

Personalization at Social Housing District in Sakarya, Famagusta

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Submitted to the
Institute of Graduate Studies and Research
in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the Degree of

Master of Science
in
Architecture

Eastern Mediterranean University
August 2013
Gazimağusa, North Cyprus

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ABSTRACT

The term of “personalization” is commonly used to identify when adapting something regular in accordance with individual needs and preferences. The need for personalization emerges from different social status, social and cultural effects, traditions of that society, individual requirements and life style of the current user where all these also may vary during the time by changing the needs of the current users.

The functional requirements are based on the members of the house and their arrangements inside of the building. The life styles of the users depend on the ages of them, the activities that are changing according to their ages, and requirements that they used also the way of using them.

The main purpose of this research was to question the personalization at social housing district in Sakarya district in Famagusta. It is identified the reasons behind the physical changes as well as their influence to the environment.

The personalization in the social housings are analyzed by six issues; space addition to the building form, architectural detail on the building frame, base plane, object in space, building border definer and fixture. This research, describes several addition and/or changes made to the social houses in order to make more personalized building. A total 75 units are analyzed.

The evaluation obtained after the analysis provided that mostly the owners extended the entrance hallway and living room and the small amount of them did bedrooms and balcony. For architectural detail on the building frame, they changed and coloured doors and they try to use different type of doors on building such as glazed door or wooden one. Moreover, the colour of building is also changed and mostly aluminium shutters are used for windows. Furthermore, for landscape usage, most of the owners used open space as garden and decorated by bushes with flowers and grape trees that are also used for shading in parking area and the rest in the gardens. Most of the units, gardens are covered with mosaic and ceramic. Furthermore, most of the houses got canopy with table and chairs. Especially for warm and hot weather these spaces are used for different usages. The garden boundaries are included either iron or concrete barriers and some are designed nicely by shrubs. At last but not least, all units got satellite, split unit and water tank for hot or cold water and some of them got solar panels as fixtures.

Keywords: Social housing, Personalization, Identity, Sakarya District Famagusta

ÖZ

Kişiselleştirmenin genel anlamı sıradan ve genel olan bir şeyi şahsi ihtiyaç ve tercihlere göre değiştirmek veya adapte etmektir. Kişiselleştirmeye olan ihtiyaç, kullanıcının sosyal statüsünden, sosyal tercihlerinden, toplumsal kültürün bireye olan etkisinden, toplumun geleneklerinden, bireysel ihtiyaç ve gereksinimlerinden ve yine bireysel yaşam tarzından kaynaklanır. Tüm bunlar ayrıca, zaman içinde, kullanıcının değişen ihtiyaç ve gereksinimleri, toplumun geleneklerindeki değişiklikler ile birlikte farklılık gösterebilir.

Fonksiyonel gereksinimler ev halkının konut içindeki dağılımına ve birey sayısına bağlıdır. Ev halkının yaşam tarzı, evdeki aktiviteleri, o evde yaşayan bireylerin yaşları ve yaşlarına bağlı olarak gerçekleştirebilecekleri aktivitelere, ev içinde kullanılabilecek araç gereçlere ve bu araç gereçlerin nasıl kullanıldığına bağlıdır.

Bu çalışmanın esas amacı Mağusa'da Sakarya bölgesinde bulunan sosyal konutlarda kişiselleştirmeyi sorgulamaktır. Bu çalışma sosyal konutlara yapılan fiziksel değişiklikleri ve çevreye olan etkisini ortaya koyacaktır.

Sosyal Konutlardaki kişiselleştirme toplamda altı başlık altında analiz edilmiştir; binaya eklenen ek alan, binanın dış cephesindeki mimari detaylar, çevre düzenlemesi, dış alanlardaki objeler, bina hudutları ve tesisatlar. Bu çalışma sosyal konutları daha fazla kişiselleştirmek için yapılan çeşitli eklemeleri ve/veya değişiklikleri anlatır. Toplam 75 konut fiziksel analize ve röportaj yöntemi ile analiz edilmiştir.

Yapılan arařtırmalar ve gözlemler sonucunda, çoęu ev sahibinin giriş holünü ve salonu genişlettięi, dięer küçük bir kısmının ise yatak odaları ve balkonlarını genişlettięi gözlemlendi. Binanın dış cephesinde genelde kapılar ve renkleri deęiştirildi. Çift camlı ve ahşap görünüşlü kapı çeşitleri kullanılmaya çalışıldı. Aynı zamanda, binaların boya renklerinde deęişiklikler yapıldı. Pencereleerde metal korkuluklar kullanıldı. Yine birçok ev sahibi, çevre düzenlemesine daha çok önem vererek bahçelerini ağaç ve çiçekler ile dekore etti. Üzüm talvarları ile bahçelerine ve araç park yerlerine gölgelik yaptı. Birçok konutun bahçe zemini çeşitli renklerde mozaik veya seramik yer döşemesi ile döşendi. Birçok evin bahçesinde, sıcak havalarda dışarıda oturmak amacı ile çardaklar ve oturma gurupları kuruldu. Bahçe hudutları genelde demir ve/veya betonarme bariyerler ile çevrelendi ve bu bariyerler çeşitli çit ve çiçekler ile dekore edildi. Son olarak tüm konutlarda uydu çanak antenleri, klima üniteleri, sıcak ve soęuk su depoları ve genellikle çatılarda güneş enerji panelleri kullanıldı.

Anahtar kelimeler: Sosyal konutlar, Kişiselleştirme, Kimlik, Sakarya Bölgesi Maęusa.

To My Family

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

It is my pleasure to thank those who have helped me during this research. Firstly I want to thank my kind supervisor, Assoc. Prof. Dr. Mukaddes Fasli of the Eastern Mediterranean University for her guide in collecting the information and also her patients in helping me for writing this research.

I would also like to thank my dear friends who helped during the interviews and taking photos, especially, Dilek Erdil and Mehmet Aşman for their attendance on my visits to the social housings in Sakarya District, Famagusta.

In addition, it is my pleasure to thank the people who are living in the social housings in Sakarya District of Famagusta that answered the questions in interview forms very patiently and allowed me to take photos from their homes.

Finally, it is an honor for me to thank the Architectural Department of the Eastern Mediterranean University and all of the instructors who supported me through my education in this university. Especially, Assoc. Prof. Dr. Özgür Dinçyürek the Chair of Department of Architecture.

At last, my honest thanks to my dear manager Taruz Güçlüer for his help in translation the abstract part to Turkish.

I owe my deepest gratitude to my dear family who helped and supported me always during my study. Therefore, I dedicate this thesis to them as a very small repair to all their efforts.

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Chapter 1

INTRODUCTION

Houses are the physical expression of society's cultural and social variables and values, and represent the personal and psychological functions connected with the concept of design and use of space (Tevifikler, Öngül, & Onal H., 2009).

Housing is one the basic needs of human being. People spend a long period of time in or around their houses. Social houses are the dwellings that are built for medium and low income families by the government. North Cyprus is one of the countries that give this kind of dwelling opportunities to the users. In general, people feel more comfortable in an environment that is shape by them. These changes are usually occurs by the house owners as physical changes according to their daily needs and satisfactions. These kinds of changes are defined as personalization. (Kopec D. , 2006), in environmental phycology for design describes personalization as a physical marker used to identify personal identity, mark territories and hence regulate social interaction.

Most people need to leave their stamp or mark or make their house unique and different than the rest (Marcus & Sarkissian, 1986).

“Social housing can provide sturdy and sustainable, shelter but its standardised design lacks individuality and compromises the experience of dwelling”(Saifi, Yuceer , & Bilge, 2012).

Personalization occurs when there is any modification or addition to the house by the residents” (Endut & Saruwono, 2009). These kinds of personalization are also seen in Famagusta social houses.

The meaning of “dwell” is living in a building and making it your house. For most of the people it means as a permanent accommodation, for some it is not permanent, whilst for others it is the place that they live in, it is enough for them to have little proof of a building (Oliver, 2003, p. 15).

Housing is today a matter of attention not only for researchers, but also for the governments, as a response to the growing demand for social residential programmes. The housing demand involves two wide contexts: the developed and the unindustrialized countries. There is a relationship between the urban social and spatial development and the mutations in global economy. Cities are the center of these processes; their nature, role and potential evolution are continuously redefined together with the meaning of planning (Bottari, 2004).

In this context, housing can become an important instrument for investigating ideas and approaches to the informal processes in cities, referring also to sprawling and social conditions related to it, which find their most extreme expression in the irregularity and segregation of the cities of most developing countries (Jean-Loup, 1996).

1.1 Statement of the Problem

Through observation, it is recognized that the house owners at social housing district of row style in Famagusta changed their housing space, texture and some equipments addition. Accordingly, the housing district lost their own identity and uniqueness.

The reason is that the social houses do not answer the spatial needs, activities and wishes of the users.

1.2 Aim of the Study

In this study, it is aimed to question the personalization at social housing district in Sakarya, Famagusta. It is also cleared the reasons behind the physical changes as well as their influence to the environment.

It is mentioned that many people change and re-build their private place at any time according to different reasons for example to their requirements (Lun & Man Hon, 2000).

Based on the purpose, various research methods are used to determine different types of personalization in social housings.

1.3 Research Questions

The main research question is:

1.How is the personalization at the social housing at Sakarya District?

Besides this research is tried to answer following sub questions.

1. Is there any space addition to the building form?
2. Is there any change on the architectural elements of the building frame?
3. How is the base plane (hard and soft landscape) at the social housings?
4. What types of object are added into outdoor space?

5. What kinds of border definers are added to the buildings?
6. What kind of fixture are added to the building?

1.4 Limitation of the Study

This study is limited with Social Housing District in Gazimagusa (row houses). Personalization on the external frame of the buildings, base plane and border definition are analyzed and evaluated. From 250 mass housing unit, a total of 75 housing units are selected and analyzed; from each four units in a row, one of them is selected. The selected units are the ones that are the most personalized.

1.5 Work Plan /Operational Structure of the Research

The thesis involves four chapters; in the first chapter, the problem and purposes of study are introduced. In addition, the limitation of the research is being explained. The second chapter explains the housing, personalization and related issues. Further on, in the third chapter, social houses district is evaluated considering the factors that are effecting personalization; space addition to the building form, architectural detail on building frame, base plane, object in space, building border definer, and fixtures additions/changes. Finally, conclusion is given.

1.6 Methodology of the study

In order to achieve this study, two different analysis methods are used; the qualitative and quantitate methods. The first method is physical analysis and the second is questionnaire survey. The physical analyses are carried out at site through inventory forms. Total 75 units are selected and analyzed with inventory forms. A total 450 photographs are taken and 75 inventory forms are filled. Then interviews surveys, are carried out with the house owners.

Keywords of study: Social housing, Personalization, Identity, Sakarya District
Famagusta.

Chapter 2

THEORITICAL FRAME WORK- MASS HOUSING

2. Introduction

In chapter two, a theoretical information about mass housing and the housing requirements at residential buildings with some good examples of will be given. Understanding of the basic user requirements is extremely important for satisfactory design of residential space. According to the changing life style and condition, the requirements of any single household may vary considerably.

The primary purpose of this chapter is to track personalization on mass housing development in respect of contemporary architecture, including the concept of the mass housing identity.

As a result this chapter includes an investigation into the requirements and needs of mass housing and its residents and the accompanying changes, which are both necessary and desirable to meet the variation of need, this being the primary reason for personalization on mass housing.

2.1 Housing

The concept of residential buildings is a wide and complex discussion. Hence, there is not a single unique definition for a residential space. In fact, a residential space is a physical shelter and a basic need of a family. Some of the initial requirements of a family, which are fulfilled in this space, are sleeping, eating, resting and sheltering

against environmental and ecological conditions. This debate will be further discussed in this chapter (Allison, 2010).

A residential space should fulfill some requirements such as protection, constancy, independency, integration with nature, exposure, aesthetic and harmony of shape and colors and provision of pleasant vistas. There should be a proper ratio between the volume of the residential unit and its building container block in a greater scale. Psychologists know an out of scale environment, enclosed between huge buildings as an unsuitable space for human. The most important issue of a space is its potential to adapt a child with its social environment. The requirements of children vary throughout time and the residential space should be responsive to all of them in various ages (Harris, 2013).

The word residence (occupancy) has got a broader definition than a residential space. It encompasses a series of living activities of a family. These living activities mean individual and group activities from one hand and social and economic activities from the other hand. In the recent years, the significant role of residential spaces in economic and social developments has been attended further and it has been considered more important than before in national policies. Therefore, it is essential to investigate the meaning of a residential space in respect to the general social aims of the society. The presence of the meaning of a residential space in the general social aims of the society is usually associated with its provision for the citizens (Brand, 1995).

Housing is one of the main issues in a country. It is the reason of the macroeconomic policies. So, the economic characteristics of the country effect housing, while

indicating their effects on the society and society's answer to the them most obviously. Therefore, one of the major issues of all countries is housing (Baytin, 2005).

The reflection of socio-cultural, political and economic features of a society are integrated and showed by the concept of housing, since those characteristics that are related to the specific environment conditions are exhibited by housing structures. This implies that the specific image and identity of each traditional setting in respect of housing in general and mass housing, in particular is controlled by itself (Hoskara, Tevfikler Ç., & Ongul, 2009).

“In the industrialized countries mass housing policies are related to the development of the formal city and to the requalification of dismissed areas in the urban centre. Another issue refers to the project of social habitat and facilities before the architectural intervention, or co-housing, as a way to prevent dispersion and isolation. In this sense, the social intervention promotes a more complex urban regeneration” (Pani, 2010).

Living environment can be classified into three levels namely shelter, house, and home (Oliver, 2006). A shelter is a place to protect a person, whereas the creation of home represents the deep structures of society, and the distinctions are fundamental, not superficial. The house is a small dwelling reflecting the physical structure of the building so it is denotative, whereas a home is not only a physical structure, it is a symbol of lives spent within it expressing the deep structures of a social system and the way family's relationships can be reflected in the domestic space, and so it is connotative (Opoku & A. G. , 2010).

Residential building in a city context can be generally studied under two categories: single houses and apartment blocks. Houses blocks can be considered as two main groups; normal (short) houses with up to three stories and high-rise blocks. On the other hand, a mass housing complex can be regarded as a series of residential blocks comprising various groups of residential buildings (single houses, normal residential blocks and high-rise buildings) (Habraken N. , 2000).

A mass housing complex is defined in a specific area with a predefined design arrangement, which is the result of combination of various shapes and block types; the surrounding open spaces among the blocks play a significant role in definition of this organization as well. Another significant characteristic of mass housing complexes is their defined perimeter which is distinguishable from the city context. In some cases, this boarder makes the social complex a socio-physical island within the city (Buckner, 2013).

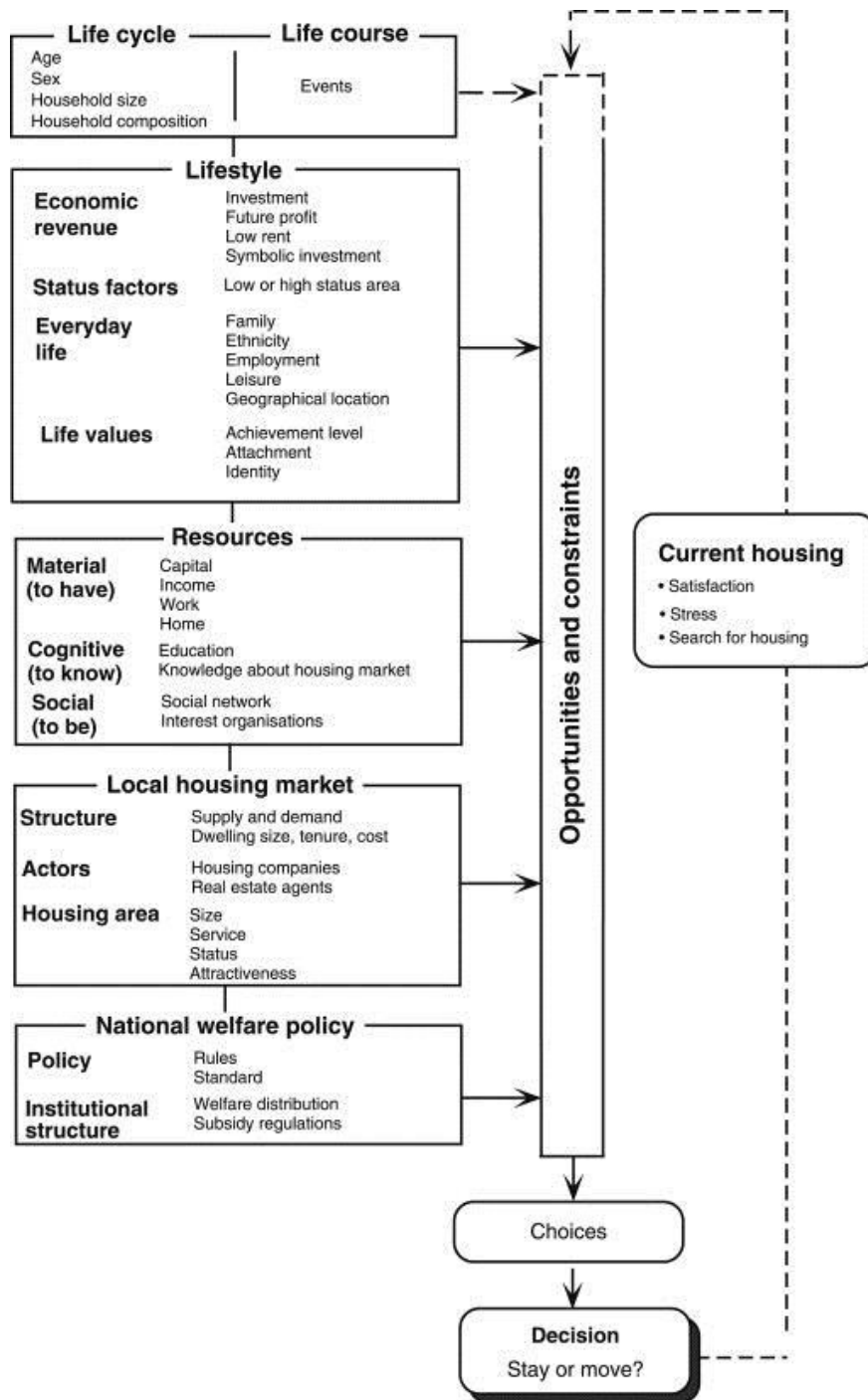


Figure 1: A Figure Explaining Variables That Interact Depending On the Relationship between Choices and Constraints (Abramsson, 2012).

2.1.1 Housing Types and the Main Phase for Site Design

There are various types of residential units. Categorization of units in respect to type, residential density, number of stories and inhabitants are as follows;

- Detached: independent residential villa
- Semi-Detached: Semi-detached houses
- Apartment Flats
- Clusters
- Sky Scraper (Kubi , 2009)

“Housing products can be described by a variety of terms. Essentially, there are two main types of housing: Single-family and multi-family. The basic definition for single-family homes to be those that are not attached to another home, while multi-family units are, in various configurations. Both are wholly owned properties, and both may have a condominium form of ownership. Quite often builders will refer to an attached product, such as a townhome, as a single-family home and the term "condominium" has been colloquially utilized to describe a type of dwelling, i.e., an apartment that is part of a large multi-family building. While this is, in essence accurate, it is misleading. The following attempts to clear the muddle with respect to residential property types” (Sichelman, 2010).

- **Detached: independent residential villa**

“The most common definition of a single-family home is: An individual, freestanding, unattached dwelling unit, typically built on a lot larger than the structure itself, resulting in an area surrounding the house, known as a yard” (Myers , 2010).



Figure 2: Examples of Independent Residential Villa (Muthoot, 2012).

- **Semi-Detached: Semi-detached houses**

“A semi- detach house is only attach on one side of a house. A semi-detached house, therefore, is one that only partly stands alone as it shares one common wall with another house” (Myers , 2010).



Figure 3: Examples of Semi-Detached Houses (Muthoot, 2012).

- **Apartment Flats**

“Apartment is a generic term that can be applied to any multi-family product, including the multi-level townhome. However, in the strictest sense, apartments are "flats", i.e., single-level units, stacked on top of each other in multi-story buildings. Apartment flats are diverse in size and design, and include studio/efficiency units, and one, two, three, and more, bedroom floor plans” (Myers , 2010).



Figure 4: Examples of Apartment Flats (Muthoot, 2012).

- **Clusters**

“A division technique in which detached dwelling units is grouped relatively close collectively, leaving open spaces as common areas” (Rouge, Baton, 2009).



Figure 5: Examples of Clusters (Muthoot, 2012).

- **Sky Scraper**

“A building of exceptional height completely supported by a framework, as of beams, from which the walls are suspended, as opposed to a building supported by local bearing walls” (Hurnaus, 2012).

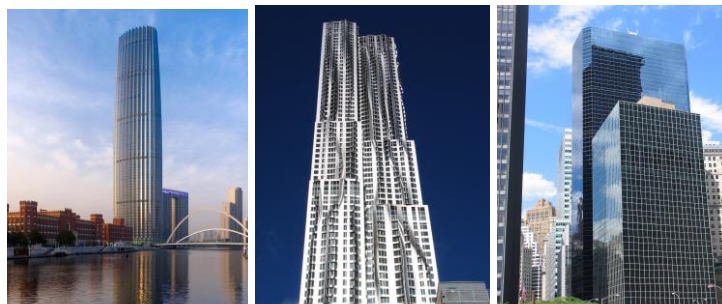


Figure 6: Examples of Sky Scraper (Muthoot, 2012).

One of the most important factors in arrangement of the shapes and forms of a site is to have an accurate understanding of the users' requirements and expectations. Apparently, the nature of the design proposal varies with some factors such as being designed by a governmental or private sector, the level of incomes of inhabitants and possibility of future developments in the site (depending on the site proximity to the city center and the city boundaries or being located in a rural area). Although, every site has its own design specifications and privileges, a series of common elements and design principles for every design cases can be investigate and prioritized. With

respect to the fact that a site design requires a process, the various phases of the design of a residential site can be defined as following:

- Arrangement of the aims and policies of the physical design and determination of spaces and the required functions in the site
- Spatial proportion definitions: ratio of the proportions among residential units and the other dimensions
- Determination of the residential density standards, categorization of a residential zone
- Categorization of design in a neighborhood unit, categorization of design in a city block
- Categorization of design in deadlock areas, categorization of connections in the buildings
- Composition of passageways and city block types

2.2 Mass Housing

Mass housing are formed with combination of some houses in a city. Many of the clusters have common spaces usable for the inhabitants of the cluster where are some spaces restricted for the use or even entry of the others (Habraken N. , 1999).

A mass housing might be formed from independent villa houses or apartment blocks. The scale of clusters varies and some of them may accommodate a great number of people (Brand, 1995).

Mass housing complexes have various design aspects, which can be exploited towards creation of proper residential spaces by accurate planning and regarding the design principles definition.

- **Physical characteristics of the social complexes:**

It embraces the occupancy, density and height of the adjacent blocks and also the quality and quantity of open spaces among the building blocks (Helt, 2011).

- **Ecological features of the mass housing complexes:**

The conditions and quality of attention to greeneries and evaluation of the air and sound pollutions (Helt, 2011).

- **Accessibility to the facilities, amenities and important functions in the city:**

This item indicates the accessibility and proximity to the key facilities and functions of the city and discusses the functional and proximal adaptability of the mass housing complex with external areas in the city (Helt, 2011).

- **Social and cultural aspects:**

Security, safe keeping, neighbourhood relationships and contribution of inhabitants in maintenance and management of the development area will be discussed under this title (Helt, 2011).

In general, mass housing is for medium or low-income families constructed by either government or private companies.

Mass housing is designed to focus on preserving the community in economy. Simply they are part of a series of houses, often have similar and equal design, located side by side and joined by common wall (Buckner, 2013).

Mostly the mass housing has same plans, typically having uniform architectural treatment, as in certain housing developments.

3.1.1.1 Types of Mass Housing

Many factors account for the design of mass housings shift toward a more human and contextual design approach. One of the most significant has been the emergence of community based development organizations as leading developers and owners of mass housing (Ozdeniz, 1988).

In line with the above discussions, the following process need to be addresses in housing developments to meet requirements for mass housing:

- 1- Preparation of a general plan comprising the land function (or use), street systems and the masses density
- 2- Pre-planning arrangements
- 3- Preparation of some proposal plan(s) for the residential context

Mainly mass housing can be classified into these categories.

- Human scale
- Private mass housing
- Twin houses
- Row houses
- Multi storey apt
- High-rise buildings (Regina , 2012).

From organizational point of view, the types of mass housing design categorize as:

- Linkage Blocks
- Single Blocks
- Triple and Multi-Wing Blocks
- Blocks with Inside Courtyard
- Composite Blocks
- Miscellaneous (Regina , 2012)

• **Some of the regulations to be used in the design of mass housings:**

- 1- Number of stories
- 2- Coefficient of occupation
- 3- Allocation of the buildings
- 4- Greenery of the passageways and the utility spaces of the city
- 5- Dimensions of the residential blocks
- 6- Site design, landscaping and greenbelts
- 7- Standards of the vehicle access

Installation of any connection in front of the parking for the entry of cars should be permitted and arranged with the relative authorities of the technical and civil section of the municipality.

In case of the existence of different levels in the passageways, creation and modification of proper handicaps access and avoid having any crunched different level in the pedestrian accesses is essential.

Investigation and approve of the site plans by the architecture, environment and urban planning committee are essential as well.

• **Some standards of the movement paths design**

A pedestrian movement includes the pedestrian movement between the residential areas and the utility centers (such as shops, kindergartens and common green areas). For such spaces, it is necessary to procure some passageways through the greeneries with the cross sections defined according to the number of users.

- **Cycling paths design rules**

Single passageway: 100 cm, double passageway: 180 cm – pedestrian access: single passageway: 80 cm, double passageway: 150 cm

- **The types of the housing are classified in three parts:**

- 1- Cooperative housing
- 2- Government housing
- 3- Private housing

- A. Cooperative housing:**

The term of cooperative housing is commonly used to explain when a group of people with the same interest come together in order to form an institute, and instead of individual constructing house separately for themselves, this formed institute will take over the whole building process and the financing of the construction more effectively (Alexander, 1985).

Usually because of more organized society and government support cooperative houses are being more commonly applied to developed countries where as this form of institute (cooperative housing) is not commonly used (Abramsson, 2012).

The Vicem Bodrum Residences example from particular groups of mass housing is choosing in following, these structure groups is not expected to be seen along the strip that extends between the sea and the coastal road from Bodrum city center to İçmeler till the shipyard region. It can easily be claimed that the strip that has kept its

natural texture, contains a surprising freshness for the eyes that have been used to the density that exists in the castle side.



Figure 7: Vicem Bodrum Residences, Mugla, Turkey, 2010, Cooperative Housing (Rabinson, 2011).

“Vicem Residences are located on a rocky tip along the coast line. The tension that arises from the conflict of the coast’s untouched quality and the presumable dense physical pattern that is going to be built on the site, emerges as the most crucial fact of the design. In this sense, the settlement scheme is treated as an experimentation of mass fragmentation that loosens the phenomenon of the stereotypical “large single house” that also deals with the three dimensional topographic problem which develops in the axis of landscape apertures and functional relationships as well as with the contextualization the natural qualities of the place” (Rabinson, 2011).

Gartenweg Housing Residence is essential that each building is linked to the surrounding landscape. The natural hillside runs through this banking on two points and creates an arrangement which seems to be intended yet at the same time naturally grown. There are different relations between architecture and landscape, so the pathways and prospects can be perceived variably.



Figure 8: Gartenweg Housing Residence, Kaltern, Italy, 2010, Cooperative Housing (Hurnaus, 2012).

“The housing extension “Gartenweg” is an agglomeration of several single buildings which are combined by a clever exploitation of the plots topography. Thereby the complex can offer a much higher density without showing it through a massive structure” (Hurnaus, 2012).

B. Government housing:

Governments started to build houses for low income people and made long term payments, so these kind of houses that are built by government for low income population is named government house. (Abramsson, 2012).

These dwelling units are choosing because they provided affordable housing for peoples. The aim is to initiate the development of new Houses and Flats in the State.



Figure 9: Government of West Bengal Rental Housing Estate, Howrah, India, 2011, Government Housing (Banerjee, 2011).

West Bengal housing infrastructure development corporation ltd., a government of west Bengal enterprise under the department of urban development.

C. Private housing:

The private houses are the houses that are built by the owners. The owner has a great role in all steps of the design and construction, and the architect designs the spaces, form of the building, functions and dose the selection of the construction materials according to the household's needs and requirements (Abramsson, 2012).



Figure 10: Razgledi Perovo Housing, Perove, Kamnik, Slovenia, 2011, Private Housing (Hurnaus, 2012).

D. Row houses:

Row houses are the houses that are located on one or more rows, side by side and connected to them by same walls. (Abramsson, 2012).



Figure 11: Seongbuk Gate Hills Housing Project, Seoul, South Korea, 2012, Row Houses (Hurnaus, 2012).

“This project is located in the exclusive district of Seongbuk-dong, a neighbourhood where precious traditional architecture and natural landscape is preserved and celebrated. From the scale of the site plan to the design of the individual units, the project weaves together building and landscape, natural and synthetic materials, and indoor and outdoor spaces. Each residence is 85 cubic meters with a garage/entertainment level and two living levels” (Hurnaus, 2012).



Figure 12: Figino Social Housing Dwellings Competition, Milan, Italy, 2009, Row Houses (Hurnaus, 2012).

“It's about a large site social housing program of some 300 apartments and common/public areas, with offices and commercial spaces too. This social dwellings needs for families, singles & elderly people” (Hurnaus, 2012).

E. Apartments:

Apartment houses are the buildings that are consist of more than one units and also more than one storey. In some cases these kinds of houses have also shops and commercial units. (Abramsson, 2012).



Figure 13: Social Housing in Mostoles, Madrid. Spain, 2009, Apartments (Fernando, 2010).

F. Individual houses like villa type:

Individual houses are houses which are one storey, duplex, triplex or twin houses. These kinds of villas or houses are located in a single site that the garden is private and belong to the household. (Gruhanirman, 2011).



Figure 14: Agatha-Berchem Sustainable Social Housing, Sint-Agatha-Berchem, Belgium, 1922-1925, Individual Houses (Rabinson, 2011).

“These new social housing units are in addition to the social housing district built in 1922-1925 by architect Victor Bourgeois. One plot is located along the Beheersstraat and has 43 units, the other one is along the Dendermondestraat with 32 units (Rabinson, 2011).

2.2.1 Various Factors Effecting Mass Housing Quality

There are, various factors affecting mass housing quality. They are comfort, aesthetic, climate, security, socio-cultural factors and technology.

- **Comfort:**

The resident should feel comfort in the living area. To be comfort some factors should be available: satisfaction with the neighborhood, having a clean garden and pathway, having accessibility to the car park area and controlling the noise and crowd. (Oktay, Rustmel, & Marans, 2009, p. 19).

1- Creation of green spaces

2- Creation of separate, safe and protected spaces as children playground

3- To be in an enough distance from roads, heavy traffic ways, airports, factories and any source of foul or air and sand pollution.

4- Noise control

- **Aesthetic:**

An architect can enhance the quality and performance of the residential spaces by exploiting a simple yet aesthetically pleasant architectural design, both in the buildings and in the green open spaces. The architect is to avoid any personal style and instead, accomplish a contextual design reflecting the culture and preference of the users.

- **Climate:**

Any residence should be environmentally appropriate for living. Considering the climatic conditions is essential in this respect. Adaptability with the local environment and protection of the building against domestic inappropriate conditions is important to achieve a pleasant interior environment. Some of the examples

towards such kinds of implementations are; construction of the houses with logical distance to have proper cross ventilation between the buildings and selection of the windows with climatically proper areas for natural lightening of every interior space.

- **Security:**

Security is an instinct need in humankind which comprises the need for controlling the living environment of human as well. Respectively, this is one of the major aims in architectural design. Control of the environment is in two types for people; firstly, physical control in the form of fence, parapet, lock, lighting and alarm and secondly, human control via guarding, local people or similar methods.

- **Socio-cultural factors**

The social, economic, cultural and political factors influenced the urban features of cities. These factors affect the design and the construction of the houses. Furthermore, the effects of urban culture and life experiences of the society and its effects on house design is important.

Every society has an identity and the socio-cultural values of the people that make up this identity. The society is often described based on its identity and the creation of this identity in the area of housing is based on the housing design provided by the architect, the architect has to understand the socio-cultural factors as it affects the people/house owner (Olatunde, 2009).

- **Technology:**

Adaptability of the residential space with the latest technologies is an important factor in establishment of an appropriate space. For instance, a suitable kitchen is equipped with proper ventilation facilities, electrical equipment and heating and cooling utilities.

In the followers, section personalization of the mass housing will be make mentioned.

2.3 Personalization on Mass Housing

Personalization means that any modification or addition to the housing exterior spaces, garages, front or back yards by residences (Rapoport, 2001).

Family size, their life style, kinship pattern, income, education, habits, culture, historical background, ethnicity, and etc. reflecting their needs, expectations, ideals, images, dreams, etc. or their values have to be taken into account for decision making of housing design (Rapoport, 2001).

It is stated that expects that much more exterior personalization of multi-unit housing would much more reflect the feeling of control and place attachment. The level and type of personalization the users would like to adapt under the influence of the suggested confusing (sub-variables) of ownership, identity, privacy and security could be detected leading to possible general design responses according to the necessary components of aesthetics physical attractiveness that satisfy people needs (Gang & Hall, 2006).

“Territorial personalization could be defined as an individual's behavioral expression of his or her feelings of ownership toward a physical or social object. This definition includes behaviors for constructing, communicating, maintaining, and restoring territories around those objects in the setting toward which one feels proprietary attachment” (Lewis, 1979).

Personalization is a social interactive concept, which has at least two key aspects. First, personalization involves social actions that flow from psychological ownership

in a social setting. There is no reason for personal behavior if one has psychological ownership of objects that are not in a social territory. People feel attached to all sorts of objects in the world, but it is only those objects to which individuals feel a proprietary attachment that will lead to personal behaviors (Al-Guesbi, 2011).

Second, personalization reflects the social meanings of actions regarding claiming and protecting objects as they are transferred in a given social context. It is only when one publicly privileges and protects an object as his or her own in a social environment that it is transformed into a region. Thus, territories are social constructions that only come into being through the personal behaviors of individuals (Al-Guesbi, 2011).

Personalization is particularly essential in mass housing because of the wide differences between users and designers' values, and the difficulty to meet the precise needs of the users by the designer.

Mass housing should answer the various needs of the occupants and adapt to the initial socio-cultural requirements because both the users' needs and socio-cultural requirements are changing due to time. The residential buildings life-cycle will be extended if the ability do so successfully and the environment sustainability will be affected positively (Friedman & Debicka, 2009).

“The level of the housing quality stems from the fulfillment of the basic and superior living standards within the dwelling unit, as well as the amount of complementary services, housing utilities and amenities, including health, education, shopping, working, recreation, etc.” (Joklova V. , 2011).

“The satisfaction of all human needs and desires represents a very wide range of factors, which must be taken into account and consequently incorporated in any design of living environment” (Joklova V. , 2011).

Design of the residential areas must be considered as a multifunctional unit consisting of mutually interconnected architectural elements that constitute the cultural and social milieu. They must cover all standard needs of the individual and community expressive of its way of life, the concept of mass housing development is shown. (Table1)

Table 1: Concept for Mass Housing

Housing development that facilitates the congruence between users and their environment	Person –environment congruence
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Housing development that facilitates the achievement of user’s expected affordances • Housing development that facilitates life cycle changes of users. 	User perceptual orientation (behavioral tendencies)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Housing development that facilitates user participation in the making of their homes 	User participation
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Housing development that offers flexibility for future modification at affordable costs 	Flexible design

(Mohd Jusan, 2008)

“Social housing diversity and housing availability are significant factors in the phenomenon of city formation; they introduce a very wide scope of problems connected with the social and economic aspects of life” (Gotz, 2010).

“The understanding and implementation of social differences in the planning of living environments helps to fulfill the various desires of humankind in the process of constructing dwelling forms, thereby contributing to the examination of these forms for various social groups” (Gotz, 2010).

Social interaction plays an important role in our daily lives. It is one of the most important indicators of physical or functional changes in mass housing. Underneath, we investigate the important Functional and social interaction patterns in mass housing:

- Number of floors in Various densities
- Occupancy
- Locating buildings
- Green space across the street and municipal facilities
- Residential block sizes
- Site design, landscaping, urban design
- Standards design in transportation and movement paths
- Installation
- Terms of architectural design plans
- Criteria of facade design and urban design standards

“Personal modification of the environment not only allows people to give their homes meaning, but also facilitates changes that enable occupants to stay, rather than move, as family size and need changes; it also encourages neighbour cooperation in the swapping of ideas tools and skills in do it yourself home improvements” (Rapoport, 2001).

By personalization, the building can make bigger or small unit can be extended to obtain more space, also the personalization can be used in outside of the home or in the façade of the building (Abramsson, 2012).

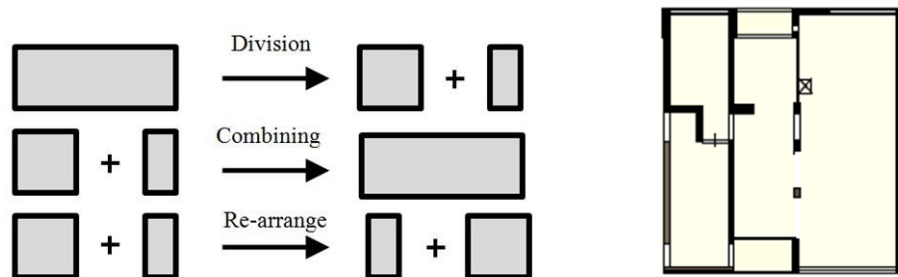


Figure 15: The Partitionable Structure, Support

Source: (Suet Lin, Chi Lin, Ching Yu, & Chau Yin, 2004)

“A plain box or flat-fronted row house requires a strongly assertive statement to distinguish it from its neighbors. an articulated facade, with elements breaking out from the basic box or terrace, allows residents to intrude into semi-public space without leaving the domain of the house” (Sarkissian & Cooper Marcus, 1988).

The basic aim of design responses for different user groups is to determine the user satisfaction for example, provide articulation in the façade of row or semidetached houses, use permeable cladding material so that addition can easily be attached to the façade of the house, but the user should be aware about the arrangement of the elements in the façade because of the disabilities.

2.4The Concept of Identity

Initially the terminology of identity and then the concepts of identity will be explained.

The word identity in its philosophical term refers to the essence and distinction in phenomena (Ayalp, 2012).

According to “American Heritage”, the encyclopedia of identity states the following descriptions;

- 1- Distinctive characteristics by which one thing is recognizable
- 2- A collection of behavioral and characteristics belonging to some given individuals which identify them as group members
- 3- Quality or conditions that put something equal to something else
- 4- Specifications of an individual

The concept of identity has got mainly two interpretations. In the first one, the identity of an object refers to its essence and substance. This usage of the word identity chiefly denotes mystic, where the essence of the entire objects, affaires and actions is known as god and in fact, god is considered as the derivation of the entire phenomena. In the second interpretation, identity is known as distinctive characteristics among objects.

While investigating the meaning of identity in architecture, some specific questions raise such as; what are the elements of identity of environment and place? Whether identity is applicable to architecture? What are the ambiguous points in architectural identity? Whether architecture has a constant identity? And so on.

Majority of people have experienced being in a specific space where they appreciate and suffer from its deprivation. Sensation of the world is a unique experience. Significant and understandable spaces for a person are turning points to associate personal memories, sensations and values.

In relation to environmental identity, many experts have expressed their findings and identified some relative criteria. For instance, (Lynch, 1960) has considered two important functions for identity. The first function can be called acknowledgment sense. In fact, identity gives human the ability of distinguishing the space while helping us to predict the space. A space is unreadable if it lacks identity or the recognition sense. The second function for environmental identity considered by Lynch is emotional identity of space.

According to Rapoport (2001), identity is the ability of recognizing one element from another. He describes identity as a characteristic of space, which is constant and does not change in different situations. These space characteristics can be physical such as shape, dimensions, ornamentations and building style or they can be current functions or activities inside of a space. As it is mentioned by Alexander (1985) another identity in space occurs when there is a natural and logical relationship between person and environment. He believes that there would be no relation and belonging between a person and his environment unless he is able to deeply understand and recognize the space, distinguish it from the other spaces and know how to react properly to the actions taken place in the space.

Another researcher in the area of environmental identity is Bor. As Bor (1974) introduces identity as the small and big differences of a space which make a recognizable and readable environment while creating the sense of belonging and sensibility to a space. Uniqueness of a space means avoidance from monotony, having enough variety and attraction in arrangement of spaces, accesses and functions. (Wolf, 2011) Believes that the identity of a space is the interaction among

three items: first, combination of feature and body of the facades, second, the visible functions and activities, third, concepts in the space.

(Donner, 2012) Has emphasized the differences between one space and other spaces. He defines identity as giving proper attention to the personal characteristic of a space and avoiding monotony and similarity in urban spaces via exposing specific properties in every environment.

In the present time, due to the hidden characteristic of some theoretical principles of urban planning and architecture and also because of the existence of some false occurrences, it is essential to give adequate attention to the impact of architecture and urban planning on the culture of the city. This impact is the consequent of specific methods on cultural properties. As environment (architecture of the city) bears an identity, which comprises some concepts and compartments as some of its most important ones, are listed below:

- The identity of the built environment represents the values appreciated in the society.
- The identity of the built environment indicates the values, which are extended to be sustainable in the society, and people regard them as the approach to reach perfection and growth.
- The properties of the built environment are the characteristics of the identity, which the society intends to be known by Shouab (2011).

The term 'identity' refers to the people have to particular places, including the neighbourhood in which they live. Identity is generally seen as having positive impacts for individuals and for neighbourhoods. For individuals, it may provide security, access to social networks and/or a sense of identity. For neighbourhoods, it

is associated with stable, cohesive areas where people play an active role. As a result, identity has increasingly become a focus for mass housing development and plays an important role for mass housing policy (Rowntree, 2013).

2.5 Mass Housing Identity

Commonly identity in mass housing is what a place is actually like and its distinction from others as a separable entity, buildings with a strong image and high legibility have a strong sense of place that determined by a combination of the physical setting, activities and social use of space, and the meaning which users attach to places.

“Identities of mass housing are acquired with their original characters. However, with passing the time, some housing lose their original architectural and characters, thus the settlement fall into a confusion of identity” (Asad Poor Zavei & Mohd Jusan, 2011).

Natural, socio-cultural and physical factors should be taken in to account by shaping mass housing. This factors are explained bellow:

A. Natural Factors (Climate, Vegetation, Topography)

Climatic conditions define some limitations for the architects. In fact, the architect has to design the building with respect to the climate in order to provide comfort for the users or inhabitants. It seems that the importance of considering climatic issues in architectural design has been noticed recently. In today's architecture with energy the crisis from one hand and various environmental pollutions from the other hand, application of climatic approaches into architectural design seems not only essential but also the only way for sustaining the life in the planet.

Besides design and selection of appropriate vegetation for the green areas is significant for aesthetic and functional purpose. Furthermore, appropriate landscapes, trees, shrubs and ground covered should be planted properly for user's satisfaction. Besides, hard and soft surface should be in balance at the base plane.

In the site design, the slope should be harmonized with the blocks and the natural slope counters should be respected and preserved.

B. Physical Factors (Construction Systems, Main Finishing Material, Main Construction Material)

The physical factors are categorized such as:

- Building form
- Architectural detail on the building frame
- Base plane
- Object in space
- Building border definer

“Perceiving the true identity formation in a mass housing, make people satisfied with their both physical and conceptual satisfaction. People feel comfortable in the places that are concurrent with their place identities. Moreover, with reflecting true cultural identities, designer can take part in sustainability of cultural value” (Ayalp, 2012).

“Most materials require an exterior finish to improve the look of the material and to protect it from the environment. Surface finishes can be applied by numerous methods including brushing, spraying and dipping. The main surface finishes that are available include paints, varnishes and lacquers, oils, polishes, stains, sanding sealer,

plastic dip coating, powder coating, anodising, plating, galvanising, enamelling, polishing and self-finishing” (Wang M. , 2010).

“A number of construction materials and technologies have been and are being adopted worldwide to build houses. They include the following such as: adobe, timber, stone, brick, confined masonry, reinforced concrete, and precast concrete and advanced technology” (Asad Poor Zavei & Mohd Jusan, 2011).

“Materials and finishes used throughout a site or facility are critical to the safety and ease of movement for persons with disabilities, especially individuals using wheelchairs or scooters and those who with low or no vision. Materials or finishes may also contribute to noise and echo, which impacts individuals with hearing disabilities” (Levy & Howard , 1989).

C. Socio-Cultural Factors (Tradition, Culture, Economy, Way of Life)

Socio-cultural factors include tradition, culture, economy and way of life of the citizens.

“Socio-Cultural features play a major role in formation of the build environment identity. Generally each place is shaped according to the lifestyle of dwellers” (Yasar, Gonul, Elveren, & Sozbir, 2009).

“Economic structure is also effective for the formation of a place identity” (Bekleyen & Korkmaz, 2012).

“The income level of the city is another economic factor affecting the identity. Income level of the city changes the level of expectation; this also leads to physical changes. The region lives and needs change in this direction manner” (Kutsal, 2012).

As (Chiristofer, 1987) believes, identity manifests in a cultural environment where a natural and logical connection between the person and the environment is achieved. As he describes, between a person and his living environment there would be no relation and belonging unless the person is able to recognize and distinguish the environment from the other spaces and knows when and how to properly respond to the interactions of the environment.

It is believed that, there are certain issues that strongly effect mass housing identity such as building form, architectural details on building frame, base pattern defining units, objects around buildings and border definitions. In the following section, these issues will be mentioned.

2.5.1 Building Form

Building form refers to the configuration of surfaces and edges of a two- or three-dimensional object are different. People perceive shape by contour or silhouette, rather than by detail.

Primary forms, the circle, triangle, and square, are used to generate volumes known as "platonic solids." A circle generates the sphere and cylinder, the triangle produces the cone and pyramid, and the square forms the cube. Combinations of these platonic solids establish the basis for most architectural shapes and forms.

There are some types of building forms such as simple, linear and complex.

“Building configuration refers to the size, shape and proportions of the building form. From seismic point of view configuration may also include the location, shape and approximate size of structural elements as these elements are often determined based on the architectural design decisions” (Mehta & Arya, 2011).

This extended definition of configuration is necessary because of the intricate relationship of seismic performance between these elements. In general, the architectural configuration depends on:

1. Architectural design
2. Functional requirements
3. Urban design parameters
4. Planning considerations
5. Aesthetic appearance
6. Identity (distinctiveness) (Lang, 1987)

2.5.2 Architectural Details on the Building Frame (Patio, Door, Windows, Balconies, Balustrades)

Building frame is the external skin, planes that are defining buildings on these planes; there are various elements that affect their identity, these elements are; patio, door, windows, balconies and balustrades. In the following lines these details will be explained;

Patio: Meaning "back garden" or "backyard" , this paved space is used for dining or other types of outdoor home entertaining. Today, especially in warmer climates, patios are extensions of interiors that can double the living spaces. The home furnishings industry has created a niche specifically for outdoor living that includes outdoor furniture, textiles, rugs and even floor lamps (Buckner, 2013).

Door: A door is a movable structure, which is used to open and close an entrance, typically consisting of a panel that swings on hinges, or that slides or spins inside a space. Doors are used to screen areas of a building for aesthetics, keeping formal and utility areas separate. Doors also have an aesthetic role in creating an impression of what lies beyond (Pierce, Kostova, & Dirks, 2001).

Window: A building needs opening in the wall to allow the light passage to inside and if it is open to pass the air and sound. This transparent opening is named window. The windows are held in frames and they are usually glazed or covered in some other transparent or luminous material like float glass (Verehet, 2005).

Balconies and Balustrades: A platform projecting from the wall of a building, supported by columns or console brackets, and enclosed with a balustrade named balconies.

Throughout history, balustrades have enhanced the beauty, character and value of fine architecture. A baluster is also called is a molded shaft, square or of turning tool form, one of various forms of spindle in woodwork, made of stone or wood and sometimes of metal, standing on a unifying footing, and supporting the coping of a parapet or the handrail of a staircase. Multiplied in this way, they form a balustrade.

Individually, a baluster shaft may describe the turned form taken by a brass or silver candlestick, an upright furniture support, or the stem of a brass chandelier, etc (Blair , 2013).

2.5.3 Base Plane (Hard and Soft Cover on Ground)

Base plane is the ground that the building located on it. It might be covered with hard or soft surfaces. Hard surfaces could be covered by concrete, stone, ceramics , timber decking on the other hand soft surfaces enclosed mainly landscaping elements, grass, flower, trees and shrubs, etc. Plants can help to soften or enhance the visual impact of soft space whilst also help to protect the ground. Mention about types of trees and shrubs, landscaping uses more, shadings, aesthetic, space, definition, invitation.



Figure 16: Base Plane (Hard and Soft Cover Ground)
Source: (Buckner, 2013)

2.5.4 Object in Spaces

Objects have great potential for enhancing the visual image and quality of housing area. At mass housing main objects at around units, is semi open spacing for garage, playground for children, sitting and resting area, fountain, garden, flower area. the objects have great potential for enhancing the visual image and quality of people (Collins, 2000).

A successful space is easy to get to and through, it is visible both from a distance and up close. The edge of a space are important as well, whether a space is comfortable and presents itself well has a good image also comfort includes perceptions about safety, cleanliness, and the availability of place to sit, the importance of giving people the choice to sit where they want is generally underestimate.



Figure 17: Object in Space (Hard and Soft Cover Ground)
Source: (Donner, 2012)

2.5.5 Building Border Definer (Wall, Fences, Shrubs, Wires)

In considering the design and siting of building border a balance has to be created between privacy, safety and security on the one hand and aesthetic considerations on the other. The need for security does not outstrip other relevant considerations such as the visual impact and effects on local amenity (Barnet , 1994).

Generally, building border makes good neighbors, they also divide and section off areas of the landscape to enhance the design and increase the function of separate spaces. They also contain children and pets and provide a measure of safety. These important facets of a landscape also serve the purpose of enhancing a yard or garden (Demand, 2009).

Building border is an important feature of a property whether to its front, side or rear. It encloses not only the buildings but the space between the buildings which is often a road or street. Therefore the building border should relate to the property that it surrounds and the space in front of it.



Figure 18: Building Border Definer
Source: (Donner, 2012)

The building border is designed in accordance with the principles of ecological sustainability; it should be functional and attractive additionally relates to its setting and prevailing environmental conditions; contributes positively to the quality and character of its locality; and takes account of the impact on adjoining and nearby development (Verehet, 2005).

“Wire fences, such as chain link or wire mesh, provide visibility in pet yards, livestock enclosures and children's play yards. The materials for wire fences range in strength, according to the gauge of the wire. These functional fences create barriers, but offer little in the way of privacy between the two sides of the fence” (Abramsson, 2012).

According to (Levy & Howard , 1989) there are some principles to be important in building borders such as:

- a) Plants and shrubs with a variety of colours and fragrances should be used to provide interest for individuals with low or no vision.
- b) Plantings with thorns or heavy berries present a potential hazard and should be pruned back along barrier-free routes or surrounding accessible site features.
- c) Contrasting plant material, such as brightly coloured flowers, should be incorporated throughout the site to reinforce borders, edges and landmarks.
- d) Plantings may be used as a buffer between street furniture and pedestrians.
- e) Trees and shrubs should be used to provide protection from sun, wind and rain particularly along barrier-free routes and around resting areas.
- f) Plants or trees that drop large seed pods should not overhang or be positioned near barrier-free routes.
- h) Edges of a landscaped area should be cane detectable.

2.5.6 Fixtures (Labels, Split Units, Alarm, Video Camera Satellite, Cables)

Fixtures engages in the retail of inside and outside of the building products.

There are no set definitions for what constitutes a fixture or a fitting, but generally, a fixture is understood to be any item that is bolted to the floor or walls, and a fitting to be any item that is free standing or hung by a nail or hook (Shanks , 2012).

For outside the fixtures are included: central heating fixtures, curtains, labels, split units, alarm, video camera satellite, cables ,telephones, satellite dishes, dustbins and fireplaces (Shanks , 2012).

For outside of the house there are some fixture needed like: Greenhouse, Trees, Plants, Flowers, Lights, Garden Equipment & Furniture (Specify), Garden Ornaments, Water Butts, Dustbins and Satellite Dish/TV Aerial (Abramsson, 2012).

2.6 Effects of Personalization on Mass Housing Identity

According to people needs and desire, they have some changes in their houses to satisfy themselves. These changes sometime are recognizable and familiar with culture and environment some time these changes are unique and different by these changes residents be happy in their living area and feels safe as well as map comfortable.

“The objective of personalization of mass production is to design and manufacture at an affordable cost, always considering the satisfaction of users’ needs. The unique characteristic of each object and the cost control are the characteristic features of this type of production” (Joklova & Bacova, 2011).

Mass housing design should incorporate design criteria that can be universally applied to new homes, preferably at minimal cost. Each design feature adds to the comfort and convenience of the home while supporting the changing needs of individuals and families at different stages of life. It should allow people to live in more comfort (Olguntürk & Demikran, 2009).

There are some issues of modification (addition/subtraction) that effect personalization in mass housing that are listed below:

1. Space addition to the building form
2. Changing building frame
3. Changing base p-lane
4. Adding object to their surrounding
5. Border frame
6. Fixture

These six issues will be considered while analyzing the cases in chapter three

Chapter 3

ANALYSING THE EFFECTS OF PERSONALIZATION ON SOCIAL HOUSING IDENTITY

3.1 The City of Famagusta

Cyprus is an island in Eastern part of the Mediterranean Sea and Famagusta is the second largest city of Cyprus.



Figure 19: Location of Cyprus
Source: (Ozkaiot, 2011)

The island due to its strategic location has been an attraction point and target for powerful ethnic groups and/or nations from different points of view throughout its history (Gazioglu, 1993).



Figure 20: Map of Cyprus
Source: (Ozkaiot, 2011)

The city of Famagusta (Gazimagusa) has a population of 35,381 (TRNC 2006 Population & Dwelling Census) (Van Kempen, Vermeulen, & Ashgate, 2005).

The city of Famagusta (Gazimagusa) has a historic core and a harbour. The history and urban development of Famagusta date back to the first century AD and the contemporary city has been developed over seven periods: the early period (648-1192 AD - the foundation period); the Lusignan period (1192- 1489); the Venetian period (1489-1571); the Ottoman period (1571-1878); the British period (1878-1960); the period between 1960-1974 (the Greek & the Turkish), and the period after 1974 (the Turkish) (Oktay, 2009).

It is a historic city which has been used as a commercial, military or administrative base by the nations conquering the island in different periods of its history, always being a land of multicultural, populations. Along with this, today, it has another major function of sheltering an international university, EMU that hosts around fifteen thousand students and thousand teaching members from European, Middle

Eastern, Asian and African countries, still carrying on its unique feature of being the medium of different cultures and nations (Ministry, 2003).

The city was an important trade and tourism destination and served as a regional centre before Cyprus was divided in 1974. Today, despite some restrictions on its capacity owing to the new circumstances of the island, the harbour still plays an important part in the trade activities of the northern Turkish Region. However, changes in the last two decades in Famagusta result largely from the establishment and growth of the Eastern Mediterranean University (EMU). The development of the university (in addition to the de-facto population) has led to remarkable changes in the socio demographic characteristics of the city. It has also benefited property owners throughout the city as the demand for housing has increased.

Famagusta has experienced uncontrollable and rapid urban development in the form of multi-storey housing, haphazard additions to existing houses, and incompatible land-uses. The construction and commercial sectors, and new housing in the form of multi-storey apartments or 'villas', are shaped in a spontaneous way without following a coordinated master plan. In this context, traditional family and kinship patterns that led to lively and well-connected neighbourhoods have therefore broken down and social life has been deteriorated (Department of Social Housing, 1980).

The decaying character of the historic Walled City is another problem in Famagusta, as the measures undertaken for its conservation and revitalization have not led to the attainment of a satisfactory state in terms of cultural or economic sustainability. Finally, the uncertain future of the unoccupied Varosha (Maras) district, previously a prosperous tourism and residential area vacated by its Greek inhabitants in line with

the UN demarcation decision in 1974, has affected urban development by preventing the city from growing towards the south (Oktay, 2009).

3.2 History of Mass Housing in North Cyprus (1930-2000)

In the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus, the Ministry of Housing has developed social housing project. The social housing design was started at 1986 and was finished in 1989. These houses built in various sizes of 100Sqm, 85Sqm and 60Sqm to give options of choice for the buyers. (Gazioglu, 1993).

The municipality of Nicosia began to develop the social housing in 1930. The price of the houses was affordable. The people could rent or buy them and paid cash. Most of the Turkish-Cypriot population moved to more safe housing, because of the Greek-Cypriot atrocities in 1964. The Turkish-Cypriots who lived in the close society also moved to the island. Immigrants accommodate in tented camps, schools and other governmental buildings for a short time (Gazioglu, 1993).

The table below shows the information about the houses built by government for the migrant people between 1966 and 1971.

Table 2: Houses Constructed For the Migrant Inhabitants Shown Yearly

Houses constructed for the migrants shown by year						
Year	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970-71	Total
Number of units	130	206	512	424	241	1513

Source: (Dreghorn, 2009)

By changing the social, economic and cultural needs, after 1980`s the new housing was developed to answer these needs. From this period onwards, two different

housing trends became the main components of urban design, mass housing and individual housing (Gazioglu, 1993).

3.2.1 Social Housing Process in Cyprus

Based on the social housing law, the Turkish-Cypriot people could apply for social housing who did not have a house or did not have enough economic support to construct a house for themselves (Gazioglu, 1993).

There are some factors that are defining the household's financial statues; such as economical levels of the households, the number of the children, the ratio of the rent to the total income of a household. The proper households were chosen by the government according to the mentioned criteria, also the ones who were able to pay 15-20 percent of the deposit amount (Department of Social Housing, 1980).

The occupants of the social housing have been provided by four types of payment plans on the houses, they did the payments in 10, 15 and 20 years. The households who were able to finish the installments earlier and save the interest, they could finish their loan sooner (Department of Social Housing, 1980).

3.2.2 Housing Organization in Cyprus

In 1981, the first cooperative estate was designed in Göçmenköy, by Is-Coop (Is-Coop (Workers' Cooperative Development Society) and Türk-Sen (Trade Unions Federation). They completed 360 units between 1983 and 1989 in Nicosia, also 290 units were managed to build by four other housing cooperatives for their members at the same years (Department of Social Housing, 1980).

However, unfortunately the planning system in North Cyprus failed to create stable and organized situation thus resulting in low quality image environment and disappointment both in physical and social terms. The main reasons appear to be, the lack of programming and planning on urban growth, sustainable development plan and compact city approach, etc. All these, are because there have not been any noticed policies and/or regulatory bodies and/or development control bodies in respect of above mentioned concepts (Önal Hoskara, Tefvikler Çavusoglu, & Öngul, 2009).

In North Cyprus, social housing projects were constructed mainly by housing cooperatives, which are usually supervised and controlled by the government during administrative and planning building processes of the projects. Due to the problems such as lack of/or inadequate management, design faults, lack of formal and clear planning arrangements and agreements in the initial construction stages, slow building progress another similar problems make the whole building process, irregular and inefficient.

The mass housing groups are located in different districts especially in the cities of Lefkoşa, Famagusta, Iskele and Girne (Önal Hoskara, Tefvikler Çavusoglu, & Öngul, 2009).

3.2.3 Government Mass Housing In Cyprus (1980-1993)

Between 1984 and 1992, the government successfully implemented three housing schemes and built 1,528 units. Government programmed projects have been more successful than those of cooperatives in terms of financing, the number of units built, coordination, administration, design, quality and timely delivery. Recent official announcements indicate that financial resources needed for the Fourth Phase have been made available by the Turkish government (Department of Social Housing, 1980).



Figure 21: State Social Housing Scheme, 1979-1986

Source: (Baytin, 2005)

“PHASE I: (1984-1986)

Phase I was financed by the government -258 out of 298 units built in this phase were duplex and 40 were houses. Nicosia ranked number one in terms of the number of units.

PHASE II: (1985-1989)

Phase II was financed by the Ministry of Finance in Saudi Arabia, and was completed in three parts -260, 300 and 488 units built in each part respectively. Of 1,064 units, 640 were located in Nicosia. The number of houses is 184.

PHASE III: (1990-1992)

Phase III was financed by the government. Of 240 units built in this phase, 104 are located in Nicosia. All of these units are houses.

PHASE IV: (1993-Present)

In Phase IV, 504 units were financed by Turkey's Social Housing Fund and 632 units by the government of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus. All the units are houses, with 608 in Nicosia, 336 in Famagusta, 112 in Kyrenia, 64 in Güzelyurt and 16 in Lefke” (Department of Social Housing, 1980).

“It is not amazing, but most of these units have been owned by users who have managed to pay 15 to 20 per cent of the cost as a down-payment and have enough of

a regular income to pay back the balance over a five to twenty year period” (Department of Social Housing, 1980).

Mass housing systems have realized a great deal of what was expected from the residents.

The positive and negative sides of the implementation are lessons learned from the past to be used to create better projects in future. Design of units, concerns of energy-saving, the patterns of the building sites, emphasis on using more local building materials, quality of workmanship, coordination, administration, eligibility and similar aspects need to be analyzed in more detail in order to allocate better scarce resources and create livable environments for the community (Gazioglu, 1993).

3.3 Method of Analyses

In the following items, the analysis method will be explained.

1. For analysing personalization at social housing district; Sakarya in Gazimagusa two different analysis methods have been used. one is physical analyses at site and the other one is interview survey. A total 75 units are selected one or two from each row that includes four units; these selected ones are the most changed houses.
2. For analysing the personalization six issues that affect building identity are checked. They are: space addition, architectural detail on the building frame, base plane (soft and hard landscape), object in space, building border definer and fixture.
3. Before going to the site inventory forms are prepared. At site pictures are took and necessary information is noted.
4. Then, interview survey is carried out at site. By interview survey, it is tried to obtain the reasons behind the personalization. A total 70 interview surveys were done with the volunteers.

During the data analyses, it seems that all of the residents exactly know about suitable quality of life. Following points have been thoroughly investigated in order to make affordable housing. In addition, the survey measured respondents' satisfaction or dissatisfaction from their houses.

3.4 Case Study Social Housing District (Sosyal Konutlar Gazimağusa)

The social housing district was developed in mid 1980s in 4 phases - first 3 phases are two-story villas with front and back yards and the last phase apartments. Today, it is one of low rised areas to live in outside the Walled City of Famagusta - due to its proximity to the Eastern Mediterranean University and the lake/forest areas across (Ekmekçi, 2009).

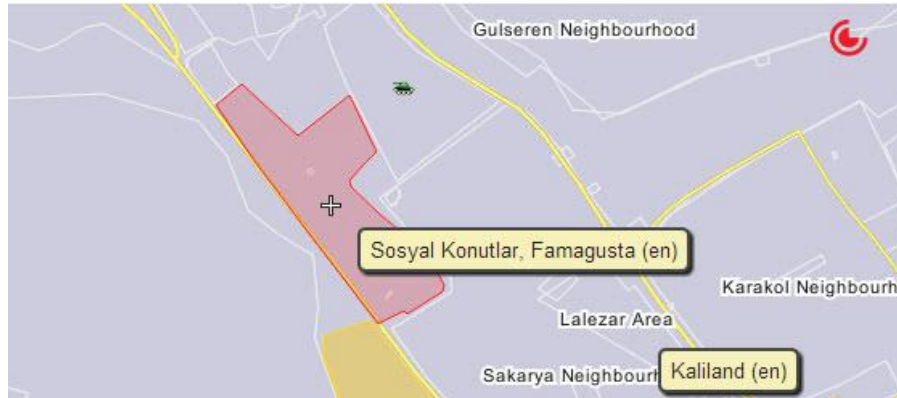


Figure 22: Location of Sosyal Housing in the City Of Famagusta
Source: (Ekmekçi, 2009)

In the case study area, originally each unit in a row include an entrance hall, living room, a kitchen and a toilet in the ground floor, and there are three bedrooms and a bathroom with closet on the upper; first floor. They are duplex houses and they have car park in front of the units.

The mass housing in Famagusta is located in Sakarya District next to the “Gazi-Mustafa Kemal Bulvari”. Totally, there are 250 duplex houses exist in this district and between every four house there is an empty place in the side of the building, which is used as car park area.



Figure 23: Site Map of Social Housing Houses in the City Of Famagusta
Source: (Google Earth, 2013)

This social housing is situated beside at the three streets, “Sincan Sk., Konak Sk. and Abant Sk.”. The site is close to Eastern Mediterranean University and Lefkosa road. A number of the houses are faced to the Gazi Mustafa Kemal Bulvard main road. Whilst the others are to the rear of these and are arranged in six rows. They are designed as two-story villa types and the sizes of these houses are approximately similar. For example, the houses that are located in the corner areas have different square meter to the others. These houses are originally 110 Sqm. There are also apartment types of social housing, some of these apartments are used for commercial purpose on the ground floor.



Figure 24: Top View of Social Housing Area in Famagusta In 1980
Source: (Department of Social Housing, 1980)



Figure 25: Top View of Social Housing Area in Famagusta In 2013
Source: (By Author, 2013)

The social housing was built 35 years ago. Most of the households are the owners, Therefore; had and still have rights and possibilities for making essential changes in their dwellings and immediate surroundings.

Most of the households are four persons and the other houses have two or three persons. The owners of these houses are government employee, housewives and free employment. The main reasons of the owners living in the social houses are the economic reasons and the location of the houses.



Figure 26: Original Settlement Layout in Famagusta
Source: (Department of Social Housing, 1980)



Figure 27: Street View of Social Housing Organization in Sakarya District,
Famagusta (Baytin, 2005)

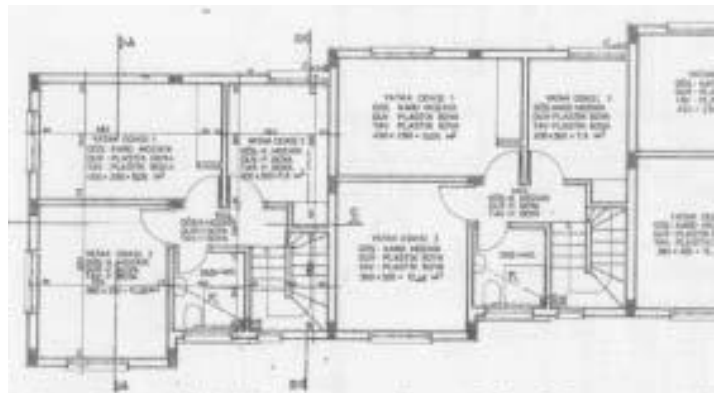
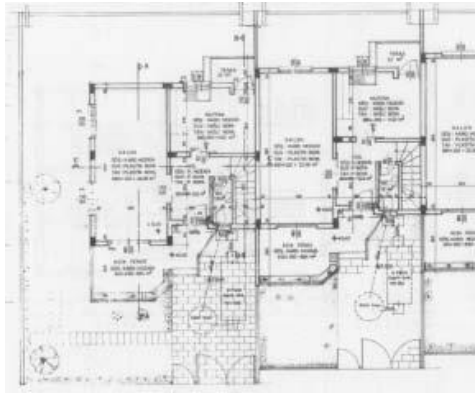


Figure 28: Ground and First Floor Plan of The Original Houses
Source: (Department of Social Housing, 1980)

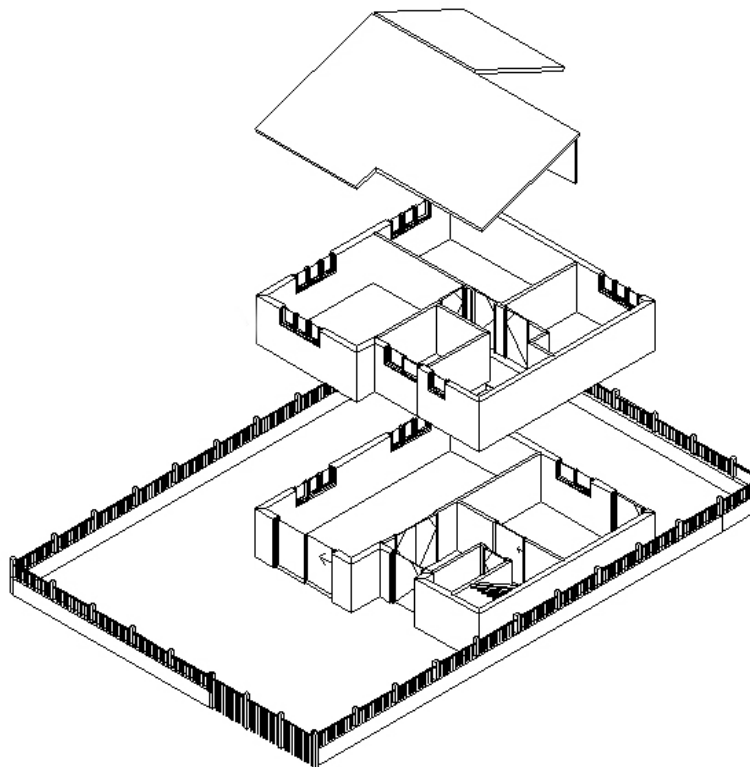


Figure 29: 3D Presentation of Original Spatial Organization in a Dwelling Units of the Original Houses
Source: (Baytin, 2005)



Figure 30: Original Drawing of Street View
Source: (Department of Social Housing, 1980)



Figure 31: Various Street Views at Present
Source: (By Author, 2013)

3.5 Evaluation of the Social Housing at Sakarya District in Famagusta

Personalization at the social housing is evaluated by considering the followings issues. They are not only effect the unit identity but also personalized the Building.

- Building forms
- Architectural detail on the building frame
- Base plane (hard and soft landscape)
- Object in space
- Building border definer
- Fixture

Initially by the interview survey, each of the respondents was asked to describe their approaches about houses and yards. When, the respondents' were asked to express opinions about their current houses, many of them described their current dwelling as their 'ideal' and 'dream home'.

Each of the respondents also described their approach to designing explaining how personalized their buildings.

3.5.1 Building Form

According to the findings, it is clear that, 39% owners from total of the residents who live in the mass housing of Famagusta did not do any space addition to their building form.

According to the results of the interviews survey, the main reason for the residents choosing social housing was financial.



Figure 32: Original View of the Houses without Any Addition in Building Form
Source: (By Author, 2013)

The survey is determined that, 35% owners extended the living room and they did changes inside of the houses as well. Because they want to live in bigger living rooms since the members of the family became more and the need for more space is

increased. As the results, from 75 units 75% occupants changed the living room and entrance hall. The photos below show the changings in the building form,



Figure 33: View of the Living Room and Entrance Halls Extension
Source: (By Author, 2013)

75% of the occupants of social housing in “Gazi-Mustafa Kemal Bulvari” in Famagusta believe that their living rooms and entrance halls are too small so they would prefer to enlarge them according to the family numbers.

The owners extended the living room and entrance hall because they were not happy with the size of living room and they prefer to have bigger close space than terrace in front of their houses. Also by extending the living room, they got a balcony on first floor for their bedroom. (Figure 34)



Figure 34: View of the Living Rooms Extension
Source: (By Author, 2013)

One of the house owners was mentioned that:

“When they first designed their house, they wanted to have huge spaces; large rooms and many of them! But after living there for over 15 years, she had realized that it was a mistake to make the rooms so big, as it has turned into a waste of space which could have been used for other purposes.” (Female, 47 years.)

According to information obtained from interviews, about 40% of the owners have done changes to the entrance hall to have much circulation and welcoming area in doorway, in order to fulfill their needs.(Figure 35)



Figure 35: View of the Extended Entrance Hall
Source: (By Author, 2013)

The survey is cleared that only a few people made changes, like balcony, bedroom, bathroom and garage area additions. For example, the owner added balconies to whole façade of the first floor for the bedrooms; by extending these spaces, a semi open area is obtained on the ground floor for entrance and terrace. (Figure 36)

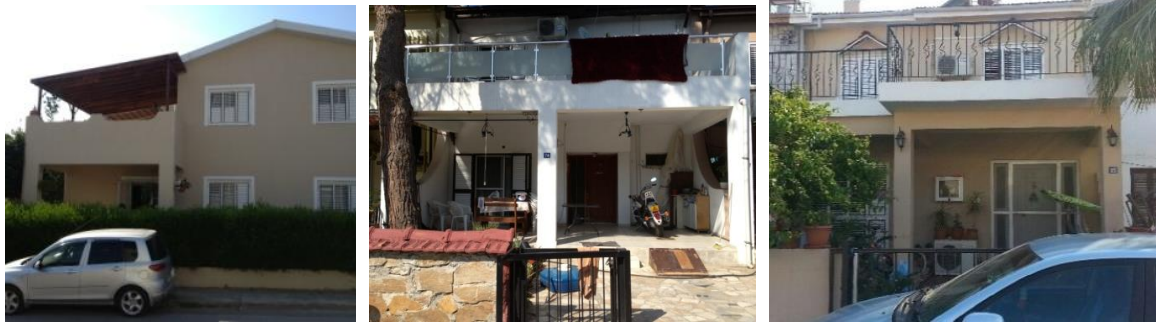


Figure 36: View of Entrance Hall Extension
Source: (By Author, 2013)

In addition, 15% of the owners extended their kitchens that are located on the backside of the buildings. Because, it is more comfortable to have more space in the kitchen. The result shows that 10 owners enlarged their kitchens. (Figure 37)



Figure 37: View of the Kitchen Extension
Source: (By Author, 2013)

According to the investigations and interviews survey, the below results are obtained:

The interior spaces of the houses are changed according to the owner's needs, firstly 15% of them are changed the kitchen, secondly they prefer to have bigger living room and large entrance hall, so 35% of them extended the living rooms, 40% prefers to have alteration to the entrance hall, 7% of them prefers to have changes to the bedrooms, 16% are changed the balcony area, 2% of the owners are extended the bathroom, also 2% of them are added a close entrance hall and 39% of people do not need any alterations in their houses.

Half of the owners apply changes to the building form and 39% owners did not do any addition to their building form.

Additionally, it can be seen that, by changing the plan of the unit, the façade is changed as well. Therefore, the harmony on the façade is lost.

3.5.2 Architectural Detail on the Building Frame

As it is seen in Figure 38, building frame of social housing in Sakarya District is shown. As it is cleared in Figure 39, the households have changed the building frames based on their needs.



Figure 38: Building Frame

Source: (By Author, 2013)



Figure 39: Building Frame

Source: (By Author, 2013)

According to the investigations, the owners of the houses are implemented some changes on the building frame; such as color changes of the façade 72%, removing timber pergolas from the façade 69%, changing material and color of the entrance

door 48%, the shutters of the windows addition 87%, besides guard rail addition of the windows 7%.

69% of the owners remove the timber pergolas from the façade. (Figure 40)



Figure 40: View of the Houses That Timber Pergolas Are Removed From The Façade Source: (By Author, 2013)

48% of respondents removed the old door of the house and they are a new timber and/or glass door to the entrance hall. (Figure 41)



Figure 41: View of the Houses That Are Added Timber Entrance Door to the Architectural Detail on Building Form Source: (By Author, 2013)

5% of the residents added marble or local stone to the façade of the building, which is giving variation and contrast.

7% of houses are used colored stone for the front view. In Figure 42, it can be seen that the facades, which are designed with colored stone and in figure 43 the owners

only, colored the façade. As the results, the residents are prefer to color the façade mostly with cream and white and the others use blue, light yellow and light green.



Figure 42: Stone Addition to the Building Facade
Source: (By Author, 2013)



Figure 43: Colour Addition to the Facade
Source: (By Author, 2013)

The survey cleared that definitely most of the residence added the shutters to the windows, most of the owners added aluminum shutters and some of them added timber shutters, 5% of residence didn't use any shutters and put hand railing for the first floor windows. However, all of them attached shutters and railing to the windows in ground floor.

On the other hand, there are one or two houses, which did not add anything to the windows. (Figure 44)



Figure 44: Shutter Change in the Facades
Source: (By Author, 2013)

75%, the residents who extended the living rooms and added entrance halls to their houses, also, added pitched roofed. Most of the respondents made this part, as flat roof and they used it top as on addition part for balcony.

Figure 45 is shown the houses that are having pitched roof as an addition; the flat roof usages are seen in figure 46.



Figure 45: View of the Houses That Pitched Roofs Are Added to the Extended Part of Them
Source: (By Author, 2013)



Figure 46: View of the Houses That Roofs Are Added To the Extended Part of the Buildings
Source: (By Author, 2013)

3.5.3 Base Plane (Hard and Soft Landscape)

By applying hard and soft spaces in the exterior of the houses, the residents make personalized their immediate surroundings.

Covering with local stone and ceramics, putting green area as a soft space in front of building sub-divide the base plane for different purpose. Practical flexibility, especially in respect of additions of greenery, which is one of the most essential elements in exterior space. In addition, putting pots, flowers and trees that are the most important elements in open spaces, refresh the outdoor space and create aesthetic view.

A 75% of the houses had well-maintained gardens surrounding all three or two sides of the property. Some of the gardens are rich in term of landscaping and foliage consisting of many types of fruit trees, flowers and grass lawns.

99% of the owners changed the base plane (hard and soft landscape) of their houses. Stone, ceramics and mosaics cover most of the hard spaces. Moreover, the soft space is designed by flowers pots, grape trees, sitting sets, different types of fruit trees, decorative garden objects.

Furthermore, the 90% of the residents divided the yard in two parts. While some of them put the bigger part for the soft space and greenery, only the small part is left for the hard space and the others did the opposite.

In figure 47, sub-division of the base plane and the level differences in the gardens for entering to the house are shown.

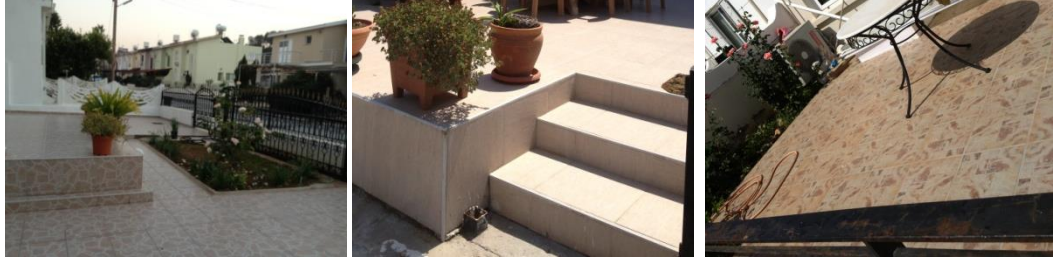


Figure 47: View of the Houses That Are Covered By Ceramics
Source: (By Author, 2013)

The owners mostly covered their back yards according to their needs by different types of stone; a few number of owners covered the courtyard by colored stones (Figure 48, 49).

A woman said that: “When designing their house, some small garden spaces and trees seemed enough, however after living in the house for over 6 years, other green spaces were added in the courtyard by her husband.” (Female, 47 years)



Figure 48: View of the Houses That Are Covered By Local Colour Ceramic and Stone

Source: (By Author, 2013)



Figure 49: View of the Houses That Are Covered By Marble Stone
Source: (By Author, 2013)

The survey results are shown that half of the owners covered the base plane by mosaics. In some houses, the floor is separated in to two parts and they are covered with concrete and mosaics. (Figure 50)



Figure 50: View of the Houses That the Hard Landscape Is Covered By Mosaics
Source: (By Author, 2013)

Some of the residents create unique identity in their garden by soft landscaping. While (50%) added small narrow green spaces, pots, flowerpots, fruit trees, shrubs, invasive plant are for shading during days, a 80% of owners added big trees for the summer time to protecting the sun, and also pots are added in front of the windows for the beauty of the façade.

A few of the owners are keeping the original green area of their houses without any changes.

In figure 51, the arrangement of pots with color flowers in them are seen.



Figure 51: View of the Houses That Are Decorated By Flower Pots
Source: (By Author, 2013)

Mostly (90%) the owners added different type of trees to their gardens such as fruit trees, grape trees, olive trees, and growing trees.



Figure 52: View of the Houses That Are Possessing Different Types of Trees
Source: (By Author, 2013)

99% of the owners designed their gardens according to their expectation and needs, For example, 13% put the linear green area in the middle of the front yard.

87% the owners placed the vegetation in the right and left side (new garden) of their units. In figure 53 the designing of the yard, by landscaping are shown;



Figure 53: View of the Houses That Are Covered By Soft Landscaping
Source: (By Author, 2013)

As it is shown in (figure 54), two houses did not use any vegetation in the courtyard, According to the result of the interviews, it is understood that, the owners are retired people.



Figure 54: View of the Houses That Are Covered By Only Hard Lanscaping
Source: (By Author, 2013)

3.5.4 Object in Space

There are various objects such as fire-pan in the courtyard, sitting elements, cabinet that can be added to the courtyard of the house by residents according to their needs.

Based on the survey, it is found that, 99% of the houses were added objects in the front and back yards according to their needs.

24% of the owners added objects in the back yard such as; a kitchen, a closed space for storage area, a barbeque, dish washing area, a hutch for small animal, a metal

framed semi open space for garage area, a close space for car park and usually sitting sets and flowerpots.

In figure 55, the additions of canopy are show. The residents make this canopy for shading in summer time. They are using this area for resting.



Figure 55: View of the Houses That Are Added Canopy to the Front Yard
Source: (By Author, 2013)

Front garden decoration in all houses are similar but in some cases there are more decoration objects added in to the gardens such as bird cage, glass units, wooden balustrades buttresses and dog shed which create fantastic sight to these gardens.

In figure 56, the objects that are added in the backyard are shown;



Figure 56: View of the Houses That Are Added Objects into the Backyard
Source: (By Author, 2013)

In general, semi open spaces are added to the front yard in order to protect their cars from hot weather in summer and rain in winter.

Normally all of the people use objects in courtyard. They make additions such as added semi open spaces for car park for protecting their car from in hot and cold conditions. In figure 35, they are seen;



Figure 57: View of the Houses That Are Added Semi Open Space for Garage Area In The Front Yard
Source: (By Author, 2013)

Half of the residents added canopy for sitting and resting area in the front and back yard, some of the shading elements are movable and the residences are able to shift it wherever they want in the front and back yard. In figure 58, movable umbrellas (semi open spaces) can be seen.



Figure 58: View of the Houses That Are Added Umbrella for Shading In Front Of the Yards
Source: (By Author, 2013)

Most of the families put decorative sitting sets in the front yard. Usually, they located the sitting elements under shading or canopy for shading (Figure 59).

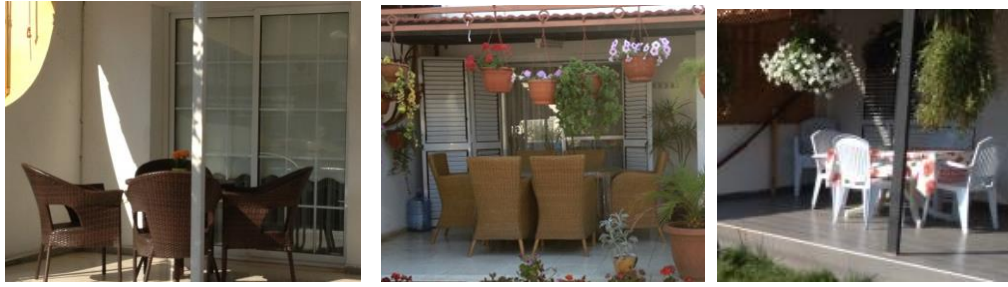


Figure 59: View of the Houses That Are Added Sitting Set In To the Front Yard
Source: (By Author, 2013)

76% of the residents have flowerpots in their gardens for decoration and aesthetic view. In addition, it is cleared that one of the owners uses the garden as a flower shop. He has many flowerpots in the front yard and selling those flowers as second job. (Figure 60)



Figure 60: A View from Flower Pots in the Front Yard
Source: (By Author, 2013)

Besides, 4% of houses are put swing and other entertainment objects in the outdoor spaces. In addition, decoration elements are used in the yards such as swings, children playing objects and birdcages.

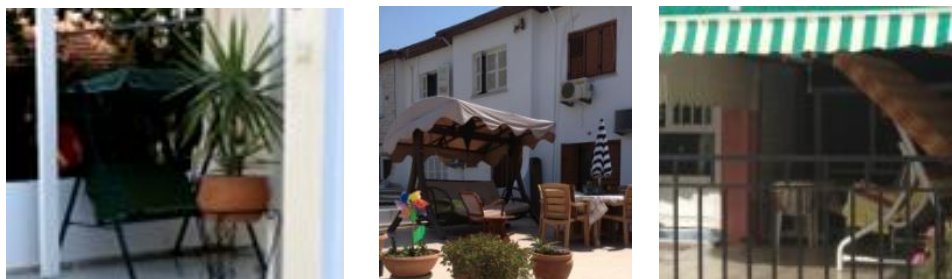


Figure 61: View of the Houses That Are Added Playing Object In To the Front and Back Yard
Source: (By Author, 2013)

3.5.5 Building Border Definer

The survey has cleared that the entire resident has added borders for protecting their house from outside. They are also decorative external divider for the row houses; approximately 82% of owners added decorative iron bars as barriers. Most of the definer bars are situated on 50-centimeter concrete wall. In each house, the colors of the fences are different.

In figure 62, the barriers that are made by concrete and stone. The owners of the houses shaped their border according to their preferences and like.

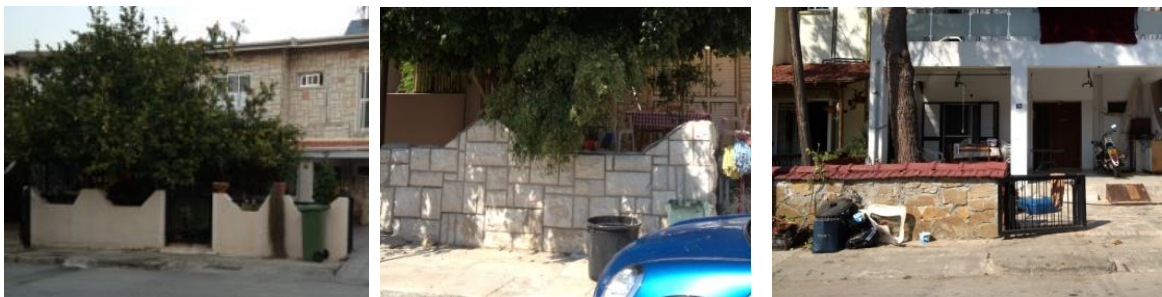


Figure 62: View of the Houses that have Different Types of Wall for Border Defining

Source: (By Author, 2013)

In figure 63, various border definers that are combined by two materials (wall and metal) are seen.



Figure 63: Various types of Barrier Definiers

Source: (By Author, 2013)

A small number of houses are added only iron barriers as border definers. The height and color of the borders are different from each other in different cases. 75% of residences prefer to have lower border for their yard but 95% of them choose more than one meter height barrier for their gardens (Figure 64).



Figure 64: View of the Houses That Are Added Iron Borders as Barriers
Source: (By Author, 2013)

7% of the owners added shrubs to the building borders. That create a scene effect from inside the garden and outside (Figure 65).

However, there are 3% without any border because some of the owner didn't pay more attention to this part of their houses.

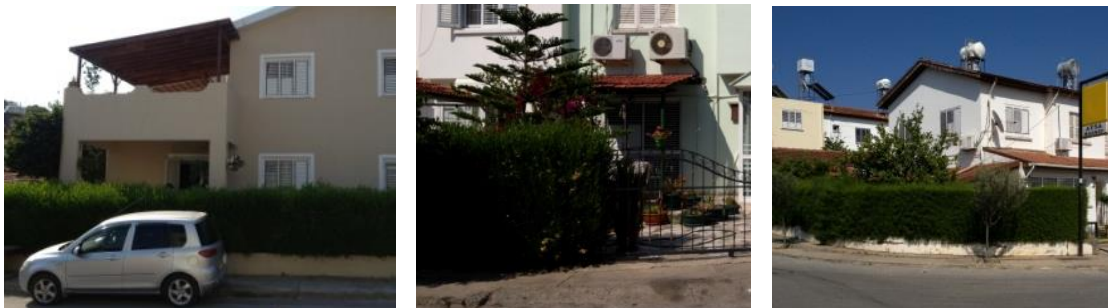


Figure 65: View of the Houses That Are Added Metal Border to Their Houses
Source: (By Author, 2013)

3.5.6 Fixture

More than half of the houses are added; water tank, electric box, cables, water pipe, satellites, antenna, heater tank, split units as a fixtures.

Some of the fixture additions are used because of the needs such as split units, water tank, solar, heating tank, satellite, water pipes. Some of the fixtures additions are because of both decoration and utility such as hanging lamps.



Figure 66: Satellite, Water Tank and Split Unit's Addition to the Facades
Source: (By Author, 2013)

It is said that: “It was very important for one lady to have a central heating and a hot water boiler system installed in her house. After living in a house about 10 years that were added split units to be in comfort.” (Female, 56 years)

Furthermore, it is recognized that the electrical wires, circulation pipes for air-conditions, electrical boxes and mailboxes are added to some of the units (Figure 67).

Percentages are presented in table 3.



Figure 67: Fixtures Addition to the Facades
Source: (By Author, 2013)

Residents while placing the fixture on the façades, they are using their own design to reflect their identity. As is seen in figure 68, the users reflecting their characteristic by entrance design.



Figure 68: Fixtures Addition to the Housing
Source: (By Author, 2013)

A small number of peoples cannot achieve these kinds of changes because they can either retired or cannot afford it or because of economic level.

In the following tables (table 3- table 4) all the findings related with space addition to the building form, Architectural detail on the building frame, Base plane (soft and hard landscape), Object in space, Building border definer and Fixture are presented in percentage.

In the following sections, the findings are explained.

Table 3 : Summery of the Findings in Percentage

Space addition to the building form	Living room is extended 35%	Entrance is extended 40%	No space addition to the building form 39%	kitchen is extended 15%	Room is extended 7%	Balcony is added 16%	Bathroom is extended 2%	A closed entrance hall is added 2%	
Architectural detail on the building frame	Metal pergola 7%	Timber pergola 7%	Double glazed window is added 24%	Timber shutter is added 6%	Façade is colour 72%	Façade is covered by stone 7%	Mosquito net is added 7%	Sliding window is added 12%	Metal railing 7%
	Aluminium shutter are added	Old pergolas are removed	Entrance door is changed	Roof tiles are added	Façade is cover with stone				
	87%	69%	48%	12%	7%				
Base plane (hard and soft landscape)	Ceramic	Trees	Marble	Mosaic	Flowers	Green space	Cactus are added		
	54%	74%	43%	10%	51%	74%	7%		
	Stone	Shrubs	Benjamin tree is added	Lemon tree is added					
	7%	6%	11%	11%					
Object in space	Barbeque	Flower pots	Umbrella is added	Covered car park is added	Timber roof is added	Commercial space is added	Wardrobe is added	Swing is added	Gardening machine
	7%	11%	11%	7%	7%	2%	4%	4%	3%
	Sitting sets	Closed space is added	Timber semi open space	Split unit is added	Cactuses are added	Wooden ramp is added	Pergola is added	Hanging cage	Pitched roof is added
	78%	40%	10%	3%	7%	4%	77%	4%	7%
	Semi open space	Kitchen is added to the backyard	Storage is added	Pitched roof is added	Dust bin is added	Glass partition is added	Besides barbeques	Flower Pots are added	Dust bin is added
	70%	11%	24%	11%	15%	2%	2%	76%	19%
Building border definer	Concrete wall	Metal border	Shrubs	Barriers are removed	Iron barrier	Timber border	Brick barrier	Stone barrier	
	10%	10%	7%	3%	82%	7%	7%	11%	
Fixture	Electric cables	Water tank	Heater panels	Pipes	Lamp	Solar	Mail box	Chimney	Digital camera
	67%	78%	14%	91%	31%	18%	6%	2%	2%
	Water pipes	Satellite	Split unit	Cables	Billboards	Electrical box	Boiler tank	Ladder	
	83%	82%	82%	48%	3%	15%	15%	6%	

Table 4 : Summary of the Findings

Issues effecting building identity	Type of addition	Reasons
Space addition to the building form	<ul style="list-style-type: none">•Living room extension•Entrance hall extension•Kitchen addition and extension•Room extension•Balcony addition	<ul style="list-style-type: none">•To have comfortable space•To have welcoming space•To have more space for cooking•To have open space in front of the bedroom for relaxing
Architectural detail on the building frame	<ul style="list-style-type: none">•Shutters addition•Removing timber pergolas•Mosquito net addition•Door changing•Façade material variation•Window railing addition•Façade colour changing•Double glazed windows addition	<ul style="list-style-type: none">•To have more security•To have good vision of façade•To have harmony in texture in the façade•To have good visualization form outside
Base plane(soft and half landscape)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">•Ceramic, stone, marble, mosaic and concrete covering to create hard surface•Grass covering soft landscaping•Trees and flowers planting•Shrubs addition for soft landscaping	<ul style="list-style-type: none">•To have more enjoyable garden•To have lovely and nice view•To have different covering with colours• To have more hard space•To have more space for car parking
Object in space	<ul style="list-style-type: none">•Addition of semi open space for car park• Addition of semi open space for sitting• Addition of sitting sets•Addition of Flower pots•Decoration objects for garden•Addition of Fruit trees•Addition of Umbrella•Children playing items•Garden objects•Mail box additionBarbeque space addition	<ul style="list-style-type: none">•To have protection from sun and rain•To have shading device•To have beautiful space•To have an activity area•To have relaxation area•To have natural greeneryTo have organic vegetables and fruits
Building border definer	<ul style="list-style-type: none">•Iron barrier•Concrete barrier•Stone covered concrete walls•Bushes	<ul style="list-style-type: none">•To have safety and security
Fixture	<ul style="list-style-type: none">•Water pipes•Split unit•Satellite•Water tank•Solar panels•Electrical box•Heating tanks•Wires•Lamps	<ul style="list-style-type: none">•To have sustainability•To have warm water• To make shading at hot weather•To have light

Source: (By Author, 2013)

As a summary; it can be said that, the major changes of the users in social housings are; firstly addition of the living room and entrance hall, secondly covering the courtyard with ceramics, stone, mosaics and additions of pots, tress, flowers in the yards. Thirdly, making semi open spaces for car parks, then painting the facades of the house to different colors and/or changing the material of the façade such as stone. Finally, the household's economic situations and size of the houses, and the most important factor is best usage of the spaces inside and outside of the building.

Chapter 4

CONCLUSION

Today, the fast development of technology affects the life style and needs of people. The term of “personalization” is commonly used to identify when adapting something regular in accordance with individual needs and preferences. The need for personalization emerges from different social status, social preferences, and cultural effects, traditions of that society, individual needs and requirements and individual life style of the current user.

This study is aimed to question personalization at social housing (duplex houses) at Sakarya District. Accordingly, this study is asides under four chapters.

As in the second chapter initially, some generalized comments and information on housing and mass housing, types of mass housing, individuality and identity of mass housing are given. Third chapter is giving the general information about the social housing in North Cyprus and the case study, also in this part the evaluations of the analyses are explained in details. The research is analyzed row type-duplex social housing at Sakarya District. A total 75 units were analyzed by six issues that affect buildings identity. These six issues are listed below:

- Space addition to the building form
- Architectural detail on building frame (door, windows, balconies, balustrades, roof line, special details)

- Base plane (soft and hard landscaping)
- Object in space
- Building border definers (wall, fences, shrubs, wires)
- Fixture (labels, split units, alarm, video camera, satellite, cables)

The evaluation obtained by observations and analysis provided that:

- It is determined that mainly the users extended living room and kitchen because the living spaces is not adequate them.
- For architectural detail on the building frame, they changed and coloured doors and also they tried to use different types of doors in building such as glazed door or wooden one. Moreover, the colour of buildings are also changed and mostly used metal protection for windows.
- Furthermore for landscape usage, most of the owners used soft landscaping in their gardens and decorated by bushes and flowers. Besides, grape trees are used for shading in parking area and the resting area.
- Most of the unit's finishing floors are mosaic and some of them have got different colour. Most of the houses got canopy table, with chairs especially for warm and hot weather they can use the area for different usages.
- The site boundaries are built by either iron or concrete barriers and designed nicely by shrubs.
- At last but not least all units got satellite, split unit and water tank for hot or cold water and some of them got solar panels for the fixtures.

Throughout the undertaken research and observations on the area, many positive and encouraging points have been noticed about personalization of space by the inhabitants. In fact, these changes offer a more satisfactory and pleasurable space to

the residents. A bigger living and dining room and a wider entrance hall are the samples of cases that have enhanced the satisfaction of inhabitants from the area; even many of those people have extended these two spaces for the sake of their comfort. People have changed their buildings according to their personal interests so that their surrounding environment can be more pleasant and relaxing. Changing the colors or materials, adding some shading devices on the façade and changing the color or material of the openings (doors and windows) are some of these implementations. In the case of landscape design in the yards, some have repaved the floor or added colorful stones to the flooring; these show the importance of personalization of space and its impact on the building appearance. Adding some decorations to the yard by planting various flowers or trees especially grapevines which act as shading elements as well have changed the spirit of space. Installing designed fence or bordering elements made of wood, stone or concrete around the yards have introduced a specific identity to the buildings from outside and for the passenger viewing the buildings. Another implement has been the construction of semi open spaces as garages to protect the cars; this has been done by planting or pergolas in some cases.

All of these are some positive applications towards personalization of space by inhabitants that convert the space to a pleasant area for both residents and viewers who observe the building from outside.

In addition, there are some negative things such as causing visual misery and chaotic appearances in the neighborhood.

In addition, this thesis will be beneficial for the researchers who are searching similar issues. Besides, local and governmental authorities as well as private construction companies who are making many houses for the society can be benefit from this research as understandings people expectations.

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APPENDICES

Appendix A: Sample of the interview that are given to the family living in mass housings in Famagusta, Sakarya District in English

1. What kind of changes and/or additions have you done on the building form? Why?
2. What kind of architectural details have you added to the building frame or changes have you done on it? Why?
3. What kind of changes and/or additions have you done on the base plane of the exterior of building? Why?
4. What did you put to the exterior space/ garden of the building? Why?
5. Did you redefine the building borders? With what? Why?
6. What kind of fixtures have you added to the building façade? Why?

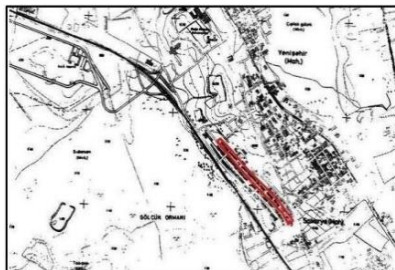
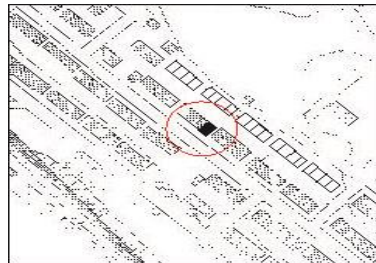


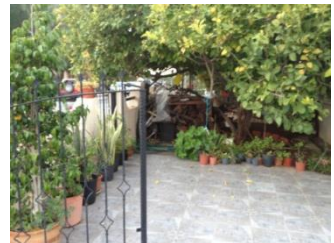



Appendix B: Sample of the interview that are given to the family living in mass housings in Famagusta, Sakarya District in Turkish

1. Bina formunda nasıl deęişiklikler yaptınız veya ekler yaptınız mı? Neden?
2. Bina üzerine nasıl mimari detaylar eklediniz veya deęiřtirdiniz mi? Neden?
3. Binanın dıř mekanlardaki yer zeminine nasıl deęişiklikler veya ekler yaptınız? Neden?
4. Binanın dıř mekanlarına/ bahçesine neler eklediniz? Neden?
5. Bahçenizin sınırını yeniden tanımladınız mı? Nasıl? Neden?
6. Binanın dıř cephesine tesisatlar eklediniz mi? Neden?

İlginiz için teřekkürler☺

Katılımcıların ek bilgileri.....

Appendix C: Interview Forms, Sakarya District in Famagusta:


PA 1.	QUESTIONING THE INFLUENCE OF PERSONALIZATION AT SOCIAL HOUSING DISTRICT IN GAZIMAGUSA	
Address: Konak Sokak, No: 62		
 <p>District scale</p>		 <p>Local scale</p>
 <p>Space addition to the building form</p>	 <p>Architectural detail on the building frame</p>	 <p>Base plane</p>
 <p>Object in space</p>	 <p>Building border definer</p>	 <p>Fixture</p>
Space addition to the building form	Living room is extended	
Architectural detail on the building frame	Metal pergolas on first floor, aluminum shutters are added to bedrooms and kitchen windows, the façade is covered with stone, the extended part is colored to crème color, the entrance is removed	
Base plane (hard and soft landscape)	The court yard and garage are covered by ceramics, the back yard is covered by different ceramics, the original green area is made smaller and lemon tree is added, a linear green area is added to garage way	
Object in space	A kitchen is added to back yard, closed space is added to back yard, a barbeque is added to back yard- Dish washing area is added to back yard, a metal semi open space is added to garage area, a semi open space is added to living room entrance, sitting sets are added, flower pots are added	
Building border definer	Concrete wall and iron barriers	
fixture	Electric cables, water pipes, water tank, satellite, heater panels	
Comment: The owner has extended the living room because this space was small for the family. They removed the main entrance and put a door to this extended part. Also a metal semi open space is added to entrance of living room that is covered by roof tiles. A kitchen is added at the back yard and the family usually uses this kitchen. The owner is a baker and he is working in his house so he added a closed space with pitch roof next to kitchen and uses this space as a pastry cooking area. Also a metal semi open space is added to the garage way to protect their car from sun and rain.		

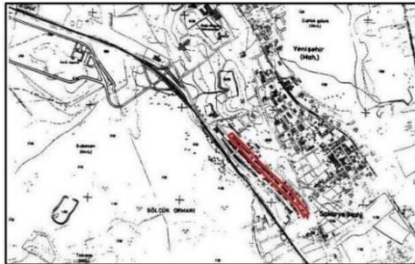







PA 2.		QUESTIONING THE INFLUENCE OF PERSONALIZATION AT SOCIAL HOUSING DISTRICT IN GAZIMAGUSA	
Adress: Konak Sokak, No: 60			
			
District scale		Local scale	
			
Space addition to the building form	Architectural detail on building frame	Base plane	
			
Object in space	Building border definer	Fixture	
Space addition to the building form	No space addition to the building form		
Architectural detail on the building frame	Aluminum shutters are added to windows, there are timber pergolas on the façade.		
Base plane (hard and soft landscape)	The court yard and garage are covered by ceramics, the original green area is made smaller and rose flowers are added		
Object in space	A kitchen is added to back yard, a closed space is added to back yard, a barbeque is added to back yard, a metal semi open space is added to garage area, a semi open space is added to living room terrace, sitting sets and also flower pots are added.		
Building border definer	Decorated iron barriers are added.		
fixture	Electric cables, water pipes, water tank, satellite, split units and heater panels are added.		
Comment: The owner didn't change the form of the building. A kitchen is built at the back yard and the family usually uses this kitchen. A closed space with pitch roof is added next to kitchen and this space is used as storage. Metal semis open space is added to the garage way to protect their car from sun and rain. Also a semi open space is added to terrace that is made by metal and covered by roof tiles; the family uses this space for sitting in summer days. The green area is made smaller and rose flowers are added to it. Also flower pots are added to the terrace border.			

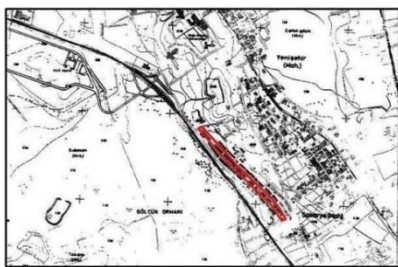
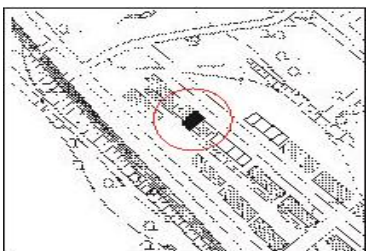






PA 3.	QUESTIONING THE INFLUENCE OF PERSONALIZATION AT SOCIAL HOUSING DISTRICT IN GAZIMAGUSA	
Adress: Konak Sokak, No: 137		
		
District scale	Local scale	
		
Space addition to the building form	Architectural detail on building frame	Base plane
		
Object in space	Building border definer	Fixture
Space addition to the building form	No space addition to the building form	
Architectural detail on the building frame	The pergolas are removed from the façade, aluminum shutters are added to the windows	
Base plane (hard and soft landscape)	Floor has been raised; there is not any green space, all the base plane covered by ceramics.	
Object in space	An umbrella is added, flower pots are added and sitting sets are added	
Building border definer	Not any border existing as definer in front of the house, Only concrete short wall (50cm) on right hand side and flower pots in front side are observed.	
fixture	Split units, electric cables, water tank	
Comment: The owner has removed the pergolas from the façade for aesthetic purpose. Because they have been destroyed during the years. They also removed all the soft area of original design to have more sitting place in terrace. They raised the floor to be higher than the road for car park. They don't have any soft space so they added flower pots instead as border definer.		

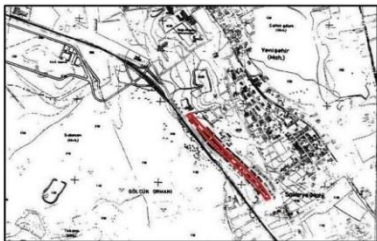
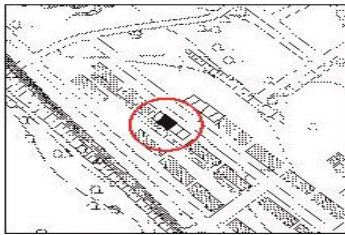

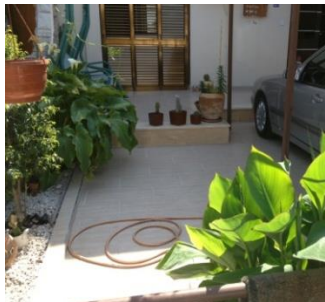



PA 4.		QUESTIONING THE INFLUENCE OF PERSONALIZATION AT SOCIAL HOUSING DISTRICT IN GAZIMAGUSA	
Address: Konak Sokak, No: 139			
			
District scale		Local scale	
			
Space addition to the building form	Architectural detail on the building frame	Base plane	
			
Object in space	Building border definer	Fixture	
Space addition to the building form	No space addition to the building form		
Architectural detail on the building frame	The façade is covered by stone in first floor and the ground floor wall is colored to crème. Besides aluminum shutters are added to the windows		
Base plane (hard and soft landscape)	Floor has been raised, the base is covered by marble, the parking area is changed into green area		
Object in space	A timber semi open space, flower pots and sitting sets are added.		
Building border definer	The garage closed by metal border definer, the timber border definer added to right hand side and metal one is in front of the house		
fixture	Split units, pipes, water tank are added.		
Comment: The owner has removed the pergolas from the façade in order to look more aesthetic. Because they have been destroyed during the years. All the soft area of original design are removed and made the garage road green area with lemon trees because they prefer to have big court yard than to park a car in open car parking area. A wooden semi open place is adding to the court yard to protect from sun in summer time.			

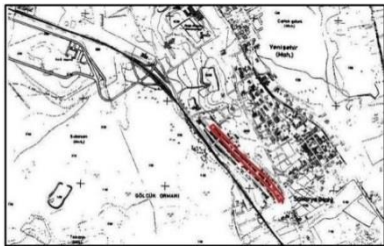
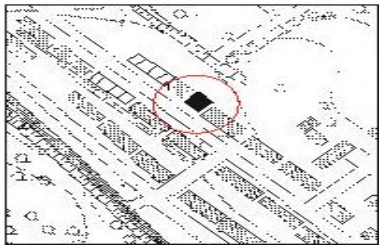


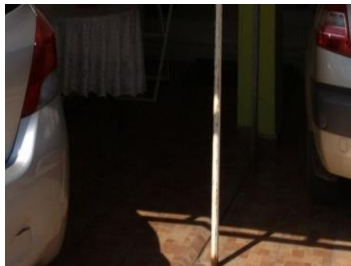



PA 5.	QUESTIONING THE INFLUENCE OF PERSONALIZATION AT SOCIAL HOUSING DISTRICT IN GAZIMAGUSA		
Address: Konak Sokak, No: 140			
			
District scale		Local scale	
			
Space addition to the building form	Architectural detail on the building frame		Base plane
			
Object in space	Building border definer	Fixture	
Space addition to the building form	The kitchen is extended in ground floor so one room is added on the first floor		
Architectural detail on the building frame	White aluminum shutters added to the windows		
Base plane (hard and soft landscape)	The front garden is covered by marble; the garage part is covered by red and white stones. Only one Benjamin tree is added to the front garden		
Object in space	Storage is added to back yard that build by concrete, the car park area is closed by iron and roof tiles, iron columns are added to the entrance of garage, an umbrella, sitting sets and flower pots are added.		
Building border definer	The borders changed into metal border definers		
fixture	Split units, water tank, satellite and cables are added.		
Comment: The owner has removed the pergolas from the façade to be looked more aesthetic. Because it has been destroyed during the years. The kitchen is extended from back site of the house. One room is added to the first floor because the family became bigger and they need more space in the kitchen. A small room is added to the backyard to use as storage for business. They prefer to have hard surfaces rather than green space so there is only one tree and some flower pots. The garage is also closed to have a close space for their car.			

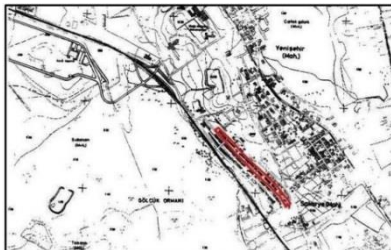







PA 6.	QUESTIONING THE INFLUENCE OF PERSONALIZATION AT SOCIAL HOUSING DISTRICT IN GAZIMAGUSA		
Address: Konak Sokak, No: 134			
			
District scale		Local scale	
			
Space addition to the building form	Architectural detail on the building frame	Base plane	
			
Object in space	Building border definer	Fixture	
Space addition to the building form	No space addition to the building form.		
Architectural detail on the building frame	White aluminum shutters are added to the windows on the ground floor and metal railings added in front of the windows in the first floor, the façade is colored to pink.		
Base plane (hard and soft landscape)	The floor is raised as L shape, it is covered with ceramics, Green surface is became smaller and flowers are added		
Object in space	Storage is added to back yard that is built by concrete, the car park area is closed by iron and roof tiles, a metal semi open space added to front yard, sitting set and flower pots are added to the front yard.		
Building border definer	The borders changed to iron barriers		
fixture	Split units, water tank, satellite and cables are added.		
Comment: The owner has removed the pergolas from the façade to look more aesthetic. Because they have been destroyed during the years. L shape floor is raised to separate the terrace in front of the living room. A room is added to the back side. According to his family daily needs that is built by concrete. Shutters are added to windows in ground floor to protect from the sun in hot summer days. Also metal devices are added to windows in first floor to be safer. A roof is added on garage part to create semi close area for their car.			

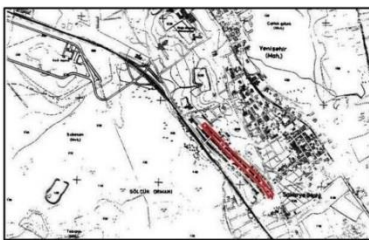



PA 7.	QUESTIONING THE INFLUENCE OF PERSONALIZATION AT SOCIAL HOUSING DISTRICT IN GAZIMAGUSA	
Adress: Konak Sokak, No: 138		
		
District scale		Local scale
		
Space additions to the building form	Architectural detail on the building frame	Base plane
		
Object in space	Building border definer	Fixture
Space additions to the building form	The living room and entrance are extended; one balcony is added to first floor.	
Architectural detail on the building frame	Windows are changed into double glazed, the door is changed into glass, the façade is colored to yellow and pitch roof with tiles is added to entrance.	
Base plane (hard and soft landscape)	The floor is covered by ceramics and one row green area with rose flowers is added.	
Object in space	Split unit is added.	
Building border definer	Border is defined by linear irons over a short wall.	
fixture	Water tank, satellite and lamp are added.	
Comment: The owner removed the pergolas from the façade to be looked more aesthetic. Because they have been destroyed during the years. The living room and entrance hall are extended. Because the family was not happy with the size of living room and prefer to have more close space to terrace in front of the house. Also by extending the living room they have got a balcony on first floor. The door and windows are changed to double glazed glass to save the energy in cold winter days. A table and sitting sets bring to outside whenever family sit outside.		

PA 8.	QUESTIONING THE INFLUENCE OF PERSONALIZATION AT SOCIAL HOUSING DISTRICT IN GAZIMAGUSA	
Adress: Konak Sokak, No: 131		
		
District scale	Local scale	
		
Space addition to the building form	Architectural detail on the building frame	Base plane
		
Object in space	Building border definer	Fixture
Space addition to the building form	No space addition to the building form.	
Architectural detail on the building frame	The pergolas are removed from the façade, white aluminum shutters added to the windows, the façade colored to crème color	
Base plane (hard and soft landscape)	The floor covered by marbles, green area is made smaller with green vegetation and lemon tree	
Object in space	The garage is closed by metal roof and tiles, the metal columns added to entrance of parking area for grape leaves, flower pots added	
Building border definer	Vertical iron border definers are added.	
fixture	Split units, Water tank, satellite and water pipes are added.	
<p>Comment: The owner removed the pergolas from the façade to look more aesthetic because they have been destroyed during the years. The green surface is made smaller to have harder base for sitting in terrace and instead of it he put flower puts in the yard. The garage is closed to have close space for their car.</p>		

PA 10.	QUESTIONING THE INFLUENCE OF PERSONALIZATION AT SOCIAL HOUSING DISTRICT IN GAZIMAGUSA		
Address: Konak Sokak, No: 121			
			
District scale		Local scale	
			
Space addition to the building form	Architectural detail on the building frame		Base plane
			
Object in space	Building border definer		Fixture
Space addition to the building form	No space addition to the building form.		
Architectural detail on the building frame	The pergolas are removed from the façade, gold color aluminum shutters are added to the windows, the façade is colored to crème and some parts covered by stone and also entrance door is changed.		
Base plane (hard and soft landscape)	The floor is covered by marbles, the entrance terrace is extended with level difference, green area is made smaller with cactus and Benjamin tree are planted.		
Object in space	A metal semi open space is added to court yard, sitting sets are added, flower and cactus pots added, metal columns for grape leaves are added.		
Building border definer	Small iron bars over a small wall covered by stone is added.		
fixture	Split units, satellite, water pipes and water tanks are added.		
Comment: The owner removed the pergolas from the façade to look more aesthetic. Because they have been destroyed during the years. A semi open space is added in front of the house on the court yard that made by metal and roof tiles to put their car because they don't like to park the car on the road and also the car will be protected from sun. Some parts of the barriers are removed to have enough space for car entering and also different barriers are added that made by stone and metal.			

PA 11.		QUESTIONING THE INFLUENCE OF PERSONALIZATION AT SOCIAL HOUSING DISTRICT IN GAZIMAGUSA	
Address: Konak Sokak, No: 126			
			
District scale		Local scale	
			
Space addition to the building form	Architectural detail on the building frame	Base plane	
			
Object in space	Building border definer	Fixture	
Space addition to the building form	Living room is extended and a balcony is added to first floor.		
Architectural detail on the building frame	The pergolas are removed from the façade, white color aluminum shutters added to the windows on first floor, the windows are changed to double glazed on ground floor, the entrance door is changed and the façade is colored with crème.		
Base plane (hard and soft landscape)	The floor is covered by ceramics, the green space is removed, green surface is added to right side of garage way.		
Object in space	A semi open space with metal frame and roof tiles are added to car park area and entrance and also flower pots are added.		
Building border definer	Iron bars on a short wall.		
fixture	Split units, satellite, water pipes and water tanks are added.		
<p>Comment: The owner removed the pergolas from the façade to look more aesthetic because they have been destroyed during the years. During the years the family becomes bigger and they don't have enough space in living room so the owner extended this part and by extending it. Accordingly a balcony is added to upper floor. A semi open space is added in front of the entrance which is used as car park area. This space is made by metal and roof tiles. Because they want to use also the entrance part for their car. The family has more than one car so they made more semi open space for their cars.</p>			

PA 12.		QUESTIONING THE INFLUENCE OF PERSONALIZATION AT SOCIAL HOUSING DISTRICT IN GAZIMAGUSA	
Adress: Konak Sokak, No: 124			
			
District scale		Local scale	
			
Space addition to the building form	Architectural detail on the building frame	Base plane	
			
Object in space	Building border definer	Fixture	
Space addition to the building form	Living room and entrance are extended.		
Architectural detail on the building frame	The pergolas are removed from the façade, white color aluminum shutters are added to the windows, the entrance door is changed; the façade is colored to red and blue on ground floor.		
Base plane (hard and soft landscape)	The floor is covered by ceramics, the green space is separated to three parts and different flowers and trees are added to them.		
Object in space	A metal semi open space is added to the entrance, flower pots and statues are added.		
Building border definer	Vertical iron barriers and shrubs are added.		
fixture	Split units, satellite, water pipes, water tanks and lamps are added.		
Comment: The owner has removed the pergolas from the façade to look more aesthetic because they have been destroyed during the years. The living room and entrance are extended that are obvious by the pitch roof; the family needed more indoor paces so they have done these extensions. The green area is full with trees and different flowers. The semi open metal space is added in front of the entrance that is defining the function.			

PA 13.		QUESTIONING THE INFLUENCE OF PERSONALIZATION AT SOCIAL HOUSING DISTRICT IN GAZIMAGUSA	
Address: Konak Sokak, No: 120			
			
District scale		Local scale	
			
Space addition to the building form	Architectural detail on the building frame	Base plane	
			
Object in space	Building border definer	Fixture	
Space addition to the building form	Entrance is extended and a balcony is added to living room.		
Architectural detail on the building frame	The pergolas are removed from the façade, white color timber shutters are added to the windows , the entrance door is changed to white aluminum and glass one, roof tiles are added to balcony and entrance		
Base plane (hard and soft landscape)	Base is concrete, the green surface is removed.		
Object in space	A semi open space with metal bar and a pitch roof covered by tile is added.		
Building border definer	Vertical iron bars are added.		
fixture	Split units, satellite, water pipes, water tanks and cables are added.		
<p>Comment: The owner has removed the pergolas from the façade to be looked more aesthetic because they have been destroyed during the years. A balcony is added to the living room so the entrance is also extended. The users want to use the court yard for sitting so a balcony is added and flower pots are put as well as sitting set. Green areas are removed from front garden and a semi open space is added for parking the car.</p>			

PA 14.		QUESTIONING THE INFLUENCE OF PERSONALIZATION AT SOCIAL HOUSING DISTRICT IN GAZIMAGUSA	
Address: Konak Sokak, No: 105			
			
District scale		Local scale	
			
Space addition to the building form	Architectural detail on the building frame	Base plane	
			
Object in space	Building border definer	Fixture	
Space addition to the building form	Entrance and living room are extended		
Architectural detail on the building frame	The pergolas are removed from the façade, white color aluminum shutters are added to the windows on first floor, a glass door is added to entrance, sliding window is added to living room, roof tiles are added to extended part.		
Base plane (hard and soft landscape)	Floor is covered by marble, green surface is removed.		
Object in space	A semi open space is added with metal bars with a pitch roof covering with tiles, flower pots are added.		
Building border definer	Vertical iron bars in front and brick barriers in right and left hand side.		
fixture	Split units, water pipes and cables are added.		
<p>Comment: The owner has removed the pergolas from the façade to look more aesthetic. Because they have been destroyed during the years. The entrance and living room are extended to get more space. Because they need more close space. The green surface is removed from the court yard and a semi open space is added as a parking area. So, family car is protected from sun and rain. Instead of the green area, they put some flower pots on in the yard. The barriers in front of the house are made from metal that part is opening for entering and car parking; the right and left sides are made by bricks. Borders are designed for aesthetical view.</p>			

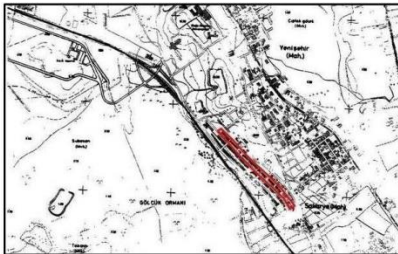
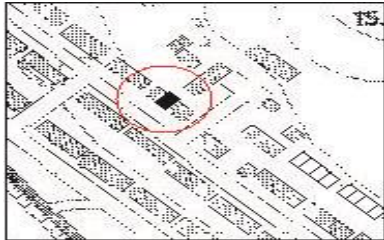


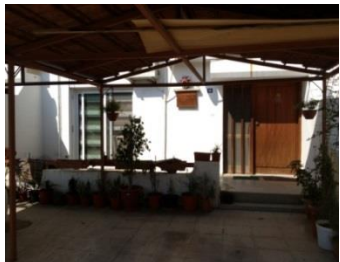



PA 15.	QUESTIONING THE INFLUENCE OF PERSONALIZATION AT SOCIAL HOUSING DISTRICT IN GAZIMAGUSA		
Adress: Konak Sokak, No: 110			
			
District scale		Local scale	
			
Space addition to the building form	Architectural detail on the building frame	Base plane	
			
Object in space	Building border definer	Fixture	
Space addition to the building form	Entrance and living room are extended.		
Architectural detail on the building frame	The pergolas are removed from the façade, white color timber shutters are added to the windows on first floor, a glass door is added to entrance, sliding window is added to living room, roof tiles are added to extended part and the façade is colored to crème color.		
Base plane (hard and soft landscape)	Floor is covered by marble and green surface is become smaller.		
Object in space	A metal semi open space and flower pots are added.		
Building border definer	Vertical iron bars are added to the front and wall are added to right and left hand side.		
fixture	Split units, water pipes, cables, satellite and lamps area added.		
Comment: The owner has removed the pergolas from the façade to look more aesthetic because they have been destroyed during the years. The entrance and living room is extended to have bigger space inside of the house. The pitch roof is covered one the extension part and a glass door to the entrance. Also added double glazed sliding windows are added to the living room so it looks like a modern building. A small surface is left for green area and added rose flowers and a tree in it; also the green area is smaller as the court yard became smaller by extending the living room and entrance. A semi open space is added over the garage part for covering their car.			

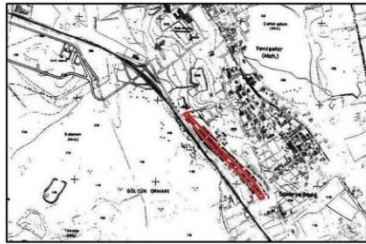



PA 16.	QUESTIONING THE INFLUENCE OF PERSONALIZATION AT SOCIAL HOUSING DISTRICT IN GAZIMAGUSA		
Address: Konak Sokak, No: 99			
			
District scale		Local scale	
			
Space addition to the building form	Architectural detail on the building frame	Base plane	
			
Object in space	Building border definer	Fixture	
Space addition to the building form	Entrance and living room are extended, balcony is added to first floor, one room is added to first floor.		
Architectural detail on the building frame	The pergolas are removed from the façade, windows are changed into double glazed modern glasses, the entrance door changed to timber and glass combination		
Base plane (hard and soft landscape)	Floor is covered by ceramic, small green spaces for trees are added to front and back yard		
Object in space	A timber roof is added to the balcony on first floor, the storage room of concrete and pitch roof is added to back yard, flower pots and trees are added metal close space for dog is added		
Building border definer	Vertical iron bars on a short wall are added.		
fixture	Water pipes, cables and satellite are added.		
Comment: The owner has made his house bigger. The living room and entrance are extended so a balcony has been added to the first floor. The balcony is closed by a timber roof so a semi open space is obtained that the family uses it in summer days for sitting and relaxing. A bedroom is added on the first floor because the rooms were not enough for the family, by adding this room on the first floor a semi open space has been added to the ground floor on the back court yard and the family is using this space as a terrace on the court yard.			

PA 17.		QUESTIONING THE INFLUENCE OF PERSONALIZATION AT SOCIAL HOUSING DISTRICT IN GAZIMAGUSA	
Address: Konak Sokak, No: 102			
 <p>District scale</p>		 <p>Local scale</p>	
 <p>Space addition to the building form</p>	 <p>Architectural detail on the building frame</p>	 <p>Base plane</p>	
 <p>Object in space</p>	 <p>Building border definer</p>	 <p>Fixture</p>	
Space addition to the building form	Entrance and living room are extended.		
Architectural detail on the building frame	The pergolas are removed from the façade, windows are changed into double glazed sliding windows, the entrance door is changed to glass door and a pitch roof is added to extended part.		
Base plane (hard and soft landscape)	Floor is covered by ceramic, trees and flowers are added to green area, the green area is added to the right side of the parking area.		
Object in space	A metal semi open space is added to the garage part, flower pots and trees are added, cactuses are added to green space of parking area, a dust bin is added to front yard.		
Building border definer	Horizontal iron bars and short concrete wall (50 cm) are added to the front yard.		
fixture	Water pipes, split units, cables, satellite, water tank and lamps are added.		
<p>Comment: The owner has extended the living room and entrance hall because it is more comfortable to have more close spaces inside of the house. By extending this part of the house a pitch roof is added to façade of the building. The owner has also changed the windows to double glazed sliding windows because the original windows did not have good quality. A metal roof is added to the garage part that is covered by tree leaves during the time so has a close area for his car. Flower pots are added to the front yard; also a linear space along the rear garden is used for planting cactus composition. The rear garden is covered with concrete and used for car parking area.</p>			

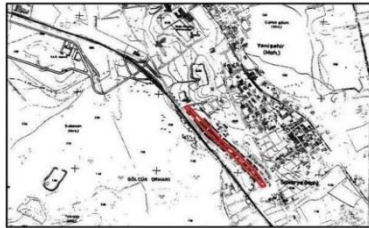
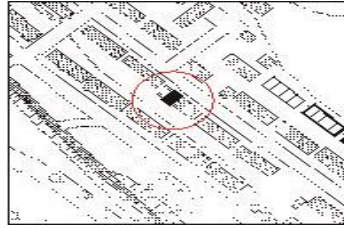






PA 18.		QUESTIONING THE INFLUENCE OF PERSONALIZATION AT SOCIAL HOUSING DISTRICT IN GAZIMAGUSA	
Adress: Konak Sokak, No: 93			
			
District scale		Local scale	
			
Space addition to the building form	Architectural detail on the building frame		Base plane
			
Object in space	Building border definer		Fixture
Space addition to the building form	The kitchen on the back side of the building is extended.		
Architectural detail on the building frame	The pergolas are removed from the façade, white aluminum shutters are added to the windows, the entrance door is colored to white and the façade is colored to pink.		
Base plane (hard and soft landscape)	Floor is covered by marbles, the entrance terrace is extended and covered by different marbles, the green surface is removed, and small soft spaces are left for trees and flowers.		
Object in space	A semi open space with metal bars and a roof covered by tile is added to the garage part and a storage room is added to back yard.		
Building border definer	Metal bars are added as barrier.		
fixture	Water pipes, split units, cables, satellite, water tank and lamps are added.		
Comment: The owner has extended the kitchen which is located on the back side of the building because it is more comfortable to work in big kitchen. A room is added to the back yard that is built by concrete on the for the purpose of storage use. Because the owner doesn't have more space inside of the house. Also a metal semi open space is added over the garage area and closed it by roof tiles. This space is used for car parking.			

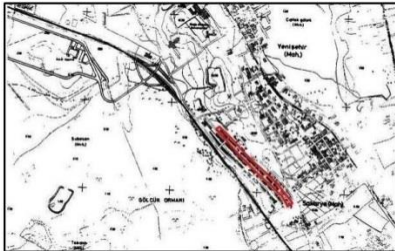







PA 19.	QUESTIONING THE INFLUENCE OF PERSONALIZATION AT SOCIAL HOUSING DISTRICT IN GAZIMAGUSA		
Address: Konak Sokak, No: 94			
 <p>District scale</p>		 <p>Local scale</p>	
 <p>Space addition to the building form</p>	 <p>Architectural detail on the building frame</p>	 <p>Base plane</p>	
 <p>Object in space</p>	 <p>Building border definer</p>	 <p>Fixture</p>	
Space addition to the building form	The entrance is extended and also the kitchen is extended at the back side of the building.		
Architectural detail on the building frame	The pergolas are removed from the façade, white timber shutters are added to the windows, the entrance door is changed to glass door and the façade is colored to green.		
Base plane (hard and soft landscape)	Floor is covered by marbles, trees and flowers added to create soft base and aesthetic view.		
Object in space	A semi open space of metal columns and pitch roof covered by tiles is added to the garage part, a semi open space is added to front of the building on the terrace, flowers pots and sitting sets are added.		
Building border definer	Vertical iron bars and shrubs are used for border.		
fixture	Water pipes, split units, cables, satellite and water tank are added.		
<p>Comment: The owner removed the pergolas from the façade because they have been destroyed during the time. The entrance is extended to have a hall for putting shoes and clothes. Also the kitchen is extended that is located in the back side of the building. The extension is made to have more comfortable space. A semi open space is added on terrace that is been used for sitting in summer days. There is a semi open space in the garage area which is built by metal bars and closed by a roof tiles, so it protect their car from sun and rain.</p>			

PA 20.		QUESTIONING THE INFLUENCE OF PERSONALIZATION AT SOCIAL HOUSING DISTRICT IN GAZIMAGUSA			
Address: Konak Sokak, No: 98					
 <p>District scale</p>		 <p>Local scale</p>			
 <p>Space addition to the building form</p>		 <p>Architectural detail on the building frame</p>		 <p>Base plane</p>	
 <p>Object in space</p>		 <p>Building border definer</p>		 <p>Fixture</p>	
Space addition to the building form		No space addition to the building form.			
Architectural detail on the building frame		White aluminum shutters are added to the windows and the living room windows changed to double glazed sliding door.			
Base plane (hard and soft landscape)		Floor is covered by ceramics and the green surface is removed.			
Object in space		A metal semi open space is added to the front yard and a concrete short wall is added in front of the terrace as well as flower pots.			
Building border definer		Barriers are removed.			
fixture		Water pipes, split units, cables, satellite and water tank are added.			
<p>Comment: The green surface is removed from the front and back yard because; this space is used as a car park area and added a semi open space to protect the cars so it is covered by a pitch roof covered by tiles. A short concrete wall is added in the front yard to separate the parking area from the terrace; it is defining the terrace of the house that is located in front of the living room. Flower pots are used in front of the terrace and right hand side of the court yard because the original green area is removed. The owner also removed the barriers because the whole front yard is used for parking.</p>					

PA 21.	QUESTIONING THE INFLUENCE OF PERSONALIZATION AT SOCIAL HOUSING DISTRICT IN GAZIMAGUSA		
Address: Konak Sokak, No: 89			
			
District scale		Local scale	
			
Space addition to the building form	Architectural detail on the building frame		Base plane
			
Object in space	Building border definer		Fixture
Space addition to the building form	No space addition to the building form.		
Architectural detail on the building frame	White aluminum shutters are added to the windows, timber pergolas are added to the right side of façade and the façade is colored with brown.		
Base plane (hard and soft landscape)	Floor is covered by ceramics, green spaces are added to right and left side and green space is added in front of the terrace.		
Object in space	Flower pots and dust bin are added.		
Building border definer	Decorated iron bars are added.		
fixture	Water pipes, cables, water tank and lamps are added.		
Comment: The owner of the house didn't change the form of the building. Aluminum shutters are added to the windows, by this ways the sun will not bother the users during the hot summer days. The green surface is removed from the front yard and covered the floor by ceramics because they use the front yard for car parking. Linear green surfaces are added to right and left side of the front yard. There is also a green surface in front of the living room that is defining the terrace. There is only iron border definer in around the front yard that is opening for car entrance.			

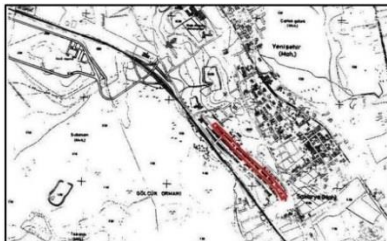
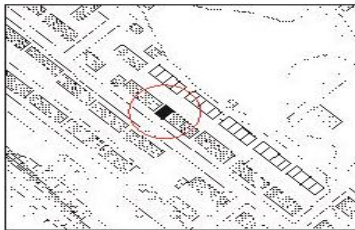


PA 22.		QUESTIONING THE INFLUENCE OF PERSONALIZATION AT SOCIAL HOUSING DISTRICT IN GAZIMAGUSA	
Adress: Konak Sokak, No: 92			
			
District scale		Local scale	
			
Space addition to the building form	Architectural detail on the building frame	Base plane	
			
Object in space	Building border definer	Fixture	
Space addition to the building form	The living room is extended.		
Architectural detail on the building frame	White aluminum and timber shutters are added to the windows of first floor and double glazed sliding windows are added to ground floor		
Base plane (hard and soft landscape)	Entrance hall is covered by marbles, floors are concrete , linear green spaces are added to court yard, a big green area is added to the left side of the parking area		
Object in space	A metal and timber semi open space is added to garage part, a closed commercial space is added to back yard, flower pots are added		
Building border definer	Metal barriers, shrubs		
fixture	Water pipes, cables, water tank, satellite, split units, lamps, billboards		
Comment: The owner has extended the living room to have more close space inside of the house. By extending the living room, a semi open space is added to entrance hall that is closed by the pitch roof that is continuing from the living room part. Also concrete arches are put which are defining the entrance. A metal semi open space is added to car park area which has a timber roof, because the owner wants to protect the car from sun and rain. Also a close space is built in the back side of the house which is used as a super market; this space is built by concrete and close by a pitch roof.			

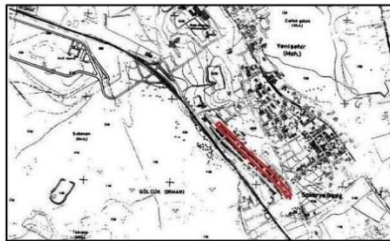
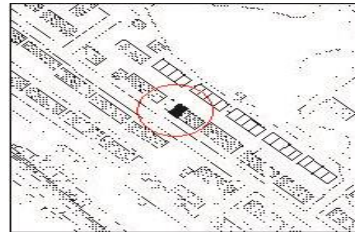






PA 23.	QUESTIONING THE INFLUENCE OF PERSONALIZATION AT SOCIAL HOUSING DISTRICT IN GAZIMAGUSA	
Address: Konak Sokak, No: 81		
		
District scale	Local scale	
		
Space addition to the building form	Architectural detail on the building frame	Base plane
		
Object in space	Building border definer	Fixture
Space addition to the building form	No space addition to the building form.	
Architectural detail on the building frame	Gold color aluminum shutters are added to the windows, there are timber pergolas on the façade and double glazed sliding windows are added to ground floor.	
Base plane (hard and soft landscape)	Entrance hall and terrace is covered by marbles, front yard floor is covered by three different ceramics, linear green spaces is added to right side of front yard green surface is kept, different vegetation and flowers are added	
Object in space	Flower pots are added as well as a dust bin.	
Building border definer	Decorated iron bars are added.	
fixture	Water pipes, cables, water tank, split units and lamps are added.	
Comment: The owner didn't change the form of the building because they don't need any space addition. The entrance and terrace floor, are covered by marbles so the terrace and entrance has been defined by a different material because the family use the terrace for sitting and relaxing in summer days. The front yard floor is covered by three different ceramics; they didn't care about the floor because they need the hard surface for car parking. They kept the green area and added different vegetation, tree and flowers to it; also a linear green surface is added to right side of the front yard that is filled with flowers. The border definer is iron bars that are opening for car entrance.		

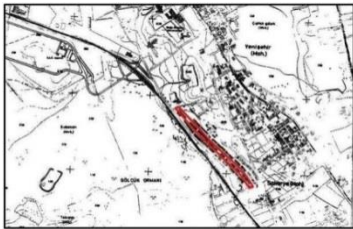
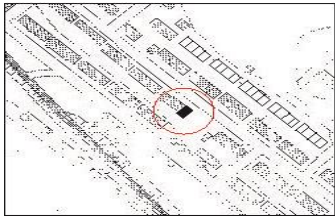






PA 24.		QUESTIONING THE INFLUENCE OF PERSONALIZATION AT SOCIAL HOUSING DISTRICT IN GAZIMAGUSA	
Address: Konak Sokak, No: 84			
			
District scale		Local scale	
			
Space addition to the building form	Architectural detail on the building frame	Base plane	
			
Object in space	Building border definer	Fixture	
Space addition to the building form	The kitchen is extended and a balcony is added to first floor		
Architectural detail on the building frame	Aluminum shutters are added to the windows, there are timber pergolas on the façade and the façade is colored with crème color.		
Base plane (hard and soft landscape)	Entrance hall and terrace is covered by marbles, front yard floor is covered by ceramics, the garage floor is concrete, linear green space is added to left side of garage way and circular green spaces of flowers.		
Object in space	A metal semi open space is added to terrace and entrance of the building, a concrete framed close space is added to back side of garage, metal frame is added for grape leaves, flowers pots are added- grape trees are added to garage way.		
Building border definer	Decorated iron bars and timber barriers are added to garage way.		
fixture	Water pipes, cables, water tank, split units, satellite and lamps are added.		
<p>Comment: The owner has extended the kitchen that is located on the back side of the building because it is more comfortable to have more space in the kitchen. The kitchen is extended and the roof is used as a balcony on first floor; this balcony is a common balcony of two bedrooms. A concrete room is built in the back side of the car park area that is used as storage. A room is added to outside because there is not storage or more space inside of the house. A semi open space is added to in front of the building which is built by metal frame and roof covering tiles. This space is defining the entrance hall and the living room terrace that the family is using this place for sitting in summer days. The owner has added green area on the left side of the garage way and put grape trees in it. Also metal frames covered by grapes are used as garage covering which created a nice view on outside of the house. The original green area is removed from the front yard and covered by ceramics; only some circular green holes has been added for flowers.</p>			

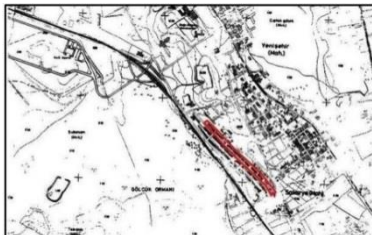

PA 25.		QUESTIONING THE INFLUENCE OF PERSONALIZATION AT SOCIAL HOUSING DISTRICT IN GAZIMAGUSA	
Address: Konak Sokak, No: 69			
			
District scale		Local scale	
			
Space addition to the building form	Architectural detail on the building frame	Base plane	
			
Object in space	Building border definer	fixture	
Space addition to the building form	No space addition to the building form.		
Architectural detail on the building frame	White aluminum shutters are added to the windows, there are timber pergolas on the façade and the façade is colored to yellow.		
Base plane (hard and soft landscape)	The terrace is extended, terrace and court yard floor is covered by ceramics, the garage floor is covered by concrete and the green area is added to front barrier		
Object in space	A closed space is added to parking area.		
Building border definer	Vertical iron bars are added to the short concrete wall.		
fixture	Water pipes, water tank, split units and lamps are added.		
Comment: The owner didn't change the form of the building. The terrace of living room is extended which is continuing until the entrance terrace. The green area is removed whole front yard floor is covered by ceramics. A small green space is added beside the barriers in the front yard. Also a metal framed closed space is added to the parking area to protect the car from sun and rain. This space is built by metal and the roof is covered by tiles; it also has a metal door which is open most of the times.			

PA 26.		QUESTIONING THE INFLUENCE OF PERSONALIZATION AT SOCIAL HOUSING DISTRICT IN GAZIMAGUSA	
Address: Konak Sokak, No: 78			
			
District scale		Local scale	
			
Space addition to the building form	Architectural detail on the building frame	Base plane	
			
Object in space	Building border definer	Fixture	
Space addition to the building form	The entrance and living room are extended.		
Architectural detail on the building frame	Aluminum shutters are added to the windows in first floor, timber pergolas on the façade is colored with white, the windows changed to double glazed sliding windows on ground floor, the entrance door is changed to glass door, mosquito nets are added to windows and door, pitch roof is added to additional part.		
Base plane (hard and soft landscape)	Floor is covered by ceramics, linear green area is added to garage part and front yard, and there is green surface at the back side of the parking area.		
Object in space	A semi open space is added to parking area, metal frames are added to garage entrance for grape leaves		
Building border definer	Vertical iron bars are added.		
Fixture	Water pipes, water tank, split units, satellite and lamps are added.		
<p>Comment: The owner extended the living room and entrance so they obtained an entrance hall and bigger living room. A pitch roof covered by tile is added which give an aesthetical view to the building. Double glazed sliding windows to additional part and mosquito nets are put to windows and door. Original green area from the front yard is removed and separated spaces are added on the left side of the front yard; different vegetation and flowers have been added to these green areas. The owner has also put green space on the right side of the garage way; also shrubs and grape are added in it. For the grape iron frame is covered over garage. A semi open space is added on parking area for protecting the cars. This space is made by metal which is colored with white.</p>			

PA 27.	QUESTIONING THE INFLUENCE OF PERSONALIZATION AT SOCIAL HOUSING DISTRICT IN GAZIMAGUSA	
Adress: Konak Sokak, No: 76		
		
District scale		Local scale
		
Space addition to the building form	Architectural detail on the building frame	Base plane
		
Object in space	Building border definer	Fixture
Space addition to the building form	The entrance is extended.	
Architectural detail on the building frame	Aluminum shutters are added to the windows, timber pergolas on the façade is colored to green and the entrance door is changed to glass sliding door.	
Base plane (hard and soft landscape)	Floor is covered by three different ceramic types, linear green area is added to garage part and front yard and a terrace is extended.	
Object in space	A semi open space is added to parking area, a timber semi open space is added to terrace, a closed concrete space is added to back yard, metal frames are added to garage entrance for the grape tree, flower pots are added as well as sitting sets are added.	
Building border definer	Vertical iron bars are added on the left side of the garage.	
Fixture	Water pipes, water tank, split units, satellite and lamps are added.	
<p>Comment: The owner extended the entrance and added a glass sliding door. The terrace is continuing from the living room to whole in front of the building and covered by different ceramics. The court yard is covered by the ceramics that are different from the terrace part and parking area. The original green area is separated into two parts and filled with different trees, flowers and cactuses. Flowers pots are added to every side of the court yard. There is also a green surface on the left side of the garage part with shrubs and grape trees, so metal frame is added for the grape leaves. There is a timber semi open space in the terrace which is used as a shading device for sitting there in summer days. A metal semi open space is added which is closed by covered by tile for car parking. A concrete room is added that has a pitch roof in the back yard; this room is used as storage because there is not any storage in side of the house.</p>		

PA 28.	QUESTIONING THE INFLUENCE OF PERSONALIZATION AT SOCIAL HOUSING DISTRICT IN GAZIMAGUSA		
Address: Konak Sokak, No: 74			
			
District scale		Local scale	
			
Space addition to the building form	Architectural detail on the building frame	Base plane	
			
Object in space	Building border definer	Fixture	
Space addition to the building form	A balcony is added to the first floor and a concrete semi open terrace is added on the ground floor.		
Architectural detail on the building frame	Aluminum shutters are added to the windows and timber pergolas are removed from the façade.		
Base plane (hard and soft landscape)	Floor is covered by two different ceramic types and the terrace is extended to whole in front of the building		
Object in space	Flowers pots are added, a tree is added to original green area, a wardrobe is added to terrace and a wooden ramp is added		
Building border definer	Iron bars and small stone wall are added.		
Fixture	Water pipes, water tank, split units, satellite, cables and lamps are added.		
Comment: The owner changed the building form to a modern façade by adding a balcony to first floor which is common for both bedrooms. By building this concrete balcony the semi open space has been added to the terrace on ground floor; this space is covered the whole front terrace of the building. This terrace is extended and covered by different ceramic type because there is a level difference between it and court yard. The owner has put some sitting set on the terrace and using this space for sitting and relaxation. There is a wooden ramp in front of the terrace because the owner moves motorcycle to terrace. The border definer is changed to iron bar and small stone barriers; also a short stone short wall is added to protect the flowers and trees from the animals from the outside.			

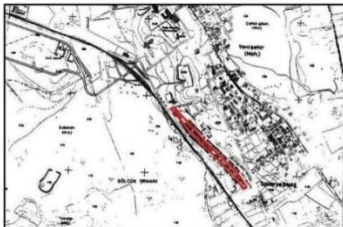
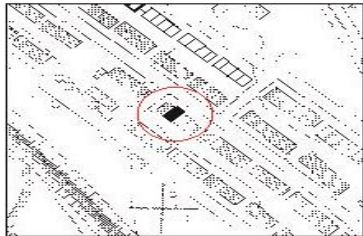




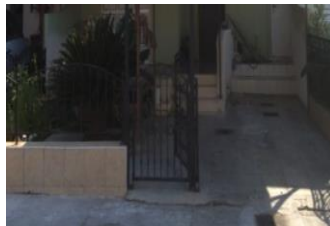

PA 29.		QUESTIONING THE INFLUENCE OF PERSONALIZATION AT SOCIAL HOUSING DISTRICT IN GAZIMAGUSA			
Address: Konak Sokak, No: 61					
					
District scale		Local scale			
					
Space addition to the building form		Architectural detail on the building frame		Base plane	
					
Object in space		Building border definer		Fixture	
Space addition to the building form		The kitchen is extended and a room is added to first floor.			
Architectural detail on the building frame		Timber pergolas are removed from the façade, double glazed windows are added, and the entrance door is changed to glass and timber one, the façade is colored with crème color.			
Base plane (hard and soft landscape)		The terrace is extended, front yard and terrace are covered by ceramics, the pedestrian and garage floor is covered by different red color ceramics, the green area is removed and small green spaces are added for trees, green area is added to back yard.			
Object in space		A timber semi open space is added to terrace, a timber semi open space is added to garage part, a kitchen is added to back yard, a timber semi open space is added to back terrace, glass partition is added to back yard, metal arches are added for grape leaves, flowers pots and trees are added, sitting sets are added			
Building border definer		Decorative iron bars over a small wall covered by stone are added.			
Fixture		Water pipes, water tank, split units, satellite, cables and lamps are added.			
<p>Comment: The owner extended the kitchen that is located in the back side of the building. A room on the first floor to top of the extended part, so more spaces is obtained both on ground and first floors. Also a closed kitchen is added that is built by concrete to the back yard, the wife uses this part for fried dishes that are smell bad so the inside of the house doesn't smell during cooking. A timber semi open space is added to back terrace which has a level difference with garage way; the family is using this part as a semi open dining room in summer days. A green area is added at back side of the building and separated it with glass partition from the semi open terrace. In front of the building a timber semi open space is added to terrace area which is extended. Another semi open space is added to garage part for car parking. Another additions are the metal arches both in front of the garage way and the main entrance for the grape tree which give an aesthetical view to outside of the building.</p>					

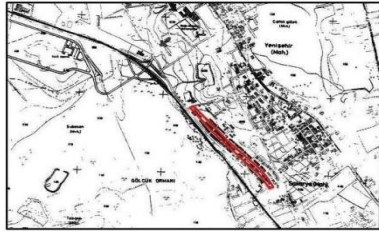
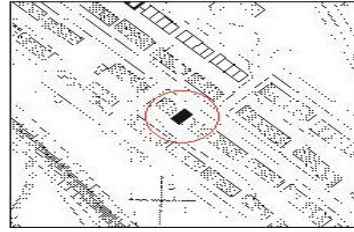





PA 30.	QUESTIONING THE INFLUENCE OF PERSONALIZATION AT SOCIAL HOUSING DISTRICT IN GAZIMAGUSA		
Address: Konak Sokak, No: 66			
			
District scale		Local scale	
			
Space addition to the building form	Architectural detail on the building frame		Base plane
			
Object in space	Building border definer	Fixture	
Space addition to the building form	No space addition to the building form.		
Architectural detail on the building frame	Aluminum shutters are added to the windows in the first floor, double glazed sliding door is added to living room, the entrance door is changed to timber and glass, the façade is colored with pink.		
Base plane (hard and soft landscape)	The terrace is extended, floor is covered by ceramics, the green surface is made smaller		
Object in space	A metal semi open space is added to court yard, a metal arch is added, flowers pots are added, a tree is added to green surface, sitting sets are added to terrace		
Building border definer	Decorated iron barriers are used.		
Fixture	Water pipes, water tank, split units, satellite, cables and lamp are added.		
Comment: The owner didn't change the form of the building; the only changes are done at outside of the house. The living room windows are changed and double glazed sliding door are added. The entrance is changed door which is more modern than the original one. The terrace is extended and put sitting set because the family is using this part for sitting and relaxing in summer days. By extending the terrace the green surface is made smaller. Different vegetation is planted in this green area. A metal semi open space is added to front yard and covered it by tiles for parking their car. And also a metal arch is added for grape trees in the green area. The barriers are from iron and opening for car entering.			

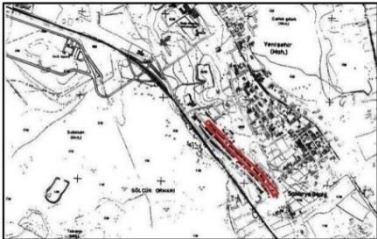
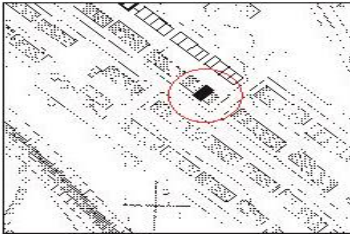






PA 31.	QUESTIONING THE INFLUENCE OF PERSONALIZATION AT SOCIAL HOUSING DISTRICT IN GAZIMAGUSA		
Adress: Konak Sokak, No: 59			
			
District scale		Local scale	
			
Space addition to the building form	Architectural detail on the building frame		Base plane
			
Object in space	Building border definer		Fixture
Space addition to the building form	The building is extended toward back side.		
Architectural detail on the building frame	Aluminum shutters are added to the windows, the pergolas are colored to grey and the door and windows edges are colored to grey		
Base plane (hard and soft landscape)	The terrace floor is covered by ceramics, the front yard floor is covered by different floor ceramics and the original green surface is kept.		
Object in space	A metal semi open space is added to garage part, a tent semi open space is added to back side of garage way, a closed concrete room is added to back yard, flower pots and sitting sets are added.		
Building border definer	Barriers are removed, short concrete wall is kept beside the green area		
Fixture	Water pipes, water tank, split units, satellite, cables and lamp are added.		
<p>Comment: The owner has completely extended the building from the back side. The kitchen is extended in the ground floor and another entrance is put from right side of the building. The first floor is also extended and more rooms are added to this floor because the number of users increased during the time and they didn't have enough room on the upper floor. Also a room is added in the back yard which is used as storage; because it is easier for him to have a storage room in the outside. The garage roof is closed by metal truss that is covered by tiles. Also another semi open space is added to back of garage part which is made by tent and the family is sitting there during the summer hot days. The terrace ceramics are different than the front yard floor because they tried to define the terrace by this way. The original green surface which is filled with trees, grass and flowers. The owner has removed the barriers only short concrete wall is kept beside the green area; they think that by this way it is easier for entering by car.</p>			


PA 33.		QUESTIONING THE INFLUENCE OF PERSONALIZATION AT SOCIAL HOUSING DISTRICT IN GAZIMAGUSA	
Adress: Konak Sokak, No: 53			
			
District scale		Local scale	
			
Space addition to the building form	Architectural detail on the building frame	Base plane	
			
Object in space	Building border definer	Fixture	
Space addition to the building form	The living room is extended, an entrance hall is added, the kitchen is extended the balcony is added to both front and back side of house.		
Architectural detail on the building frame	White aluminum shutters are added to windows, double glazed sliding windows are added to living room, white aluminum door is added to entrance and the façade is colored with brown.		
Base plane (hard and soft landscape)	Floors are covered by ceramics; separated green surfaces are added to front yard.		
Object in space	Metal columns are added to entrance part for grape tree, a concrete semi open space is added to back yard, a timber semi open space is added to back balcony, flower and tree pots are added and also sitting sets are added.		
Building border definer	Iron bars over short wall at front and shrubs in left hand side are seen as additions.		
Fixture	Water pipes, water tank, satellite, split units, cables, lamps and flower pots are hanged.		
Comment: The owner extended the living room and also the entrance hall is extended as a semi open space which is defining the entrance. Two separated balconies are added to first floor on the roof of the extended living room. The owner has also extended the kitchen that is located in the back side of the building and put an entrance from the left side. A concrete semi open space is added in front of the kitchen that the family uses it as a dining room in summer days. By extending the kitchen on the ground floor a balcony is added to the first floor which is entering from the bedrooms. A timber semi open space tis added to this balcony that is covered by roof tiles. The entrance barriers are removed because they use the front yard for parking their car.			

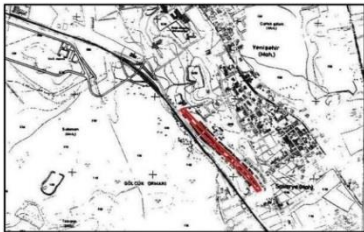
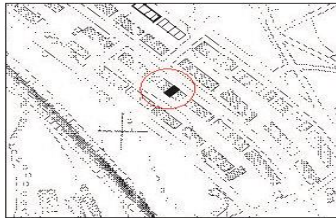






PA 34.	QUESTIONING THE INFLUENCE OF PERSONALIZATION AT SOCIAL HOUSING DISTRICT IN GAZIMAGUSA	
Address: Konak Sokak, No: 53		
		
District scale		Local scale
		
Space addition to the building form	Architectural detail on the building frame	Base plane
		
Object in space	Building border definer	Fixture
Space addition to the building form	The living room & kitchen are extended accordingly first floor is extended.	
Architectural detail on the building frame	Timber pergolas are colored to white, white aluminum shutters are added to windows and the façade is colored with green.	
Base plane (hard and soft landscape)	The entrance & living room terrace is covered by marbles, the front yard is covered by different ceramics, there are green areas in both right and left side of front yard, and there are linear green areas at the back yard.	
Object in space	A metal semi open space is added to garage area, flower pots, dust bin, a table, wardrobes and sitting sets are added.	
Building border definer	Decorated iron bars over a short concrete wall are added.	
Fixture	Water pipes, water tank, satellite, split units, cables, lamps, flower pots are hanging and waters heating panels are added.	
<p>Comment: The owner extended the living room and the kitchen in the ground floor; also the upper floor is extended with the same size of ground floor so the bedrooms have been extended at the first floor. The owner made the building bigger than the original size because it was small for his family. There is a garage area at the back side of the building that has level difference with the court yard. A metal semi open space is added to the garage and closed it with a pitch roof to protect the car from sun and rain. The terrace is covered and court yard with different materials to separate them with each other. He added different flowers and trees are added to the green areas.</p>		

PA .35	QUESTIONING THE INFLUENCE OF PERSONALIZATION AT SOCIAL HOUSING DISTRICT IN GAZIMAGUSA		
Address: Konak Sokak, No: 49			
 <p>District scale</p>		 <p>Local scale</p>	
 <p>Space addition to the building form</p>	 <p>Architectural detail on the building frame</p>	 <p>Base plane</p>	
 <p>Object in space</p>	 <p>Building border definer</p>	 <p>Fixture</p>	
Space addition to the building form	No space addition to the building form.		
Architectural detail on the building frame	The pergolas are removed from façade of the ground floor, the pergolas on first floor is colored to green, white aluminum shutters are added to windows, a white aluminum door is added for storage, the façade is colored with green.		
Base plane (hard and soft landscape)	The terrace is extended, terrace is covered by ceramics, the court yard is covered by different floor ceramics, and the green surface is separated to square soft area.		
Object in space	A metal semi open space is added to terrace and front yard besides a few flower pots are added.		
Building border definer	Iron bars over a small wall are added. Also the small wall is covered by ceramics.		
Fixture	Water pipes, water tank, split units, cables and lamps are added.		
<p>Comment: The owner didn't change the form of the building. The façade is painted with green color. A storage is added in side of the house which is not affected the form of the building only the white door is added in right side of the façade and stairs are constructed in front of it because there is a level difference between the building and court yard. The terrace and covered by ceramics that are different from the court yard floors. He added a semi open space to terrace that is built by metal frame and covered by roof tiles; the family uses this space for sitting in shade in summer days. The terrace roof is extending to whole court yard except the green area; this space is used for parking the car. The green area is separated to different parts and added different trees in each of them such as palm tree.</p>			

PA .36	QUESTIONING THE INFLUENCE OF PERSONALIZATION AT SOCIAL HOUSING DISTRICT IN GAZIMAGUSA		
Address: Konak Sokak, No: 47			
			
District scale		Local scale	
			
Space addition to the building form	Architectural detail on the building frame		Base plane
			
Object in space	Building border definer		Fixture
Space addition to the building form	No addition.		
Architectural detail on the building frame	Timber shutters are added to windows on first floor, the living room window is changed to double glazed sliding door, the façade is colored with brown and the entrance door is changed.		
Base plane (hard and soft landscape)	The terrace is extended and covered by marbles, the court yard is covered by ceramics and the green area is made smaller.		
Object in space	A metal framed semi open space is added to court yard and also flower pots are added.		
Building border definer	Iron bars over a small concrete wall are added.		
Fixture	Water pipes, water tank, split units, cables and lamps are added.		
Comment: The owner didn't change the form of the building. The façade is colored with brown. The living room windows and added double glazed sliding door. The entrance door is changed which is looks more modern than the original one. The terrace is extended to use for sitting; by extending it the green area has become smaller. Different types of trees are planted besides roses are added to green surface. Flower pots are also added to the court yard and terrace. A metal semi open space is added to the front yard and entrance part which is covered by timber and roof tile. This semi open space is built for car parking purpose.			

PA .37	QUESTIONING THE INFLUENCE OF PERSONALIZATION AT SOCIAL HOUSING DISTRICT IN GAZIMAGUSA		
Adress: Konak Sokak, No: 48			
			
District scale		Local scale	
			
Space addition to the building form	Architectural detail on the building frame		Base plane
			
Object in space	Building border definer		Fixture
Space addition to the building form	No addition.		
Architectural detail on the building frame	Timber shutters are added to windows on first floor, timber pergolas are added on the façade, the windows in the first floor are changed to double glazed sliding windows.		
Base plane (hard and soft landscape)	The terrace is covered by ceramics, the court yard floor is concrete, the original green surface is kept and trees are added		
Object in space	A metal semi open space is added to court yard, a metal semi open space is added to terrace, flower pots and sitting sets are added.		
Building border definer	Vertical iron bars on the short concrete wall are added as barriers.		
Fixture	Water pipes, water tank, split units, satellite, cables and lamps are added.		
Comment: The owner didn't change the form of the building. The windows of the first floor are changed and added double glazed windows. A metal semi open space is added to terrace that is covered by roof tiles; the family uses this space for sitting in summer days. There is also another metal semi open space in the front yard that has a pitch roof covered by tiles; this space is added for car parking. The original green area is kept and some trees have been added. There are many flower pots and cactus in the front yard and terrace. The court yard floor is concrete but the terrace is covered by ceramic because the family uses this space for sitting.			

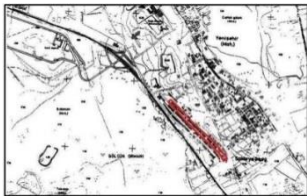




PA .38	QUESTIONING THE INFLUENCE OF PERSONALIZATION AT SOCIAL HOUSING DISTRICT IN GAZIMAGUSA		
Adress: Konak Sokak, No: 44			
 <p>District scale</p>		 <p>Local scale</p>	
 <p>Space addition to the building form</p>	 <p>Architectural detail on the building frame</p>	 <p>Base plane</p>	
 <p>Object in space</p>	 <p>Building border definer</p>	 <p>Fixture</p>	
Space addition to the building form	Living room and kitchen are extended and a balcony is added to first floor.		
Architectural detail on the building frame	Timber shutters are added to windows, there are timbers pergolas on the façade, metal barriers are added to living room windows, a glass door is added to living the balcony is surrounded by glass handrails.		
Base plane (hard and soft landscape)	The entrance hall is covered by ceramic and the front yard floor is concrete, the left side of the house is green area.		
Object in space	A concrete frame room is added to back yard.		
Building border definer	Vertical iron bars are added as barriers.		
Fixture	Water pipes, water tank, split units, satellite, cables and lamps are added.		
<p>Comment: The owner extended the living room and put an entrance door from outside; windows are added to each side of the living room and put metal barriers to windows for the security. By extending this part; a balcony is added to first floor as a part of bedrooms. The kitchen is extended that is located at the back of building to have more comfortable area for cooking and dining. A room is constructed at the back yard that is made by concrete; the family is using this close space as storage and car parking area. The house is located in the corner of the street and surrounded by green area and trees; the owner added trees to the yards which is closed the building view so yards are not seen from outside. There is an empty space in the back side of the building which is used for car parking area.</p>			

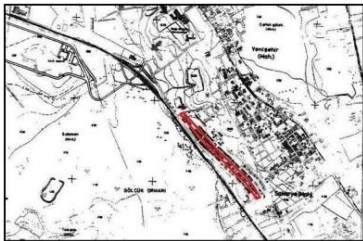
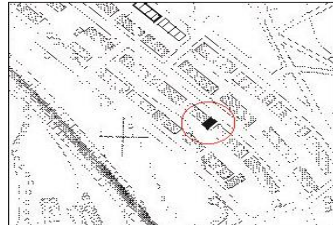






PA 39.		QUESTIONING THE INFLUENCE OF PERSONALIZATION AT SOCIAL HOUSING DISTRICT IN GAZIMAGUSA	
Adress: Konak Sokak, No: 35			
 <p>District scale</p>		 <p>Local scale</p>	
 <p>Space additions to the building form</p>	 <p>Architectural detail on the building frame</p>	 <p>Base plane</p>	
 <p>Object in space</p>	 <p>Building border definer</p>	 <p>Fixture</p>	
Space additions to the building form	No addition		
Architectural detail on the building frame	The windows are changed to double glazed sliding windows, the pergolas are removed from the façade, the entrance door is changed and roof tiles are added to entrance part.		
Base plane (hard and soft landscape)	The terrace shape is changed and it is covered by ceramics, the front and back yard floor is concrete and the original green area is kept.		
Object in space	A timber semi open space is added to front yard.		
Building border definer	Vertical iron bars are added as border definer.		
Fixture	Water pipes, water tank, split units, cables and lamp are added.		
<p>Comment: The owner didn't change the form of the building. He the pergolas are removed from the façade. The windows are changed and double glazed sliding windows are added because these types of windows are saving energy so the house is warmer in cold winter days. The entrance door is changed; the original one has been destroyed during the years so a new one is added in different color. The terrace shape is changed and made it round; also it is covered by ceramics because the family uses this part for sitting. The original green area is kept and different vegetation is planted to it. A timber semi open space is added in right side of the front yard for parking the car.</p>			

PA 40.		QUESTIONING THE INFLUENCE OF PERSONALIZATION AT SOCIAL HOUSING DISTRICT IN GAZIMAGUSA	
Adress: Konak Sokak, No: 36			
 <p>District scale</p>		 <p>Local scale</p>	
 <p>Space addition to the building form</p>	 <p>Architectural detail on the building frame</p>	 <p>Base plane</p>	
 <p>Object in space</p>	 <p>Building border definer</p>	 <p>Fixture</p>	
Space addition to the building form	No addition		
Architectural detail on the building frame	Aluminum blue shutter for windows are added, the entrance door is change to timber one, the railing for the window on right side are changed, the color of the façade is changed to light blue, the railing of the windows are in white, the frames of the windows are colored with white.		
Base plane (hard and soft landscape)	The front yard is covered by dark brown stone, the level difference in the front yard is added and at left side of the house green space is added.		
Object in space	A metal semi open space is added for car park, sitting set, an umbrella, cactus are added, as well as metal frame for tree are added.		
Building border definer	Decorative iron bars over a short concrete wall is added (30 cm)		
Fixture	Water pipes, satellite, water tank and electrical box are added.		
<p>Comment: The owner of the house didn't make any change to the form of the building but only the appearance of the façade is changed, for obtaining greenery, sitting and relaxing area in spring and summer time. A semi open space is added to front garden for protecting the car from sun and rain. By making a nice green space in the front yard it is usable in summer hot days. The nice border of the house creates a beautiful view to the street. The shape of the shading for the garage is L shape and it is made from metal the color of it is white. The garage is covered with white textiles to makes a semi open space for the car.</p>			

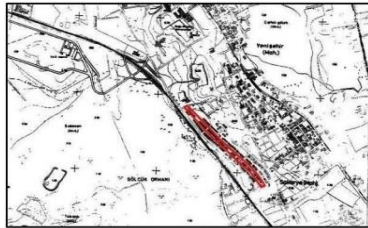
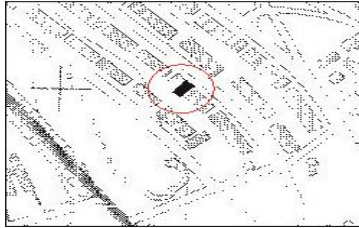






PA 41.		QUESTIONING THE INFLUENCE OF PERSONALIZATION AT SOCIAL HOUSING DISTRICT IN GAZIMAGUSA	
Adress: Konak Sokak, No: 34			
 <p>District scale</p>		 <p>Local scale</p>	
 <p>Space addition to the building form</p>	 <p>Architectural detail on the building frame</p>	 <p>Base plane</p>	
 <p>Object in space</p>	 <p>Building border definer</p>	 <p>Fixture</p>	
Space addition to the building form	No addition		
Architectural detail on the building frame	Brown aluminum shutters are added, the entrance door is change to another timber one, the railing for the window in the right side are changed, the color of the façade is painted with light brown.		
Base plane (hard and soft landscape)	The main entrance path is covered by mosaic, the level difference in the court yard is added, green space is added to the left side of the front yard, the front path to the garage way is covered by different mosaics, the right part of the garage is covered by green spaces, the back yard is covered with stone as well as green space is added to the back yard.		
Object in space	Flower pots and shrubs are added to the front yard as well as a dust bin, also close space for garage, besides barbeques, a semi open space for sitting sets are added and trees are added.		
Building border definer	Decorated iron bars and short wall (30 cm) is added.		
Fixture	Water pipes, split units, satellite, water tank, solar and electrical box are added.		
<p>Comment: The owner of the house didn't make any change to the form of the building but only the appearance of the façade and front yard is changed by addition of greenery, sitting and relaxing area for spring and summer time. A close space is added for car parking and protect from the summer weather. Also a storage is added to the back yard. Front yard is nicely decorated and used in summer time.</p>			

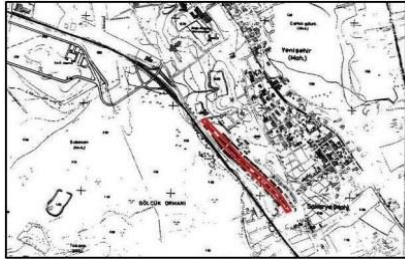
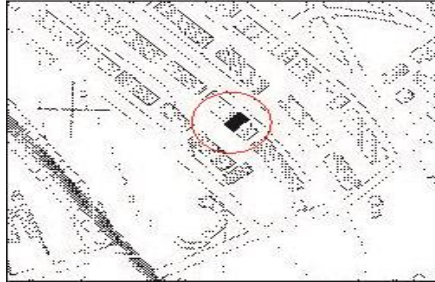






PA 42.		QUESTIONING THE INFLUENCE OF PERSONALIZATION AT SOCIAL HOUSING DISTRICT IN GAZIMAGUSA	
Adress: Konak Sokak, No: 27			
			
District scale		Local scale	
			
Space addition to the building form	Architectural detail on the building frame	Base plane	
			
Object in space	Building border definer	Fixture	
Space addition to the building form	No addition		
Architectural detail on the building frame	The pergolas are removed from the façade, the entrance door is changed to another timber door, the façade is colored with cream and the shutters of the windows changed to aluminum one.		
Base plane (hard and soft landscape)	Front part of the floor is covered with concrete and the other part with mosaics, trees and flowers are added to green area as well the green area is added to the left side of the parking area.		
Object in space	A metal semi open space is added to the garage part, flower pots and trees, mail box are added.		
Building border definer	Vertical iron bars and short concrete wall (30 cm) are added.		
Fixture	Water pipes, split units, cables and water tank are added.		
Comment: The owner has removed the pergolas from the façade to be looked more aesthetic because they have been destroyed during the years. A metal semi open space is added to the front yard to protect from sun in summer. This space is designed also for sitting area. The front yard is arranged by pots and green spaces nicely.			

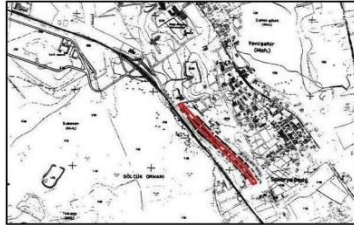
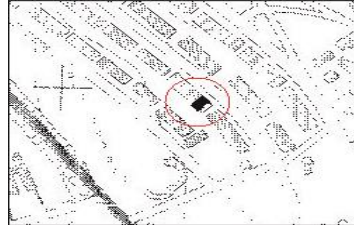






PA 43.		QUESTIONING THE INFLUENCE OF PERSONALIZATION AT SOCIAL HOUSING DISTRICT IN GAZIMAGUSA	
Adress: Konak Sokak, No: 25			
 <p>District scale</p>		 <p>Local scale</p>	
 <p>Space addition to the building form</p>	 <p>Architectural detail on the building frame</p>	 <p>Base plane</p>	
 <p>Object in space</p>	 <p>Building border definer</p>	 <p>Fixture</p>	
Space addition to the building form	The entrance is extended.		
Architectural detail on the building frame	The pergolas are removed from the façade, windows are changed into double glazed sliding windows, the entrance door is changed to glass netted door, balcony is added in first floor in extended part, the façade is colored with light yellow, the shuttered of the windows changed to aluminum one.		
Base plane (hard and soft landscape)	Floor is covered by ceramic. Trees and flowers are added to green area; also the green area is added to the left side of the parking area. The parking path is covered by concrete.		
Object in space	A metal semi open space is added to the garage part. A close space is added to the back yard. Flower pots and trees are added, grape trees are added to green space of parking area, swing is added to front yard and pergola is added to the terrace as a semi open space.		
Building border definer	Decorated iron bars over a short wall (50 cm) are added.		
Fixture	Water pipes, split units, cables, water tank and lamps are added.		
<p>Comment: The owner extended entrance hall because it is more comfortable to have more close spaces inside of the house. The front yard is admirable because the garden is full of pink roses and purple flowers. For the car entrance, there is a nice tree is added it is like an arch. The owner of the house is designed a close space for garage area and semi open area with grape tree for his car park for hot summer weather. The house is colored with light yellow that have a good harmony with surrounding.</p>			

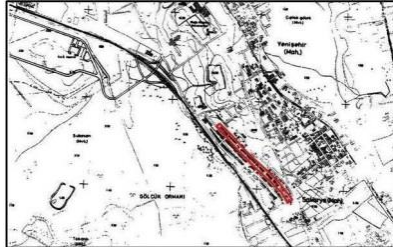
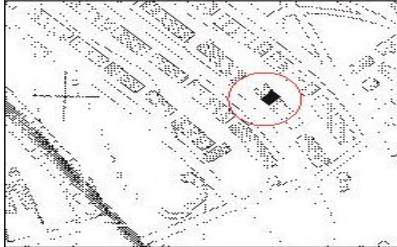




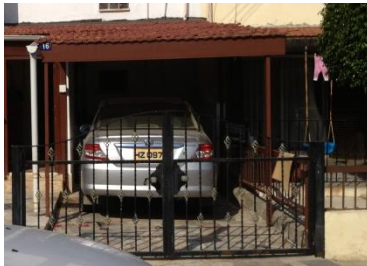

PA 44.		QUESTIONING THE INFLUENCE OF PERSONALIZATION AT SOCIAL HOUSING DISTRICT IN GAZIMAGUSA
Address: Konak Sokak, No: 24		
		
District scale		Local scale
		
Space addition to the building form	Architectural detail on the building frame	Base plane
		
Object in space	Building border definer	Fixture
Space addition to the building form	No addition	
Architectural detail on the building frame	The façade is colored with cream. There are timber pergolas on the façade. The windows are changed. The entrance door is changed to another timber and also the entrance door is painted to light brown.	
Base plane (hard and soft landscape)	The front yard floor is covered by mosaics, the entrance and terrace is covered by marbles, the car park path is covered by concrete and the original green area is made smaller.	
Object in space	A metal semi open space is added to front yard that is covering the terrace and car park area, metal arch for is added for jasmine tree. Sitting sets, decorative elements, flowers and children playing element are added also hanging pot is added.	
Building border definer	Vertical iron bars and concrete short wall is added as barriers.	
Fixture	Cables, water pipe, wires, electric box, split units, water tank and satellite are added.	
Comment: The owner of the house is giving such a nice harmony to the facade of the house by its crème color. The green spaces give a nice view to the front yard. The L shape semi open space for sitting area is a nice place for the family that is used in summers. The enjoyable garden with pleasing flowers is giving family freshness and fulfilling of energy after one day work.		

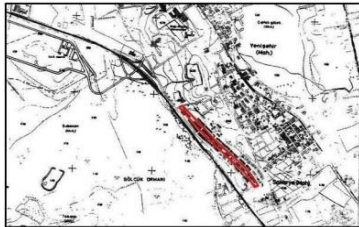





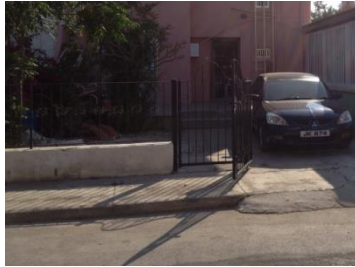

PA 45.	QUESTIONING THE INFLUENCE OF PERSONALIZATION AT SOCIAL HOUSING DISTRICT IN GAZIMAGUSA	
Adress: Konak Sokak, No: 22		
 <p>District scale</p>	 <p>Local scale</p>	
 <p>Space addition to the building form</p>	 <p>Architectural detail on the building frame</p>	 <p>Base plane</p>
 <p>Object in space</p>	 <p>Building border definer</p>	 <p>Fixture</p>
Space addition to the building form	No addition	
Architectural detail on the building frame	Timber pergolas are removed from the façade. White aluminum shutters are added to the window on living room and bedroom. The façade is colored with white. Right side windows are changed. The entrance door is changed to timber and glass door.	
Base plane (hard and soft landscape)	Floor is covered by mosaics. The main entrance and terrace are covered by floor ceramics. The car park path and back yard is covered by concrete. Green spaces are added besides; rectangular grass covering is added as well.	
Object in space	Semi close pitched roof for garage area is added. Semi open metal shading for animal, grass covering, green spaces is added and hanging pots are added besides pitched roof for entrance and sitting set are added.	
Building border definer	Decorated iron bars and concrete walls are defining borders.	
Fixture	Cables, water pipe, wires, electric box, split units, water tank and satellite are added.	
Comment: The owner of the house made a semi closed garage for the car park and the storage area is added to keep unwanted items . Also at the end of the back yard a semi open space is added for dogs with shading. All around the yards are designed with nice trees such as pomegranate, apple, orange and palm tree. Too many hanging flower pots are decorating the entrance. The garden is decorated with netted shape wooden elements that give the beauty to the green and also separating the green area of garage way from the front yard.		

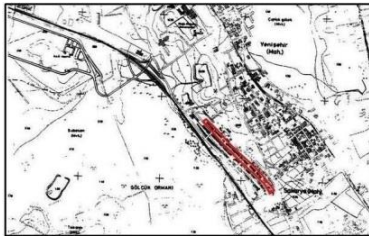
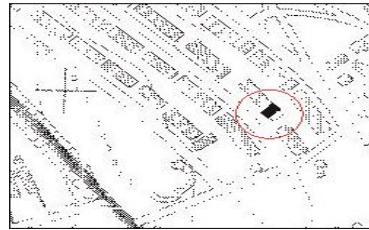






PA 46.		QUESTIONING THE INFLUENCE OF PERSONALIZATION AT SOCIAL HOUSING DISTRICT IN GAZIMAGUSA
Adress: Konak Sokak, No: 19		
		
District scale		Local scale
		
Space addition to the building form	Architectural detail on the building frame	Base plane
		
Object in space	Building border definer	Fixture
Space addition to the building form	No addition	
Architectural detail on the building frame	Timber pergolas are removed from the façade. White aluminum shutters are added to the window on living room and bedroom. The façade is colored with dark cream. Metal curve railings with black color are added in front of the right side window. The entrance door is changed to another timber door. Bigger windows are added to the living room.	
Base plane (hard and soft landscape)	Floor is covered by ceramics. Two different level steps is covering with ceramic is added to the main entrance of front yard. Flower pots and narrow garden area with plant are added.	
Object in space	Iron frame semi open space is added to entrance and terrace that is covered by tiles for covering sitting area. Swing, pots, hanging cage are added as well as bushes.	
Building border definer	Decorated iron bars and concrete walls are added.	
Fixture	Cables, water pipe, water tank, wires and electric box are added.	
Comment: The owner removed the pergolas from the façade to look more aesthetic because they have been destroyed during the years. A metal semi open space is added to the front yard to protect from sun in summer. This space is designed for sitting area. Some playing devices are put for their child. The court yard is designed by pots and green spaces nicely. There is a cage with a nice bird in it in the front yard.		

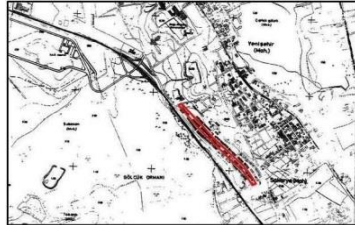
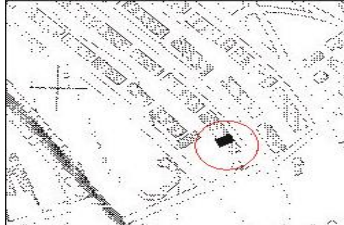






PA 47.		QUESTIONING THE INFLUENCE OF PERSONALIZATION AT SOCIAL HOUSING DISTRICT IN GAZIMAGUSA	
Address: Konak Sokak, No: 15			
 <p>District scale</p>		 <p>Local scale</p>	
 <p>Space addition to the building form</p>	 <p>Architectural detail on the building frame</p>	 <p>Base plane</p>	
 <p>Object in space</p>	 <p>Building border definer</p>	 <p>Fixture</p>	
Space addition to the building form	Entrance is extended.		
Architectural detail on the building frame	Shape of the main entrance is changed. Timber pergolas are removed from the façade. White aluminum shutters are added to the window on first floor. The façade is colored with white. Metal railings with blue color are added in front of the right side window. The entrance door is changed to glass door. Bigger windows are added to the living room.		
Base plane (hard and soft landscape)	Floor is covered by local colored stone, the terrace and entrance part is covered by marbles. Two narrow gardens with plant are added as green spaces.		
Object in space	A metal semi open space with pitch roof is added to terrace part; another metal semi open space is added to front yard for car parking. Sweep, dustbin and flower pots are added.		
Building border definer	Metal barriers and brick are used.		
Fixture	Cables, water pipe, split units and wires are added.		
<p>Comment: The owner of the house gave soul to the house with the nice garden. Flowers, green plants and pots are used in the front yard. Also it is decorated with white small stone and brown brick. A semi open space is created for their car park to protect from hot summer. The hanging flowers are giving nice view to the house and welcoming the guests.</p>			

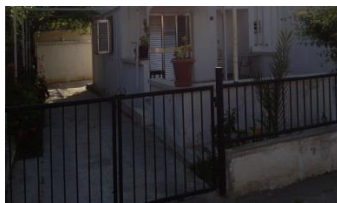
PA 48.		QUESTIONING THE INFLUENCE OF PERSONALIZATION AT SOCIAL HOUSING DISTRICT IN GAZIMAGUSA	
Address: Konak Sokak, No: 13			
			
District scale		Local scale	
			
Space addition to the building form	Architectural detail on the building frame	Base plane	
			
Object in space	Building border definer	Fixture	
Space addition to the building form	A closed entrance hall is added.		
Architectural detail on the building frame	Timber pergolas are removed from the façade. The entrance door is changed to glass and aluminum one. The façade is colored with white color. The living room façade is changed to glass netted façade. The railing of the right side of the window is colored to black and changed to metal.		
Base plane (hard and soft landscape)	The whole floor of entrance and terrace parts are raised and covered by marbles. The front yard and garage path is covered by the same marbles. The green surface is removed from the front yard.		
Object in space	A metal semi open space is added to the garage way. Another semi open space that is covered by tiles is added to front yard for the car parking. A closed storage is added to the back yard. Sitting sets, flower pots and gardening machine are added.		
Building border definer	Concrete wall is added for border definition.		
Fixture	Cables, water pipe, satellites and split units are added.		
Comment: The owner of the house removed the original green area from the yards and added only flower pots on the right side of the front yard. Different vegetation and flowers have been added to these green areas. A semi closed space is added for parking area to protecting the cars. This space is made by concrete and it is matched with house which is colored in white. The owner removed the pergolas from the façade to be looked more aesthetic because they have been destroyed during the years. A closed storage is also added at the end for the garage and keeping their things in it. The owner protecting their goods and elements that are related to their job in this storage.			



PA 49.		QUESTIONING THE INFLUENCE OF PERSONALIZATION AT SOCIAL HOUSING DISTRICT IN GAZIMAGUSA
Adress: Konak Sokak, No: 16		
		
District scale		Local scale
		
Space additions to the building form	Architectural detail on the building frame	Base plane
		
Object in space	Building border definer	Fixture
Space additions to the building form	No addition	
Architectural detail on the building frame	Timber pergolas are removed from the façade. Aluminum shutter for windows are added for the bedroom. The entrance door is changed to another timber one. The façade is colored with white color. The living room façade is changed to timber façade and the windows are changed to timber frame. The windows in right part of the house are netted. The color of the ground floor is changed to brown and white.	
Base plane (hard and soft landscape)	The floor is covered with stone and it is separated to two rectangles. The level difference is added to front yard. Narrow surface is added for green. Trees & flowers are added.	
Object in space	Semi open pitched roof for garage area is added; sweep, dustbin, pots and spilt unit are also added.	
Building border definer	Vertical iron bars and brick wall is added.	
Fixture	Water tank, cables, water pipe, satellites and heater tank are added.	
Comment: The owner has removed the pergolas from the façade to look more aesthetic because they have been destroyed during the years. The color of the facade is changed on the ground floor to brown to have harmony with the pitch roof of the additional object in the front yard. A metal semi open space is added to the terrace that is used for sitting in summer days. This space is covered by tiles and continuing to the front yard that is used for car parking.		

PA 50.	QUESTIONING THE INFLUENCE OF PERSONALIZATION AT SOCIAL HOUSING DISTRICT IN GAZIMAGUSA		
Adress: Konak Sokak, No: 11			
 <p>District scale</p>		 <p>Local scale</p>	
 <p>Space addition to the Building form</p>	 <p>Architectural detail on the building frame</p>		 <p>Base plane</p>
 <p>Object in space</p>	 <p>Building border definer</p>		 <p>Fixture</p>
Space addition to the Building form	No addition		
Architectural detail on the building frame	Timber pergolas are removed from the façade. The entrance door is changed to another timber one. The façade is changed to dark pink color. Aluminum shutters are added to the windows of the living room and bedroom. Timber pergolas on the façade are changed to metal ones.		
Base plane (hard and soft landscape)	The floor is raised as L shape and it is covered with mosaics. Also the front yard is covered with mosaics and concrete. A small green area is added. Original green surface is become smaller and trees & flowers are added.		
Object in space	A close space is added to garage way. Sitting elements, flower pots, small trees, dust bin are added.		
Building border definer	Vertical iron bars and small concrete walls are added.		
Fixture	Water tank, electric box, cables, water pipe, satellites, antenna and heater tank are added.		
Comment: The owner of the house is make different color for his façade. They changed the shutters of the windows to protect the house from the sun. Big open space is left for car park. A concrete closed space is added to the garage and it is used as a commercial space for the owner job. There are many trees in the left side of the house but the owner gives to attention to this garden. Because he is too busy.			

PA 51.		QUESTIONING THE INFLUENCE OF PERSONALIZATION AT SOCIAL HOUSING DISTRICT IN GAZIMAGUSA
Adress: Konak Sokak, No: 12		
		
District scale		Local scale
		
Space addition to the building form	Architectural detail on the building frame	Base plane
		
Object in space	Building border definer	Fixture
Space addition to the building form	No addition	
Architectural detail on the building frame	Timber pergolas are removed from the façade. Aluminum windows are added. The entrance door is changed to another timber one. The façade is colored to pink color. Aluminum shutters are added to the windows in living room and bedroom. Timber pergolas on the façade is changed to metal brown	
Base plane (hard and soft landscape)	The floor is raised as L shape. It is covered with stone. The front yard is covered with stone. Green surface is become smaller and flowers are added to it.	
Object in space	A metal semi open space with pitched roof is added for garage. Sitting set, flower pots and small tree area are added.	
Building border definer	Vertical iron bars are added.	
Fixture	Split units, water tank, electric box, cables, water pipe, solar and satellite are added.	
Comment: The owner of the house changed the color of façade. A semi open space is added in front of his house for their car park besides it is used for sitting and relaxing in the afternoon. The windows and doors are changed and shutters are put to protect from the sun. No great attention is given to the green area of this house.		

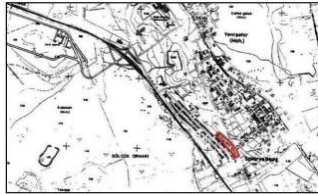
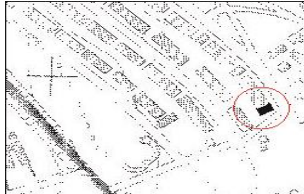






PA 52.		QUESTIONING THE INFLUENCE OF PERSONALIZATION AT SOCIAL HOUSING DISTRICT IN GAZIMAGUSA	
Address: Konak Sokak, No: 5			
			
District scale		Local scale	
 Space additions to the building form	 Architectural detail on the building frame	 Base plane	
 Object in space	 Building border definer	 Fixture	
Space additions to the building form	No addition		
Architectural detail on the building frame	Timber pergolas are removed from the façade. Aluminum windows are added. The entrance door is changed to another timber one. The façade is changed to local stone. Aluminum shutters are added to the windows of the living room and bedroom. Timber pergolas on the façade are changed to white iron.		
Base plane (hard and soft landscape)	The floor is separated to rectangular shape that is covered with mosaics. No garden is left; just pots are added to the front yard.		
Object in space	Semi open pitched roof for garage area. Flower pots are added.		
Building border definer	Vertical iron bars are used as well as concrete wall.		
Fixture	Split units, water tank, electric box, cables, hanging lamp and water pipe are added.		
Comment: The owner of the house is put 70cm border for his privacy in his front yard for their children because they are little and using the yards for playing. Only for attractiveness the façade of the house is covered with stone. A semi open space is added for the car. Also this area is using for sitting and controlling children while playing.			

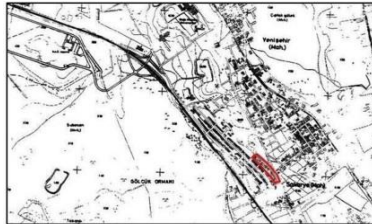







PA 53.	QUESTIONING THE INFLUENCE OF PERSONALIZATION AT SOCIAL HOUSING DISTRICT IN GAZIMAGUSA	
Adress: Konak Sokak, No: 1		
		
District scale	Local scale	
		
Space addition to the building form	Architectural detail on the building frame	Base plane
		
Object in space	Building border definer	Fixture
Space addition to the building form	No addition	
Architectural detail on the building frame	Aluminum shutters are added to the windows. Timber pergolas on the façade are removed. The windows changed to aluminum windows. The entrance door is changed to wooden door. The white metal railings added in front of the windows. Designed of entrance is changed. Mosquito nets are added to windows as well.	
Base plane (hard and soft landscape)	Floor is covered by mosaics. Different levels are added in front yard. The original green area is made smaller and another green surface is added to the left side of garage path that shrubs and pomegranate tree are added on it.	
Object in space	Semi open pitched roof for sitting area is added. Also a semi open shading element is added for car park, besides trees, flowers and plants are added.	
Building border definer	Vertical iron bars and concrete walls are used for border definition.	
Fixture	Water pipes and water tank are added.	
Comment: The owner of the house is put 70cm border for their privacy in the garden. A semi open space is added to terrace and covered the roof by tiles to create a place for sitting in summer hot days. The owner has also put green space on the left side of the garage way; shrubs and grape trees is put on it. For the grape tree a metal frame is used in front of the garage. A semi open space is used on parking area for protecting the cars. This space is made by metal which is colored in white.		

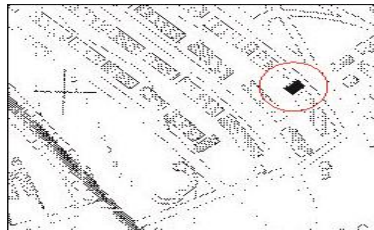

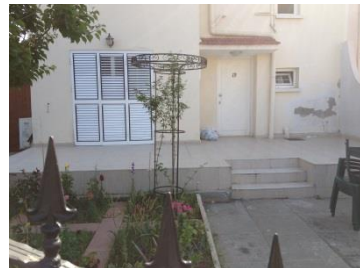

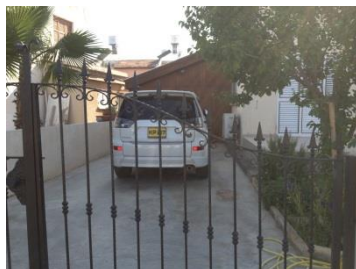

PA 54.	QUESTIONING THE INFLUENCE OF PERSONALIZATION AT SOCIAL HOUSING DISTRICT IN GAZIMAGUSA	
Address: Konak Sokak, No: 6		
		
District scale	Local scale	
		
Space addition to the building form	Architectural detail on the building frame	Base plane
		
Object in space	Building border definer	Fixture
Space addition to the building form	An entrance hall is added.	
Architectural detail on the building frame	Aluminum shutters are added to the windows in bedroom. Timber pergolas on the façade are removed. The windows changed to aluminum windows. The entrance door is changed to glass and aluminum door. Black metal railings added in front of the windows.	
Base plane (hard and soft landscape)	Floor is covered by colored stone, two different level created by steps is covering with stone. As well two small spaces for garden are left and two pots are used for decoration.	
Object in space	Semi open pitched roof for car park is added. Sitting set is used. Ladder, dust bin, pots, trees and flowers are added.	
Building border definer	Decorated metal barriers and concrete walls are used.	
Fixture	Water pipes, water tank, wire, heating tanks and solar are added.	
Comment: The owner extended entrance so entrance definition is cleared. The resting area is designed with sitting sets in front yard for sitting and relaxing. A semi open area is added for car park to protect the car from hot summer and raining time. There is a tree that the family is using its shading in summer time likewise its fruits.		

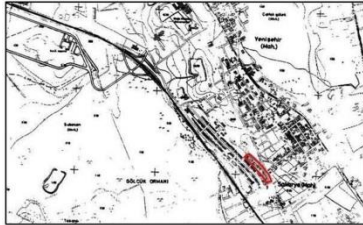







PA 55.		QUESTIONING THE INFLUENCE OF PERSONALIZATION AT SOCIAL HOUSING DISTRICT IN GAZIMAGUSA
Adress: Konak Sokak, No: 4		
		
City scale		Local scale
		
Space addition to the building form	Architectural detail on the building frame	Base plane
		
Object in space	Building border definer	Fixture
Building form	An entrance hall is added.	
Architectural detail on the building form	Aluminum shutters are added to the windows in living room and bedroom. Timber pergolas on the façade are removed, the windows changed to aluminum windows. The entrance door is changed to glass and wooden door. A pitch roof is added to the entrance.	
Base plane (hard and soft landscape)	Floor is covered by mosaics. Level difference is created by two steps in front of the main entrance and covered by marbles. Two small spaces for garden are left.	
Object in space	A dust bin, plants and a metal frame for jasmine tree are added.	
Building border definer	Decorated metal barriers (1meter) and 30 cm concrete walls are added.	
fixture	Water pipes, water tank, split unit, heating tanks and solar are added.	
Comment: The owner extended entrance so circulation area is increased. By adding the pitch roof, the entrance is defined clearly. The owner left small area for plants and flowers with some resting elements. The whole front yard is covered by mosaics because they use this space for parking their cars The aluminum shutters are added to the windows to protect from the sun.		

PA 56.		QUESTIONING THE INFLUENCE OF PERSONALIZATION AT SOCIAL HOUSING DISTRICT IN GAZIMAGUSA	
Adress: Konak Sokak, No: 2			
			
City scale		Local scale	
			
Space addition to the building form	Architectural detail on the building frame	Base plane	
			
Object in space	Building border definer	Fixture	
Building form	The kitchen is extended.		
Architectural detail on the building form	All the windows are changed to the aluminum white windows without gutter. Shape of main entrance is changed. Timber pergolas are removed from the façade. The entrance door is changed to wooden white door and the hall is closed by aluminum sliding door.		
Base plane (hard and soft landscape)	Floor is covered by colored stone. The entrance and terrace are covered by marbles. The original green surface is made smaller in the front yard that a tree and flowers are added to it. Shrubs are added to the right side of garage way that. Trees are added to the back yard.		
Object in space	A metal Semi open space for car park is added. Also a closed space from metal frame with pitched roof is added to the garage way and hanger, besides dust bin, shrubs and fruit trees are added.		
Building border definer	For defining the borders 50 cm iron bars, concrete wall and on the right side shrubs are added.		
fixture	Water pipes, water tank, split unit, heating tanks, electric box, solar, satellite, mail box and lamps are used.		
Comment: The owner extended the kitchen area to have more comfortable area for cooking and using backyard of the house. All the windows are changed that have harmony and give good-looking view to the façade. The original green area is removed and added separated spaces for roses, trees and also for fruit trees. A closed metal framed space is added for parking that is protecting their car from weather and sun.			

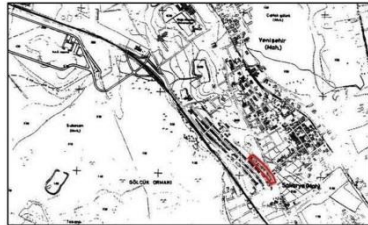
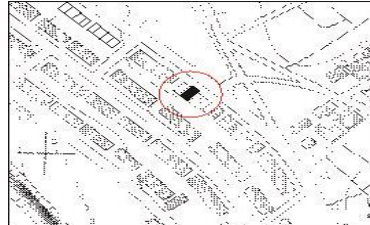






PA 57.	QUESTIONING THE INFLUENCE OF PERSONALIZATION AT SOCIAL HOUSING DISTRICT IN GAZIMAGUSA		
Adress: Sincan Sokak, No: 1			
			
District scale	Local scale		
			
Space addition to the building form	Architectural detail on the building frame	Base plane	
			
Object in space	Building border definer	Fixture	
Space addition to the building form	An entrance hall is added.		
Architectural detail on the building frame	Shape of main entrance is changed. Timber pergolas are removed from the façade. White aluminum shutters are added to the windows of living room & bedroom. The entrance door is changed to wooden brown door. The pitch roof is added to the entrance for defining it.		
Base plane (hard and soft landscape)	Floor is covered by mosaics. The original green surface is removed and a linear soft space is added to the left side of the front yard.		
Object in space	A metal frame semi open space is added to garage way. Another metal frame semi open space is added to terrace. Dust bin, pots, small trees and sitting element are added.		
Building border definer	Decorated metal barriers (1.20cm) and 50 cm concrete are added.		
Fixture	Water pipes, water tank, split unit, heating tanks, electric box, street mark and solar are added.		
Comment: The owner extended entrance hall so it has a bigger and more cubic form. The original green area from the front yard is removed and linier green areas area added on the left side for the privacy. Different vegetation as shrubs has been added to these green areas. Also flower pots are added to front yard and terrace. Metal frame semi open space is added to garage way that the roof is covered by tiles for protecting the cars. Another semi open space is added to terrace for sitting is summer days which is covered by tiles.			

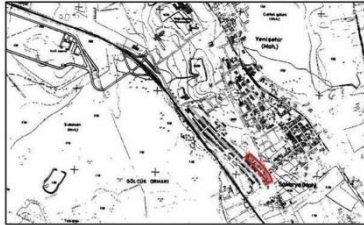
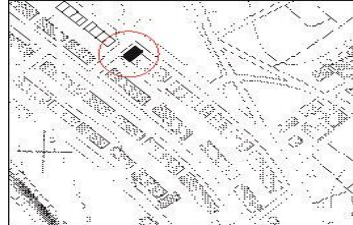




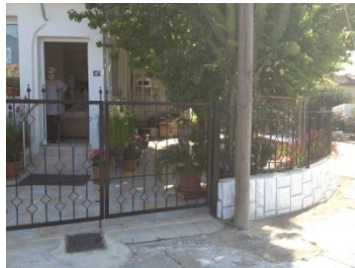

PA 58.		QUESTIONING THE INFLUENCE OF PERSONALIZATION AT SOCIAL HOUSING DISTRICT IN GAZIMAGUSA	
Adres: Sincan Sokak, No: 5			
 <p>District scale</p>		 <p>Local scale</p>	
 <p>Space addition to the building form</p>	 <p>Architectural detail on the building frame</p>	 <p>Base plane</p>	
 <p>Object in space</p>	 <p>Building border definer</p>	 <p>Fixture</p>	
Space addition to the building form	Living room and entrance hall are extended.		
Architectural detail on the building frame	Shape of main entrance is changed. White aluminum shutters are added to the window on first floor. The entrance door is changed to glass door; big windows are added to the living room.		
Base plane (hard and soft landscape)	Floor is covered by various colored mosaics. Two different level is created by steps that are covered is covering with stones as well. pots are added, two narrow garden with plant are added to front yard.		
Object in space	A metal frame semi open spaces that is covering with pitched roof is added for car park, pots, boxes, trash, Washing machine and one table with pots on it are added.		
Building border definer	Decorated iron barriers (1.20cm) are added.		
Fixture	Water pipes, wires and water tank are added.		
Comment: The owner extended the living room and entrance so a bigger and more cubic form is obtained. Windows in ground floor is changed for beautifully also mosquito nets are put on windows and door. The original green area is removed from the yard and separated spaces are added on the left side of the front yard for their privacy; different vegetation as shrubs has been added to these green areas. A semi open space is added for car par to protect their car. This space is made by metal frame which is colored to white and on top of it is pitched roof with pan tile.			


PA 59.		QUESTIONING THE INFLUENCE OF PERSONALIZATION AT SOCIAL HOUSING DISTRICT IN GAZIMAGUSA	
Adress: Sincan Sokak, No: 13			
			
District scale		Local scale	
	Space addition to the building form		Architectural detail on the building frame
	Base plane		Object in space
	Building border definer		Fixture
Space addition to the building form		No addition	
Architectural detail on the building frame		Timber pergolas are removed from the façade. White aluminum shutters added to the windows. The entrance door is changed to wooden door. Canopy is added to the main entrance. The façade is colored with pale yellow.	
Base plane (hard and soft landscape)		Floor is covered by mosaics. There are three levels in the front yard. Netted shape garden is added to the front yard. Concrete ramp is added to the car park area. The car par area is covered with concrete.	
Object in space		Wooden close space is added for car parking, trees, flower in pots and metal arches jasmine are added.	
Building border definer		Decorated metal barriers and concrete walls are added. (concrete are added in the left & right side-1 meter)	
Fixture		Water pipes, lamps, split units and water tank are added.	
Comment: The owner of the house is added shutters to the windows protect from the sun in hot summer days. A metal hanging for jasmine tree is added in the middle of the front yard. A closed space is added for garage that they can use it as car parking area. Special arrangements are made for flowers in the front yard. An apple tree is planted in the middle of the front garden.			

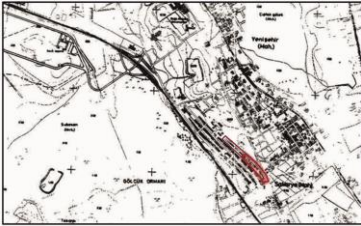
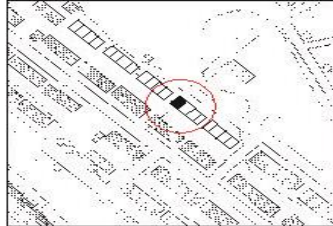


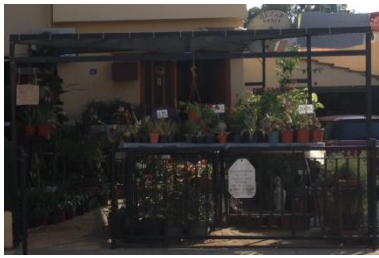
PA 60.		QUESTIONING THE INFLUENCE OF PERSONALIZATION AT SOCIAL HOUSING DISTRICT IN GAZIMAGUSA	
Adress: Sincan Sokak, No: 25			
			
District scale		Local scale	
			
Space addition to the building form	Architectural detail on the building frame	Base plane	
			
Object in space	Building border definer	Fixture	
Space addition to the building form	Living room and entrance hall are extended.		
Architectural detail on the building frame	Balcony is added to the bedroom in first floor. Timber pergolas are removed from the façade. Windows are changed in right side of the building. White aluminum shutters are added to the window on first floor and left façade. The façade is colored with cream. The entrance door is changed to glass door. Heater is added to the main façade. Three big aluminum windows added to the living room and main entrance. The façade is changed to pale pink and the frames of some windows are changed to brown.		
Base plane (hard and soft landscape)	Floor is covered by ceramics. Two different levels are created between house and front yard. Concrete ramp is covered by ceramic is added for the car park. Every side of the main entrance is covered by pots; left side of the house is defined by trees.		
Object in space	Flower pots, semi open from metal frame for garage and grape tree are added. Besides a closed area for garage is added to the back yard as well trees.		
Building border definer	Decorated metal bars and concrete walls are added also trees are added in the left side.		
Fixture	Water pipes, cables, water tank, lamps and boiler tank are added.		
Comment: The owner removed the pergolas from the façade to look more aesthetic because they have been destroyed during the years. Shutters are added to windows in first floor to protect from the sun in hot summer days. A metal hanging are added for grape tree and a shading device is designed for garage area also for protecting the car form the sun and to have a semi open area for car parking also a close space is provided for garage and storage at the end of back yard. Many pots with nice plants are used in the yards.			





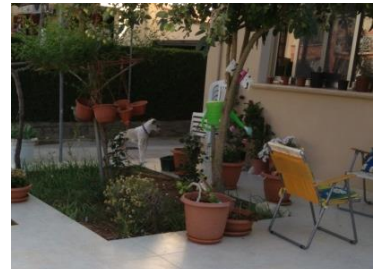



PA 61.	QUESTIONING THE INFLUENCE OF PERSONALIZATION AT SOCIAL HOUSING DISTRICT IN GAZIMAGUSA		
Adress: Sincan Sokak, No: 31			
			
District scale		Local scale	
			
Space addition to the building form	Architectural detail on the building frame		Base plane
			
Object in space	Building border definer		Fixture
Space addition to the building form	Living room and entrance hall are extended.		
Architectural detail on the building frame	Shape of main entrance is changed. Timber pergolas are removed from the façade. White aluminum shutters are added to the window on first floor. The entrance door is changed to glass door. Mosquito nets are added to windows and door. Slope roof is added to the main entrance. Two hanging lights are added on façade.		
Base plane (hard and soft landscape)	Floor is covered by mosaics. One different level from the front yard and the house is added. Shrubs are added to the left side of the house and the main entrance is covered by brown stone.		
Object in space	A metal semi open space with pan tile is added to the front yard for car parking. Pots, shrubs are added.		
Building border definer	Decorated iron barriers are added to front yard and shrubs are added in the left part.		
Fixture	Water pipes, cables, water tank, lamps, chimney, boiler tank and electrical wire are added.		
Comment: The owner extended the living room and entrance so a bigger and more cubic form is obtained. Windows in ground floor and put mosquito nets are added to windows and door. The original green area is removed from the front yard and separated spaces are added on the left side of the front yard for privacy. Different vegetation such as shrubs has been added to these green areas. A semi open space is added for parking and it is covering protecting the cars. This space is made by metal which is colored to white and on top of it is slope roof with pan tile.			

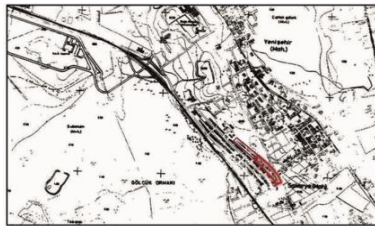






PA 62.	QUESTIONING THE INFLUENCE OF PERSONALIZATION AT SOCIAL HOUSING DISTRICT IN GAZIMAGUSA		
Adress: Sincan Sokak, No: 33			
			
District scale		Local scale	
			
Space additions to the building form	Architectural detail on the building frame		Base plane
			
Object in space	Building border definer		
Space additions to the building form	No addition.		
Architectural detail on the building frame	Aluminum shutters are added to the windows on the ground & the first floor. Timber pergolas on the façade are removed. The windows are changed to aluminum. The entrance door is changed to wooden door. Mosquito nets are added to windows and door.		
Base plane (hard and soft landscape)	The court yard is covered by colored ceramics. Three rectangular shape soft surfaces are added. There is a level difference by two stairs. The steps are covered by bony stones.		
Object in space	Sitting elements, dustbin, water pipe, trees, flowers and a semi open space are added for car park and sitting area.		
Building border definer	Vertical iron bars are added.		
Fixture	Water pipes, water tank, split units and electric box are added.		
<p>Comment: The owner of the house added shading elements for protecting their car from summer. Also at winter time it is used for resting in front yard. The owner removed the pergolas from the façade to look more aesthetic because they have been destroyed during the years. The floor is raised by steps and different texture. Also shutters are added to windows to protect from the sun in hot summer days.</p>			

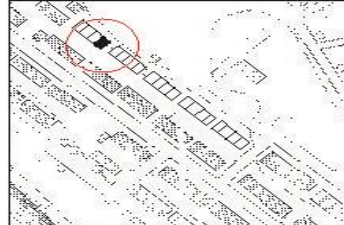


PA 63.		QUESTIONING THE INFLUENCE OF PERSONALIZATION AT SOCIAL HOUSING DISTRICT IN GAZIMAGUSA	
Adress: Sincan Sokak, No: 47			
 <p>District scale</p>		 <p>Local scale</p>	
 <p>Space addition to the building form</p>	 <p>Architectural detail on the building frame</p>	 <p>Base plane</p>	
 <p>Object in space</p>	 <p>Building border definer</p>	 <p>Fixture</p>	
Space addition to the building form		Living room and entrance are extended	
Architectural detail on the building frame		Stones are added to the façade. The living room is extended. Wooden door is added. Aluminum shutters, ladder and one aluminum door are added.	
Base plane (hard and soft landscape)		The main entrance is covered by ceramics. Two steps are added for main entrance definition. Small garden is added to the front yard. Different tree, flowers and cactus area added to both yards and left side of the house.	
Object in space		Water tank is added to the back yard. Fire pan, table, fruit trees and flower pots are added.	
Building border definer		Decorated iron bars and short concrete walls with stone coverings area added.	
Fixture		Water pipes, split units, water tank, solar, electrical box, lamp, ladder and digital camera are added.	
Comment: The owner extended the living room and entrance hall because it is more comfortable to have more close spaces inside of the house. Nice garden is added to the front yard that has a nice view from outside. There are nicely arranged flower pots all around the house. Some parts of the façade are covered by stones.			

PA 64.		QUESTIONING THE INFLUENCE OF PERSONALIZATION AT SOCIAL HOUSING DISTRICT IN GAZIMAGUSA	
Adress: Sincan Sokak, No: 53			
 <p>District scale</p>		 <p>Local scale</p>	
 <p>Space addition to the building form</p>	 <p>Architectural detail on the building frame</p>	 <p>Base plane</p>	
 <p>Object in space</p>	 <p>Building border definer</p>	 <p>Fixture</p>	
Space addition to the building form	Living room and entrance are extended. A balcony is added to the first floor.		
Architectural detail on the building frame	Balcony is added to the first floor. Double glazed windows are added, As well as aluminum windows. Shape of door is changed. Colored stone covering is added to main façade (ground floor). Netted windows are added to the ground floor. Aluminum gutter are added to the bed rooms. The façade is colored to cream.		
Base plane (hard and soft landscape)	The front yard is covered by stones. The original soft space is removed from the front yard.		
Object in space	Flower pots, sitting elements are added. A metal frame semi open space is added for car parking in front yard.		
Building border definer	Short concrete wall with stone covering and decorated iron bars are added as the border definers.		
Fixture	Water pipes, water tank and split units are added.		
Comment: The owner extended the living room and entrance hall because the owner tried to have privacy for the entrance and big living room for comfortable. By these extensions the balcony is obtained on the first floor. The original green area is removed from the front yard and the floor is covered by stones because they use the hard surface for car parking. A metal frame semi open space is added to the front yard which is covered by tiles to protect the car from sun and rain. The façade has a different decoration with the stones and its crème color.			

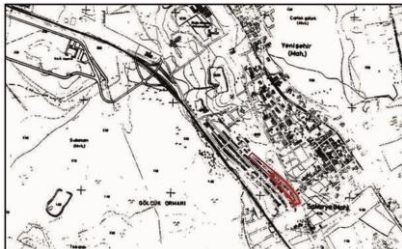
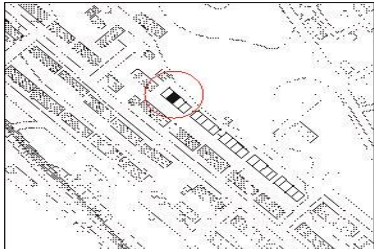


PA 65.		QUESTIONING THE INFLUENCE OF PERSONALIZATION AT SOCIAL HOUSING DISTRICT IN GAZIMAGUSA	
Adress: Sincan Sokak, No: 63			
			
District scale		Local scale	
 Space addition to the building form	 Architectural detail on the building frame	 Base plane	
 Object in space	 Building border definer	 Fixture	
Space addition to the building form	No addition		
Architectural detail on the building frame	Wooden gutter for windows is added in ground floor. Aluminum gutter for windows are added in first floor, the color of the façade is changed to crème.		
Base plane (hard and soft landscape)	Floor is covered by mosaics. There is a level difference between the ground and main entrance. Trees and flowers are added to green area. Shrubs, bushes, orange and olive trees are added. Half of the courtyard is dedicated to the garden for selling.		
Object in space	A metal semi open space is added to the front yard. Trees, pots, flowers, sunshade, tables, cactus, decoration for garden, siting elements, birds water tank are added. As well as a closed space area is added to the garage part for car parking.		
Building border definer	Decorated iron bars and short concrete wall is added also the shrubs are t defining the border in the front side of the yard.		
Fixture	Water pipes, split units, cables, satellite, water tank, lamps, decorative elements for garden		
Comment: The owner of the house didn't make any changes to the house but the garden is used as second job for being more fresh and moneymaking for. The only change that has been done on the building frame is color of it. The façade is colored with crème. The owner added different flowers and cactus to the front yard and covered them by a metal frame semi open space. Actually these planets are for selling. So the outside is used as a commercial purpose not living area. The concrete closed space is added to the garage way for car parking and storage. This space roof is covered by tiles			

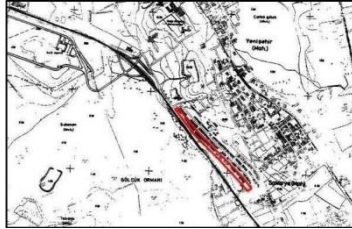
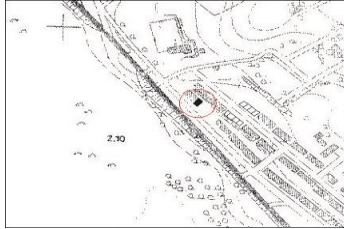


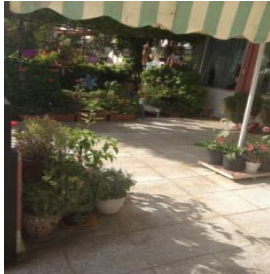



PA 66.	QUESTIONING THE INFLUENCE OF PERSONALIZATION AT SOCIAL HOUSING DISTRICT IN GAZIMAGUSA		
Adress: Sincan Sokak, No: 65			
			
District scale		Local scale	
			
Space addition to the building form	Architectural detail on the building frame		Base plane
			
Object in space	Building border definer		Fixture
Space addition to the building form	Living room and entrance are extended. The balcony is added to the first floor. Also a room is added as garage.		
Architectural detail on the building frame	Balcony is added to the first floor. Double glazed sliding window are added. Aluminum windows are added. The entrance door is changed to double opening wooden door. The color of the façade is changed to cream.		
Base plane (hard and soft landscape)	The main entrance is covered by white stone. Two small soft spaces are added to the front yard that the trees and flowers are planted to it.		
Object in space	Dustbin, pots, electrical box, wood, decorating elements, sweep, bell, hanging lamp, sitting elements, guard dog, fruit tree, vine tree and mailbox are added. A metal frame for grape tree is added in front of the garage path.		
Building border definer	1 meter concrete wall covered by stone is added.		
Fixture	Water pipes, electrical box and split units are added.		
Comment: The owner extended the living room and entrance hall to have an entrance hall and comfortable living room. Sitting elements are used in summer time. The closed space is added to the garage part that is used for car park also as storage.			

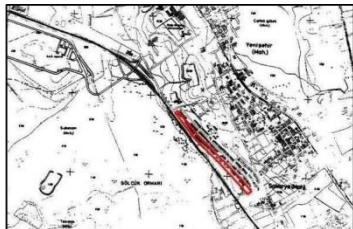







PA 67.	QUESTIONING THE INFLUENCE OF PERSONALIZATION AT SOCIAL HOUSING DISTRICT IN GAZIMAGUSA	
Adress: Sincan Sokak, No: 67		
		
District scale	Local scale	
		
		
Space addition to the building form	Living room and entrance are extended.	
Architectural detail on the building frame	Chimney for barbeque is added. Double glazed windows are added. Shape of the door is changed one opening with one window. A corridor for barbeque is added. Big windows are added to the main façade. The façade is colored to grey.	
Base plane (hard and soft landscape)	The main entrance is covered by red ceramics, small green area is added recently in front of the house, and some trees are added to the front yard for the summer time to protecting from the sun.	
Object in space	Dustbin, pots, electrical box, wood, decorating elements, sweep, bell and hanging lamp are added. Also pitched roof is added to the entrance for canopy and an extended canopy for garage.	
Building border definer	No building border is added for this house	
Fixture	Water pipes and electrical box are added.	
Comment: The owner extended the living room and entrance hall because he put a corridor for the barbeque and sitting area. They use the front yard for car parking and covered it by metal semi open space. There is not any border definer in front of the house because it is easier for the family to enter the yard by the cars.		

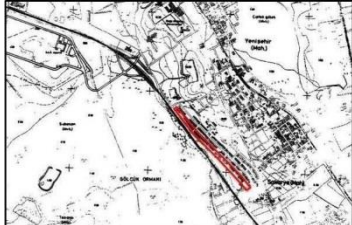
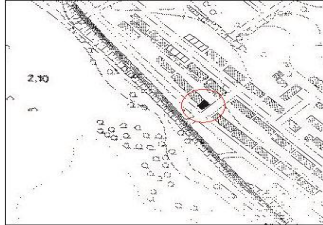
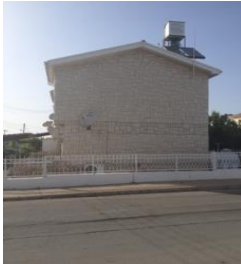





PA 68.		QUESTIONING THE INFLUENCE OF PERSONALIZATION AT SOCIAL HOUSING DISTRICT IN GAZIMAGUSA	
Adress: Sincan Sokak, No: 81			
			
District scale		Local scale	
			
Space addition to the building form	Architectural detail on the building frame		Base plane
			
Object in space	Building border definer		Fixture
Space addition to the building form	Living room and entrance are extended.		
Architectural detail on the building frame	Pitched roof is added to the ground floor. Metal fences are added to the windows. Aluminum windows are added. Shape of door is changed two openings with two windows at side. Wooden door is added. Aluminum gutter for bedrooms are added. Timber pergolas are removed from the façade. The façade of the house is colored with bony style.		
Base plane (hard and soft landscape)	The main entrance is covered by colored stone. Garage area is covered by mosaics. The original green surface is kept and different vegetation is added to it. Also two rows of soft space are added to both sides of the front yard.		
Object in space	A metal semi open space is added to back side of the garage way. A metal frame is added to front of garage way for grape trees. Dustbin, pots, electrical box, two seats, hanging light and handheld vacuum are added.		
Building border definer	Decorate iron bars and short concrete wall are added as border definer.		
Fixture	Water pipes, split units, water tank, flower pots and electrical box are added.		
Comment: The owner extended the living room and entrance hall because it is more comfortable. By adding nice pots in the façade of the house it gives an enjoyable and pleasant visual to the people crossing the road. A metal frame is added to front of garage way for grape trees and the family is using this part for parking cars in shade. There is another metal semi open space at the back side of the garage way to protect the car from sun and rain.			

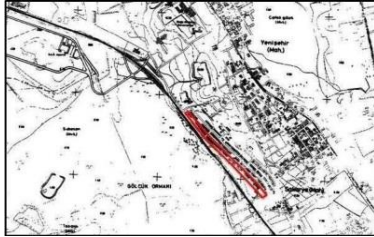


PA 69.	QUESTIONING THE INFLUENCE OF PERSONALIZATION AT SOCIAL HOUSING DISTRICT IN GAZIMAGUSA	
Adress: Sincan Sokak, No: 83		
		
District scale	Local scale	
		
Space addition to the building form	Architectural detail on the building frame	Base plane
		
Object in space	Building border definer	Fixture
Space addition to the building form	Living room and entrance is extended and balcony is added to the first floor.	
Architectural detail on the building frame	Metal fences are added to windows. New wooden door is added. Canopy is added for entrance. The façade of the first floor is covered by stones. The façade of the first floor is painted with crème color. Decorated iron bars are added to the first floor balcony as handrails.	
Base plane (hard and soft landscape)	The main entrance is covered by ceramics. The original green space is kept and flowers are added to it.	
Object in space	Sitting elements and flower pots are added.	
Building border definer	Decorated iron bars and short concrete wall (50 cm) are added.	
Fixture	Water pipes, split units, water tank, solar and electrical box are added.	
Comment: The owner extended the living room and entrance hall because it is more comfortable. By extending these parts a balcony is obtained on the first. The floors of the front yard and terrace are covered by ceramics. The original green space is left and flowers are added to it. There are also flower pots on the border wall that gives a nice view to the border.		

PA 70.	QUESTIONING THE INFLUENCE OF PERSONALIZATION AT SOCIAL HOUSING DISTRICT IN GAZIMAGUSA		
Adress: Sincan Sokak, No: 85			
			
District scale	Local scale		
			
Space addition to the building form	Architectural detail on the building frame	Base plane	
			
Object in space	Building border definer	Fixture	
Space addition to the building form	Balconies are added to first floor.		
Architectural detail on the building frame	Aluminum shutters are added to windows. The entrance door is changed to white timber door. The mosquito net is added to the entrance. Pitch roofs are added on first floor over the windows. Metal handrails are used around the balcony.		
Base plane (hard and soft landscape)	The court yard is covered by ceramics. The terrace is covered by different ceramics. The original green area is kept and trees are added into it.		
Object in space	Concrete semi open space is added to in front of the building, flower pots are added to the front yard. Sitting sets and also split unit are added to terrace.		
Building border definer	Concrete wall iron bars are added.		
Fixture	Electric cables, water pipes, water tank, split units, heater panels and lamps are added.		
Comment: The owner added balconies to whole façade of the first floor for the bedrooms; by extending these spaces the semi open area is added to ground floor for entrance and terrace. The family is uses the semi open terrace for sitting and relaxation in summer days. The original green area is kept and different trees are added to it. Flower pots are added to the front yard and over of short concrete wall. The iron barriers are opening for car entrance.			

PA 71.		QUESTIONING THE INFLUENCE OF PERSONALIZATION AT SOCIAL HOUSING DISTRICT IN GAZIMAGUSA	
Adress: Abant Sokak, No: 128			
 <p>District scale</p>		 <p>Local scale</p>	
 <p>Space addition to the building form</p>	 <p>Architectural detail on the building frame</p>	 <p>Base plane</p>	
 <p>Object in space</p>	 <p>Building border definer</p>	 <p>Fixture</p>	
Space addition to the building form	The kitchen, entrance and first floor are extended.		
Architectural detail on the building frame	The windows are changed to double glazed sliding windows. The façade is colored to white and pink colors.		
Base plane (hard and soft landscape)	The court yard is covered by ceramics. The green area is made smaller, a linear green area is added to right side of garage way.		
Object in space	A closed space is added to end of garage way. The metal and tent semi open space is added to garage way. A tent semi open space is added to entrance. An umbrella is added. Sitting sets are added. Flower pots are added. Trees and flowers are added to green area.		
Building border definer	Concrete short wall (50cm) and iron bars are added.		
Fixture	Water pipes, water tank, split units, satellite, heater panels and lamps are added.		
<p>Comment: The owner extended the entrance and living room; also he extended the first floor that the bedrooms are located. Because the family needs more closed space. By extending the building, green area is become smaller and he added trees and flowers to it. A closed space is added as a room to back of garage part; the family uses this room as daily living room. A semi open space is added to garage part that is built by metal and covered by tent; the family uses this part for sitting in summer days and parking car. There is also another shading device that made by tent in front of the entrance and living room.</p>			

PA 72.		QUESTIONING THE INFLUENCE OF PERSONALIZATION AT SOCIAL HOUSING DISTRICT IN GAZIMAGUSA	
Adress: Abant Sokak, No: 120			
 <p>District scale</p>		 <p>Local scale</p>	
 <p>Space addition to the building form</p>	 <p>Architectural detail on the building frame</p>	 <p>Base plane</p>	
 <p>Object in space</p>	 <p>Building border definer</p>	 <p>Fixture</p>	
Space addition to the building form	The entrance is extended.		
Architectural detail on the building frame	Aluminum shutters are added to windows and glass door is added to entrance.		
Base plane (hard and soft landscape)	The terrace and entrance part are covered by marble. The front yard and parking area are covered by concrete. The green surface is separated to two parts; a linear green area is added to left side of garage way and also there is a green surface at back yard. The green surface is added to outside of the border and trees are added into it.		
Object in space	A metal frame covered with tent is added to whole garage way. Sitting sets are added to back yard. Trees and flowers are added to green surfaces at back and front yards.		
Building border definer	Iron bars and concrete wall are used.		
Fixture	Water pipes, water tank, split units and satellite are added.		
<p>Comment: The owner extended the entrance and closed it by glass. A semi open space is added to whole garage way. The front side is covered by tent and back side is covered by metal roof that is extending to back yard. The family uses this part for car parking and sitting in summer days. The entrance part and terrace is covered by marble which is defining the entrance way. The base of the court yard and garage is covered by concrete. Flowers and trees are added to the green surfaces in front yard and both garage way and back yard. There is also another green surface in front of the house out of the borders that trees are planted in it.</p>			

PA 73.		QUESTIONING THE INFLUENCE OF PERSONALIZATION AT SOCIAL HOUSING DISTRICT IN GAZIMAGUSA	
Adress: Abant Sokak, No: 98			
			
District scale		Local scale	
			
Space addition to the building form	Architectural detail on the building frame	Base plane	
			
Object in space	Building border definer	Fixture	
Space addition to the building form	No addition		
Architectural detail on the building frame	White aluminum shutters are added to windows. The entrance door is changed to another timber door. The façade is covered by stones.		
Base plane (hard and soft landscape)	The terrace is covered by ceramics. The court yard, garage way and back yard are covered by concrete. The original green surface is at the left side of court yard. There is a big green area at the back of the building		
Object in space	Flower pots, dust bin are added to the front yard. Split unit is added to garage way. A water tank is added to back yard. Different types of trees are added to green areas.		
Building border definer	Decorated iron bars over a short wall are added.		
Fixture	Water pipes, water tank, split units, satellite and lamp are added.		
Comment: The owner didn't change the form of the building. The façade of the house is covered with stone and aluminum shutters are added to windows because these devices are kept the inside cooler in summers. The entrance and living room terrace is covered by ceramics and short stone wall is added to in front of the terrace that is separating the terrace and green surface. Different trees are added to front yard and back yard of the house.			

PA 74.	QUESTIONING THE INFLUENCE OF PERSONALIZATION AT SOCIAL HOUSING DISTRICT IN GAZIMAGUSA		
Address: Abant Sokak, No: 26			
			
District scale		Local scale	
			
Space additions to the building form	Architectural detail on the building frame	Base plane	
			
Object in space	Building border definer	Fixture	
Space additions to the building form	Living room and entrance are extended.		
Architectural detail on the building frame	White Aluminum shutters are added to windows on first floor. There are timber pergolas on the façade. The ground floor is covered by stone. The extended part is covered by glass and aluminum. Mosquito nets are added to living room windows.		
Base plane (hard and soft landscape)	The whole floor is covered by ceramics. The original green surface is removed. Small green areas are added for trees. A linear green area are added to the right side of garage way.		
Object in space	Two separate semi open spaces are added to garage way. A metal semi open space is added to entrance. A closed space is added to back yard. Flower pots and tree are added to the front and back yard.		
Building border definer	A short stone wall and iron bars are seen. Concrete wall is added to right side of garage way.		
Fixture	Water pipes, water tank, split units, satellite, cable		
<p>Comment: The owner extended the living room and entrance; this space by glass and aluminum that is covered by roof tiles. This roof is extended and a semi open space is added to entrance part. A room is added to back of the building which is used as storage. Two separate semi open spaces are added to the garage way; one of them is covered by metal roof and the other one which is located at the back is covered by pitch roof with tiles. A short stone wall and iron barriers are added to front yard also a short concrete wall is added to the right side of the garage way.</p>			

PA 75.		QUESTIONING THE INFLUENCE OF PERSONALIZATION AT SOCIAL HOUSING DISTRICT IN GAZIMAGUSA	
Adress: Abant Sokak , No: 50			
			
District scale		Local scale	
			
Space addition to the building form	Architectural detail on the building frame	Base plane	
			
Object in space	Building border definer	Fixture	
Space addition to the building form	Entrance hall is extended.		
Architectural detail on the building frame	Aluminum shutters are added to windows. Metal barriers are added to staircase and toilet windows. The façade is colored to brown color.		
Base plane (hard and soft landscape)	The terrace, court yard and back yard are covered by three different types of ceramics, the green surface is separated to three pars, and green area is added to back yard.		
Object in space	A metal semi open space is added to terrace. A metal semi open space is added to garage way. A closed concrete space is added to back yard. Sitting sets are added to back yard and a dust bin is added to back yard.		
Building border definer	Decorated iron bars are added for border definition.		
Fixture	Water pipes, water tank, split units, satellite, heater panels and cable are added.		
Comment: The owner extended the entrance and closed it by glass to have a closed entrance hall. A metal semi open space is added to terrace that is covered by tiles. The family uses this part for sitting in summers. Another iron semi open space is added to the garage and covered it by tiles for car parking. A concrete room is built with a metal pitch roof at the back yard which is used as storage. Trees are added to the back yard and the family uses this part for sitting and dinning. The timber pergolas from the façade are removed and iron barriers are added to the right side windows of the front façade.			