood memories and feelings have great importance on relationships in adulthood. This is explained by the fact that children have a strong connection with nature. This bond may consider as the purest form of the space-human relationship. After a certain period, individual consideration may change with the effect of experience and social norms, but it is also possible to have traces of childhood memories or feelings.

The results of the participants expressed their opinions about the positive effect of the two commemorative groups. According to these results, the participants who gave similar answers during childhood and adulthood memories tend to encourage the idea that childhood memories support to form the basis of adult memories. Thus, there is a similar cognitive attachment tendency in the two groups. Another reason for this similarity could be shown as having the same social behavior and norms.

As Mesch and Manor (1998) emphasized, greater social and political involvement in communities have been a sign of strong place attachment pattern. High-level awareness and a united society have a direct effect to reach their own mechanisms such as the protection of the habitat and the protection of social and physical characteristics that symbolize their local surrounding (G. Brown, Reed and Harris, 2002). High and low effort pro-environmental behavioral purposes are measured as an important component of the place attachment of citizens (Ramkissoon, Smith and Weiler, 2013).

Human-based features such as place interaction, place identity, place release, place realization, place creation, place intensification (David Seamon, 2014) are intersected with environmental and social responsibility (Vaske and Kobrin, 2001).

In both groups of research participants, those participants with higher pro-environmental attitudes (Critical Thinking, Problem Solving and Decision Making) than low-level environmental behavior have a stronger attachment to the waterfronts. On the other hand, citizens with low social sensitivity (lack of expressing thoughts) have the weakest attachment. These results are in light of G. Brown, Reed and Harris's (2002) findings predicting that there is a mutualist relationship between awareness and environmental behavior and attachment.

According to the results of both groups, it was determined that the elderly generation-Group A has a higher level of sensitivity via social and cultural values. Contribution of these kind social norms play an important role in determining social responsibility and awareness base attachment. While the two groups are active in the work of critical thinking and solving existing problems, the highest indicator of social attachment, such as decision making, appeared only in group A.

As Tognoli (1987) and Sundstrom, et al. (1996) emphasized in their studies, the feeling of satisfaction with physical quality, social norms, and symbolic elements has a direct effect on the sense of attachment via place dimension. These qualities may differ due to the features of particular places for the city and user interactions. Many successful cities have been shaped based on their unique and valuable features. Waterfronts may consider as one of the most prominent physical features of a city and many cities have planned accordingly in order to obtain maximum efficiency from these coasts.

If these waterfronts are designed under the effect of social structures, personal experiences, and physical features, they may consider as an active, unique and quality urban place. Since, the studies argued that the characterization of the place is a composition of these elements as a result of the accumulation of human traces (Peaz et al., 1997; Lewicka, 2010). When analyzed in this direction, both groups have chosen Palm Beach district as the most developed and memorable place where they think they have the highest social interactions, experiences and physical quality.

On the other hand, although the place attachment has been obtained to the positive results, there may also be negative effects on the place. In cases of the high level of attachment, individuals could resist spatial changes (Fried, 2000). Thus, the people-place linkage is damaged and biased negativity may be observed in individual evaluations (Stokols and Shumaker, 1982). The Famagusta Commercial Port region was chosen as the lowest interaction center and both group members mentioned the insufficiency of physical features and lack of services. While group B has a continuous social behavior by stating that they have never been to the Commercial port area since their childhood, Group A participants stated the Commercial port area as their favorite place when they were young. However, Group A members argued about today's conditions, they stated that it is a potential threat to the city and spending quality time is not that much easy. According to historical documents, it could say that the Commercial port is built on commercial expectations and it has been ignoring human behavior and social structure. Thus, the reason for the spatial interaction to be terminated so sharply and that affect the next generations may consider as the dramatic change in the connected place.

The research results also indicate that the majority of participants consider particular coastal areas by defining common physical criteria. As pointed before, the main problems as mentioned by both group participants have noted that the lack of appropriate connection and continuity of coastal zones, accessibility of facilities, variety of functions, and quality of physical areas. Moreover, they stated the following items in order to use their time more efficiently and better interaction: The quality of beaches, continuity of pedestrian path, eating and drinking facilities, appropriate street furniture such as shading and sitting elements and affordability. For examples, Group B participants considered the Beach Club and Glapsides Beach as the secondary dominant preferences for recreational activities because of its closeness and affordable price. Although both groups have claimed that they like Salamis Antique City zone, because of difficulty of accessibility, they have limited interaction with the historical part.

According to the results of both generations participants, while the first generation-Group A participants have a higher-level attachment to Famagusta's waterfront areas. Although the second generation-Group B participants have a lower level attachment pattern than Group A, they have a certain attachment model. These findings reveal that the attachment dimensions of Scannell and Gifford (2010) have an impact on the form of spirited bond and comfort through individual expression and aspects, social norms and interaction, cultural elements, physical features and quality and time.

5.1 Future Recommendations for Urban Planning

When Famagusta's main waterfront areas are evaluated through individual actions, perceptions, social norms and common physical quality parameters, it was observed that the main waterfront areas considerable opportunity to create a dynamic and

human-based city. Based on the Famagusta coastline's physical dominance and historic background, to protect the public identity of the main waterfronts it is important to examine these waterfront areas on a macro and micro scale and to consider these scales in suggestions. With the effect of two scales, it was aimed to create public identities of individualized main waterfront zones and applicable solutions that affect the whole city. In addition, it should consider protecting the unique texture of each region.

Reorganizing the coastal areas and shaping them into an integral part of the city is an economic step as well as a social and cultural approach. Thus, considering the coastal areas a part of economic development helps to increase the level of social prosperity and the demand for different recreation activities.

When the Three-dimension framework of place attachment is analyzed, participants have shown a tendency to extract social-collective memory. As a result of the examination of different coastal areas, the main purpose is to organize the coasts as public spaces that the society may easily reach. According to the outcomes of the social interaction map (Appleyards,1969), a detailed planning strategy should be created based on consideration of the Famagusta's coastline as a living organism and it should be aware of the environmental quality along with the visuality, social behavior and ensures the continuity of the coastline. Another important factor for the development of interaction to the coastline is the detailed solutions planned by respecting the characteristic features of the areas. These are specific suggestions for particular areas and they should be divided into three aspects according to the expectations of the three dimensions of attachment. Accordingly, the strategies specified for each coastal zone are given in the figures below.
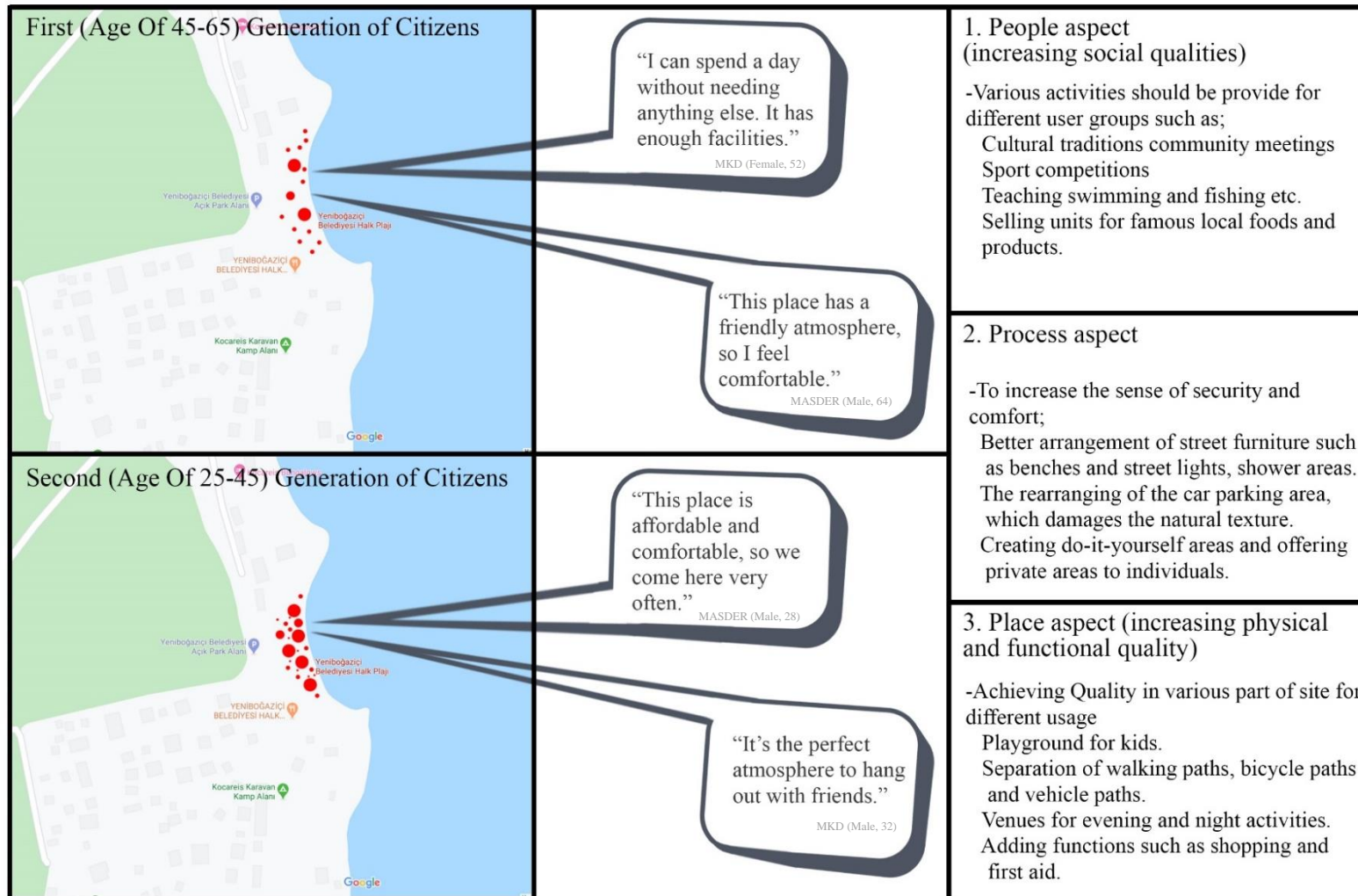
Figure 5.1: Urban Design Development Strategies for Yeniboğaziçi Municipality Public Beach (Author, 2020)

First (Age Of 45-65) Generation of Citizens

" Another fascinating fact is that the sea that appears behind the ruins look really beautiful at sunset."
MASDER (Male, 67)

"This place is full of unique features; nature history and sea, there cannot be a better combination."
MKD (Female, 63)

Second (Age Of 25-45) Generation of Citizens

"I feel like a fairy tale land due to its historical texture, concerts, night activities and its magnificent pier."
MKD (Female, 23)

"I came with my grandmother and grand-father, I still remember that day. That's why this place is very special for me."
MKD (Male, 34)

1. People aspect (increasing social qualities)

-Preserving historical values of Salamis district, and Increasing cultural activities such as events, concerts to provide common interaction.
-The re-functioning of the ancient city of salamis with proper restoration works is an important step to revive the coastline.

2. Process aspect

-In order to increase comfort and safety, it should be more organized - (there should be a connection between different part of district.)
  The area should be expanded by using Street furniture such as shading elements and benches.
- Activities such as swimming, diving should be supported with equipment and education.
-The pier, which is the identity element of the region, needs to be renewed.

3. Place aspect (increasing physical and functional quality)

-The historical value should be used by serving today's conditions by reducing the boundaries between the historical texture and the coastline - creating common points be-tween the two.
These points could be organized with recreation areas such as gift shops, restaurants, and cafes so that the area can communicate with people and become more active.
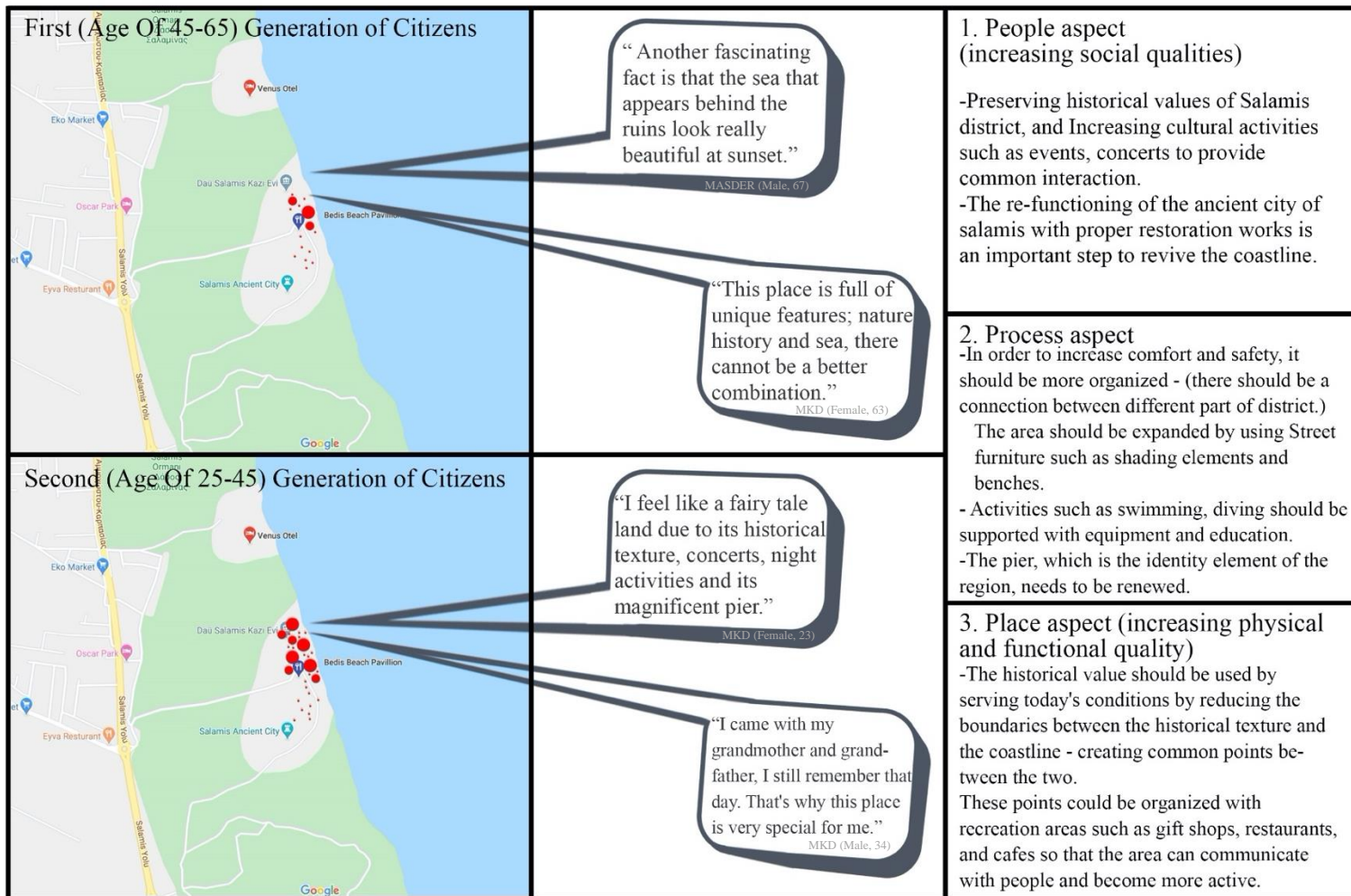
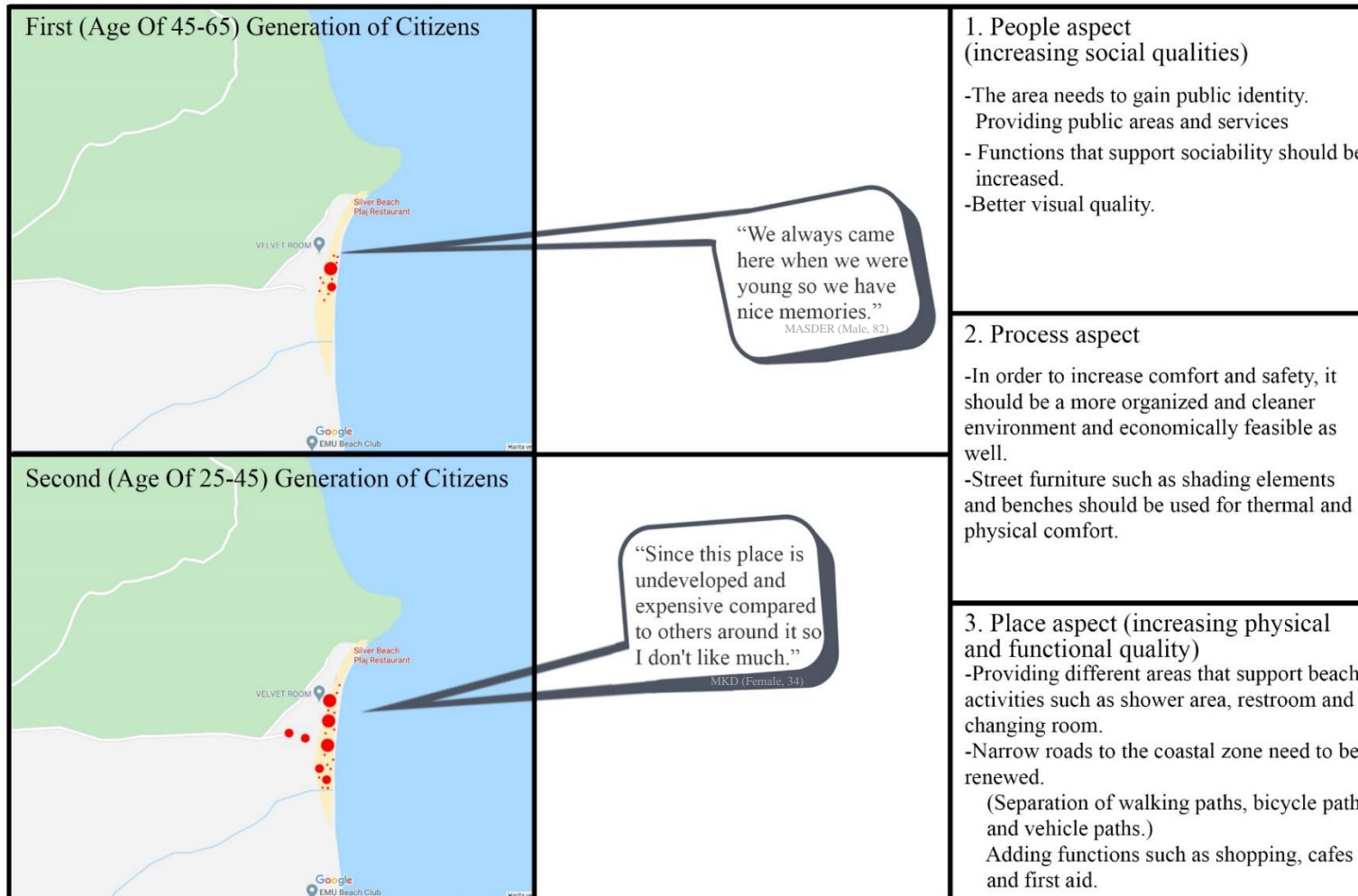Figure 5.2: Urban Design Development Strategies for Salamis Antique City District (Author, 2020)

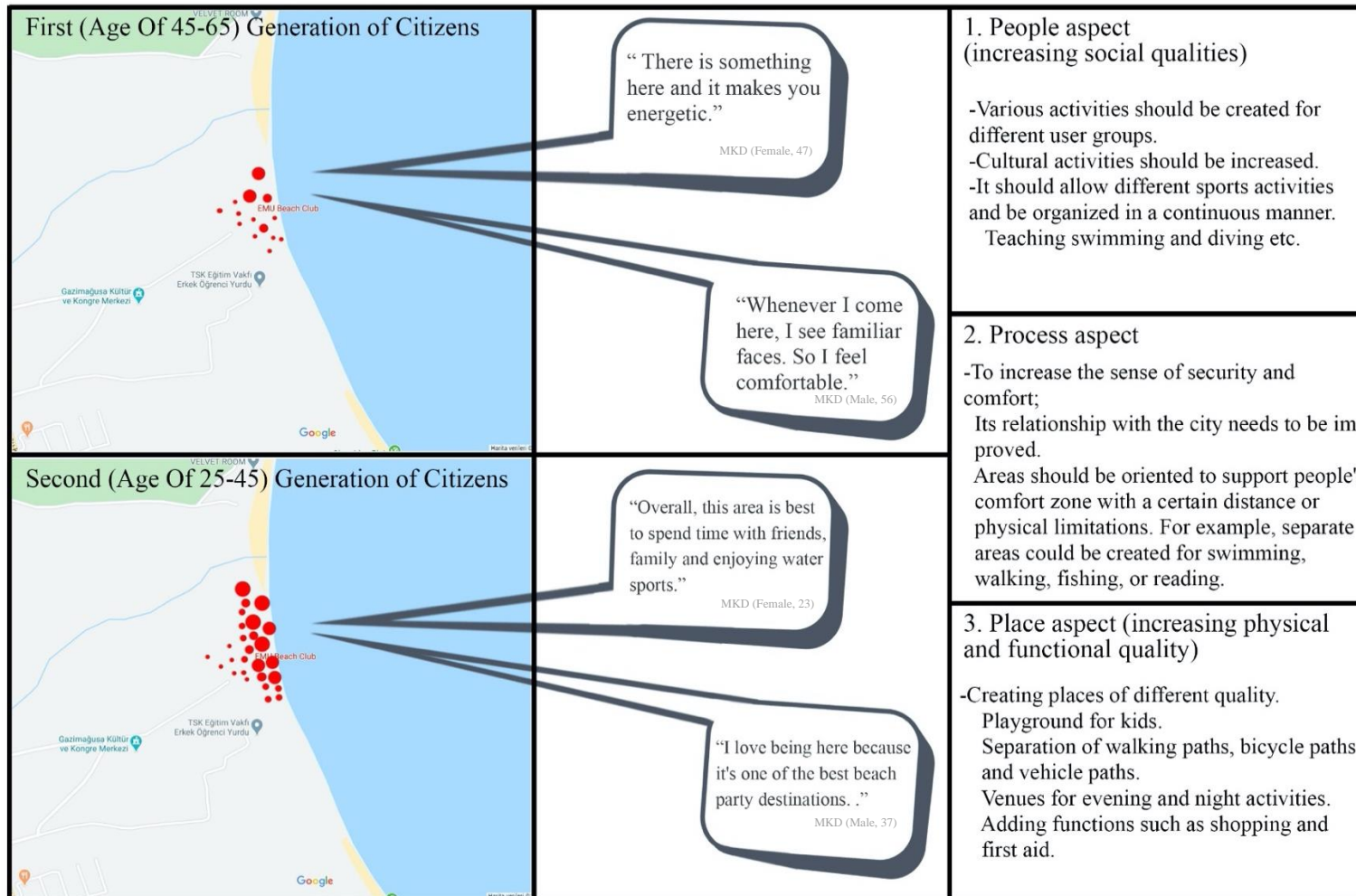Figure 5.3: Urban Design Development Strategies for Silver Beach District (Author, 2020)

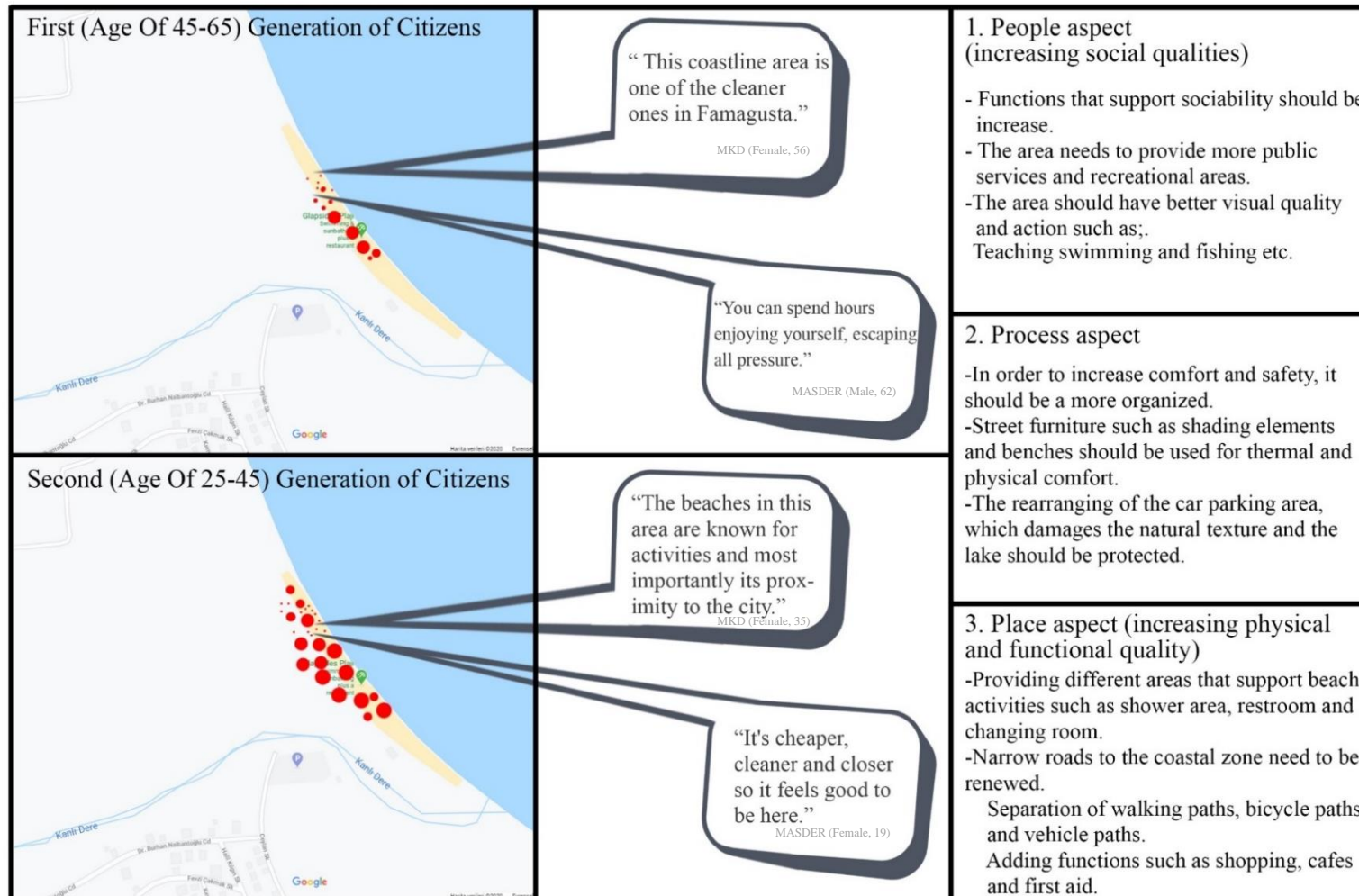Figure 5.4: Urban Design Development Strategies for EMU Beach Club District (Author, 2020)

Figure 5.5: Urban Design Development Strategies for Glapsides Beach District (Author, 2020)
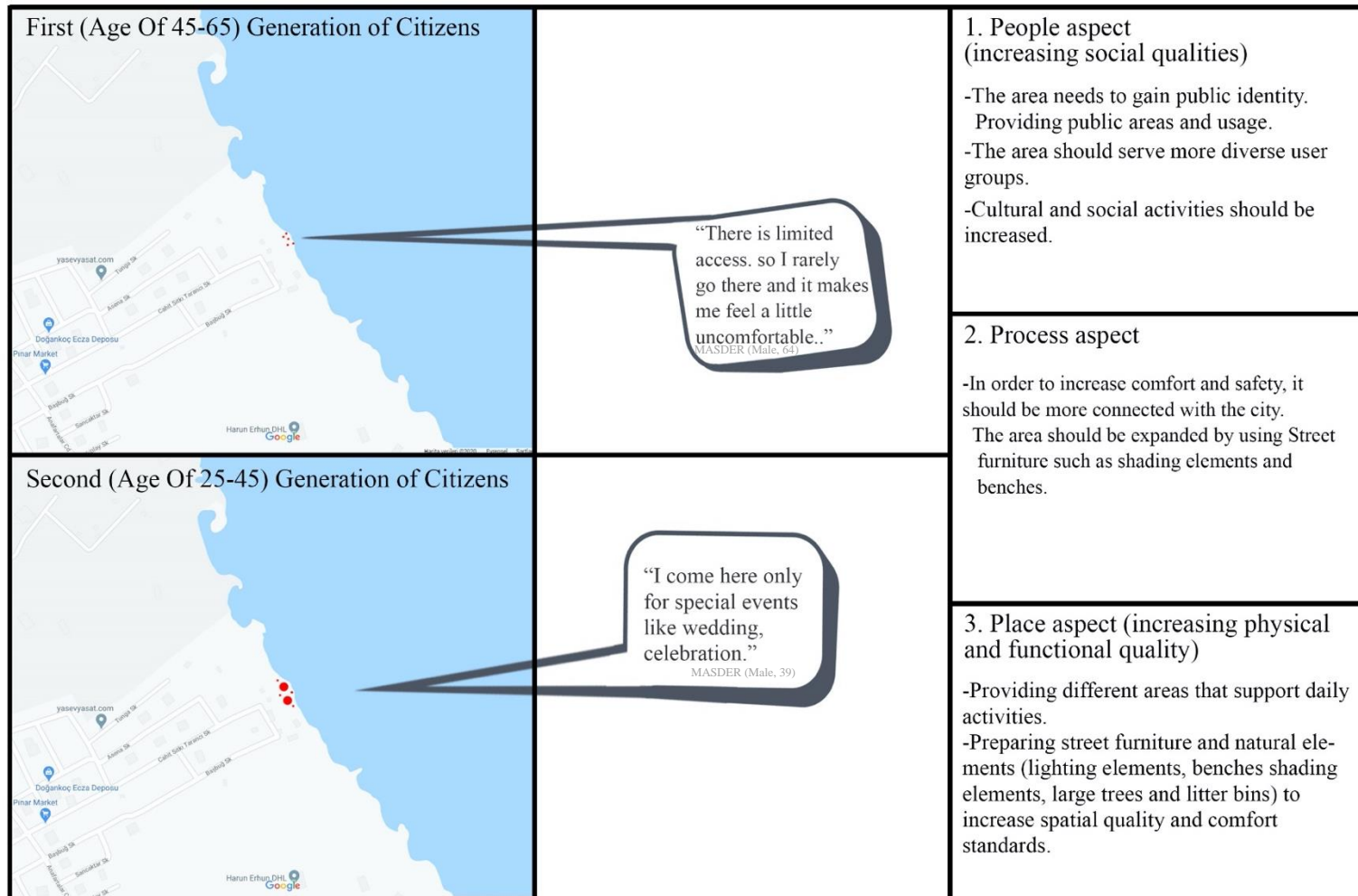
Figure 5.6: Urban Design Development Strategies for Gülseren Open Port District (Author, 2020)
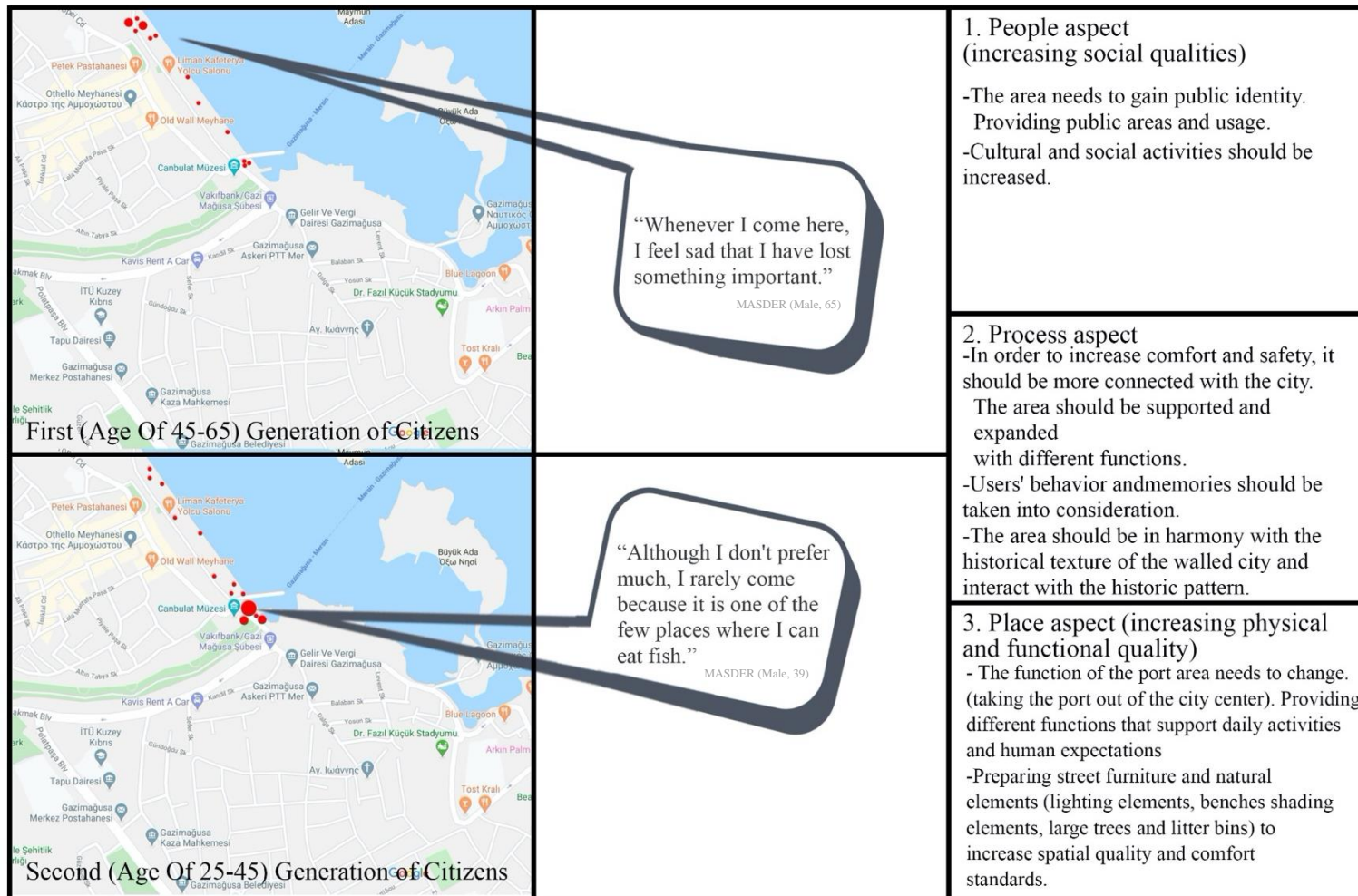
Figure 5.7: Urban Design Development Strategies for Famagusta Commercial Port District (Author, 2020)
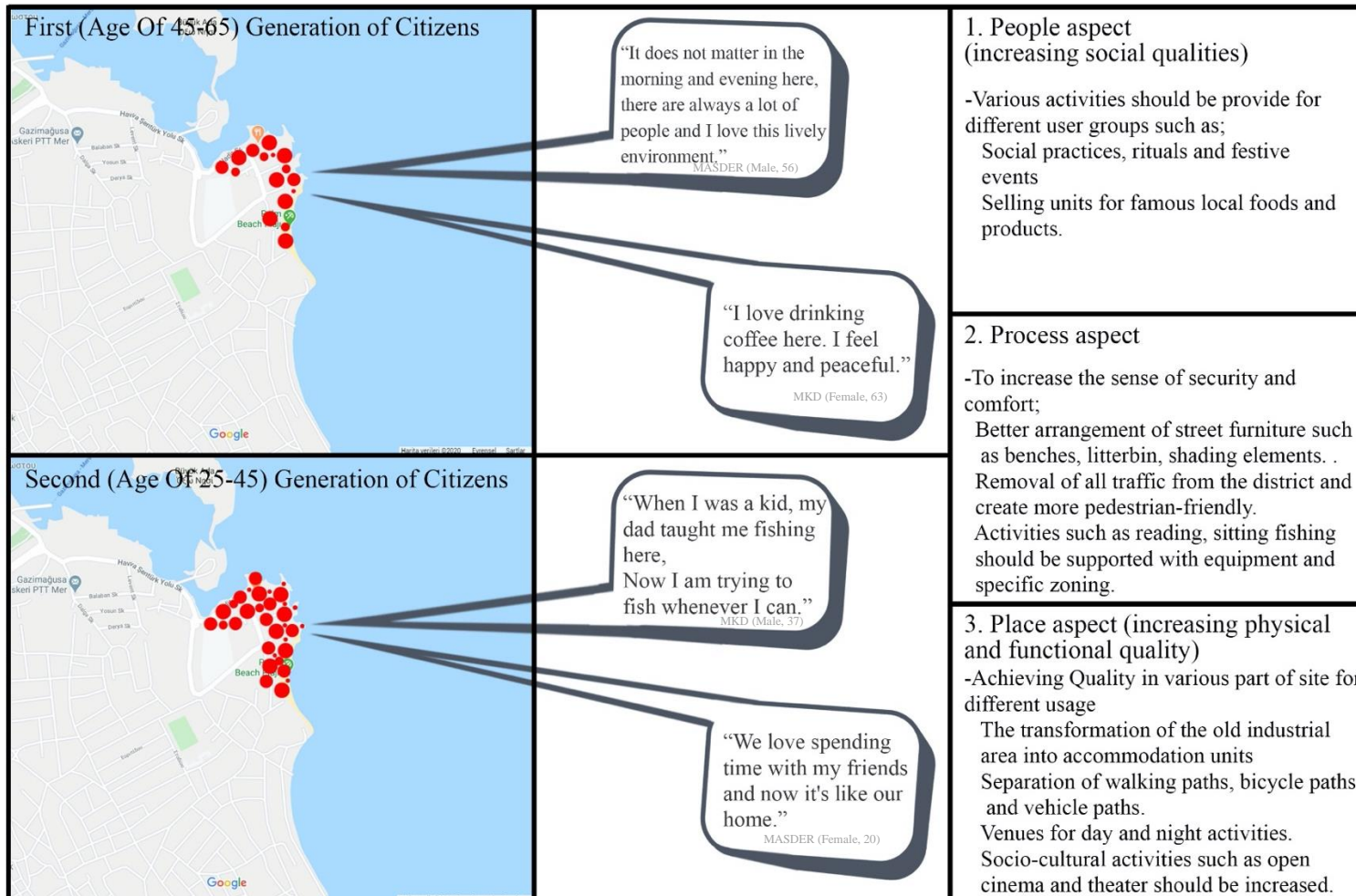
Figure 5.8: Urban Design Development Strategies for Palm Beach District (Author, 2020)

5.2 Recommendations for Future Research

The main concept of this study is assessing three-dimensional attachment model and use it as a tool for coastal urban development strategy. Therefore, for the future studies this model may further be developed as a design tool for municipalities that aim to improve the quality of any type of public open spaces. Moreover, the study methodology could be applied for urban development strategy of coastal settlements such as Karpaz (Rizokarpaso) and Lefke (Lefka) and could be adapted to all coastal cities, when considering that each of physical, cultural or social component.

Although the pros and cons of Famagusta coasts are analyzed by referring them in terms of physical, social and individual aspects, there is a need for further studies with larger groups of users, including tourists and students. In this sense, further researches can be conducted by including tourist and student populations of Famagusta in order to develop more exclusive urban development strategies for sustainable tourism as well.

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