

**Analyzing the Role of Place Attachment in
Traditional Housing Transformations: A Case of
Trans-National Emigrants of Cyprus Rural
Settlements from the Rural Eastern Black Sea
Region of Turkey**

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ABSTRACT

The trans-national emigrants of North Cyprus represent one of the largest rural settlers from the Eastern Black Sea Region of Turkey. While this had been observed positively in economic and developmental terms in those days, immigration has its impacts on place attachment. Place attachment can be broadly referred to as an affective people-place relationship and connection. It is a significant concept linking individuals, place, and certain place-related experiences. Key role of place attachment in place-based research is its capacity to under-study and explain perceptions as well as behaviors in people's connections to places resulting from affection. Place attachment literature has suggested that the concept can aid better understanding of emigrants' behaviors towards transformative housing. However, studies adopting the concept in architecture are still very limited. Although people-place relationship has gained much awareness in recent times, however, the impact of place change on housing transformation is a rare discourse in housing studies. This study examines issues arising from the voluntary relocation of trans-national immigrants of Cyprus rural settlers from the Eastern Black Sea Region of Turkey. Therefore, this thesis aims to explore the narrative expressions of separation, place attachment to former and present homes of emigrants from Eastern Black Sea Region of Turkey, settling in rural northern part of Cyprus after 1974 Turkish intervention. The respondents of this research voluntarily migrated from Eastern Black Sea Region of Turkey into houses formerly built and previously inhabited by Greek Cypriots. Employing survey data gathered through semi-structured interviews, focus-group discussions and drawings. This thesis analyses these emigrants place attachment under the circumstances of their own voluntary relocation and occupation of houses

left by their owner also displaced in time of war and ethnic-based hostilities. Fifty respondents participated in the focus group interviews. A narrative analysis showed stories of disconnections, emotional belonging, separation and meaningful connectedness. The study analyses the place attachment of the emigrants and their new environments, which also have houses and maintain ties with the Black Sea Region of Turkey. A review of academic literature and policy documents shows that despite the influence of globalization and mobility, place remains an object of strong attachments. This study is intended to elicit further studies into a better understanding the concept of place attachment especially its role on occupants housing transformation.

Keywords: Place Attachment, Emigration, Eastern Black Sea Region, North Cyprus Rural Settlement, Narrative research.

ÖZ

Türkiye' nin Doğu Karadeniz Bölgesi'nin kırsal yerleşim alanlarından Kuzey Kıbrıs'ın kırsal yerleşim alanlarına göç eden uluslararası göçmenler, adadaki göçmenlerin çoğunluğunu oluşturmaktadır. Göç hareketleri o günlerde, ekonomik ve gelişimsel açıdan olumlu bir şekilde görülmesine karşın, mekana bağlılık üzerinde önemli bir etkisi vardır. Mekana bağlılık kişi ve yer arasındaki duygusal bağdır. Bu bağ, insanları, mekanı ve mekanla ilgili belirli olayları birbirine bağlayan önemli bir kavramdır. Mekan odaklı araştırmaların merkezinde bulunan aidiyet hissiyatı, insanların mekana olan bağlılığı, mekanla olan etkileşimleri ve davranışlarının sonucu olarak ortaya çıkmaktadır. Bu konuyla ilgili olan literatürde, mekana bağlılık kavramının, göçmenlerin yerleştiği veya yerleştirildiği konutlardaki değişim ve dönüşüme yönelik davranışlarının daha iyi anlaşılmasına yardımcı olabilecek araştırmalar öne sürülmüş olsa da, mimarlık kavramını benimseyen çalışmalar sınırlı sayıdadır. Bu bağlamda, insan-mekan ilişkileri son yıllarda artan bir ilgi görmesine rağmen, konut değişim ve dönüşümlerinde göçün mekana bağlılık üzerindeki etkisi nadiren tartışılmaktadır. Bu tezde, Türkiye' nin Doğu Karadeniz Bölgesi'nde ki kırsal yerleşim alanlarından, Kuzey Kıbrıs'ın kırsal yerleşim alanlarına gönüllü olarak göç edilmesinden dolayı kaynaklanan sorunlar incelemektedir. Bu nedenle, bu çalışmanın amacı, 1974'teki ateşkesden sonra Kuzey Kıbrıs'a, Türkiye' nin Doğu Karadeniz Bölgesi'nin kırsal yaşam alanlarından gelen göçmenlerin ayrışma, aidiyet, duygusal bağlılık gibi sosyal analizlerin yanı sıra geleneksel evin yaşamış olduğu fiziksel değişimler analiz edilmeye çalışılmıştır. Bu araştırmaya katılanlar, Türkiye'nin Doğu Karadeniz Bölgesi'nde ki kırsal yerleşim alanlarından, daha önce Kıbrıslı Rumlar tarafından kırsal alanlarda inşa ve iskan edilmiş geleneksel evlere

yerleşen, gönüllü göçmenlerden oluşmaktadır. Ayrıca bu tezde, adaya yapılan müdahale sonucunda etnik grup farklılıklarından dolayı oturdukları yerleri terk eden Kıbrıslı Rumlar'ın geleneksel evlerine taşınan Doğu Karadenizli gönüllü göçmenlerle yapılan, odak grup görüşmeleri, yarı yapılandırılmış görüşmelerden elde edilen bilgiler, ve çizimler ışığında elde edilen veriler kullanılmıştır. 50 katılımcının katıldığı odak grup görüşmeleri sırasında kullanılan anlatı analizi sonucunda ayrılık, duygusal aidiyet, anlamlı bağlılık ve kopukluk hikayeleri ortaya çıkmıştır. Doğu Karadeniz Bölgesi'nde yaşayıp, yeni bir çevreye göç eden göçmenlerin yerleştikleri evlerde yaptıkları değişiklikler analiz edilmiştir. Küreselleşme ve değişkenlik süreçlerine rağmen, akademik literatür taraması ve politika dokümanlarında, mekân güçlü bağların nesnesi olmaya devam ediyor. Bu çalışma, gelecekteki mekâna bağlılık kavramı hakkında yapılacak olan, özellikle kullanıcıların konut dönüşümü üzerindeki rolünün daha iyi anlaşılması için ortaya çıkmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Mekâna Bağlılık, Göç, Doğu Karadeniz Bölgesi, Kuzey Kıbrıs Kırsal Yerleşim Alanları, Anlatı Araştırması.

To My Family

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Chapter 1

INTRODUCTION

Cyprus is an island that was formerly a unified independent country for a very short period. Presently, it is divided according to ethnical identity of her inhabitants into two parts. "The Republic of Cyprus" is located on the southern part of the island which is exclusively populated by the Greek Cypriots. Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus (TRNC), which is at the northern part of the island, is populated by Turkish Cypriots (Marie-Pierre Richarte, 1995). During the bi-communal conflict, ethnical groups had moved from their original settlements to another. Capital of the island Nicosia, had divided into two sectors after 1690. The internal hostilities began in the late 1950s which set off the fragmentation process of settlements, neighborhood to neighborhood, street to street, and, in few cases, house to house, along the two culturally, religiously and ethnically different inhabitants of the island. Several villages or towns in which were inhabited by both groups had became home to one group or the other, depending on the group that formed majority. According to Boğaç, (2009), in 1963 a series of tragic incidents between the communities were undertaken, that led to the 1974 Turkish intervention to the Island that resulted in the island's division into the Turkish North and the Greek South (Fig. 1).

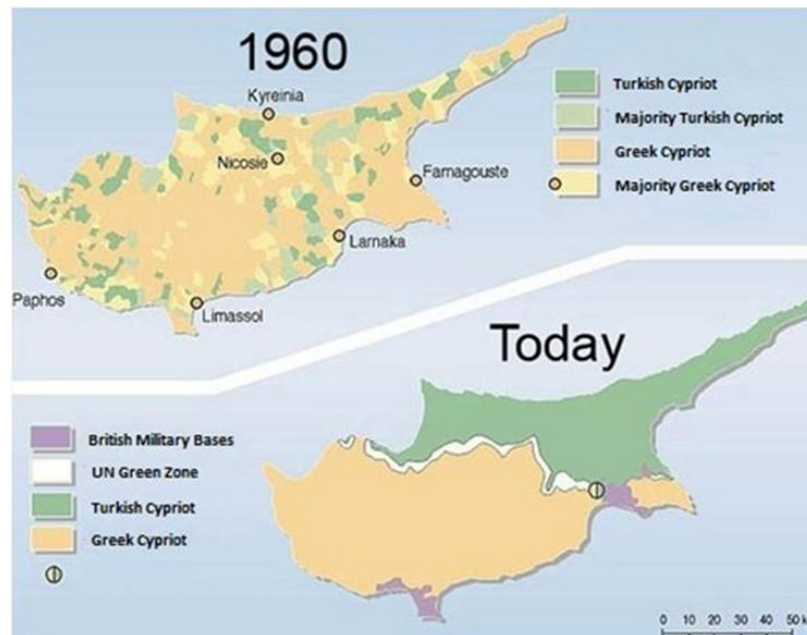


Figure 1. Different ethnic groups in Cyprus (source: Marie-Pierre Richarte, 1995)

After the establishment of the buffer zone in 1974, around 55,000 individuals were estimated to have migrated or resettled from the southern to the northern part of the island as well as from the northern part to the south (Necati, 1984), abandoning their property, most of their valuables and belonging, and homes (Boğaç, 2009). Also an undocumented number of people, of which some of the respondents of this study speculate be around 10,000 were estimated to have emigrated from the Eastern Black Sea Region of Turkey to the northern part of the island; as a result of Turkish governments incentives such as cows, agricultural implements, free transportation, amongst others. Many of these immigrants were allocated properties and homes in the north, which were left behind by the Greek Cypriots who relocated involuntarily to the South of the island. The housing allocated to these emigrants' from Turkey in the North Cyprus was entirely foreign to them, and little was known to about them regarding to the position of the original inhabitants who moved to the South of the island.

This study focuses on the psychological experience of voluntarily leaving of one's original home due to state incentives and the attachment process to a new housing, in a situation when the new housing were abandoned involuntarily by the former inhabitants. Research evidence suggests that forceful relocations have significant psychological impacts on individuals who abandon their homes (Boğaç, 2009); as well as those who reoccupy such housing. Brown & Perkins, (1992) argued that after secure place attachments have been developed, the loss of normal attachments brings about stressful period of disruption accompanied by post-disruption phase of creating new attachments and coping with lost ones. Hence, this research aims to critically examine the impact of relocation on emigrant group's attachment towards their current and former places of residence.

Definitely, people who undertake a relocation process often go through hard periods and uncertainties when relocating. This thesis argues that in addition to the uncertain future they faced and political uncertainty (for instance, the possibility of resolving political problems beclouding the Cyprus future). That, no meaningful considerations has been given to the psychological effects of these uncertainties on these relocated groups who emigrated from Turkey, in addition to their subsequent generation and the physical foreignness of their new settlement, as well as how they try to modify them. These emigrants groups suffered problems of attachment regarding their new settings. This thesis questions if the place attachment process to the new home is complicated by knowledge that the home belongs to and carries memories of the previous residents.

Using focus-group interviews and narrative research methods within a case study methodology, this research primarily focuses on place attachment to new settlements

and the psychological impacts of uncertain future. Consequently, a fieldwork research for gathering primary data was undertaken in traditional housing districts located in thirteen (13) rural settlements located in four (4) cities of TRNC. These districts were originally built by its former settlers, the culturally distinct Greek Cypriots, before 1974. Presently, it hosts Turkish-Cypriot resettlers the Southern Cyprus, as well as Turkish citizens who migrated from the Eastern Black Sea Region of Turkey (Fig. 2). This research sets out to question the degree of attachment the present occupants feel towards the houses and environment that was assigned to them, following their emigration from Eastern Black Sea Region, by extension, their attachments to the Island.

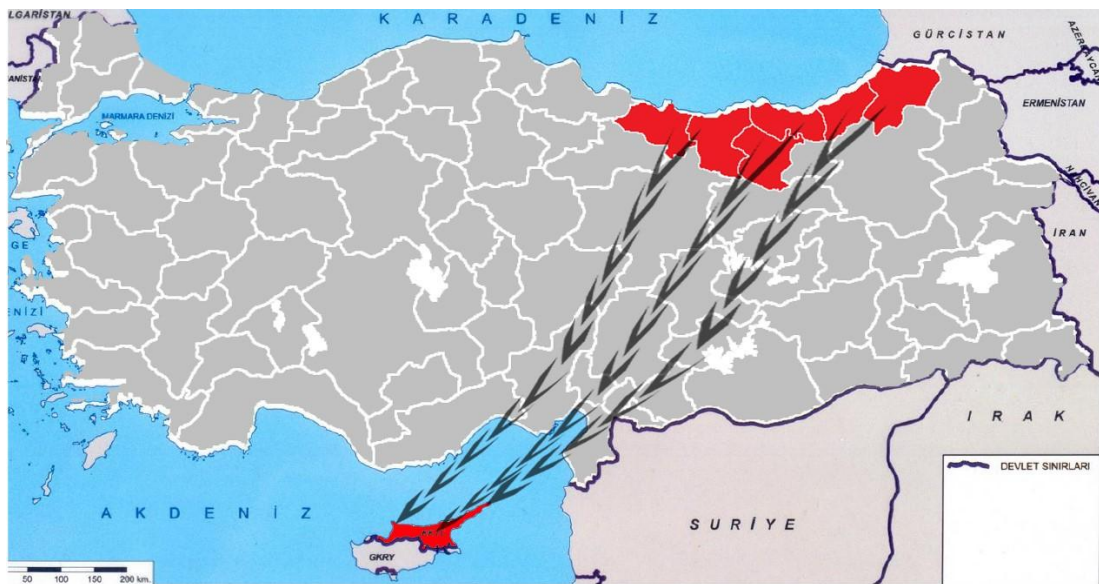


Figure 2. Immigration movements from Eastern Black Sea Region of Turkey to North Cyprus (Adopted by author, 2018)

This study also compared the extents of place attachment of the Turkish immigrants, who continue to carry memories of their former attachments, with that of their offspring's born in the island who have no-direct relationship with Eastern Black Sea Region. Although North Cyprus hosts Turkish settlers from several communities

including the locals who have always lived in the island, this research concentrates only on those who emigrated from the Eastern Black Sea Region of Turkey and their children.

The results of the research identified the nature of Turkish emigrants' attachment to their former homes and villages, as well as the nature of the attachment to their current houses and villages, that informed the transformations of their houses after 1974 intervention from the state, when they were abandoned by the Greek Cypriot, who were involuntarily moved to the south, as a result of bi-communal conflict. In addition to this, perceptions of home for both older and younger generations were investigated in order to establish the extent to which attachment have influenced the transformations of their current housing.

The research findings suggest that relocation process impacts significantly on place attachment (for instance incentives, as was with the case of immigrants from Eastern Black Sea Region of Turkey). However, as a result of the irreversible relocation exercise the immigrants developed multiple attachments; such as, attachment to the places where they used to live before relocation, as well as attachment to the places where they live after relocation. However, compared to the younger people, who did not experienced the relocation exercise, they have relatively low attachments to both former and current housing, mainly due to the economic difficulties. Therefore, it could be argued that they are confused in between two countries. The study also shows that low attachment does not fully impact the meaning of home for the emigrants in a situation of almost irreversible relocation. The study indicates that these Turkish emigrants may feel attached to a place and give similar meanings to home as the locals, who have always lived in North Cyprus. However, this does not

imply that both groups do not perceive the house differently they reside in. Political uncertainty, uncertainty for future and land ownership issues which have direct link to the perception of one's house as a home, stand as major determinants of perception of, and attachment to home.

1.1 Statement of Research Problem

Many theses have been written on housing and traditional settlements of northern Cyprus (e.g. Dinçyürek, 2002; Pulhan, 2002). However, just one of them discusses adaptation and place attachment, which focused on the resettled Turkish Cypriot who relocated involuntarily from Southern Part of Cyprus (Boğaç, 2002; 2009). In contrast to Turkish Cypriot resettlers, Greek Cypriot resettlers have also been studied by limited number of scholars, like King, Loizos, Loizos and Constantinou, Papadakis, Papadakis, Peristianis and Welz, Zetter, none of these studies relate to place attachment, perception of home, and the feeling of bond to one's home as well as its influence on housing transformation and developments at the time of conflict and afterwards. Recently, Oktay, M. (2013) in her dissertation titled 'Place Attachment and Perception of Home under the Impact of Internal Displacement in Rural Settlements of Northern Cyprus' discussed the relationship between place attachment, internal displacement and perception of home. In addition, Atun & Pulhan (2009) in their research titled 'Learning from Housing: A Retrospective Narrative of Housing Environments in North Cyprus' studied the housing developments during and after the conflict, and their relationship with displacement.

No study has particularly concentrated on emigrants from Eastern Black Sea Region (in Turkey) of Cyprus rural settlements. For instance, Studies in Cyprus typically focus exclusively on either Turkish Cypriot resettlers (e.g. Vamik D. Volkan, Pierre,

Oberling, Boğaç) or Greek Cypriot resettlers (Loizos, Roger, Zetter), or as a comparable studies of both (King, Ladbury & King, Kliot & Mansfeld).

An extensive review of related studies revealed the dearth of studies on Cyprus in general, and Northern Cyprus in particular, that studied the role of place attachment on traditional housing transformation of rural Cypriot settlers. Although various studies exist about the forced and involuntary relocations on Cyprus island, limited number of these studies focused on how they perceive their ‘homes’ as well as their feeling of bond to the current and former housing respectively. Although previous studies have identified history of displacement, adaptation, attachment, opinions about the past and expectations for the future, many failed to pay much explicit attention to attachment to former and current places of residence, specifically of the emigrants from Eastern Black Sea Region of Turkey. Hence, this thesis differs from the previous studies by focusing on these outlined and fundamental concerns.

1.2 Aim of the Study

The aim of this thesis is to determine how partial destruction and reconstruction of traditional houses i.e. housing transformation is influenced by an emigrant group’s perception of home and attachment process as well as their emotional bond to former and current housing; while linking the risk of uncertain future and identity.

1.3 Objectives of the Study

To achieve the aim of this thesis the following objectives will be met:

1. To establish the extent to which the present owners feel socially and physically attached both to their new ‘houses’ and the environment on which the new houses sit on, after emigrating from their original homes.

2. To understand the attachment of these emigrants to their previous home and environment.
3. To compare these responses with their offspring's (younger generation), who were born and lives in North Cyprus with little or no contacts to their parents (older generation) birth places.

1.4 Research Question

Despite the increasing number of studies concerned with the role of place attachment on emigration across the globe, little is known on how Eastern Black Sea Region emigrants from Turkey emotionally cope and relate when separated from their known culture through their decision to migrate to the TRNC occasioned by government incentives. This thesis is orientated to fill this identified literature gap. In view of small-scale research limitations, the main research question is:

- How do these emigrants describe their attachments to place and people within North Cyprus?

From this the following sub-questions emerge;

- How do these descriptions influence their housing transformations and developments?
- Did their former home afford them an ideal image of a home and if their current homes afford them ideal image of a home?

1.5 Research Methodology

A mixed method research methodology was applied in this thesis; it combined private interviews, focus-group discussions and narrative research methods in a case study methodology. Qualitative data is gathered from selected rural settlements,

houses and people through semi-structured and informal interviews, observation and field notes, and visual data. Visual data refers to photographs which were taken in order to identify the studied context. The qualitative part of this research is used to obtain detailed data from a specific number of participants, mainly about place attachment and perception of home.

1.6 Scope and Limitation of Study

Based on the research problem, this research was carried out as a narrative study, which is exploratory and explanatory based. In this form of research de Vaus (2001) opined that a cross-sectional design is very suitable for acquiring narrative information. Hence, this thesis is neither experimental nor longitudinal but cross-sectional. Therefore, its intention is to evaluate if the place attachment associations postulated in residential settings might be found amongst trans-national culturally sensitive emigrant housing districts. Causal relation between place attachment and other variables, like tourist attraction levels amongst other are beyond the scope of the study.

Secondly, this thesis is not focused on negative people-place relations but on positive attachment. This does not mean that negative feelings, such as aversion and dislike, don't apply in occupants' interactions with residential environments. However, the positive focus is in line with nearly all existing researches with the purpose of understanding the degree of occupants' attachment to place and the transformations of their housing as a result of positive affections.

Thirdly, as suggested in the literature "places" vary in scale, specificity and tangibility; and "place attachment" could vary with time (Low & Altman 1992). It is

important to clarify the delimitation of “place” and “place attachment”. In this present study, “place” generally refers to the housing district. When “this place” is used to refer to the district, it covers the facilities and physical environment of the district, as well as the social and cultural environment; thus both the intangible and tangible elements of a housing district are considered. Given that the selected research design is cross-sectional, place attachment is captured over a period of time. Hence, it is within the scope of this thesis to evaluate changes in place attachment over time. Lastly, as the study employs narrative research method, it is assumed that data gathered from the focus-group interviews is genuine, thus an actual representation of respondents view.

Chapter 2

DISCUSSION ON PLACE ATTACHMENT

2.1 Place Attachment: Definition, Dimensions and Measurement

There are several debates on concept of place attachment and many measures have been developed as a result of these definitions. Some researchers view the place attachment concept as unidimensional (e.g. Lewicka, 2005), and others as multidimensional (e.g. Scannell & Gifford, 2010; Williams & Roggenbuck, 1989). However, two main definitions stand out in history of place attachment research. One of the two definitions refers to place attachment as place dependence and place identity (Semken & Freeman, 2008; Kyle, Graefe, Manning & Bacon, 2004; Williams & Roggenbuck, 1989; Todd & Anderson, 2006). The second place attachment definition refers to it as emotional bonding (Lewicka, 2005, 2008; Hidalgo & Hernandez, 2001). Several studies have employed the first definition, and described place dependence as “the value people attach to the use of a given recreation resource” (Jacob & Schreyer, 1980); and place identity as “those dimensions of the self that define the individual’s personal identity in relation to the physical environment” (Proshansky, 1978).

2.1.1 Measuring Place Attachment

Several studies have adopted these key definitions of place attachment, based on which they have developed measures of place attachment (Todd & Anderson, 2006; Semken & Freeman, 2008; Kyle, Graefe, Manning & Bacon, 2004). A study by Williams & Roggenbuck (1989) developed a scale with 16 place identity and 11

place dependence items rated on 5-point Likert scales. Sample items for place dependence were "I wouldn't substitute any other area for doing the type of things I did here." and "I enjoy doing the type of things here more than in any other area". Sample items for place identity were "I feel like this place is part of me" and "I find that a lot of my life is organized around this place". However, such place attachment definition and measurement does not explicitly differentiate place attachment as fundamentally different from place identity. These approach were common in the 1980s, but newer studies have criticized and raised concerns on the appropriateness of place identity as a sub-dimension of place attachment (Rollero & Piccoli, 2010; Hernandez, Hidalgo, Salazar-Laplace & Hess, 2007). Consequently, some researchers describe place attachment as emotional bonding. Arguably, place attachment is a distinct concept different from place identity. Research suggest that place attachment is the emotional bond share by people and place; whereas place identity is 'self categorization in terms of place' (Lewicka, 2008). This implies that place attachment is positive thoughts towards a place; while place identity is the feeling that one's own self is part of a place. Therefore, most off springs of emigrants from the Eastern Black Sea Region of Turkey may feel that North Cyprus is a fundamental part of their selves, on the other hand could also not like this part of their selves, and feel no positive bonding towards North Cyprus. Simultaneously, those who relocated to North Cyprus from Eastern Black Sea Region of Turkey might have positive bonding towards North Cyprus, but they may not see North Cyprus as part of themselves. In an attempt to measure place attachment based on this definition, a study by Lewicka (2004) developed a place attachment scale measure using 12 frames of both positively and negatively items, tapping feelings of participants towards a place. Further studies by Lewicka, (2006, 2008, 2010) concise

these frame scale to 3 negative and 9 positive feeling items. ‘I know this place very well’ and ‘I miss it when I am not here’, are examples of positive items. While ‘I leave this place with pleasure’ and ‘I don’t like this place’ are examples of negative items. This thesis argues that place attachment consists not only of affective, but of behavioral and cognitive aspects as well. Channeling all attention to the affective aspect of place attachment will only provide a measure that fails to capture the full concept of place attachment. The weaknesses inherent in the two common definitions could have also impacted the validity of the measures that were developed. Thus, a more robust definition is considered necessary to develop a comprehensive measure. A recent study described place attachment in more than 4 complete ways (Scannell & Gifford, 2010). The study pointed to the psychological process that drives place attachment, which consist not just affect, but cognitions and behaviors as well. The authors suggested that future studies on place attachment should adopt their more developed framework as a guide in developing quantitative measures of place attachment.

2.1.2 Pitching Together the Dimensions of Place Attachment

The multidimensionality of place attachment has been perceived differently by several authors. An extensive review of place attachment literature revealed that the concept consists broadly of place, social and psychological dimensions. Table 1 presents these broad classifications.

Place attachment cuts across individual attachment to group attachment which is shared collectively. Group attachment is associated with the process of social identity development. This makes some authors to perceived place attachment as a component of place identity (Hidalgo & Hernandez, 2001). Social identity is developed when a group discovers similarity within itself and distinction from other

groups. Regarding this, a place could provide information about distinction and similarity depending on the social or physical elements that may create sense of belonging to the neighbourhood or to a place. A case of distinction and similarity in the neighbourhood is found in the housing typology of or physical appearance of a house in comparison with other houses around the locality (Scannell & Gifford, 2010). To many people the most important physical setting is the home and people generally have attachment to their homes. Gifford et al, (2011) stated that living environmental transition caused by relocation can be a stressful process for some individuals, based on their expectation, preferences and their previous attachment to their former environment. Similarly, Fried (1966) posits how familiarity to the local context in the physical living environment can build the residences' commitment.

2.1.2.1 Physical Dimension

In order to support their live people need a place to reside. Fullilove (1996) pointed to the several meanings of place. She harmonized these multiple definitions and classified them into three. First, place is a location where events occur. The geographic location and its relation to accessibility to food, water, safety and other needs influence to degree of good location to support life. Second, place is a location where human interaction take place. It represents that physical aspect and social aspect in a place is related. The element of physical dimension, such as space may act as source of knowledge, security, and to some extent identity within community (Rogers and Wang, 2006). In summary, a place is collection of resources to support human's life and human relationship in a given location. Physical dimension as a component of place attachment can varies from scale, spatial level, specificity, and physical features. Spatial level can be divided into three; home, neighbourhood, and city. Spatial level is important, because even though it is difficult to measure the

degree of place attachment, studies show that place attachment for the home and the city is greater than place attachment for the neighbourhood (Scannell and Gifford, 2010). Physical feature can support specific goals and desired activities that Williams and Vaske (2003) mention as place dependence. Place dependence is attachment towards the function of the place that is embodied in its physical features, for example accessible rock climbing routes, or collectable forest products. If the proximity of the place that provides such function is close enough and allow frequent visitation, this attachment may increase (Williams and Vaske, 2003).

2.1.2.2 Social Dimension

Scientists think that place attachment is necessarily social. It is also viewed by the scientists that if the attachment is directed towards the people who live in the same place rather than the place itself in terms of physical, it is considered as social bond, which is equivalent to social attachment (Scannell and Gifford, 2010). Social bonding can be divided into two construct, which is family bonding and friend bonding (Raymond et al., 2010). In the context of losing home because of involuntary resettlement, Fried (1966) said when people are losing a house, they are not only losing the physical building, but also the relations and interactions happening in that house. Attachment to the person who lives sometimes can be separated from attachment to the place. To see the difference, for example examination can be done by asking whether the person feel sad if the neighbour move out without them or the person feel sad when they move together out of the place Hidalgo and Hernandez (2001). Goetz (2002) shows from the result of their study that involuntary resettled group have more social problem, especially related to neighbourhood interaction, for example make friends or greetings in the neighbourhood. This study also touched trust between the neighbours, because in the

data collection process, the people in the neighbourhood are asked about asking for help to the neighbour, or even borrowing stuff from the neighbour. In most of the subject asked, the result of involuntarily resettled community is lower than voluntary resettled community. This social problem examined in this specific study is acknowledging different ethnic background that could influence the social interaction between neighbours. On the other hand, in terms of stress, social support through bond within community can help to reduce consequences of emotional stress and prevent stress from happening (Riger and Lavrakas, 1981). Therefore, in the case of involuntary resettlement, it is important to bring the existing social bonding or social attachment to the resettlement area. Another case of involuntary resettlement in Chile was facing problem in the implementation program to strengthen the community organization. This problem occurred because the relocation process includes two different communities with strong identities. There is also weaker community participation in development activities, programs, plans, or projects that they have implemented. It shows that the community has less self-determination towards the neighbourhood and they become dependent to the assistance to provide basic needs (Gonzales-Parra and Simon, 2007).

In other words, the community is still in their survival mode and not in the stage where they think about a long term permanent process yet. In that sense, the community does not have attachment to the neighbourhood that makes them want to participate and contribute to improve the neighbourhood project. These cases of involuntary resettlement show that physical planning without including social aspect could also induce social planning problem (Fried, 1966).

2.1.2.3 Psychological Dimension

Psychological dimension of place attachment includes affective, cognitive and behavior (Scannell and Gifford, 2010). Affective in place attachment includes emotional feeling towards a meaningful place. The evidence of emotional manifestation of place attachment can be seen in a study of relocation by Fried (1966). In his study, Fried explains that the people who are relocated express their emotion with grief, sorrow and mourn. In this study, he concluded that grief is not limited to the death of the loved one, but can also be applied to the loss of a meaningful place. Cognitive in place attachment is related to memories, belief and meaning that becomes the center of one's life. Familiarity is seen as cognitive component of place attachment (Fullilove, 1966). Behavior is manifestation of place attachment in psychological dimension expressed into action, for example maintaining proximity and want to be close with the place (Scannell and Gifford, 2010).

Manzo & Perkins (2006) also view that place attachment reveals that identity and the power relation manifests through the everyday use and meaning of the place. Such attachment would influence one's action, especially to stay in, to protect, to maintain or to improve the place that is meaningful to them. One point mentioned in parameter of successful resettlement by Fullilove (1996) is people contribute to take care of their living environment. She also mentioned that adaptation and adjustment of the resettled people can be easier if place attachment grow towards the current settlement. Manzo & Perkins (2006) also mention in their study that positive bond between person and their environment can motivate people to stay in, maintain and protect their meaningful place. These forms of behavior are manifestation of place attachment in psychological dimension. However, once the place attachment is

disrupted, it is difficult to restore it back. Manzo & Perkins (2006) mentioned that it needs proper recognition of the people's feeling of loss causing by the disruption to mobilize the people to participate in rebuilding their community. With participation of the people who have attachment to the place, any design proposal that can threat their social fabric can be perceived earlier and can be evaluated. Unfortunately, such a case seldom happens in involuntary resettlement (Goetz, 2002; Gonzalez-Parra & Simon, 2008).

Table 1. Summary of selected dimensions of Place Attachment based on literature review

Dimensions	References	Overview
Physical Dimension	Place dependence (Williams & Vaske, 2003)	Attachment to the function of the place to facilitate activities that helps to achieve goals or desire
	Physical attachment (Hidalgo & Hernandez, 2001)	Attachment to the physical feature of a place, for example, shape, height, spacious, etc
	Place dimension (Scannell & Gifford, 2011)	Spatial level, specific features of the place, social and physical feature.*
	Rootedness (Riger & Lavrakas, 1981)	Attachment to a place in terms of physical.
Social Dimension	Social attachment (Hidalgo & Hernandez, 2001)	Attachment to social feature of a place, for example, the neighbours.
	Place dimension (Scannell & Gifford, 2011)	Spatial level, specific features of the place, social and physical feature.*
	Bonding (Riger & Lavrakas, 1981)	Attachment to social community in a place.
Psychological Dimension	Psychological process: affective, cognitive and behavior (Scannell & Gifford, 2010)	People who have place attachment will have emotion to the place as love or pride and fit in that into self-schemas, and expressing it through behaviors that keep them close to the place.

	Place identity (Williams & Vaske, 2003)	Emotional relation with a place that reflect the symbolic importance of the place and give meaning to life.
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*Because physical aspect and social aspect in a place is strongly related, place dimension is categorized in both physical and social dimension of place attachment.

2.2 Place Attachment Research Applications

In environmental psychology, Place attachment is seen as one of the basic concepts. The core of the concept of place attachment is evident by just keying into PsychINFO Proquest the phrase ‘place attachment’ where over 13,000 references are cited. Vast disparity on how the term is comprehended, operationalized and reported is dependent on the richness of studies and their potential value. Place attachment has been useful in a numerable research areas, such as, community design (Romice & Uzzell, 2005, Hester, 1984; 2014), pro-environmental engagement (Jones et al., 2011; Devine Wright, 2011;; Vaske & Kobrin, 2001; Scannell & Gifford, 2010b),health and well-being (Bogdan et al., 2012; Wilson et al., 2004), social housing policy (Manzo et al., 2008), natural resource management (Lee & Shen, 2013; Kil et al., 2012), regional planning (Kruger, 2008) and tourism (Cui & Ryan, 2011).

2.3 Contest Surrounding Place Attachment Research

The considerable discrepancy in respect to place attachment is regularly recounted (Scannell & Gifford, 2010a; Patterson & Williams, 2005; Hernández et al., 2014), Hernández et al. (2014) illustrates that many label termed as the emotional bond between people and their environment, such as; place attachment, sense of place, rootedness, urban attachment, sense of community, and so on, which are not clearly, and peculiarly defined as referring to the similar or dissimilar phenomena (Patterson

& Williams, 2005). There is also variation in measurement of place attachment in contradiction to what it is (Hernández et al., 2014; Scannell & Gifford, 2010; Patterson & Williams, 2005), whether to survey it qualitatively or quantitatively is an argument that is thoroughly deliberated below. When researchers uniformly decide on the tactic type, there is disparity as to what tool should be used to measure it. As questionnaires array from a single item measure of place attachment (e.g., Wu, 2012) to a 46 item measure (Williams et al., 2010). Place attachment is defined and measured based on various criteria which gives inconsistent results though applied in countless research areas.

2.4 Migrant Experience - Separation and Connection

In his study Svasek (2010) emphasized on the significance for studies to focus on emotional dimensions of migration, which according to Skrbiš (2008) is deficient in the migration research discuss. Although, the presumed assurance of secured economic conditions when migrants move to a more developed economy from an emerging economy, the migration process exact considerable impacts on individuals and groups (Owusu, 2000; Falicov, 2005). Take for instance, a nation's immigration policies and individuals' economic status determines who is left behind and who migrates; the process usually does not occur at the same time for the group (Erel, 2002). Migration is many at times associated with separation (Parreñas, 2005; Falicov, 2007; Riccio, 2008; Silver, 2006) of the migrating persons or group from extended family relationships (Falicov, 2007; Mazzucato, 2008; Pribilsky, 2001; Silver, 2006). The effect of such separation on households can be significant (Falicov, 2007; Skrbiš, 2008; Navara & Lollis, 2009; Van Dalen et al., 2004), consisting effects on emotional attachment (Svasek, 2010). This could lead to surrogate attachments, sense of non-fulfillment or a redefinition of roles and

identities of both the extended families and immigrants (Owusu, 2000, 1999; Anarfi, Kwankye, Ababio, & Tiemoko, 2003; Mensah, 2008). The agony of separation may hasten or exacerbate symptoms like anxiety or depression for separated members of the family (Pribilsky, 2001; Falicov, 2007). A quick fix to this risk to mental health is that through diverse communication technologies, modern migrants stay connected with their homelands and families (Falicov, 2007). Deep seated connections could be made at long distance; however, such connections vary in importance from connections in households living their lives in situ. Meekums (2010) in her auto ethnographic research reported that the emotions linked with geographical separation could be hidden from beloved ones so as to protect them. The study was based on a British family; arguably, given the Turkish context, the distress of separation linked with migration is most probable be suffered by migrating persons whose preferred modus operandi is one of collectivism. The experience of sustaining connections to family, culture and homeland, and concurrently developing new connections to host country could generate the vagueness of residing with ‘two hearts’ (Falicov, 2007) in which one connection to the homeland and the host country the other (Posada et al., 2002; Wang & Mallinckrodt, 2006; Falicov, 2005). The living with two hearts metaphor brings to mind the complex web of strong connections that may be developed by migration experience.

Tilbury (2007) discussed dimensions of beliefs, self and values that describe a person’s individual identity with regards to the physical environment. Attachment to place usually is a significant contributor to the developing a person’s identity, which according to Boğaç’s (2009) study suggested that relocation to a new environment could be linked with a distressing sense of loss of place, caused by a yearning for ones homeland. Horton (1981) opined that when adults suffer sense of loss they rely

on some beliefs or objects which enable them rediscover their emotional bearings and supports them in confronting the challenge. These he called ‘solace objects’ and relates them to Winnicott’s transitional objects. Transitional objects are multisensory components that could serve as helpful substitute for the primary attachment figure and a shield for anxiety. These objects could simply be a special blanket or teddy bear, amongst children. It could take the form of music, religious practice, poetry, language or country, and housing typology amongst adults. Language is a vital tool according to Whorf (1964), in the maintenance and formation of friendships and cultural ties, sense of belonging and shaping identities. Simply put, it is a solidarity symbol that supports feeling of cultural kinship and connection. The use of language and religion by migrants as powerful objects of emotional connection and identity has been highlighted in literature (Mensah 2008; Mazumdar & Mazumdar, 2009). It is believed that migrants construct their belonging to motherland, roots and home (Fortier, 2000) through connections to place, language, persons, religion and artifacts (Mensah, 2008; Kryzanowski & Wodak, 2007; Mazumdar & Mazumdar, 2009; Bogaç, 2009). These establish strong points of reference for their belonging, identities and the ongoing challenge to belong or become (Tilbury, 2007; Kryzanowski & Wodak, 2007). The lived experience of identities and belongingness for migrants is usually characterized by narratives of loss and sadness, and the exploration for new belongings and identities (Tilbury, 2007; Kryzanowski & Wodak, 2007).

Chapter 3

ANALYZING THE PHYSICAL FEATURES OF RURAL TRADITIONAL EASTERN BLACK SEA REGION (TURKEY) AND CYPRUS RURAL TRADITIONAL HOUSES

3.1 An Overview on Research Design, Methodology and Selected Cases

Research methodology of the study expounds the methods and processes used in data collection for responding to the research enquiries. This is discussed under the subsequent units in this chapter:

- Concept of research approach
- Research design
- Concept of population and sampling
- Data sources
- Data collection techniques
- Data analysis mode

3.1.1 Research Design and Methodology

3.1.1.1 Concept of Research Methodology

Basically the art of scientific investigation is referred to as research. According to Kothari (2003) research is the scientific and orderly quest for relevant information on a specific topic.

Alternatively the above steps encompass the research approaches and overall tactic to the research course which is the research methodology (Cobbinah, 2010).

3.1.1.2 Research Design

This is the planning of data gathering and analysis settings in a mode that intends to combine significance to the research resolution with economy in a process (Kothari, 2004). It must comprise of the following:

- (a) Assertion of the research problem;

- (b) Data gathering processes and methods;

- (c) Population study; and

- (d) Data analysis and processing tactic.

Research design is classified into three: (1) exploratory research studies of research design; (2) descriptive and diagnostic research studies of research design, and (3) hypothesis-testing research studies of research design (Kothari, 2004). Conversely, Naoum (2007) reduced this into two: quantitative research and qualitative research.

Quantitative and qualitative research strategy would therefore be adopted in this study. Also, a case study design tactic will be implemented to probe the influences of place attachment, emotional connectedness and perception of home on housing transformations of residents of Cyprus rural settlements who emigrated from the Eastern Black Sea Region of Turkey.

Quantitative Research: This is ‘objective’ in nature. Naoum (2007) defined it as an investigation into a social or human problem, established on hypothetical analysis or a theory collected as variables, measured with numbers, with statistical techniques analyzation, permissible to decide if the hypothesis or theory is accurate. The circumstance upon which it is selected is outlined by Nauom (2007) as follows:

- One’s need to discover specifics about a concept, an attribute or a question
- One’s need to gather real proof and study the correlation between these proofs permissible to experiment a precise theory or hypothesis

Interviews, focus group discussions and real physical measurements of the phenomena such as the transformations of the houses, length, height and ages were used as data collecting techniques.

Qualitative Research: It is ‘subjective’ in nature and emphasizes meanings, description and experiences (frequently described vocally) etc. Qualitative phenomenon, i.e., phenomena connecting to or embroiling kind or quality is basically its focus. According to Kothari (2004) this research is directed at ascertaining the causal reasons and needs, using comprehensive interviews for the motive, other methods of such research are word association tests, story completion tests, sentence completion tests and other projective methods. However, this thesis was based on story completion test.

3.1.1.3 Case Study Method

Naoum (2007) stated that this method is applied when the researcher aims to substantiate his/her argument by a thorough analysis of a person, an organization, group of persons or a particular project. The inference drawn will not be widespread

but, slightly, linked to one precise event since it is in its nature to concentrate on one aspect of the problem. This approach is not of limited value but in contrast provides an exhaustive analysis of a precise problem. Hence, this thesis uses the North Cyprus rural settlers from Eastern Black Sea Region of Turkey as a case study to analyze the role of place attachment on rural housing transformation.

3.1.1.4 Concept of Population and Sampling

Population: Shao (1999) defines population as the whole set of issues that are studied: people, animals, objects, plants, organizations from which a sample could be gotten. It is also defined as comprising all persons or items with the distinctive one desire to comprehend. Simply put, population is the total group or set of cases that a researcher is focused on generalizing. Although there are many villages where these emigrants from Turkey reside, however majority of the emigrants reside in the thirteen (13) villages (Aygün, İskele, Karşıyaka, Kayalar, Ötüken, Sadrazamköy, Tuzluca, Yeniboğaziçi, Bahçeli, Dipkarpaz, Kaplıca, Mersinlik, and Sipahi) selected for this study (fig. 3). Therefore, the population will consist of all the residential buildings located in housing districts in these villages.

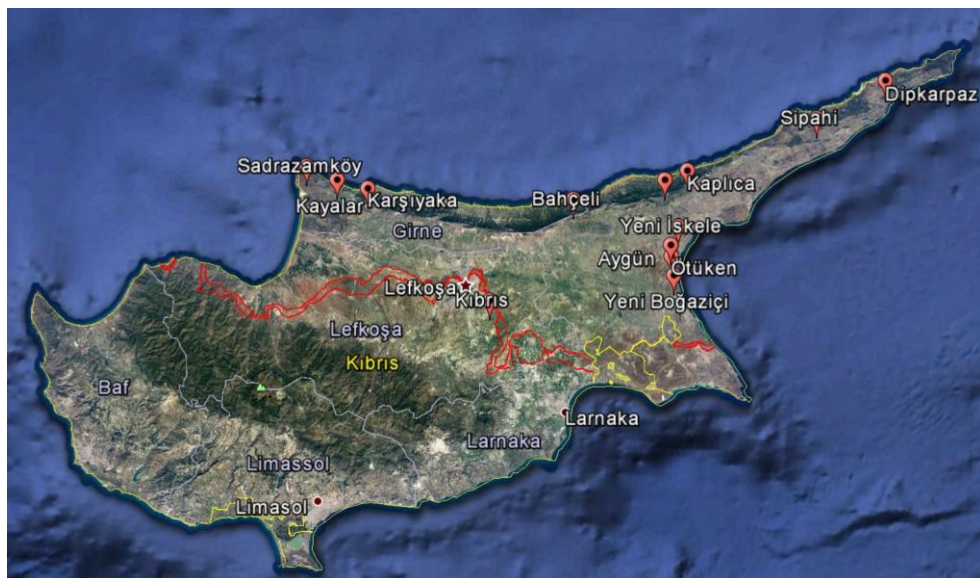


Figure 3. Selected locations of migrated villages (Google Earth, 2018)

Sampling and Recruitment: Before proceeding with the study, the relevant university's Ethics Committee granted an ethical consent. Participants were chosen from purposive sampling. In view of the fact that the emphasis was on emigrants from Eastern Black Region of Turkey. Respondents were recruited from housing districts in 13 villages located in 5 towns of TRNC. Partakers were enrolled via posters in the worship centers and home visits. The poster offered the choice to communicate with the research team via phone or email. The sample was necessarily small, inhibiting any subgroup analysis on the basis of gender, ethnic group or age and so these factors were not used in knowing the structure of the focus group. Fifty adults volunteered for the research. Participants who volunteered to partake in the study were contacted via mobile phones to dispose a suitable day and time for the focus group interview; and at this stage, last selection occurred on the grounds of majority availability. This ensued in a sample of fifty. Focus group was steered for data gathering of a size that would permit everyone the chance to discuss individually significant issues (Litosseliti, 2003; Barbour, 2009).

Research Respondents: Research respondents were chosen from two generations:

- (i) The emigrants who have clear memories of Eastern Black Sea Region (older generation), and
- (ii) Those who were born in Cyprus rural settlements (the younger generation), and have little or no relationship with Eastern Black Sea Region.

3.1.1.5 Data Collection Method and Instruments

Data collection for this study was gotten via the quantitative and qualitative methods. As cited by Cobbinah (2010) that more often than not, a union of qualitative and quantitative methods will do the assignment best is similar to the tactic of Flyvbjerg

(2004). Investigators can gather and incorporate quantitative survey information, which quickens getting a holistic comprehension of the phenomenon being studied exceptional in contrast to other qualitative tactics, within case study research.

The following data collecting techniques or instruments was used in this thesis to obtain data from population:

- Interview
- Focus group interview and questionnaire survey (see appendix section)
- Physical observation of the buildings under study

Primary Data Collection

Interview guide and physical observation of the buildings were used as data collecting techniques or instruments to obtain data from the population. Photographs of some of the buildings sampled were also taken.

Interview: This is the process of obtaining information through dialogue between the interviewer and the interviewee. This process is effectively employed in this research work. Oral interview was basically flexible and encourages the respondents to express their views and feelings more freely than by answering (filling) the questionnaire. It is also used to make up where questionnaire failed due to its formal nature. A succession of questions that are suitable and easy to answer but can describe the envisioned practices or behaviours was voiced into a planned interviews. An interview is a discussion between questioner and the respondent with the motive of drawing certain data from the respondent (Moser & Kalton, 1971). Furthermore, Cohen (1976) states that interviewing is an activity requiring careful preparation,

much patience, and considerable practice if the eventual reward is to be a worthwhile catch.

Interview requires more comprehensive responses and takes lengthier and added resources to carry out. Shao, (1999) explains that it requires arranged engagements suitable for both the researcher and the respondents. It takes a longer duration to acquire as much data from a questionnaire. Personal interview was conducted. According to Frankfort-Nachmias & Nachmias (1996) the personal interview is a head-on, personal part condition in which a respondents gives the questioner elicit replies pertinent to the hypotheses. This took the form of schedule- structured interview. All of the respondents' number and wording of the questions are alike with this form of interview. In addition, the researcher undertook a field observation of buildings to determine the extent of transformations.

Interview Design: Preliminary contacts with potential respondents based on information from the literature review served as a basis for interview design for the different respondents. In the light of the above, questions will be prepared for the following purposes and respondents.

1. Causes of migration
2. Effect of migration
3. Housing conditions

Piloting of Interview Questions: The interview questions will be field tested by the researcher to assess the relevance of the questions, the understanding of respondents,

identify any ambiguities, as well as the general availability of the various categories of information needed. The field testing will also provide hands on experience for the interviewer in the conduct of the focus group discussions. The researcher will pilot the questions on a group of households and then their contribution will be incorporated in the final interview questions by way of a review based on the information gathered by the interviewer/researcher.

Narrative method: An important part of traditional Turkish Cypriot communal life is storytelling which is an essential part of the Cypriot society and develops a communal participatory experience. Therefore, a narrative approach became applicable in this thesis, allowing respondents to listen and share each other's stories and discuss emotional feelings in a culturally acceptable way. Narrative consists of organizing series of events into a complete story in a manner that the contribution of each event is seen through its relation to the overall piece (Elliot, 2005). Also, a narrative can be understood as a whole story of experience interwoven from strands of individual stories of experiences which elucidate meaning (Elliot, 2005; Mishler, 1986; Hollway & Jefferson, 2000). According to Reissman (2008) stories expose truths of human experience. The organization and structure of these experiences, that leads to in-depth understanding of the nature of life itself of a certain culture is found via narrative research methods (Reissman, 1993; Sparkes, 2002). This connection is feasible by closely analysing stories told (Mishler, 1986). Stories aid people make sense of the insensible, explain their world and bridge the gap between self and culture (Reissman, 2008; Sparkes, 2002). Meekums (2008) remarked that "the things we know about the world and ourselves are determined by the dominant narratives in the cultural backcloth of our lives".

The selection of focus group interview as the method of data collection was because the structure reflects a collective tradition of storytelling in Cyprus, and was therefore possible to make respondents comfortable, hence, producing narrative data for analysis. In this thesis, focus groups as described by Litosseliti's (2003) was adopted, in that they were oriented to survey individual experiences and particular topics through group interaction in a non-threatening and permissive environment. Focus groups are different from group interviews through emphasizing on the interactions amongst respondents; instead of interacting solely with the researcher respondents are encouraged to discuss with one another (Litosseliti, 2003; Barbour, 2009). Through using simple topic guide group interaction was achieved, it designed to fuel the stream of narratives (Barbour, 2009) and organized by the researcher. For instance, each respondent was allowed to narrate stories about an object from homeland (which was brought by some, while others imagined) and another from their life in the Cyprus. This technique enabled respondents to chase their own priorities in their own language. This decision was based on the researchers' knowledge of Turkish Cypriots cultural norms in terms of storytelling and was designed to allow enough space and time for every respondent to express themselves. The epistemological stance is based on the assumption that respondents are experts about their experiences of how they make meaning and cope. The researcher, who is a multilingual both in Turkish and English, undertook the interviews. The use of a Turkish language was oriented to stimulate a comfortable relaxed atmosphere of trust and a unique closeness in which respondents would articulate their experiences at ease, anxieties if any and inner feelings (Barbour, 2009). Respondents were advised to also use English to explore attachments to people, place, and things. The language variety enabled every respondent to select the suitable language of expression, for the

subject in discussion. Every individual was encouraged carry along to the focus group discussion an object that reminded them of Turkey and another in Cyprus, and to talk about each object in the group. 90–120 minutes was set aside for focus group interview which is typical according to Krueger (1998).

Narrative analysis is described as a group of methods for texts interpretations that share a common storied form (Reissman 2008). This study concentrated also on the metaphors used by respondents in explaining their experience; and it was found to be an evocative way to comprehend narrative experience. This method made possible the identification of complementary and contrasting talk on the same issue or theme: moments of disconnection and connection between respondents and status relationships within the group in addition to the interviewer. Significant phrases and statements directly related to place attachment were determined, which was used to generate full description of an experience. In common with other reflexive accounts of research including Meekums (1998), there were moments of insanity, anxiety and struggles; then came the awakening that the only way out was to accept this ‘pregnancy’ of research and go through with it. The research process was conceptualized as a creative cycle (Meekums, 1993, 1999) in which initial striving is followed by acceptance and an attitude of letting go control, during which unconscious work continues and insights emerge that must be tested and worked on before recycling this process.

It is worthy to note that the drawings of the traditional Eastern Black Sea houses were generated by the descriptions of their home as narrated by the respondents. For

more detailed work see appendix 'Traditional and Current Floor Plans of Examined Eastern Black Sea Region of Turkey and North Cyprus Houses'.

Secondary Data Collection

Kothari, (2004) asserts that information readily accessible i.e., data that has been collected and analyzed by another person is known as secondary data. Its advantages over primary source are: researchers usually are not challenged with the problems that are linked with the gathering of original information, it saves time and cost (Nauom, 2007; Kothari, 2004).

Secondary data could also be published or unpublished data (Kothari, 2004). Published data are usually accessible in: (a) innumerable publications of the state, central and local governments; (b) innumerable publications of foreign governments or of international bodies and their subsidiary organisations; (c) technical and trade journals; (d) magazines, books and newspapers; (e) reports and publications of innumerable associations linked with business and banks, industry, stock exchanges, etc.; (f) reports prepared by research scholars, economists, universities, etc. in diverse fields; and (g) public records and statistics, historical documents, and other sources of published data. The sources of unpublished data are numerous; they may be found in letters, unpublished biographies and autobiographies, diaries and also may be accessible from trade associations, research and scholars workers, labor bureaus and other public/ private individuals and organisations.

For this research both published and unpublished data was used. Common examples are: lecture notes, dairies, internet, thesis, and technical reports etc.

3.1.1.6 Method of Data Analysis

The analysis of the results to establish the trend of the study is easier after data collection. The three common methods employed in data analysis according to Nauom (2007) are; exploratory data analysis (open-ended questions), can be defined as a social or organisational behaviour research which yields results that are not gotten by statistical measures or other approaches of quantification and it is a qualitative research. Descriptive data such as folks' own verbal or written words or noticeable behavior are produced when the research is carried out in this mode. Open-ended type of questionnaire is the mechanism used to gather exploratory research information frequently.

3.1.2 Selected Cases (Eastern Black Sea Region of Turkey and North Cyprus)

3.1.2.1 Eastern Black Sea Region of Turkey: Overview

Residences and its immediate environments in Turkey are molded with current lifestyles taken from Central Asia with an element of chronically and traditionally rich geography like Anatolia. A rich residential architecture that varies in terms of socio-economic life, building material and geography which is a mixture of nature and antiquity has advanced in almost in all parts of Anatolia. Those mentioned dwellings are made as the geo-cultural reflections of the region they are situated and are called vernacular residential architecture (Goloğlu, 1973; Sümerkan, 1990).

In terms of settlement and location organizations vernacular residences that differ in various places of Anatolia, are not only formed seeing only the physical environmental conditions of the region they are situated, but are also signs of the rich cultural background and the lifestyle of settlers as well. Vernacular dwellings in Eastern Black Sea Region cited in this study also present a rich mosaic as the source of region's natural habitat and cultural background. Eastern Black Sea Region is a

region, where the development of settlements has been observed since antiquity that is documented up to 2000 BC (Goloğlu, 1973; Sümerkan, 1990). Eastern Black Sea Region is situated in Black Sea Region; north of Turkey, and is one of the three sub-categories of the Black Sea Region that are divided as western, middle and eastern. The region is situated along the northeastern shore of Turkey. Georgia is situated in the eastern part of this region. The region is bordered in the south with Kalkanlı Soğanlı and Kaçkar mountains, in the north by the Black Sea and in the west with Georgia-Ordu provincial border (Figure 4).



Figure 4. Location of Eastern Black Sea Region of Turkey (Author, 2018)

Noticeably, physical factors such as climate, topography and local material, and socio-cultural factors such as economy, cultural values, lifestyle and neighborhood have an important part in development from the housing to the location scale when residential architecture of the Eastern Black Sea Region is examined. (see Figure 5)

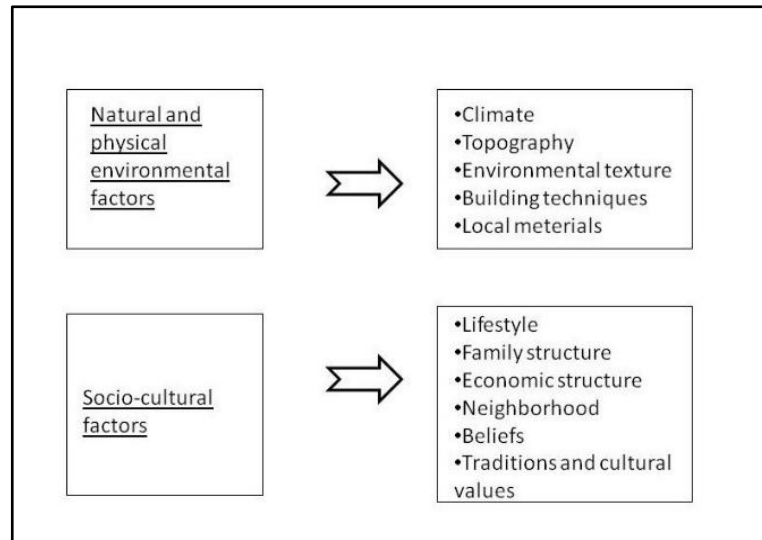


Figure 5. Factors that affect housing. Adapted from Rapoport A. (1969)

3.1.2.2 North Cyprus: Overview

The vernacular houses express the distinctive local identity. Its basic characteristics have been constantly kept for several hundred years. The response to the needs for the organic, pragmatic and utilitarian dwellings were the characteristics. The social, economic and historical conditions of different periods were influential and adaptable factors for rural dwellings. According to the answers to environmental, climatic, economic and socio-cultural aspects of the regions, forms and shapes, sizes and dimensions, and also locations and orientations of the units were specially generated (Dinçyürek, 1998)

According to Dinçyürek, (2002), the needs for climatic, environmental, socio-economical and cultural aspects of the island are answered through the development of rural traditional houses. An organic and pragmatic house type is formed according to these mentioned features. Variations of the basic rural house form in relation with the context are observed.

Daily activities in the rural vernacular houses mainly take place in the open area. Outdoor activities in the rural house such as cooking, laundering, and leisure were sustained by the rural way of life and suitable climatic conditions. Especially during summer time the terraced roofs and even slightly pitched ones are used as a place for resting and sleeping, and also for drying of agricultural products. The need for shelter was vital against the severe cold and rain conditions in the winter and also against the extreme heat in the summer. Suitable closed spaces in the rural vernacular environment are offered by the need for storage spaces for their economical products. Dinçyürek, (2002) states that these developments of forming minimum closed spaces are also obtained by the privacy needs of villagers.

The vernacular houses of the island consist of open, semi open and indoor spaces allowing flexibility of use according to the functional need or the climate demands.

3.2 Comparative Analysis of Eastern Black Sea Region of Turkey and North Cyprus Traditional Architectural Features

This section involves the comparative analysis of the impact of natural and physical elements on Eastern Black Sea Region of Turkey and North Cyprus settlements (see Table 2).

3.2.1 Analyzing the Physical Features of Eastern Black Sea Houses

This section analyses the physical architectural characteristics of the rural Eastern Black Sea traditional houses. The street-house relation, house typology and construction techniques of the traditional houses are examined in this section consequently.

Street-Houses Relation: Structures are scattered within the cultivated land along narrow and wide valleys stretching from the coasts to the coasts in the Eastern Black Sea. It was a scattered settlement due to the vast number of streams in the region that provided the opportunity to build up the dwelling at every point where the circulation ring could reach the water. The slope was the most important and influential factor rather than the view and sun benefits for the location of houses in the local architecture (Özgüner, 1970). (see Figure 6)

The main component linking all the villages in the valley is the road rising along the coast. Stone-paved paths made by the local people linked the houses and this path continues to the entrance of the house.

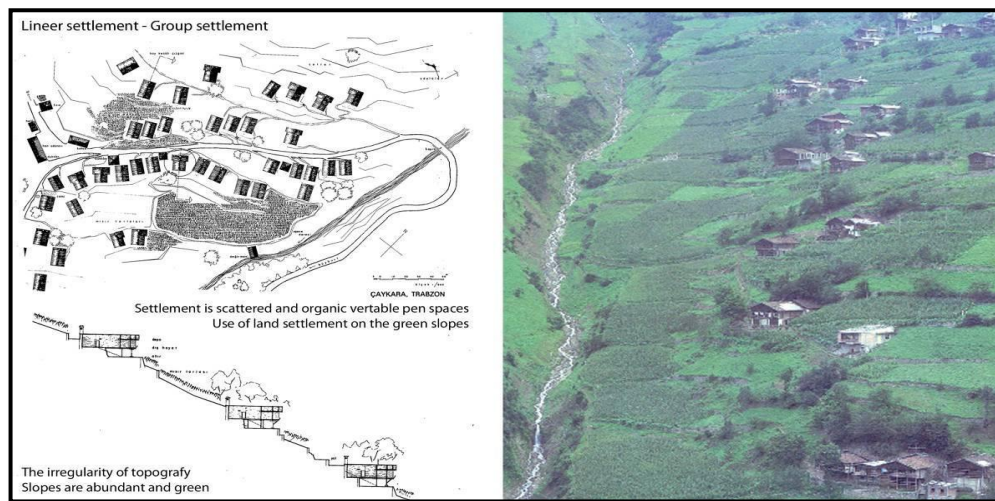


Figure 6. Street- House relation and access difficulty in Eastern Black Sea Region of Turkey (Ozgüner, 1970; Batur, 2005)

Material and Construction Technique: Close connection with forest in Eastern Black Sea brands wood a local abundant material. Being hard, resistant to humidity, adaptable to heat changes, and durability are common features of wood types that are utilized in Eastern Black Sea Region. The chestnut is mostly preferred as it is

nonflammable, hard, and resistant to rain and humidity (Özgüner, 1970). It turns red with time thereby attaining a striking appearance. Wood is also used as roof cover in many houses.

Stone material is also utilized in residences beside timber due to lessened number of forests and climate situations. It is applied in the ground floor generally since it is a humid region. Figure 7 and 8 shows that stone is used on the ground floor, timber is solely used in the roof, timber and stone are used together on the main floor.

Mixture of stone and wooden material attracts attention while examining Eastern Black Sea dwellings in terms of bearing structure. House structures are shaped with the following two types of systems:

- Wood storing system
- Wood build-up/skeleton construction system

The first system is built by horizontally placing wooden construction material devoid of bays and is a bearing system. Storing construction system is made from sizes of wooden logs that differ from 30 cm. to 60 cm along with first house size, (Figure 7, 8). This structures type is seen in plateaus and internal areas where wood is diffused in the region (Onur & Ziyrek, 2012).

The timber build-up/skeleton system is the second method using stone and wood materials in diverse places of the region as constructed, wooden carcass and frame (Sözen & Eruzun, 1996). Vertically wooden bearing elements are used to transfer all structure loads to the base wall in contrast to the storing system. Spaces of the

wooden bearing element are shared into smaller pieces, which form a wall design by the small spaces. Those spaces are found between wooden skeletons which are filled with small stone pieces.

In this system, the various types attract attention dependent on the formed wall configuration. These methods are termed cellular/square-shaped box type and triangular/triangle-shaped pattern. Stones are used to fill rectangular and square faces in cellular technique while in triangular technique little triangular spaces are filled (Figure 7, 8). A significant place in region's architectural characteristic is established with the wall construction methods of the dwellings (Sözen & Eruzun, 1996).

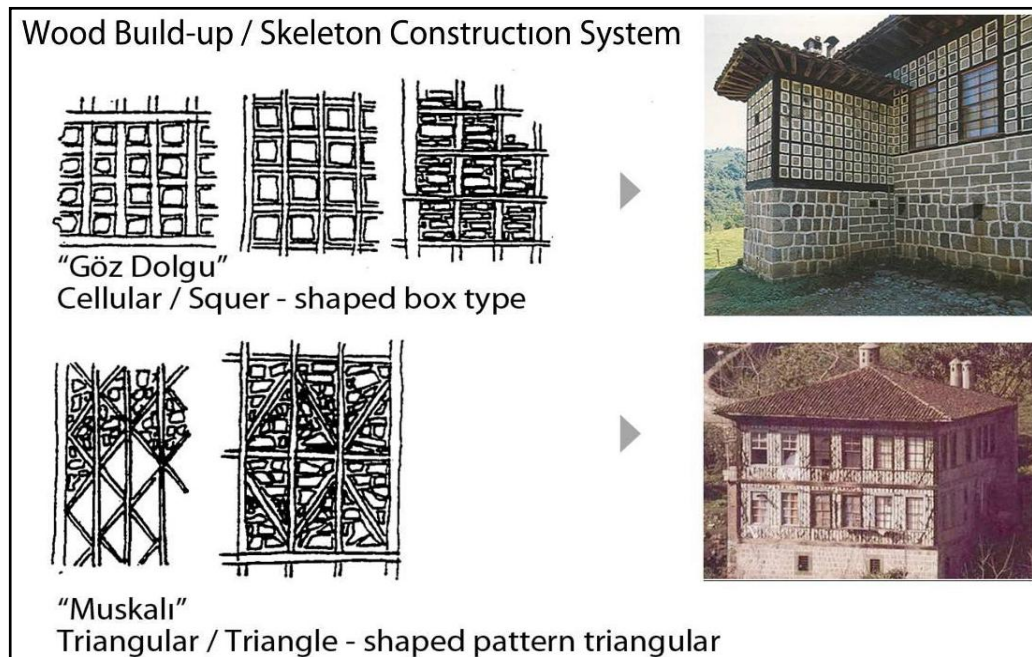


Figure 7. Structure systems and texture of façade in Eastern Black Sea dwellings (Batur,2005)

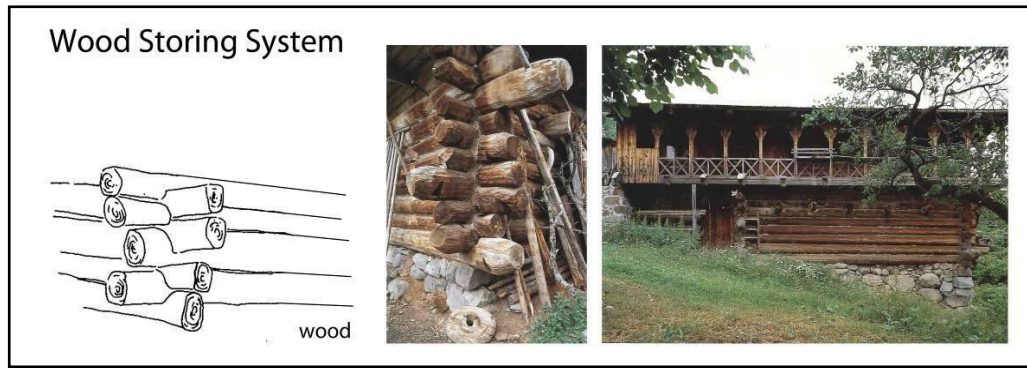


Figure 8. Construction technique and structure system in Eastern Black Sea Region (Batur, 2005)

House Typology: The time-place relations, family structures and living habits of the indigenous people are revealed by the housing culture (Batur & Gür, 2005).

Construction techniques stemmed from the progress of transportation though for centuries settlements have existed on the coastal band due to the topography of the region. Craftsmen responsible for adornments being incorporated in the edifices and working in boatbuilding on the coasts made architecture more refined on the coastal band than inner regions.

In the plans, architecture in the inland band - plateaus - indicates variances, generally houses on coastal band of Eastern Black Sea Region -from Trabzon to Hopa- have the features of same plan type (Çevik, 2014).

“House” has been molded by everyday lifestyles over centuries in the region. The inner layout has been experimented, tried, and perfected over time which ruled out the drawing of the new plan type by construction craftsmen. All rooms have specific function, kept for specific persons, also, there is a large area shown on all plans that works innumerable family needs in full (Özgüner, 1970) (Figure 9).

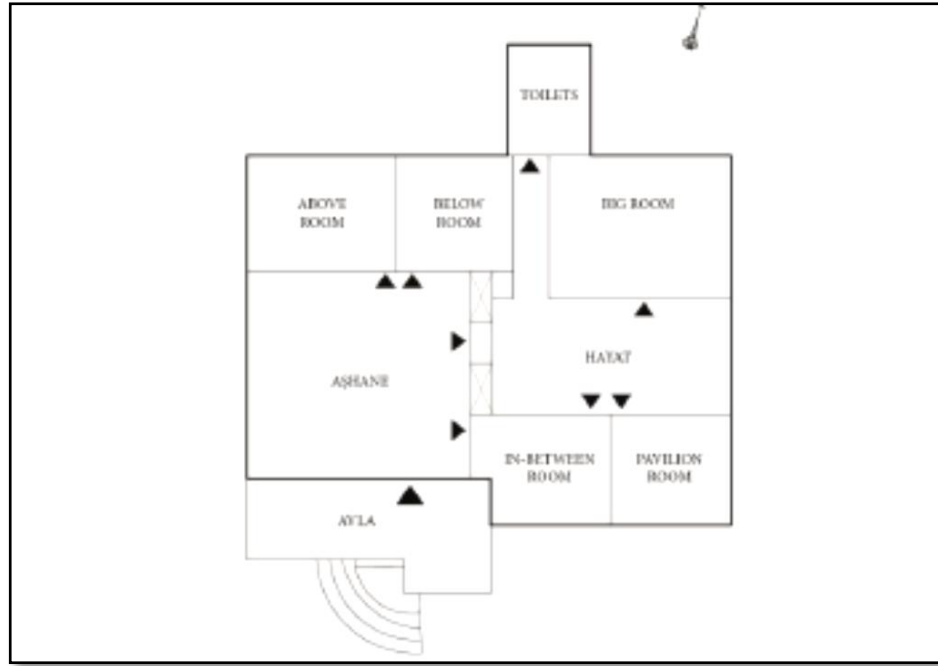


Figure 9. House typology in Eastern Black Sea Region of Turkey (Özen & Eruzun, 2001)

All houses are made in line with this plan type, the blueprint in terms of extent and number of the rooms hinged on the economic status of the owner family (Sözen & Eruzun, 2001).

Courtyards developed in hot climates and collective settlements thus are not seen in the region (Özgüner, 1970). South facing entrances get maximum daylight. It is clearly observed that the vernacular plan type was formed according to indigenous lifestyles.

3.2.2 Architectural Features and Functions of Traditional Eastern Black Sea Houses

The presence of architectural identity on the housing structure and application is observed when the traditional housing structure of the region is studied. The traditional architecture holds a rich structure in material, design and construction system in terms of continuity and ecology. Selected materials which are local,

harmonious with climatic conditions, heat permeable and harmless to the nature are essential (Yeler, 2007), (Figure 10).



Figure 10. Example of traditional house in Eastern Black Sea Region of Turkey (Author, 2018)

The economic, cultural, social and natural structures are the important factors in Eastern Black Sea Region's unique architecture. The drive is to meet the needs with local facilities by dwelling on the society's needs and problems. It is quite different in respect to other regions' natural structure. This situation reflects on the settlement style and architecture of the region uniting it with natural environment and exposes its own unique architectural character (Aydin, 2014).

The cultural and social structure of the community has many common shared values and characteristics in traditional life though difference can be seen according to ethnical backgrounds. The social and cultural structure shows similarities greatly on a large scale, even in settlements associated with each other, especially the ethnic groups sustaining their life in the coastline expressed through house plan features. The houses in the area extending from east side of Hopa to west of Trabzon develop

from one plan type and the difference results from the change in the number of residence according to the size of the family. The structure of traditional architecture endures for ages as a result of developed construction skill in time (Çevik, 2014).

The form of the housing settlement in the region is scattered. The proximity between the houses is generally two kilometers and it takes 15 – 20 minutes or more to reach from one house to another. The uneven nature of the land makes it hard to contact between houses (Güler, 2012) as shown in Figure 11 below.



Figure 11. Uneven geography of Eastern Black Region, Trabzon (Author, 2018)

The coastal areas of the region section have a privilege over inner areas in terms of architectural features. The plan types are technically distinct, venue sizes are more stable, and the construction system is more developed. The plans generally are orientated in accordance with the slope; the view and the sun are not taken into account. The front facades situated towards the descending slope no matter what direction it is (Güler, 2012).

Yard (Avla): Locals expend most of the day in their agricultural fields. Houses generally have threshold- passage space - in the front, which is called ‘avla’. The avla is accessible from the forecourt, usually by the help of 6-7 steps. This space is developed by the modification of entrance wall inwards.

The Cooking Place, Kitchen (Aşhane): It is the center of domestic life in the house with a threshold. Cooking and eating activities such as domestic activities occur in here. It has an uncovered ceiling, fire (hearth) in the middle and a compacted earth floor in its original state. The family expend most of the day around the fire. These places are concealed with wooden surfaces both on the ground and ceiling, and they are as living rooms currently as in previous times (Güler, 2012).

The main space of the house meets numerous daily routines such as hosting neighbors, dining, sitting, cooking, washing the children, preparing food, washing the dishes, resting, and collective working. Aşhane is the foremost part of the house where family members meet, deliberate hitches, and share valuable moments in their lives.

It is located in the conserved unit chosen for the house. Since family members expend most of their time here, such a plan is ideal as shelter from rain and wind in winter. The bedrooms and the entrance open onto this space, which is the passage to hayat, the bathroom, and the other parts of the house.

The middle section is the most vital part of the ‘aşhane’ where the hearth is and a constantly lit fire. While some houses have high-arched hearths with large

chimneys, smoke rises freely and billows out of the holes in the ceiling in other houses (Eruzun and Sözen, 1992), (Figure 12).



Figure 12. Example from cooking place (aşhane) in Eastern Black Sea Region
(Author, 2018)

Sofa, Sitting Room (Hayat): This part of the house is either reached through a corridor or hall or could be accessed directly from the aşhane. It is located in the area of the house facing the view with one or two rooms located on each side.

Hayat does not have a fire place in the middle unlike the aşhane. There is need for a better lit, easily cleaned space with important rooms around it. On the other hand gets sooty because of the fire and lack of sufficient light (Ozgüner, 1970).

Hayat is the space, where the household sits on a sofa for resting while facing the natural view. It functions more as a space for passage as it is surrounded by guest rooms. It has smaller dimensions and not used as effectively than aşhane though it is a common place (Figure 13).



Figure 13. Example from sofa (hayat) in Eastern Black Sea Region of Turkey traditional houses (Author, 2018)

Above-Below Room: The above room, below room and in-between room has general access to the aşhane. The above room and below room are located at the back side of the main entrance. These two rooms are reserved for the parents and the youngest children in this culture. The in-between room has an easy access to both hayat and aşhane and is reserved for the elderly -the eldest members of the family.

Pavilion and Big Room: The in-between room, the pavilion room and the big room are opening to the hayat. The pavilion-room which has windows on both sides for maximum daylight is located in the corner of the house. Newlyweds are allotted to

this room. The guest room which has a sofa, corridor that connects it to the toilets through the hayat, fireplace and closet is the big room.

Kitchen: This is defined as playpen or magnificent and is the main component of the plan scheme is the kitchen. Chores like cooking, sitting, eating takes place in the kitchen and is in the extent enough for meeting the other house. There is open-sided or close porch in the side that overlooks the view. Some rooms of the house are either directly connected to the kitchen or porch (Güler, 2012).

Barn: The barn generally is below the main floor, which is accessible by the help of the slant topography. The walls of barn are formed from the carved stone, the rubble stone and the cut stone walls by using wall stacking system. The walls thickness is range from 50-90 cm. Due to the inclination of the wall it is usually buried under the soil entirely. The barn is usually used earth as a floor covering. Entrance to the barn is usually located in the opposite direction of the main entrance of the houses (Canseven, 2012). (Figure 14, 15)



Figure 14. Example of barn in Eastern Black Sea Region of Turkey (Author, 2018)



Figure 15. Example of gate from inside the house to the passage of barn (Author, 2018)

Storeroom (Serender): Additionally, many houses have a raised storeroom as a separate function from the main house. These storerooms are called as ‘serender’ in local parlance, meaning cool place (Figure 16). Serenders are graceful wooden constructions that have stone masonry foundation and ground floor walls, a raised wooden storage floor and a hipped roof covered with tiles. Crops are dried and stored in this place for use throughout the year. Semi-open area under the closed space used for activities throughout the year. They are an integral part of Eastern Black Sea traditional architecture.



Figure 16. Example of Storeroom (Serender) in Black Sea Region of Turkey, Trabzon (Author, 2018)

Stone Oven (Taş Fırın): The stone oven is used for cooking corn and placed mostly at the back yard of the house. The cooked corn is processed to corn flour and stored for use during the year (Figure 17).



Figure17. Example of stone oven (Author, 2018)

3.2.3 Analyzing the Physical Features of Traditional Housing in Cyprus

This section discusses the investigation of the physical architectural characteristics of the traditional houses. The street-house relation, plan typology within the yard (house-yard formation) and construction materials of the traditional houses are thus examined in this section.

Street-Houses Relation:

The key point of the analysis is the relationship and location of street and yard. Different topographical changes in the region force house formation to occur densely close to each other. The first interaction of the user from street to house blocks determines the street-house-yard relation. House- street relation in the traditional houses of the traditional rural villages are implemented by two types: One type of house-street relation has evolved with the direct access from street to interior space of the house while the second type is firstly entered to the yard from street and accessibility continue from yard to the interior spaces of the houses. The location of

most houses is parallel to the street. The houses are mainly introverted towards the yard conversely with the facades of the houses directed to the yard alternatively. This implies that the traditional houses mainly detach from the street with the solid facades of the houses (Dinçyürek 2002; Eken 2012).

House Typology: In the vernacular architecture of the island, fundamentally the ‘hall’ is the major determinant of the identification and classification of the house plan type. The existence of the hall with its position among the main living units and also its nonexistence form the backbone of the classification of the rural vernacular house plan type. It can be found both in the central and/ or the peripheral parts of the dwellings in the case of the hall existence. Dinçyürek, (2002) states that it is the stimulus for all domestic activity as it provides a multi-functional atmosphere. Additionally, the hall is also the circulation spine for the house as it connects all other spaces. Its non-existence in the house dictates another important development in the classification. Hence the plan type of the rural vernacular house determines either the existence of the hall or vice versa (Dinçyürek 2002).

According to Dinçyürek (1998) findings and discussions reveal that the classification of the rural house place type of the island can primarily be evaluated into three groups namely:

- Single unit/ units without hall

- Those with outer hall

- Those with inner hall.

There are other types which are less common and could be considered as variations of these basic types additionally. The classifications of the typological analysis of the rural houses of the island are based on the modular combination of the structure of the dwellings. The modules are evaluated by their spatial features, their structural types, their constructional techniques and their construction materials.

The formation of the main living units of the rural house arises from two spatial elements, which are enclosed and semi-open (transitional) spaces.

Various types of rural house organizations were formed by the combinations of enclosed spaces or transitional spaces. In respect with the hall development, enclosed and transitional spaces together provided the two basic rural house types.

The main three house plan types of the island are properly developed in the geographically flat regions of the island such as the central lowlands according to the spatial requirements of the villagers. The common pattern of the region is observed through the modular growth of the rural houses. The following figures show the three main house plan types which reflect the shared images on the flat regions of the island (Dinçyürek 2002).

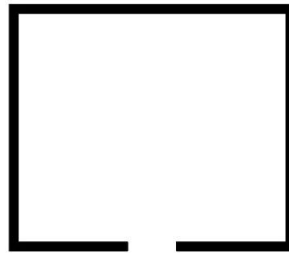


Figure 18. Single unit without hall plan type (Dinçyürek, 2002)

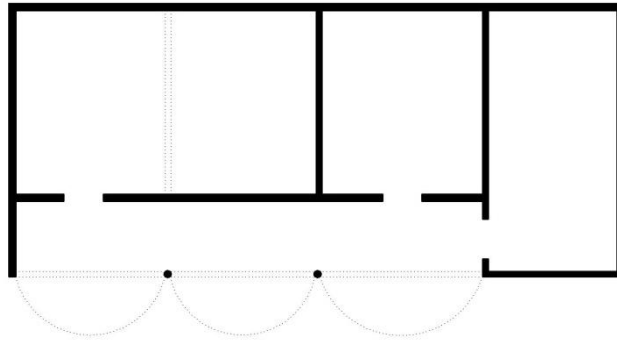


Figure 19. Outer hall plan type in Cyprus traditional houses (Dinçyürek, 2002)

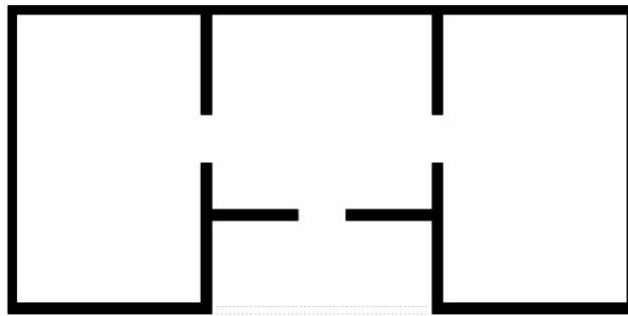


Figure 20. Inner hall plan type in Cyprus traditional houses (Dinçyürek, 2002)

Material and Construction Technique: The availability of the materials had an important effect on the construction techniques of dwelling. The most plentiful resource in the plains is the earth. Adobe technique was widely used in the central lowlands. Increment in stone usage is noticed due to its availability according to the increase of the altitude. The usage of stone was thus dominant in the rural vernacular architecture (Dinçyürek 2002). (Figure 21)



Figure 21. Example of constructed technique with stone masonry in Cyprus traditional houses (Author, 2018)

Orientation was another determinant factor of the formation of rural dwellings besides the material. The direction of the sun had a major effect on the location of the houses. Houses mostly faced south to take advantage of the sun. The arcades or the semi-open spaces are mostly located towards the south. Rural vernacular houses were generated also considering the direction of the wind. Locality was thus important for orienting the house and generating the voids according to the change of the wind's direction. The openings faced the west side for the summer in order to form microclimate inside the dwellings in this regard. To prevent the prevailing wind during the winter time, the openings facing to the north side of the houses were avoided following the same principle (Dinçyürek 2002).

3.2.4 Architectural Features of Traditional Cyprus Houses

The basic components of the rural traditional houses of the island are defined based on the findings. These are mainly; Living spaces, Hall, Storage, Kitchen, Bathroom and toilet, Shelter for domestic animals, Yard, Earth oven.

Living Spaces: This mostly covered the largest spaces besides storages in the rural vernacular architecture of the island. One single or large space is possibly observed which is divided into a number of sub-spaces used as the main living spaces. The structural and constructional modularity makes the formation of space flexible. For instance, the large space is usually separated by an arch or arches or post and beam in the mid points of the space, forming two or more sub-spaces. Level differences are sometimes used to determine these sub-spaces in the living units (Dinçyürek 2002). (Figure 22)



Figure 22. Example of living space in Cyprus traditional houses (Author, 2018)

These flexible spaces are used as bedrooms that include parts for parents and children or a bedroom and a living room, or a kitchen and a storage area. The hearth is usually located here at one end. Cooking and boiling activities takes place in the hearth which is also used for raising the temperature inside the living space especially in the cold winter times. It is naturally observed that sometimes a room is set aside in the living space for their weaving activities in view of the villagers who commonly did their own weaving.

Hall: It was almost the hearth of the rural vernacular house on the island. A hall still kept its significance as a key determinant of the rural vernacular architecture on the island though its non-existence in the rural dwelling examples is possible.

Also named as inner and outer halls, they are found both in the central and/ or the peripheral parts of the dwellings. Halls connect all other spaces thus are also the circulation spines for the houses. Functions such as hosting of guests, resting, sleeping, laundering, cooking, eating etc occurred there and also could be used as circulation areas (Figure 23).



Figure 23. Example of hall in Cyprus traditional houses (Author, 2018)

Storage: These are construed as almost the most essential parts of the rural vernacular houses. The dimensions and the space qualities of the storages are varied depending on the several purposes such as straw, grains and seeds storages or perishable foods such as olive oil, cheese, ham, lard and wine, etc. Alternatively, the

main criteria were the protection against humidity and pest attacks for grains and seeds storages especially in the central lowlands while dark and cool atmosphere were suitable for the perishables especially in the highlands of the island. (Figure 24).



Figure 24. Example of storage in Cyprus traditional houses (Author, 2018)

Kitchen: Most of the houses still had inner spaces for kitchen purposes though most of the cooking activities occurred there. The hearth was the most significant where it is generally located in the corner of the room.

It is possible to observe the strong relationships amongst the kitchen, the yard and the hall as a spatial organization. Its functional location ensures it is close to the storage. Some parts of the kitchen might be used as a storage, where it is separated and the

connection is provided by a low height door in some cases. To provide suitable conditions for perishable foods, it needs to be cool and windowless.

The kitchen is located on the ground level in all houses without any exceptions and sinks could be found there. (Figure 25)



Figure 25. Example of kitchen in Cyprus traditional houses (Author, 2018)

Bathroom and Toilet: Bathrooms are only found in Turkish householders on the island. It is commonly separated from the main living units of the dwellings with several partitions for different purposes for bathing activities according to the change of temperature of the spaces.

The toilet structure is simple and located individually away from the main living spaces in a defined place in the yard. Formation of the toilets had improved in the means of application of some necessities since the mid 1930's after which its location was brought inside the main dwellings (Dinçyürek 2002).

The Barn: The seasons and the features of the animals is a determinant for the location of the domestic animals which is vital. They are thus placed in open, semi-open, semi closed and closed spaces. Animals like donkeys, pigs, sheep and goats are fed in the barn or in the yard depending on season.

Earth oven: Earth ovens are important components of the rural vernacular architecture on the island. Earth ovens are found almost in every house where every householder made her own bread in the villages. The locations of the wells and earth ovens are specially determined (Eken, 2012).

Yard: And the last important component of the rural vernacular architecture is yard. Various works in the daily life are held in the yard either front or back. Front yard is mostly reserved for the needs of the householders while the back is kept for domestic animals. Considering the traditional agrarian way of life, yards are the almost important components of the rural vernacular architecture of the island (Eken, 2012) (Figure 26).



Figure 26. Example of yard in Cyprus traditional houses (Author, 2018)

Table 2. Comparative analysis of the impact of natural and physical elements on Eastern Black Sea Region of Turkey and North Cyprus settlements (Adapted from Günçe, Ertürk & Ertürk, 2008; Onur & Ziyrek, 2012).

Settlements	Natural and physical factors		Impact on traditional housing development	
	Eastern Black Sea Region of Turkey	North Cyprus	Eastern Black Sea Region of Turkey	North Cyprus
Factors	Sub-Factors	Sub-Factors	Architectural structuring	
Topography	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Cordon between high mountains and sea. (ii) Dip and rugged terrain. (iii) Ravines formed by mountains. (iv) Valleys between canyons flowing into the sea. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Flat (field) topography, either on the top land or on the land. (ii) Slopped topography. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Dispersed and parallel to slope in the coastal side of settlement, rare in highest areas. (ii) Bridges as transportation networks. (iii) Pathways connecting dwellings. (iv) Constructing dwelling on slopped area (v) Usage of flat and productive areas as farm and garden (vi) Usage of ground floor gained from the slope (vii) Room locations towards slope, landscape and gardens 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Settlements in flat fields and slopes are both oriented towards sun and wind. (ii) House settlements in slopes and flatlands, which will not alter the natural topographical features.
Vegetation cover	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) The form of mountainous and forestry land. (ii) Tea, cobnut and gardening on shore. (iii) Alpine vegetation-cover in high lands. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) The highest elevations host impressive mountain pine (<i>Pinus pallasiana</i>) forests and juniper (<i>Juniperus foetidissima</i>) woodlands. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Usage of wood in dwellings'' bearing structure (ii) Usage of wood in home (iii) Decorations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Usage of wood in home
Climate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Temperate- humid climate. (ii) Rainy in all seasons 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Hot and dry summer (ii) Warm winter (iii) Low precipitation (iv) East-west wind (v) Sun throughout the year 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Usage of stone material in ground floor related to humid terrain. (ii) Curved roof forms. (iii) Terracing around dwellings to prevent erosion. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Dense and central village settlement. (ii) Organic street texture. (iii) Narrow, shady streets. (iv) Streets opening to the wind

				<p>direction.</p> <p>(v) Open garden facing the south.</p> <p>(vi) Porch shady and windy in the summer and sunny in the winter.</p> <p>(vii) A well placed multi-purpose room: warm in the winter and cool in the summer.</p> <p>(viii) Cross ventilation of the multi-purpose room.</p> <p>(ix) Top windows.</p>
Regional material and building construction methods	<p>(i) Local material as wood due to forests.</p> <p>(ii) Wood and stone.</p> <p>(iii) Traditional construction system</p>	<p>(i) Sun-dried mud bricks.</p> <p>(ii) Stones.</p> <p>(iii) Wood/Timber.</p> <p>(iv) Load bearing structural system.</p> <p>(v) Earth.</p> <p>(vi) Reed, straw and Mat.</p> <p>(vii) Local Marble.</p> <p>(viii) Gypsum.</p>	<p>(i) Usage of wood (chestnut and so on) in structure and interior of dwellings</p> <p>(ii) Usage of wood in roof.</p> <p>(iii) Wood storing system and skeleton system.</p>	<p>(i) Houses built by masonry system with sun dried bricks, stones and yellow stones.</p> <p>(ii) 3m wooden beams for the roof.</p> <p>(iii) Materials with high insulation characteristics Traditional technology.</p>

Table 3. Comparative analysis of the impact of socio-cultural factors on Eastern Black Sea Region of Turkey and North Cyprus settlements (Adapted from Günçe, Ertürk & Ertürk, 2008; Onur & Ziyrek, 2012).

Settlements	Social factors		Impact on traditional housing development	
	Eastern Black Sea Region of Turkey	North Cyprus	Eastern Black Sea Region of Turkey	North Cyprus
Factors	Sub-Factors	Sub-Factors	Architectural structuring	
Settlement patterns	Village/hamlet/plateau settlements	Nucleated, clustered and compact.	(i) Settlement is scattered and organic vegetable pen space. (ii) Use of land settlement on green slope.	Coastal strips, costal highlands, inner highlands and central lowlands.
Lifestyle	Neighborhood and social relation	(i) Lifestyle shaped by organic production. (ii) Lifestyle based on cooperation	(i) Facilitation of access to neighbor dwelling. (ii) Continuity in dwelling entrance.	(i) Crowded and central village. (i) Courtyard. (ii) Open—semi-open—closed spaces. (ii) Simple, multi-purpose spaces.
Economic structure	(i) Production type. (ii) Agriculture and livestock farming.	(i) Agriculture. (ii) Stock breeding. (iii) Weaving etc..	(i) Arranging dwelling and its surrounding for agriculture. (ii) Farm and garden in front of the dwelling. (iii) Barn in the ground floor. (iv) Creation of a place in the roof as storage. (v) Constructing “serender” structure to store product close to dwelling.	(i) Multi-purpose room (ii) Courtyard (iii) Barn (iv) Coop (vi) Farm and garden in mostly at the rare of the dwelling.
Beliefs, traditions and other values	Traditional Lifestyle/Islam tradition	Islamic belief and private lives	(i) “hayat” and “salon” places/ multi functional shared areas (ii) “Fireplace” in living areas.	Open—semi-open—closed space organization.

Chapter 4

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

Narrative themes were identified across the focus groups discussion: stories of connection to homeland, storytelling style, stories of disconnection and connection to life in the Eastern Black Sea Region of Turkey. These narratives were also generalized with the result and outcome of the questionnaire survey in appendix section.

4.1 Narratives of Belongingness through Storytelling

Participants of this study told their stories in turns and in semi-circles which are of importance to note. They patiently waited for their turn without any interruptions. Smiles, nodding of heads, and lowered heads were exhibited as a sign of concentration by participants. In some western cultures, this could be misinterpreted as rudeness (not listening), but in Turkish culture it is a sign of respect for the storyteller.

Stories of Connection to Homeland (Eastern Black Sea Region of Turkey)

Stories of connection involved objects associated with homeland. Turkish cuisine, clothing, external traditional oven and stable under the main living floor were objects and functions linking to the homeland as pinpointed by focus groups. A respondent described it as follows;

We used to have a stable where animals are kept underground. I remember very well that there was an access to the stable from the hall. This close connection with the stable and other spaces in the house helps to regulate

during winter. I miss being interested in cows and being close to them. (Anonymous 67 years old).

Other practices and objects mentioned in focus group discussions are: Religion, language, activities, family member pictures and the Turkish flag. Food, clothing and some practices were mentioned by emigrants as major factors that influence their attachment and housing transformation, thus seen as particularly significant and focus within the thesis sample. Significant foods consist of a variety of dishes connecting participants to Turkey. They ate food from a shared bowl and is seen as a way of bonding to others through this shared social practice in Turkey, as in several traditional Mediterranean societies. Multiple meanings associated with the baking in the open, with an open air oven were narrated by some participant.

Disconnection-related Stories

Personal stories of attachments were shared by respondents as well as that of disconnection. Some of the participants strongly experienced feelings of isolation when they first moved to the island, especially those who had aged parents, relatives and farm lands in Turkey. Recently, the North Cyprus government declaration that the houses and the land it sits on does not belong to them since they did not buy it, but only allocated to them when they moved to the island, exacerbated the feeling of not belonging. The respondents experienced feeling like a foreigner, a sense of not belonging, and disconnected/dislocated in several dimensions.

4.2 Perception of Home and Dimensions of Place Placement

Older Persons Attachment to their Current Environment

The people attachment to their residential environment appears as a bond between the people and environment being referred to in whatever specific situation, and its

advancement is reliant on the commonality as well as strangeness of the environment and the time allotment that the people may have put is evident in prior studies (Taylor, Gottfredson, and Brower, 1984). Tuan, (1974) expressed this issue as: "Settlers see their new environment through the tinted glass of past understanding. It is hard to know their natural frames of mind for, having turned out to be local, the inclination to make correlations and remark on their new home is lost once individuals have settled down and adjusted to some degree to the new setting." Nonetheless, in this thesis, it was discovered that even following 45 years the emigrants from the Eastern Black Sea Region of Turkey are yet to adjust to their new homes.

The emigrants originated from organically built vernacular houses in Turkey and moved to the 'Greek Cypriots' relatively pre-planned houses. About 90% of the respondents expressed that they were not enchanted with the architectural attributes of the 'Greek houses' amid the focus group interviews. For some, their underlying judgment had not changed much up to the present time. Actually, when asked regardless of whether they were happy with the house in which they have kept on living up until today, the greater part (75%) showed that they were not satisfied, and an extra twelve percent demonstrated that they were reasonably satisfied. However, 3% demonstrated that they were satisfied. The individuals who came from exceptionally low quality living conditions indicated satisfaction and saw the deserted Greek houses as an upgrade. Nonetheless, the individuals who still have solid ties with their previous settlement were not happy with their present living condition.

Concerning the degree of satisfaction with the houses and the living environment, the focus group discussion uncovered that less than 10% of the 50 respondents concurred that not attached to the place while the responses were commonly negative. Most of the respondents couldn't help contradicting the statement. Many people who differ recollected how conducive their homes in Turkey were. They would not like to return back, saying that everything had changed there, and regardless of whether they want to return there or not there is no opportunity for that, therefore, they needed to live here and this place is presently 'home' for them. 90% of the respondents gave negative answers when asked whether they could allude to their present houses as 'home' correspondingly. Those few who positively answered the question were older (between age 60 - 87), and unanimously expressed a common theme:

After we came to the island some of our children born and some of them married here. Despite everything we recollect our days in Turkey, particularly our cultivating towns and we wish to return however it is unthinkable at this point. Here, that is island is become our home and here we will live eternally. (Anonymous male, 81 years).

Our home was destroyed due to landslides in Eastern Black Sea so we had no change to survive there, those days were very difficult. We emigrated to the island and started life again. Now, here is my home and my homeland. I can't go back there. (Anonymous female, 75 years).

In summary, the majority of the respondents were not happy with the physical qualities and space functions of their new houses in this way experienced concerns identifying themselves with their new homes.

As previously mentioned, the procedure of transforming a house into a 'home' is a continuous process, which develops alongside accommodating the physical and social relationship of such place. In the current circumstance, the physical and environmental 'strangeness' of the emigrants concerning their new environment

appears to play a substantially huge role than the social 'strangeness' of their new houses (Boğaç, 2009). As a result, their present settlement did not furnish respondents with the chance to express their identity. It ought to be noted that right now, the rural North Cyprus settlers from Turkey to some expansive degree still consider themselves to be Turkish native. It gives the idea that these emigrants still identify with their past condition notwithstanding their relocation into TRNC that occurred forty five years ago.

Some of the respondents said that they have visited their homes in Eastern Black Sea Region of Turkey. Most (75%) of these houses had either been decimated or were in terrible conditions. This negatively affected their feelings.

Older Persons Attachment to their Former Environment

Stedman (2002) noted that individuals depict themselves in terms of attachment to a particular place turns into a deep emotional and unique connection, which is difficult to supplant as earlier discussed. Another aim of this thesis is to identify the attachment of the inhabitants to their previous environment and home. If their present homes offered them a picture of a perfect home was the basic inquiry in this connection. For larger part of the respondents, the homes that were abandoned in Turkey were unmistakably the portrayal of a perfect home which was uncovered from the focus group discussion.

Experience is required for the full accomplishment of three-dimensional vision. The development of perception and the samples of human behavior are the outcomes of the mind accepting, processing, stockpiling, and creating environmental information in a ceaseless procedure (Boğaç, 2009). No respondent depicted their present

environment or house as their ideal 'home' when asked narratively to describe their ideal home and place; they preferred to recount stories of the environment and homes they had deserted in Turkey. They said that they have substantially more feelings and sentiments of their previous homes than words can portray. “We always go to the homeland in summer time and holidays. We have our relatives and fields there.” (Anonymous male 75years). “I miss the smell of stove smoke, cows, wood and my home. Sometimes I remember those days and I just want to be there.” (Anonymous female 87years).

Places where people grew and spent most part of their youth can strongly influence their attachment to environment resultantly (Boğaç, 2009). Simply put, peoples places of birth are part of their identity (Oliver-Smith, 1986, cited referred to in Brown & Perkins, 1992) which portrays the case similarly as with North Cyprus rural settlers from Eastern Black Sea Region of Turkey. The respondents' attachment to their former Turkish homes have never stopped. In actuality it has held on and kept on developing, while they likewise put numerous years in their new environment and furthermore built up some form of attachment to this new environment.

Younger Persons Attachment to their Present Environment

Another goal of this thesis is to explore the distinctions in felt attachment to North Cyprus rural settlements, between the emigrant settlers and those who were conceived in North Cyprus. Clearly this group comprises of the children and the grandchildren of those who emigrated to the island.

The emotional ties of this group to Eastern Black Sea Region of Turkey has always revolved around stories and individual records of their parents and/or grandparents, as well as those of their relatives who stayed in Eastern Black Sea Region of Turkey.

It is obvious from the in-depth younger generation who born in the island attached to Black Sea Region of Turkey. The researcher observed that the current environment is more understandable and sensible for the young. As a young man described:

We grew up listening to my father's tales. I was born here and I never go there so I don't know much about where they came from but here is my home and I have all my friends here and we have good time. (Anonymous 25 years).

Also, these respondents were asked to describe their idea of an ideal home. Reactions uncovered that most of the respondents would unequivocally concur with the statement: "here is my home". Researchers have accentuated the significance of social connections to the environment and process of attachment (Hidalgo and Hernandez, 2001).

4.3 Satisfaction with the Housing Features and Functions

When the respondents were asked "Did you need to make any changes around the house"? All of them indicated that they made one form of modification or another to the houses they met on arrival, and that these changes will not stopped, until they are satisfied with its features and functions. When asked "What kind of changes would you like to make in the house if possible"? About 40% of the respondents who are homeowners would want to demolish the 'Greek houses' and rebuild from the scratch. The rest accounting for 60% of the respondents would want to modify the existing houses in terms of features and functions. For instance they indicated interest in modifying spaces around the Garden and Garden arrangement; adding

another floor; adding more functions like bedroom, bathroom, wc, etc. Use of better quality materials that reflect their cultural identity and adding terrace and semi open areas.

These respondents were also asked “What kind of changes have you made in or around of house so far”? 90% stated that they have made modification in the following areas of the building: the roof repaired and replaced; the wall reconstructed with plaster and painted; floor coverings has changed completely; doors and windows changed completely; garden rearrangement was made; fencing introduced.

4.4 Analysis of Traditional Cyprus Housing Transformations - Modifications based on Functions and Use of Space

Modifications to functions and spaces in the houses of rural Cyprus settlers from Eastern Black Sea Region of Turkey were observed to have been made to suit their lifestyle in their former Turkish homes. These modifications in particular, spaces such as bedroom, kitchen, living room, stair case, storage, bathroom, W.C, semi open area, and hall because of the needs. According to this thesis are categorized into space addition-based, space division-based, and space demolition-based modifications. As shown in Table 5 is a summary of the modifications observed in the 49 cases studied in 13 villages predominantly occupied by the emigrants from Eastern Black Sea Region of Turkey (see more detailed study in Appendix 159-208).

4.4.1 Space Addition-based Modifications to the Building

The 49 cases studied reveal that there were major functions and spaces attached to the existing plan typology of the traditional houses (see Appendix 152-201). Therefore, the daily life functions used to appear in one space that is called room. In some of the houses there were no kitchens as a separated function. According to the

changing conditions of the today's lifestyle, kitchen is added to one side of the room, but integrated with garden as illustrated in Figure 27. Yard is kept as the main circulation points at the present same as in the past. Therefore; the current plan typology depicts the cultural traditions of space formations influenced by attachment to former residents (case 1-20; 22-31; 33-49 in appendix). As shown in Figure 28-49. Illustrates the situation (also see Table 4).



Figure 27. Examples of space addition to traditional houses (Author,2018)

Table 2. Summary of space addition-based modification (Author,2018)

Cases	Brief description
01	Added to the existing building were a bigger kitchen and a bedroom and internal bathroom and toilet, as well as Porch and semi open area. Coop for chickens were also added, this was in connection to their agricultural lifestyle.
02	Case 02: Added a large living room, 2 bedrooms, a kitchen and internal bathroom and toilet. In addition to a Porch and semi open area. The existing hall and room was not changed. All addition-based modification circled around the existing structure.
03	Added a kitchen and small hall with a toilet/bathroom. The hall serves as a semi open area. All these addition-based modifications were at the rare of the existing structure.
04	The modifications were entirely at the front of the existing structure. These addition-based modifications are living room with a big semi open area and a small bedroom.

05	Case 05: Added a semi open area at the rear of the house and car parking attached to one end of the house. Also a small toilet was attached to the backyard. The bedroom at the extreme right was divided and converted into a bathroom and toilet as well as a storage which has connection with the car parking.
06	The addition-based modifications took place at the back of the existing structure. The modifications were a porch attached to the left side and two small halls that connects to two bedrooms. An internal toilet and bathroom was added with a small hall to the kitchen. Coop was also added and placed in the garden for chickens. This resulted to the demolition of the external toilet.
07	The addition-based modifications took place at the front of the existing structure. The semi open area was closed and transformed into a living room and kitchen with additional wall. A Living room, two bedrooms, a kitchen, and a hall that gives access to the storage, bathroom/toilet and a garage were also attached to the existing structure. These resulted to the demolition of the external toilet.
08	The addition-based modifications happened at the front of the existing structure in the form of an additional large semi open area that serves as a big living room. A small hall that connects two bedrooms; a toilet, bathroom and storage were added to the existing structure. The external walls of existing structure were not touched.
09	The addition-based modifications happened on the left side of the existing structure in the form of an added living room, a big kitchen with access to a semi open area and a corridor which gives access to the bathroom, toilet and a small bedroom. Car parking area attached to the front of the existing structure.
10	The addition-based modifications were at the rear of the existing structure. A corridor was attached to a big kitchen, bathroom, toilet and bedroom.
11	The addition-based modifications were at the right side of the existing structure. A living room, kitchen were attached to the backside of the living room. Also, an additional toilet and bathroom was attached to the kitchen. The backyard was created for different kind of daily activities.
12	The addition-based modifications were a semi open area to the right side of the existing structure, additional bigger toilet and bathroom leading to the old one being demolished,

	and the new one placed to the same place. Additional staircase stretched to the first floor and creates a big terrace and opens into the bedroom.
13	The addition-based modifications were on the left side of the existing structure, with the hall and the hall access to the bigger living room, kitchen, bedroom, toilet/ bathroom attached to the back behind the new living room. The existing external staircase was demolished and a new one added to the front. The first floor addition happened as the same with the ground floor addition. An additional balcony faces the approach elevation.
14	The addition-based modification are as follows; a semi open area opening into the living room, a storage and coop placed at the right side of the existing structure.
15	The addition-based modifications were at the rare of the existing structure (hall, bedroom, bathroom, toilet and a kitchen which opens into the new semi open area.
16	The modifications were on the front side of the existing structure consisting of a kitchen, porch, garage and coop for chickens.
17	The addition-based modifications happened on the road level approach of the existing structure consisting of a semi open area and toilet/bathroom. And additional semi open area on the lower level of the existing structure. There is no vertical circulation connecting upper and lower floors.
18	They retained the existing structure on the ground floor, however added an upper floor which consists of living, kitchen, four bedrooms, toilet/bath and a large balcony.
19	The addition-based modifications happened at the rare of the existing structure; creating a hall which serves two bedrooms, toilet and bathroom.
20	The modifications were on the backside of the existing structure in form of attached kitchen, toilet/bathroom and a garage. The porch was also added to the front to define the main entrance and create a semi open area.
23	The external modifications happened at the back of the existing structure in form of added hall, kitchen, bathroom and toilet. An earth oven was built behind the house.
24	A first floor was added which can be reached from the opposite direction of the entrance to the building taking advantage of the sloppy landscape. The first floor has a living room, kitchen, balcony, two bedrooms, a small hall and bathroom/toilet.

25	The modifications circled around the existing structure (existing structure not touched). They covered the semi open area from the entrance part which stretches from the front to the back. Kitchen and bathroom were placed behind the existing structure. An additional earth oven placed was placed under the semi open area.
26	The modifications were in form of added living room, kitchen and internal bathroom/toilet.
27	The modifications were in form of additional bedroom to the kitchen side, toilet and bathroom. Additional external bedroom was placed in the courtyard. There is an additional bedroom on the second floor.
28	The modifications were; additional two porch's to the front and back of the house, a bedroom at the rare, big garage facing the road. Bedroom at the bottom left was divided to create a bathroom and toilet.
29	The modifications were additional porch, semi open area at the front and the back, bathroom/toilet at the rare. The bedroom on the upper side was changed to the kitchen and earth oven built close to the kitchen.
30	The only addition was a semi open area to the entrance.
31	The modification happened at the front part of the existing structure in form of added semi open area.
32	The modifications were in form of added kitchen, bathroom to the top right side of the existing building. Semi open area to the right, an independent storage, bathroom and toilet at the rare of the house.
33	The modifications were mostly at the back of the existing structure in form of added living room, kitchen, bathroom, toilet and semi open area.
34	The modifications were in form of added bedroom at to the left side and attached external staircase leading to additional bedroom and terrace on the first floor.
35	The modifications were additional porch and semi open area which defines the new entrance to the house. A living room and two bedrooms attached to the left, toilet, bathroom attached to the back of the existing structure. Additional first floor accessible

	through an external staircase opens to a terrace, in addition to two bedrooms, living room, kitchen, bathroom and toilet.
36	The modifications happened at the back side of the existing structure in form of added kitchen, and a barn for cow and sheep.
37	The modifications were extensively at the right part of the existing building, in form of added hall opening into three bedrooms, bathroom, toilet and storage.
38	The modifications happened at the back of the existing structure by addition of kitchen, storage, bathroom and toilet. Coop and stable was added for the animal.
39	The modifications purely happened at the back of the existing structure in form of additional bedroom, toilet and bathroom.
40	The modifications took place at the back of the existing structure with addition of a hall, bathroom, toilet, an external staircase opening into the new first floor (consisting of a hall, bathroom, toilet, living room and bedroom which open directly into the big terrace).
41	The modifications happened on the right side of the existing building with additional living room and kitchen. Also bathroom and toilet were attached to the kitchen.
42	The modifications happened on the left side of the existing structure with the addition of bathroom, toilet and bedroom.
43	Therefore kitchen, hall, bedroom, bathroom and toilet, semi open areas were added to the existing structure. Also an internal staircase was introduced at edge of the kitchen stretching to the upper bedroom.
44	The modification happened as additional floor consisting three bedrooms, living room, kitchen, bathroom and toilet; as well as an extended porch covering all these functions.
45	The modification happened as additional semi open area, kitchen, bedroom, big storage, bathroom, toilet, and coop for chickens at the ground floor.
46	The modifications were additional single bedroom and a kitchen to the left of the existing structure. A new bathroom and toilet was placed on the right side.
47	Bathroom and toilet added to the extreme top of the living room.

48	The modifications were additional bathroom/toilet, coops for chickens at the back side of existing structure, and a small storage placed to the front side. There upper floor was not modified.
49	The modifications were additional semi open area at the entrance part, living room, bathroom, toilet and kitchen on the ground floor of the existing structure. There were no additional modifications to the basement.

- Bedroom:** The bedrooms functions as a place for eating, sleeping, sitting, cooking, resting in the past. Although still used for sleeping, sitting, and resting respectively. The room generally keeps its traditional character in usage and bedroom additions (fig. 28) shown in Figure 29-33. Although in some cases studied it remains empty or under used.



Figure 28. Showing a typical space addition of bedroom (Author,2018)

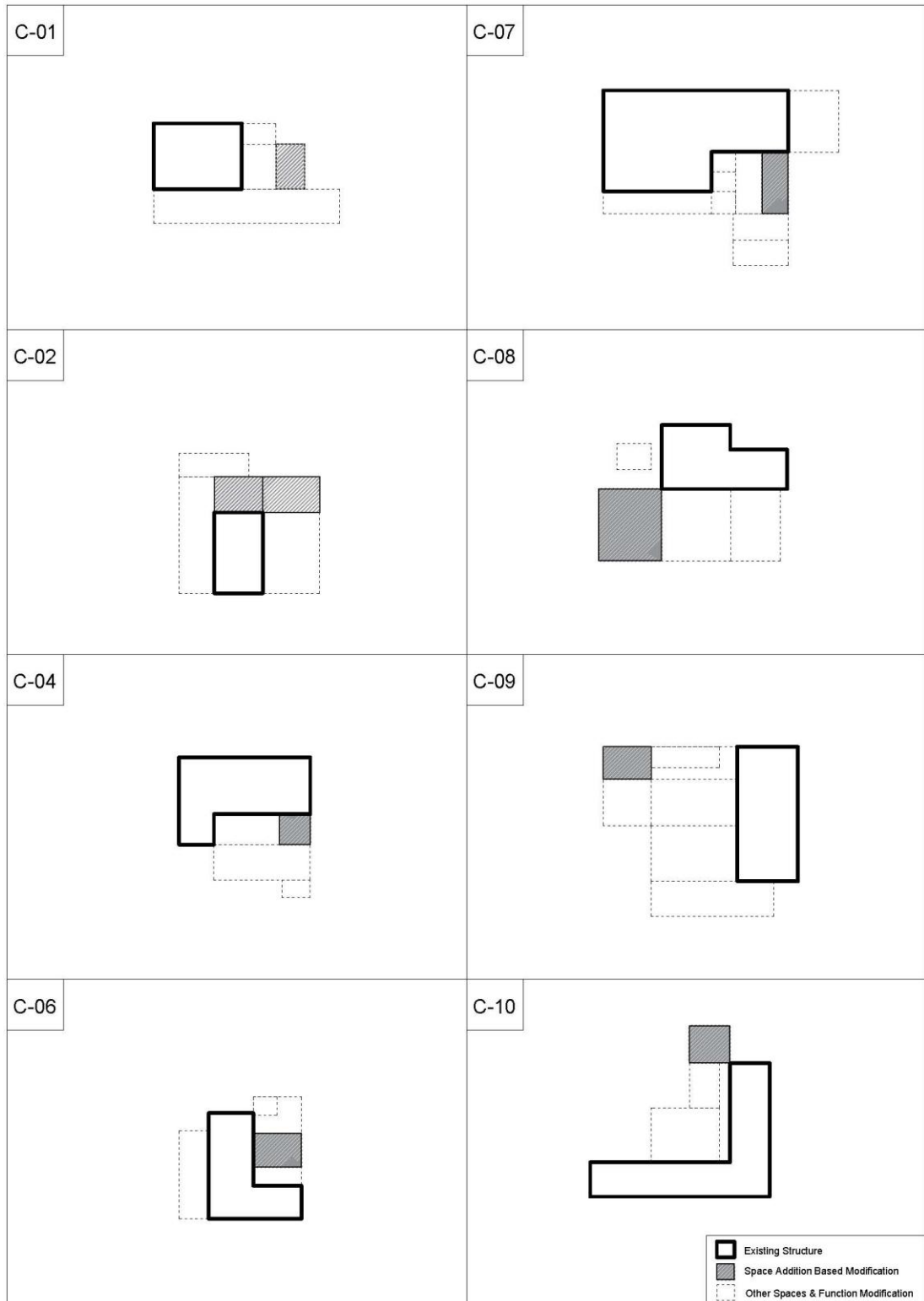


Figure 29. Showing space based additions of *Bedrooms* in cases 01, 02, 04, 06, 07, 08, 09, 10. (Author,2018)



Figure 30. Showing space based additions of *Bedrooms* in cases 13, 15, 18, 19, 22, 24, 27, 28. (Author,2018)

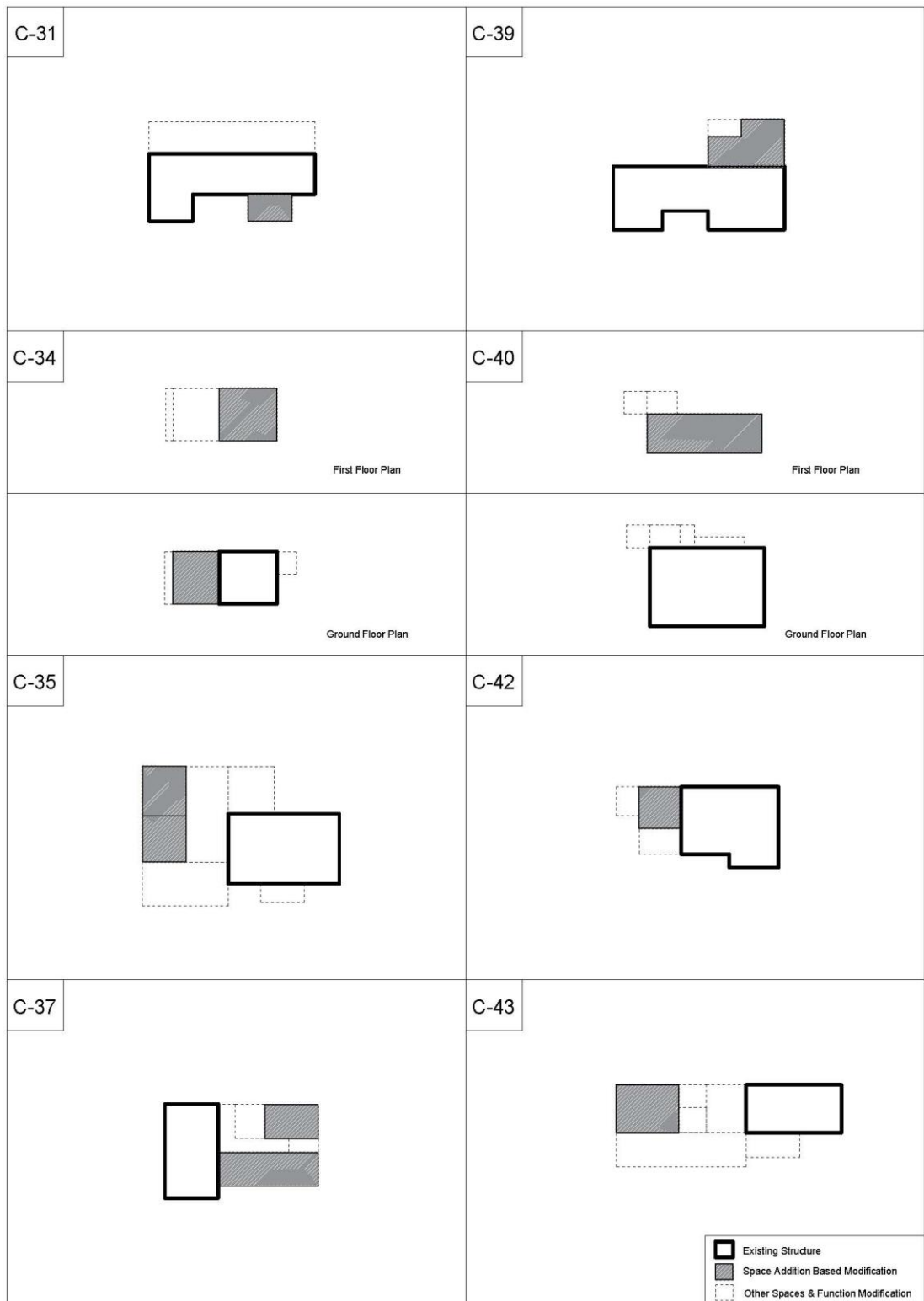


Figure 31. Showing space based additions of *Bedrooms* in cases 31, 34, 35, 37, 39, 40, 42, 43. (Author, 2018)



Figure 32. Showing space based additions of *Bedrooms* in cases 44, 45, 46, 49.
(Author, 2018)

- **Wet Spaces:**

Toilet & Bathroom: In traditional Greek houses; the toilet is located far away from the house as separate unit. However, these toilets were demolished in most of the cases studied and a new toilet & bathroom integrated internally. On the other hand, in some of the cases the bathrooms is separated from the toilet, but retain close proximity to each other. As shown in Figure 33-38.

Kitchen: Generally, cooking is done in ovens existing in one corner of the storage, bedroom or in the yard. And, the occupant could eat their meals in the bedroom or yard. Only few houses had kitchen in them at the past. In general kitchen has been added to the houses as independent function. This addition is happened related with culture. As shown in Figure 33-38.

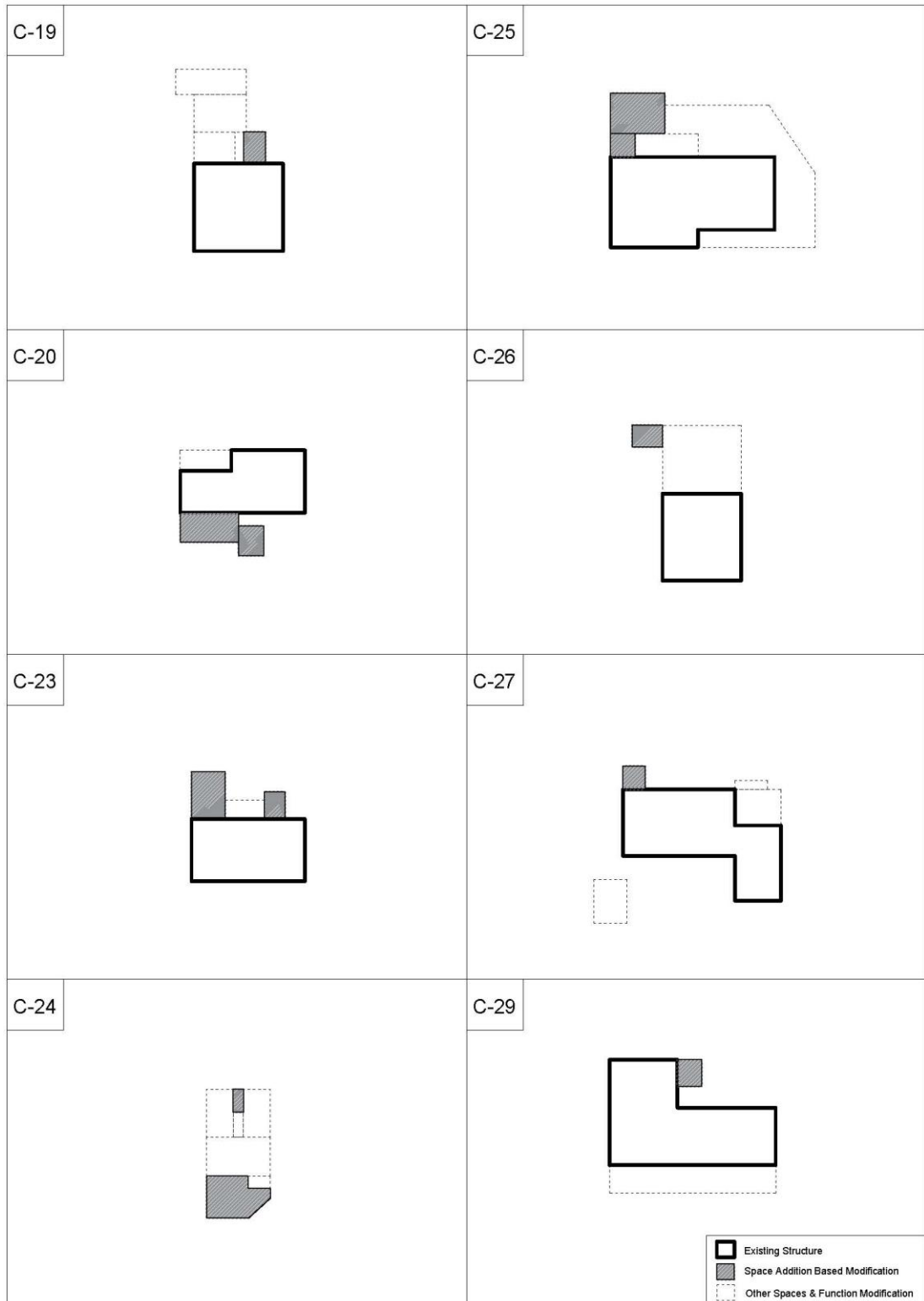


Figure 33. Showing space based additions of *Wet Spaces* in cases 19, 20, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 29. (Author,2018)

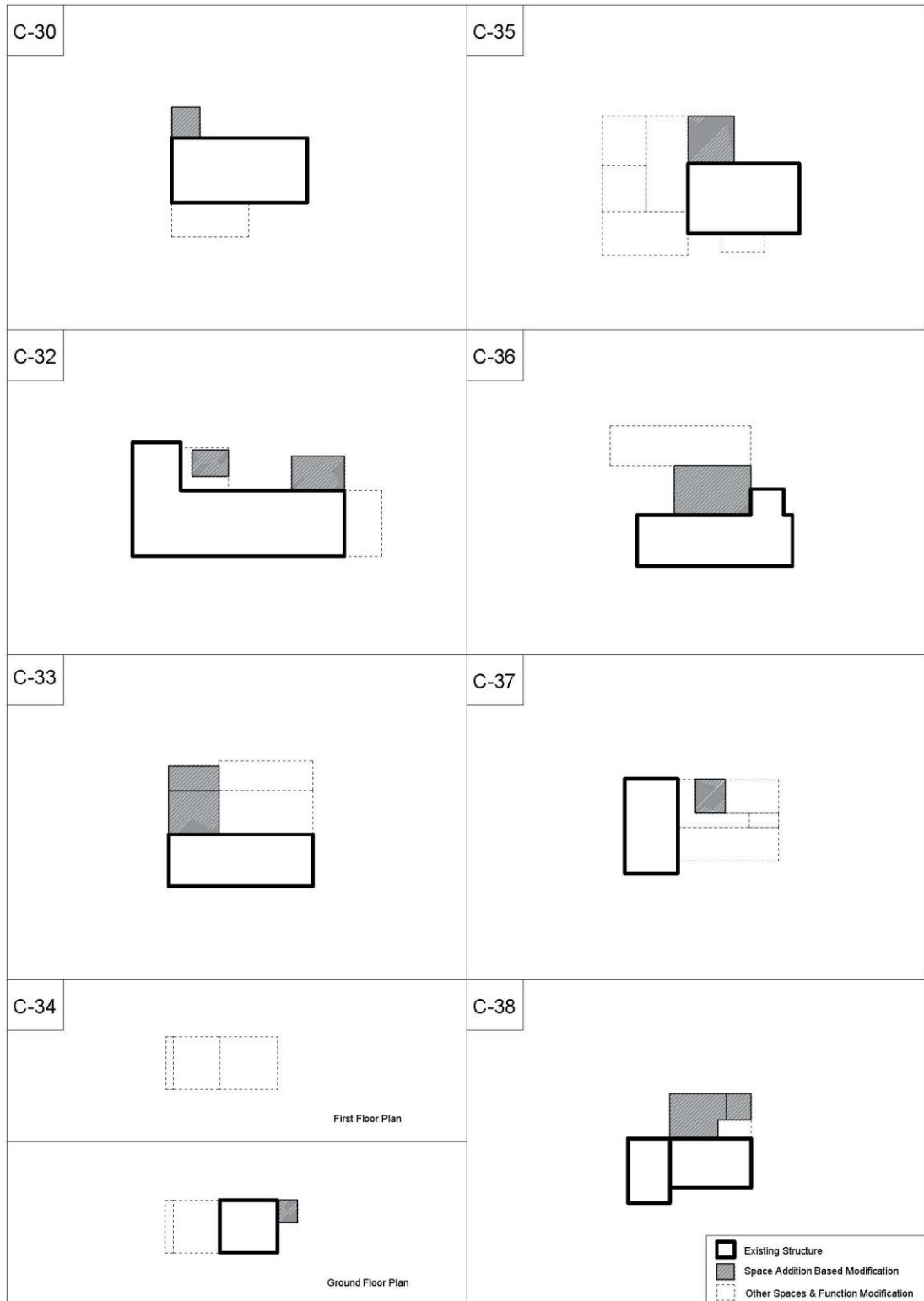


Figure 34. Showing space based additions of *Wet Spaces* in cases 30, 32, 33, 34, 35, 37, 36, 38. (Author,2018)

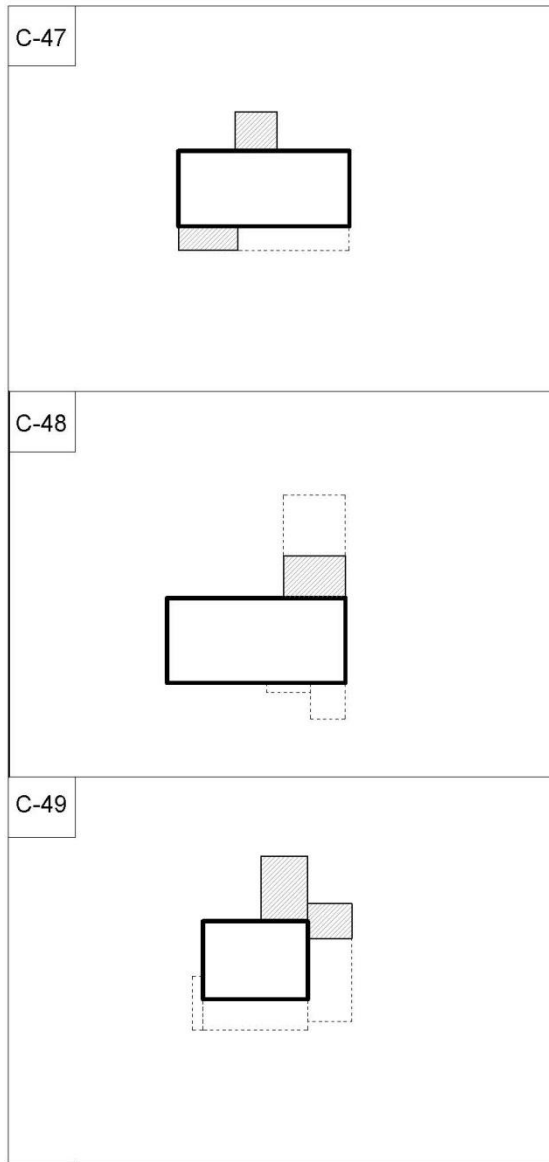


Figure 35. Showing space based additions of *Wet Spaces* in cases 47, 48 49.
 (Author,2018)

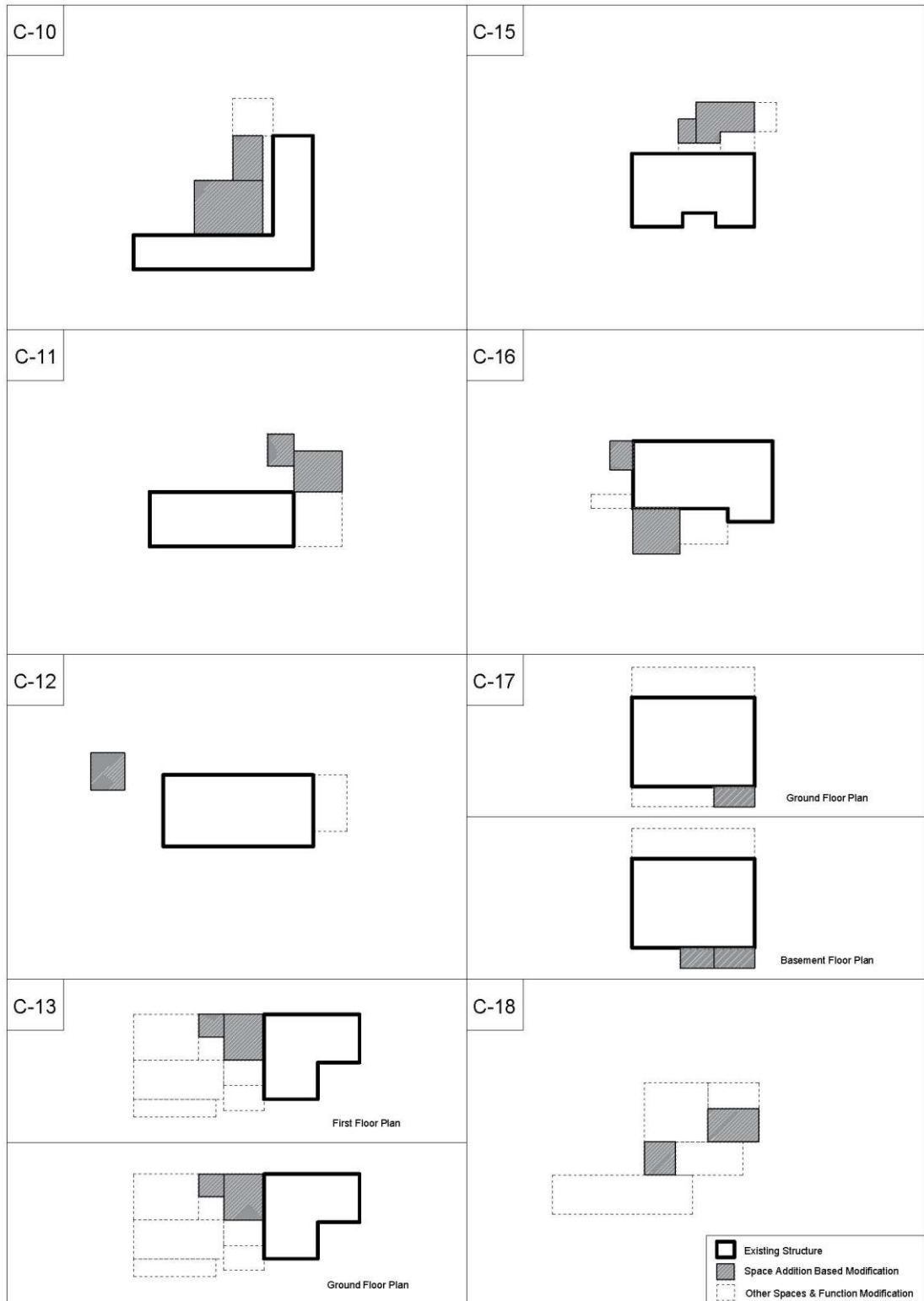


Figure 36. Showing space based additions of *Wet Spaces* in cases 10, 11, 12, 13, 15, 16, 17, 18. (Author,2018)

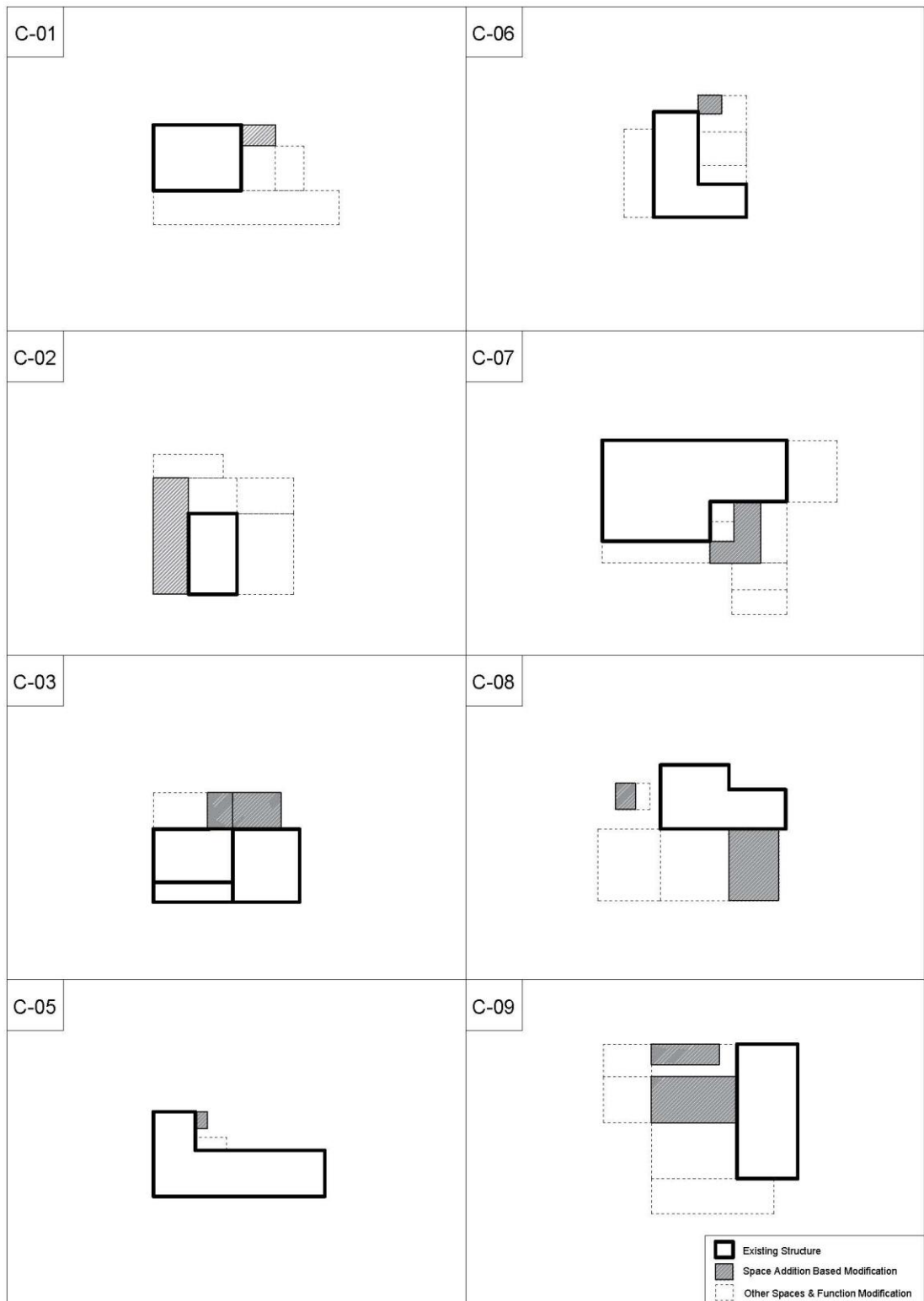


Figure 37. Showing space based additions of *Wet Spaces* in cases 01, 02, 03, 05, 06, 07, 08, 09. (Author,2018)

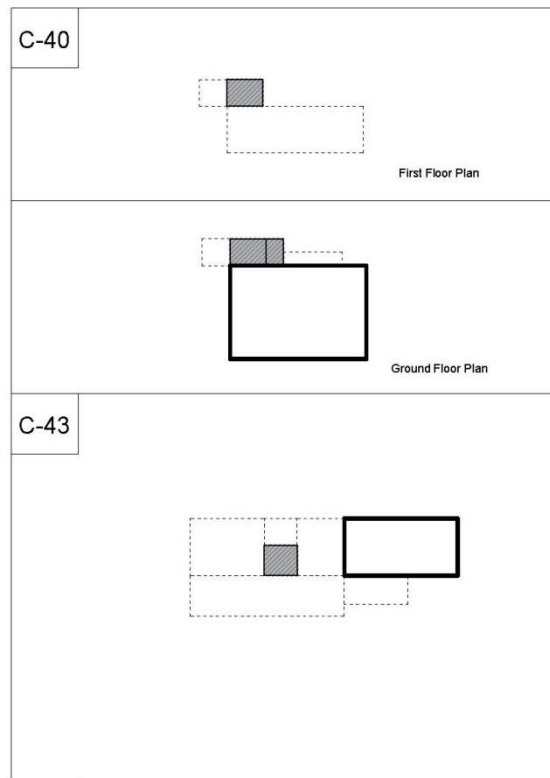


Figure 38. Showing space based additions of *Wet Spaces* in cases 40, 43.
(Author,2018)

- **Living Room or Hall:** There were very few Greek traditional houses that had living room in plan typology. It was generally referred to as Hall and functions as living room providing access to other space functions of the house. Presently, every hall spaces are re-functioned as living room through addition of entrance hall. As shown in Figures 39-43 below.

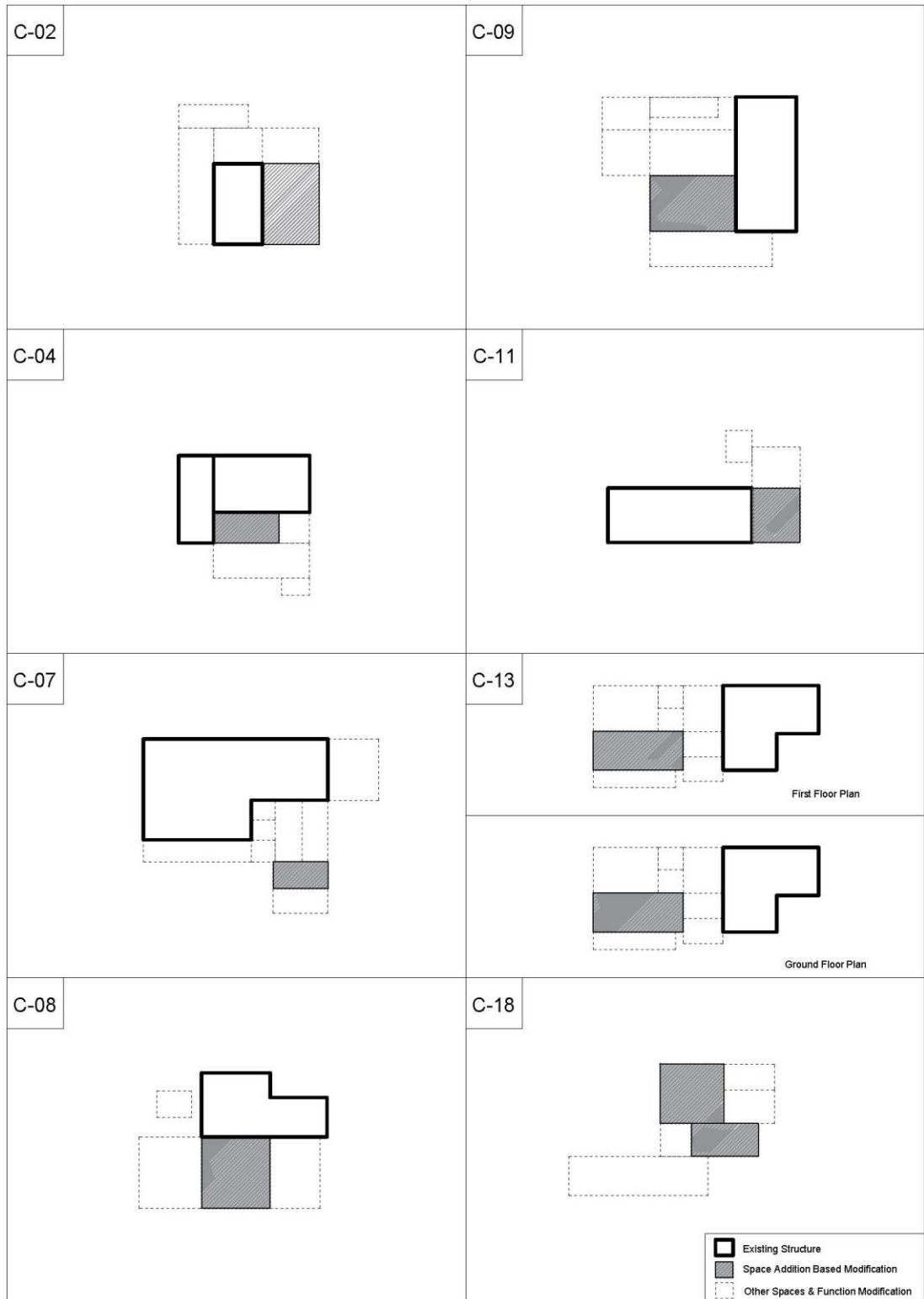


Figure 39. Showing space based additions of *Living Room/Hall* in cases 02, 04, 07, 08, 09, 11, 13, 18. (Author,2018)

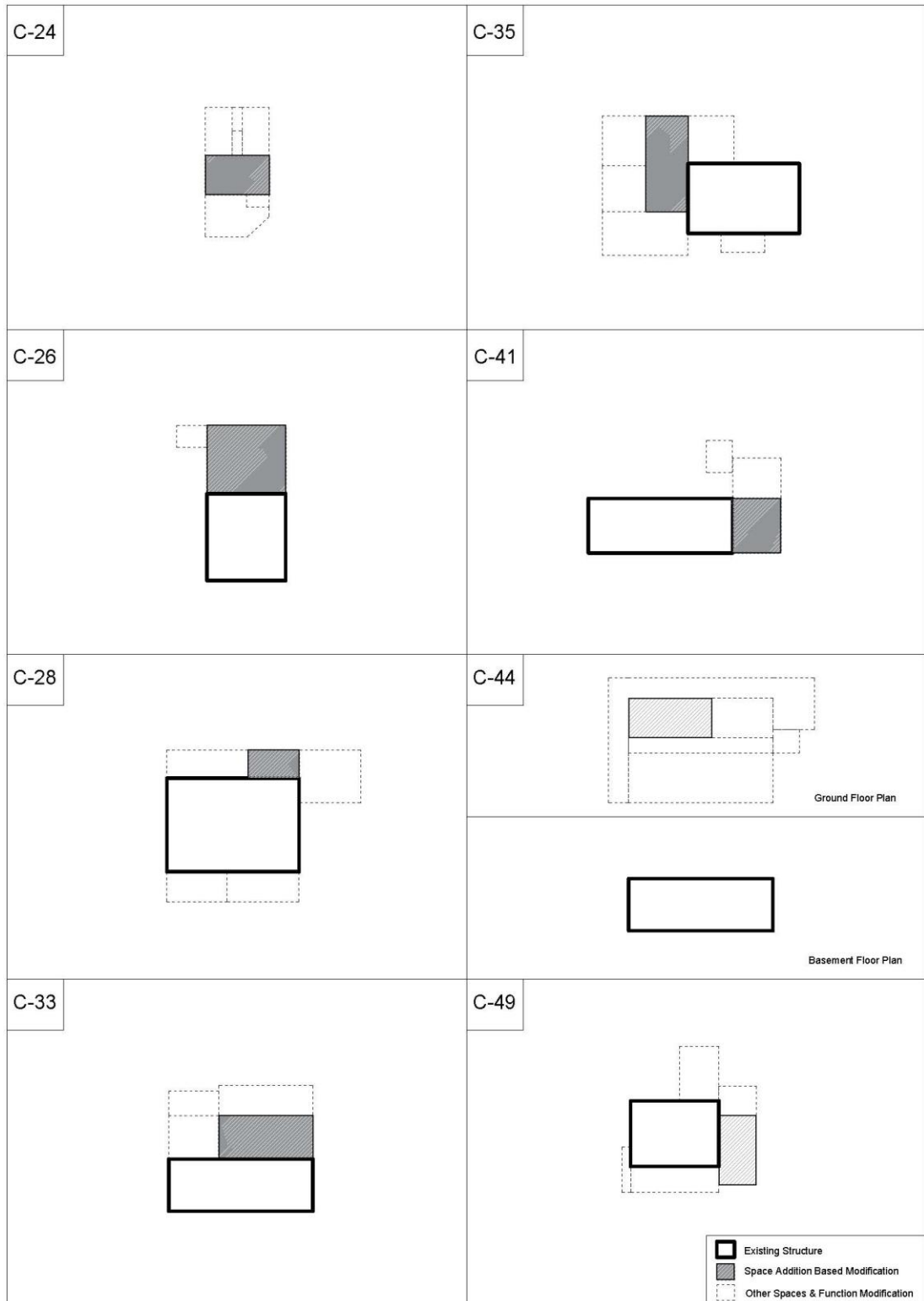


Figure 40. Showing space based additions of *Living Room/Hall* in cases 24, 26, 28, 35, 38, 41, 44, 49. (Author,2018)

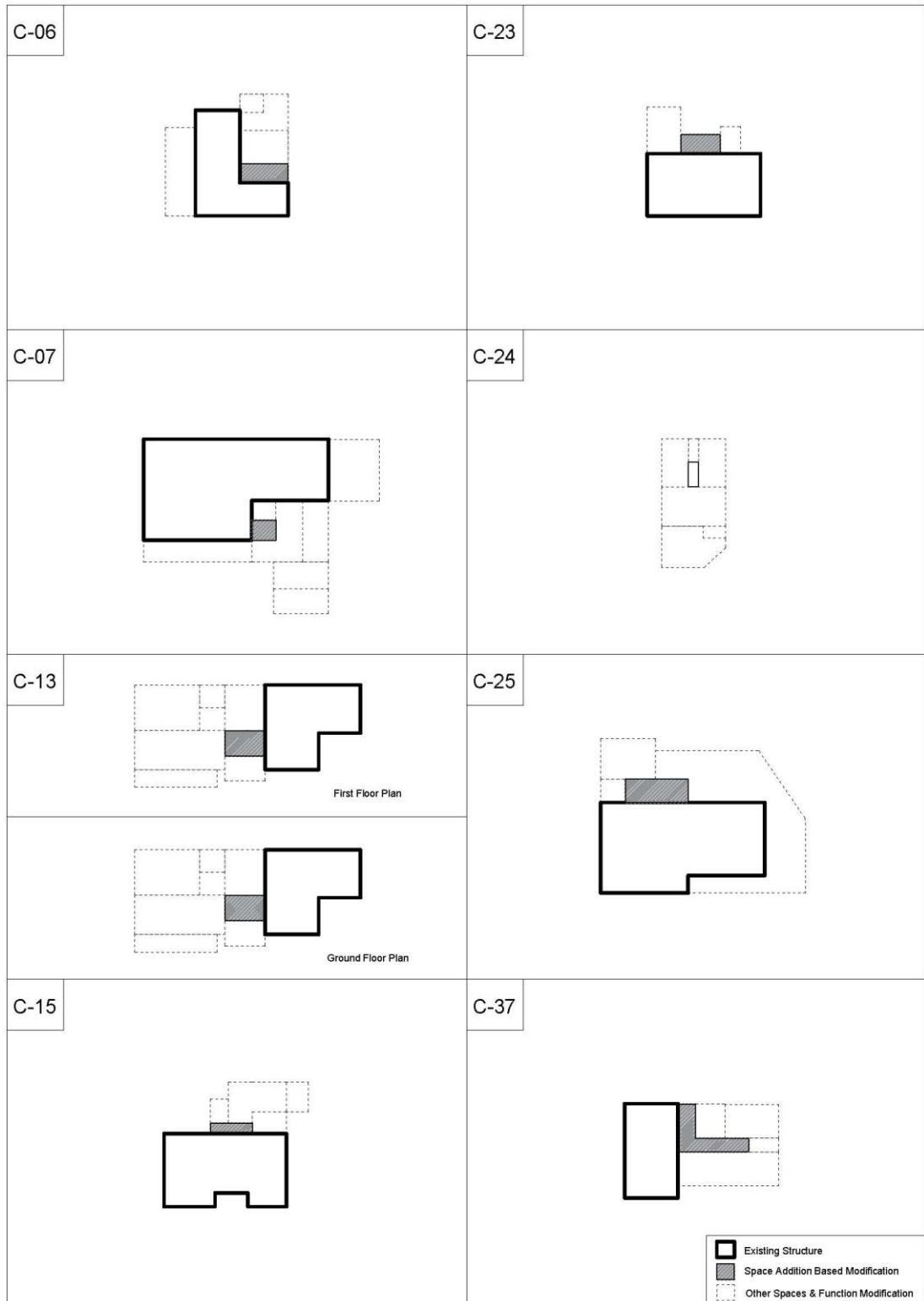


Figure 41. Showing space based additions of *Living Room/Hall* in cases 06, 07, 13, 15, 23, 24, 25, 37. (Author,2018)

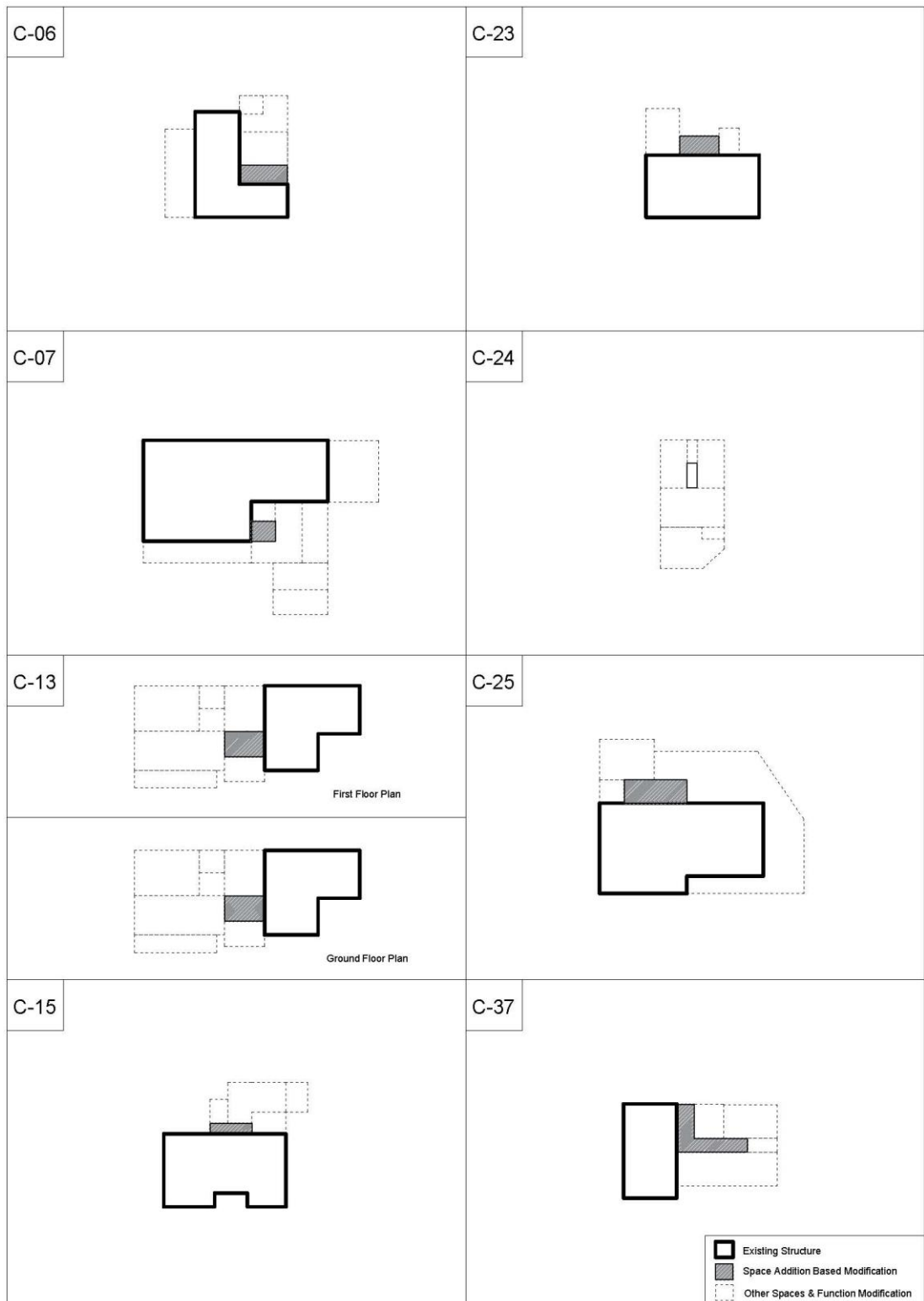


Figure 42. Showing space based additions of *Living Room/Hall* in cases 06, 07, 13, 15, 23, 24, 25, 37. (Author,2018)

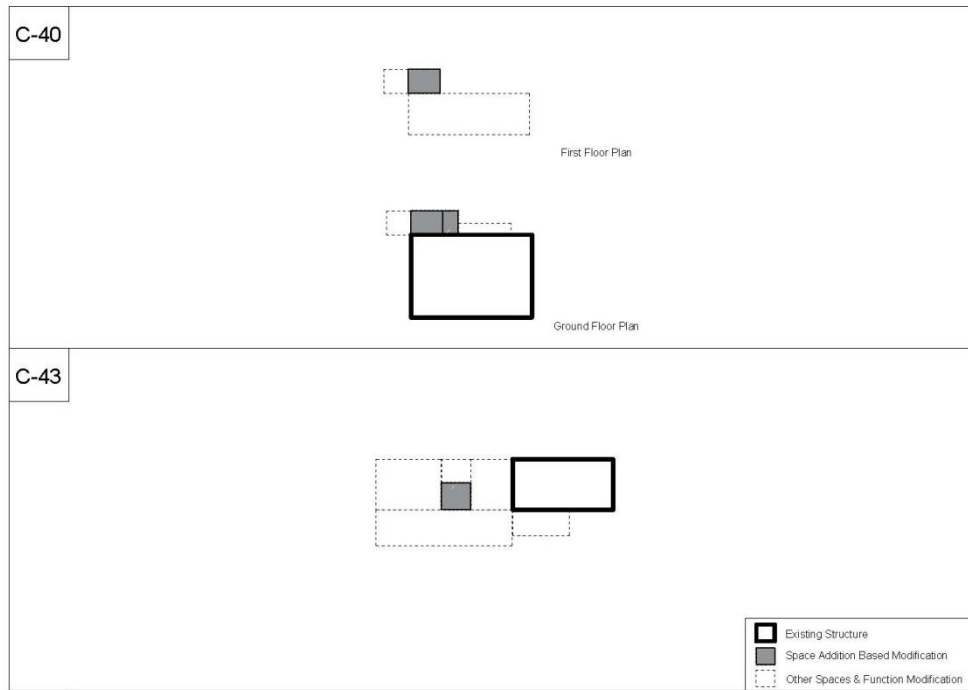


Figure 43. Showing space based additions of *Living Room/Hall* in cases 40, 43. (Author,2018)

- Storage:** In the past the storage was used for storing agricultural products, they are currently used for storing not frequently used and unnecessary staffs or are turned into bedroom in some cases. On the other hand, some of the houses do not have storage as an independent space, but were found incorporated within the kitchen space. (Figure 44)

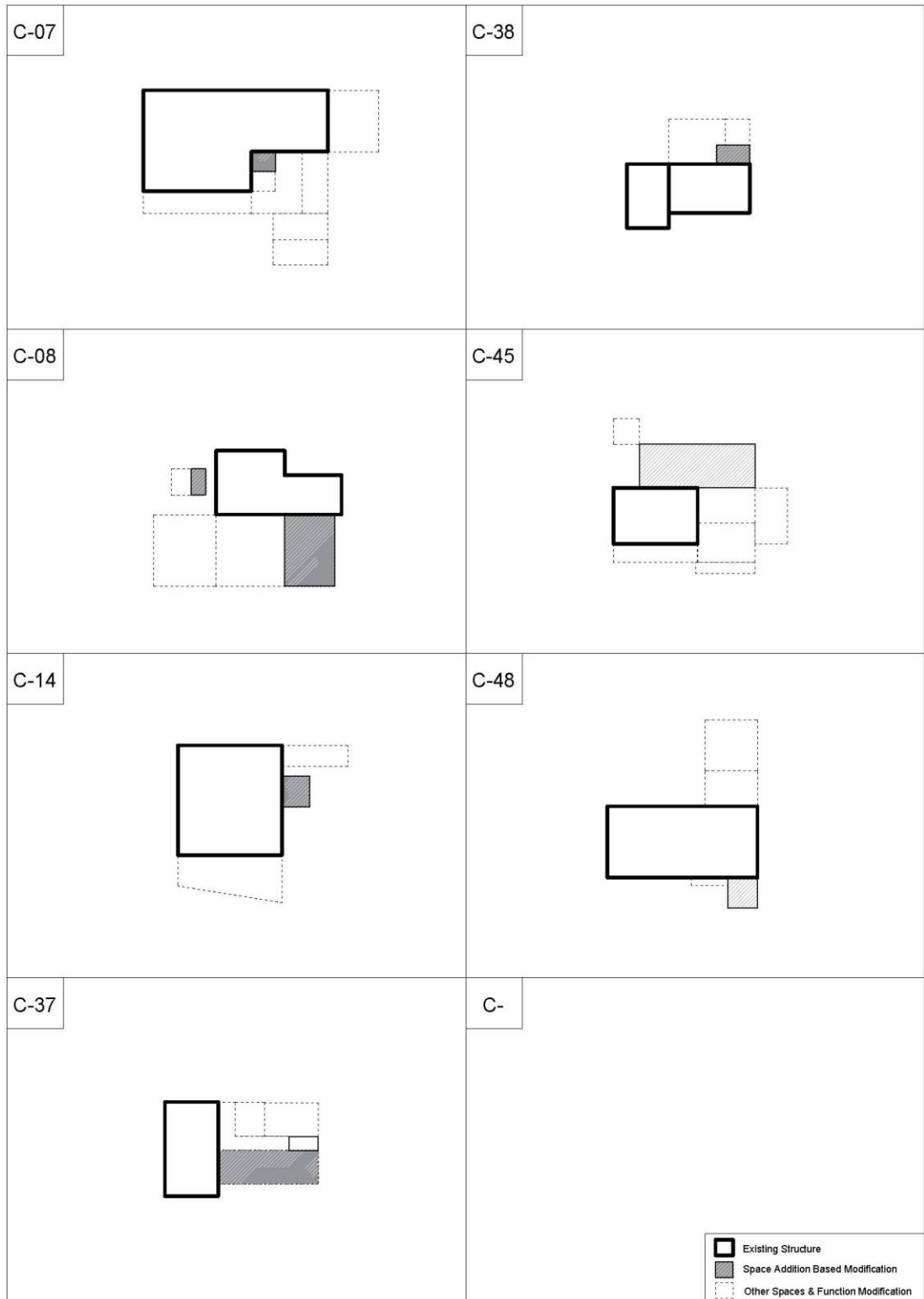


Figure 44. Showing space based additions of *Storage* in cases 07, 08, 14, 37, 38, 45, 48. (Author, 2018)

- **Staircase:** In some cases the occupants couldn't expand horizontally due to small portion of land their houses were located in. In some case the houses were built below the road level, therefore the need to expand vertically became necessary towards the provision of additional spaces. Figure 45-46 illustrates some of the cases.

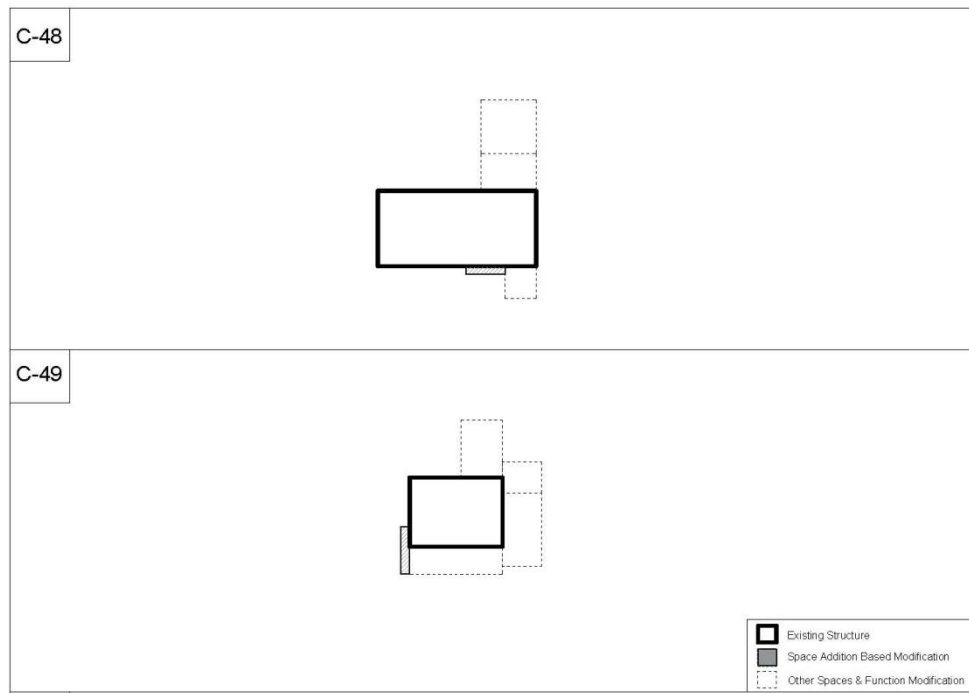


Figure 45. Showing space based additions of *Staircase* in cases 48 and 49.
(Author,2018)

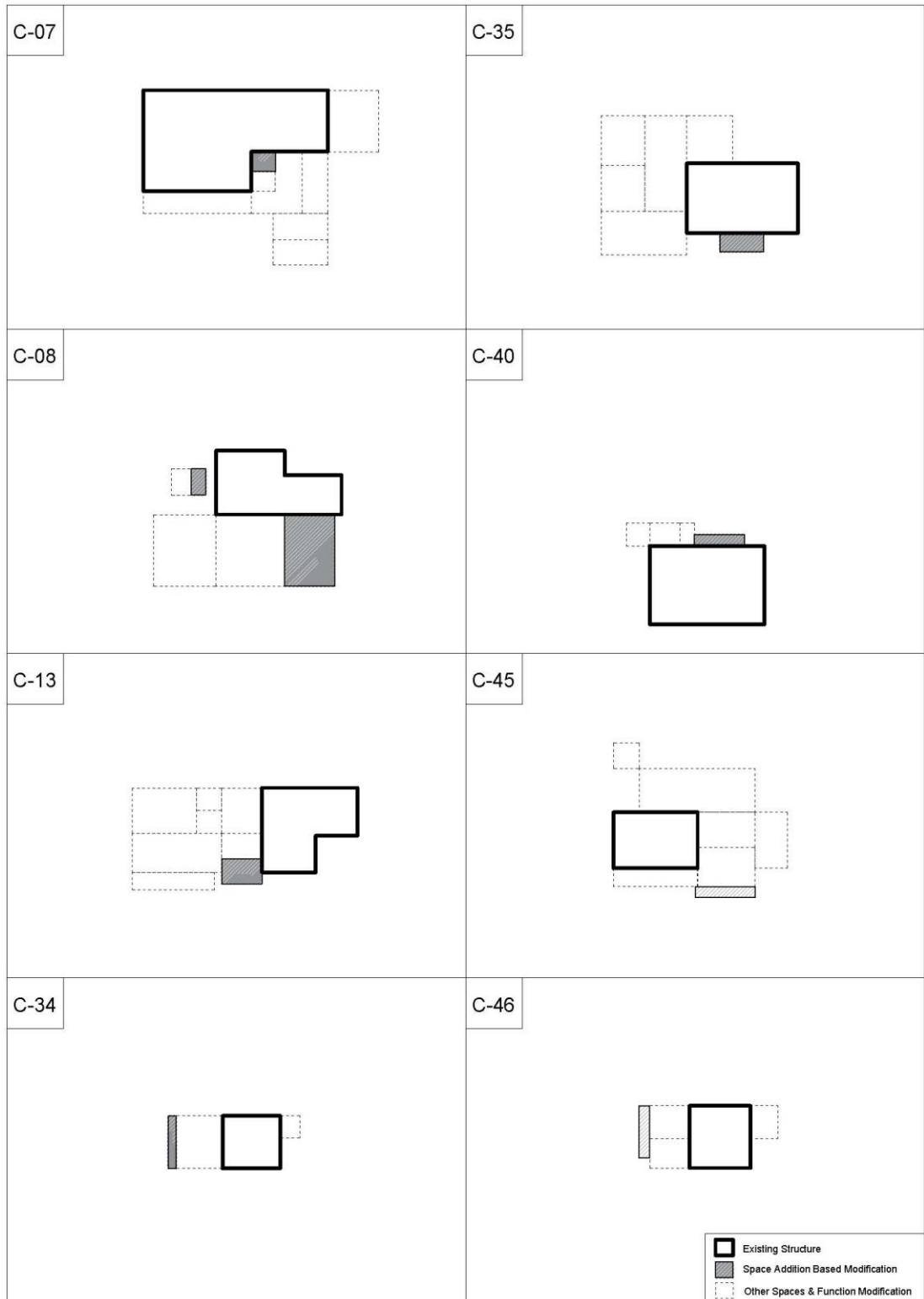


Figure 46. Showing space based additions of *Staircase* in cases 07, 08, 13, 34, 35, 40, 45 and 46. (Author,2018)

- Semi Open Areas:** In Eastern Black Sea Region, people spent a lot of time outside during the day and at night. But the houses they occupied in Cyprus lack this feature; hence almost all the cases studies added this function to their new house. Figure 47-50 below illustrates the phenomena.

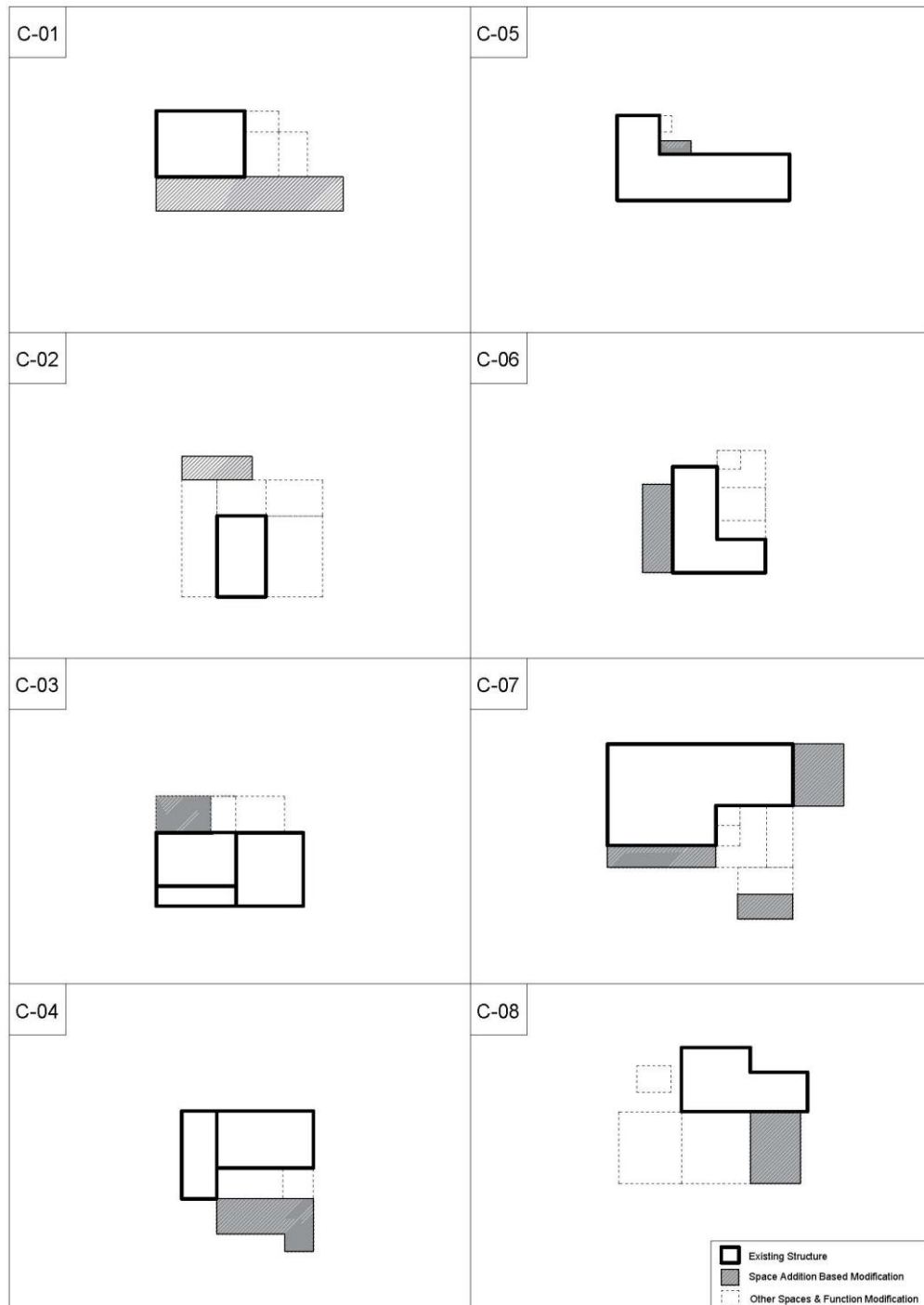


Figure 47. Showing space based additions of *Semi Open Areas* in cases 01, 02, 03, 04, 05, 06, 07, 08. (Author,2018)

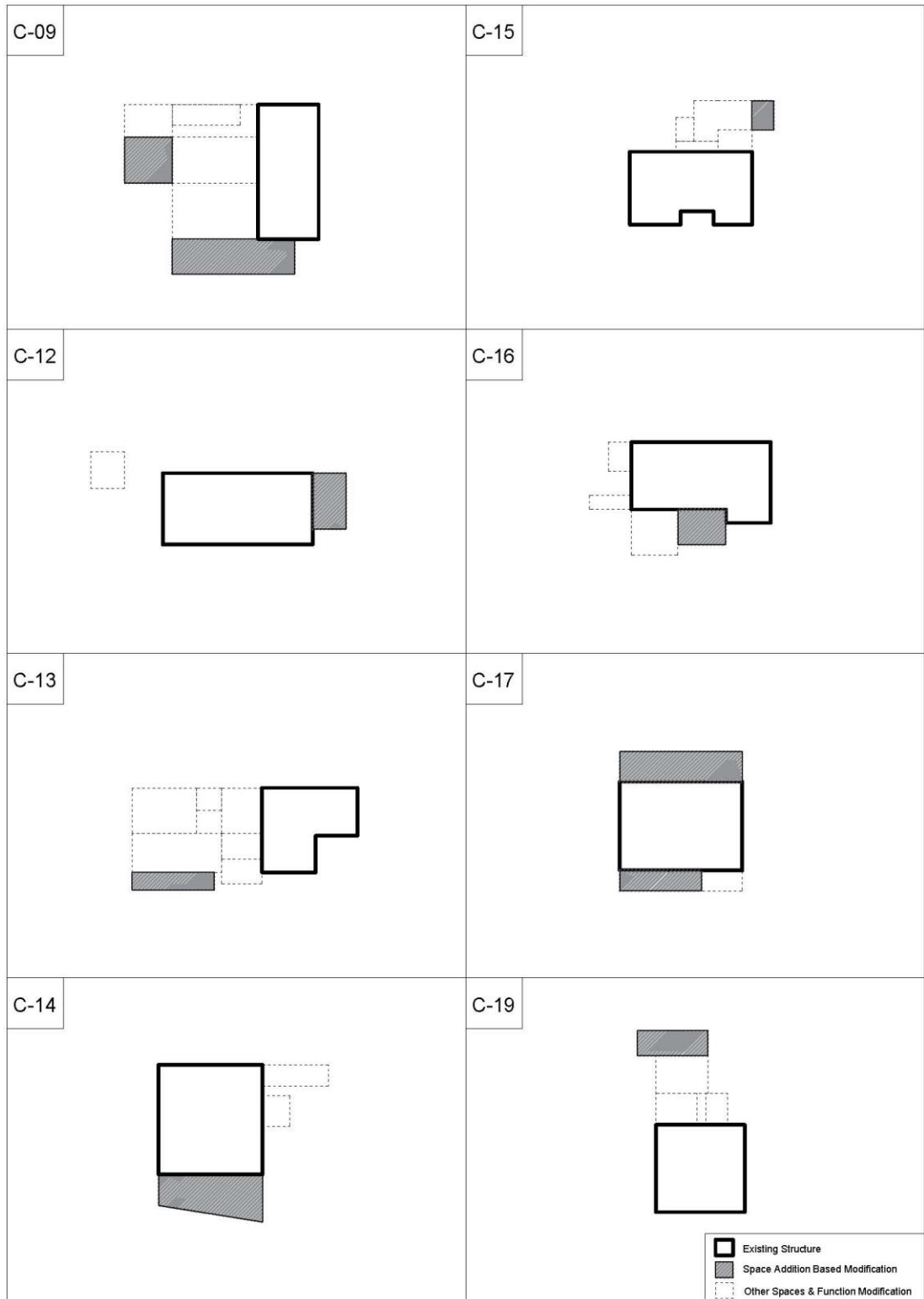


Figure 48. Showing space based additions of *Semi Open Areas* in cases 09, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 19. (Author,2018)

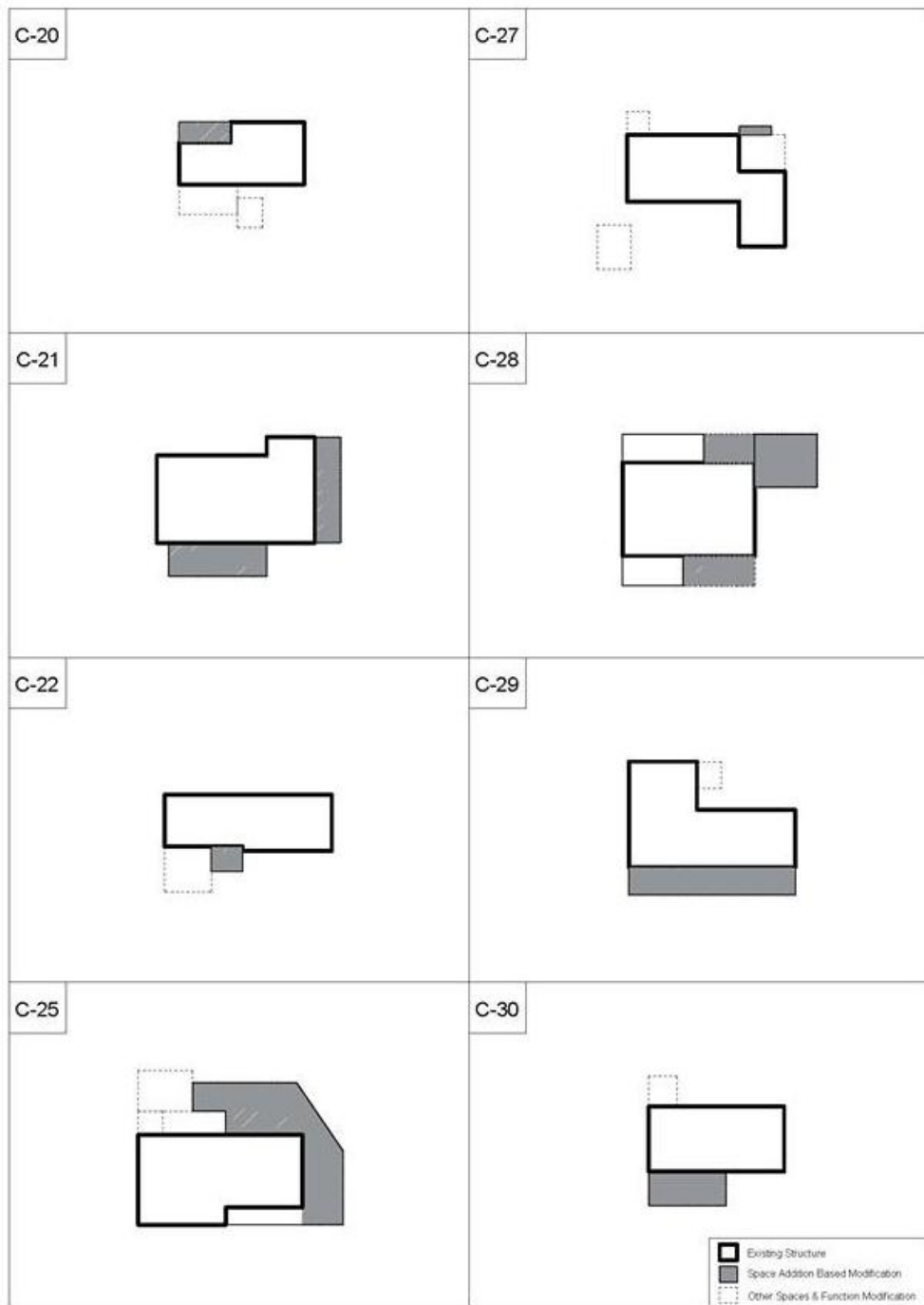


Figure 49. Showing space based additions of *Semi Open Areas* in cases 21, 20, 22, 25, 27, 28, 29, 30. (Author,2018)

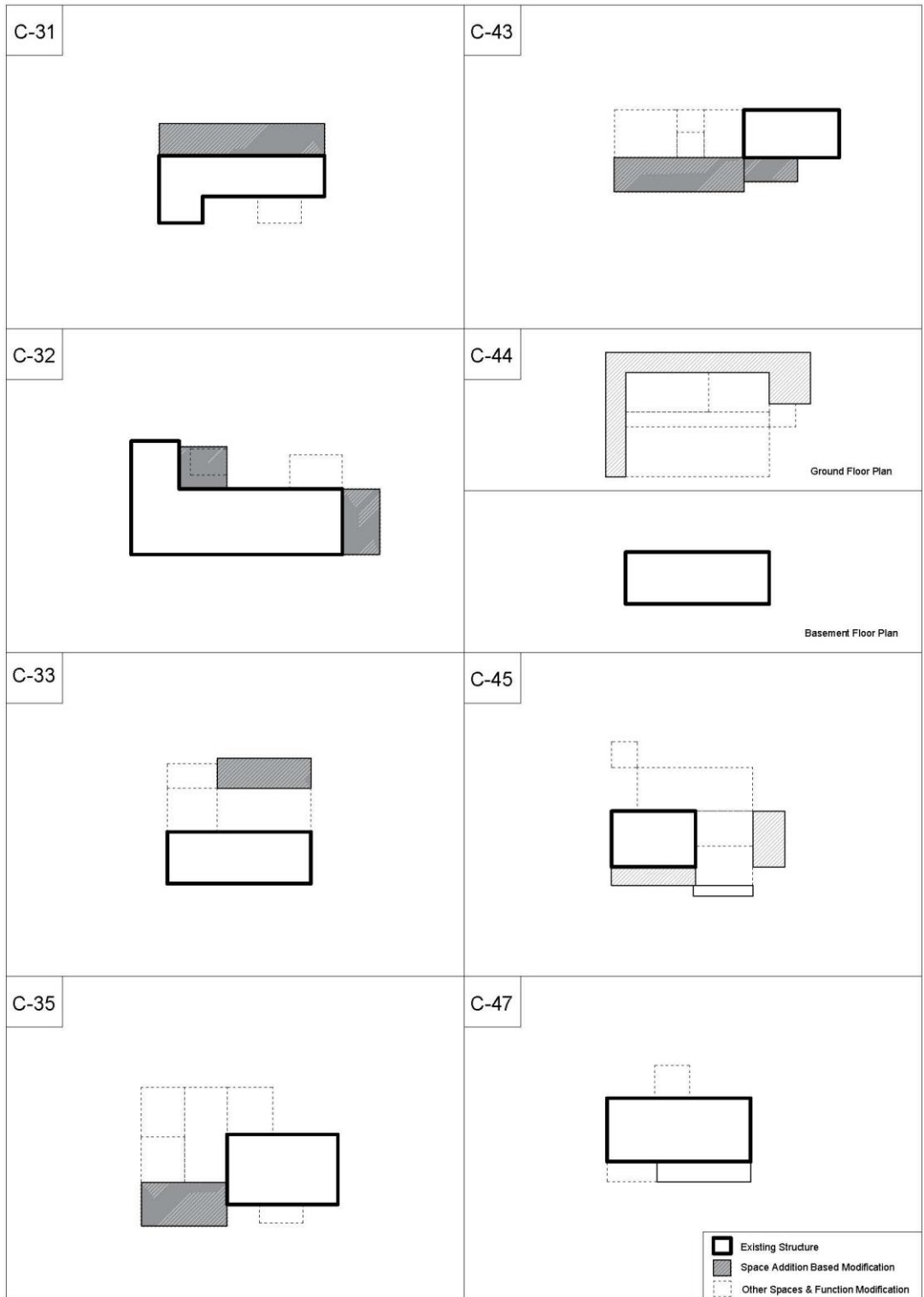


Figure 50. Showing space based additions of *Semi Open Areas* in cases 31, 32, 33, 35, 43, 44, 45, 47. (Author,2018)

Table 3. Analysis table showing summary of transformational modifications in physical structure of the traditional Cyprus houses (Author,2018)

Function	Spaces	Cases																
		01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	Hall			●			●	●						●		●		
	Living Room		●		●			●■	●	●	■	●		●				
	Kitchen	●	●	●		■		●	●	●	●	●		●		●	●	
	Bedroom	●■	●		●	■	●	●■	■	●	●■		■	●	■	●■	■	●
	Toilet	●	●	●◆		●◆	●◆	●◆	●	●	●◆	●	●	●		●		●
	Bathroom	●	●	●		●	●	●	●	●	●	●		●		●		●
	Storage							●	●						●			
	Barn																	
	Earth oven																	
	Garden	●	●		●		●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
	Porch	●	●				●	●									●	
	Semi Open	●	●	●	●	●		●	●	●			●		●	●		●
	Garage							●									●	
	Balcony																	
	Back yard					●										●		
	Front yard																	
	Coop	●					●								●		●	

Addition ● Division ■ Demolition ◆

Table 4. Analysis table showing summary of transformational modifications in physical structure of the traditional Cyprus houses (Author,2018)

Function	Spaces	Cases																
		18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34
	Hall						●	●	●									
	Living Room	●			■			●		●							●	
	Kitchen	●		●			●	●	●	●						●	●	
	Bedroom	●	●	■◆		●■	●	●			●	●■						●
	Toilet	●◆	●◆	●			●◆	●◆	●◆	●◆	●◆	◆●	●		◆	●◆	●◆	●◆
	Bathroom	●	●	●			●		●	●	●		●			●	●	●
	Storage														●			
	Barn																	
	Earth oven					●	●		●				●					
	Garden	●	●	●	●		●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●		
	Porch			●	●	●			●			●	●					
	Semi Open				●				●					●	●	●	●	
	Garage			●								●						
	Balcony	●	●					●										●
	Back yard												●		●			
	Front yard																	
	Coop		●															

Addition ● Division ■ Demolition ◆

Table 5. Analysis table showing summary of transformational modifications in physical structure of the traditional Cyprus houses (Author,2018)

Function	Spaces	Cases																
		35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51
	Hall			●			●			●	●							
	Living Room	●					●	●		◆	●					●		
	Kitchen		●		●			●		●	●	●	●	●		●		
	Bedroom	●■			■	●	●		●	●	●	●	●	■				
	Toilet	●	◆●	●◆	●◆	●◆	●◆	●◆	●	●◆	●◆	●◆	●◆	●◆	●◆	●◆		
	Bathroom	●	●	●	●	●	●◆	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●		
	Storage			●	●							●			●			
	Barn		●		●													
	Earth oven																	
	Garden	●			●	●	●	●	●	●	●			●	●	●		
	Porch	●								●	●			●				
	Semi Open	●								●	●	●						
	Garage											●						
	Balcony	●					●					●				●		
	Back yard							●										
	Front yard																	
	Coop				●							●		●				

Addition ● Division ■ Demolition ◆

4.4.2 Space Division-based Modifications to the Building

Divisions to the space functions were primarily done by partitioning the existing spaces. For instance, some spaces that were formerly used as storage or barn during the Greek time were divided in two or more parts and new or similar functions recreated within the divided space. Figures 52-55: Illustrates the situation (also see Table 8).

Table 6. Summary of space division-based modification (Author,2018)

Cases	Brief Description
01	The internal wall that separated the two small rooms were collapsed to create one large bedroom.
05	The kitchen was divided to accommodate storage.
07	The existing living room was too big and was divided into three bedrooms according to the occupants needs.
08	The big bedroom was divided into two bedrooms with internal partition wall and a corridor was also created.
12	The existing bedroom at the extreme left was divided into the kitchen facing the approach view and smaller bedroom faced to the rare.
14	The existing extreme right room was divided to provide more functions (a hall, kitchen which attached to the storage, toilet and bathroom, a small bedroom were created).
15	Existing bigger bedroom at the extreme left was divided into two, which resulted in additional rooms.
16	The existing small room at the bottom left was divided to create a hall and internal toilet and bathroom.
20	The existing living room was divided into two bedrooms with a partial

	inner wall.
21	The modifications were in form that the ' <i>sundurma</i> ' was covered, extended at one part and then divided to create a living room, kitchen, bathroom and toilet.
22	The existing bigger bedroom at the center was divided into kitchen, bedroom and hall.
38	The existing bedroom was divided to two bedrooms with inner partial wall.

- Living Room/Hall:** In some cases the existing living room was superfluous, therefore it was partitioned to create additional functions that is lacking in the building. In most cases to provide an internal bathroom and toilet, and in some to create extra bedrooms. Figure 51 illustrates the situation.



Figure 51. Shows space division of the living room into 3 different bedrooms (Author,2018)

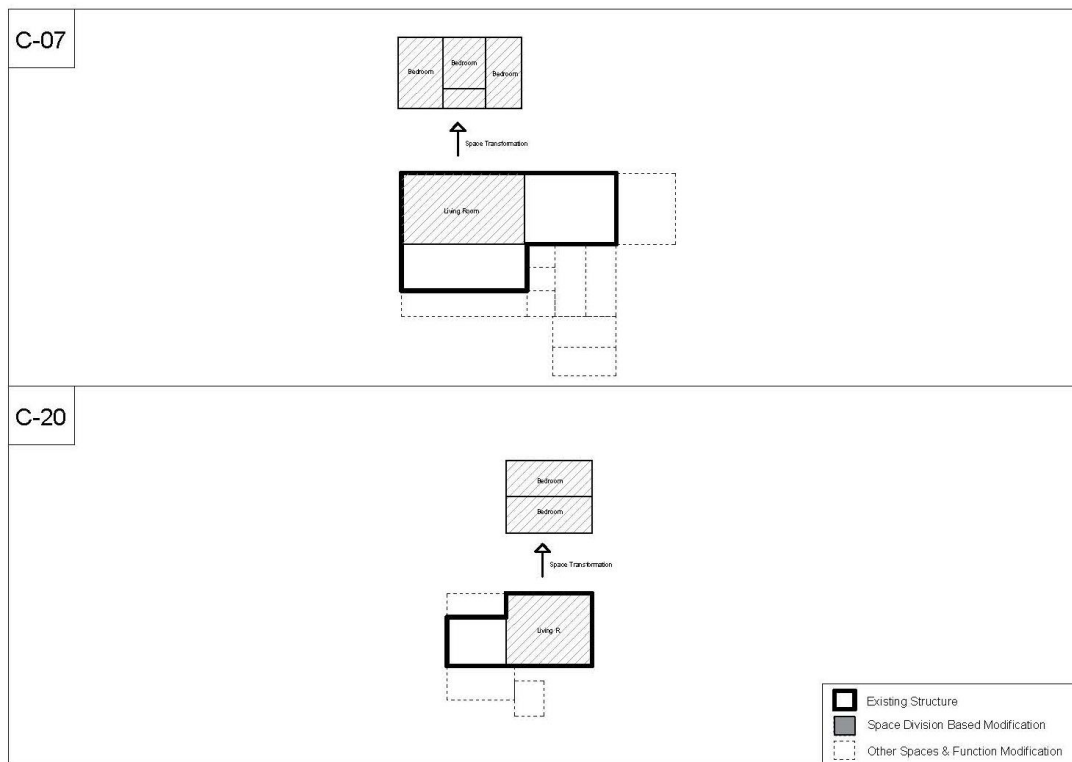


Figure 52. Showing space based division of *Living Room/Hall* in cases 07 and 20. (Author, 2018)

- Bedroom:** In some cases the existing bedroom was superfluous, therefore it was partitioned to create additional functions that is lacking in the building. In most cases to provide kitchen and storage, while in some to create extra bedrooms. Figure 53 and 54 illustrates the situation.

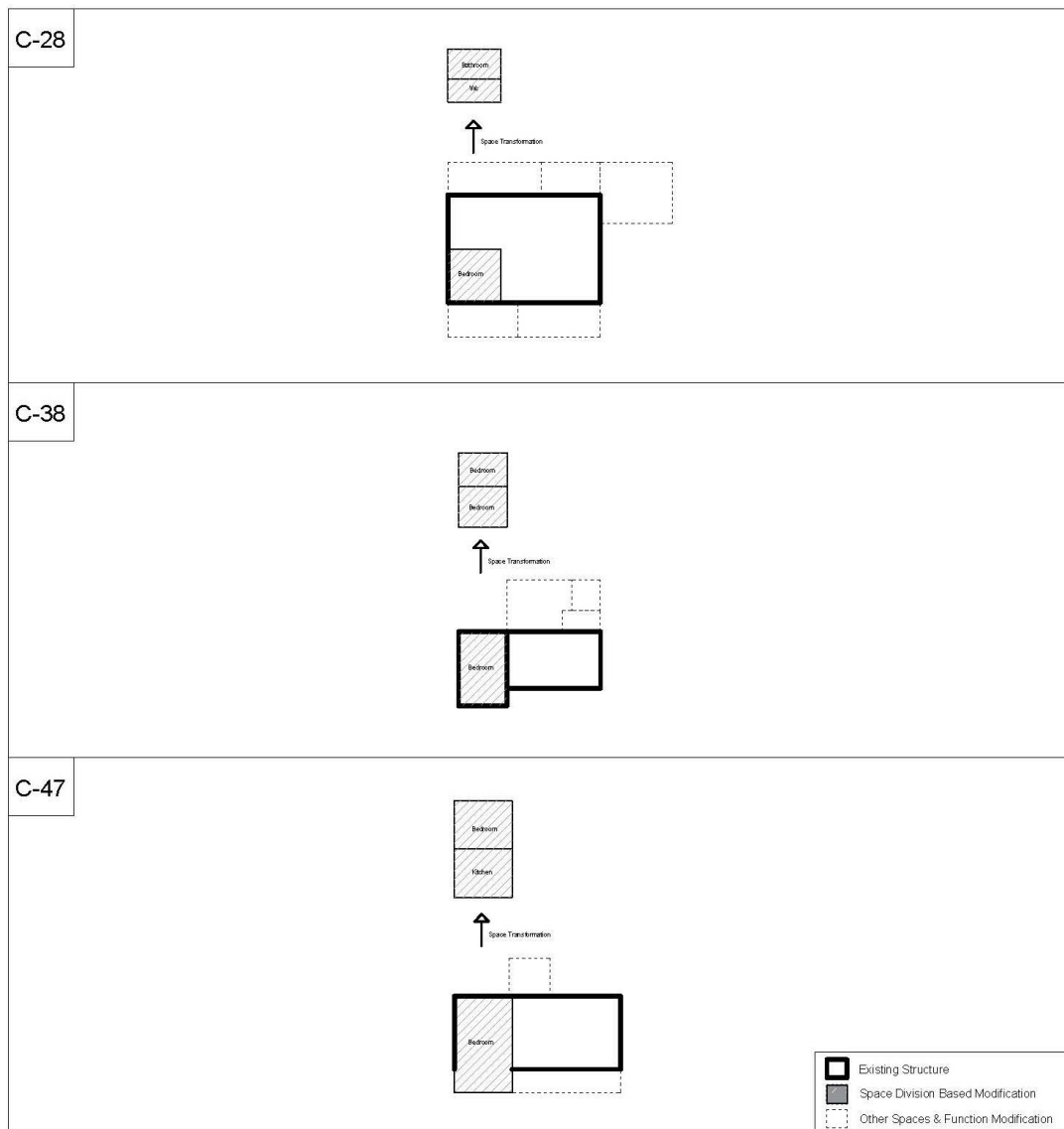


Figure 53. Showing space based division of *Bedroom* in cases 28, 38 and 47.
(Author, 2018)

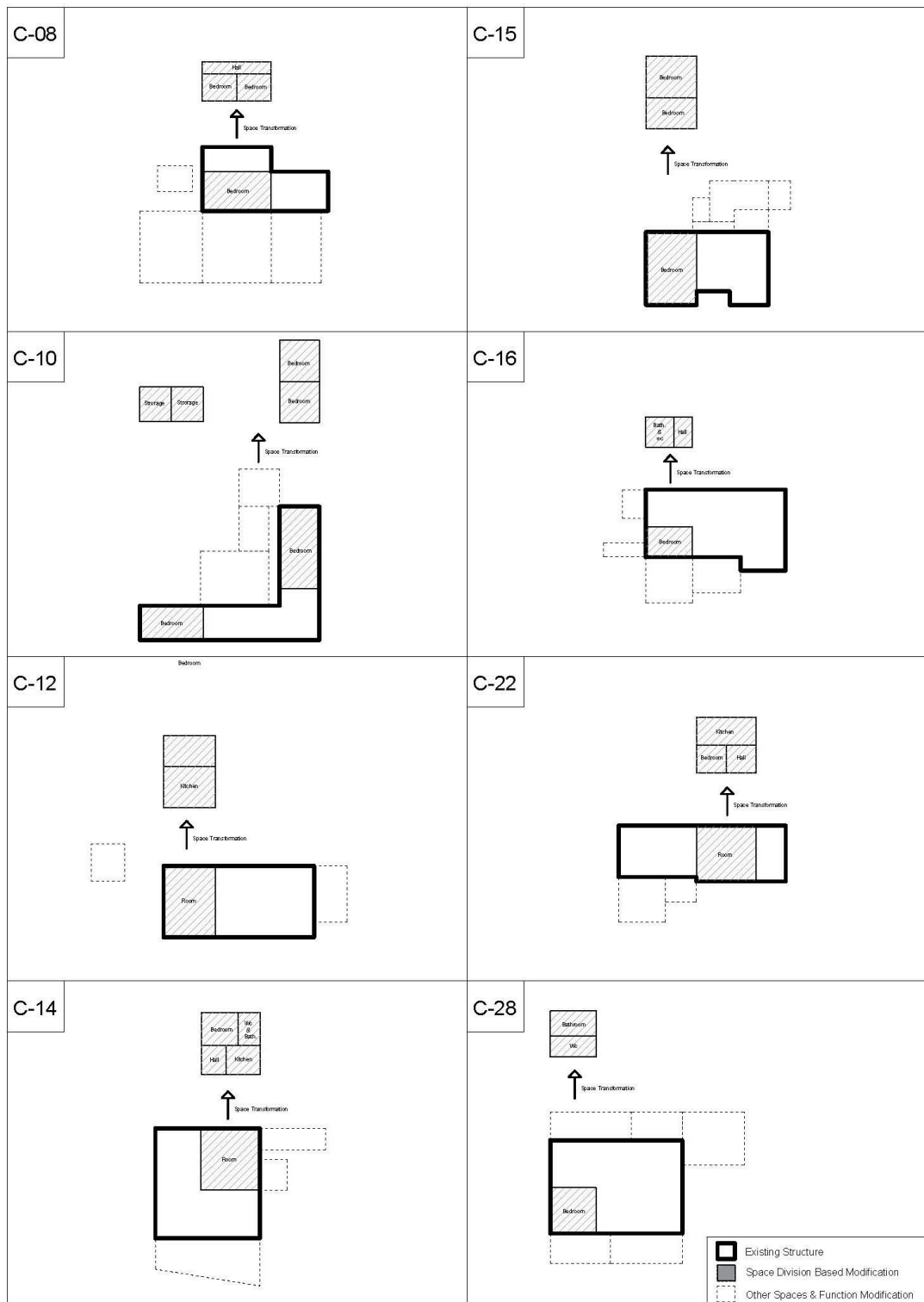


Figure 54. Showing space based division of *Bedroom* in cases 08, 10, 12, 14, 15, 16, 22, 28. (Author,2018)

- **Semi Open Area:** Only a case out of the 49 cases studied integrated the existing semi open space into an internal space and converted function into several others uses. Figure 55 illustrates the situation.

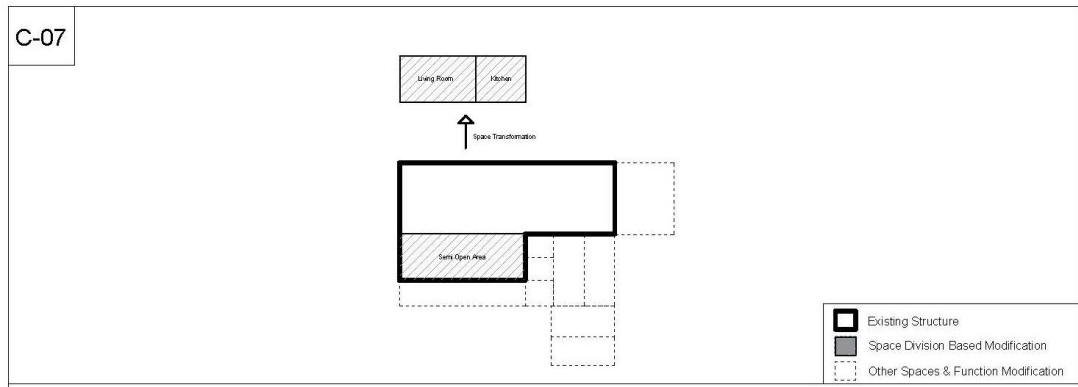


Figure 55. Showing space based division of *Semi Open Area* in case 07. (Author, 2018)

4.4.3 Space Demolition-based Modifications to Building

All the traditional Greek housing external toilet/bathroom were demolished or abandoned as not-used spaces as shown in Figure 56. This could be attributed to cultural or ethnic difference, because at Eastern Black Sea Region toilet and bathrooms are integrated internally with other house functions. In some of the cases studied, external storages were not in use, Figures 57 illustrates the situation. Illustrates the situation (also see Table 9).



Figure 56. An example of a demolished outdoor *Toilet/Bathroom* of traditional Cyprus houses (Author,2018)



Figure 57. An example of partially demolished and abandoned external storage of traditional Cyprus houses (Author,2018)

Table 7. Summary of space demolition-based modification (Author,2018)

Cases	Brief Description
03	The external toilet was demolished.
06	The external toilet was demolished.
08	Demolition of the external toilet.
09	The external toilet was demolished.
10	The existing bedroom at the extreme left was divided to two storages according to needs of occupants. The existing living room was divided and a staircase introduced give access to the roof, which is converted into a terrace. The existing bedroom at the rare was also divided to create two bedrooms.
11	The external toilet was demolished.
19	Existing living room doubles as a kitchen and one end of the wall demolished forming an opening to the porch.
24	The modifications are; demolition of the inner wall separating the

	living room and bedroom. To create a larger living room.
28	The top right bedroom's external wall was demolished and extended towards the road and changed the function as living room.
31; 32; 41.	The external toilet was demolished.
43	The existing living room was demolished.
45	The existing external staircase was demolished and another which is attached to the kitchen stretches to the open terrace and bedroom at the upper floor.
46	The external staircase was demolished and a new function place in its place.
47	A kitchen was integrated to the existing structure by demolishing a part of the external wall, and divided the extension into a bedroom and kitchen.
48	The external toilet was demolished.

- **Living Room/Hall:** In some cases, it was observed that excessive living room or halls were further divided into several other functions which were not originally there; or repositioned them to suite the occupants needs. Figure 58 below illustrates the situation.

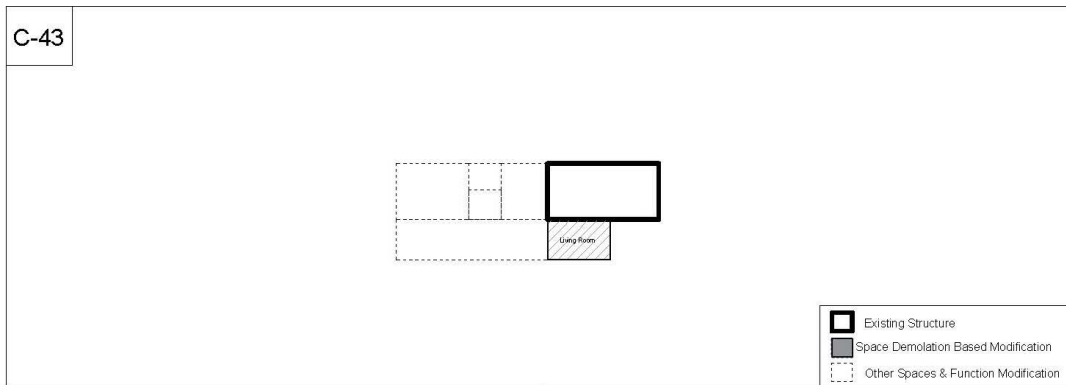


Figure 58. Showing space based demolition of *Living Room/Hall* in case 43.
(Author,2018)

- **Bedroom:** In nearly all the cases that had some part of the bedroom demolished was due to the need of making the already available bigger. While in some cases it was simply to provide other functions like internal kitchen or bathroom. The Figure 59 below illustrates the situation.

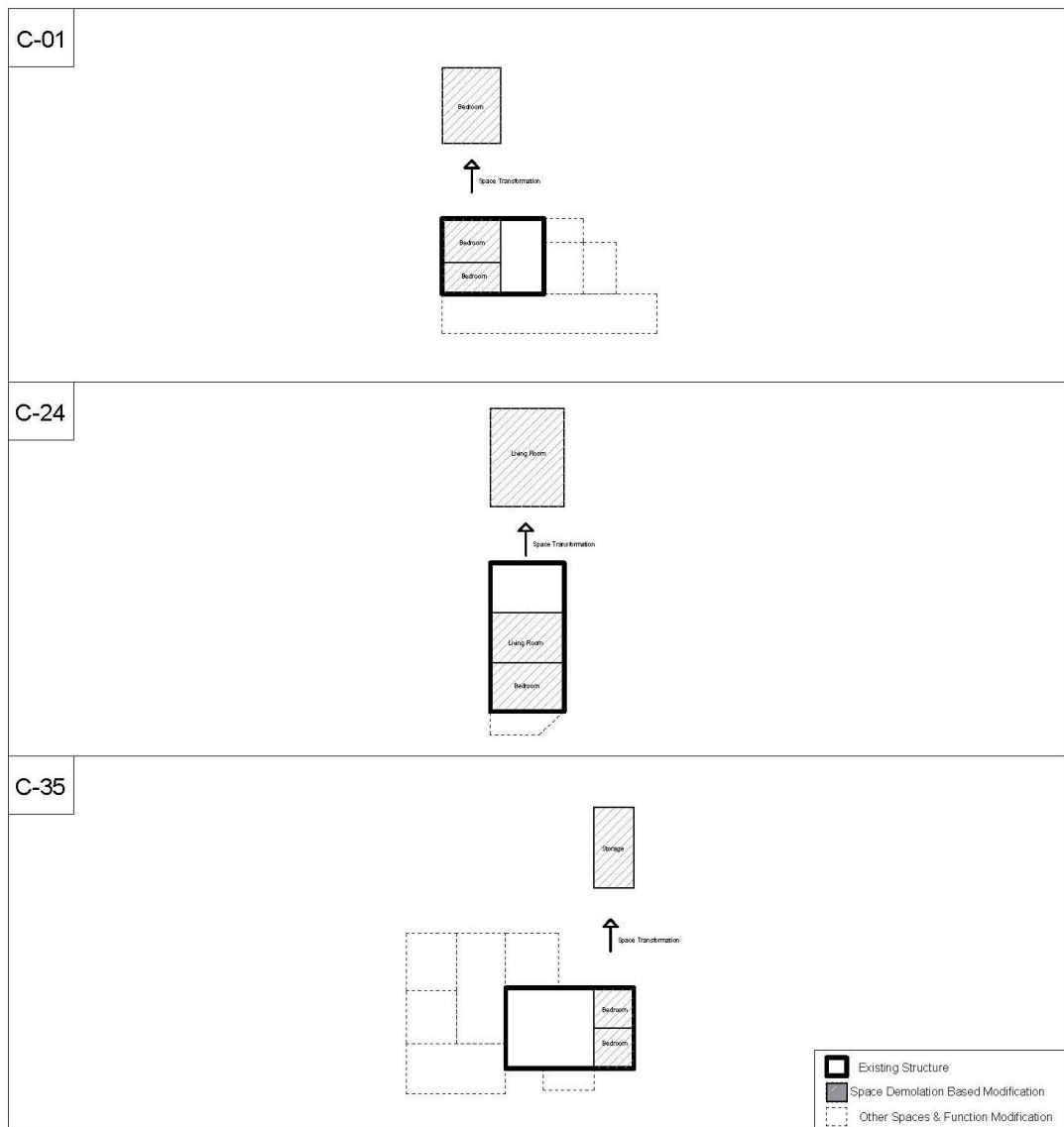


Figure 59. Showing space based demolition of Bedroom in cases 01, 24 and 35. (Author,2018)

- **Staircase:** In few of the cases where the upper floor was introduced, the external staircase was demolished. The Figure 60 below illustrates the situation.

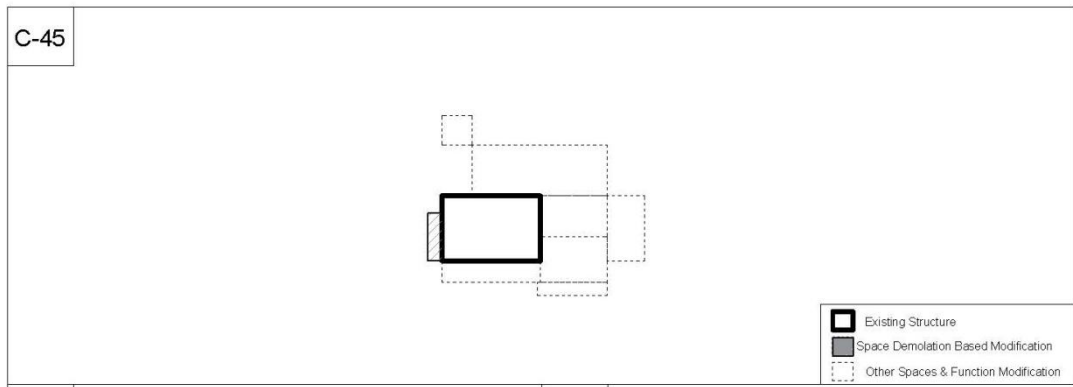


Figure 60. Showing space based demolition of *Staircase* in case 45. (Author,2018).

- **Wet Spaces:** As stated earlier, all external toilets were demolished. Figure 61 below illustrates the situation.

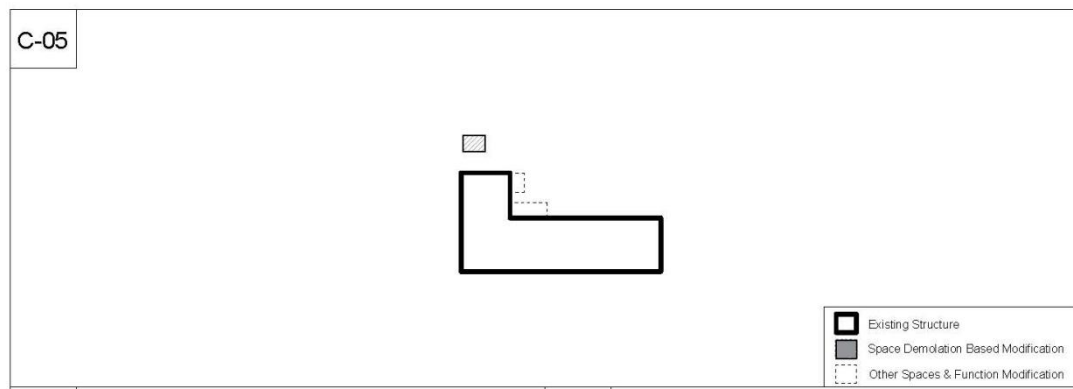


Figure 61. Showing space based demolition of *Wet Spaces* in case 05. (Author,2018)

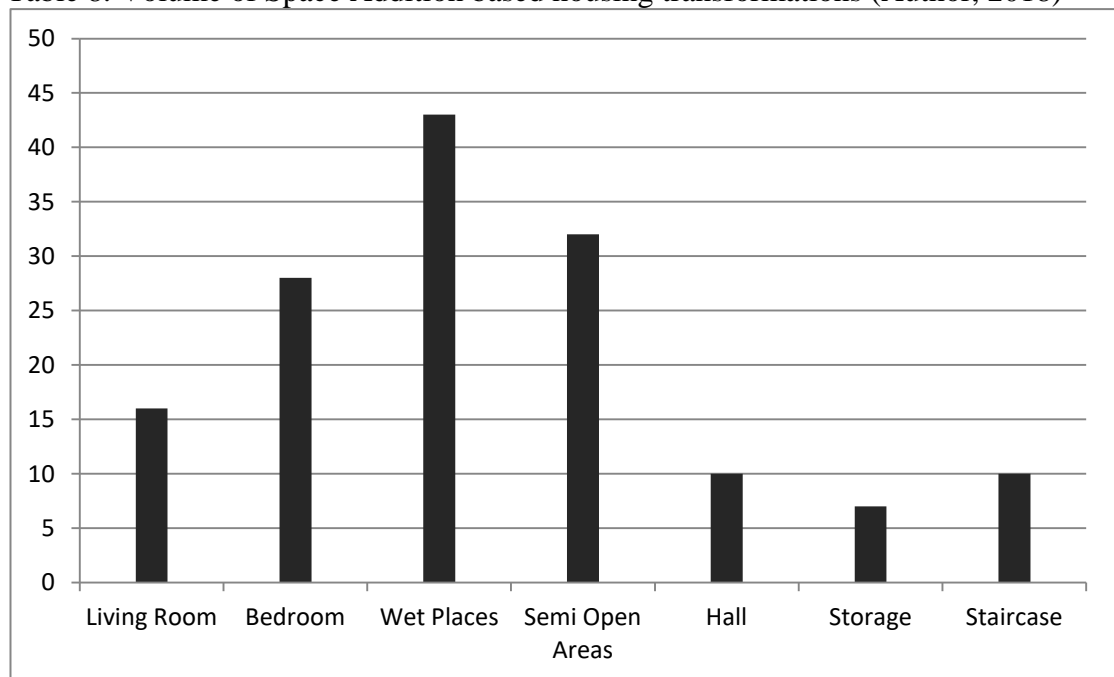
4.5 General Discussions

Space Addition to Building

In all of the cases that underwent addition based modification, it was observed that 16 cases representing 32.6% were addition of Living Room. 28 cases representing 57.1% additions were on Bedroom, and Wet Spaces 43 cases representing 87.7%. Other additions are Semi open areas representing 65.3% (32 Cases); Hall 20.4% (10 Cases); Storage 16.3% (10 Cases) and Staircase: 20.4% (10 Cases) as shown in Table

10. Therefore, it can be deduced that the average rural North Cyprus settlers from the Eastern Black Sea region of Turkey prefers an internal toilet/bathroom in contrast to the external toilet/bathroom abandoned by the Greek Cypriots who moved to the south.

Table 8. Volume of Space Addition based housing transformations (Author, 2018)

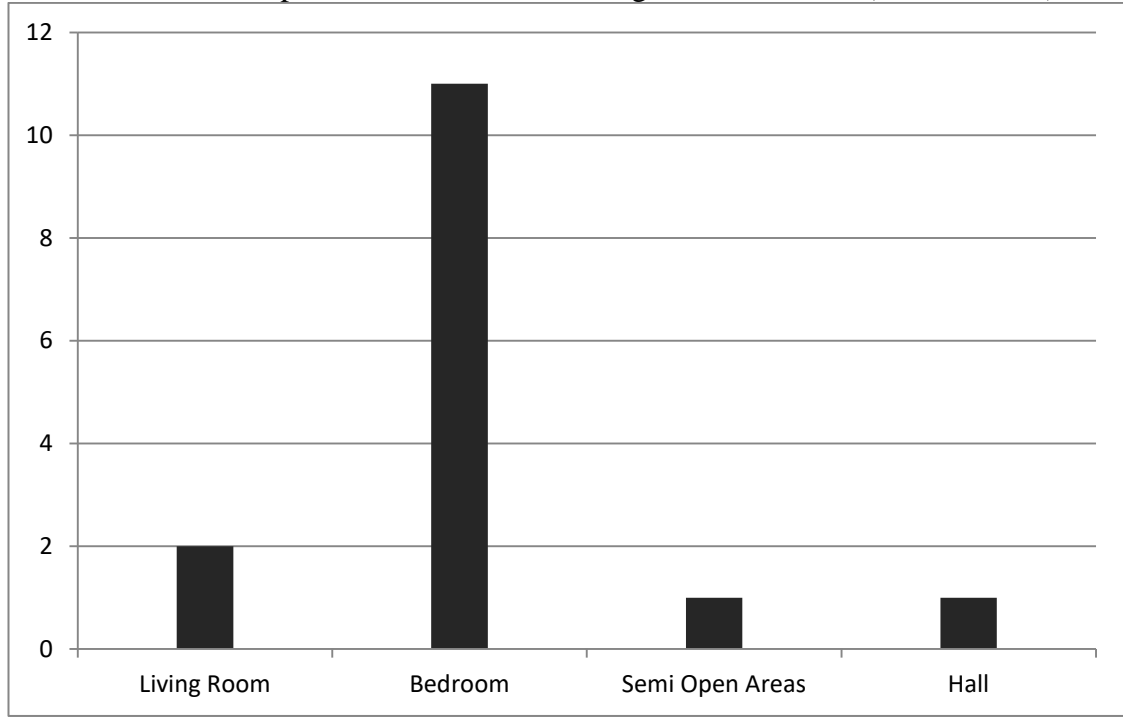


Space Division to Building

In all of the cases that underwent space division based modification, it was observed that 2 cases representing 4% were divisions of living rooms. 11 cases representing 22.4% additions were on bedrooms, and semi open areas just one case representing 2%. Similarly, just one case representing 2% was on hall as shown in Table 11. Therefore, it can be deduced that the average bedroom sizes of the rural Greek Cypriots houses were small in nature. Necessitating the high volume of demolition recorded in the internal partition walls connecting them; to provide more usable and

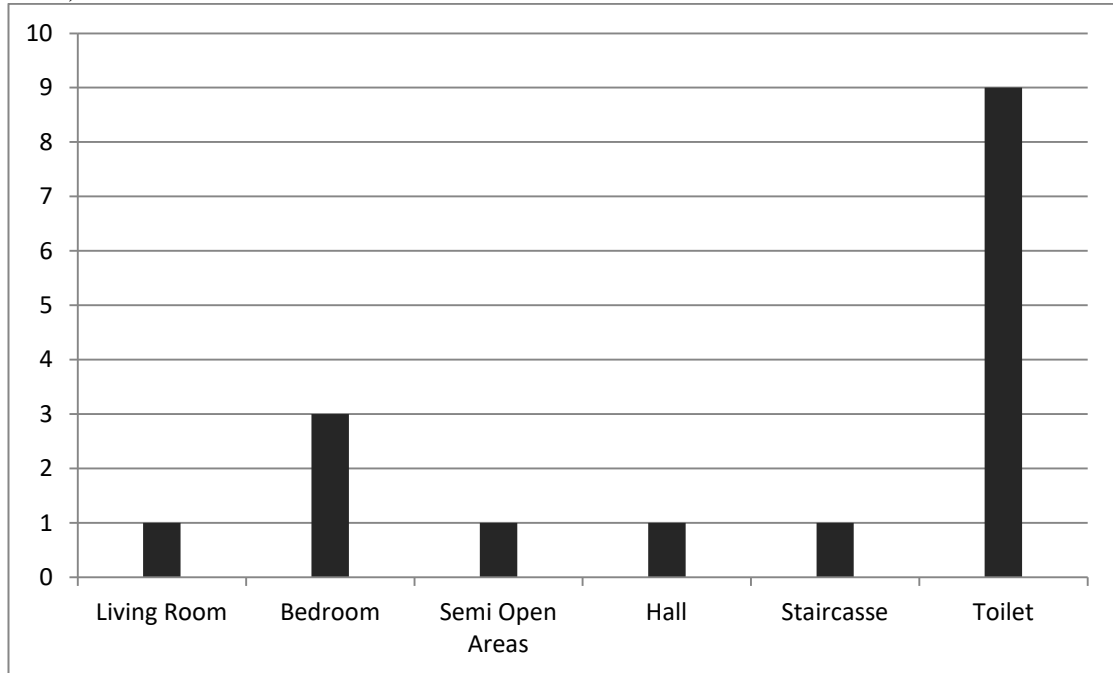
workable bedroom spaces for the North Cyprus settlers from the Eastern Black Sea region of Turkey who occupied them.

Table 9. Volume of Space Division based housing transformations (Author, 2018)



Space Demolition to Building: In all of the cases that underwent demolition based modification, it was observed that a case representing 2% was a demolition of living room. 3 cases representing 6.1% demolitions were on bedroom and a case each representing 2% on hall and staircase respectively. Also 9 cases representing 18.3% demolitions were on the external toilet/bathroom as shown in Table 12. Therefore, it can be deduced that the average rural North Cyprus settlers from the Eastern Black Sea region of Turkey prefers an internal toilet/bathroom in contrast to the external toilet/bathroom abandoned by the Greek Cypriots who moved to the south.

Table 10. Volume of Space Demolition based housing transformations (Author, 2018)



4.6 Evaluation

In order to determine the role of place attachment on traditional housing transformations of rural Cypriot settlements based on new needs of current occupants, the physical structure of traditional houses were examined together with the transition on socio-cultural and economic structures based on industrialization and urbanization processes. Consequently thesis findings are presented as follows;

- All of the studies cases (49) of the rural traditional houses are still used as house at the present.
- Most of the emigrants still speak with Black Sea Region accent even after 45 years.

- Some of the emigrants got their houses with lottery after they came to the island; all of the occupants are the owners of the houses, as awarded by the government.
- In 35 of the cases (71%) the occupants emigrated between 1974-1978 just after Turkish intervention; while rest 14 cases representing (29%) the occupants emigrated between 1980-1985.
- The most of the emigrants who reside in the same villages (60%) are relatives who emigrated from same the region at Eastern Black Sea Region of Turkey.
- All of the current occupants (100%) made some form of modification, which changes on architectural layout of the traditional houses.
- There are some spaces that their function has changed with a novel function. In general; the barn and storage have re-functioned mainly by addition due to current needs of occupants.
- There are few houses that used to have kitchen as a separate space before now. The kitchen used to be a part of the bedroom or storage. However, the kitchen and toilet & bathroom have been recently been added to as a separate space in most of the traditional houses.
- Some of the changes were material changes. The changes in material were mainly on the floor coverings, roof, windows and doors. There are also some

houses that their stone masonry or whitewashed walls were covered with plaster.

- All of the respondents reported that stove was an important element for them before their relocation. Mostly it was placed at the kitchen (aşhane) and sitting room (hayat) as shown in Figure 62. Unexpectedly, none of emigrants make use of stove nowadays.

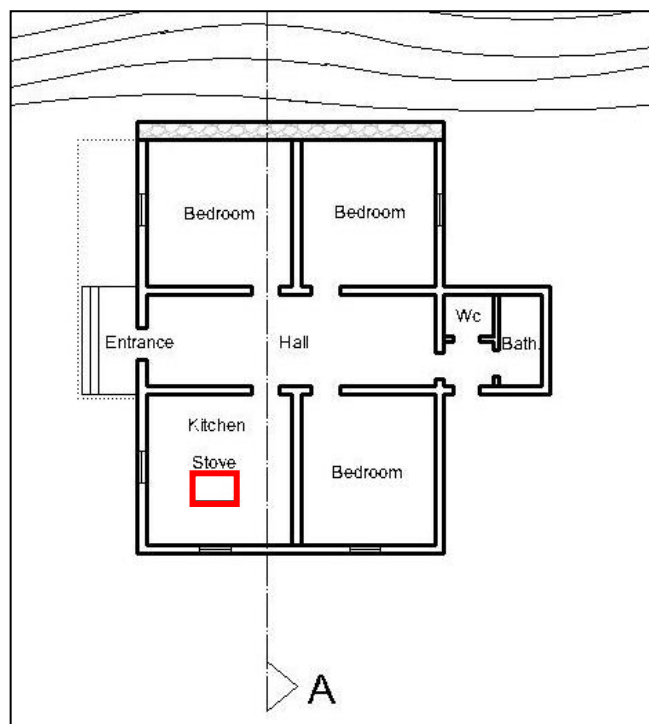


Figure 62. Showing the location of stove in a typical traditional house at Eastern Black Sea Region of Turkey as described by the respondents (Author,2018)

- Emigrants were cultivating a number of agricultural plants varieties before they emigrated but most of them are struggling and their farms were relatively small when compared with the previous time. Corn, cabbage, hazelnut were the main agricultural plants before emigration. But in the

island some of the emigrants continued to plant corn and cabbage but there is no hazelnut.

- All of the traditional houses in Eastern Black Sea Region of Turkey have stable which is placed under the living room, according to the sloppy topography of the terrain, as shown in Figure 63. The stable provides some form of heating due to the activities of the animal living in it. But in Cyprus, some cases have semi open stables outside of the houses, as a result of more table topography.

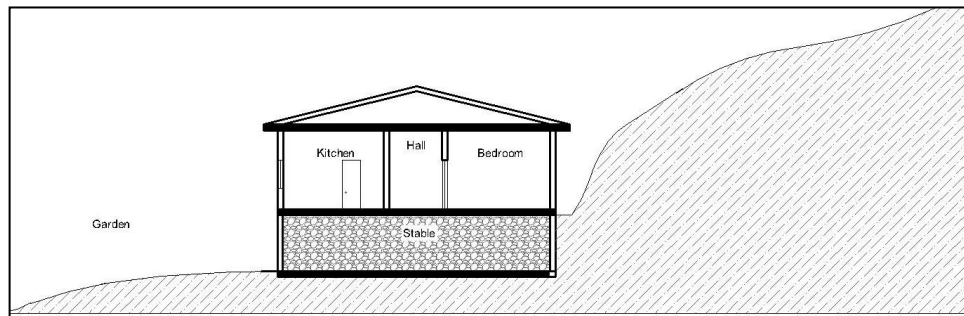


Figure 63. Showing the location of a stable in a typical traditional house at Eastern Black Sea Region of Turkey as described by the respondents (Author,2018)

- Most of the cases added a semi open areas in the traditional houses. This implies that the emigrants are spending more time in the open than they were before emigration.
- In addition, the low rent of the traditional houses, its proximity to the commercial areas and centres of the village are key determinants influencing renters' choice. However, the emigrants maintain their rural traditional culture in their life styles and as such the renters also adopt these cultures of the villages.

The physical and usage of architectural spatial formations were designed through the needs and life styles of the actual owners of the traditional houses at the past. However, the current usage and physical structure of the houses have been changed in later periods due to changing needs of current users and weakening of agricultural life in the village based on rapid developing technology.

Chapter 6

CONCLUSION

A potential sample bias is that all participants in this study were recruited from 13 settlements out of 203 settlements in the North Cyprus, implying relatively a small sample size. Also, the focus group method suffers a few limitations: few discussants tried to dominate the discussion but through strike adherence to set ground rules for behavior reinforced by the researcher, this was addressed. In addition, the researcher who conducted the focus group discussions is himself from the Eastern Black Sea Region of Turkey and has resided in North Cyprus for 8 years, this could be seen as introducing bias, but the fact that his cultural and linguistic connoisseurship facilitated group discussion, arguably outweighed the bias. The supervisor who himself is a local i.e. from North Cyprus, challenged interpretations and assumptions as well as assisted the researcher to maintain a critically reflexive stance. The narrative analysis offered an approach for data interpretation. This thesis only offers insightful but not conclusive information on how Eastern Black Sea emigrants experience of separation and connection, influenced transformation of the houses allocated to them in North Cyprus. These insights are based on the understanding that all stories, including research stories, are partial narratives and their value lies in offering a new perspective, rather like taking a snapshot of a seemingly familiar place, from a different angle.

The traditional houses in the villages studied in this thesis have the representations of the cultural aspects that influence their transformations. Previous studies have

demonstrated and this study has revealed those peoples' past experiences, plays key role in their connection and feeling of attachment to any place. On the contrary, the familiarity of long residency (45 years) in North Cyprus as is the case of Eastern Black Sea emigrants from Turkey living did not appear to promote significant attachment to their current environment as postulated in prior researches. As illustrated in Chapter 4, almost of the older respondents asserted missing their birthplace, culture and the houses they left, which for them is their ideal 'home'. This finding is supported by Schward et al., (1995), who remarked that attachment is a process whereby individuals 'fall in love' with a place and this love may not be traded easily for a new place. The thesis findings also suggest that the younger generation (that is the emigrants' children who were born in North Cyprus) must live with the ambivalence of having two hearts, one for Turkey and another for North Cyprus. Providing specialist psychotherapy, counseling and outreach services in rural settlements, could address this complexity. In addition, the results of this research show that the respondents' housing satisfaction and expectation influenced their attachment to their new houses and environment, even as their level of attachment to their former society has significant impact in the attachment process. The younger generations were more attached to their present environment in comparison to the older generations; however even as the older generation would want to identify with their present environment, they also want to return to the Black Sea Region of Turkey due to better economic and job opportunity. Research findings reveal that connections to their homeland were made through language, housing feature and function, food, clothing, communication and religion with important individuals in the community. Stories of disconnection in their current environment were linked to perceived isolation and housing typology.

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APPENDIX

Voluntary Participation Application and Questionnaire

Department of Architecture,
Eastern Mediterranean University,
Famagusta, TRNC

LETTER OF INFORMATION/ VOLUNTARY PARTICIPATION

Interrogating the Place Attachment through the Trans-National Immigrants of Rural Settlements of Cyprus from the Black Sea Region of Turkey

Introduction/ Purpose: Prof. Dr. Özgür Dinçyürek of Department of Architecture and student Ömer Artun Balcı of Architecture Department at Eastern Mediterranean University are conducting a research study to find out the impact of migration into the formation of place. It is desired that you take part in this research study because you are migrant from rural settlements of the Black Sea region of Turkey to rural settlements of Northern Cyprus and continue your life here.

Procedures: If you agree to be in this research study, you will participate in answering a series of questions about you and where you live. Photographs will be taken with your permission. Research will take approximately 15-20 minutes to complete.

Risks: There is no risk in participating in this research.

Voluntary nature of participation: Participation in this research is completely voluntary. You may refuse to participate or withdraw at any time you wish.

Criteria for Exclusion: Your participation will be excluded if you give any information which is deemed inconclusive or if you do not satisfactorily complete the questionnaire.

Confidentiality: Research records will be kept confidential. To protect your privacy, personal, identifiable information will not be collected. Photographs will be kept indefinitely for the purpose of developing future studies.

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Date:

.....

Ömer Artun Balcı, Master Student
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Date:

.....

Volunteer Participant:

Date:

.....

BİLGİLENDİRME MEKTUBU/ GÖNÜLLÜ KATILIM FORMU

Kuzey Kıbrıs'ın Yerel Alanlarına Yerleşen Karadeniz Bölgesi Göçmenlerinin, Yaşamlarını Sürdürdükleri Vernaküler Yapılardaki Mekânlara Etkilerinin Sorgulanması

Giriş / Amaç: Doğu Akdeniz Üniversitesi Mimarlık Bölümü Öğretim Üyesi Prof. Dr. Özgür Dinçyürek ve yüksek lisans öğrencisi Ömer Artun Balcı, göçün yer oluşumuna etkisini araştırmak için bir çalışma yürütmektedir. Bu araştırma çalışmasında yer almanız istenmiştir çünkü sizler Karadeniz bölgesindeki kırsal yerleşim alanlarından Kuzey Kıbrıs'ın kırsal yerleşim alanlarında özel bir kimlik ve bir topluluk karakteri sergilemektesiniz. Bu araştırmanın ışığında, seçilmiş vakalar tez çalışmasında analiz edilecektir.

Prosedürler: Bu araştırma çalışmasına katılmayı kabul ederseniz, sizinle ve yaşadığınız yerlerle ilgili bir dizi soru yanıtlamaya katılacaksınız. Fotoğraflar sizin izninizle alınacaktır. Araştırmanın tamamlanması yaklaşık 10-15 dakika sürecektir.

Riskler: Bu araştırmaya katılmakta herhangi bir risk yoktur.

Çalışmanın gönüllülük esası: Bu araştırmaya katılım tamamen gönüllüdür. İstedığınız zaman araştırmaya katılmaktan çekilebilirsiniz.

Hariç Tutulacak Kriterler: Katılacağınız anketi tatmin edici bir şekilde tamamlamadığınız takdirde yada sonucu doğruluk payı içermeyen bilgi verdiğiniz takdirde katılımınız hariç tutulacaktır.

Gizlilik: Arařtırma kayıtları tamamen gizli tutulacaktır. Gizliliđinizi korumak için kiřisel, tanımlanabilir bilgiler toplanmayacaktır. Gelecek alıřmaların geliřtirilmesi amacıyla fotođraflar saklanacaktır. ekimlerinizle dođrudan iliřkilendirilebilecek fotođraflardaki fotođraflar bulanık olacaktır.

Prof. Dr. zgr Dinyrek, Tez Danıřmanı

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Tarih:

.....

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Tarih:

.....

Gnll Katılımcı:

Tarih:

.....

KUZHEY KIBRIS'IN YEREL ALANLARINA YERLEŐEN KARADENİZ BÖLGESİ GÖÇMENLERİNİN, YAŐAMLARINI SÜRDÜRDÜKLERİ VERNAKÜLER YAPILARDAKİ MEKÂNLARA ETKİ EDEN DAVRANIŐSAL FAKTÖRLERİN BELİRLENMESİ ANKETİ.

Bu alıőmada yer alan sorular, Türkiye'nin Karadeniz Bölgesi'nden Kuzey Kıbrıs'ın farklı alanlarına göç eden ve geleneksel konutlarda yaşamlarını sürdüren ailelerin, mekân kullanımlarına ait davranıősal faktörlerin o mekâna yapılan müdahalelerin belirlenmesini amaçlamaktadır.

Ankete vereceğiniz cevaplar, yüksek lisans tezinde kullanılacak olup, tamamen bilimsel amaçlıdır.

Vereceğiniz tüm bilgiler gizli kalacak ve kişisel bilgiler hiçbir şekilde açıklanmayacaktır. Elde edilen bilgilerin geçerliliği, sorulara vereceğiniz cevapların gerçek durumu yansıtmaması ile mümkün olabilecektir.

Anketi cevaplayarak bu alıőmaya sağladığımız değerli katkıları için teşekkür ederim.

ÖMER ARTUN BALCI
Doęu Akdeniz Üniversitesi
Mimarlık Bölümü
Yüksek Lisans Öğrencisi

Tarih:

I. AİLELERE AİT DEMOGRAFİK ÖZELLİKLER

A) Ankete Cevap Verene Ait Bireysel Özellikler. (Size uygun seçenekleri lütfen (X) sembolü ile işaretleyiniz.)

1.Cinsiyetiniz:

Kadın Erkek

2.Yaşınız :

3.Medeni Haliniz:

Bekar Evli Dul Diğer.....

4.Eđitim Durumunuz:

Okur-Yazar Deęil İlkokul Ortaokul Lise Üniversite Lisans-üstü

5. İőiniz:

İősiz İőçi Memur Sanayici iftçi

Eőnaf-Zanaatkar Emekli Diğer..... (belirtiniz)

B) Ailenin Demografik Özellikleri

1.Aileniz tipi nedir?

[]Çekirdek Aile (Anne-Baba Çocuklar) []Geniş Aile (Dede, Nine, Anne, Baba, Çocuklar) []Diğer

2.Aileniz, siz dâhil kaç bireyden oluşmaktadır?

[]1 []2 []3 []4 []5 ve üstü

3.Ailenizde, sizinle birlikte yaşayan, çocuk sayısı (0-12) kaçtır?

[]0 []1 []2 []3 []4 ve üstü

4.Ailenizde kaç kişi çalışmaktadır?

[]1 []2 []3 []4 []5 Diğer..... (belirtiniz)

II. KONUTA AİT BİLGİLER

1. Konutun adresi:

.....
.....
.....

2. Konut ne zaman inşa edilmiştir?

3. Konutunuzu şu anda ne amaçla kullanıyor sunuz?

[] Ev [] İşyeri [] Diğer.....

4. Konutunuza ilk yerleştiğiniz zaman, konut kaç katlıydı?

[] Tek katlı [] İki katlı [] Diğer.....

5. Konutunuz şu anda kaç katlıdır?

[] Tek katlı [] İki katlı [] Diğer.....

6. Konutunuza ilk yerleştiğiniz zaman, konutta kaç oda vardı?

[] 3 oda ve altı [] 3 oda [] 3 oda ve üstü [] Diğer.....

7. Konutunuza şu anda kaç oda vardır?

[] 3 oda ve altı [] 3 oda [] 3 oda ve üstü [] Diğer.....

III. KONUTUN YAŞAM ÖZELLİKLERİNE İLİŞKİN SORULAR

1.Yaşadığınız konut kendinize mi ait?

[]Evet []Hayır [] Diğer.....

2.Oturduğunuz konutta kaç senedir ikamet etmektesiniz?

.....

3.Yaşadığınız konutun ilk yerleştiğiniz zamanki durumu nasıldı?

Tamamlanmış Tamamlanmamış Diğer.....

4.Konutunuzda veya çevresinde değişiklik yapma ihtiyacı duydunuz mu?

Evet Hayır

5.İmkânınız olsa konutunuzda veya çevresinde ne tür değişiklikler yapmak istersiniz?

.....
.....
.....
.....

6. Şimdiye kadar konutunuzda veya çevresinde ne tür değişiklikler yaptınız?

.....
.....
.....
.....

IV. GÖÇE İLİŞKİN SORULAR

1. Nereden göç ettiniz?

.....

2. Göç etmeden önce hangi işle uğraşıyordunuz?

İşsiz İşçi Memur Sanayici Çiftçi
 Esnaf-Zanaatkar Emekli Diğer..... (belirtiniz)

3.Göç etmeden önceki yaşadığınız konut kaç katlıydı?

Tek katlı İki katlı Diğer.....

4. Göç etmeden önceki yaşadığınız konut kaç odalıydı?

3 oda ve altı 3 oda 3 oda ve üstü Diğer.....

5.Hangi tarihte göç ettiniz?

.....

6. Göç etme sebepleriniz nelerdir?

Gönüllü Göç Zorunlu Göç Diğer (belirtiniz)

7. Tek başınıza mı yoksa aile bireylerinizle birlikte mi göç ettiniz?

Tek Başıma Ailemle Diğer (belirtiniz)

8. Göç ettiğiniz yerde ne gibi zorluklarla karşılaştınız ve adaptasyon (uyum) sorunu yaşadınız mı?

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.....

I. DEMOGRAPHIC FEATURES OF THE FAMILY

A) Individual Features of the Questionnaire. (Please mark the appropriate options with the symbol (X).)

1. Gender:

Woman Man

2. Your age :

3. Marital Status:

Single Married Widow Other.....

4. Educational Background:

Not Literate Primary school Middle School High school University Graduate

5. Job:

Unemployed Worker Officer Industrialist Farmer
 Artisans - Craftsman Retired Other..... (specify)

B) Demographic Characteristics of the Family

1. What is your family type?

Nuclear family Extended family Other

.....

2. How many people live in the family?

1 2 3 4 5 or above.....

3. How many children (0-12) live with you in your family?

0 1 2 3 4 or above.....

4. How many people work in your family?

1 2 3 4 5 Diğer..... (specify)

II. INFORMATION ABOUT THE HOUSING

1. Housing address:

.....
.....

2. When is the residence built?

3. For what purpose are you currently using your residence?

Home Workplace Other.....

4. When you first settled in your residence, how many floors it was ?

Single-storey Two storey Other.....

5. How many floors are currently in your residence?

Single-storey Two storey Other.....

6. When you first settled in your residence, how many rooms were in the residence?

3 rooms and below 3 rooms 3 rooms and above Other.....

7. How many rooms are currently in your residence?

3 rooms and below 3 rooms 3 rooms and above Other.....

III. QUESTIONS ON LIFE CHARACTERISTICS OF THE HOUSE

1. Is the house belong to you?

Yes No Other.....

2. How many years have you been living in the residence?

.....

3. How was the situation of house when you first settled in?

Completed Uncompleted Other.....

4. Did you need to make any changes around the house?

Yes No

5. What kind of changes would you like to make in the house if you have possibility?

.....
.....
.....

6. What kind of changes have you made in or around of house so far?

.....
.....
.....

IV. QUESTIONS RELATED TO MIGRATION

1. Where did you migrate?

.....

2. What was your job before you immigrated?

- İşsiz İşçi Memur Sanayici Çiftçi
 Esnaf-Zanaatkar Emekli Diğer..... (specify)

3. How many floors was your house before immigration?

- Single-storey Two storey Other

4. How many rooms was your house before immigration?

- 3 rooms and below 3 rooms 3 rooms and above Other.....

5. When did you migrate?

.....

6. What are the reasons for immigration?

- Volunteer Migration Forced Migration Other (specify)

7. Did you migrate alone or with your family?

- Alone With family Other (specify)

8. What kind of difficulties did you face and have you experienced any adaptation problem after you migrated?

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Results of the Survey

The survey was held with the participation of 49 people.

1. Gender:

Woman: 18

Man: 31

2. Age Range :

35 participants were bigger than 50 years old

14 participants were between 30-50 years old

3. Marital Status:

Single: -

Married: 39

Widow: 10

4. Educational Background:

Not Literate: 5

Primary school: 14

Middle School: 18

High school: 12

University: (-)

5. Job:

Unemployed: 8

Worker: 10

Farmer: 5

Retired: 26

B) DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF THE FAMILY

1. Family type:

Nuclear family: 9

Extended family: 40

2. People live in the family:

4 people: 29

5 people or above: 20

3. Children (0-12) live in the family:

0: 41

1 Child: 5

2 Children: 3

4. People work in the family:

1 Person: 27

2 People: 11

3 People: 11

II. ABOUT THE HOUSING

1. Housing address: (-)

2. Function of residence:

Home: 49

3. Storey of floor when first settled in the residence:

Single-storey: 37

Two storeys: 12

4. Storey of floor in the residence currently:

Single-storey: 30

Two- storey: 19

5. Number of rooms when first settled in the residence:

3 rooms and below: 17

3 rooms: 21

3 rooms and above: 11

6. Number of rooms in the residence currently:

3 rooms and below: 5

3 rooms: 4

3 rooms and above: 40

III. LIFE CHARACTERISTICS OF THE HOUSE

1. Is the house belong to you?

Yes: 44

No: 5

2. How many years have you been living in the residence?

35 participants are living more than 45 years

14 participants are living more than 39 years

3. Situation of the house first settled in:

Completed: 37

Uncompleted: 12

4. Did you need to make any changes around the house?

Yes:49

No: (-)

IV. RESULTS RELATED TO MIGRATION

1. Job situation before immigrated:

Unemployed: 5

Worker: 20

Farmer: 24

Retired: (-)

2. Storey of floor before immigration:

Single-storey: 49

Two storey: (-)

3. Storey of floor in the residence before immigration:

3 rooms and below: (-)

3 rooms: 12

3 rooms and above: 37

4. The reasons for immigration:

Volunteer Migration: 49

Forced Migration: (-)

5. Did you migrate alone or with your family?

Alone: (-)

With family: 49

Traditional and Current Floor Plans of Examined Eastern Black Sea Region of Turkey and North Cyprus Houses

CASE 01 INVENTORY NO		"TRANS-NATIONAL IMMIGRANTS OF RURAL SETTLEMENTS OF CYPRUS FROM THE BLACK SEA REGION OF TURKEY"					
		Eastern Mediterranean University Department of Architecture		by Ömer Artun Balcı			
HOUSE		BEFORE MIGRATION (IN TURKEY)		AFTER MIGRATION (IN CYPRUS)		RECENT / CURRENT USE	
USAGE OF CIRCUMSTANCES		Village Name: Aygün Location of the House: Halil Aygün Street, No: 99		Owner of the House: Asiye Kaya Occupation: 1987		Origin Place of the Immigration: Yıldızlı Village, Araklı Trabzon Arrival to the Island: 1976	
						LEGEND: ■ Addition ■ Division ■ Demolishment 	
SECTION							
ELEVATION							
PHOTOGRAPHY & INFORMATION				<p>The emigrants came from a house that has 3 bedrooms, a kitchen, a living room which houses a stove in the middle, sitting area at the entrance, with an external toilet at the back yard of the house. They were allocated in Cyprus a house with just a living room and two small bedrooms. This was not adequate to fit their function. Therefore they added to this existing building a bigger kitchen and a bedroom and internal bathroom and toilet, as well as Porch and semi open area. Coop for chickens were also added, this was in connection to their agricultural lifestyle. The internal wall that separated the two small rooms were collapsed to create one large bedroom.</p>			

CASE 02 INVENTORY NO		"TRANS-NATIONAL IMMIGRANTS OF RURAL SETTLEMENTS OF CYPRUS FROM THE BLACK SEA REGION OF TURKEY"							
		Eastern Mediterranean University Department of Architecture		by Ömer Artun Balcı					
HOUSE		BEFORE MIGRATION (IN TURKEY)		AFTER MIGRATION (IN CYPRUS)		RECENT / CURRENT USE			
		USAGE OF CIRCUMSTANCES		Village Name: Aygün Location of the House: Ersin Street, No: 56		Owner of the House: Muzaffer Özkol Occupation: 1981		Origin Place of the Immigration: Ayvacık / Çarşamba / Samsun Arrival to the Island: 1975	
Ridge				Ridge		LEGEND: ■ Addition ■ Division ■ Demolishment			
GROUND FLOOR PLAN									
BASE. / FIRST FLOOR PLAN									
SECTION									
ELEVATION									
PHOTOGRAPHY & INFORMATION				<p>They lived in a house with 2 bedrooms, a living room, storage and kitchen which houses a stove and internal toilet and bathroom. In Cyprus, they were allocated a house with just a small hall and a room. This is not cultural adequate, thus the occupants added a large living room, 2 bedrooms, a kitchen and internal bathroom and toilet. In addition to a Porch and semi open area. The existing hall and room was not changed. All addition-based modification circled around the existing structure.</p>					

CASE 03 INVENTORY NO		"TRANS-NATIONAL IMMIGRANTS OF RURAL SETTLEMENTS OF CYPRUS FROM THE BLACK SEA REGION OF TURKEY"		
		Eastern Mediterranean University Department of Architecture	by Ömer Artun Balcı	Date:
HOUSE		Village Name: Aygün	Owner of the House: Fatma Kaya	Origin Place of the Immigration: Ayvacık / Çarşamba / Samsun
		Location of the House: Halil Aygünlü Street, No:95	Occupation: 1975	Arrival to the Island: 1975
USAGE OF CIRCUMSTANCES		BEFORE MIGRATION (IN TURKEY)	AFTER MIGRATION (IN CYPRUS)	RECENT / CURRENT USE
		GROUND FLOOR PLAN		
SECTION				
ELEVATION				
PHOTOGRAPHY & INFORMATION				
	<p>The emigrants resided in a house that has 2 bedrooms, a large living room which houses a stove at the center and is connected to a hall. A kitchen with a fire place for cooking and for heating. As well as an internal bathroom and toilet. They were allocated a house that has a hall and 2 rooms as well as an external toilet in Cyprus. They added a kitchen and small hall with a toilet/bathroom. The hall serves as a semi open area. The external toilet was demolished. All these addition-based modifications were at the rare of the existing structure.</p>			

CASE 04 INVENTORY NO		"TRANS-NATIONAL IMMIGRANTS OF RURAL SETTLEMENTS OF CYPRUS FROM THE BLACK SEA REGION OF TURKEY"		
		Eastern Mediterranean University Department of Architecture by Ömer Artun Balcı		Date:
HOUSE		Village Name: İskele Location of the House: Duran Street, No: 7	Owner of the House: Fatma Yıldız Occupation: 1975	Origin Place of the Immigration: Çayırılar Village/ Maçka/ Trabzon Arrival to the Island: 1975
USAGE OF CIRCUMSTANCES		BEFORE MIGRATION (IN TURKEY)	AFTER MIGRATION (IN CYPRUS)	RECENT / CURRENT USE
		GROUND FLOOR PLAN		<p>Declining Slope</p>
BASE. / FIRST FLOOR PLAN		<p>Basement Floor Plan</p>		
SECTION		<p>Section A-A</p>	<p>Section B-B</p>	<p>Section C-C</p>
ELEVATION			<p>Front Elevation</p>	<p>Front Elevation</p>
PHOTOGRAPHY & INFORMATION			<p>The emigrant revealed that they once lived in a house that has a hall that served as a lobby that gave access to a bedroom, a woodshed, bathroom and toilet and a big living room that has stove and balcony. However, on relocation to Cyprus they were allocated a house with L shape form that has a hall connecting two rooms, kitchen and bathroom/toilet. The modifications were entirely at the front of the existing structure. These addition-based modifications are living room with a big semi open area and a small bedroom.</p>	

CASE 05 INVENTORY NO		"TRANS-NATIONAL IMMIGRANTS OF RURAL SETTLEMENTS OF CYPRUS FROM THE BLACK SEA REGION OF TURKEY"			
		Eastern Mediterranean University Department of Architecture		by Ömer Artun Balcı	Date:
HOUSE		Village Name: İskele		Owner of the House: Sezgin Yıldız	Origin Place of the Immigration: Çayırlar Village/ Maçka/Trabzon
		Location of the House: Orhan Müderrisoğlu Street, No: 6		Occupation: 1978	Arrival to the Island: 1976
USAGE OF CIRCUMSTANCES		BEFORE MIGRATION (IN TURKEY)	AFTER MIGRATION (IN CYPRUS)	RECENT / CURRENT USE	
		GROUND FLOOR PLAN	<p>Ridge</p> <p>Garden</p> <p>Declining Slope</p>		<p>LEGEND: ■ Addition ■ Division ■ Demolishment</p>
<p>Basement Floor Plan</p>					
SECTION	<p>Section A-A</p>	<p>Section B-B</p>	<p>Section C-C</p>		
		<p>Front Elevation</p>	<p>Front Elevation</p>		
PHOTOGRAPHY & INFORMATION		<p>They came from a house that has a hall which serves as a lobby that give access to the all spaces in the house, there was no separation between living room and kitchen. They were allocated a house with L shape form that has 4 bedrooms, a hall and kitchen as well as an external toilet in Cyprus. They added a semi open area at the rare of the house and car parking attached to one end of the house. The kitchen was divided to accommodate storage. Also a small toilet was attached to the backyard. The bedroom at the extreme right was divided and converted into a bathroom and toilet as well as a storage which has connection with the car parking.</p>			

CASE 06 INVENTORY NO		"TRANS-NATIONAL IMMIGRANTS OF RURAL SETTLEMENTS OF CYPRUS FROM THE BLACK SEA REGION OF TURKEY"		
		Eastern Mediterranean University Department of Architecture		by Ömer Artun Balcı
HOUSE		Village Name: İskele	Owner of the House: Emine Uzun	Origin Place of the Immigration: Kuğu
		Location of the House: Orhan Müderrisoğlu Street, No: 5	Occupation: 1975	Village/Marka/Trabzon
USAGE OF CIRCUMSTANCES		BEFORE MIGRATION (IN TURKEY)	AFTER MIGRATION (IN CYPRUS)	RECENT / CURRENT USE
		GROUND FLOOR PLAN	LEGEND: ■ Addition ■ Division ■ Demolishment	
BASE. / FIRST FLOOR PLAN	Declining Slope Basement Floor Plan			
SECTION	Section A-A			
ELEVATION	Front Elevation			
PHOTOGRAPHY & INFORMATION	Front Elevation	<p>They once lived in a house that has a hall which served both as a living room and lobby that give access to the four bedroom spaces, a kitchen, woodshed, and an internal bathroom and toilet. Also, a stove was located at the edge of the living room and close to the kitchen. They were allocated in Cyprus a house with L shape form with three bedrooms, a living room and an external toilet. The addition-based modifications took place at the back of the existing structure. The modifications were a porch attached to the left side and two small halls that connects to two bedrooms. An internal toilet and bathroom was added with a small hall to the kitchen. Coop was also added and placed in the garden for chickens. This resulted to the demolition of the external toilet.</p>		

CASE 07 INVENTORY NO		"TRANS-NATIONAL IMMIGRANTS OF RURAL SETTLEMENTS OF CYPRUS FROM THE BLACK SEA REGION OF TURKEY"		
		Eastern Mediterranean University Department of Architecture		by Ömer Artun Balcı
HOUSE		Village Name: İskele	Owner of the House: Zafer Kuş	Origin Place of the Immigration: Arikaya Village/ Macka/ Trabzon
		Location of the House: Mehmet Ali Efendi Street, No: 8	Occupation: 1976	Arrival to the Island: 1976
USAGE OF CIRCUMSTANCES		BEFORE MIGRATION (IN TURKEY)	AFTER MIGRATION (IN CYPRUS)	RECENT / CURRENT USE
		GROUND FLOOR PLAN	LEGEND: ■ Addition ■ Division ■ Demolishment	
BASE. / FIRST FLOOR PLAN				
SECTION	Section A-A			
	ELEVATION			
PHOTOGRAPHY & INFORMATION			<p>The household came from a house that has a hall which serves as a lobby giving access to the two bedrooms, big room with stove, a kitchen, and bathroom/toilet placed at the end of the hall. The addition-based modifications took place at the front of the existing structure. The semi open are was closed and transformed into a living room and kitchen with additional wall. The existing living room was too big and was divided into three bedrooms according to the occupants needs. A Living room, two bedrooms, a kitchen, and a hall that gives access to the storage, bathroom/toilet and a garage were also attached to the existing structure. These resulted to the demolition of the external toilet.</p>	

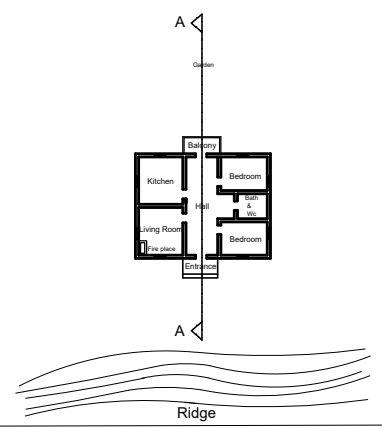
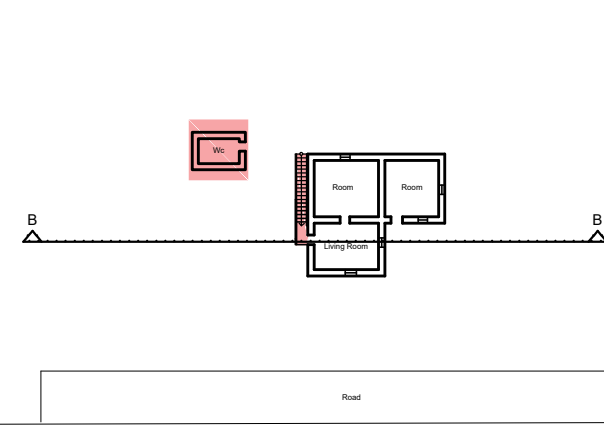
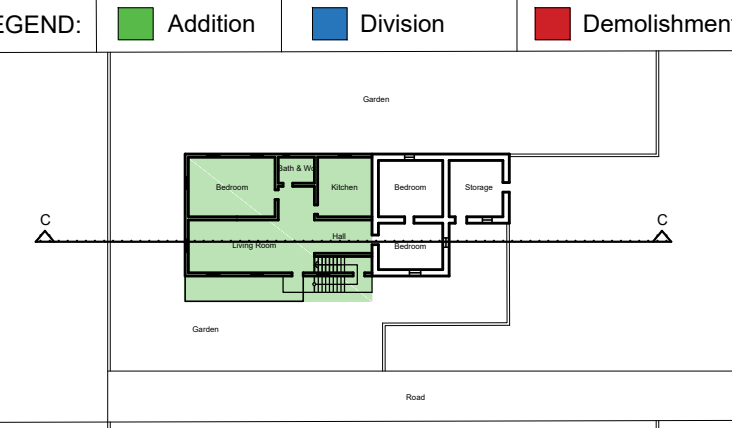
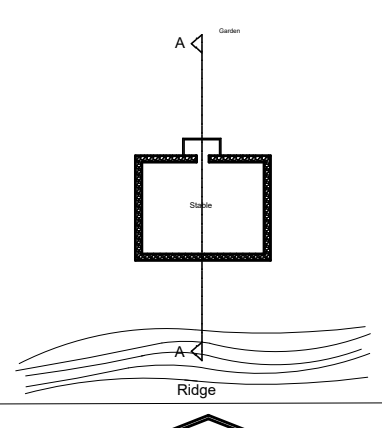
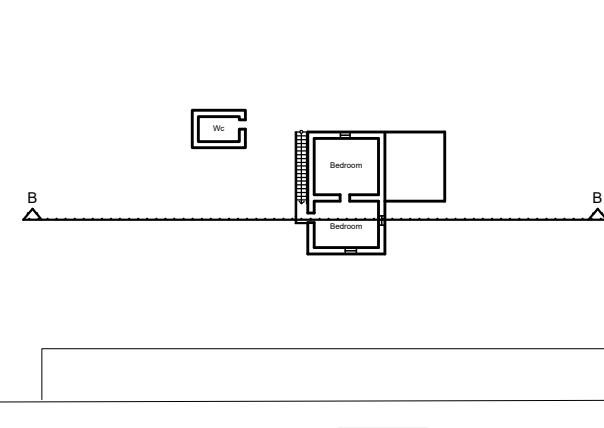
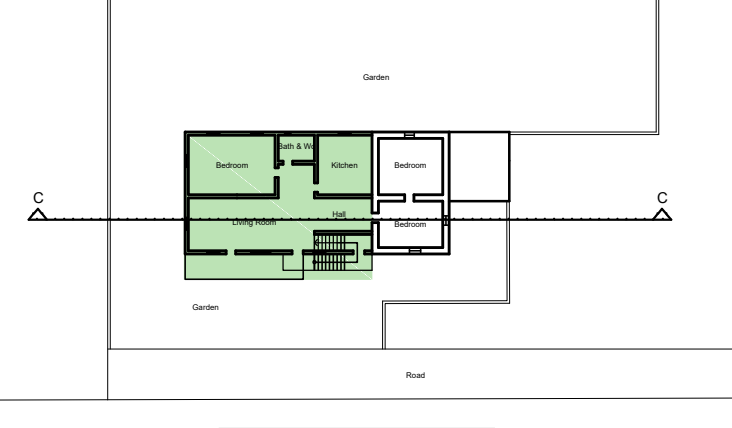
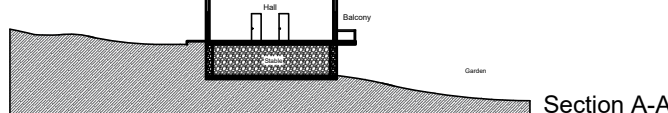
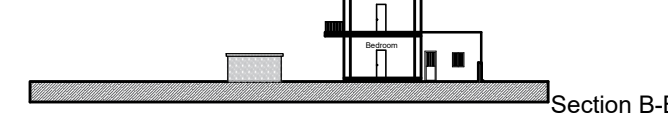
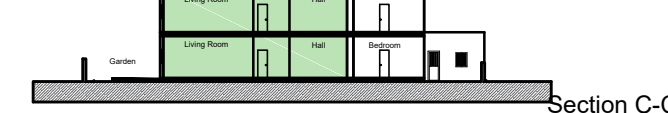
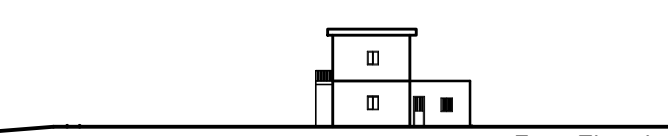
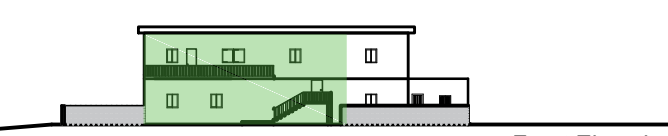


CASE 08 INVENTORY NO		"TRANS-NATIONAL IMMIGRANTS OF RURAL SETTLEMENTS OF CYPRUS FROM THE BLACK SEA REGION OF TURKEY"		
		Eastern Mediterranean University Department of Architecture	by Ömer Artun Balcı	Date:
HOUSE		Village Name: İskele	Owner of the House: Ahmet Yıldız	Origin Place of the Immigration: Çayırılar Village/ Maçka/Trabzon
		Location of the House: Barbaros Street, No:4	Occupation: 1976	Arrival to the Island: 1976
		BEFORE MIGRATION (IN TURKEY)	AFTER MIGRATION (IN CYPRUS)	RECENT / CURRENT USE
USAGE OF CIRCUMSTANCES	GROUND FLOOR PLAN			<p>LEGEND: ■ Addition ■ Division ■ Demolishment</p>
	BASE. / FIRST FLOOR PLAN			
ELEVATION	SECTION			
PHOTOGRAPHY & INFORMATION			<p>They came from a house that has a hall which serves as a lobby that give access to the all functions that are 3 bedrooms, a kitchen with a stove, and an external toilet. They were allocated in Cyprus a house with L shape form that has two bedrooms and a living room. The addition-based modifications happened at the front of the existing structure in the form of an additional large semi open area that serves as a big living room. A small hall that connects two bedrooms; a toilet, bathroom and storage were added to the existing structure. The external walls of existing structure were not touched, but the big bedroom was divided into two bedrooms with internal partition wall and a corridor was also created.</p>	

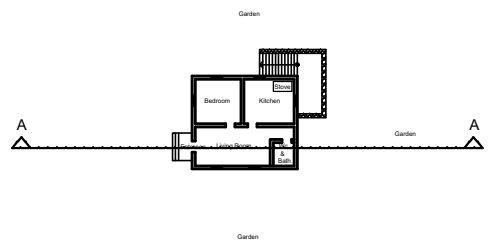
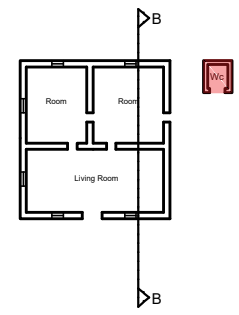
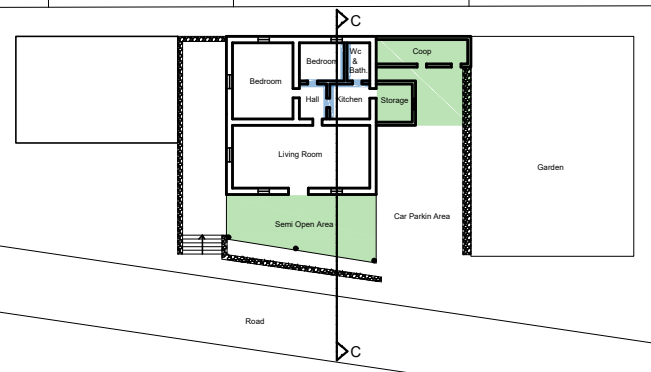
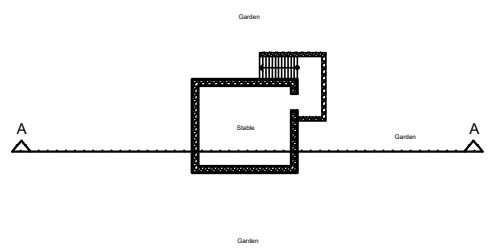
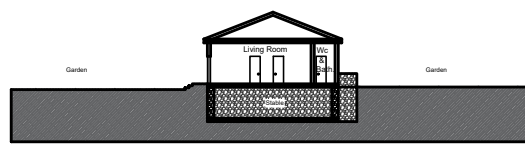

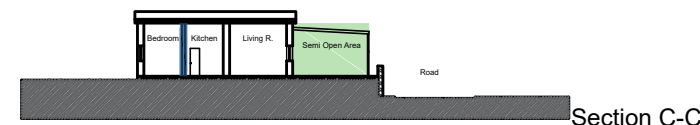
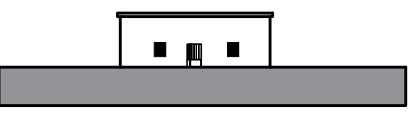
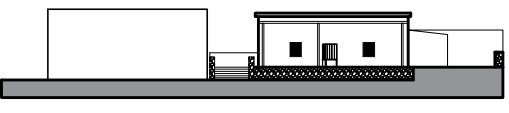

CASE 09 INVENTORY NO		"TRANS-NATIONAL IMMIGRANTS OF RURAL SETTLEMENTS OF CYPRUS FROM THE BLACK SEA REGION OF TURKEY"					
		Eastern Mediterranean University Department of Architecture		by Ömer Artun Balcı			
HOUSE		BEFORE MIGRATION (IN TURKEY)		AFTER MIGRATION (IN CYPRUS)		RECENT / CURRENT USE	
USAGE OF CIRCUMSTANCES		Village Name: İskele Location of the House: Barbaros Street, No: 25		Owner of the House: Ali Çakaloğlu Occupation: 1982		Origin Place of the Immigration: Çayırlar Village/ Maska / Trabzon Arrival to the Island: 1976	
ELEVATION							
PHOTOGRAPHY & INFORMATION				<p>They came from a house that has a hall which serves as a lobby that give access to four bedrooms, a living room which houses a stove and kitchen with stove, a woodshed at the entrance part of the house. In Cyprus, they were allocated a house with just two rooms and external toilet. The addition-based modifications happed on the left side of the existing structure in the form of an added living room, a big kitchen with access to a semi open area and a corridor which gives access to the bathroom, toilet and a small bedroom. Car parking area attached to the front of the existing structure. The external toilet was demolished.</p>			

CASE 10 INVENTORY NO		"TRANS-NATIONAL IMMIGRANTS OF RURAL SETTLEMENTS OF CYPRUS FROM THE BLACK SEA REGION OF TURKEY"							
		Eastern Mediterranean University Department of Architecture		by Ömer Artun Balcı					
HOUSE		BEFORE MIGRATION (IN TURKEY)		AFTER MIGRATION (IN CYPRUS)		RECENT / CURRENT USE			
USAGE OF CIRCUMSTANCES		Village Name: İskele Location of the House: Atatürk Boulevard No:18 Declining Slope		Owner of the House: Mehmet Salih Demir Occupation: 1974 Free Land		Origin Place of the Immigration: Ogene Village/Caykara/Samsun Arrival to the Island: 1974			
		GROUND FLOOR PLAN						LEGEND: ■ Addition ■ Division ■ Demolishment 	
		BASE. / FIRST FLOOR PLAN							
ELEVATION		SECTION		SECTION		SECTION			
PHOTOGRAPHY & INFORMATION				Front Elevation 		Front Elevation 			

CASE 11 INVENTORY NO		"TRANS-NATIONAL IMMIGRANTS OF RURAL SETTLEMENTS OF CYPRUS FROM THE BLACK SEA REGION OF TURKEY"							
		Eastern Mediterranean University Department of Architecture		by Ömer Artun Balcı					
HOUSE		BEFORE MIGRATION (IN TURKEY)		AFTER MIGRATION (IN CYPRUS)		RECENT / CURRENT USE			
USAGE OF CIRCUMSTANCES		Village Name: Karşıyaka Location of the House: Karadeniz Street No:14		Owner of the House: Halil i. Alat Occupation: 1976		Origin Place of the Immigration: Ormancık Village / Esirözü / Trabzon Arrival to the Island: 1976			
		Date:							
		GROUND FLOOR PLAN							
		BASE. / FIRST FLOOR PLAN							
SECTION									
ELEVATION									
PHOTOGRAPHY & INFORMATION				<p>They came from a house with the living room placed at the entrance and a stove placed at one end. Two bedrooms, an internal bathroom/toilet separating these bedrooms. A kitchen which opens into the living room and has a stove for heating. The hall was used as store for canned food. They were allocated a house that has a hall in the middle, two rooms and the hall opens into the porch. There is a external toilet. The addition-based modifications were at the right side of the existing structure. A living room, kitchen were attached to the backside of the living room. Existing toilet was demolished, additional toilet and bathroom was attached to the kitchen. The backyard was created for different kind of daily activities.</p>					

CASE 12 INVENTORY NO		"TRANS-NATIONAL IMMIGRANTS OF RURAL SETTLEMENTS OF CYPRUS FROM THE BLACK SEA REGION OF TURKEY"			
		Eastern Mediterranean University Department of Architecture by Ömer Artun Balcı		Date:	
HOUSE		Village Name: Karşıyaka Location of the House: Karadeniz Street No:16	Owner of the House: Fatma Kurt Occupation: 1978	Origin Place of the Immigration: Ormancık Village / Esirözü / Trabzon Arrival to the Island: 1976	
USAGE OF CIRCUMSTANCES		BEFORE MIGRATION (IN TURKEY)	AFTER MIGRATION (IN CYPRUS)	RECENT / CURRENT USE	
		GROUND FLOOR PLAN			<p>LEGEND: ■ Addition ■ Division ■ Demolishment</p>
		BASE. / FIRST FLOOR PLAN	<p>Basement Floor Plan</p>		
		SECTION	<p>Section A-A</p>	<p>Section B-B</p>	<p>Section C-C</p>
ELEVATION		<p>Front Elevation</p>	<p>Front Elevation</p>		
PHOTOGRAPHY & INFORMATION		<p>They came from a house that has a living room at the center of the house acting like a hall, three bedrooms, and kitchen with stove at one corner. A balcony emptying into the hall, storage called 'serender' in Turkish at the outside and entrance house. They were allocated a house that has a hall in the middle, two rooms and the hall opens into the porch. There is a external toilet. The addition-based modifications were a semi open area to the right side of the existing structure, additional bigger toilet and bathroom leading to the old one being demolished, and the new one placed to the same place. Additional staircase stretched to the first floor and creates a big terrace and opens into the bedroom. The existing bedroom at the extreme left was divided into the kitchen facing the approach view and smaller bedroom faced to the rare.</p>			

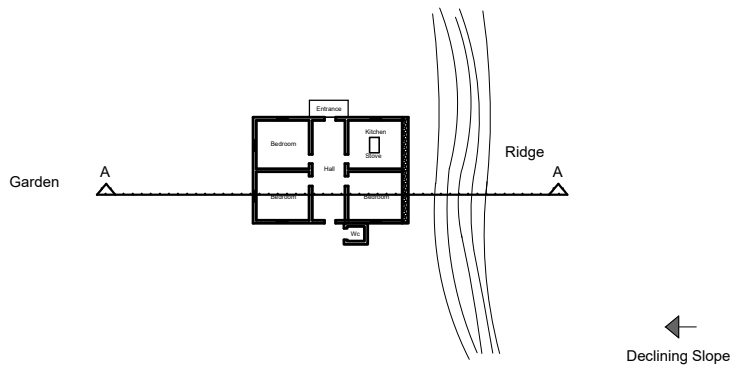
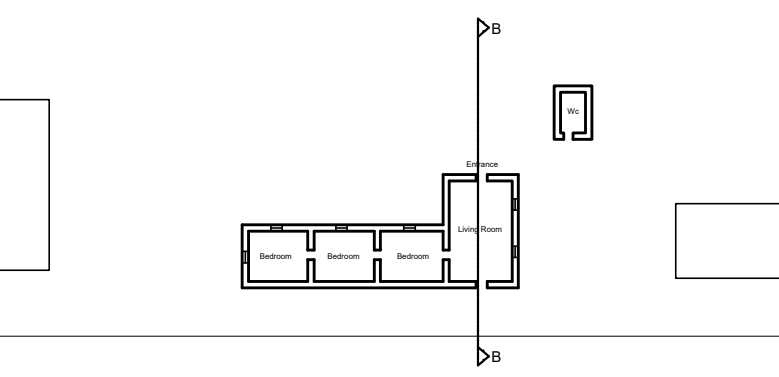
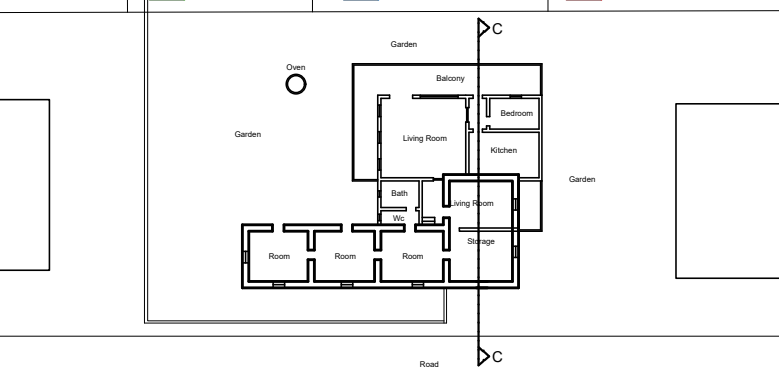
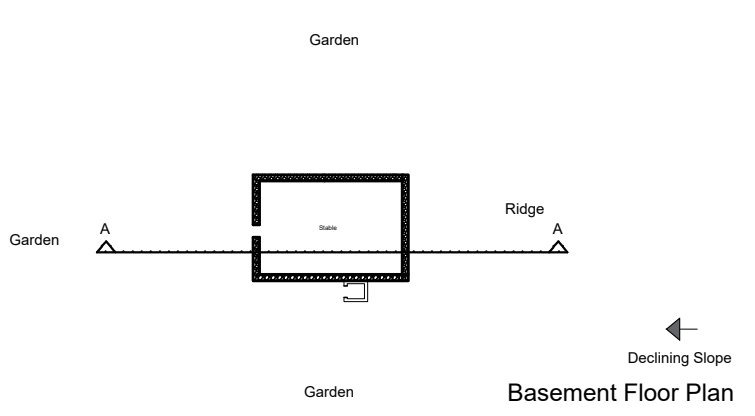
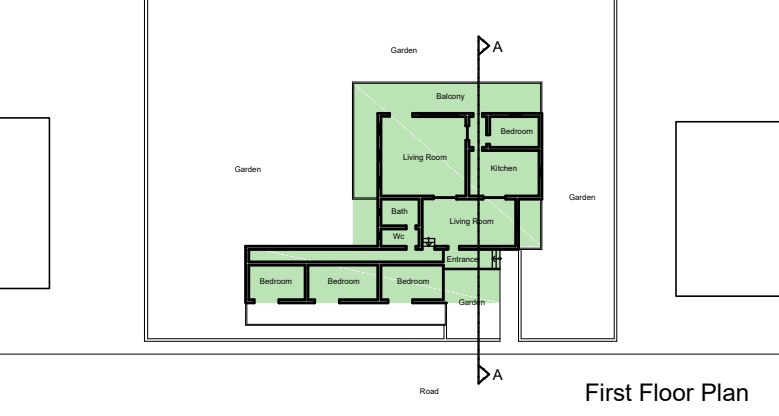
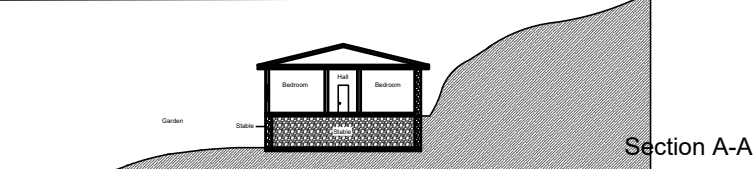
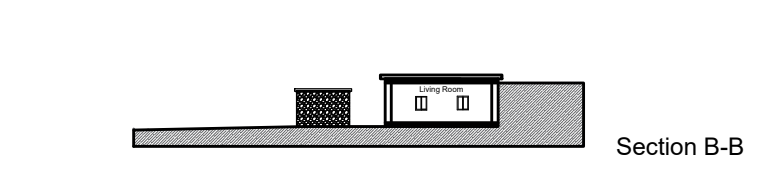
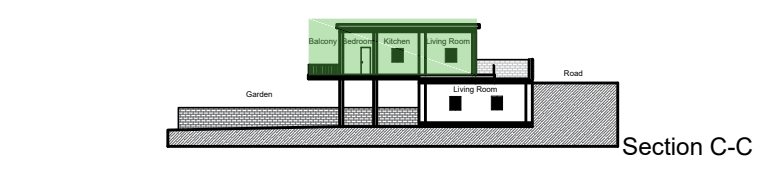
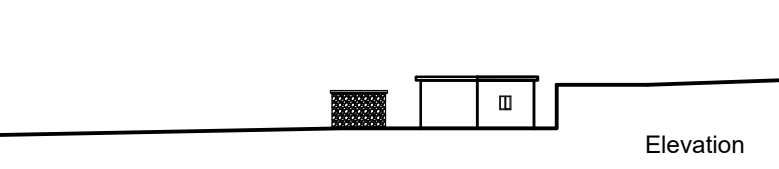
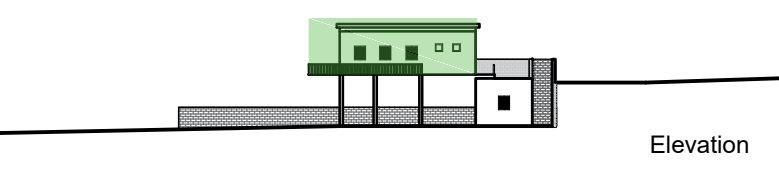


CASE 13 INVENTORY NO		"TRANS-NATIONAL IMMIGRANTS OF RURAL SETTLEMENTS OF CYPRUS FROM THE BLACK SEA REGION OF TURKEY"					
		Eastern Mediterranean University Department of Architecture		by Ömer Artun Balcı			
HOUSE		BEFORE MIGRATION (IN TURKEY)		AFTER MIGRATION (IN CYPRUS)		RECENT / CURRENT USE	
		Village Name: Kayalar Location of the House: Atatürk Street, No: 24/1-24		Owner of the House: Hatice Çağlayan Occupation: 1976		Origin Place of the Immigration: Ayvacık Village/ Garsamba, Samsun Arrival to the Island: 1976	
USAGE OF CIRCUMSTANCES		GROUND FLOOR PLAN		AFTER MIGRATION (IN CYPRUS)		LEGEND: ■ Addition ■ Division ■ Demolishment	
		BASE. / FIRST FLOOR PLAN		AFTER MIGRATION (IN CYPRUS)		RECENT / CURRENT USE	
		SECTION		AFTER MIGRATION (IN CYPRUS)		RECENT / CURRENT USE	
		ELEVATION		AFTER MIGRATION (IN CYPRUS)		RECENT / CURRENT USE	
		PHOTOGRAPHY & INFORMATION		AFTER MIGRATION (IN CYPRUS)		RECENT / CURRENT USE	
		 <p>Ridge Declining Slope</p>		 <p>Road</p>		 <p>Road</p>	
		 <p>Ridge Declining Slope Basement Floor Plan</p>		 <p>Road</p>		 <p>Road</p>	
		 <p>Section A-A</p>		 <p>Section B-B</p>		 <p>Section C-C</p>	
				 <p>Front Elevation</p>		 <p>Front Elevation</p>	
				<p>They came from a house that has a big hall which serves as a lobby that give access to the all functions (the living room which houses a fire place, kitchen, two bedrooms, bathroom and toilet separating the bedrooms. The big hall opening into a small balcony. They were allocated a house that has living room, two bedrooms. The addition-based modifications were on the left side of the existing structure, with the hall and the hall access to the bigger living room, kitchen, bedroom, toilet/bathroom attached to the back behind the new living room. The existing external staircase was demolished and a new one added to the front. The first floor addition happened as the same with the ground floor addition. An additional balcony faces the approach elevation.</p>		 	


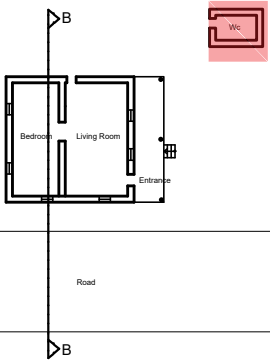

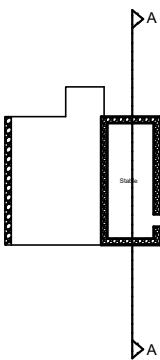
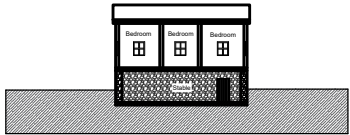
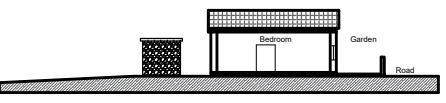
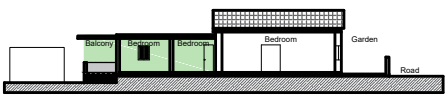
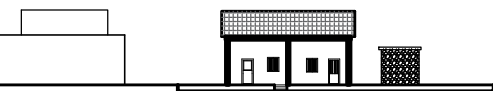
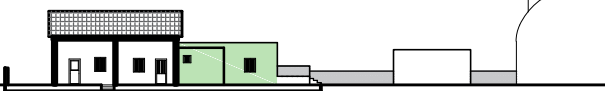

CASE 14 INVENTORY NO		"TRANS-NATIONAL IMMIGRANTS OF RURAL SETTLEMENTS OF CYPRUS FROM THE BLACK SEA REGION OF TURKEY"		
		Eastern Mediterranean University Department of Architecture	by Ömer Artun Balcı	Date:
HOUSE		Village Name: Kayalar	Owner of the House: İsmet Çakır	Origin Place of the Immigration: Ayvacık Village/ Garsamba/Samsun
		Location of the House: Atatürk Street, No: 37/1	Occupation: 1976	Arrival to the Island: 1976
		BEFORE MIGRATION (IN TURKEY)	AFTER MIGRATION (IN CYPRUS)	RECENT / CURRENT USE
USAGE OF CIRCUMSTANCES	GROUND FLOOR PLAN			LEGEND: ■ Addition ■ Division ■ Demolishment 
	BASE. / FIRST FLOOR PLAN	 Basement Floor Plan		
	SECTION	 Section A-A	 Section B-B	 Section C-C
ELEVATION		 Front Elevation	 Front Elevation	
PHOTOGRAPHY & INFORMATION		<p>They came from a house that the living room placed at the entrance part of the house, bedroom, and kitchen which houses a stove at one corner. Toilet and bathroom placed at the extreme end of the living room. They were allocated a house with square shape with a living room, two bedrooms, and an external toilet. The addition-based modification are as follows; a semi open area opening into the living room, a storage and coop placed at the right side of the existing structure. The existing extreme right room was divided to more functions (a hall, kitchen which attached to the storage, toilet and bathroom, a small bedroom were created).</p>		

CASE 15 INVENTORY NO		"TRANS-NATIONAL IMMIGRANTS OF RURAL SETTLEMENTS OF CYPRUS FROM THE BLACK SEA REGION OF TURKEY"		
		Eastern Mediterranean University Department of Architecture	by Ömer Artun Balcı	Date:
HOUSE		Village Name: Ötüken	Owner of the House: Tülay Bayraktar	Origin Place of the Immigration: Yiğitözü Village / Araklı/ Trabzon
		Location of the House: Karadeniz Street No: 35	Occupation: 1975	Arrival to the Island: 1975
		BEFORE MIGRATION (IN TURKEY)	AFTER MIGRATION (IN CYPRUS)	RECENT / CURRENT USE
USAGE OF CIRCUMSTANCES	GROUND FLOOR PLAN	<p>Declining Slope</p>	<p>Declining Slope</p>	<p>LEGEND: ■ Addition ■ Division ■ Demolishment</p>
	BASE. / FIRST FLOOR PLAN	<p>Declining Slope</p> <p>Basement Floor Plan</p>		
	SECTION	<p>Section A-A</p>	<p>Section B-B</p>	<p>Section C-C</p>
ELEVATION	<p>Front Elevation</p>	<p>Front Elevation</p>	<p>Front Elevation</p>	
PHOTOGRAPHY & INFORMATION		<p>They came from a house that has a central hall which serves as a lobby that gave access to the all functions (three bedrooms, kitchen which houses a stove at the centre, toilet and bathroom at the end of the hall). They were allocated a house rectangular in shape, having two bedrooms and a hall at the middle. The addition-based modifications were at the rare of the existing structure (hall, bedroom, bathroom, toilet and a kitchen which opens into the new semi open area. Existing bigger bedroom at the extreme left was divided into two, which resulted in additional rooms.</p>		

CASE 16 INVENTORY NO		"TRANS-NATIONAL IMMIGRANTS OF RURAL SETTLEMENTS OF CYPRUS FROM THE BLACK SEA REGION OF TURKEY"		
		Eastern Mediterranean University Department of Architecture by Ömer Artun Balcı		Date:
HOUSE		Village Name: Ötüken Location of the House: Sağlık Ocağı Street No:12	Owner of the House: Mehmet Demir Occupation: 1975	Origin Place of the Immigration: Uzuntarla Village / Çaykara / Trabzon Arrival to the Island: 1975
USAGE OF CIRCUMSTANCES		BEFORE MIGRATION (IN TURKEY)	AFTER MIGRATION (IN CYPRUS)	RECENT / CURRENT USE
		GROUND FLOOR PLAN		
BASE. / FIRST FLOOR PLAN				
SECTION				
ELEVATION				
PHOTOGRAPHY & INFORMATION	<p>They came from a house that had a central hall which serves as a lobby giving access to the all functions (three bedrooms, woodshed, kitchen which houses a stove, a toilet, and bathroom). A balcony accessible from the hall. They were allocated a house that has a central hall which serves as a lobby that give access to the all functions (four bedrooms, and an external bathroom/toilet). The modifications were on the front side of the existing structure consisting of a kitchen, porch, garage and coop for chickens. The existing small room at the bottom left was divided to create a hall and internal toilet and bathroom.</p>			

CASE 17 INVENTORY NO		"TRANS-NATIONAL IMMIGRANTS OF RURAL SETTLEMENTS OF CYPRUS FROM THE BLACK SEA REGION OF TURKEY"			
		Eastern Mediterranean University Department of Architecture by Ömer Artun Balcı		Date:	
HOUSE		BEFORE MIGRATION (IN TURKEY)	AFTER MIGRATION (IN CYPRUS)	RECENT / CURRENT USE	
USAGE OF CIRCUMSTANCES		Village Name: Sadrazamköy Location of the House: Doğu Boulevard No:5 Declining Slope	Owner of the House: Ayşe Aygün Occupation: 1975	Origin Place of the Immigration: Ayvacık Village/ Araklı Trabzon Arrival to the Island: 1975	
		GROUND FLOOR PLAN			LEGEND: ■ Addition ■ Division ■ Demolishment
		BASE. / FIRST FLOOR PLAN			
		SECTION			
ELEVATION			Front Elevation	Front Elevation	
PHOTOGRAPHY & INFORMATION		<p>They came from a house that has a central hall which serves as a lobby that give access to the all functions (three bedrooms, kitchen which houses a stove in the middle). An external toilet at the back of the house. They were allocated a two floor house that has a central living room acting as a hall and lobby giving access to the all functions (four rooms on the road level, and same pattern and function syntax on the lower floor). The addition-based modifications happened on the road level approach of the existing structure consisting of a semi open area and toilet/bathroom. And additional semi open area on the lower level of the existing structure. There is no vertical circulation connecting upper and lower floors.</p>			

CASE 18 INVENTORY NO		"TRANS-NATIONAL IMMIGRANTS OF RURAL SETTLEMENTS OF CYPRUS FROM THE BLACK SEA REGION OF TURKEY"		
		Eastern Mediterranean University Department of Architecture	by Ömer Artun Balcı	Date:
HOUSE		Village Name: Sadrazamköy	Owner of the House: Halit Keleş	Origin Place of the Immigration: Değirmencik Village/ Araklı Trabzon
		Location of the House: Karadeniz Street, No:1	Occupation: 1976	Arrival to the Island: 1976
		BEFORE MIGRATION (IN TURKEY)	AFTER MIGRATION (IN CYPRUS)	RECENT / CURRENT USE
USAGE OF CIRCUMSTANCES	GROUND FLOOR PLAN			LEGEND: ■ Addition ■ Division ■ Demolishment 
	BASE. / FIRST FLOOR PLAN			
	SECTION			
	ELEVATION			
	PHOTOGRAPHY & INFORMATION		<p>They came from a house that has a central hall acting as living room which serves also as a lobby providing access to the all functions (three bedrooms, kitchen which houses a stove at a center). The external toilet existing at the back of the house. They were allocated a house with reversed L shape form that has three bedrooms which is sequentially arrayed and a living room forming the L shape. There is a external toilet placed at the back of the house. They retained the existing structure on the ground floor, however added an upper floor which consists of living, kitchen, four bedrooms, toilet/bath and a large balcony.</p>	

CASE 19 INVENTORY NO		"TRANS-NATIONAL IMMIGRANTS OF RURAL SETTLEMENTS OF CYPRUS FROM THE BLACK SEA REGION OF TURKEY"					
		Eastern Mediterranean University Department of Architecture		by Ömer Artun Balcı			
HOUSE		BEFORE MIGRATION (IN TURKEY)		AFTER MIGRATION (IN CYPRUS)		RECENT / CURRENT USE	
		Village Name: Tuzluca Location of the House: Atatürk Boulevard No:18		Owner of the House: Feride Çolak Occupation: 1974		Origin Place of the Immigration: Ogene Village/Caykara/Samsun Arrival to the Island: 1974	
USAGE OF CIRCUMSTANCES		GROUND FLOOR PLAN		AFTER MIGRATION (IN CYPRUS)		LEGEND: ■ Addition ■ Division ■ Demolishment	
		 <p>Declining Slope</p>		 <p>Road</p>		 <p>Free Land Garden Road</p>	
		BASE. / FIRST FLOOR PLAN		 <p>Declining Slope Basement Floor Plan</p>			
ELEVATION		SECTION		Section B-B		Section C-C	
							
PHOTOGRAPHY & INFORMATION				 <p>Front Elevation</p>		 <p>Front Elevation</p>	
				<p>They came from a house that has a living room placed at the entrance part of the house, three bedrooms sequentially arrayed to the right side and a kitchen which houses a stove, on the left side. Including a hall, toilet and bathroom. They were allocated a house with square shape form that has single room and living room with a porch. An external toilet placed at the back of the house. The addition-based modifications happened at the rare of the existing structure; creating a hall which serves two bedrooms, toilet and bathroom. Existing living room doubles as a kitchen and one end of the wall demolished forming an opening to the porch.</p>			

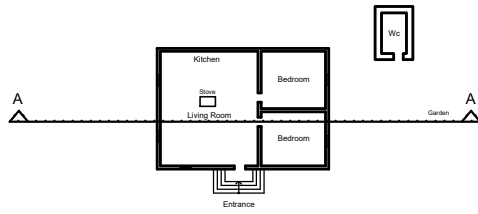
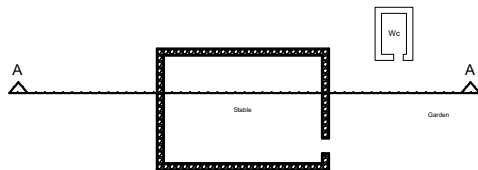

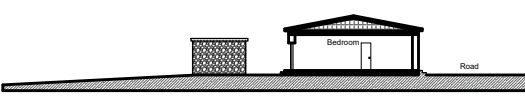
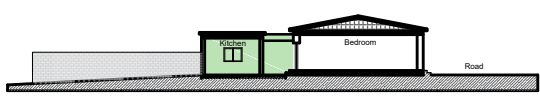
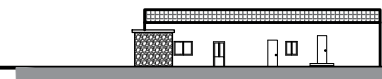
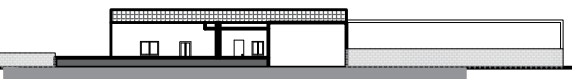

CASE 20 INVENTORY NO		"TRANS-NATIONAL IMMIGRANTS OF RURAL SETTLEMENTS OF CYPRUS FROM THE BLACK SEA REGION OF TURKEY"		
		Eastern Mediterranean University Department of Architecture	by Ömer Artun Balcı	Date:
HOUSE		Village Name: Yeniboğaziçi	Owner of the House: Ufuk Demir	Origin Place of the Immigration: Araklı / Trabzon
		Location of the House: 20 Temmuz Street No: 8	Occupation: 1978	Arrival to the Island: 1976
USAGE OF CIRCUMSTANCES		BEFORE MIGRATION (IN TURKEY)	AFTER MIGRATION (IN CYPRUS)	RECENT / CURRENT USE
		GROUND FLOOR PLAN		
SECTION				
PHOTOGRAPHY & INFORMATION	<p>They came from a house that has a central hall which serves as a lobby that give access to the all functions (two bedrooms, toilet/bathroom, living room and kitchen which houses a stove). They were allocated a house with reversed L shape form that has a single room, living room and external toilet at the back of the house. The modifications were on the backside of the existing structure in form of attached kitchen, toilet/bathroom and a garage. The existing living room was divided into two bedrooms with a partial inner wall. The porch was also added to the front to define the main entrance and create a semi open area.</p>			

CASE 21 INVENTORY NO		"TRANS-NATIONAL IMMIGRANTS OF RURAL SETTLEMENTS OF CYPRUS FROM THE BLACK SEA REGION OF TURKEY"					
		Eastern Mediterranean University Department of Architecture		by Ömer Artun Balcı			
HOUSE		BEFORE MIGRATION (IN TURKEY)		AFTER MIGRATION (IN CYPRUS)		RECENT / CURRENT USE	
USAGE OF CIRCUMSTANCES		Village Name: Yeniboğaziçi Location of the House: Ali Rıza Street, No: 27		Owner of the House: Nihat Sarı Occupation: 1974		Origin Place of the Immigration: Araklı / Trabzon Arrival to the Island: 1974	
SECTION							
ELEVATION							
PHOTOGRAPHY & INFORMATION				<p>They came from a house that has a central hall acting as living room which also serves as a lobby providing access to the all functions (three bedrooms, kitchen which houses a stove, bathroom and toilet placed at the end of the hall. They were allocated a house with L shape form that has a 'sundurma' opening into the living room and four bedrooms. An external toilet placed at the back side of the house. The modifications were in form that the sundurma was cover, extended at one part and then divided to create a living room, kitchen, bathroom and toilet.</p>			

CASE 22 INVENTORY NO		"TRANS-NATIONAL IMMIGRANTS OF RURAL SETTLEMENTS OF CYPRUS FROM THE BLACK SEA REGION OF TURKEY"		
		Eastern Mediterranean University Department of Architecture	by Ömer Artun Balcı	Date:
HOUSE		Village Name: Yeniboğaziçi	Owner of the House: Lokman Düzen	Origin Place of the Immigration: Çaykara / Samsun
		Location of the House: Polatpaşa Street, No:150	Occupation: 1978	Arrival to the Island: 1976
		BEFORE MIGRATION (IN TURKEY)	AFTER MIGRATION (IN CYPRUS)	RECENT / CURRENT USE
USAGE OF CIRCUMSTANCES	GROUND FLOOR PLAN			<p>LEGEND: ■ Addition ■ Division ■ Demolishment</p>
	BASE. / FIRST FLOOR PLAN			
ELEVATION	SECTION			
PHOTOGRAPHY & INFORMATION			<p>They came from a house that has a foyer at the entrance, used as a woodsheed also. A central living room which houses a stove close to the foyer. Two bedrooms, kitchen and storage for foods, bathroom/toilet placed at the end of the hall. They were allocated a house with straight form with 4 rooms. The modifications were in form of added porch and bedroom creating a reversed L shape forming a courtyard. The existing bigger bedroom at the center was divided into kitchen, bedroom and hall.</p>	

CASE 23 INVENTORY NO		"TRANS-NATIONAL IMMIGRANTS OF RURAL SETTLEMENTS OF CYPRUS FROM THE BLACK SEA REGION OF TURKEY"							
		Eastern Mediterranean University Department of Architecture		by Ömer Artun Balcı					
HOUSE		BEFORE MIGRATION (IN TURKEY)		AFTER MIGRATION (IN CYPRUS)		RECENT / CURRENT USE			
USAGE OF CIRCUMSTANCES		Village Name: Bahçeli		Owner of the House: Halit Soytürk		Origin Place of the Immigration: Ayvadere			
		Location of the House: Atatürk Boulevard No:30		Occupation: 1975		Village/Araklı/Trabzon			
		Date:		Arrival to the Island: 1975					
		GROUND FLOOR PLAN						LEGEND: ■ Addition ■ Division ■ Demolishment	
		BASE. / FIRST FLOOR PLAN							
SECTION						Section B-B			
ELEVATION						Front Elevation			
PHOTOGRAPHY & INFORMATION				<p>They came from a house that has a living room at the entrance part of the house and a kitchen which houses a stove, two bedrooms and bathroom, toilet opens into the living room. One single bedroom was placed outside. They were allocated a 2 floor house rectangular in shape, which has a living room at the center and two bedrooms attached to the living room on the ground floor. The internal staircase is located at the living room, the pattern and function sequence is same with the ground floor except a living room function was changed to a bedroom and small balcony attached to it. The external modifications happened an the back of the existing structure in form of added hall, kitchen, bathroom and toilet. An earth oven was built behind the house.</p>					

CASE 24 INVENTORY NO		"TRANS-NATIONAL IMMIGRANTS OF RURAL SETTLEMENTS OF CYPRUS FROM THE BLACK SEA REGION OF TURKEY"					
		Eastern Mediterranean University Department of Architecture		by Ömer Artun Balcı			
HOUSE		BEFORE MIGRATION (IN TURKEY)		AFTER MIGRATION (IN CYPRUS)		RECENT / CURRENT USE	
USAGE OF CIRCUMSTANCES		Village Name: Bahçeli Location of the House: Yasemin Street No:1		Owner of the House: İsmail Soytürk Occupation: 1975		Origin Place of the Immigration: Ayvadere Village/Araklı/Trabzon Arrival to the Island: 1975	
		Date:					
		Declining Slope		Declining Slope		Declining Slope	
GROUND FLOOR PLAN						LEGEND: ■ Addition ■ Division ■ Demolishment	
BASE. / FIRST FLOOR PLAN							
SECTION							
ELEVATION							
PHOTOGRAPHY & INFORMATION				<p>Same as case 23 but they were allocated different house in Cyprus that has living room at the center and two bedrooms. The modifications are; demolition of the inner wall attached to the living room and bedroom. A first floor was added which can be reached from the opposite direction of the entrance to the building taking advantage of the slowly landscape. The first floor has a living room, kitchen, balcony, two bedrooms, a small hall and bathroom/toilet.</p>			

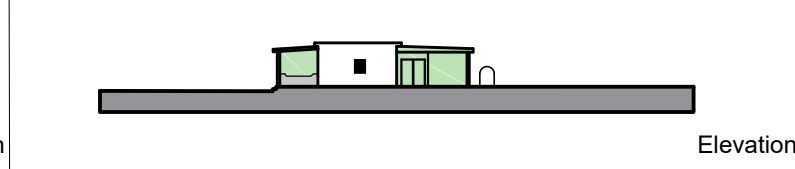
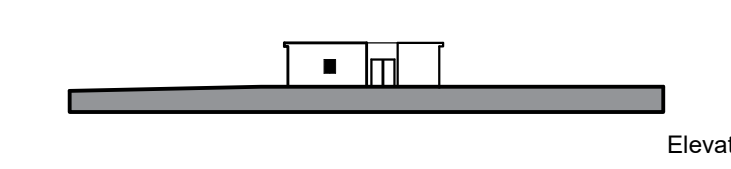
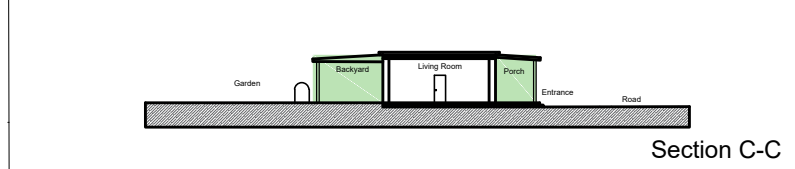
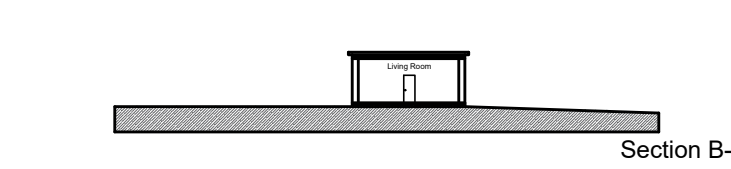
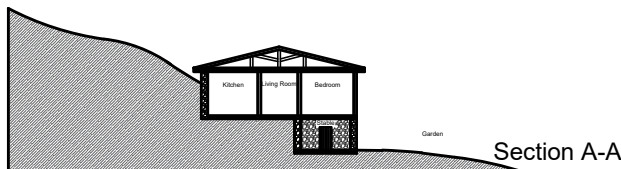
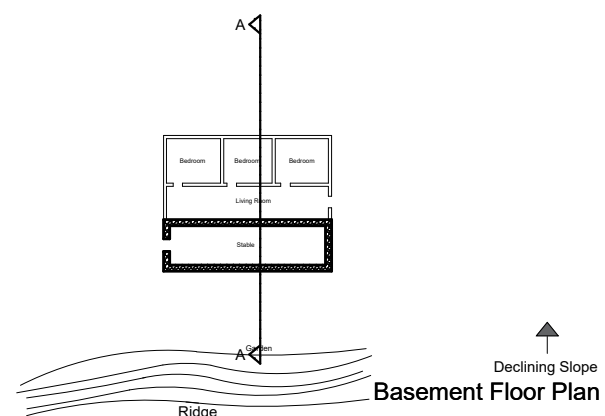
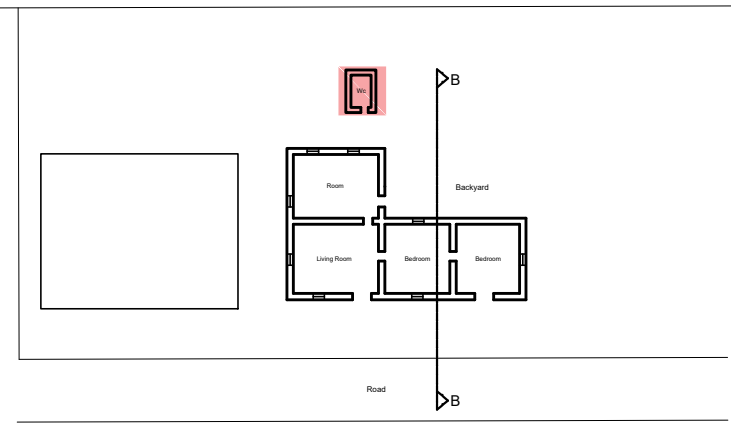
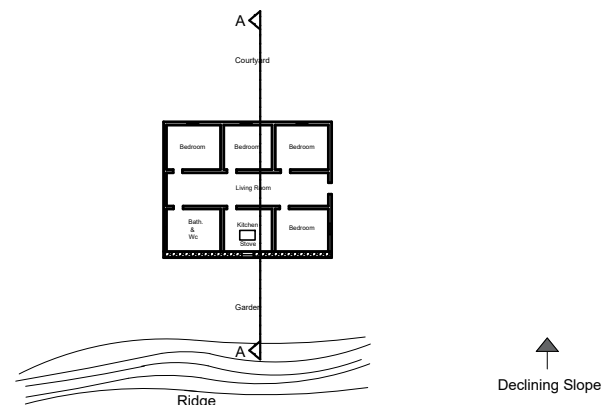
CASE 25 INVENTORY NO		"TRANS-NATIONAL IMMIGRANTS OF RURAL SETTLEMENTS OF CYPRUS FROM THE BLACK SEA REGION OF TURKEY"		
		Eastern Mediterranean University Department of Architecture	by Ömer Artun Balcı	Date:
HOUSE		Village Name: Bahçeli	Owner of the House: Seher Aygün	Origin Place of the Immigration: Ayvadere
		Location of the House: Çamlı Street No:9	Occupation: 1975	Village/Araklı/Trabzon Arrival to the Island: 1975
USAGE OF CIRCUMSTANCES		BEFORE MIGRATION (IN TURKEY)	AFTER MIGRATION (IN CYPRUS)	RECENT / CURRENT USE
		GROUND FLOOR PLAN	LEGEND: ■ Addition ■ Division ■ Demolishment	 <p>Declining Slope</p>
 <p>Declining Slope Basement Floor Plan</p>				
SECTION	 <p>Section B-B</p>	 <p>Section B-B</p>	 <p>Section C-C</p>	
	 <p>Front Elevation</p>	 <p>Front Elevation</p>		
PHOTOGRAPHY & INFORMATION		<p>They came from a house that has living room at the entrance, kitchen with a stove at the center, two bedrooms placed side by side, an external toilet behind the house. They were allocated a house with reversed L shape form that has a living room and three bedrooms. The modifications circled around the existing structure (existing structure not touched). They covered the semi open area from the entrance part which stretches from the front to the back. Kitchen and bathroom were placed behind the existing structure. A additional earth oven placed was placed under the semi open area.</p>		

CASE 26 INVENTORY NO		"TRANS-NATIONAL IMMIGRANTS OF RURAL SETTLEMENTS OF CYPRUS FROM THE BLACK SEA REGION OF TURKEY"							
		Eastern Mediterranean University Department of Architecture		by Ömer Artun Balcı					
HOUSE		BEFORE MIGRATION (IN TURKEY)		AFTER MIGRATION (IN CYPRUS)		RECENT / CURRENT USE			
USAGE OF CIRCUMSTANCES		Village Name: Bahçeli		Owner of the House: Şadiye Gül		Origin Place of the Immigration: Ayvadere			
		Location of the House: Yasemin Street No:A-12		Occupation: 1975		Village/Araklı/Trabzon			
		GROUND FLOOR PLAN						LEGEND: ■ Addition ■ Division ■ Demolishment 	
		BASE. / FIRST FLOOR PLAN							
		SECTION							
ELEVATION									
PHOTOGRAPHY & INFORMATION				<p>They came from a house that has hall and woodshed at the entrance part of the house integrated with living room which houses a stove at the center. Two bedrooms and kitchen placed at the top. They were allocated a house with just bedrooms and an external toilet. The modifications were in form of added living room, kitchen and internal bathroom/toilet.</p>					

CASE 27 INVENTORY NO		"TRANS-NATIONAL IMMIGRANTS OF RURAL SETTLEMENTS OF CYPRUS FROM THE BLACK SEA REGION OF TURKEY"		
		Eastern Mediterranean University Department of Architecture	by Ömer Artun Balcı	Date:
HOUSE		Village Name: Bahçeli	Owner of the House: Tülüşan Ayyün	Origin Place of the Immigration: Ayvadere
		Location of the House: Atatürk Boulevard No:32	Occupation: 1975	Village/Araklı/Trabzon
USAGE OF CIRCUMSTANCES		BEFORE MIGRATION (IN TURKEY)	AFTER MIGRATION (IN CYPRUS)	RECENT / CURRENT USE
		GROUND FLOOR PLAN		
<p>Basement Floor Plan</p>	<p>First Floor Plan</p>		<p>First Floor Plan</p>	
SECTION	<p>Section A-A</p>	<p>Section B-B</p>	<p>Section C-C</p>	
	<p>Front Elevation</p>	<p>Front Elevation</p>		
PHOTOGRAPHY & INFORMATION		<p>They came from a house that has a central hall which serves as a lobby giving access to the all functions (woodshed, bathroom, toilet, single bedroom and living room with integrated kitchen and houses a stove). They were allocated a two floor house that has living room, kitchen and bedroom on the ground floor, with external staircase. There are two bedrooms on the first floor. The modifications were in form of additional bedroom to the kitchen side, toilet and bathroom. Additional external bedroom was placed in the courtyard. There is an additional bedroom on the second floor.</p>		


CASE 28 INVENTORY NO		"TRANS-NATIONAL IMMIGRANTS OF RURAL SETTLEMENTS OF CYPRUS FROM THE BLACK SEA REGION OF TURKEY"					
		Eastern Mediterranean University Department of Architecture		by Ömer Artun Balcı			
HOUSE		BEFORE MIGRATION (IN TURKEY)		AFTER MIGRATION (IN CYPRUS)		RECENT / CURRENT USE	
USAGE OF CIRCUMSTANCES		Village Name: Dipkarpaz Location of the House: Gazi Mehmet Yesir Street No:36		Owner of the House: Ali Yeşer Occupation: 1996		Origin Place of the Immigration: Karga Village/Akkus/Ordu Arrival to the Island: 1989	
		No:36		Declining Slope		Declining Slope	
GROUND FLOOR PLAN							
		BASE. / FIRST FLOOR PLAN		Basement Floor Plan			
SECTION							
		ELEVATION					
PHOTOGRAPHY & INFORMATION				<p>They came from a house that has a central hall which serves as a lobby that give access to the all functions (a bedroom, living room and kitchen which both houses a stove). They were allocated a house in Cyprus with square shape form that has living room which serve as lobby providing access to the three bedrooms and kitchen, an external toilet. The modifications were; additional two porches to the front and back of the house, a bedroom at the rare, big garage facing the road. Bedroom at the bottom left was divided to create a bathroom and toilet. The top right bedroom's external wall was demolished and extended towards the road and changed the function as living room.</p>			

CASE 29 INVENTORY NO		"TRANS-NATIONAL IMMIGRANTS OF RURAL SETTLEMENTS OF CYPRUS FROM THE BLACK SEA REGION OF TURKEY"					
		Eastern Mediterranean University Department of Architecture		by Ömer Artun Balcı			
HOUSE		BEFORE MIGRATION (IN TURKEY)		AFTER MIGRATION (IN CYPRUS)		RECENT / CURRENT USE	
		Village Name: Dipkarpaz Location of the House: Kemer Street No:18		Owner of the House: Davut Bakır Occupation: 1977		Origin Place of the Immigration: Ağacagüney Village/Carsamba/Samsun Arrival to the Island: 1977	
USAGE OF CIRCUMSTANCES		GROUND FLOOR PLAN		AFTER MIGRATION (IN CYPRUS)		LEGEND: ■ Addition ■ Division ■ Demolishment	
		BASE. / FIRST FLOOR PLAN		AFTER MIGRATION (IN CYPRUS)		RECENT / CURRENT USE	
		SECTION		AFTER MIGRATION (IN CYPRUS)		RECENT / CURRENT USE	
ELEVATION		AFTER MIGRATION (IN CYPRUS)		RECENT / CURRENT USE		RECENT / CURRENT USE	
PHOTOGRAPHY & INFORMATION		AFTER MIGRATION (IN CYPRUS)		RECENT / CURRENT USE		RECENT / CURRENT USE	



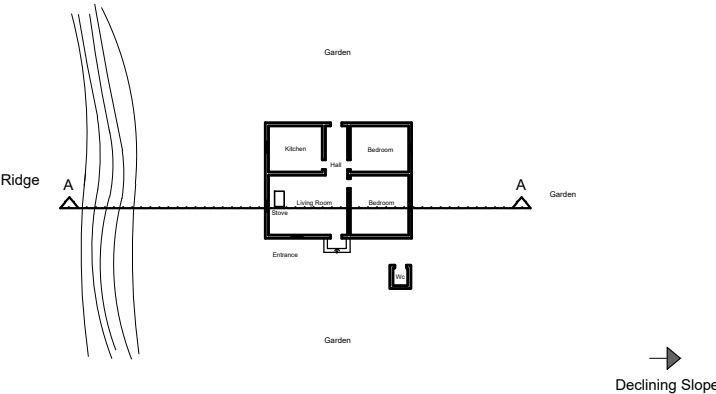
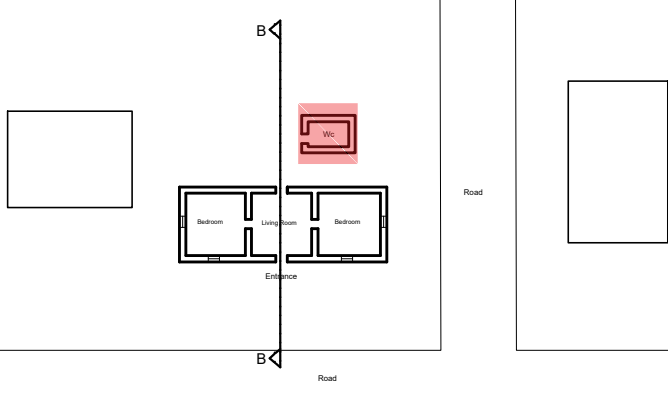
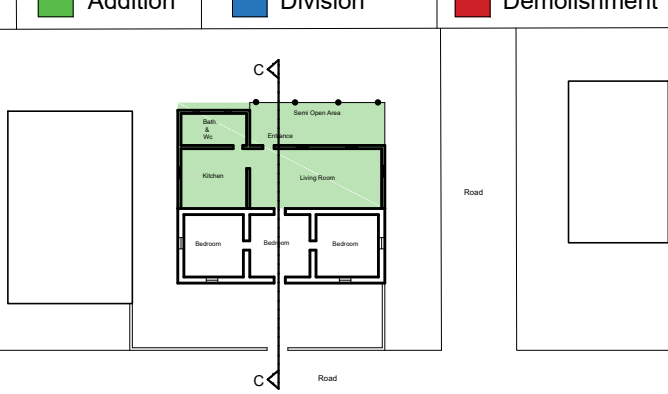
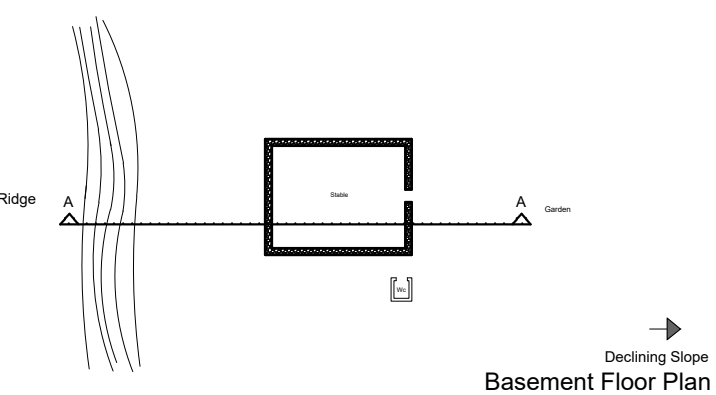
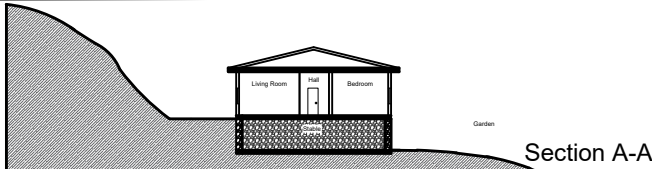
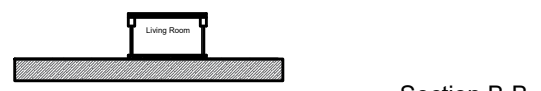
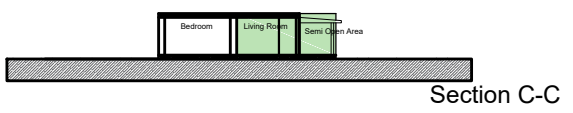
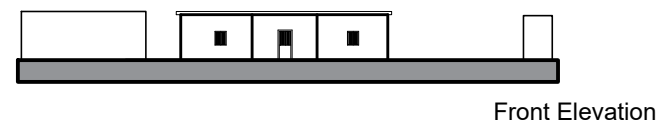
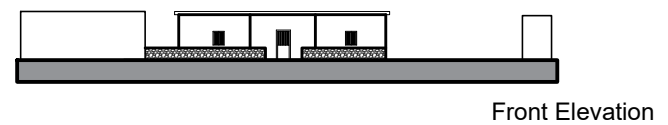

They came from a house that has a central living room which serves as a lobby that give access to the all functions (three bedrooms on the top, and bathroom, toilet, kitchen with stove and a bedroom at the bottom). They were allocated a house with reversed L shape form that has 3 rooms, living room, and an external toilet. The modifications were additional porch, semi open area at the front and the back, bathroom/toilet at the rare. The bedroom on the upper side was changed to the kitchen and earth oven built close to the kitchen.

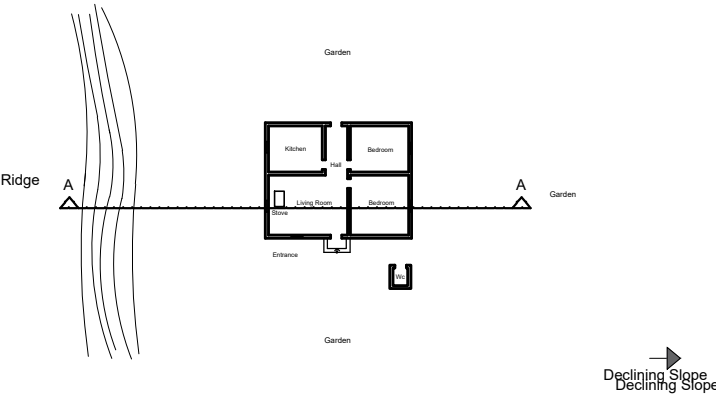
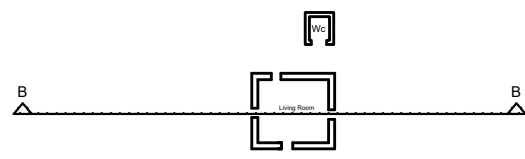
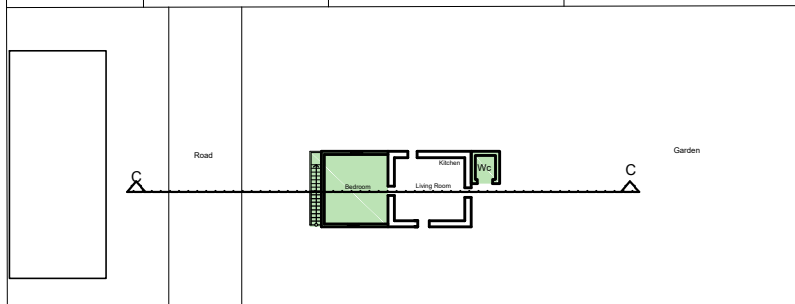
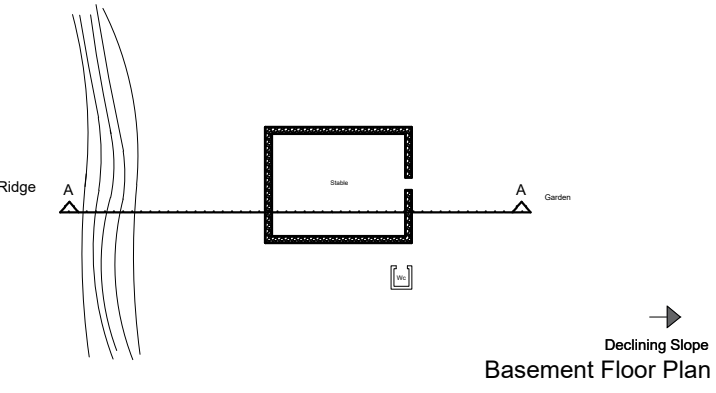
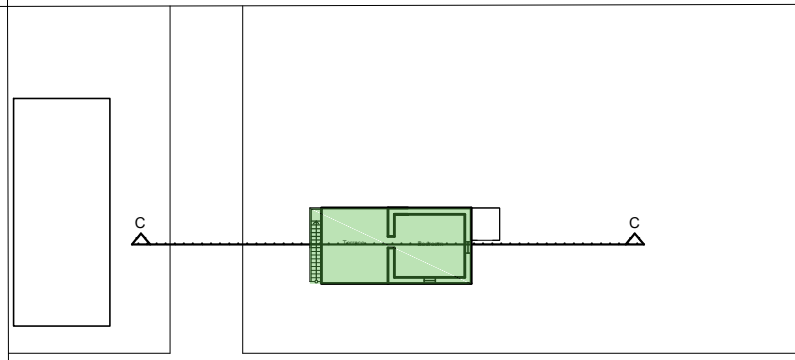
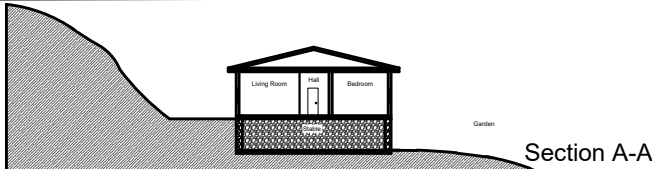

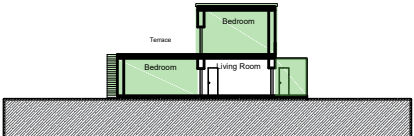
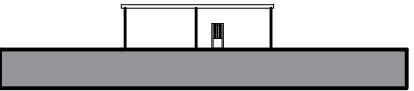
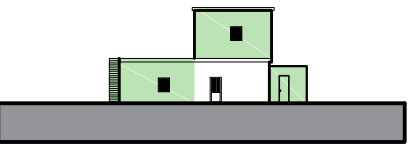





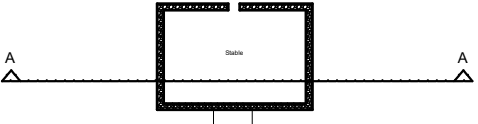

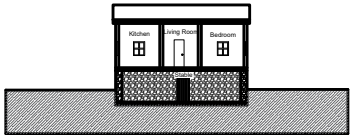
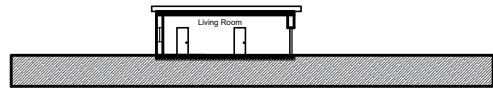
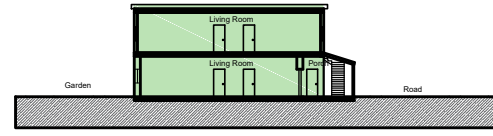

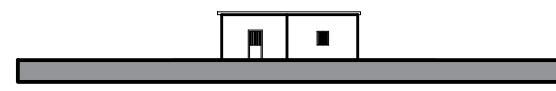
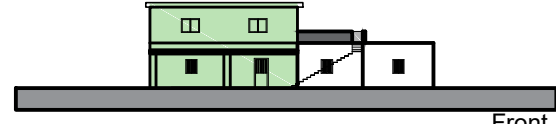


CASE 30 INVENTORY NO		"TRANS-NATIONAL IMMIGRANTS OF RURAL SETTLEMENTS OF CYPRUS FROM THE BLACK SEA REGION OF TURKEY"					
		Eastern Mediterranean University Department of Architecture		by Ömer Artun Balcı			
HOUSE		BEFORE MIGRATION (IN TURKEY)		AFTER MIGRATION (IN CYPRUS)		RECENT / CURRENT USE	
		Village Name: Dipkarpaz Location of the House: İstanbul Street No:35		Owner of the House: Emine Çömen Occupation: 1976		Origin Place of the Immigration: Dağbaşı Village/Araklı/Trabzon Arrival to the Island: 1975	
USAGE OF CIRCUMSTANCES		GROUND FLOOR PLAN		AFTER MIGRATION (IN CYPRUS)		LEGEND: ■ Addition ■ Division ■ Demolishment	
		BASE. / FIRST FLOOR PLAN					
		SECTION		Section A-A		Section B-B	
ELEVATION				Elevation		Elevation	
PHOTOGRAPHY & INFORMATION				<p>They came from a house that has living room which has stove at the entrance part, two bedrooms and kitchen. They were allocated a house with two bedrooms, a bathroom and toilet, living room and kitchen. The only modification was a semi open area to the entrance.</p>			

CASE 31 INVENTORY NO		"TRANS-NATIONAL IMMIGRANTS OF RURAL SETTLEMENTS OF CYPRUS FROM THE BLACK SEA REGION OF TURKEY"					
		Eastern Mediterranean University Department of Architecture		by Ömer Artun Balcı			
HOUSE		BEFORE MIGRATION (IN TURKEY)		AFTER MIGRATION (IN CYPRUS)		RECENT / CURRENT USE	
USAGE OF CIRCUMSTANCES		Village Name: Dipkarpaz Location of the House: Sultanbeyli Street No:96		Owner of the House: Fatma Güney Occupation: 1976		Origin Place of the Immigration: Kargı Village/Akkus/Ordu Arrival to the Island: 1976	
						LEGEND: ■ Addition ■ Division ■ Demolishment 	
ELEVATION							
PHOTOGRAPHY & INFORMATION				<p>They came from a house that has a hall at the entrance, two bedrooms, a kitchen and living room with balcony. They were allocated a house with living room at the center, two bedrooms, a kitchen, bathroom and toilet. An external toilet at the back of the house. The modification happened at the front part of the existing structure in form of added semi open area. The external toilet was demolished.</p>			


CASE 32 INVENTORY NO		"TRANS-NATIONAL IMMIGRANTS OF RURAL SETTLEMENTS OF CYPRUS FROM THE BLACK SEA REGION OF TURKEY"					
		Eastern Mediterranean University Department of Architecture		by Ömer Artun Balcı		Date:	
HOUSE		Village Name: Dipkarpaz		Owner of the House: Murat Güney		Origin Place of the Immigration: Akkuş/Ordu	
		Location of the House: Polatpaşa Neighborhood		Occupation: 1976		Arrival to the Island: 1976	
HOUSE		BEFORE MIGRATION (IN TURKEY)		AFTER MIGRATION (IN CYPRUS)		RECENT / CURRENT USE	
		USAGE OF CIRCUMSTANCES	GROUND FLOOR PLAN				
BASE. / FIRST FLOOR PLAN							
SECTION							
ELEVATION							
PHOTOGRAPHY & INFORMATION			<p>Same as case 31 but they were allocated different house in Cyprus that has central living room and six rooms with an external toilet. The modifications were in form of added kitchen, bathroom to the top right side of the existing building. Semi open area to the right, an independent storage, bathroom and toilet at the rare of the house. The external toilet was demolished.</p>				

CASE 33 INVENTORY NO		"TRANS-NATIONAL IMMIGRANTS OF RURAL SETTLEMENTS OF CYPRUS FROM THE BLACK SEA REGION OF TURKEY"					
		Eastern Mediterranean University Department of Architecture		by Ömer Artun Balcı			
HOUSE		BEFORE MIGRATION (IN TURKEY)		AFTER MIGRATION (IN CYPRUS)		RECENT / CURRENT USE	
USAGE OF CIRCUMSTANCES		Village Name: Dipkarpaz Location of the House: Sancakpaşa Street No:222		Owner of the House: Recep Güney Occupation: 1976		Origin Place of the Immigration: Akkuş/Ordu Arrival to the Island: 1976	
		Ridge A A Garden  Declining Slope		 Road		LEGEND: ■ Addition ■ Division ■ Demolishment  Road	
BASE. / FIRST FLOOR PLAN		Ridge A A Garden  Declining Slope Basement Floor Plan					
SECTION		 Section A-A		 Section B-B		 Section C-C	
ELEVATION				 Front Elevation		 Front Elevation	
PHOTOGRAPHY & INFORMATION				<p>They came from a house that has living room at the entrance, two bedrooms at the right side and kitchen at the top left side. There was external toilet placed at the front side of the house. They were allocated a house with living room at the center and two bedrooms, an external toilet at the back. The modifications were mostly at the back of the existing structure in form of added living room, kitchen, bathroom, toilet and semi open area.</p>			

CASE 34 INVENTORY NO		"TRANS-NATIONAL IMMIGRANTS OF RURAL SETTLEMENTS OF CYPRUS FROM THE BLACK SEA REGION OF TURKEY"					
		Eastern Mediterranean University Department of Architecture		by Ömer Artun Balcı			
HOUSE		BEFORE MIGRATION (IN TURKEY)		AFTER MIGRATION (IN CYPRUS)		RECENT / CURRENT USE	
USAGE OF CIRCUMSTANCES		Village Name: Dipkarpaz Location of the House: Sancakpaşa Street No:55		Owner of the House: Şefik Güney Occupation: 1977		Origin Place of the Immigration: Kargı Village/Akkus/Ordu Arrival to the Island: 1975	
		Ridge A A Garden  Declining Slope Declining Slope		B B 		LEGEND: ■ Addition ■ Division ■ Demolishment  Road Road Garden	
		Ridge A A Garden  Declining Slope Basement Floor Plan				 Road	
SECTION		 Section A-A		 Section B-B		 Section C-C	
ELEVATION				 Front Elevation		 Front Elevation	
PHOTOGRAPHY & INFORMATION				<p>Same as case 33 but they were allocated different house in Cyprus that has only one single living room and external toilet. The modifications were in form of added bedroom at to the left side and attached external staircase leading to additional bedroom and terrace on the first floor.</p>			

CASE 35 INVENTORY NO		"TRANS-NATIONAL IMMIGRANTS OF RURAL SETTLEMENTS OF CYPRUS FROM THE BLACK SEA REGION OF TURKEY"							
		Eastern Mediterranean University Department of Architecture		by Ömer Artun Balcı					
HOUSE		BEFORE MIGRATION (IN TURKEY)		AFTER MIGRATION (IN CYPRUS)		RECENT / CURRENT USE			
USAGE OF CIRCUMSTANCES		Village Name: Dipkarpaz Location of the House: Mehmet Akif Ersoy Street No:89		Owner of the House: Şengül Akgün Occupation: 1975		Origin Place of the Immigration: Sürmene/Trabzon Arrival to the Island: 1974			
		Date:							
		GROUND FLOOR PLAN						LEGEND: ■ Addition ■ Division ■ Demolishment	
		BASE. / FIRST FLOOR PLAN							
		SECTION							
ELEVATION									
PHOTOGRAPHY & INFORMATION				<p>They came from a house that has a central living room (with stove at the middle) which serves as a lobby providing access to the all functions (three bedrooms, kitchen, bathroom, toilet and balcony). They were allocated a house with living room and two bedrooms. The modifications were additional porch and semi open area which defines the new entrance to the house. A living room and two bedrooms attached to the left, toilet, bathroom attached to the back of the existing structure. Additional first floor accessible through an external staircase opens to a terrace, in addition to two bedrooms, living room, kitchen, bathroom and toilet.</p>		 			

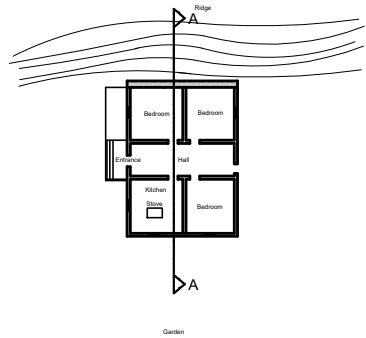
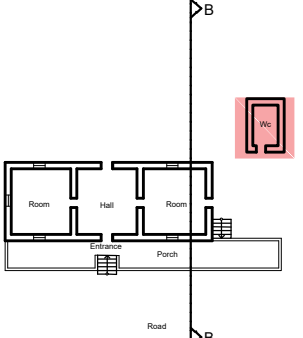
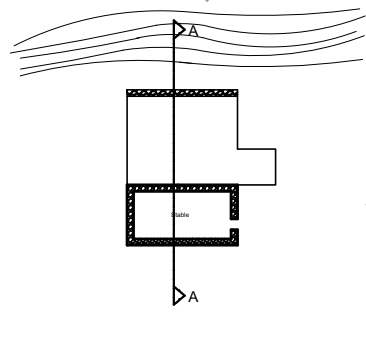

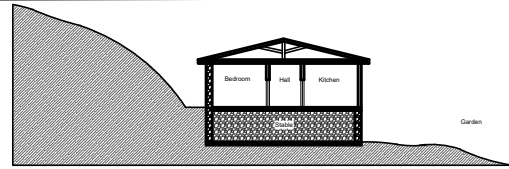
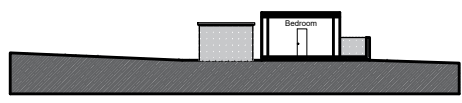


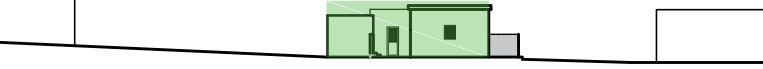



CASE 36 INVENTORY NO		"TRANS-NATIONAL IMMIGRANTS OF RURAL SETTLEMENTS OF CYPRUS FROM THE BLACK SEA REGION OF TURKEY"		
		Eastern Mediterranean University Department of Architecture by Ömer Artun Balcı		Date:
HOUSE		Village Name: Kaplıca	Owner of the House: Fatma Genç	Origin Place of the Immigration: Uzuntarla
		Location of the House: Tayyip Erdoğan Street No:8	Occupation: 1989	Village/Caykara/Samsun
		Arrival to the Island: 1975		
		BEFORE MIGRATION (IN TURKEY)	AFTER MIGRATION (IN CYPRUS)	RECENT / CURRENT USE
USAGE OF CIRCUMSTANCES	GROUND FLOOR PLAN			LEGEND: ■ Addition ■ Division ■ Demolishment
	BASE. / FIRST FLOOR PLAN			
ELEVATION	SECTION			
PHOTOGRAPHY & INFORMATION			<p>They came from a house that has living room at the entrance part, a kitchen with stove, bathroom, toilet and a hall reaching to a balcony. They were allocated a house with central living room and two bedrooms. Storage was attached to the right side bedroom, and an external toilet. The modifications happened at the back side of the existing structure in form of added kitchen, and a barn for cow and sheep.</p>	

CASE 37 INVENTORY NO		"TRANS-NATIONAL IMMIGRANTS OF RURAL SETTLEMENTS OF CYPRUS FROM THE BLACK SEA REGION OF TURKEY"					
		Eastern Mediterranean University Department of Architecture		by Ömer Artun Balcı			
HOUSE		BEFORE MIGRATION (IN TURKEY)		AFTER MIGRATION (IN CYPRUS)		RECENT / CURRENT USE	
USAGE OF CIRCUMSTANCES		Village Name: Kaplıca Location of the House: Tayyip Erdoğan Street No:4		Owner of the House: Hasan Genç Occupation: 1975		Origin Place of the Immigration: Uzuntarla Village/Caykara/Samsun Arrival to the Island: 1975	
		Ridge Declining Slope		Road		Legend: ■ Addition ■ Division ■ Demolishment Road	
ELEVATION		Garden Woodshed Balcony Herb Storage Living Room Bedroom Bath & Toi. Ridge Declining Slope Basement Floor Plan		Ridge Declining Slope Basement Floor Plan			
		Garden Woodshed Balcony ODLUK Stove Ridge Declining Slope Basement Floor Plan		Ridge Declining Slope Basement Floor Plan			
PHOTOGRAPHY & INFORMATION		Section A-A Garden Entrance Living Room Hall Bedroom Stove		Section B-B Living Room		Section C-C Living Room Hall Bedroom Kitchen Bedroom Storage	
		Elevation		Elevation		Elevation	
				<p>They came from a house that has living room at the entrance part which houses a stove, bedroom integrated with kitchen, a small hall opens into the woodshed, herb storage and balcony. An external toilet at the back of the house. They were allocated a house that has just a living room and bedroom. The modifications were extensively at the right part of the existing building, in form of added hall opening into three bedrooms ,bathroom, toilet and storage.</p>			

CASE 38 INVENTORY NO		"TRANS-NATIONAL IMMIGRANTS OF RURAL SETTLEMENTS OF CYPRUS FROM THE BLACK SEA REGION OF TURKEY"							
		Eastern Mediterranean University Department of Architecture		by Ömer Artun Balcı					
HOUSE		BEFORE MIGRATION (IN TURKEY)		AFTER MIGRATION (IN CYPRUS)		RECENT / CURRENT USE			
USAGE OF CIRCUMSTANCES		Village Name: Kaplıca Location of the House: Tayyip Erdoğan Street No:3		Owner of the House: Tanju Genç Occupation: 1975		Origin Place of the Immigration: Uzuntarla Village/Caykara/Samsun Arrival to the Island: 1975			
		GROUND FLOOR PLAN						LEGEND: ■ Addition ■ Division ■ Demolishment 	
		BASE. / FIRST FLOOR PLAN							
ELEVATION		SECTION		SECTION		SECTION			
		SECTION A-A		SECTION B-B		SECTION C-C			
PHOTOGRAPHY & INFORMATION									
				<p>They came from a house that has a central hall acting like a living room which serves as a lobby giving access to the all functions (three bedrooms and kitchen which houses a stove), and an external toilet at the back of the house. They were allocated a house that has porch, central living room and two bedrooms, with an external toilet at the back of the house. The modifications happened at the back of the existing structure by addition of kitchen, storage, bathroom and toilet. Coop and stable was added for the animal. The existing bedroom was divided to two bedrooms with inner partial wall.</p>					

CASE 39 INVENTORY NO		"TRANS-NATIONAL IMMIGRANTS OF RURAL SETTLEMENTS OF CYPRUS FROM THE BLACK SEA REGION OF TURKEY"					
		Eastern Mediterranean University Department of Architecture		by Ömer Artun Balcı			
HOUSE		BEFORE MIGRATION (IN TURKEY)		AFTER MIGRATION (IN CYPRUS)		RECENT / CURRENT USE	
USAGE OF CIRCUMSTANCES		Village Name: Kaplıca Location of the House: Recep Tayyip Erdoğan Street No:4A		Owner of the House: H. Hüseyin Genç Occupation: 1975		Origin Place of the Immigration: Uzuntarla Village/Caykara/Samsun Arrival to the Island: 1975	
ELEVATION							
PHOTOGRAPHY & INFORMATION		<p>Same as case 37 but they were allocated different house in Cyprus that has living room two bedrooms and external toilet and bathroom. The modifications purely happened at the back of the existing structure in form of additional bedroom, toilet and bathroom.</p>					

CASE 40 INVENTORY NO		"TRANS-NATIONAL IMMIGRANTS OF RURAL SETTLEMENTS OF CYPRUS FROM THE BLACK SEA REGION OF TURKEY"		
		Eastern Mediterranean University Department of Architecture	by Ömer Artun Balcı	Date:
HOUSE		Village Name: Kaplıca	Owner of the House: Kamile Genç	Origin Place of the Immigration: Uzuntarla
		Location of the House: Tayyip Erdoğan Street No:6	Occupation: 1993	Village/Caykara/Samsun
		BEFORE MIGRATION (IN TURKEY)	AFTER MIGRATION (IN CYPRUS)	RECENT / CURRENT USE
USAGE OF CIRCUMSTANCES	GROUND FLOOR PLAN			<p>LEGEND: ■ Addition ■ Division ■ Demolishment</p>
	BASE. / FIRST FLOOR PLAN			
ELEVATION	SECTION			
	FRONT ELEVATION			
PHOTOGRAPHY & INFORMATION			<p>They came from a house that has a living room which houses a stove, the bedroom integrated with kitchen, woodshed, herb storage for foods and balcony; as well as an external toilet at the outside of the house. They were allocated a house with rectangular shape form with three bedrooms, a living room and an external bathroom and toilet. The modifications took place at the back of the existing structure with addition of a hall, bathroom, toilet, an external staircase opening into the new first floor (consisting of a hall, bathroom, toilet, living room and bedroom which opens directly into the big terrace).</p>	

CASE 41 INVENTORY NO		"TRANS-NATIONAL IMMIGRANTS OF RURAL SETTLEMENTS OF CYPRUS FROM THE BLACK SEA REGION OF TURKEY"			
		Eastern Mediterranean University Department of Architecture		by Ömer Artun Balcı	Date:
HOUSE		Village Name: Kaplıca	Owner of the House: Kaniye Genç	Origin Place of the Immigration: Uzuntarla	
		Location of the House: Tayyip Erdoğan Street No:29-AB	Occupation: 1982	Village/Caykara/Samsun Arrival to the Island: 1981	
USAGE OF CIRCUMSTANCES		BEFORE MIGRATION (IN TURKEY)	AFTER MIGRATION (IN CYPRUS)	RECENT / CURRENT USE	
		GROUND FLOOR PLAN	LEGEND: ■ Addition ■ Division ■ Demolishment		
					
SECTION	ELEVATION				
					
PHOTOGRAPHY & INFORMATION				<p>They came from a house that has a central hall which serves as a lobby giving access to the all functions (three bedrooms and kitchen which houses a stove in the middle). They were allocated a house with rectangular form that has a hall opening into the porch at the center, two bedrooms and an external toilet at the back of the house. The modifications happened on the right side of the existing building with additional living room and kitchen. Also bathroom and toilet attached to the kitchen. The existing toilet was demolished.</p>	 

CASE 42 INVENTORY NO		"TRANS-NATIONAL IMMIGRANTS OF RURAL SETTLEMENTS OF CYPRUS FROM THE BLACK SEA REGION OF TURKEY"		
		Eastern Mediterranean University Department of Architecture	by Ömer Artun Balcı	Date:
HOUSE		Village Name: Kaplica	Owner of the House: Mağmure Genç	Origin Place of the Immigration: Uzuntarla
		Location of the House: Cengiztepe Street No:9	Occupation: 1975	Village/Caykara/Samsun Arrival to the Island: 1975
USAGE OF CIRCUMSTANCES		BEFORE MIGRATION (IN TURKEY)	AFTER MIGRATION (IN CYPRUS)	RECENT / CURRENT USE
		GROUND FLOOR PLAN		
SECTION				
PHOTOGRAPHY & INFORMATION		<p>They came from a house that has big living area integrated with kitchen and stove place at the center and two bedrooms placed side by side. They were allocated a house that has a hall and bedroom. The modifications happened on the left side of the existing structure with the addition of bathroom, toilet and bedroom.</p>		

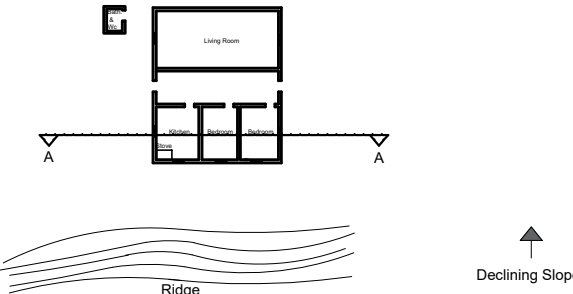
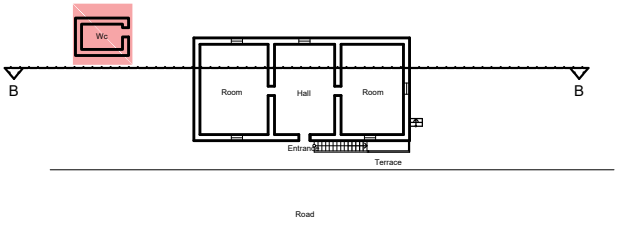
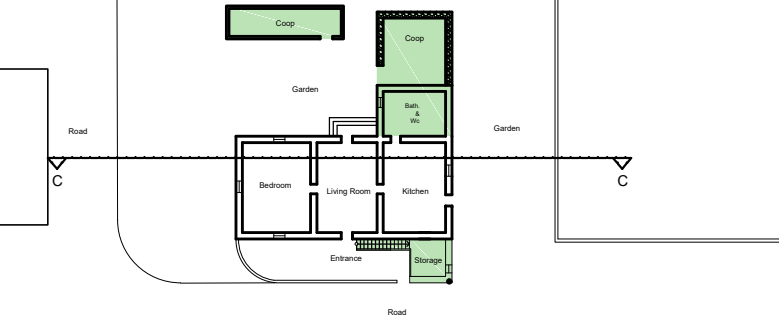
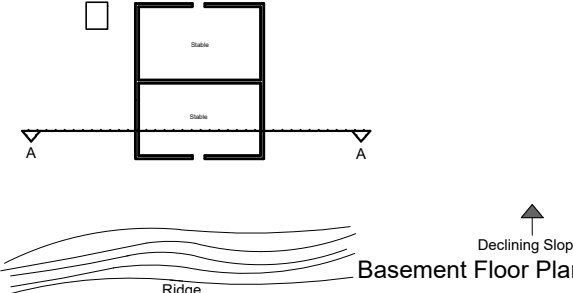
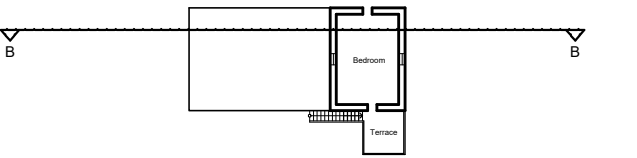
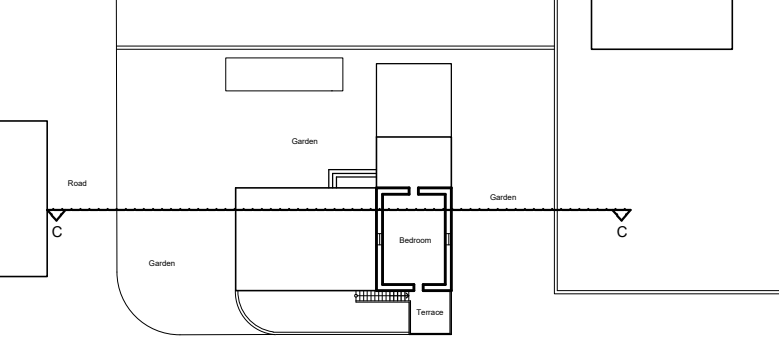
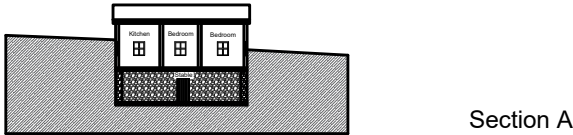
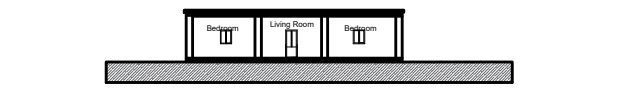
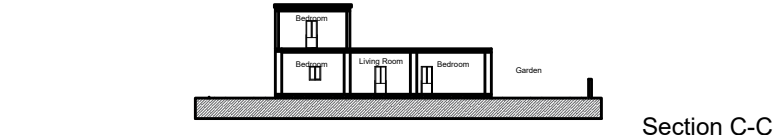
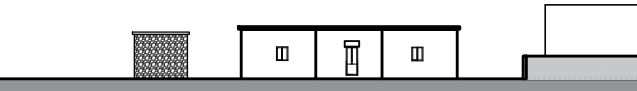
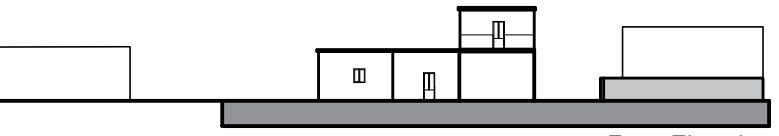

CASE 43 INVENTORY NO		"TRANS-NATIONAL IMMIGRANTS OF RURAL SETTLEMENTS OF CYPRUS FROM THE BLACK SEA REGION OF TURKEY"							
		Eastern Mediterranean University Department of Architecture		by Ömer Artun Balcı					
HOUSE		BEFORE MIGRATION (IN TURKEY)		AFTER MIGRATION (IN CYPRUS)		RECENT / CURRENT USE			
USAGE OF CIRCUMSTANCES		Village Name: Kaplıca Location of the House: Gaziosman Paşa Street No:6		Owner of the House: Seyhan Sami Genç Occupation: 1976		Origin Place of the Immigration: Uzuntarla Village/Caykara/Samsun Arrival to the Island: 1975			
		Date:							
		GROUND FLOOR PLAN						LEGEND: ■ Addition ■ Division ■ Demolishment 	
		BASE. / FIRST FLOOR PLAN							
SECTION									
ELEVATION									
PHOTOGRAPHY & INFORMATION				<p>They came from a house that has a central hall which serves as a lobby that give access to the all functions (three bedrooms side by side at the top part of the house, a storage, toilet, bathroom and kitchen with stove placed at the bottom of the house. They were allocated a house with reversed L shape form that has living room, two bedrooms and toilet placed at the outside. The existing living room was demolished. Therefore kitchen, hall, bedroom, bathroom and toilet, semi open areas were added to the existing structure. Also an internal staircase was introduced at edge of the kitchen stretching to the upper bedroom.</p>					

CASE 44 INVENTORY NO		"TRANS-NATIONAL IMMIGRANTS OF RURAL SETTLEMENTS OF CYPRUS FROM THE BLACK SEA REGION OF TURKEY"					
		Eastern Mediterranean University Department of Architecture by Ömer Artun Balcı		Date:			
HOUSE		BEFORE MIGRATION (IN TURKEY)		AFTER MIGRATION (IN CYPRUS)		RECENT / CURRENT USE	
USAGE OF CIRCUMSTANCES		Village Name: Mersinlik Location of the House: Atatürk Street, No: 4		Owner of the House: Sami Gargar Occupation: 1978		Origin Place of the Immigration: Köknar/ Çaykara/ Trabzon Arrival to the Island: 1975	
		GROUND FLOOR PLAN			LEGEND: ■ Addition ■ Division ■ Demolishment		
		BASE. / FIRST FLOOR PLAN					
ELEVATION		SECTION					
		PHOTOGRAPHY & INFORMATION					
		<p>They came from a house that has a central hall which serves as a lobby that give access to the all functions (woodshed, two bedrooms, living room and kitchen with stove, as well as a corridor stretching to a small balcony). They were allocated a house with central living room and two bedrooms. The modification happened as additional another floor consisting three bedrooms, living room, kitchen, bathroom and toilet; as well as an extended porch covering all these functions.</p>					

CASE 45 INVENTORY NO		"TRANS-NATIONAL IMMIGRANTS OF RURAL SETTLEMENTS OF CYPRUS FROM THE BLACK SEA REGION OF TURKEY"			
		Eastern Mediterranean University Department of Architecture by Ömer Artun Balcı		Date:	
HOUSE		Village Name: Mersinlik Location of the House: Atatürk Street, No: 19	Owner of the House: Yılmaz Çakıral Occupation: 1982	Origin Place of the Immigration: Köknar Village/ Çaykara Trabzon Arrival to the Island: 1975	
USAGE OF CIRCUMSTANCES		HOUSE	BEFORE MIGRATION (IN TURKEY)	AFTER MIGRATION (IN CYPRUS)	RECENT / CURRENT USE
		GROUND FLOOR PLAN			
BASE. / FIRST FLOOR PLAN				<p>Basement Floor Plan</p>	
ELEVATION		SECTION	<p>Section A-A</p>		
		ELEVATION			
PHOTOGRAPHY & INFORMATION			<p>They came from a house that has a central living room which serves as a lobby that give access to the all functions (three bedrooms, a kitchen with stove, an external toilet and storage (serender) placed outside the house). They were allocated a house with two floors which has a bedroom at the ground level, bedroom at the upper level, both floors connected by an external staircase. The modification happened as additional semi open area, kitchen, bedroom, big storage, bathroom, toilet, coop for chickens at the ground floor. The existing external staircase was demolished and another which is attached to the kitchen stretches to the open terrace and bedroom at the upper floor.</p>		

CASE 46 INVENTORY NO		"TRANS-NATIONAL IMMIGRANTS OF RURAL SETTLEMENTS OF CYPRUS FROM THE BLACK SEA REGION OF TURKEY"					
		Eastern Mediterranean University Department of Architecture		by Ömer Artun Balcı			
HOUSE		BEFORE MIGRATION (IN TURKEY)		AFTER MIGRATION (IN CYPRUS)		RECENT / CURRENT USE	
USAGE OF CIRCUMSTANCES		Village Name: Mersinlik Location of the House: Atatürk Street, No: 21		Owner of the House: Yusuf Özdamar Occupation: 1978		Origin Place of the Immigration: Köknar Village/ Caykara Trabzon Arrival to the Island: 1976	
						LEGEND: ■ Addition ■ Division ■ Demolishment 	
SECTION							
ELEVATION							
PHOTOGRAPHY & INFORMATION				<p>They came from a house that has a central hall which serves as a lobby that give access to the all functions (three bedrooms, bathroom, toilet and kitchen with stove centrally placed). They were allocated a two floor house that has just one bedroom at the ground floor and one room at the upper floor. Vertical circulation provided by external staircase. And there was external toilet. The modifications were additional single bedroom and a kitchen to the left of the existing structure. The external staircase was demolished. A new bathroom and toilet was placed on the right side.</p>			

CASE 47 INVENTORY NO		"TRANS-NATIONAL IMMIGRANTS OF RURAL SETTLEMENTS OF CYPRUS FROM THE BLACK SEA REGION OF TURKEY"		
		Eastern Mediterranean University Department of Architecture	by Ömer Artun Balcı	Date:
HOUSE		Village Name: Sipahi	Owner of the House: Kemal Yıldız	Origin Place of the Immigration: Çayırlar / Maçka / Trabzon
		Location of the House:	Occupation: 1976	Arrival to the Island: 1976
		BEFORE MIGRATION (IN TURKEY)	AFTER MIGRATION (IN CYPRUS)	RECENT / CURRENT USE
USAGE OF CIRCUMSTANCES	GROUND FLOOR PLAN			<p>LEGEND: ■ Addition ■ Division ■ Demolishment</p>
	BASE. / FIRST FLOOR PLAN			
SECTION	SECTION			
	ELEVATION			
PHOTOGRAPHY & INFORMATION			<p>They came from a house that has a living room at the entrance, a hall, two bedrooms, kitchen with stove, bathroom and toilet. They were allocated a house in Cyprus that has a central living room and two bedrooms, porch opening into the living room. A kitchen was integrated to the existing structure by demolishing a part of the external wall, and divided the extension into a bedroom and kitchen. Bathroom and toilet added to the extreme top of the living room.</p>	

CASE 48 INVENTORY NO		"TRANS-NATIONAL IMMIGRANTS OF RURAL SETTLEMENTS OF CYPRUS FROM THE BLACK SEA REGION OF TURKEY"		
		Eastern Mediterranean University Department of Architecture		by Ömer Artun Balcı
HOUSE		27		Origin Place of the Immigration: Çayırılar Village/ Macka/Samsun Arrival to the Island: 1977
		BEFORE MIGRATION (IN TURKEY)	AFTER MIGRATION (IN CYPRUS)	RECENT / CURRENT USE
USAGE OF CIRCUMSTANCES	GROUND FLOOR PLAN			LEGEND: ■ Addition ■ Division ■ Demolishment 
	BASE. / FIRST FLOOR PLAN			
	SECTION			
	ELEVATION			
	PHOTOGRAPHY & INFORMATION		<p>They came from a house that has a central hall which serves as a lobby that give access to the all functions (living room, two bedrooms and a kitchen with stove). They were allocated a two floor house in Cyprus that has central hall, two bedrooms on the ground floor, and a bedroom on the first floor. The modifications were additional bathroom/toilet, coops for chickens at the back side of existing structure, and a small storage placed to the front side. The external toilet was demolished. There upper floor was not modified.</p>	

CASE 49 INVENTORY NO		"TRANS-NATIONAL IMMIGRANTS OF RURAL SETTLEMENTS OF CYPRUS FROM THE BLACK SEA REGION OF TURKEY"			
		Eastern Mediterranean University Department of Architecture		by Ömer Artun Balcı	
HOUSE		14		Date:	
		Village Name: Sipahi		Owner of the House: Zübeyir Bulut	
		Location of the House: Rauf Raif Denктаş Street, No:		Occupation: 1983	
				Origin Place of the Immigration: Gökçeçakmak Vil./ Garsamba/Samsun	
				Arrival to the Island: 1978	
		BEFORE MIGRATION (IN TURKEY)		AFTER MIGRATION (IN CYPRUS)	
				RECENT / CURRENT USE	
USAGE OF CIRCUMSTANCES	GROUND FLOOR PLAN	<p>Declining Slope</p>	<p>Road</p>	<p>LEGEND: ■ Addition ■ Division ■ Demolishment</p> <p>Road</p>	
	BASE. / FIRST FLOOR PLAN	<p>Declining Slope Basement Floor Plan</p>	<p>Basement Floor Plan</p>	<p>Road</p>	
	SECTION	<p>Section A-A</p>	<p>Section B-B</p>	<p>Section C-C</p>	
	ELEVATION		<p>Front Elevation</p>	<p>Front Elevation</p>	
PHOTOGRAPHY & INFORMATION			<p>They came from a house that has a central hall which serves as a lobby that give access to the all functions (two bedrooms, bathroom, toilet, living room integrated with kitchen and a stove). They were allocated a house in Cyprus that rectangular in shape, that has a living room, two bedrooms on the ground floor and one bedrooms with bathroom and toilet on the basement floor. The modifications were additional semi open area at the entrance part, living room, bathroom, toilet and kitchen on the ground floor of the existing structure. There were no additional modifications to the basement.</p>		