

Evaluating Influences of the Buffer Zone to the Immediate Context of Nicosia Walled City Identity

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ABSTRACT

City identity is the characteristics that unify one place or city from the others. As it's been perceived lately, there is an issue of division in many cities. The walled city of Nicosia is suffering from the establishment of the buffer zone that influences the environmental and social identity of the City. Nicosia is the capital city of Cyprus Island. It is the last divided capital in Europe. This study is aimed to evaluate the influences of the buffer zone on the immediate context identity in the Northern part. Within this study, the qualitative analysis method has been used. Six zones within the walled city, are Kafesli (residential), Haydarpasa (mixed use), Selimiye (mixed use), Iplikpazari and korkutefendi (commercial), Karamanzade (mixed use), and finally, Arabahmet (residential) have been chosen to conduct the study. Physical analysis was carried out at the site for the most unique buildings, streets, squares, and parks if available within the zones as well an interview survey of 15 participants from each zone have been done.

The findings indicate that the buffer zone has a negative influence on the immediate context. In general, buildings are in poor condition and the physical environments are unmaintained. On the other hand, especially the parts which are close to the Lokmacı Gate; which is a passage between Northern and Southern parts, are in better condition. The traditional buildings are generally used for commercial activities or mix-uses. The opening of the Lokmacı Gate brought dynamic energy to the close distance. The buildings were renewed and re-functioned such as cafés, bars, restaurants, commercial uses, etc. These areas attract people during the day and nighttime activities.

Keywords: city identity, buffer zone, divided cities, physical environment, socio - economic environment.

ÖZ

Kent kimliđi, bir yeri veya řehri diđerlerinden farklı kılan özelliklerdir. Günümüzde, dünyadaki birçok kent farklı nedenlerle bölünmüş durumdadır. Lefkoşa Surlariçi de diđer bölünmüş kentler gibi, kentin çevresel ve sosyal kimliđi tampon bölgenin varlığından etkilenmiştir. Lefkoşa, Kıbrıs Adası'nın başkentidir. Avrupa'nın son bölünmüş başkentidir. Bu çalışmada, tampon bölgenin kuzey kesimdeki yakın çevre kimliđine etkisi değerlendirilecektir. Çalışma kapsamında nitel analiz yöntemi kullanılmıştır. Çalışma alanında fiziksel analiz ve söyleşi yöntemi ile veriler toplanmıştır. Surlariçinde altı bölge Kafesli (konut), Haydarpaşa (karma kullanım), Selimiye (karma kullanım), İplikpazarı ve Korkutefendi (ticari), Karamanzade (karma kullanım) ve Arabahmet (genel konut) çalışma alanı olarak seçilmiştir. Bölgeler içindeki en özgün binalar, sokaklar, meydanlar ve parklar eđer varsa fiziksel analiz yöntemi ile incelenmiş ve her bölgede 15 katılımcı ile mülakat yapılmıştır.

Bulgular, tampon bölgenin yakın çevresi üzerinde olumsuz etkisi olduğunu göstermektedir. Genel olarak, binalar kötü durumda ve fiziksel çevre bakımsızdır. Öte yandan özellikle Lokmacı Kapısı'na yakın olan kısımlar; Kuzey ve Güney kesimleri arasında geçit olan kısım ve yakın çevresi, daha iyi durumdadır. Geleneksel yapılar genellikle ticari faaliyetler veya karma kullanımlar için kullanılmaktadır. Lokmacı Kapısı'nın açılması çevreye dinamik bir etki getirmiştir. Kafeler, barlar, restoranlar, ticari kullanımlar vb. binalar yenilenmiş ve yeniden işlevlendirilmiştir. Bu alanlar gündüz ve gece aktiviteleri için insanlara çekim noktası oluşturmaktadır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: kent kimliđi, tampon bölge, bölünmüş kentler, fiziksel çevre, sosyo-ekonomik çevre.

To My Family and Friends

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Chapter 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Introduction

Globally, conflict is rising within regions and cities due to different reasons. Since past, the physical environment is perceived through various scales such as state, region, city and district. Cities and regions are arenas for continuous struggles of conflict leading to their division. The struggles for controlling urban spaces are still continuing, and the attempts for unifying them is still an ongoing process. Although division happens in cities due to struggles, but identity within these cities is a major topic to be considered. As it is what gives an image and definition to a city (Webster, 1983). Results of war and conflicts in divided cities such as buffer zones, have the ability to affect its identity. Buffer zone is an area produced to stop conflict between forces or nations throughout differing times. It functions as a type of border that prevents continuation of violent acts by forbidding movement between different groups in different spaces (Amit & Yiftachel, 2016).

The Walled City of Nicosia in Northern Cyprus representing an ideal circle stone structure dating back to the 16th century, built by the Venetians. It has continuously been the arena of social and physical decay. The reduction in its architectural and environmental quality resulted in the loss of population in its historic center. Previously, Commercial activities and business were essential priorities within the walled city. As they were reasons for the place to be shared by those who were living

indifferent locations of the city, but gathering at the core of the city. Struggles and conflict in the region resulted in division of Nicosia in its middle through a Buffer Zone – a no man's land. The buffer zone created a boundary between the northern and southern parts of the city of Nicosia. It had a severe impact on the walled city's social and physical characteristics. Until 2008 crossing was forbidden from both sides; then, within 2008, a controlling gate which is Lokmaci gate, opened. It started to give access to people from both parts to visit their counter side through the gates opening.

1.2 Problem Statement

Buffer zones function as a tool for controlling conflict and crisis. In some areas they can have damaging outcomes and should be studied extensively in order to reduce their impact. To investigate the borders and buffer zones thoroughly, they should be perceived as an environment that is produced from both physical and social aspects.

There have been lots of studies regarding the buffer zone in Nicosia. Most of these studies focus on the division between the zones of the city and the social impact of the buffer zone. There is need to focus on the influence of buffer zone to its immediate context identity. There should be studies focusing on the physical and social effect of the buffer zone on the identity of the city.

1.3 Aim of the Study

Within this regard, the main aim of the study is to evaluate the influences of the buffer zone to the immediate context identity in the walled city of Nicosia.

In order to achieve this aim, the following objectives are presented:

- Study the physical and social environmental identity.

- Study the current conditions of the walled city of Nicosia, taking the buffer zone and the activities that happen in it into consideration.
- Study the effect of the buffer zone on the current physical environment in Nicosia.

1.4 Research Question

Following the aim of the study, these research questions will be studied:

Main Question:

- What are the influences of the buffer zone to the immediate context in northern Nicosia?

Sub- Question:

- How is the current situation inside the walled city in terms of physical and social identity?

1.5 Limitations and Scope

This thesis is limited to the buffer zone and its influences to the northern part of Nicosia. It is evaluated in terms of physical and social identity dimensions.

1.6 Structure of Thesis

A qualitative research methodology is applied. It consists of theoretical documentation, observation on site as well as physical analysis, and semi-structured interview.

Table 1: Structure of the Thesis

INTRODUCTION				
Subject Description and Defining Problem Statement				
Description of Aim And Objectives				
Study Methodology				
THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK				
Conflict Region				
Buffer Zone				
City identity	Environmental Identity	Physical Environmental Characteristics	Buildings	
			Street	
			Public space	
		Natural Environmental Characteristics	Landscape/ vegetation	
	Social Economic Identity	Social Environmental Characteristics	Socio-Demographic Characteristics	
			Safety and privacy	
			Self-expression	
			Memory and continuity	
	Economic Characteristics			
The Effect of Buffer Zone On City Identity	Effect of Buffer Zone To Physical Environmental Identity	Building Conditions	Building quality	
			Types of function maintenance	
		Public Space Type and Conditions		
	Effect of Buffer Zone on social environmental identity	Perception	Place Attachment	
DATA COLLECTION				
Semi-structured interview		Physical Analysis	Documentation	
DATA ANALYSIS				
Analyzing Effect of The Buffer Zone to the Immediate Context of Nicosia Walled City Identity				
CONCLUSION				

Chapter 2

LITERATURE REVIEW

This chapter presents a literature review about conflict regions, buffer zone, and city identity. Then the effect of the buffer zone on city identity is explained through some defined points. The natural and man made environments are taken into consideration when trying to explore the effect of the buffer zone and how it changed the city.

2.1 Introduction

Cities went through many linked processes throughout history as a result of conflict and struggle. The ways in which conflict and cities interact have major importance, especially in the setting of fragile countries. Despite the fact that cities are divided, there is an argument about whether each one should have its own identity. City identity serves as an essential concept or unique quality relating to a location or individual (Webster, 1983). Lynch (1981) also made an attempt to define identity. He defined it as the extent to which an individual can recognize or recall a particular feature or quality of an environment. This feature or quality differentiates it from other places. It can be said that identity effectively represents the spirit of cities, villages, and towns. There is no doubt that identity within cities is affected by spatial boundaries that function as buffer zones in conflict affected areas. Boundaries and buffer zones in divided cities are tools created and influenced by specific characteristics throughout different periods. Made up of changing demands rising from political struggles. Buffer zones provide flexibility and the potential to be used as a passive tool for controlling conflict and managing crises. States function as a buffer zone between one another.

2.2 Conflict Regions

Cities are the scene of multiple connected conflicts and contestations. Conflicts can change in reaction to new threats, changed goals, and economic conditions. They change with time. Armed conflict and frequent violence are indicators that a region is conflict-affected. Human rights, security, and the social system of a country are all endangered by conflict. Conflict-affected and dangerous regions are widely acknowledged as one of the most challenging places (Graf & Iff, 2017).

Urban planning, geography, and political science are three disciplines that offer analytical perspectives on urban conflict. However, Bollens (1999) argues that none of them can adequately capture "the complex social and physical aspects of urban conflict" by themselves. Urban planning research has mainly concentrated on the technical details of development and land use policies. Avoiding social justice or the physical environment where conflict takes place. These are practical but merely disciplinary strategies that focus on elements of socially, politically, and economically based conflicts. According to Bollens (1999), Such approaches assume the validity of public authority, which is typically a source of conflict in divided cities, because urban planning inevitably incorporates dominating forms of power. Territorial policies, as Yiftachel (1996) points out, demonstrate power relations can be used as a tool of control and suppression. Dominant forms of power and state authority appear in urban contexts as a result of political aims connected to geographical and political demands. The relationship between political conceptions and spatial behaviors is then made clearly evident, and it must be carefully examined in specific contexts.

Studies have concentrated on the role that high politics, or the state-level political and legal structures play in resolving conflicts. Such formal political negotiations often reject local politics and everyday practical issues caused or preserved by urban partition.

2.2.1 Types of Conflict in Regions

The management of social tensions and conflicts in cities depends heavily on urban politics. Three types of conflicts within regions can be identified based on conflicts that arise around the world.

2.2.1.1 Civic Conflict

Indicates a wide range of conflict that frequently happen in cities. Street violence, terrorist attacks, ethnic and religious riots, unexpected disturbances, and violent protests in reaction to failings by the government are examples of this. Civic conflict might exceed city limits, yet it is particularly urban in nature, defined by proximity to and visibility of the government. Local actors and needs are neglected at the expense of others, which could lead to future civil instability. Civic conflict is eventually a reciprocal expression of urban residents' frustration toward the government as well as other institutions. It is significant to emphasize that urban power structures, not just the naturally hostile aspects of the city, are what cause civic conflict.

2.2.1.2 Civil Conflict

Indicates a violent confrontation between several organized groups, from those which claim to speak for the majority state. Although cities are frequently the "prize" to be won, historically speaking, civil warfare has often started in rural areas. There, they can remain places of relative security during the battle. These conditions can lead to cities sacrificing much of their state authority and devoting to other actors, such as rebel groups, for safety. This has substantial consequences for state development.

Conflicts between civil groups rising into civic groups take on a more urban nature (Bernauer, 2016).

2.2.1.3 Sovereign Conflict

Refers to circumstances where parties to the conflict are publicly and directly involved on the global stage. Cities, and capital cities in particular, are thought of as significant areas in sovereign conflicts. Hence securing the city can take priority over other factors. This may continue during reconstruction attempts after wars. As external actors frequently reach urban centers, and affect their policy. Even when "post-conflict" reconstruction is the goal, sovereign conflicts can spark new conflicts, especially in urban areas. When a political solution to the conflict is not found, the division becomes persistent (Bickerton, Brack and Coman, et al., 2022).

Division or Urban partition is therefore regarded as an effective long-term remedy as it addresses conflict and contestation (Bollens, 2001; Calame & Charlesworth, 2009). Additionally, maintaining dividing infrastructures like fences, buffer zones, walls, and other barriers involves significant material, financial, and societal expenses. Within this regard, buffer zones are outcomes of conflicts in cities and work as dividers for cities or regions.

2.3 Buffer Zone

The idea of buffer zones has a longstanding history. According to Calame and Charlesworth (2009), in their analysis of divided cities. The collection of rights and agreements that control urban life are referred to as the "urban contract." Within this regard, the area surrounding the property which has an essential influence on the physical state of the property is known as the buffer zone (Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention, 1980).

Based on historical examples and evidence, buffer zones have variable success rates at best. Current definitions of buffer zones are inconsistent and ignore logistical problems, which prevents their use except in a very small number of circumstances. A national park's periphery, or an equivalent reserve where resource usage is restricted or specific development measures are made to improve the area's conservation values are two of the definitions of buffer zones frequently stated (Sayer, 1991). Locations close to conservation areas. Where land use is regulated to give the protected area extra protection while offering beneficial aspects to local rural populations is another definition (Wells & Brandon, 1993). These definitions of buffer zones clearly include restrictions on land use concepts. This aspect of buffer zones is emphasized in other formulations as well (Neumann, 1997; Wells & Brandon, 1993). In Table 2, a summary of the definitions of the buffer zone is presented for more clarification.

Table 2: Buffer Zone Definitions

Buffer Zones	Definitions
Calame and Charlesworth (2009)	The surroundings of the property have an impact on both the physical condition and perception of the property.
Sayer, 1991	Areas outside of a national park or comparable reserve where resource usage is restricted or special development procedures are used to improve the area's conservation values.
Wells & Brandon, 1993	An additional layer of protection for the protected area itself is provided in regions that are adjacent to it by partial land use restrictions, which also benefit the nearby rural populations.

2.3.1 The Aspects of Buffer Zone

A buffer zone indicates that the government or another organization is failing to fulfill a duty to the public. This can include preserving diversity or maintaining law and order during times of peace. Collective action issues with enforcement and sovereignty are a constant problem, not to mention the threat posed by non-state actors, including terrorists, poachers, rebels, and loggers (Adhikari, Haider, and Gurung et al., 2005). Such areas are occasionally referred to as areas of separation by UN authorities (James, 1987). The characteristics of a buffer zone are further emphasized by comparing it to another conflict solution, namely a wall (a heavily fortified structure to fence two succeeding states). Modern barriers around state borders typically serve the purpose of reducing illegal immigrants, terrorists, and drug smugglers, instead of serving as an elevated barrier to prevent foreign forces from entering (Brown, 2018). Contrarily, a buffer zone has the flexibility to defend passively and defensively against the threats posed by neighboring states and non-state actors. However, when states construct a buffer zone to utilize force against non-state actors, it also can be utilized enterprisingly, even opportunistically. In a legal gray region where standards were momentarily abandoned, buffer zones are useful. However, some definitions show these limitations in some kind of a different manner, perhaps in a move to avoid opposition from the people affected by them.

2.3.2 Buffer Zone Functions

The very large collection of literature on urban studies appears to contain a specific area of research that focuses on conflict in cities. The researchs focus on cities like Nicosia, Jerusalem, Belfast.... where political conflict emerges in relation to ethnic, nationalistic, or political differences (Bollens, 2007; Brand, Gaffikin & Morrissey et al., 2008; Calame & Charlesworth, 2009; Charlesworth, 2007; Gaffikin & Morrissey,

2011). They emphasize the city as the main point of conflict or the setting for regional or national problems (Bollens, 2009). The three main functions of buffer zones can be summarized as follows in this regard:

- To prevent two states from fighting wars on one another or beginning hostilities. The term "buffer zone" is most often connected with this. The governments have the option to avoid creating military bases there in order to discourage violence and reject the barrier in this circumstance.
- To prevent a civil war from spreading to another state, buffer zones may be used. In this situation, the zone may be a cooperatively patrolled security perimeter between two adjacent powers. A third nation could likewise implement such a buffer zone (to protect neighboring states against the spillover effects of a conflict). The technique is essentially defensive in nature in both situations—the standard buffer zone and the overflow buffer zone. It is based mainly on a mutual or multi-faceted agreement
- A buffer zone would permit governments to hunt down rebels while formally violating the rights of their neighbors because it is illegal for states to take another state's territory forcefully. Theoretically, such an arrangement might be mutual, and the participating states would have comparable rights of pursuit. In reality, this variety is most frequently one-sided. In the form of quasi-preemptive self-defense, the outer state patrols a disputed area where the other state would be unable to establish its monopoly on violence.

These first three duties are all strategic, but request for a buffer zone to be supported by humanitarian considerations. Humanitarian buffer zones were typically referred to as safe havens, safe zones, or safe areas. Differences in terminology signify differences

in geographic extent, cohesiveness, and placement within the conflict zone (Posen, 1996). It is customary for a third-party coalition to implement such a zone, because its goal is to protect the population and refugees from the violence committed by the opposing parties (Hyndman, 2014). The humanitarian rationale behind buffer zones does not exclude its strategic purposes, as the majority of historical cases would indicate. The majority of the time, they work better together. In Table 3, a summary of the functions of the buffer zone is presented.

Buffer zones do not stand alone and do not have exceptional value. Rather, they give an extra layer of protection to the characteristics, features and values of protected areas (Darabi, Behbahani & Shokoohi et al., 2020). Their objectives and roles should be made explicit, including whether the buffer zone is expected to incorporate, mediate, or refer to different or more protected areas. Whether it is meant to absorb impacts, operate as a barrier or neutral region separating opposing forces, and more.

Table 3: Functions of Buffer Zone

Buffer Zone Functions	
1	Prevent two states from waging war on one another or starting hostilities.
2	Serve as a barrier to preventing a civil war inside one state from spreading to another.
3	Permit nations to hunt down insurgents or terrorists without formally infringing on the independence of their neighbors.

2.4 City Identity

Identity is a distinction that is powerful enough to create images in the minds of those who have never seen it before. It is evident and distinguishable at first glance. Identity is the degree to which the individual can identify or remember a location as being different from other locations (Lynch, 1960). Identity is thus never reproduced and always exclusive. Every city has a distinct identity that is made up of either positive or negative aspects. The image of city is composed by the perspective of urban components, including significant structures, open areas, and other distinctive features. These make up the city's overall impression. Cities are seen as the hubs and origins of all the good aspects of humans, including civilization, advancement, prosperity, beauty, and culture (Henden & Korkmaz, 2006).

Over the past couple of years, the idea of identity and its consequences for conflict have taken center stage in sociological, psychological, and physiological science (Hyndman, 2003). Even while it is now well acknowledged that identity plays a role in the study of violence and conflict. Identifying the aspects that matter and how they come to dominate the field will always be a continuing process. According to Hogg and Abrams (1988), identity is people's idea that allows for both self-recognition and the expression of a person's connection to others. Identity implies that a person's connection to his or her society is shaped by the social categories that serve as his or her context-specific definitions (Jenkins, 2014). When it comes to what identity means in an urban setting, this is more important. The authors argue that although identities are largely socially formed, as characterized in social sciences, they are also profoundly affected by the environment and what occurs there. City identity is a powerful idea or set of circumstances that set cities apart from other places.

Even previously unknown images are produced in people's minds by the city's identity. It is a necessary quality for improving settings (Fasli, 2010). Süher (1995) said that City identity is developed over a long period of time. The city is shaped by its location, cultural level, architecture, regional customs, and manner of life. A city's identity can be considered a historical phenomenon that has evolved or developed throughout years. Cities with a strong history and steady growth have identities made up of a variety of layers that were carefully preserved over time (Kaypak, 2010).

In a straightforward manner, Lynch describes the period that is crucial for a city's architecture as the engagement of components. The city's districts ought to share a uniform identity in their most basic form. Consistency in floor covering, lighting, texture, scale, façade, material features, greenery, and profile also play a role in creating that impression (Lynch, 2010). In Table 4, a summary of the definitions and meanings of city identity is presented.

Table 4: Definitions of City Identity

City Identity	Definition
Fasli, 2010	Produces previously unseen images in people's minds. It is a necessary quality for improving settings.
Süher, 1995).	Created gradually over time, influenced by way of life, location, cultural norms and values, architecture, and customs.
Kaypak, 2010	Cities with a strong history and steady growth that does not alter have identities made up of a variety of layers that were carefully preserved over time

2.4.1 Environmental Identity

The perceptual and emotional interaction someone has with natural and physical built environments produce a place's identity. Research has shown that perceptions, ideas, interpretations, history, and memories of people for certain types of settings make up place identity (Hauge, 2007; El Nachar & Abdel-Hadi, 2018). Urban environmental identity is defined primarily by qualities, pursuits, and encounters that happen within a particular place (ozmir, Koordinasyon, and Kurulu, 2009). Urban identities are significant factors in the development of spatial relations. They provide a link between socio-environmental characteristics and the essence of place (Cheshmehzangi & Heat, 2012).

Environmental identity is typically conceptualized in terms of its relationship to the landscape. It is the part of identity that resembles one's relationship to nature, and the way in which individuals place themselves with respect to non-human natural surroundings. According to Young, Conner, and Pettit (2020), It is thought to be a result of one's previous experiences, connections with others, and/or societal pressures. As well as a force that pushes behavioral patterns toward the surroundings. Speaking from another perspective, everything which makes a location recognizable within the multidimensional structure can be regarded as a place identity. They distinguish between various aspects of a place's character, such as its physical characteristics, cultural characteristics, historical links, personal connections, and so forth (Peterson, 1988). People often react to their surroundings in accordance with their experiences, organizational structures, and information gathered from the environment (Cheshmehzangi & Heat, 2012; Kaplan, 1976; Lynch, 1960; Relph, 1976). In Table 5,

a summary of the definitions of environmental identity according to the scholar's believes and thoughts is presented.

Table 5: Definitions of Environmental Identity

Environmental Identity	
Hauge, 2007; Qazim, 2014	People's memories, thoughts, understandings, and feelings towards certain areas and various types of surroundings.
Ozmir, Koordinasyon and Kurulu, 2009; Cheshmehzangi & Heat, 2012	The qualities, pursuits, and encounters that take place within a particular setting.
Clayton, 2003	A consequence of one's experience, connections, and/or social circumstances as well as a driving force behind specific environmental actions.

2.4.1.1 Physical Environmental Characteristics

Identity development inside a place is significantly dependent on the surrounding physical environment. Since identity is a combination of physical and man-made mechanisms, some features and patterns have different meanings depending on the context. Politicians, planners, architects, and designers may have to oppose conflicts arising from societal differences like religion, age, education, and national identities. The environment, which is made up of multiple buildings, produces the space in which people live. The identity and character of the environment are formed by associations between the user who inhabits it, and the specialist who forms the materials (Peng, Strijker & Wu, 2020).

The cities that are associated with these characteristics are developed and enhanced using a wide range of resources. The ensuing diversity is an architectural representation of the past. Their values and culture serve to develop harmony and uniformity within the society, which may be done intentionally or unconsciously.

Through the use of materials, their application, and the technique, this concept constructs the villages, towns, and cities that are typically seen in nature. The needs of people with various functions in close quarters are met by the arrangement of opening sizes (doors/windows). This is based on climatic conditions, semi-open spaces usage, the formation of different roof types, and the use of shutters (Öngül, 2012). Buildings, streets, and open spaces are examples of architectural and urban physical components that can influence a city's identity through city planning and architecture.

2.4.1.1.1 Buildings

Building serves as a valuable mean of interpretation and expression. At the same time serving as a representation of the concepts, ideas, and thoughts of planners and architects in some ways (Nouvel, 1991). In this respect, it may be said that, a building's worth or distinctiveness within a city should not be determined by the time it was built. Instead, how they interact with the culture and local environment should be evaluated. Techniques of construction, building methods, locality, climate, and material utilization are a few of the significant elements that connect to the built environment. According to Rossi (1982), traditional cities, can serve as a useful point of comparison for the dynamics of a city's identity. They must be recognized in order to talk about the condition and circumstances of the present and the future.

- **Civic Buildings**

Architecture reveals an essential understanding of the lived experiences, cultures, and accomplishments of people. A city without historical structures is like a human being without memories. Most extant, older structures have a history deeply anchored in their environments, whether as a center of religion, employment, or education (Smigielski, 1968). Specifically, civic buildings express an enduring image of pride in

that town. Usually they act as a district's pride and foster a strong feeling of local, regional, and international identity. In addition to offer governmental services and enhancing the neighborhood. Because of the intricate architectural linkages between them, civic buildings are ideal for ceremonial events such as weddings, grand feasts, celebrations, and major conferences.

- **Commercial Buildings**

They are perceived as the main focus and component of a shared experience by both tourists and city residents. They offer practical services that encourage attachment between residents and their cities. Markets and stores are significant elements that influence city identity as well. They serve as more than just gathering places for sellers and buyers to conduct business. They are actually more than that; they are locations where individuals can access a suitable environment for interaction. This is due to the reason that people visit markets to buy and sell goods, as well as to socialize and interact with friends and family (Shaiboub, 1979).

Commercial building design in some settings creates a sense of enclosure and continuity. It is focused on feelings of attachment and safety while serving as a hub for social interaction. According to Czarrowski (1991), culture or society should be based on providing socialization for people. What differentiates cities from each other is their capacity for functioning as a core point for local and regional communications, to physically maintain an accessible web of interactions and transactions. Commercial locations are considered to be among the most significant hubs for exchange and interaction. In these settings people can learn from one another, expand their knowledge, and trade goods and services. These connections are crucial to the identity of the built environment.

- **Religious Buildings**

Religious buildings are always highlighted by their difference in the urban context when compared with their surrounding buildings. As the urban identity is formed by many characteristics such as beliefs and ideas of the society individuals, within this regard, religious buildings provide a space for spiritual and material liveliness (Lindblad & Löfgren, 2018). They are the most well-liked monuments to a nation's religion, spirituality, culture, philosophy, and intellect. Construction of a mosque, temple, or church or the conversion of an already available building to such use may be an important step. For a community seeking a space for gathering and worship, a more durable life in society, and a statement of their religious freedom. They are built with unity and religion in mind, two key components of a nation's identity. For older people who are more spiritual, it provides a space for religious activity. It is a significant place of worship and the setting in which a society's identity is most naturally articulated and represented. The majority of religious structures are located in the city's center, adjacent to other places of worship, markets, and schools.

According to Keleş (2012), many parts of people's lives are affected by community value systems, which are the mosque for Islamic communities and cathedrals for Catholics. Also, Rapoport (1990), in his book about the built environment meaning, distinguishes churches from mosques. According to him, Churches have different textures and material physical appearances, and they stand free in a group cluster of buildings. While mosques appear from the common urban fabric, they have the minaret and dome. This gives it specialty from other buildings that surround them concerning their height. In Table 6, a summary of building characteristics is presented.

Table 6: Building Characteristics

Buildings	Characteristics
Civic Buildings	Crucial elements act as a district's pride and foster a strong feeling of local, regional, and international identity
Commercial Buildings	The main focus and component of a shared experience by both tourists and city residents.
Religious Buildings	The most well-liked monuments to a nation's religion, spirituality, culture, philosophy, and intellect

2.4.1.1.2 Public Open Spaces (Streets, squares, parks)

Public open spaces are essential for living in the city, its appearance, and its image (Cybriwsky 1999). The main public open spaces are streets, squares and parks. Streets have essential roles in maintaining and creating identities of people. According to Czarnowski (1991), urban streets have an essential part in providing an everyday space for all types of people. With help of streets, people find convenient environments for socialization. They may define the identity of certain cities, or contribute to creating a prevailing sense of urbanity. This make people relate more to the environment they are in (Tuan, 1977; Daza, 1982). Squares are the main gathering spaces in cities. They are in general have hard covering and less landscaping. On the other hand parks are the open gathering spaces as well but they are more natural and design with landscape. Public open spaces also attracts tourists and foreigners who want to experience urban life (Lloyd and Auld 2003). The spatial and physical characteristics of environments have major roles in producing their identity. According to Hough (1990) urban space identity is produced from the linkages in the built environment urban spaces; streets, squares, and parks. In those public spaces where various types of users with various needs are attending, there is more sense of reliving and life compared to its

surroundings. Public open spaces are also becoming crucial in the urban planning agenda. In Table 7, a summary of the characteristics of the physical environment is presented.

Table 7: Physical Environmental Characteristics

Physical Environment	Characteristics
Buildings	A building's distinctiveness within a city is determined by how it interacts with the culture and local environment.
Public Open Spaces	They function to define the identity of certain cities or contribute to creating a prevailing sense of urbanity to make people relate more to the environment they are in.

2.4.1.2 Natural Environmental Characteristics

The characteristics of the natural environment are important when the argument is about the city and its built environment. In the past, consistent life with nature was a key point of human beings living. According to McHarg (1992), people's lives are related to nature, and it has an essential part in improving their quality of life. The strong tie between the natural aspect and the city itself sustains the identity of the city. Topography, climate, and geographical formation affect natural environmental characteristics. However, the landscape has the most influence on natural environmental characteristics.

2.4.1.2.1 Landscape

The landscape has important role in defining the physical quality of a city. As it unifies and determines the arrangement and natural texture of a certain setting. The landscape is counted as a transformative and diverse phenomenon that is formed by natural characteristics. Trees, shrubs and ground covers are the main elements that are used for landscaping. It has great influence on a place character and image.

2.4.2 Social-economic Identity

Every city has different socio-economic characteristics that aim to provide its residents with better quality of life. The urban spaces provide an essential requirement for their inhabitants, which is economic opportunity, but with taking lifestyle into consideration. This is a necessary aspect as it determines the relation of a city with its residents, whether the city is trying to embrace them or not. Or whether the residents have bonds with it, or whether the interest of the city matches with interest of its inhabitants. When talking about the social domains of a city, the identity of the city is controlled by image of the city. Inhabitants value its prominence and appreciate working and spending life in a specified city. This, in return, affects their quality of life perception and enhances it, which is defined as the aggregate of wealth, economic condition, and satisfaction about life (Yuan, Yuen, and Low 1999; Clark, Huxley, and Mountford 2010). It is the outcome of the corresponding bond between the city and its residents that form the city and affects their characters.

2.4.2.1 Social Environmental Characteristics

The social environment mainly consists of a society's traditions, culture, and values. Political, commercial, and religious structures play a significant role in shaping the social environment. The basic structural patterns of society provide a framework for understanding the social environment. Space is produced from social aspects, and it is transformative and continuously reproduced (Gaffikin & Morrissey, 2011). When living in places for a long time, attachment and bonds to these places within wide scopes like cities and smaller scopes like homes and neighborhoods develops (Giuliani, 2003). People identify and introduce themselves by mentioning the city they spend their life in, or their country of origin. Also, places are affected by identity of the people, as they shape their surroundings (Nasar & Kang, 1999; Despres, 1991;

Rapoport, 1990; Csikszentmihalyi & Rochberg-Halton, 1981). Adding to this, according to Andrew Weigert (1997), individual's environmental identity is produced from the social idea about whom they are relating to their environment and their experiences with it.

2.4.2.1.1 Socio Demographic Characteristics

People play a range of social roles, each of which is connected with a variety of identities. With some identities playing essential roles in a human's social and identity and others being minimized and perhaps unrecognized (Huddy, 2001; Bagozzi and Lee, 2002; Stets and Burke, 2000; Huddy, 2001; Thoits and Virshup, 1997). One of the primary determinants of social characters and status, socio-demographic characteristics often produce identities that are highly significant (Stryker & Burke, 2000; Hogg, Terry, and White, 1995; Thoits, 1983; Tsui, Egan, & O'Reilly, 1992; Thoits & Virshup, 1997; Huddy, 2001).

2.4.2.1.2 Safety and Privacy

Safety is an essential aspect that explicitly affects an individual's identity and living. Lots of researchers emphasize that safety is an essential aspect of the social characteristics of identity. People relate and bond with the environment when they feel secure within it it, and it takes part in building their identity. Lots of researchers indicate Privacy as a significant component of the development of society and the community. Privacy has a major role in the built environmental identity through both its direct and indirect surroundings, meaning home and its surroundings (Cooper, 2001).

2.4.2.1.3 Self-expression

Another aspect that describes people's feeling of identity is Self-expression, which is reflected in people's daily life and throughout time. It has a direct relation with the

social environment. It can be seen when individuals describe their identity in relation to other individuals in markets and streets. In order to express themselves and their identity, individuals utilize the physical environment. For example, some people use façade designs of their surrounding physical environment to represent their position in society (Pierce, O'driscoll & Coghlan, 2004).

2.4.2.1.4 Memory and Continuity

Memory is emphasized by ancient theorists such as Locke (1694) and Hume (1738) as one of the fundamental standards for evaluating identity. It serves as the foundation for understanding the idea of identity and is based on survival throughout history. People's perceptions may vary throughout time as a consequence of their ability to adjust to shifting external circumstances. This can be mirrored throughout the physical environment. For the built environment, continuity and growth across time are crucial. Adding to this, for the reason of sustaining a logical identity throughout communities, the progression of several values is necessary. In order to preserve attachment and commitment, security, and harmony despite variation and conflicts, continuity is necessary (Gordon-Roth, 2019).

It can be said that the possibility of social characteristics effect on environmental identity is dominated by an individual's thoughts and experiences. Adding to this, urban uses ought to be taken into consideration (Hoúkara, 2008). Cities that have a variety of living settings were created to meet the needs of their primary users and to give quality to life and the environment (Lynch, 2010). Earlier research on place identity offered a genuinely social view of place identification. By illuminating how locations may become major and contentious sites of communal existence and participation (Bonaiuto, Carrus & Martorella, et al., 2002; Devine-Wright and Lyons,

1997; Dixon and Durrheim, 2000). In Table 8, a summary of social, and environmental characteristics is presented.

Table 8: Social Environmental Characteristics

Social Environment	Characteristics
Socio Demographics	People's social roles are connected with a variety of identities
Safety and Privacy	People relate and bond with the environment when they feel secure within it; it takes part in building their identity.
Self-expression	It has a direct relation with the social environment; it can be seen when individuals describe their identity in relation to other individuals in markets and streets.
Memory and Continuity	It serves as the foundation for understanding the idea of identity and is based on survival throughout history.

2.4.2.2 Economic Characteristics

The economic level of society has a direct influence on both the physical environment and people's way of living. According to Davis (2003), the economy is an essential aspect of identity. When trying to investigate the bond between city economy and life, Moretti (2010) suggested that lots of cities show an attractive image, because of their being able to have a strong economic base. Considering that there is a bond and sense of place between individuals and their surrounding environment. It is essential that there should be a good quality of urbanization. This affects individuals living in order to be able to participate in providing good economic conditions and cultural and social diversity (Memorandum, 2005). Economic development is perceived as fundamental for improving social well-being, and also influence a place's identity as well.

2.5 The Effect of Buffer Zone on a City Identity

Every city has a distinct character that is made up of both positive and negative visions and thoughts. The perspective of urban components, including outstanding structures, open areas, and other distinctive features, makes up the city's overall impression. Borders have an impact on how identities are constructed and are primarily connected to dominance and constant debate. The boundaries have an impact on states and their residents, without differentiating between being boundaries between regions or being walls on the city scale (Calafell, Chávez, and Cisneros et al., 2012; DeChaine, 2012; Linde-Laursen, 2010; Nail, 2016; Popescu, 2012; Rumford, 2006; Paasi & Wastl-Walter, 2011; Wilson & Donnan, 2012).

Adding to this, according to Schlee (2017), a buffer zone's land has been divided up, and it is always changing. Populations, structures, landscapes, and economic growth all transit across buffer zones. These are not entirely incorporated into the legally planned urban community nor totally omitted (Yiftachel, 2009; Tzfadia, 2017). Buffer zones establish new ideological relations within divided cities, frequently resulting in the deterioration of unprivileged groups. Due to this reason, the majority of buffer zone locations are in a state of continuous changing and adapting (Tzfadia & Yiftachel 2012).

2.5.1 The Effect of the Buffer Zone to Physical Environmental Identity

Divided cities involve the existence of different areas within a city. These all have different characteristics. They may be flourishing or poor, old or new, dominated by high-rise apartment blocks, or by single-family homes. Only architecture is not enough to define identity on its own. Instead, it must be transformed into visible objects or specific forms, such as built shapes (Yohannes, 2015). The concept of identity can also

be connected with an 'object' such as a place or a building. This object has certain characteristics which determine its unique identity. This identity defines what an object is and also differentiates one object from another. However, the result of these differences in expression may present itself in the built environment with contradictory building styles and functions.

In cities, barriers separate people and limit their living together; it also completely damages security. In historically significant ancient cities, the old and contemporary urban regions function differently in terms of size. Yet the buffer zone may serve as a modification for environmental protection and economic development. According to MacDonald (2015), in his investigations, concluded that the built environment and its qualities and characteristics are assessed by depending on the physical structures within the environment.

2.5.1.1 Building Conditions

History embraces everything that has developed in the past. In this sense, it is really an essential determinant of physical form, spatial pattern, and urban development. The built forms in a city have the ability to show power struggles through the visible appearance of the city (Fischer & Ali, 2019). Buffer zones can have their effect on buildings, monuments, and other tangible structures within a city. They create a variety of classifications and sorts of physical representations during the condition of division. And both sides have difficulties in building growth and designs. Buildings might be neglected, which leads to their collapse. Alternatively, buildings might be left with those damages that were faced during wars. Or they might be restored and conserved. These all are being controlled by those political and governmental decisions that are coming from the buffer zone rulers (Caner, 2015).



Figure 1: Building Condition (Source: URL1)

2.5.1.1.1 Building Quality

The quality of a building gives meaning to its structure; that is why it differs from one building to another. Also, the quality of a built environment influences people's satisfaction. Furthermore, it gives them a sense of safety and security (Altman,1975; Rapoport,1969). Identity place could be strengthened and sustained through quality places (Nicolini, 2022). Architectural characteristics have essential impacts; cities and buildings need quality to give a nice image and identity to a place. Within the physical environment, it creates harmonious blends of functions used in people's daily life (work places, public services, homes, and shops). The quality of a building gives it its specialty and fits it within its context and purpose of being built. This is why the quality of a building results from the merging of a number of factors that are connected.



Figure 2: Building Condition (Source: URL2)

2.5.1.1.2 Façade

Facades have a major impact on built environment design as they are perceived as integration between the outside and inside of the built structure. The characteristics of the façade give the image of a city (Hayashi, 2004; Askari, 2009). Façades take part in specifying the scale of a building or a setting (Hayashi, 2004), Building size, age and shape (Hui, 2007), value and usage (Huxtable, 2004), coherency and order (Elvin and Nasar, 1989). According to Askari (2005), individuals' assessments building facades are according to the visually perceived components of architectural style, shape, color, and texture. This also emphasizes the fact that architectural façade components have an impact on a city's image and identity. Definite and detailed ornamentation, cleanliness and decorations produces a specified context (Moughtin & Shirley, 2005; Akalin, Yildirim, and Wilson et al., 2009; Ghomeshi, Nikpour & Jusan, 2012; Hui, 2007).



Figure 3: Façade (Source: URL3)

2.5.1.1.3 Roof

Shape and choice of roof structure type were significantly influenced by the context of the building, the neighboring buildings, and ultimately the surrounding area. Roof structures must now be thoroughly analyzed in order to design effective maintenance and restoration methods. Due to deterioration of their components, rising environmental concerns, and changing societal needs. According to Keller and Mosoarca (2019), new research regarding an investigation of the roof structures from the past should be done and assessed according to their capacity. Adding to this, type and conservation level with their appearance and architectural quality together should be assessed. A multidisciplinary approach is necessary due to the wide range of contexts in which the building and its roof were placed. The architectural styles profoundly affect the form of the roof, and the wide range of technical solutions employed by the craftsman to react to these necessities and their state of conservation.



Figure 4: Roof Line (Source: URL4)

2.5.1.1.4 Types of Function

Usually, buildings are designed to serve a special purpose and function; it displays the design and resembles the building. It is mostly shown in the interior structure and its variety of architectural elements. The elements might be organization, layout, size, and many more according to the function of spaces, such as work spaces, residential spaces, or public spaces (Harris, 2019). It can be said that function of the building is the process of the use or the specific type of activity that is especially put for the building. Buildings are essential settings within the physical environment, and maintain differing functions according to their inhabitants and their needs. The essential function concerning buildings is the nature of the activity that has been authorized with it. Each building has its own nature and is organized accordingly. It can also be said that with the main function of buildings, there are some secondary functions that serve to reinforce the main function and building organization. They include those structural spaces that provide unity for all the building and are essential for comfortable functioning.

2.5.1.1.5 Maintenance

The built environment creates risk for individuals. It comes from its poor quality and those transformations that happen to its exterior, and can affect the whole city by affecting its image. Well-maintained buildings with their technical aspects are comfortable and secure, and the opposite is true also for non-maintained buildings. The construction processes are essential for buildings, and if they are undergone or in a risky situation, it will create risk for people's lives (Murta, Teixeira & Varum, et al., 2009). It can be said that historical buildings and other buildings when dealing with their maintenance, should be treated in a different way, although their evaluation methods might be different. Especially historical buildings should be given major importance because of their value to the city's identity. Although this might be more expensive, repairing or reconstructing actions are crucial. The characteristics of these buildings needs to be specially evaluated, and differently from other buildings to choose the adequate method for its maintenance. In Table 9 a summary of building conditions is presented.

Table 9: Building Conditions

Building conditions	Characteristics
Building Quality	It gives meaning to a building according to its context; that is why it differs from one building to another.
Façade	Have a major impact on urbanization and built environment design as they are perceived as integration between the outside and inside of the built environment.
Roof	It is the top concern of a structure. It might be flat or might have an effect on the skyline.
Types of function	Usually, buildings are designed to serve a special purpose and function; it displays the design and resembles the building.
Maintenance	The built environment creates risk for individuals, and it comes from its poor quality and those transformations that happen to its exterior and can affect the whole city by affecting its image.

2.5.1.2 Public Open Space

Generally, public spaces are those spaces located in the middle of buildings, and they can be pedestrians and streets, open squares, or parks and gardens. They are influencing city's image and its identity. It is a public outdoor place that people use when they are absent, either from home or work, with access to streets and bazaars (Green, 2001; Nasution and Zahrah, 2017 Anderson, 2021). It is also expressed as everyone's healthy living room which is in the open air (Holland, Clark, and Katz, et al., 2007). It can be said that the main concept of public space is that it is an unrestricted space for people to use freely without limitations or obstacles.

Usually, public spaces are arenas for political authority, and they are vital places that represent their dominance and power. Any interference with these places can affect the identity of the whole city and the perception of its users towards it (Sheridan, 2012). The agenda of 2030 regarding the right to the city concerning citizens all around the world and those in conflict regions, requires accessible public spaces for conflict-affected areas. Since public spaces are collectively constructed, any social or spatial transformations in these places affect the identity of the whole area (Ravazzoli & Torricelli, 2017). This link of public spaces enhances the quality of life by providing better functioning for the city. Effectively built open public spaces and well-designed improve the whole city conditions. They contribute to decreasing the levels of violence and threats, providing an area for business practices.

2.5.1.2.1 Public Squares

Urban squares are a kind of public space that focus on the public system and gather a set of activities in the open air in certain settings in cities and towns (Krier, 1979). They are counted as one of the main attributes of the urban fabric as they are an

essential aspect of public space. Lynch (1981) indicates that urban squares are the core of an individual's activity in the core of a concentrated urban space. Looking back throughout urbanism history, it can be seen that urban squares located in the city center of traditional cities are places for inhabitants to gather and socialize.

Unlike parks, leisure areas, or shopping centers, urban squares enhance the public quality of life by merging its several elements with the city's urban systems. Zakariya, Harun, and Mansor (2014) think that well-designed urban squares can improve urban social life by being a pleasant spaces. It can also be said that based on place and time, urban squares differ in their functions. Previously they were dominated by governmental, religious, social, and economic purposes, but with time passing, these functions modified (Abbasian, 2016). Recently they have been more dominated by daily activities such as relaxing, eating, walking, or talking. Adding to this, Mehan (2016) emphasizes that urban squares are the sites of urban change. Implying the vibrancy of city areas because they are centered around people's activities, and this bond makes sense to them. Their significance changes with the passage of time and people's demands and desires from these places. Since urban squares are bordered by a variety of facades with various pursuits. Then, their definitions are controlled by the aesthetics and schemes of these facades. Urban squares are an essential urban element and have major roles in influencing the built environment identity, because they are what a city is centered around. They give it distinction and a place for religious buildings, national sculptures or decorations such as fountains, and much more. These open spaces are, therefore, another major element in the urban fabric. They have an important role to play in the development or destruction of the identity of the built

environment. Proper public squares show better meaning and image of a city (Moughtin, 2007).

2.5.1.2.2 Pedestrian Way and Streets

The most extensive and freely obtainable network of public spaces is the street. A city's streets have long played a vital part in creating public space. One can discover the city and culture within which the street is situated by studying the street. They assume varied forms and address different concerns around the world; these variations create a feeling of place and a city's identity (Lynch 1960; Cullen 1996). They are spaces that link spaces or buildings, and their main function is to be used by individuals for walking. The intersection of the rhetorical, visual, and material elements in these areas shapes a city's identity as well as its residents' perceptions of how others see it (Gioia, Schultz & Corley 2000). For instance, legibility—the ease with which city dwellers and guests can understand and navigate the area—is made possible by multi-modality (Hospers, 2009). In some cities, the physical structure and architectural design interact. For example, its neighborhoods are defined by their twisting, narrow streets and white buildings, which help residents find where they are in the city. According to Jacobs (1992), those who live on sidewalks and in buildings are largely responsible for maintaining the security and safety of others who live there.

2.5.1.2.3 Parks and Gardens

Local standards of living are greatly influenced by the presence of green spaces in urban settings, especially through the creation of urban parks. These places give a location for the community's social and recreational activities. They also enhance the surrounding scenery and offer a variety of environmental goods and services that help to improve the local climate (Costa & Lazos, 2016). The meanings that people attach to public parks constitute one of the most crucial determinants of identity in those

spaces (Peters & Haan, 2011). Inside a city boundary, parks are natural areas. Its mission is to provide unrestricted outdoor activities and exposure to nature. They stand out for a significant amount of green space. Parks are utilized for a variety of cultural celebrations and events throughout several parts of the world. The park is seen by users as a green open area that anyone may utilize and as being physically in the middle of the city (Selen, 2013). The park is described as a meeting venue, relax zone, transit area, and location of public demonstrations. As a result, the events that occur there give the park the meanings that its users associate with it. Everybody has a right to use these spaces in conflicted regions as well.

2.5.1.2.4 Open Spaces (Spaces between Buildings)

They are empty spaces, sometimes surrounded by buildings, providing possibilities for activities since they are open. Cities face several environmental, health, social, and economic issues as a result of the loss of the place character of their public open spaces (Giddings, Charlton & Horne, 2011). People, therefore, need both space and place since space provides freedom while place fosters the concept of attachment. According to Hanzl (2013), a healthy being appreciates freedom and restriction, confinement and exposure to space, and the contrast is true; they can become sources of danger for these spaces. All political activities and events are welcome in public areas as long as they don't damage the area. They ought to be accessible to everyone, serving as venues where anybody can freely express their ideas, opinions, and complaints.

2.5.2 Effect of the Buffer Zone to Social Environmental Identity

Given that it impacts the emotional connection between people and environment, the condition of the urban environment represents one of the most crucial factors for the continuation of life and social vitality (Sonkoly, 2017). It can be said that environmental identity is based on social content, and it has a social component

(Clayton and Opatow, 2003). According to Zavestoski (2003), People are crucial in acknowledging and promoting environmental identity. And various facets of their activities increase the significance of this identity. Social environmental identity is based on how individuals perceive themselves and others in their surroundings in relation to their lifestyle decisions and attitudes about their present situation. Those social dynamics which are more relevant within a specific context can determine whether social components of environmental identity could control how one thinks and interacts in the environment. The changing social characteristics resulting from the establishment of buffer zone, or obstacles that establish the separation are what makeup community division in divided cities. They have an effect on how people interact socially and build trust with one another or their income levels and way of living. The community's ability to interact and live in peace depends largely on this barrier. Studies have shown that buffer zones and borders serve as institutions that were and still are products of social and geographical production (Houtum & Naerssen, 2002; Houtum & Strüver, 2002; Houtum, 2012; Newman, 2003, 2005, 2011; Paasi, 2011; Popescu, 2012; Scott, 2011; Wastl-Walter, 2011) which is present and serves to establish limits, and which engages in actions linked to boundaries (Paasi, 2011). Taking Nicosia as an example, following the partition, buffer zones evolved a development pattern that was unique from that of either divided city section. Harmony between society, the government, and the market has often resulted in some challenges. Like anywhere else, social mixing takes place in the divided city to varying degrees. However, divided cities are primarily organized, perceived, and understood in terms of division.

2.5.2.1 Perception

Each person has their own feelings, perceptions, experiences, and social interactions that help to shape a place's collective perception and identity. The process of cognition, assessment, and experiencing something via distinct senses is referred to as perception. It has the power to influence both individual behavior and societal history. Adding to this, Fiallo and Jacobson (1995), also Gillespie (2012) gave significant focus to local's perceptions in clarifying how effective buffer zones are. To extract the perception and inspiration of the location in connection to buffer zone notions, more local interaction is necessary (Li, Yuichi, and Morris, 2014). Accordingly, a study in Japan that assessed people's perceptions came to the conclusion that social and local values could shape views as a foundation for conservation (Miyazaki, 2016).

The division of Nicosia is an example of a boundary that was cultural, political, and social before it finally took tangible or physical form. And affected numerous aspects of daily existence in Nicosia. As it is indicated by Newman (2005), how people perceive borders and boundaries reflects on their experiences and behaviors. As a result, several factors other than the state are engaged in bordering mechanisms (Perkins, Cooper, & Rumford, 2014; Rumford, 2006). Imai (2013) studied the effect of buffer zone on urban life at the individual scale, through investigation of the local resident's perception of an alleyway. She found out that the buffer zone carries on with its being a collective social production and boundary between two different worlds. This is why perception is thought of as an interdisciplinary mechanism that should be studied according to the characteristics and potentials of the built environment. With preferred ability and feelings of the person who perceives it. Within this regard, what is visible and how it is perceived both have an impact on how people perceive it.

Perception is crucial since individuals describe and connect their experiences and feelings with desirable and known physical environments (Lynch, 1991). In addition, individuals use their feelings to aid this perception in order to comprehend and provide an identity to the surroundings.

2.5.2.2 Place Attachment

Recently the idea of place attachment has been the focus of studies in the fields of urban and architecture design. It is a broad concept with multiple impacts. Its study is made challenging by the way place attachment interacts with social attachments, ideas and experience, identity, and other psychological implications. This signified the ability to attach to a place by comprehending the commonplace customs and images linked with it. This feeling can be formed in a person's living environment and during his or her life (Relph, 1976). Place attachment is influenced by both individual and group values. It has an impact on both individual behavior, society's beliefs and ideals. It is one of the aspects of identity, and similar to identity is constantly changing. People's living environments represent the quality of their feelings and ideas. Regarding its connection with individual and societal memory, history is also an essential point (Psenner, 2012). Places are essential contributors to identity because they contain meanings, symbolism, and value for people. Since there is a factor of connection and experience, places convey social and personal histories that have lasting significance. Adding to this, according to Relph (2013), a place's identity and the presence of a real feeling of place are closely related. Since place attachment is how an individual is connected to a location, it requires both understanding and a subjective component. That is why the physical aspects, characteristics, and combination of the built environment impact an individual's place attachment. When individuals have a positive perspective on an area, researchers point to it as having a

connection to that place. When a location becomes significant to them along this process, attachment to that place develops (Hashemnezhad, Heidari & Mohammad Hoseini, 2013). This attachment happens once in a lifetime, and continuous exposure to a place might produce such an emotional tie (Altman and Low, 1992). It includes both physical interactions and bonds with the environment. The bonds based on place are grouped into dependent, commoditized, biographical, spiritual, ideological, and narrative categories (Cross, 2001). In Table 10, a summary of the idea of perception and place attachment is presented.

Table 10: Social Environmental Identity

Aspects	Characteristics
Perception	An interdisciplinary mechanism according to the characteristics and potentials of the built environment, with prefer ability and feelings of the person who perceives it.
Place Attachment	A connection to a place that is influenced by both individual and group values and has an impact on both individual behavior, social beliefs, and ideals.

2.6 Summary of the Chapter

Incidents like wars and conflicts have the ability to affect the whole region. An outcome of these incidents have a negative impact on the society and its components. It harms the city's identity, which is shaped by lifestyle, as well as the city's current historical, socioeconomic and formal character. The idea of identity may also be linked to a thing such a location or a structure.

Chapter 3

METHODOLOGY AND CASE STUDY

This chapter is prepared in order to provide information about the research location, which is the walled city of Nicosia. Initially, some brief is given about Nicosia and then the walled city as well as the periods influencing it. Following that, the methodology is put forward. Finally, evaluation of the case studies in the walled city is done.

3.1 Introduction

The research is located in Nicosia, which is the capital of the Island of Cyprus. The zones which are close to the buffer zones were taken as a case study. The impacts of the buffer zone on the immediate context identity has been taken into consideration while conducting the study.

3.2 Nicosia

Nicosia is one of the ancient cities of Europe. It has been the capital of Cyprus for 1000 years (Iscioglu, 2014). It has been known as a cultural and commercial center and functions as the administrative core of the island (Keleş, 2012). It consists of two regions; the walled city and the newly developing areas. The walled city, as the traditional core, mainly consists of traditional buildings, and the newly developing areas mainly consist of modern buildings.

3.2.1 Walled City

The walled city is surrounded by a stone wall with eleven bastions and three gates that were constructed by Venetians. It is possible to perceive various cultures in the physical pattern of the walled city that influences the whole walled city identity. The physical structure of the walled city dates back to the Lusignan Period. Mainly, Lusignans, Venetians, Ottomans, British, as well as Turkish, and Greek Cypriots are among the owners of the Island as well as the Whole Island. In 1974, the city was divided into two parts with "Green Line" or "Buffer Zone." Currently, that is creating a boundary between the northern and southern parts. The buffer zone is a kind of leftover space, and there is no life there:

- **The Lusignan Period (1192-1489)**

In the Lusignan Period, there was a wall around the city in a more rectangular shape. However, when Venetian came to the island, they demolished the Lusignan's wall and used the stones to construct their own one. There are some residential and religious buildings in the walled city that belong to that period. Their magnificent gothic cathedrals are still existing in the city.

- **The Venetian Period (1489-1571)**

Venetians gave great significance to military purposes. They constructed the currently existing circular city wall with eleven bastions. That wall was surrounded by a moat for defensive purposes.

- **The Ottoman Period (1571-1878)**

Ottomans brought their architectural and urban characteristics to the island. There were narrow organic streets and squares in the walled city. They constructed two-story civic buildings attached to the street space. Those houses had pitched roofs. Those houses have high garden walls that provide privacy for the family life and define the street

space. Besides, it is possible to see religious and public buildings. Currently, Ottomans characterizes as dominant in the walled city. There are many mosques, baths, khans, and Tekkes in the walled city that belong to the Ottoman Period.

- **The British period (1878-1960)**

During the British period, Cyprus started to flourish again starting in 1878. Nicosia became the living place for the British rulers. The Cyprus government rail track started to function and became a connection tool between Nicosia and its eastern and western locations. It went through much growth in the period after 1960 when the independence of Cyprus happened in it, as it became Cyprus island's Capital as well.

- **Turkish and the Greek Cypriots (1960- Current)**

After 1960 mainly Turkish and Greek Cypriots are separately living on the Whole Island as well as Nicosia. Turkish live in the Northern part, and the Greek Cypriots live in the Southern part. They have their own government.

3.3 Methodology of Analysis

As mentioned before, the effect of buffer zone to the physical and social environment identity is studied. Two analysis methods have been used for collecting data. The first method is physical analysis at site for environmental identity. The second analysis method is semi structured interview for analyzing the social environment identity.



Figure 5: Chosen Zones (Source: Author)

3.3.1 Physical Analysis

For physical analysis, six zones that are directly located on the buffer zone are selected. The zones are Kafesli (Residential area), Haydarpasa (Mix-Use area), Selimiye (Mix-Use area), İplik Pazar, and Korkutefendi (Commercial area), Karamanzade (Mix-Use area), Arabahmet (Residential area). Inventory forms are prepared in order to collect and analyze information at the site about these zones.

In each zone, several buildings were chosen, the most unique and typical ones. The prepared inventory forms were used for building physical analysis. The type of building, its conditions, façade, façade condition, roof, roof condition, and function of the building were analyzed.

Name: Zone: Name:		Evaluating Influences Of The Buffer Zone To The Immediate Context of Nicosia Walled City	
Zoning Map	Building View	Identity	
		Type of Building <input type="checkbox"/> Civic <input type="checkbox"/> Commercial <input type="checkbox"/> Religious Building Condition <input type="checkbox"/> Conserved <input type="checkbox"/> Restored <input type="checkbox"/> About to collapse Façade <input type="checkbox"/> Ornamented <input type="checkbox"/> Decoration Façade Condition <input type="checkbox"/> Maintained <input type="checkbox"/> Needs Maintenance <input type="checkbox"/> Under Maintenance <input type="checkbox"/> No Need for Maintenance	
		Roof <input type="checkbox"/> Pitched <input type="checkbox"/> Gable <input type="checkbox"/> Slope <input type="checkbox"/> Dome <input type="checkbox"/> Normal <input type="checkbox"/> Mixed Roof Condition <input type="checkbox"/> Maintained <input type="checkbox"/> Needs Maintenance <input type="checkbox"/> Under Maintenance <input type="checkbox"/> No Need for Maintenance Type of Function:	

Figure 6: Inventory Forms for Building Analysis (Source: Author)

Adding to this, for the street analysis, in each zone, one or two streets have been chosen and analyzed with the prepared inventory forums. The type of the street, the function of the street, street furniture, street condition, and finally, whether there is greenery applied to the street or not were checked.

Name: Zone: Name:		Evaluating Influences Of The Buffer Zone To The Immediate Context of Nicosia Walled City	
Zoning Map	Street View	Identity	
		Type of street: <input type="checkbox"/> Commercial <input type="checkbox"/> Residential <input type="checkbox"/> Mix use Function of street <input type="checkbox"/> Pedestrian <input type="checkbox"/> Car pass one way <input type="checkbox"/> Car pass two way <input type="checkbox"/> Car pass main road <input type="checkbox"/> Car pass secondary road Availability of street furniture <input type="checkbox"/> Available <input type="checkbox"/> Not available Adequacy of street furniture <input type="checkbox"/> Adequate <input type="checkbox"/> Not adequate <input type="checkbox"/> No Furniture Street condition <input type="checkbox"/> Needs maintenance <input type="checkbox"/> No need for maintenance <input type="checkbox"/> Dirty <input type="checkbox"/> Clean Availability of greenery <input type="checkbox"/> Available <input type="checkbox"/> A few available <input type="checkbox"/> Not available	

Figure 7: Inventory Forum for Street Analysis (Source: Author)

Then, three public spaces in three districts were chosen because of the lack of public spaces in the rest of the districts. An inventory form had been prepared for evaluating the streets. The form studies the type of public space and its condition, and the type of activities taking place there. Then, the function of the public space, the adequacy of their furniture if available, and finally, it evaluates the availability of greenery in the public space.

Name: Zone: Name: Identity		Evaluating Influences Of The Buffer Zone To The Immediate Context of Nicosia Walled City
Zoning Map	Public space View	Type of public space: <input type="checkbox"/> Public square <input type="checkbox"/> Parks and Gardens <input type="checkbox"/> Open Spaces Public Space Condition <input type="checkbox"/> Maintained <input type="checkbox"/> Needs maintenance <input type="checkbox"/> No need Type of activities <input type="checkbox"/> Gathering <input type="checkbox"/> Passage <input type="checkbox"/> Meeting <input type="checkbox"/> Sports <input type="checkbox"/> Waiting <input type="checkbox"/> Resting <input type="checkbox"/> Eating something <input type="checkbox"/> Children play ground Type of Function <input type="checkbox"/> Commercial <input type="checkbox"/> Residential <input type="checkbox"/> Mix Use <input type="checkbox"/> Religious Furnishing Elements Adequacy <input type="checkbox"/> Adequate <input type="checkbox"/> Not Adequate <input type="checkbox"/> No Furniture Greenery Application <input type="checkbox"/> Adequate Greenery <input type="checkbox"/> A few Greenery <input type="checkbox"/> No Greenery

Figure 8: Inventory Forum for Public Space Analysis (Source: Author)

3.3.2 Interview Survey

In order to determine the effect of buffer zone on social environmental identity, appropriate interview questions have been prepared. In the same six zones, after giving consent letter and according to the equation of Daniel and Terrell (1995) 95 participants have been chosen for the whole six districts and divided over them, accordingly from each district 15 participants have been chosen for interview.

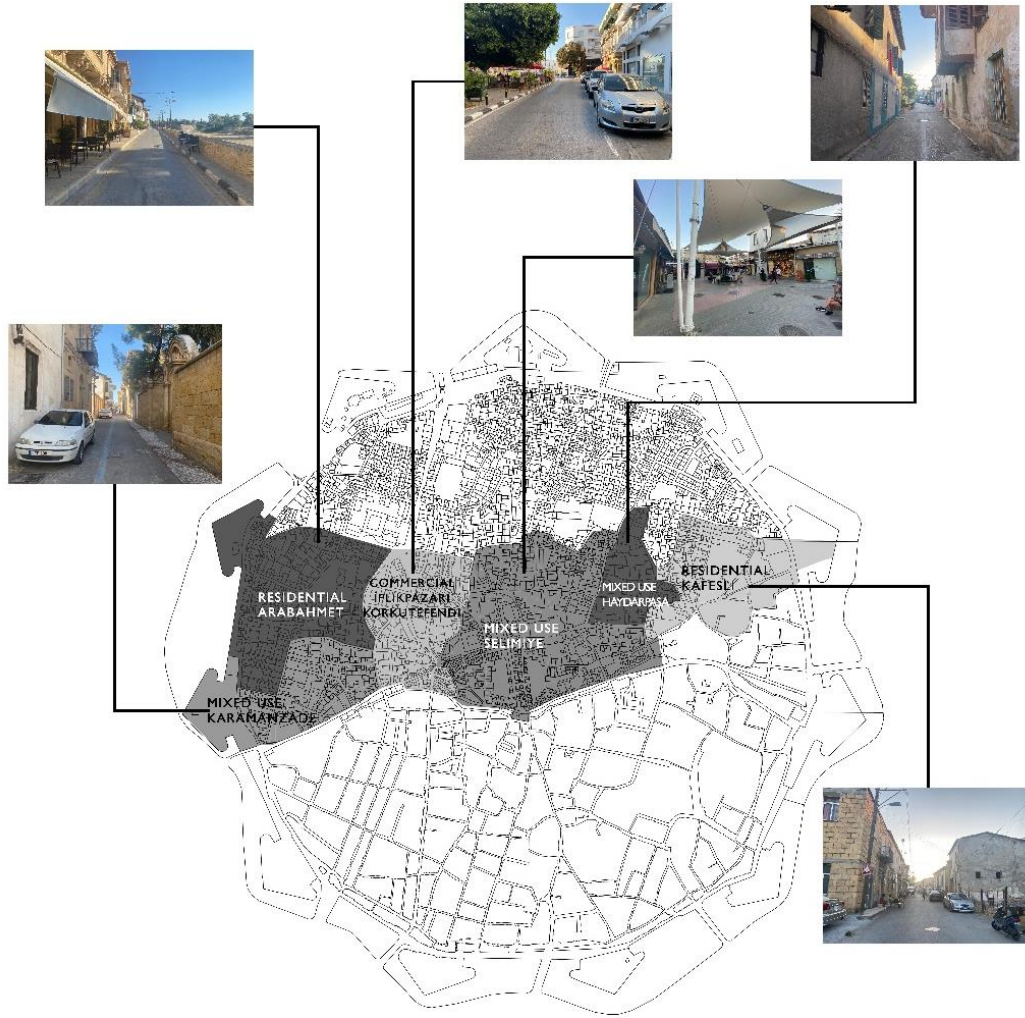


Figure 9: Zones Division (Source: Author)

The interview was conducted from 27/07/2022 until 03/08/2022 within one week. A random sampling method was used to determine the participants. The participant's age, gender, nationality, original hometown, education, employment status, marital status, house ownership, and income level were tried to be determined.

PART II: Interview Questions

1. Did you add any structure or plant landscape to your garden? Why?
2. Did you make any addition or make maintenance to your building? Why?
3. Are you satisfied from the quality the public spaces (street, squares and open spaces) close to your context?
4. Do you feel safe and comfortable in your context?
5. How do you think your memories within the city make you feel as a part of the city?
6. How do you feel about the effect of the buffer zone on economic condition of the Walled City of Nicosia?
7. How do you feel about your living conditions in the walled city of Nicosia?
8. How do you feel about social and economic interaction after the opening of the Lokmaci Gate between northern and southern Nicosia?

Figure 10: Interview Questions Sample

3.4 Evaluation of the Case Study

As the main aim of the study is to evaluate the influences of the buffer zone to the immediate context identity. Within this regard, the results were categorized into two sections:

- The effect of the buffer zone to physical environmental identity (buildings and the main public open spaces))
- The effect of the buffer zone to social environmental identity (perception, place attachment)

3.4.1 Zone 1 Kafesli

Kafesli is the first chosen zone located on the east of the walled city, and it has direct contact with the buffer zone. The district is in poor condition, and people have low incomes. It is a residential district with mostly residential houses, and there are a few nonresidential buildings like hamam, which is a public building dating back to the Ottoman Period.



Figure 11: Kafesli District (Source: Author)

The buildings are in poor condition and about to collapse or abandoned. Some facades are decorated but again in need of maintenance or restoration. They have pitched roofs. The buildings are mostly one-story or two-stories and lack maintenance since the users have low-income levels and are unable to maintain these houses.

The streets are mostly residential streets because the area is already residential. They are mostly narrow but function as a two-way street, although they only fit one car at one time. There is the absence of street furniture and fixtures such as garbage cans or lights; adding to this, there are no sidewalks. Streets were in poor condition and dirty, mostly in need of maintenance. There is also the need to mention that there are some greeneries in house gardens.

There are no public spaces available for gathering, socialization, or other activities that take place in public space. People are using the streets as socializing spaces, but because they are too narrow, people don't feel safe.

Most people have a negative perception of their surroundings. They are not satisfied with their lives because of the high prices of everything and their low-income levels. Most of their houses are non-livable, and they mentioned that the district had reached a point they feel they do not belong to the district anymore. Although they had a negative perception of their district because most of the residents were elderly, they had a strong sense of attachment to their environment. They mentioned that they were born and grew up in the area, although it is in very poor condition. However, since they have reached their current age, they would continue to live the rest of their remaining lives there even though it means they have to live unhappily. There is also a need to mention that there is another part of the zone where younger people are living. Nevertheless, because of being poor and having low-income levels, they were living in this area. They mentioned that they do not feel like a part of the district or the whole walled city, and if they have a chance or potential they are not willing to spend any time of their lives there.

Table 11: Analysis About Kafesli

Zone Name: Kafesli		
Zone function: Residential		
Physical Environmental Characteristics		
Building	Street	Public space
Type: Residential with a few religious	Type: residential	Type:
Condition: poor condition	Function and activities: two-way car passage Pedestrian passage	Condition:
Façade: some are decorated but in need for maintenance	Street Furniture: not available	Type of Activities :
Roof : pitched roof with need for maintenance	Condition: poor condition in need for maintenance and dirty	Type of Function:
Function: mostly residential	Greenery : not available, just some in house gardens	Furnishing Elements Adequacy:
		Greenery Application:
Social Environmental Characteristics		
Perception: negative perception towards district, negatively affecting identity of the district and city		
Place Attachment: half of the residents had strong sense of attachment to the district and another half had very weak sense of attachment		

In Kafesli district, there is a historical public building called Tandi'nin Hamamı. The building is abandoned, but throughout the observation of the layout of the building, it is found that its architectural characteristics are a Hamam from the era of the Ottomans. The building is in danger of collapsing. According to Sarmento & Kazemi (2014) decay of buildings like these have a significant impact on the whole region's identity as it resembles a whole community. It is even neglected and not documented, which makes it even easier to forget any of those attempts from the municipality to preserve the area. It has the potential to be used as a tourist attraction and can relive the whole Kafesli area and make it a place to be visited by tourists.

Table: Building Analysis





Name: Tandi'nin Hamamı Zone: Residential Name: Kafesli		Evaluating Influences Of The Buffer Zone To The Immediate Context of Nicosia Walled City Identity	
Zoning Map	Building View	Type of Building <input type="radio"/> Civic <input checked="" type="radio"/> Commercial <input type="radio"/> Religious Building Condition <input type="radio"/> Conserved <input type="radio"/> Restored <input checked="" type="radio"/> About to collapse <input type="radio"/> Needs conservation Façade <input type="radio"/> Ornamented <input type="radio"/> Decoration <input checked="" type="radio"/> Normal Façade Condition <input type="radio"/> Maintained <input checked="" type="radio"/> Needs Maintenance <input type="radio"/> Under Maintenance <input type="radio"/> No Need for Maintenance Roof <input type="radio"/> Pitched <input type="radio"/> Gable <input checked="" type="radio"/> Dome <input type="radio"/> Mixed Roof Condition <input type="radio"/> Maintained <input checked="" type="radio"/> Needs Maintenance <input type="radio"/> Under Maintenance <input type="radio"/> No Need for Maintenance Type of Function: Public Hamam	
			
			

Figure 12: Tandinin Hamam Analysis Form/Inventory Form (Source: Author)

Another street that was studied and located in kafesli is called Atilla Sokak, and it's a residential street. It is a two-way street with no sidewalks for passers, no street furniture, and the whole street is dirty with needs maintenance with the total absence of greenery. The house owners, because of the absence of pedestrian, were sitting in front of their houses which was directly located on the street. That means they were sitting on a street space that was dangerous for their lives. There was no sign or indication to tell you where you were, and people may get lost without even knowing the location they were in.

Table: Street Analysis





Name: Atilla Sokak Zone: Residential Name: Kafesli		Evaluating Influences Of The Buffer Zone To The Immediate Context of Nicosia Walled City Identity	
Zoning Map	Street View	Type of street <input type="radio"/> Commercial <input checked="" type="radio"/> Residential <input type="radio"/> Mix use Function of street <input type="radio"/> Pedestrian <input type="radio"/> Car pass one way <input checked="" type="radio"/> Car pass two way <input type="radio"/> Car pass main road <input type="radio"/> Car pass secondary road Availability of street furniture <input type="radio"/> Available <input type="radio"/> A few available <input checked="" type="radio"/> Not available Adequacy of street furniture <input type="radio"/> Adequate <input type="radio"/> Not adequate <input checked="" type="radio"/> No Furniture Street condition <input checked="" type="radio"/> Needs maintenance <input type="radio"/> No need for maintenance <input checked="" type="radio"/> Dirty <input type="radio"/> Clean Availability of greenery <input type="radio"/> Available <input type="radio"/> A few available <input checked="" type="radio"/> Not available	
			
			

Figure 13: Atilla Sokak Analysis Form/Inventory Form (Source: Author)

Another chosen street in the same area (Kafesli) is Hacı Faik Efendi Street which again is a residential street. This street also needed improvements and maintenance. There was a very old sign that shows the name of the street. It is a one-way street with no furniture or greenery, it is even used for dust bin and throwing garbage. It can be said that the image of the whole area is poor in terms of identity. It is obvious that the whole area is in need of major maintenance and many of the houses were abandoned. Only the ones who stay there are because of their economic conditions. They are living in very poor conditions.

Table: Street Analysis





Name: Haci Faik Efendi Zone: Residential Name: Kafesli Zoning Map		Evaluating Influences Of The Buffer Zone To The Immediate Context of Nicosia Walled City Identity	
		Street View 	Type of street <input type="radio"/> Commercial <input checked="" type="radio"/> Residential <input type="radio"/> Mix use Function of street <input type="radio"/> Pedestrian <input checked="" type="radio"/> Car pass one way <input type="radio"/> Car pass two way <input type="radio"/> Car pass main road <input type="radio"/> Car pass secondary road Availability of street furniture <input type="radio"/> Available <input type="radio"/> A few available <input checked="" type="radio"/> Not available Adequacy of street furniture <input type="radio"/> Adequate <input type="radio"/> Not adequate <input checked="" type="radio"/> No Furniture Street condition <input checked="" type="radio"/> Needs maintenance <input type="radio"/> No need for maintenance <input checked="" type="radio"/> Dirty <input type="radio"/> Clean Availability of greenery <input type="radio"/> Available <input type="radio"/> A few available <input checked="" type="radio"/> Not available
			

Figure 14: Haci Faik Efendi Analysis Form/Inventory Form (Source: Author)

Then, 15 participants were interviewed in this area who were of KKTC nationality, and according to their answers, they were categorized. First, they were asked to know if they had made any addition to their houses. Due to their low-income level, many of the participants have not made any addition to their houses. Then, in terms of maintenance, again, due to low-income levels, participants have not done much. Regarding the quality of the public space, the participants were all complaining about the absence of public space in their district. Besides, they are also complaining about the quality of the street and being too narrow and needing maintenance from all aspects.

Then participants were asked about their comfortability and safety within their environment. Mostly, they are secure and safe, although they are living in an area that is in poor condition. Then, concerning their sense of attachment, participants were in two groups. A group had a strong sense of attachment due to the age factor; elder users. Moreover, another group was not having a strong sense of attachment, again due to the age factor; younger users.

The interview continued to find out the effect of the buffer zone on economy in the district. Many people were saying that it was a very difficult period, and although they were already in poor living conditions at that time, they were about to die out of hunger. Then about living conditions, as the whole district is in poor condition, many people were complaining and not satisfied with their living conditions.

Then, finally, concerning life after the opening of Lokmaci Gate. Many of the participants saw it as a positive attempt by the government. They mentioned that it made the city see relief and revival, but they also mentioned that it was beneficial for those districts which are close to the Gate.

In general, it can be said that the buffer zone had a negative effect on the city identity in this district. Due to the neglect of the district by the authorities and government, the original characteristics of the city were about to collapse, considering its physical characteristics, such as buildings and streets. Moreover, the identity of the city was under compromisation considering the people s beliefs and perceptions of the district.

3.4.2 Zone 2 Haydarpasa

Right next to Kafesli is Haydarpasa Zone. This is also a very poor and low-income district. It is a mixed-use district with many residential houses. There are also some nonresidential buildings. The stone museum is a civic building embracing the history of the city dating back to the Lusignan period.



Figure 15: Haydarpasa District (Source: Author)

Mainly the buildings are in poor condition and under the threat of deterioration. The facades are decorated, but they need to be maintained as their parts are falling apart. The roof of buildings are pitched roof but again in need of maintenance. Like Kafesli, the buildings are one or two stories but lack maintenance due to the low-income level of the residents.

There are both residential and commercial streets exist in the district. The streets are characterized for being narrow, although there can be some streets seen which are still not wide enough but a little bit wider than the others. The streets have two-way car passage; although they do not have a pedestrian way, they are being used as pedestrian passage. There is no street furniture or light fixtures. The streets are dirty and in need of maintenance. Moreover, there is no greenery in the district, just a little in the back garden of houses.

There is no public space in the district for socialization or other activities. In this area, the streets are that much narrow that the people are not even using the streets for





socialization and sitting as a public space. So you would not see people socializing and gathering even in front of their houses.

The people do not perceive the district in a positive manner; they are not satisfied at all; this is mostly because of the low-income level. The surrounding buildings are in poor condition or under deterioration which creates obstacles to their lives. In this district, the residents are mostly elderly, like the ones of Kafesli, so it can be said that the elderly are living there despite their negative perception of the city. They have strong place attachment. However, the youth numbers are more in the district having very weak place attachment and would leave the area at any time if they had the chance to.

Table 12: General Analysis about Haydarpasa

Zone Name: Haydarpasa		
Zone function: Mix use		
Physical Environmental Characteristics		
Building	Street	Public space
Type: Residential with a few civic buildings	Type: Mix use	Type:
Condition: Poor condition	Function: Car pass two way passage Pedestrian passage	Condition:
Façade: Decorated but in need for maintenance	Street Furniture: Not available	Type of Activities :
Roof : Pitch roof in need of maintenance	Condition: Poor condition in need for maintenance and dirty	Type of Function:
Function: Residential and commercial activities	Greenery : Not available	Furnishing Elements Adequacy:
		Greenery Application:
Social Environmental Characteristics		
Perception: Negative perception negatively affecting identity of the city and district		
Place Attachment: Very weak sense of attachment		

In Haydarpasa District, Medieval Stone Museum exists. It is one of the magnificent examples of gothic architecture. It was a building in need of conservation. The conditions of the building and its façades are in need of maintenance. The district is a kind of mix of uses, including both commercial and residential activities. The area is also visited by tourists.

Table: Building Analysis	
Name: Medieval stone museum Zone: Commercial Name: Haydarpasa	Evaluating Influences Of The Buffer Zone To The Immediate Context of Nicosia Walled City Identity
Zoning Map	Building View
	
	

Type of Building <ul style="list-style-type: none">● Civic<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Commercial○ Religious
Building Condition <ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Conserved○ Restored○ About to collapse● Needs conservation
Façade <ul style="list-style-type: none">● Ornamented○ Decoration○ Normal
Façade Condition <ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Maintained● Needs Maintenance○ Under Maintenance○ No Need for Maintenance
Roof <ul style="list-style-type: none">● Pitched○ Gable○ Dome○ Mixed
Roof Condition <ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Maintained● Needs Maintenance○ Under Maintenance○ No Need for Maintenance
Type of Function: Museum

Figure 16: Medieval Stone Museum Physical Analysis Form/Inventory Form
(Source: Author)

The chosen street in Haydarpasa District is Karababa Street which is a residential street. It is a two-way street with the absence of street furniture. It was dirty with a major need for maintenance and a very narrow street for cars. Besides, it is used for pedestrian passage. Although there were very limited greeneries, small tree or flower pots were put on some points, but they were not enough. It was a very neglected area with major needs for maintenance. Another issue to be mentioned in this street is safety and security. The street is not secure since it has no safe passage for pedestrians. It has direct contact with the buffer zone. The buildings on the street are abandoned with

broken parts, which makes the whole street non-livable. According to Dumbaugh (2005), lively and safe streets, he indicated that besides the beauty and aesthetic appearance of the city, there should be safety available.





Table: Street Analysis		Evaluating Influences Of The Buffer Zone To The Immediate Context of Nicosia Walled City Identity
Name: Karababa sokak Zone: Commercial Name: Haydarpaşa Zoning Map	Street View	
		Type of street <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Commercial ● Residential ○ Mix use Function of street <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Pedestrian ○ Car pass one way ● Car pass two way ○ Car pass main road ○ Car pass secondary road Availability of street furniture <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Available ○ A few available ● Not available Adequacy of street furniture <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Adequate ○ Not adequate ● No Furniture Street condition <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Needs maintenance ○ No need for maintenance ● Dirty ○ Clean Availability of greenery <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Available ○ A few available ● Not available
		

Figure 17: Karababa Sokak Analysis Form/Inventory Form (Source: Author)

Then another 15 participants in this area were interviewed, which were KKTC and KKTC/TC, and their answers were evaluated. When they were asked about house additions, they mostly said that because of poor economic conditions, they had not made any changes. Then, for house maintenance, many participants mentioned that they are in very much need of it, but again they have not made any changes due to the economy. Again there were no public spaces available, so everyone was complaining about the lack of public space.

Then when asked about comfortability and safety within the environment, they all answered positively and felt secure to strong limits. Concerning place attachment, the elderly, who were a few in the district, had strong feelings of place attachment.

Mentioning they will not leave the district and stay there for as long as they can. However, the youth whose numbers are more in the area mentioned that they do not feel attached at all. They would rather leave at any time due to poor environmental conditions and low-income levels.

In the case of Haydarpasa, again, the buffer zone had a negative effect on the city's identity and the whole district. There is an urban decline in the area and the reason is the division and conflict. People had negative perceptions concerning the district and were not seeing themselves as a part of the area at all.

3.4.3 Zone 3 Selimiye

Selimiye is located at the heart of the city and in the buffer zone. It is the third chosen district with enduring commercial qualities in Nicosia's Walled City. It is a mix use zone, including religious buildings like mosques, civic buildings such as khans, or commercial buildings like baths and bazaars dating back to the Ottoman Period. There are also residential buildings over there dating back mainly to the Ottoman and British Periods.



Figure 18: Selimiye District (Source: Author)

With the exception of a few renovated ones, buildings are generally in need of maintenance and are highly outdated inside and outside. The facades are mostly decorated and ornamented but in need of maintenance. The building has pitch roofs but is again in need of maintenance except those which have been renovated recently. The buildings are mostly two or three stories high.

Streets are narrow and organic which have a mixed-use and mostly used for pedestrians, cars are not very much allowed in the area. Only one road is available, which is a one-way car passage. It is a pedestrianized district. The street furniture is available such as seating spots or garbage cans, but they need renewal and maintenance as they get old. There are also no light fixtures applied to the area. Streets have pedestrians, so they are safe to walk, and primarily cars do not enter the district. The streets were in need of maintenance, and they were dirty. Adding to this, there were only a few greeneries available in the district, which shop owners added to make the look of their shops more attractive.

There is a public square which is called Lokmaci Square available, which was maintained, and used for gathering, passage, waiting, and resting. With adequate furnishing elements and a few greeneries applied. There were no other public spaces available, and people were using the streets or closed bazaars to socialize and gather.

The people in this area had a positive perception of the district, and they were satisfied because they were doing business in Selimiye. There is a flow of tourists through Lokmacı Gate and earning good money through commercial activities. Again the people had a strong sense of attachment, as they are saying we are earning money here

and willing to spend the rest of our lives here to earn good money. They were feeling like a part of their district and finding themselves attached to every aspect of it.

Table 13: General Analysis about Selimiye

Table 15: General Analysis about Selimiye

Zone Name: Selimiye		
Zone function: Mix use		
Physical Environmental Characteristics		
Building	Street	Public space
Type: mix use with residential, commercial and religious buildings	Type: mix use	Type: Public square
Condition: Under maintenance, but also poor	Function: One way car passage Pedestrian passage	Condition: Good condition
Façade: Decorated and ornamentation but in need for maintenance	Street Furniture: Available but not adequate	Type of Activities : Gathering, waiting, passage
Roof : Pitch roof in need of maintenance	Street Condition: Poor condition in need for maintenance and dirty	Type of Function: Commercial
Function: residential and commercial	Greenery : A few available	Furnishing Elements Adequacy: Adeqaute
		Greenery Application: a few available
Social Environmental Characteristics		
Perception: Positive perception positively affecting identity of the city and district		
Place Attachment: Very strong place attachment		

Selimiye Mosque is one of the unique buildings in this district that influence not only the identity of the district but also Nicosia city. Therefore, it is selected to analyze. It was constructed in the Lusignan Period as a gothic cathedral. Then, in the Ottoman period, it was turned into a mosque for religious activities. Currently, it is under renovation. It is a magnificent example of gothic architecture with pointed arches and stone decoration. It is one of the landmarks of the city that attracts all the visitors.

Table: Building Analysis





Name: Selimiye Mosque Zone: Commercial Name: Selimiye Zoning Map		Evaluating Influences Of The Buffer Zone To The Immediate Context of Nicosia Walled City Identity
	Building View 	Type of Building <input type="radio"/> Civic <input type="radio"/> Commercial <input checked="" type="radio"/> Religious Building Condition <input type="radio"/> Conserved <input checked="" type="radio"/> Restored <input type="radio"/> About to collapse <input type="radio"/> Needs conservation Façade <input checked="" type="radio"/> Ornamented <input type="radio"/> Decoration <input type="radio"/> Normal Façade Condition <input type="radio"/> Maintained <input type="radio"/> Needs Maintenance <input checked="" type="radio"/> Under Maintenance <input type="radio"/> No Need for Maintenance Roof <input type="radio"/> Pitched <input type="radio"/> Gable <input type="radio"/> Dome <input checked="" type="radio"/> Mixed Roof Condition <input type="radio"/> Maintained <input type="radio"/> Needs Maintenance <input checked="" type="radio"/> Under Maintenance <input type="radio"/> No Need for Maintenance Type of Function : Religious
	 	

Figure 19: Selimiye Mosque Analysis Form/Inventory Form (Source: Author)

For street analysis, Kuyumcular Sokak selected previously jewelry sellers located on that street. It got its name from its previous functions. It is a commercial street. It is a one-way street dead-end street since it ends with the buffer zone. Existing furniture in the streets is in poor condition. The street needs maintenance and is not clean, with a few greeneries. There is a need to indicate here that Selimiye is counted as the most important district within the walled city because it is very close to the Lokmaci Gate. Many visitors come to visit this district, but unfortunately, the street needs major work and maintenance. It even has the possibility for social interaction and creating social spaces as it is a commercial street with restaurants, cafes, shops, and other recreational activities.

Table: Street Analysis





Name: Kuyumcular sokak Zone: Commercial Name: Selimiye		Evaluating Influences Of The Buffer Zone To The Immediate Context of Nicosia Walled City Identity
Zoning Map	Street View	Type of street <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Commercial ○ Residential ○ Mix use Function of street <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Pedestrian • Car pass one way ○ Car pass two way ○ Car pass main road ○ Car pass secondary road Availability of street furniture <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Available ○ A few available ○ Not available Adequacy of street furniture <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Adequate • Not adequate ○ No Furniture Street condition <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Needs maintenance ○ No need for maintenance • Dirty ○ Clean Availability of greenery <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Available • A few available ○ Not available
		
		

Figure 20: Kuyumcular Sokak Analysis Form/Inventory Form (Source: Author)

In the district, there is a public space called Lokmaci Square located in the heart of Selimiye, it is very close to the Gate between the Greek side and the Turkish side. It is well maintained and a spot for gathering, passage, waiting and resting activities. It is a small commercial square, the street furniture is adequate which contains seating spots and garbage cans. Also, there is a bit application of greenery. It has shading for the people who gather and sit there to feel relaxed. There is an obvious attempt by the municipality for maintaining the place identity in this district. It can be said that the opening of the gate had a positive influence on this district both economically and architecturally.

Table: Public Space Analysis





Name: Lokmaci square Zone: Commercial Name: Selimiye Zoning Map		Evaluating Influences Of The Buffer Zone To The Immediate Context of Nicosia Walled City Identity
		Type of public space: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Public square ○ Parks and Gardens ○ Open Spaces Public Space Condition <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintained ○ Needs maintenance ○ No need Type of activities <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gathering • Passage ○ Meeting ○ Sports • Waiting • Resting ○ Eating something ○ Children play ground Type of Function <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Commercial ○ Residential ○ Mix Use ○ Religious Furnishing Elements Adequacy <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adequate ○ Not Adequate ○ No Furniture Greenery Application <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Adequate Greenery • A few Greenery ○ No Greenery
		

Figure 21: Lokmaci Square Analysis Form/Inventory Form (Source: Author)

Then 15 participants were interviewed in this district whose nationalities are KKTC, KKTC/TC, and British. When asked about house additions, they said they had added them due to the need for space. Either they have transformed a space inside their houses, or they have added additional space. However, they kept in mind not to change the house's whole characteristics; they respected the original identity. Then for house maintenance, they also answered positively. They mentioned that due to everything being old, they had to maintain their houses. Then regarding public space quality, the participants did not complain about the quality of the public space they have. But they complained about the lack of numbers of public spaces available within the area.

Then participants were asked if they felt safe and comfortable within the area. Mostly they expressed that they felt safe and comfortable within their living environment and did not complain about it. Concerning place attachment, there is the need to mention that due to the high business income in this district. Both youth and elderly had a strong

feeling of place attachment and were willing to live in the place for the rest of their lives.

When participants were asked about the effect of a buffer zone on the economy in this area, they all answered negatively. They said it had a very negative impact. Before opening the Gate, there were shallow economic activities.

Then after the opening of Lokmaci Gate, participants expressed that it was a very positive move from the government. They expressed that everything started to relive and life was given back to the residents. The economy rose, and shop owners started selling their products. Many of the buildings located near the gate were transformed into commercial buildings, such as restaurants and cafes, to earn money because of the yearly tourist flow in the area.

Generally, in Selimiye, it can be said that the buffer zone had a negative effect on the identity of the city. Although the buildings have newly started to be conserved and restored within Nicosia, it can be said that the process is slow. There is a positive adaptive reuse process in the district. However, this process should be done sensitively not to disturb the unique identity.

3.4.4 Zone 4 Iplik Pazari and Korkutefendi

The 4th chosen district is Iplik Pazari and Korkutefendi, located next to the Selimiye zone and begins from Kyrenia avenue. It can be said that it is not in very much poor condition but still needs maintenance. It is a commercial zone, but again it has religious buildings such as mosques or traditional buildings dating back to the Ottoman period, such as khans.



Figure 22: Girne Caddesi- Ipllik Pazari and Korkutefendi (Source: Author)

It can be said that in some parts of the district, the buildings are in good condition due to being commercial buildings, but in other parts, the buildings are about to collapse. The facades are either decorated with new modern era architectural features, especially those newly built ones, or they have original decoration from previous periods. The façade conditions also vary. Some are restored, conserved, and in good condition, while others need maintenance. The roofs are either pitched or the new building roofs are flat. They are either in good condition or need maintenance according to the condition of the building.

The streets are separated either by residential or commercial. They are narrow and function as one-way car passage streets, with also pedestrian passage without the application of sidewalks. In some parts of the streets, there is street furniture, especially in the main street, but they are inadequate and in need of maintenance. In addition, there is an absence of furniture in the secondary streets. Mostly the streets are dirty

and in need for maintenance. A few greenery is available on the street. Generally, they are applied by shop owners in front of their buildings.

Limited public spaces such as parks and squares are available on its main street but they are in need for maintenance. Mostly they are used for sitting meeting or as a passage. They were commercial public spaces with availability of furniture but they were in adequate and in need for maintenance. There is scarce of greenery in the area.

People's perception towards the area is varying. Some had a positive perception towards the city, they were satisfied with their surroundings. Mostly these were the ones who had high income levels and those elderly who have reached a point in their lives that they do not care about material life anymore. Another group having a negative perception towards their surroundings. This group is complaining about the high prices due to their low income level. Concerning attachment to the district, those participants which had positive perspective towards the city had strong feelings of place attachment. Those with negative perception did not feel attached to the city, they did not like living in the place at all and would like to leave.

Table 14: General Analysis about Iplik Pazari

Zone Name: Iplik Pazari and Korkutefendi		
Zone function: Commercial		
Physical Environmental Characteristics		
Building	Street	Public space
Type: Mix use with religious and traditional buildings	Type: Mix use	Type: Park
Condition: Under maintenance	Function: Car pass one way, main road Pedestrian passage	Condition: Poor condition
Façade: Decorated, but some of them are in need for maintenance	Street Furniture: Available but not adequate	Type of Activities : Gathering, waiting, passage, meeting, eating
Roof : Pitch roof with need for maintenance	Street Condition: poor condition in need for maintenance and dirty	Type of Function: Commercial
Function: Residential and commercial	Greenery : A few available	Furnishing Elements Adequacy: Not adequate
		Greenery Application: A few available
Social Environmental Characteristics		
Perception: Positive perception; positively affecting identity of the city and district, on the other hand other group have negative perception, negatively affecting identity of the place.		
Place Attachment: Strong place attachment and weak sense of attachment.		

In Iplik Pazari and Korkutefendi zone, the building of Cyprus Evkaf Administration is selected, a unique administrative building for religious issues and operations. It is two story pitch roof building. It has stone decorations around the windows and entrance door. It is in good condition.

Table: Building Analysis





Name: Cyprus Evkaf Administration Zone: Commercial Name: İplikpazarı		Evaluating Influences Of The Buffer Zone To The Immediate Context of Nicosia Walled City Identity	
Zoning Map	Building View	Type of Building <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Civic ○ Commercial ○ Religious Building Condition <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Conserved • Restored ○ About to collapse ○ Needs conservation Façade <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Ornamented • Decoration ○ Normal Façade Condition <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintained ○ Needs Maintenance ○ Under Maintenance ○ No Need for Maintenance Roof <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pitched ○ Gable ○ Dome ○ Mixed Roof Condition <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintained ○ Needs Maintenance ○ Under Maintenance ○ No Need for Maintenance Type of Function: Governmental building	
			
			

Figure 23: Cyprus Evkaf Administration Analysis Form/Inventory Form (Source: Author)

A part of Kyrenia Avenue is taken as a case study for streets. It is a mixed-use commercial street. It is leading the major entrance to the city. Since it is a commercial street, many people, visitors, and locals pass through or do activities there. It has street furniture such as the car signs and phosphor indications with garbage cans and lighting fixtures, but they are not in very well condition. The whole street needs maintenance, and it's dirty with only some greenery available, which are small planted trees. It can be said that even though again the street is in need of major maintenance, at least it is in a better situation than the other streets. It has a pedestrian way for people to walk with interesting jewelry shops, which makes it an attractive area for visitors.

Table: Street Analysis



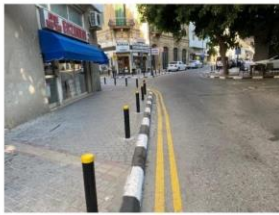

Name: Girne caddesi Zone: Commercial Name: İplikpazarı		Evaluating Influences Of The Buffer Zone To The Immediate Context of Nicosia Walled City Identity	
Zoning Map	Street View	Type of street <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Commercial ○ Residential ○ Mix use Function of street <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Pedestrian • Car pass one way ○ Car pass two way • Car pass main road ○ Car pass secondary road Availability of street furniture <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Available ○ A few available ○ Not available Adequacy of street furniture <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Adequate • Not adequate ○ No Furniture Street condition <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Needs maintenance ○ No need for maintenance • Dirty ○ Clean Availability of greenery <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Available • A few available ○ Not available 	
			
			

Figure 24: Kyrenia Avenue Analysis Form/ Inventory Form (Source: Author)

Another public space that is chosen in this zone is Ataturk Square. That is the main square in the Walled City at North at the heart of the city. However, it is in need of maintenance. It is used for gathering, passage, meeting, resting, and eating snacks or food activities. It is a commercial square, but with inadequate furnishing elements, the sitting opportunities are inadequate and old.

Table: Public Space Analysis





Name: Atatürk Square Zone: Commercial Name: İplikpazarı		Evaluating Influences Of The Buffer Zone To The Immediate Context of Nicosia Walled City	
Zoning Map	Public space View		
		Type of public space: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Public square ○ Parks and Gardens ○ Open Spaces Public Space Condition <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Maintained • Needs maintenance ○ No need Type of activities <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gathering • Passage • Meeting ○ Sports ○ Waiting • Resting • Eating something ○ Children play ground Type of Function <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Commercial ○ Residential ○ Mix Use ○ Religious Furnishing Elements Adequacy <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Adequate • Not Adequate ○ No Furniture Greenery Application <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Adequate Greenery • A few Greenery ○ No Greenery 	
			

Figure 25: Atatürk Square Analysis Form/Inventory Form (Source: Author)

Then 15 participants in the district of İplik Pazarı and Korkutefendi were interviewed. Their nationalities are KKTC and KKTC/TC. Initially, it was asked about the addition to their houses, and the part with high-income levels said that they had added some landscape to their houses. However, the low-income group did not add anything. Concerning maintenance, many of the participants expressed that their homes are in need of major maintenance work. Nevertheless, only a small number of them did it, again because of its being expensive. Then concerning the quality of public spaces, participants were not satisfied and mentioned that the few available public spaces are in need of maintenance.

Then participants were asked whether they felt safe and comfortable within their environment or not. A part of the participants felt safe and secure, but another part was afraid of having too many foreigners within the city and as their neighbors due to some previously occurring accidents. Then concerning the sense of attachment, the part which was gaining good money mentioned that they feel they belong to the city

because they are earning their living there, but the other part they did not feel attached because they had no good income.

Then concerning the effect of the buffer zone on the economy, all the participants mentioned that it had severe effects on the economy, the city, and its inhabitants. Then concerning their current living conditions, those with maintained houses and a good income were satisfied with their lives and living conditions. However, those with low income living in poor condition houses were not satisfied.

Then finally, concerning the opening of Lokmaci Gate, everyone saw it as a positive point for the city's flourishing. Those with high income and low income also agreed that with the opening of the Lokmaci Gate, a new era started in the City.

In general, it can be said that the buffer zone had a negative impact on the city's identity. Great significance should be given while improving the physical environment quality not to disturb the unique identity.

3.4.5 Zone 5 Karamanzade

Karamanzade is the fifth chosen district located on the buffer zone from the west side of the İplik pazarı Zone. It is a mix use district, mainly housing, but it is possible to see various shops, restaurants, cafes, education facilities, cultural centers, and religious buildings. The existing building in this zone goes back to previous historical periods. There is a cultural mosaic there.



Figure 26: Karamanzade District (Source: Author)

Mostly the buildings are in poor condition. Especially the ones which are adjacent to the buffer zones are poor. Many of the buildings have unique identities determined by their architectural styles and facade decoration, either from the stone or iron works. It is clear that many of the buildings are in need of maintenance. The buildings are mostly one- or two-story, and a few are three-story houses, hotels, or civic buildings.

The streets are mainly mixed-use and used for pedestrians with one-way car passage, but they are too narrow, and there are no sidewalks available, which compromises the safety of these streets. There is no street furniture or lighting fixtures. Some of the streets are in good condition and not in need of maintenance, but some are really in poor condition. There is a lack of greenery in the street spaces.

Only one Children's Park was available in the area, Yıgıtlar Burcu Park. The Park is in bad condition as well, and it needs maintenance. There are some greeneries in the Park. However, it is one of the attraction points in the city because it allows people to see the southern part of the bastion.

The people had a negative perception of their surrounding physical environment. They mentioned that there was no money, everything went high in price, and buildings collapsed. Most of the residents in this area are elderly, so even though they are in poor economic conditions. They felt attached to their district and the city and were willing to live in this environment for the rest of their lives.

Table 15: General Analysis about Karamanzade

Zone Name: Karamanzade		
Zone function: Mix use		
Physical Environmental Characteristics		
Building	Street	Public space
Type: Mix use with religious and civic and administrative buildings	Type: Mix use	Type: Park
Condition: Mostly poor condition	Function: One or two way car passage, Pedestrian passage	Condition: Poor condition
Façade: Decorated, but some of them are in need for maintenance	Street Furniture: Available but not adequate	Type of Activities : Park and play ground
Roof : Pitched or flat with need for maintenance	Street Condition: Poor condition in need for maintenance and some are maintained	Type of Function: Residential
Function: Residential and commercial	Greenery : Not available	Furnishing Elements Adequacy: No furniture available
		Greenery Application: a few available
Social Environmental Characteristics		
Perception: Negative perception, negatively affecting identity of the place.		
Place Attachment: Strong place attachment		

One of the significant buildings in the district is Lefkosa Kültür ve Sanat Evi. It is a civic building that has a kind of adaptive reuse. The building has two stories, a pitched

roof, and a small linear balcony at the front façade. It was restored with respecting its original architecture.

Table: Building Analysis





Name: Lefkosa kultur ve sanat evi Zone: Residential Name: Karamanzade		Evaluating Influences Of The Buffer Zone To The Immediate Context of Nicosia Walled City Identity	
Zoning Map	Building View		
		Type of Building <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Civic ○ Commercial ○ Religious Building Condition <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conserved ○ Restored ○ About to collapse ○ Needs conservation Façade <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Ornamented • Decoration ○ Normal Façade Condition <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintained ○ Needs Maintenance ○ Under Maintenance ○ No Need for Maintenance Roof <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Pitched • Gable ○ Dome ○ Mixed Roof Condition <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintained ○ Needs Maintenance ○ Under Maintenance ○ No Need for Maintenance Type of Function: Culture center	
			

Figure 27: Lefkosa Kültür ve Sanat Evi Analysis Form/Inventory Form (Source: Author)

Şht. Salahi Şevket Sokak was analyzed in this zone, a mixed-use street. The street is one way with no furniture or greenery, but the street is in good condition and does not need maintenance. Universities and churches are located on the street, and people use it like the other narrow streets. It is very close to the buffer zone.

Table: Street Analysis





Name: Şht. Salahi Şevket Sk Zone: Residential Name: Karamanzade		Evaluating Influences Of The Buffer Zone To The Immediate Context of Nicosia Walled City Identity	
Zoning Map	Street View		
		Type of street <input type="radio"/> Commercial <input type="radio"/> Residential <input checked="" type="radio"/> Mix use Function of street <input type="radio"/> Pedestrian <input checked="" type="radio"/> Car pass one way <input type="radio"/> Car pass two way <input type="radio"/> Car pass main road <input type="radio"/> Car pass secondary road Availability of street furniture <input type="radio"/> Available <input type="radio"/> A few available <input checked="" type="radio"/> Not available Adequacy of street furniture <input type="radio"/> Adequate <input type="radio"/> Not adequate <input checked="" type="radio"/> No Furniture Street condition <input type="radio"/> Needs maintenance <input checked="" type="radio"/> No need for maintenance <input type="radio"/> Dirty <input type="radio"/> Clean Availability of greenery <input type="radio"/> Available <input type="radio"/> A few available <input checked="" type="radio"/> Not available	
			

Figure 28: Şht.Salahi Şevket Sk Analysis Form/Inventory Form (Source: Author)

The final public space located in Arabahment is Yiğitler Burcu Park. It is a unique public open space in the buffer zone. You can see the Greek side from it when you enter it. The park is totally neglected and in total need of maintenance. It is used for activities such as gathering, resting, and eating something, and it is a playground for children to play. It functions as a residential park but totally lacks furniture, from seating to garbage cans and lighting fixtures.

Table: Public Space Analysis





Name: Yiğitler Burcu Zone: Residential Name: Karamanzade Identity		Evaluating Influences Of The Buffer Zone To The Immediate Context of Nicosia Walled City	
Zoning Map		Public space View	Type of public space: <input type="radio"/> Public square <input checked="" type="radio"/> Parks and Gardens <input type="radio"/> Open Spaces Public Space Condition <input type="radio"/> Maintained <input checked="" type="radio"/> Needs maintenance <input type="radio"/> No need Type of activities <input checked="" type="radio"/> Gathering <input type="radio"/> Passage <input checked="" type="radio"/> Meeting <input type="radio"/> Sports <input type="radio"/> Waiting <input checked="" type="radio"/> Resting <input checked="" type="radio"/> Eating something <input checked="" type="radio"/> Children play ground Type of Function <input type="radio"/> Commercial <input checked="" type="radio"/> Residential <input type="radio"/> Mix Use <input type="radio"/> Religious Furnishing Elements Adequacy <input type="radio"/> Adequate <input type="radio"/> Not Adequate <input checked="" type="radio"/> No Furniture Greenery Application <input type="radio"/> Adequate Greenery <input checked="" type="radio"/> A few Greenery <input type="radio"/> No Greenery
			
			

Figure 29: Yiğitler Burcu Park Analysis Form/Inventory Form (Source: Author)

Then 15 participants were interviewed about their nationality, either KKTC/TC. Regarding house additions, some participants said they had not added anything due to being in a rental house. Nevertheless, another part of the participants, because of their low-income level, haven't added anything. Concerning house maintenance, most of the participants expressed that because their houses were old, they were falling apart and needed to be maintained. That's why they did some maintenance works for it. Here there is the need to mention that although there was no high-income level, most participants were retired people and mentioned that they saved money for it. Concerning public space quality, participants were all complaining about the absence of public spaces, and the only one available is in poor condition. It is not a safe space for kids as well.

Then participants were asked if they felt safe in their environment. Most participants mentioned that they feel very safe and comfortable living there. Also, they feel they are free. Regarding place attachment, the people mostly feel attached to their

environment, especially their physical environment. They mentioned that they feel like their city and are proud to live there.

Then concerning the effect of the buffer zone on the economy, everyone expressed that it had a very negative effect. They were starving with no money and income and did not know what to do with their lives.

Then finally, concerning the effects of the Lokmaci Gate opening, all the participants agreed that it was a very good decision and that life was back in the city. It saved the city from hunger, but they also mentioned that because of the flow of tourists, everything became high in price. Also, because many of them were not having their own business, they were government employees, so they did not benefit a lot. But they saw it as a positive point for the whole city.

In general, it can be said that the buffer zone had an impact on the city's identity. There is a need to mention that the revitalized buildings and re-functioning positively influenced the district identity.

3.4.6 Zone 6 Arabahmet

The sixth chosen zone is Arabahmet, located on the buffer zone right behind Karamanzade on the west side of the walled city. The inner parts of the district are in poor condition and about to collapse, but some attraction points in it are restored and in good condition. It's a residential district with mostly houses, but some commercial buildings are available too, such as hotels or cafes.



Figure 30: Arbahmet District (Source: Author)

It can be said that some of the buildings are in poor condition and in need of maintenance. Only the restored or conserved buildings for residential purposes are in good condition. Mostly the facades are decorated but in need of maintenance, with the roof being pitched but again in need of maintenance. The buildings are one- or two-story residential buildings known for the limited number of windows, creating a silhouette for the whole city.

Its streets are mostly residential and narrow and only one-way streets. They are being used as pedestrian passages also. There are a few pieces of street furniture available such as garbage can or light fixtures, but they need maintenance. The streets also are dirty and in need of maintenance. With the availability of a few greeneries, either the commercial buildings have been put to attract visitors, or the houses have added them as landscape.

There is also a lack of public space in the area. No spaces were available for gathering or socialization activities. People were not even using the streets for socializing because of being too narrow.

Because it was a poor area, its people mainly had negative perceptions of their surrounding environment. They mentioned low-income levels and poor conditions of their houses, and not affording maintenance works. They also had weak feelings of place attachment. They thought that their city was becoming a good place for foreigners to live in. But for the locals, it's hard to live, and they live in hard conditions.

Table 16: General Analysis about Arabahmet

Zone Name: Arabahmet		
Zone function: Residential		
Physical Environmental Characteristics		
Building	Street	Public space
Type: Residential with a few commercial	Type: residential and mix use	Type: No
Condition: poor condition	Function: car passage one way Pedestrian street	Condition:
Façade: Decorated but in need for maintenance	Furniture: a few available	Type of Activities :
Roof : pitched with need for maintenance	Condition: in need for maintenance and dirty	Type of Function:
Function: residential	Greenery : a few available	Furnishing Elements Adequacy:
		Greenery Application:
Social Environmental Characteristics		
Perception: negative perception negatively affecting identity of the city		
Place Attachment: very weak sense of attachment		

Lush Café and Restaurant is one of the unique buildings in this district. It is a commercial building. The building was restored, and adaptive reuse was given to it.

Currently, the whole condition of the building is good and attractive. The original characteristic of the building has been kept.





Table: Building Analysis	
Name: Lush cafe Zone: Mix use Name: Arabahmet	Evaluating Influences Of The Buffer Zone To The Immediate Context of Nicosia Walled City Identity
Zoning Map	Building View
	
	
	<div>Type of Building<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Civic● Commercial○ Religious</div> <div>Building Condition<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Conserved● Restored○ About to collapse○ Needs conservation</div> <div>Façade<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Ornamented● Decoration○ Normal</div> <div>Façade Condition<ul style="list-style-type: none">● Maintained○ Needs Maintenance○ Under Maintenance○ No Need for Maintenance</div> <div>Roof<ul style="list-style-type: none">● Pitched○ Gable○ Dome○ Mixed</div> <div>Roof Condition<ul style="list-style-type: none">● Maintained○ Needs Maintenance○ Under Maintenance○ No Need for Maintenance</div> <div>Type of Function: Cafe</div>

Figure 31: Lush Café and Restaurant Analysis Form/ Inventory Form (Source: Author)

Zahra Sokak was selected for the street analysis in the Arabahmet district. It is a mix use street. It is a one-way street with the availability of street furniture, such as garbage cans, but they are not in good condition. The whole street doesn't need maintenance, but it is dirty. Some greenery is available such as small planted trees in front of shops. This street has a unique characteristic determined by the historical buildings. There are some coffee shops and bars on it, and you see a lot of foreigners and Cypriots coming to gather and socialize.





Table: Street Analysis		
Name: Zahra sokak Zone: Mix use Name: Arabahmet Evaluating Influences Of The Buffer Zone To The Immediate Context of Nicosia Walled City Identity		
Zoning Map	Street View	Type of street <input type="radio"/> Commercial <input type="radio"/> Residential <input checked="" type="radio"/> Mix use Function of street <input type="radio"/> Pedestrian <input checked="" type="radio"/> Car pass one way <input type="radio"/> Car pass two way <input checked="" type="radio"/> Car pass main road <input type="radio"/> Car pass secondary road Availability of street furniture <input type="radio"/> Available <input checked="" type="radio"/> A few available <input type="radio"/> Not available Adequacy of street furniture <input type="radio"/> Adequate <input checked="" type="radio"/> Not adequate <input type="radio"/> No Furniture Street condition <input type="radio"/> Needs maintenance <input checked="" type="radio"/> No need for maintenance <input type="radio"/> Dirty <input checked="" type="radio"/> Clean Availability of greenery <input type="radio"/> Available <input checked="" type="radio"/> A few available <input type="radio"/> Not available
		
		

Figure 32: Zahra Sokak Analysis Form/Inventory Form (Source: Author)

Then 15 participants were interviewed. Their nationalities are KKTC and KKTC/TC. When they were asked if they added any additions to their houses, only a small number of them mentioned that they planted vegetables in order to save money. Then concerning house maintenance, participants mentioned that the place is very old and everything is falling apart, so they did maintenance to their houses. Then participants were asked about the quality of public spaces. They all complained about the lack of public spaces in the district and wished to have more public spaces in the area.

Then concerning the feeling of comfortability and safety, some participants mentioned that they felt comfortable and safe living in the area. Nevertheless, also some of them complained about the availability of too many tourists, making the district a non-secure area for the locals. Then concerning the sense of attachment, most participants had a weak sense of attachment and were mentioning if their economic condition could afford it, they would leave the district as soon as possible.

The interview went on to then ask participants about the effect of the buffer zone on the economy. Everyone mentioned it was very low. Then concerning their current living conditions, again, participants complained about the lack of money and high prices. They also complained about the buildings being very old and about to collapse.

Then finally, concerning the opening of Lokmaci Gate, lots of the participants saw it as a positive decision by the government because of the flow of tourists and their business transactions.

In general, the buffer zone negatively affected the district, because it is a barrier that prevents activities in the whole walled city, similar to the other zones selected for case studies.

3.5 The Effect of Buffer Zone on Physical Environmental Characteristics

In this research, attempts have been made to provide general information about the zones which has direct contact with the buffer zone, in order to determine the impacts of buffer zone on them. Then, the buildings with unique characteristics were determined and analyzed in each zone. Furthermore, selected streets and squares were analyzed as well.

3.5.1 Buildings

From the six chosen buildings in the six zones, it can be said that three of the buildings which were civic buildings. Were generally aiming to represent the identity of the city and its architecture, nonetheless, they required more maintenance again. It needs to be said that one of them which is the museum although it can function as a commercial attraction for the city also. However, it was in need of maintenance, and the buffer

zone's negative impact and neglectance by the government could be perceived clearly on them.



Figure 33: Stone Museum (Source: Author)

On the other hand, the other civic building, which is the culture house, restoration works on it are ongoing.



Figure 34: Nicosia Culture House

However, the Evkaf building since it was an administrative building and was located on the main street and in good condition



Figure 35: Cyprus Evkaf Administration (Source: Author)

Then we have two commercial buildings, one of them, which is the hammam is in total abandonment. The building maintenance, façade, roof is in poor condition, nothing is perceived on it at all. The structure by itself is thriving to show the function of the building as, according to Ahmed (2017), hammams have existed since antiquity and were particularly prevalent in Islamic culture. They played a significant role in sparking social, economic, and political life. From this, it can be seen that they represent the Islamic city identity, and any damage or harm to hammams is damage to the whole city identity.



Figure 36: Tadinin Hammam (Source: Author)

The other commercial building which is Lush café and restaurant, together from its characteristics it can be seen that because it is maintained and construction works happened in it. The image of the culture is seen in it, and all its characteristics are preserved. There is the need to mention that, also this building was renewed and in good condition only because it was located on the famous Zahra Street and visited by a lot of people as they see it as a point of attraction.



Figure 37: Lush Café and Restaurant (Source: Author)

Reaching the religious building, which is the Selimiye Mosque. It is under restoration process, but efforts of works are shown on it. As indicated before, these buildings, which represent the culture of the Islamic city, are essential. Within this regard, it can be said that the government and municipality are trying to preserve and maintain the identity of the city through it. However, again, there is also the need to mention that this is done because the mosque is located within the heart of the city, which is Selimiye. Many people gather there on a daily basis either to visit as tourists or just to pass by.

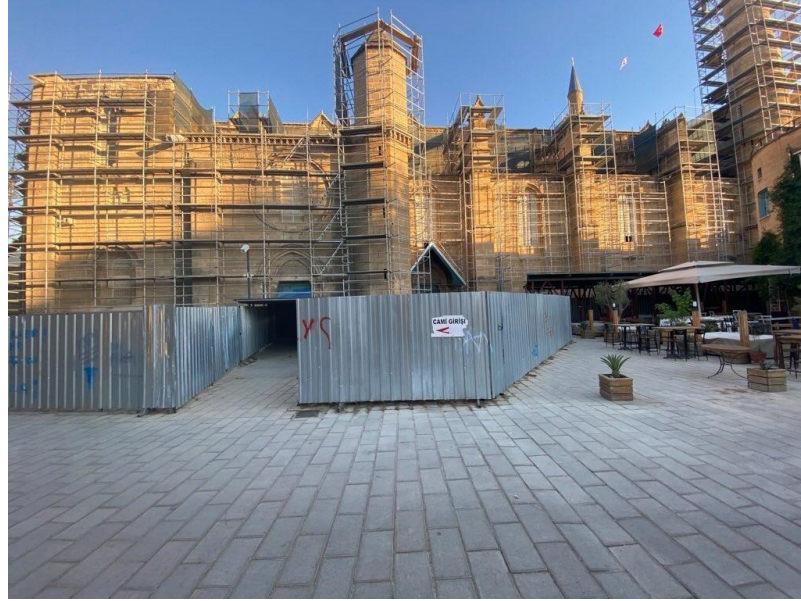


Figure 38: Selimiye Mosque (Source: Author)

In table 17 a summary of the effect of buffer zone on building characteristics is presented as a matrix.

Table 17: Matrix of Effect of Buffer Zone on Buildings Characteristics

Zone		Kafesli	Haydarpasa	selimiye	İplik pazari	Karamanzade	Arabahmet
Zone Function	Residential						
	Commercial						
	Mix						
Building type	Civic						
	Commercial						
	Religious						
Building condition	Conserved						
	Restored						
	Needs conservation						
	About to collapse						
Façade	Ornamented						
	Decoration						
	Normal						
Façade condition	Maintained						
	Needs maintenance						
	Under maintenance						
	No need for maintenance						
Roof	Pitched						
	Gable						
	Dome						
	Mix						
Roof condition	Maintained						
	Needs maintenance						
	Under maintenance						
	No need for maintenance						
Function		Stone museum	Hammam	Mosque	Evkaf administration	Culture house	Café and Restaurant

3.5.2 Public open spaces

It can be said that streets of the chosen six zones all were narrow and mostly only fit one car to pass. Although the people were complaining a lot about the width of their streets, but the walled city of Nicosia is known for its narrow streets. They are a part of its image and identity, and modifying it makes its identity change, locals and visitors will not be able to recognize it anymore.

Most of the streets, although they were functioning as roads for cars to pass by, but lots of people were using them as walking passage routes. In order to reach the place they wanted as there was no pedestrian applied to them. The only pedestrian applied in the walled city was in Kyrenia Avenue and Zahra Sokak. The others were in need for pedestrians, because it was starting to cause harm to the safety and security of the area.

Three of the streets were in the total absence of street furniture or fixtures, although the streets are narrow and will not fit seating spots. Other fixtures like lighting, especially at night, and garbage cans were in total need in these zones. There is the need to mention that three of the streets, which were main streets had fixtures applied to them, but again they were in poor conditions and needed renewal because of being very old. In his study El-Ghonaimy (2020) on protecting the identity of Bahrain through maintaining its street fixtures. He concluded that street furniture has an essential role in identity of the city and its residents, local visitors, and foreigners. He found out that by the availability of street furniture which are in good condition, people's place attachment increases which is affected by the image of the city and its identity.

Adding to this, Four of the streets are in poor condition and need maintenance, and are dirty. Only 2 of the streets, which again are main streets and attraction points, are clean and in no need of maintenance.



Figure 39: Arababa Sokak (Source: Author)

Regarding general availability of greenery on the streets, there is the need to mention that throughout the walled city, limited greenery is available, they are generally at the back garden. Even if it is available, it is in the form of small planted trees either in front of shops or the houses themselves planted them. Concerning the chosen zones, 3 of the streets had completely no greenery. However, there is also the need to mention that there was no space for it, because the streets were too narrow. On the other three streets, there were only a few greeneries available, it could be even counted as not available. Moreover, they were again located in the most famous parts of the city. Also Harun & Abdullah (2018) in their study mention about the role of street greenery and shading on city identity. Emphasized the importance of street landscape in preserving and maintaining the identity of the city.



Figure 40: Girne Caddesi (Source: Author)

Public open spaces within the walled city of Nicosia are the most affected part by the buffer zone. One of them is small square at the entrance of the Arasta and Lokmacı Gate. Comparing it with the whole city, it was in very good condition. It had some architectural elements and shading, which helped in describing the identity of the place. It was used for many social activities. It had enough amount of furniture and fixtures, but again the availability of landscape or greenery was very limited.



Figure 41: Lokmaci Square (Source: Author)

The second public open spaces is Ataturk Square. It is the main square in the Walled located at the heart of the city. It is in good condition and used by many people.

The third public space located on the buffer zone and the border is Yiğitler Burcu Park. This park looks like an abandoned small jungle with very limited amount of greenery, and everything is about to die. Yiğitler Burcu Park is in poor condition..



Figure 42: Atatürk Park (Source: Author)



Figure 43: Yiğitler Burcu Park (Source: Author)

3.6 The Effect of Buffer Zone on Social Environmental Characteristics

As mentioned before in order to study the impact of the buffer zone on the social environmental identity. People were interviewed to understand their thoughts and beliefs about the condition of the walled city. Moreover, whether they have an effect on the change that might be happening to the identity of the whole city or not.

3.6.1 House Additions

Participants who have made changes in their houses did it according to three reasons which were social surroundings, vegetation, pandemic, and crisis.

The participants who were expressing their reasons for making modifications to their houses mostly expressed they wanted to spend more time with their family and because their family got bigger, they did it:

“Yes, because of family.”

Another reason is that people lack a garden or greenery in their houses, and the city already lacks greenery, so they are tempted to add it with their own hands to the place:

“Yes, flowers for having greenery and clean air.”

It can be said that, because this study has been done during a period that is called recovering from Covid-19, so some effects of the corona on people's talk is still shown. For example, people have added vegetation to their houses in order to have sources for vegetables that they could not at that time find outside. Due to the shutdown of the whole area, this can be either in greenery vases or as a small garden added:

“Yes, I planted the trees because of lack of natural sources of greenery.”

Another effect that should be talked about is that residents of the walled city were expressing that prices of everything were increasing day by day. That is why they were trying to find secondary sources for their daily needs instead of paying for it.

3.6.2 House Maintenance

It can be said that, participants were expressing that their houses were old and about to fall apart, that is why they tried to do some restorations. They were complaining that everything in their neighborhood was falling apart, but they were trying to prevent their houses from collapsing:

“Yes, we added some modifications to the house for restoration purposes.”

Another point that participants expressed is that they were saying because of changes in the demands of the family and because of the increase in its size. They had to do modifications to their house since it is too expensive to buy another house for themselves; it is more economical to modify their current house:

“Yes, we changed the balcony into a room because there was a lack of room numbers.”

“Yes, it was lacking space.”

3.6.3 Satisfaction with Public Open Spaces Quality

The participants were not satisfied at all with their surroundings, mostly they were complaining about their streets. They mentioned the streets are un-walkable, very narrow, and in poor conditions:

“No, there is a lack of everything, and streets are too narrow and not even walkable.”

“I am not satisfied the roads are too narrow, and cars cannot pass it.”

Public space is a point that is frequently repeated by participants and needs major highlights. It has an essential impact on residents' desires towards their environments and their opinions about them. Residents think that the government has a major role in this issue. They were complaining that the municipality has not made any efforts to fix their public spaces. They expressed that they are very old and especially they do not have convenient spaces for children to play. Indeed on the streets, instead of parks and gardens, groups of children were seen either riding bikes together or chasing each other to have fun and entertainment:

“I am not satisfied; there is a lack of attention from the government; the streets should be fitted to cars , and there is no space for children to play.”

“No, it is so poor; there is no concentration on fixations for it.”

3.6.4 Safety and Security

Participants of some of the zones felt very good about their living conditions. But mostly, this was because of their social surrounding, and they were linking it to their neighbors and their social ties:

“Yes, I feel totally free and relaxed.”

Some participants expressed that because of the availability of many foreigners, especially students who are studying in the city. And due to some unpleasing accidents that happened in the area a few months before the study was conducted. Participants were feeling insecure and sensing that there was a threat on their lives, especially the older people who were not feeling as strong as the younger ones or the youth generation:

“No, there are a lot of foreigners.”

3.6.5 Attachment to the City

Many of the participants felt attached to their context and were saying they would continue their lives over there. A point that should be indicated is that the elderly had a stronger place attachment. That was because they had reached a certain point in their lives and wanted to settle, as they were saying they had spent until this age in their current environment. They would rather continue their remaining life in the same context instead of changing and beginning again:

"Yes, I feel very attached and like it so much because I like culture and history, and it gives me the impression of these."

"Yes, I have been living here for a long time."

Also, another part of the participants expressed that they don't feel as a part of their city anymore; they are even starting to not recognize it. They were expressing that it is becoming a good place for foreigners and a nightmare for locals. If they have a chance, they would rather leave the city instead of continuing:

"No, if I had better economic conditions, I would have left the country."

"Not beneficial for Northern side Cypriots, only good for Southern sides, because of the currency difference."

3.6.6 Effect of Buffer Zone on Economy

Almost all the people expressed the negative impacts of the buffer zone that was set within the city. They expressed their difficulty in finding jobs as already available job opportunities were limited. The city was living in very poor conditions and under devastation. People were living in poverty and hunger, and the whole area was about to be destroyed and vanish from life:

“When they applied it, the economic condition got low; people went into poverty. “

“It created a difficult period for the city.”

Some participants were not so negative about the outcome of the establishment of the buffer zone. But they were expressing that it has major impacts on the economy; in other words, it can be said that they were thinking it is controlling the economy and leading it:

“An important factor was affecting the economy.”

3.6.7 Living Conditions in Walled City

A part of the participants were satisfied with their lives in the walled city. They expressed that they are happy to be heaving a social bond with their neighbors. Moreover, living all together happily and were thinking if you have good neighbors then you have a good life:

“Normally, all the levels are integrating mostly business people and workers, and we are living happily.”

Another part of the participants expressed that it is good that they are living in the walled city, and although they are complaining, they like it. But also they are pretty much affected by the economy that is going down for the locals and the quality of their physical environment that is in major need of maintenance:

“Partially good, partially bad, in terms of quality of living and comfortability, quite acceptable, in terms of economics and construction quality is unsatisfied.”

“It is not like how it used to be; I am not complaining about it, but also, I am not happy about it. I am not satisfied; it is good, and I am comfortable.”

Another part of the people expressed that they were not satisfied with their current condition. They were suffering that their work was not earning money because of the poor economy of the area:

“I am not happy, there is no work, and my business is not gaining any money recently.”

Others were complaining about the lack of daily living services like shops and markets; also they were complaining about the need for public spaces. They specifically emphasized the lack of public spaces, and if they had it, it was in very much poor condition:

“It is too condense and populated, not enough public space.”

“Poor quality, there is no great condition for living like basic things (markets, etc.).”

3.6.8 The Effect of Lokmaci Gate Opening

Most of the participants perceived it as a positive point and a support for their city and life to continue. Although they were expressing a little bit about the social environment and how the gate opening created an integration between the two zones and their residents and social bonds were tightened. However, mostly they were expressing the economic side effect of the opening:

“It was quite a positive effect in both economic and social aspects ”

“It became good for both sides; there is need to gain economy, business language racial language is unique and equal money.”

They also expressed that it made their whole life quality better because it affected their economy. They were saying that the southerners had good money to spend, and they came to buy stuff from the North side. This makes the economy even better, and the business owners earn more money selling their stuff to foreigners:

“Because of the tourist who came from the south side, the city is relieved because the northerners don't have that much money.”

“Before the opening, the economic condition was poor, and the walled city was not active as it is now.”

“It had a very positive effect because of tourists coming and making the economy better. “

They also expressed that they would prefer if the government gave more attention to the gate and modified it in the best ways possible. For having even better socio-economic activities because of it:

“Needs to be improved to boost more social and economic activities.”

In Table 18, a summary of the effect of buffer zone on social environmental identity is presented.

Table 18: Effect of Buffer Zone on Social Environmental Identity

Effect of the opening of Lokmaci gate	Living condition in walled city	Effect of buffer zone on economy	Attachment to the city	Safety and security	Satisfaction with public spaces quality	House Maintenance	House Addition	Zones
good	Very poor	Very poor	Half/half	Feeling secure	Not satisfied	Not done	Not added	Kafesli
Not important	Very poor	Very poor	Not attached	Feeling safe	Not satisfied	Not done	Not added	Haydarpaşa
Positive effect	good	Negative effect	Attached	Feeling safe	satisfied	maintained	Transformed some of their spaces	Selimiye
Positive effect	Good	Negative effect	Attached /not attached	Half/half	Not satisfied	Not maintained	Some added/some did	İplik Pazari
Positive effect	Positive point	Negative effect	Attached	Feel safe	Not satisfied	maintained	Not added	Karaman zade
Positive effect	poor	Very poor	Not attached	Safe/Not safe	Not satisfied	Maintained	Added/not added	Arabahmet

3.7 General Comments

Many of the buildings in the walled city of Nicosia still have signs of conflict, and bullet point places on them are still left. This damage and conflict have remained from a very long time. People have started to feel it as a part of the identity of the city. It is starting to become a normal phenomenon for them, and they are living their daily lives with it. Many of these buildings are even inhabited by people who are living their normal lives in them. They are even trying to blend these bullet places by creating visual arts on them to make them look like a part of their physical environment.



Figure 44: Buildings with Bullet Places (Source: Author)

Many of the buildings of the whole walled city, even famous places like Zahra Sokak, are about to collapse. These buildings resemble the history and heritage of the whole walled city. Their destruction means the destruction of the whole walled city's identity since there is already a conflict in the walled city for preserving and protecting its identity.



Figure 45: Collapsed House (Source: Author)



Figure 46: Half Collapsed Building

Another point to mention is that harmony and architectural language in the walled city are about to disappear. People have started to add additions to transform and maintain their houses according to their desires without any rules or regulations from the municipality. This is seen especially in those areas that are in poverty, such as Haydarpasa and Kafesli. This is changing the whole image and identity of the city; it can even be said that in these zones, identity has even disappeared, and there is no such thing called city identity.



Figure 47: Addition of Parking Space to House (Source: Author)



Figure 48: Extra Addition to Houses (Source: Author)

Another point to mention is that a major factor that is affecting the whole life and living conditions and city identity is economy. Those places which are visited by the tourists and visitors from the Greek side it can be said that to a certain point, and because they are places for gaining money and selling stuff to foreigners, they are in good quality and maintained. However, this is for tourists, and even prices are in the Greek side currency, which is euros, instead of the Turkish currency, which is Turkish lira. Although business owners are happy about this and they think tourists coming are

very beneficial for the city. But locals and those with certain types of businesses are very dissatisfied with this, as they could not buy stuff or enjoy the city anymore. In their opinion, everything is good for foreigners and not for them. Also, those places that are not tourist attractions, such as Haydarpasa and Kafesli, are in a very poor condition, and their people are in extreme poverty.

The situation is that much different that, for example, when entering Selimiye from Haydarpasa. People are afraid something will happen to them, because of the amount of difference in the quality of living and physical environment. This is causing a conflict in recognizing and identifying the identity of the city. Because half of its population and those who are working there and their jobs are gaining good money. They are happy with their life and consider themselves part of the city, and they are the holders of the identity of the city.

Another part is mostly the locals who are not satisfied, and they do not see themselves as holders of identity of the city. They do not consider themselves as parts of the city; this is why it can be said that the identity of the city is in a conflict situation, and it is hard to be determined.

The effect of buffer zone on identity of the city can be seen to its maximum limits and can be felt everywhere. The damage to the buildings and their conditions and streets and public spaces resemble this. However, it can be seen that there are attempts from the municipality and government to try to save the identity of the city. But since everything is bound to identity and the visiting of visitors, and locals are neglected. It can be said that this situation puts identity of the physical environment, especially in the poor districts, in danger.

Chapter 4

CONCLUSION

Struggles and conflicts happen all over the world and affect cities in millions of ways with their outcomes. In Nicosia, the effect of buffer zone is seen to its maximum limit in the North part of the walled city. Mostly the effect is negative; buildings and neighborhoods are falling apart due to their being very old and the absence of enough income to support their restoration and conservation. Another point is the absence of a strategic plan from the government and Nicosia municipality for the re-maintenance of these areas. Again this is because of the buffer zone and the struggles of governance. There is a very clear difference between the zones within the walled city; some of them are totally in deterioration. Some are about to be deteriorated, and some, because of functioning as attraction points for foreigners, are in the best condition compared to their surroundings. The identity within the city is in danger, and historical environments are about to collapse. Most houses are abandoned, so people do not live there anymore. Those buildings that are in good condition are mostly commercial buildings, so the city is slowly becoming a commercial city. The public open spaces need maintenance and improvements. Streets are in poor condition, and the used material for their finishing is not recognized anymore, which again shows the negative impact of the buffer zone on city identity. The people are mostly dissatisfied with the city. They have a negative perception of it and do not feel they belong to the city or its environment.

In conclusion, it can be said that the city's identity in the immediate context to the buffer zone negatively effected. People are dissatisfied and do not feel they belong to the city. The economy is also having a major impact on people's place attachment and perception because of the change in the currency values that creates major economic problems for the people living in the area.

Conflict regions and divided cities have been subject to studies for a long time, but the consequences of buffer zone that come with conflict in regions is an ongoing process. This study can attract researcher's attention for future studies concerning buffer zones and divisions. Especially since the existing studies mostly focus on the management or conservation within buffer zones. Buffer zone can have a direct effect on the physical environment in a place and its social environment. Especially in cases like Nicosia, there are buildings compromised to the threat of collapsing. Alternatively, public spaces used to be very interesting places, but because of neglect, they are facing the danger of being ruined.

This study was done in the northern part of the walled city of Nicosia. It can be done in the southern part also to compare the effects of the buffer zone, both on the north and south side of the city.

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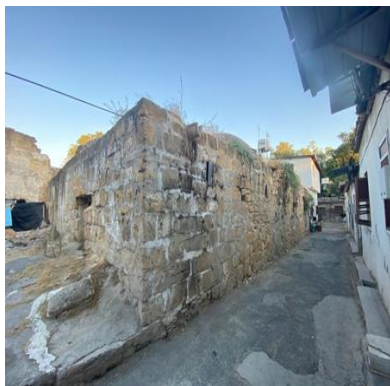


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URL4: <https://www.historicplaster.com/st-michaels-cathedral/>

APPENDICES





Appendix A: Inventory Form 1

Name: Tandî'nin Hamamı Zone: Residential Name: Kafesli		Evaluating Influences Of The Buffer Zone To The Immediate Context of Nicosia Walled City Identity	
Zoning Map		Building View	
			
			
		Type of Building <input type="radio"/> Civic <input checked="" type="radio"/> Commercial <input type="radio"/> Religious Building Condition <input type="radio"/> Conserved <input type="radio"/> Restored <input checked="" type="radio"/> About to collapse <input type="radio"/> Needs conservation Façade <input type="radio"/> Ornamented <input type="radio"/> Decoration <input checked="" type="radio"/> Normal Façade Condition <input type="radio"/> Maintained <input checked="" type="radio"/> Needs Maintenance <input type="radio"/> Under Maintenance <input type="radio"/> No Need for Maintenance Roof <input type="radio"/> Pitched <input type="radio"/> Gable <input checked="" type="radio"/> Dome <input type="radio"/> Mixed Roof Condition <input type="radio"/> Maintained <input checked="" type="radio"/> Needs Maintenance <input type="radio"/> Under Maintenance <input type="radio"/> No Need for Maintenance	
Type of Function: Public Hamam			





Appendix B: Inventory Form 2

Name: Atilla Sokak Zone: Residential Name: Kafesli	Evaluating Influences Of The Buffer Zone To The Immediate Context of Nicosia Walled City Identity		
Zoning Map	Street View	Type of street <input type="radio"/> Commercial <input checked="" type="radio"/> Residential <input type="radio"/> Mix use	
		Function of street <input type="radio"/> Pedestrian <input type="radio"/> Car pass one way <input checked="" type="radio"/> Car pass two way <input type="radio"/> Car pass main road <input type="radio"/> Car pass secondary road	
		Availability of street furniture <input type="radio"/> Available <input type="radio"/> A few available <input checked="" type="radio"/> Not available Adequacy of street furniture <input type="radio"/> Adequate <input type="radio"/> Not adequate <input checked="" type="radio"/> No Furniture Street condition <input checked="" type="radio"/> Needs maintenance <input type="radio"/> No need for maintenance <input checked="" type="radio"/> Dirty <input type="radio"/> Clean Availability of Greenery <input type="radio"/> Available <input type="radio"/> A few available <input checked="" type="radio"/> Not available	





Appendix C: Inventory Form 3

Name: Haci Faik Efendi Zone: Residential Name: Kafesli		Evaluating Influences Of The Buffer Zone To The Immediate Context of Nicosia Walled City Identity	
Zoning Map		Street View	
			
			
		Type of street <input type="radio"/> Commercial <input checked="" type="radio"/> Residential <input type="radio"/> Mix use Function of street <input type="radio"/> Pedestrian <input checked="" type="radio"/> Car pass one way <input type="radio"/> Car pass two way <input type="radio"/> Car pass main road <input type="radio"/> Car pass secondary road Availability of street furniture <input type="radio"/> Available <input type="radio"/> A few available <input checked="" type="radio"/> Not available Adequacy of street furniture <input type="radio"/> Adequate <input type="radio"/> Not adequate <input checked="" type="radio"/> No Furniture Street condition <input checked="" type="radio"/> Needs maintenance <input type="radio"/> No need for maintenance <input checked="" type="radio"/> Dirty <input type="radio"/> Clean Availability of greenery <input type="radio"/> Available <input type="radio"/> A few available <input checked="" type="radio"/> Not available	


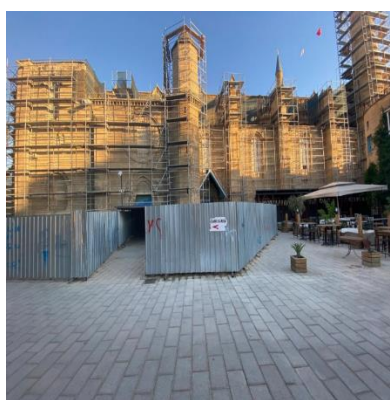
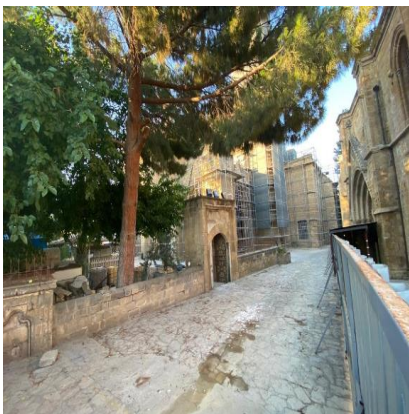

Appendix D: Inventory Form 4

Name: Medieval Stone Museum Zone: Commercial Name: Haydarpasa		Evaluating Influences Of The Buffer Zone To The Immediate Context of Nicosia Walled City Identity	
Zoning Map		Building View	
			
			
Type of Building <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Civic ○ Commercial ○ Religious Building Condition <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Conserved ○ Restored ○ About to collapse • Needs conservation Façade <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ornamented ○ Decoration ○ Normal Façade Condition <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Maintained • Needs Maintenance ○ Under Maintenance ○ No Need for Maintenance Roof <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pitched ○ Gable ○ Dome ○ Mixed Roof Condition <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Maintained • Needs Maintenance ○ Under Maintenance ○ No Need for Maintenance 			
Type of Function: Museum			





Appendix E: Inventory Form 5

Name: Haci Faik Efendi Zone: Residential Name: Haydarpasa		Evaluating Influences Of The Buffer Zone To The Immediate Context of Nicosia Walled City Identity	
Zoning Map		Street View	
			
			
		Type of street <input type="radio"/> Commercial <input checked="" type="radio"/> Residential <input type="radio"/> Mix use Function of street <input type="radio"/> Pedestrian <input type="radio"/> Car pass one way <input checked="" type="radio"/> Car pass two way <input type="radio"/> Car pass main road <input type="radio"/> Car pass secondary road Availability of street furniture <input type="radio"/> Available <input type="radio"/> A few available <input checked="" type="radio"/> Not available Adequacy of street furniture <input type="radio"/> Adequate <input type="radio"/> Not adequate <input checked="" type="radio"/> No Furniture Street condition <input checked="" type="radio"/> Needs maintenance <input type="radio"/> No need for maintenance <input checked="" type="radio"/> Dirty <input type="radio"/> Clean Availability of greenery <input type="radio"/> Available <input type="radio"/> A few available <input checked="" type="radio"/> Not available	





Appendix F: Inventory Form 6

Name: Selimiye Mosque Zone: Mix-Use Name: Selimiye		Evaluating Influences Of The Buffer Zone To The Immediate Context of Nicosia Walled City Identity	
Zoning Map		Building View	
			
			
		Type of Building <input type="radio"/> Civic <input type="radio"/> Commercial <input checked="" type="radio"/> Religious Building Condition <input type="radio"/> Conserved <input checked="" type="radio"/> Restored <input type="radio"/> About to collapse <input type="radio"/> Needs conservation Façade <input checked="" type="radio"/> Ornamented <input type="radio"/> Decoration <input type="radio"/> Normal Façade Condition <input type="radio"/> Maintained <input type="radio"/> Needs Maintenance <input checked="" type="radio"/> Under Maintenance <input type="radio"/> No Need for Maintenance Roof <input type="radio"/> Pitched <input type="radio"/> Gable <input type="radio"/> Dome <input checked="" type="radio"/> Mixed Roof Condition <input type="radio"/> Maintained <input type="radio"/> Needs Maintenance <input checked="" type="radio"/> Under Maintenance <input type="radio"/> No Need for Maintenance	
Type of Function: Mosque			





Appendix G: Inventory Form 7

Name: Kuyumcular sokak Zone: Mix- Use Name: Selimiye		Evaluating Influences Of The Buffer Zone To The Immediate Context of Nicosia Walled City Identity	
Zoning Map		Street View	
			
			
		Type of street <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Commercial ○ Residential ○ Mix use Function of street <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Pedestrian • Car pass one way ○ Car pass two way ○ Car pass main road ○ Car pass secondary road Availability of street furniture <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Available ○ A few available ○ Not available Adequacy of street furniture <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Adequate • Not adequate ○ No Furniture Street condition <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Needs maintenance ○ No need for maintenance • Dirty ○ Clean Availability of greenery <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Available • A few available ○ Not available 	

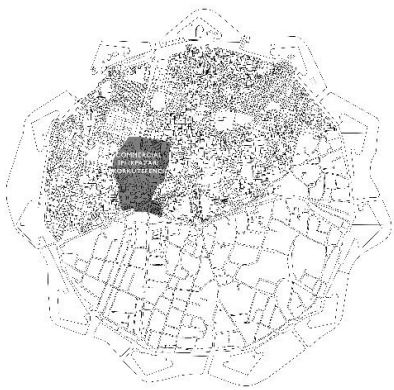
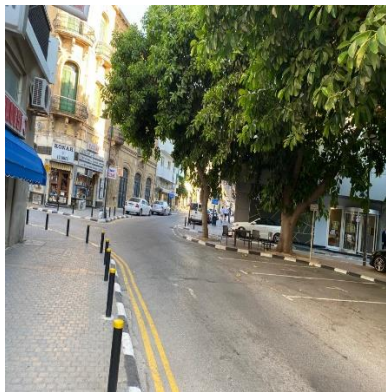
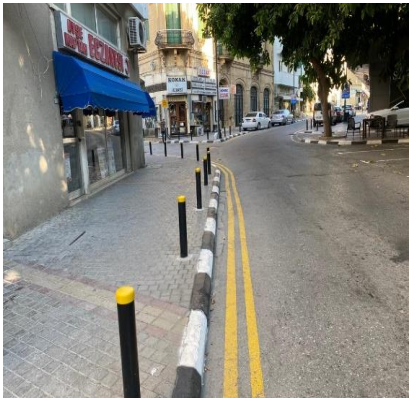

Appendix H: Inventory Form 8

Name: Lokmaci square Zone: Mix- Use Name: Selimiye		Evaluating Influences Of The Buffer Zone To The Immediate Context of Nicosia Walled City Identity	
Zoning Map		Public Space View	
			
			
		Type of public space: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Public square ○ Parks and Gardens ○ Open Spaces Public Space Condition <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintained ○ Needs maintenance ○ No need Type of activities <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Gathering ○ Passage ○ Meeting ○ Sports • Waiting • Resting ○ Eating something ○ Children play ground Type of Function <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Commercial ○ Residential ○ Mix Use ○ Religious Furnishing Elements Adequacy <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adequate ○ Not Adequate ○ No Furniture Greenery Application <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Adequate Greenery • A few Greenery ○ No Greenery 	

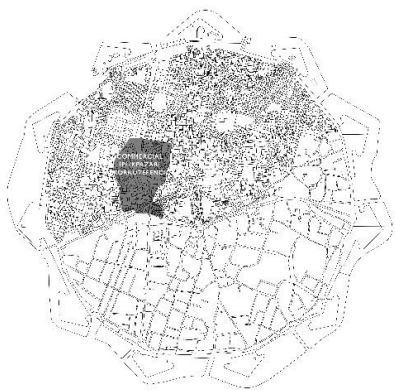



Appendix I: Inventory Form 9

Name: Cyprus Evkaf Administration Zone: Commercial Name: Iplikpazari and Korkutefendi		Evaluating Influences Of The Buffer Zone To The Immediate Context of Nicosia Walled City Identity	
Zoning Map		Building View	
			
			
		Type of Building <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Civic ○ Commercial ○ Religious Building Condition <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Conserved • Restored ○ About to collapse ○ Needs conservation Façade <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Ornamented • Decoration ○ Normal Façade Condition <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintained ○ Needs Maintenance ○ Under Maintenance ○ No Need for Maintenance Roof <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pitched ○ Gable ○ Dome ○ Mixed Roof Condition <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintained ○ Needs Maintenance ○ Under Maintenance ○ No Need for Maintenance 	
Type of Function: Religious Administrative Building			





Appendix J: Inventory Form 10

Name: Kyrenia Avenue Zone: Commercial Name: Iplikpazari and Korkutefendi		Evaluating Influences Of The Buffer Zone To The Immediate Context of Nicosia Walled City Identity	
Zoning Map		Street View	
			
			
		Type of street <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Commercial ○ Residential ○ Mix use Function of street <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Pedestrian • Car pass one way ○ Car pass two way • Car pass main road ○ Car pass secondary road Availability of street furniture <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Available ○ A few available ○ Not available Adequacy of street furniture <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Adequate • Not adequate ○ No Furniture Street condition <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Needs maintenance ○ No need for maintenance • Dirty ○ Clean Availability of greenery <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Available • A few available ○ Not available 	





Appendix K: Inventory Form 11

Name: Ataturk Square Zone: Commercial Name: Iplikpazari and Korkutefendi		Evaluating Influences Of The Buffer Zone To The Immediate Context of Nicosia Walled City Identity	
Zoning Map		Public Space View	
			
			
		Type of public space: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Public square ○ Parks and Gardens ○ Open Spaces Public Space Condition <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Maintained • Needs maintenance ○ No need Type of activities <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gathering • Passage • Meeting ○ Sports ○ Waiting • Resting • Eating something ○ Children play ground Type of Function <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Commercial ○ Residential ○ Mix Use ○ Religious Furnishing Elements Adequacy <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Adequate • Not Adequate ○ No Furniture Greenery Application <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Adequate Greenery • A few Greenery ○ No Greenery 	





Appendix L: Inventory Form 12

Name: Lefkosa kultur ve sanat evi Zone: Mix-Use Name: Karamanzade		Evaluating Influences Of The Buffer Zone To The Immediate Context of Nicosia Walled City Identity	
Zoning Map		Building View	
			
			
		Type of Building <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Civic ○ Commercial ○ Religious Building Condition <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conserved ○ Restored ○ About to collapse ○ Needs conservation Façade <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Ornamented • Decoration ○ Normal Façade Condition <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintained ○ Needs Maintenance ○ Under Maintenance ○ No Need for Maintenance Roof <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Pitched • Gable ○ Dome ○ Mixed Roof Condition <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintained ○ Needs Maintenance ○ Under Maintenance ○ No Need for Maintenance 	
Type of Function: Religious Culture Center			





Appendix M: Inventory Form 13

Name: Şht. Salahi Zone: Mix-Use Name: Karamanzade		Evaluating Influences Of The Buffer Zone To The Immediate Context of Nicosia Walled City Identity	
Zoning Map		Street View	
			
			
		Type of street <input type="radio"/> Commercial <input type="radio"/> Residential <input checked="" type="radio"/> Mix use Function of street <input type="radio"/> Pedestrian <input checked="" type="radio"/> Car pass one way <input type="radio"/> Car pass two way <input type="radio"/> Car pass main road <input type="radio"/> Car pass secondary road Availability of street furniture <input type="radio"/> Available <input type="radio"/> A few available <input checked="" type="radio"/> Not available Adequacy of street furniture <input type="radio"/> Adequate <input type="radio"/> Not adequate <input checked="" type="radio"/> No Furniture Street condition <input type="radio"/> Needs maintenance <input checked="" type="radio"/> No need for maintenance <input type="radio"/> Dirty <input type="radio"/> Clean Availability of greenery <input type="radio"/> Available <input type="radio"/> A few available <input checked="" type="radio"/> Not available	




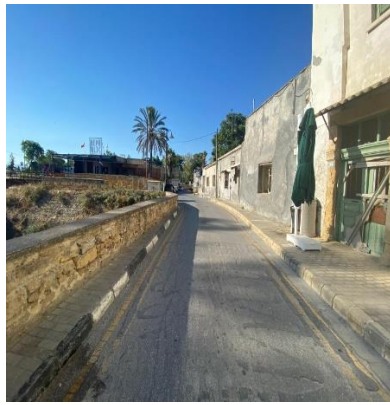
Appendix N: Inventory Form 14

Name: Yiğitler Burcu Parkı Zone: Mix-Use Name: Karamanzade		Evaluating Influences Of The Buffer Zone To The Immediate Context of Nicosia Walled City Identity	
Zoning Map		Public Space View	
			
			
		Type of public space: <input type="radio"/> Public square <input checked="" type="radio"/> Parks and Gardens <input type="radio"/> Open Spaces Public Space Condition <input type="radio"/> Maintained <input checked="" type="radio"/> Needs maintenance <input type="radio"/> No need Type of activities <input checked="" type="radio"/> Gathering <input type="radio"/> Passage <input checked="" type="radio"/> Meeting <input type="radio"/> Sports <input type="radio"/> Waiting <input checked="" type="radio"/> Resting <input checked="" type="radio"/> Eating something <input checked="" type="radio"/> Children play ground Type of Function <input type="radio"/> Commercial <input checked="" type="radio"/> Residential <input type="radio"/> Mix Use <input type="radio"/> Religious Furnishing Elements Adequacy <input type="radio"/> Adequate <input type="radio"/> Not Adequate <input checked="" type="radio"/> No Furniture Greenery Application <input type="radio"/> Adequate Greenery <input checked="" type="radio"/> A few Greenery <input type="radio"/> No Greenery	

Appendix O: Inventory Form 15

Name: Lush cafe and Restaurant Zone: Residential Name: Arabahmet		Evaluating Influences Of The Buffer Zone To The Immediate Context of Nicosia Walled City Identity	
Zoning Map		Building View	
			
			
		Type of Building <input type="radio"/> Civic <input checked="" type="radio"/> Commercial <input type="radio"/> Religious Building Condition <input type="radio"/> Conserved <input checked="" type="radio"/> Restored <input type="radio"/> About to collapse <input type="radio"/> Needs conservation Façade <input type="radio"/> Ornamented <input checked="" type="radio"/> Decoration <input type="radio"/> Normal Façade Condition <input checked="" type="radio"/> Maintained <input type="radio"/> Needs Maintenance <input type="radio"/> Under Maintenance <input type="radio"/> No Need for Maintenance Roof <input checked="" type="radio"/> Pitched <input type="radio"/> Gable <input type="radio"/> Dome <input type="radio"/> Mixed Roof Condition <input checked="" type="radio"/> Maintained <input type="radio"/> Needs Maintenance <input type="radio"/> Under Maintenance <input type="radio"/> No Need for Maintenance	
Type of Function: cafe and Restaurant			

Appendix P: Inventory Form 16

Name: Zahra sokak Zone: Residential Name: Arabahmet		Evaluating Influences Of The Buffer Zone To The Immediate Context of Nicosia Walled City Identity	
Zoning Map		Street View	
			
			
		Type of street <input type="radio"/> Commercial <input type="radio"/> Residential <input checked="" type="radio"/> Mix use Function of street <input type="radio"/> Pedestrian <input checked="" type="radio"/> Car pass one way <input type="radio"/> Car pass two way <input checked="" type="radio"/> Car pass main road <input type="radio"/> Car pass secondary road Availability of street furniture <input type="radio"/> Available <input checked="" type="radio"/> A few available <input type="radio"/> Not available Adequacy of street furniture <input type="radio"/> Adequate <input checked="" type="radio"/> Not adequate <input type="radio"/> No Furniture Street condition <input type="radio"/> Needs maintenance <input checked="" type="radio"/> No need for maintenance <input type="radio"/> Dirty <input checked="" type="radio"/> Clean Availability of greenery <input type="radio"/> Available <input checked="" type="radio"/> A few available <input type="radio"/> Not available	

Appendix Q: Interview Form 17

INTERVIEW

Letter of Consent

Dear respected participant,

I am an MS student in department of Architecture and conducting my thesis on the topic *Evaluating the influences of the buffer zone in the Walled City of Nicosia to the immediate context identity*. This interview aims to provide information about buffer zone in the walled city of Nicosia and how it affected the city and its identity.

Your participation is voluntary no danger or no immediate benefit is preceded as a result of your participation in this study. You are free to decline answering at any point without providing excuses or without any resulted consequences. In addition, if you do not like to answer any particular question, you are free to withdraw it.

It is really important to answer all the questions genuinely. The interview information will be written by the researcher. The information resulted from this interview will be used only for analysis. Your identity and individual responses will be kept confidential and be used only for research purpose. Extracts from the interview, which you would not be personally identified may be used in any conference presentation, report or journal article developed as a result of the research. No other use will be made of the information without your written permission. And that no one except the researcher and his supervisor will allowed access to the original written information.

Further information can be obtained directly from me or my thesis supervisor.

Thank you for your participation and cooperation.

Researcher Name: Mouhamad Maged Habib

Thesis Advisor: Mukaddes

Polay

Phone:

Phone:

E-mail: majdhabib96@gmail.com

E-mail:

mukaddes.polay@emu.edu.tr

I participate in this study completely of my own free will. I accept the use of the information I voluntarily provide for scientific purposes.

Signature:

Date:

PART I: Demographic Information

Age:

Gender:

Male

Female

Nationality:

Original Hometown:

Education:

Employment Status:

Marital Status:

House Ownership:.....

Income Level:

1000 – 7000 YTL.....

7001 – 10000 YTL.....

More than 10000 YTL.....

PART II: Interview Questions

1. Did you add any structure or plant landscape to your garden? Why?
2. Did you make any addition or make maintenance to your building? Why?
3. Are you satisfied from the quality the public spaces (street, squares and open spaces) close to your context?
4. Do you feel safe and comfortable in your context?
5. How do you think your memories within the city make you feel as a part of the city?
6. How do you feel about the effect of the buffer zone on economic condition of the Walled City of Nicosia?
7. How do you feel about your living conditions in the walled city of Nicosia?
8. How do you feel about social and economic interaction after the opening of the Lokmaci Gate between northern and southern Nicosia?



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Bilimsel Araştırma ve Yayın Etiği Kurulu (BAYEK) / Board of Scientific Research and Publication Ethics

ReferenceNo: ETK00-2022-0184

13.07.2022

Subject: Your application for ethical approval

Re: Mouhamad Maged Habib and Prof. Dr. Mukaddes Polay

Faculty of Architecture

EMU's Scientific Research and Publication Ethics Board (BAYEK) has approved the decision of the Ethics Board of Architecture (date: 06.07.2022, issue: 22/06) granting Mouhamad Maged Habib and Prof. Dr. Mukaddes Polay from the Faculty of Architecture to pursue their work titled "Evaluating The Influence Of The Buffer Zone In The Walled City Of Nicosia To Immediate Context Identity".

Best Regards

Prof. Dr. Yücel Vural
Chair, Board of Scientific Research and Publication Ethics - EMU

YV/ek.

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