Territorial Aspects of Place Definition: Exploring the Gap Within and In-Between Territories

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ABSTRACT

Territoriality is an initial human behavior. It is an effort in order to distinguish between something internal in front of something external. It is an attempt to emphasize an area as it is owned by man (individual, family, community). It is a try to keep unwanted factors out. In simples way, a wall, a fence, a hedge, or a curtain are instance of territorial elements. Furthermore it goes beyond that; it might become a piece of craft which shows an idea, or stimulation for other activities.

This study has two main aims: first to study the territorial aspects of place definition in both physical and non-physical sides of it in neighborhood scale. The first attempt is to explore the existing literature in order to find important variables which define man's territories and borders. Moreover these variables would be examined in field study. Second attempt is to explore areas within or in-between these definitions in order to find the gaps, and investigate on the effects which these gaps might cause.

The aim is to find what the existing features of territorial behavior are, and explore which kind of gaps existed in neighborhood territories, and explore what are the features of these gaps. The main variable from the existing literature would be considered in the methodology in order to collect relevant data. It is expected that these gaps and overlaps might have both positive and negative effects.

Keywords: Territorial behavior, Place definition, In-between places

ÖZ

Mesken insan davranışı açısından temeldir. İçeride olanla dışarıda olanın ayırdedilme çabası olarak da nitelendirilebilir. İnsanlar(birey/aile/toplum) tarafından aidiyat geliştirilen alanı tarif eder. Aynı zamanda istenilmeyen faktörlerin dışlanmasını da sağlar. Çok basit anlamda, bir duvar, çit, veya perde meskeni tarif eden elemanlar olarak nitelendirilebilir. Bunun ötesinde, mesken tanımı, bir fikri gösteren veya bir hareket için uyaranı oluşturan elemanları da kapsar.

Bu çalışmanın iki ana amacı arasında, komşuluk ölçeğinde, mekan tanımı açısından (fiziksel ve sosyal) meskensel boyutu ele almak ve bu bağlamda mevcut kaynakların da yardımı ile mesken ve sınır kavramları ile ilgili faktörlerin incelenmesinden oluşur. Daha sonraki kısımda, bu faktörlerin yardımı ile, ilgili alan çalışmasının yürütülmesidir. İkinci olarak, meskenle ilgili belirtilen tanımları içerisinde barındıran veya bu tanımları içermeye alanlar ayrıştırılarak arada kalan boşluk tanımı ve etkileri incelenecektir.

Ana amaç meskensel davranışların karakteri ve türleri ile ilgili tanımlamalarda bulunmak, olası boşlukları ve karakterlerini değerlendirmektir.Çalışma, alan çalışmasında, mekanlardaki meskensel özellikleri teoride tartışılan kategoriler kullanarak sınıflandırmak; kesişen, ayrışan ve arada kalan alanlar için olumlu ve olumsuz özellikler/etkileri üzerinden bulguların analiz ve değerlendirmesini içermektedir.

Anahtar kelimeler: Meskensel Davranış, Mekan algısı/tanımı, arada kalmış mekanlar

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

v

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Chapter 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Human Territorial Behavior

Territorial behavior is one of the major and initial human activities. The physical appearances of these activities are observable in all human settlements. Human made territories reinforce with, barriers, borders, and signs etc, to keep aggressive factors out. (Habracen 1987). Our experience of space thus takes the form of relation of proximity, propinquity between points or elements which can be mathematically, psychologically, or scientifically described (Genocchio 1995). These elements are including any man-made physical shape or mental factors. Based on hierarchy of human needs, protection is the initial indicator which causes to create borders and distances. On the other hand if making territories be considered from the Gestalt Theory point of view; these barriers could be visible, invisible, or semi-visible. Accordingly beside the visible sign of territories like walls and fences, the mental barriers also existed in different appearances. These mental barriers are known as Territoriality, Belonging feeling, and Place attachment.

Beyond the walls of private areas it is difficult to make a differentiation between "belonging feeling" and "territorial behavior". These are two inseparable criteria. As much as a human get distance from his private life and get more involved with social life in urban context; the territorial behaviors transmute to place attachment and belonging feeling. Belonging feeling includes the memories, community connections, peoples, neighbors etc. On the other hand the personal control on

1

environment decreases when the distance with private life increase. Therefore the types of control change from home to neighborhood and in wider areas of social life. Territorial behaviors may change according to belonging feeling about particular physical elements or psychic phenomena such as social unconscious. In the context of neighborhood societies reading these physical and mental territories are possible from signs, because when man creates a border he expects that it should be observed by others. Seeking the pattern of signs of territory in the urban context is one of the criteria of this research. On the other hand need to be observed and need of presentation on the society give a special perspective to these elements. Consequently creating barriers has three faces: provide safety (protection), present the ideas (identity), and stimulation (J. Douglas, 1976). Oktay (1998) stated: "An opportunity to observe and be observed, get to know others and let them get to know you, meet and be introduced to others, until the episodes in our individual lives have been enriched with freely exchanged values".

The relationship between the city and its' territory surrounding is to be read and considered and focused not just from the viewpoint of spatiality, but also considering it from occupant point of view as an individual, groups, or society. Based on the research criteria, how they orient/locate themselves within a neighborhood.

1.2 Statement of Problem

Understanding the definition of the human territorial behavior, and its' physical appearances is one of the most important criteria in place definition theories. Discussion about borders of human territories is coupled with gaps, distance, and overlaps through and within these elements. These places could call: In-between places, intermediate places or middle places. In order to explore these places it seems

2

critical to clarify the definition of territories' borders. Border in urban scale includes the visible and invisible factors, a street, square, or a park are visible, but the mental borders are invisible. Giovanni Maciocco (2008) say: "The 'intermediate space' idea springs from the conviction that the whole domain of experience acquires a meaning and a value that are the deeper the more the domain links up with the invisible world, drawing from it continuous strength, nutriment and stimuli, between internal and external, subject and object." The main keywords of this statement are internal and external, in an urban context; how a point is defined internal of an area, and how it is defined as external? In-between of two internal areas is a place which shoots as gap in territory. It might be seen as an interface, for example a buffer zone with two sides, one facing the urban dimension, the other the territorial one. It seems that the way of approach is more dynamic than only a hard border; it is relationship between what people characterize as near and far (G. Maciocco, 2008). In terms of mental factors, place attachment is very critical because lack of this feeling may create a territorial phenomenon of 'gap in place attachment' feeling. When no person or group has belonging feeling for these areas, consequently the quality of space increase and it might due to decline of the sense of safety. According to physical parameter it depends on the context, a location, a wall, a vacant land, a tree, a street, a shop, etc, might define these areas. These areas are critical points in design and transform the environment into a safe and appropriate place for living. First this gap must be identified and according to the case it must be designed to make the appropriate connection between two parts. (R. Trancik 1986)

The problem is these gaps have influences on urban life and they are usually undefined areas. These influences might have positive or negative appearances in urban social life, so seeking the typology of these gaps places and its affects might

lead us to decrease the threats and increase the spatial quality in future planning of urban areas. The main question underlying the present study has been: what is the definition of 'gap within or in-between human territories'? Whether mental territories would appear gaps and create in-between places? What are the effects of these places on neighborhood social life?

1.3 Aim of Study

This study has two main aims:

1. To study the territorial aspects of place definition in both physical and non-physical sides of it in neighborhood scale. The first attempt is to explore the existing literature in order to find important variables which define man's territories and borders. Moreover these variables would be examined in field study.

2. To explore areas within or in-between these definitions in order to find the gaps, and investigate on the effects which these gaps might cause.

The aim is to find what the existing features of territorial behavior are, and explore which kind of gaps existed in neighborhood territories, and explore what are the features of these gaps. The main variable from the existing literature would be considered in the methodology in order to collect relevant data. It is expected that these gaps and overlaps might have both positive and negative effects.

1.4 Methodology

The framework of this research methodology is to illustrate the definition of territorial aspects of place definition. It is important to define the meaning of the territorial border in order to identify the gap and in-between places later. The method of this study is first to explore the existing literature in order to find effective factors,

effects and causes of human territorial behavior within the research focus. Second is to develop a method in order to measure these variables on case study. Third is to analyze the existing situation of territories within the case and fourth is to explore the gaps or intersection inside or in-between these existing territories. And fifth is to study the effects of these areas on the neighborhood life (Table 1).

Table 1. Research Design

Explore the Territorial aspects of place definition within the existing literature
Find affective variables Considering the research focus
Design the Method in order to measure this variables
Analyzing the data in order to explore the existing territories inside the case study
Exploring the gap or intersection within and in-between these territories
Study the causes and effects of these areas on the neighborhood life

As the belonging feeling, mental barrier, and physical barriers are significant indicators of this research aim; assessing neighbors' point of view and compare it with physical indicators will be considered. Data collection of this research includes five sections, the physical reading of the environment, and the social observation, interviews, questionnaires, and a mental map request.

The data has been collected through semi-structured interviews (verbal interviews and drawings), questionnaires, and systematic observation (systematic social observation SSO, and systematic physical observation, SPO). In order to illustrate the mental barrier and finding the gaps interviews with neighbors was considered; the objective is to consider the mental indicators and social dimensions beside the physical dimensions.

At the beginning of this researches' field work, we required information about: the idea of physical appearance of the neighborhood, types of borders and barriers, territory of communities, the social construction of the neighborhood, the representation of community and city forms of neighborhood, the structure of social networks and many other issues. Accordingly some of these issues could be evaluated with qualitative methods like environment perception, but some of these issues require a clear quantitative measurement.   Thus in an urban context it is impossible to achieve a clear conclusion just by using just one of qualitative or quantitative methods. On the other hand it seems that the qualitative methods are the initial and essential as a base for quantitative methods. Method of observation in this research is the Systematic Social Observation. The method firstly developed to investigate on social structure of Chicago neighborhood in 1995. This method is trying to provide a base in which the physical appearance of human activity could illustrate the social habits and behaviors.

1.5 Case Study

The case study is located in the walled city Nicosia, North Cyprus. The case study of this research is a residential part of the historic quarter of Nicosia Walled city known in the official maps as "Yeni Cami". The case has been selected based on certain criteria such as being without any applied revitalization and regeneration plan in order to explore the neighborhood in its' self organized and organic vernacular character. The other main criteria were to explore the human territorial behavior in neighborhood scale and not to get involved with a hard political border within the walled city. On the other hand having a pure residential character was critical; accordingly the case has been selected the "yeni Cami" negiborhood which fulfill the requirement of the research as it was mentioned.

1.6 Limitation

In order to achieve the aim of this study and limitation of time, residential neighborhood scale is selected as the focus of the study. In terms of indicators this study is going to focus on social, socio-Spatial, and mental aspects of territorial behavior. The research is an attempt to explore general characteristic of territorial aspects of place definition within the three mentioned criteria.

Chapter 2

LITERATURE REVIEW

Aim of this chapter is to find the existing definition of the territory, territoriality, and generally territorial behavior within the existing literature. This chapter is a try to categorize different opinions and theories related to human territorial behavior based on main keywords and indicators of each definition. The study attempts to show these opinions in a brief format to achieve a general idea about the phenomenon of human territory in order to define the gap and overlap in territory later. This chapter is a framework for chapter three "Case study, data collection and data analysis" for the application on the field work.

2.1 Definitions of Territory and Territoriality

In existing literature, territorial behavior has been defined in two main criteria; physical territory, which is called as territory or human domestic; and mental territory, which might be categorized as "place attachment", "Community attachment", "belonging feeling", or "territoriality". One of the most appropriate urban related descriptions of human territorial behavior is emphasized by Altman (1975): "A self/other boundary-regulation mechanism that involves personalization of marking of a place or object and communication that is 'owned' by a person or group." This definition is illustrating territory based on "ownership". Consequently it is obvious that it could be a physical ownership with a contract, or an area which people call it home or neighborhood which is not necessarily their own land by terms of officially authorized ownership. There are other definitions which emphasize territoriality based on personalization, demarcation, stimulation, and protection.

Habraken (1987) stated: "Territory is space controlled by one party, which must have the ability to keep things (and people) out" (figure 1). This is one of the important rules of usages of space. Territory as an indication of inhabitation is usually an interpretation of physical organization, and different levels of protection. When a culture is familiar to users, they are very adept at reading territorial clues. They read easily sign of inhabitation such as plants placed on a particular area, the house's open door, and the distance which they are able to approach without disturbing its owners. Inhabitants know the differences between a ceremonial gate and one that define a territorial boundary. The initial pattern of territoriality works based on "control". Approach of these behaviors might be positive or negative, although Seong (1986) define the territoriality as "the behavior of a person or group who want to control an area or object for the purpose of exclusive and peaceful use, possession, or occupation." This definition is trying to define the territoriality underlying the keyword "peaceful". Earlier studies show that the incivility, crime, violence, etc might be the negative outcomes of territoriality (Kintrea & Bannister 2008). Street gangs might know a street as their own property although street is a public owned property. Rappaport (1977) argued that the territory is a tool which people use to distinguish between "what they define as themselves and the others".

There is variety of territorial layers around each person or group e.g. the intimate space, family space, neighborhood space, public space. These spaces are usually under influences of the culture, religion, social cohesion, etc. Intimate space and social bubble around individuals and groups is diverse in different societies. Kintrea and Bannister (2008) on their report about English young people territoriality define it: as "a social system through which control is claimed by one group over a defined geographical area and defended against others".
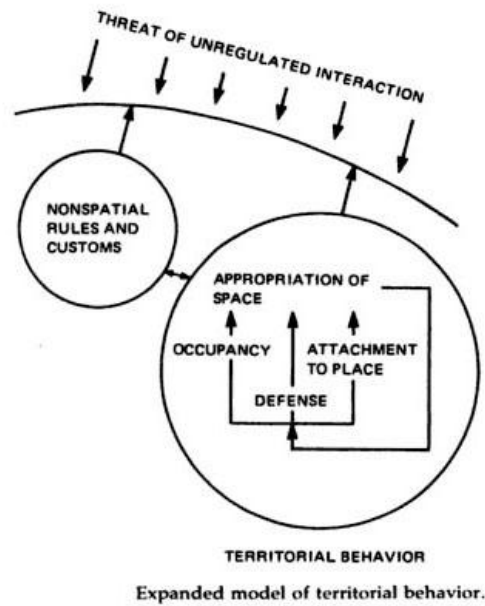
THREAT OF UNREGULATED INTERACTION

NONSPATIAL
RULES AND
CUSTOMS

APPROPRIATION OF
SPACE

OCCUPANCY | ATTACHMENT
TO PLACE

DEFENSE

TERRITORIAL BEHAVIOR

Expanded model of territorial behavior.

Figure 1. Expanded model of territorial behavior, Developed by Altman (1975)

Seong (1986), describe the meaning of territoriality very clearly: "Territoriality is an effort to secure a territory" accordingly it seems necessary to define the territory first. It could be any geographical boundary or a place which is used by a group or person in order to control, protect, or be respected by others. Although all objects and area are potential territories, accordingly people create some patterns to determine their domain. Some of these patterns are more effective than the others. Thus recognizing these better patterns and how they work would help us to design better in terms of territoriality. Territorial structure reflects patterns of inhabitation. Seen this way, the territory is the most general way of expression of use and function, and it interprets indeed the given context in a manner similar to the way a lower level arrangement interprets in functionally (Habraken, 1987). The pattern could be considered in two sides, General pattern and partial pattern. General pattern is something which it seems as a similar existing rule in all territories e.g. the concept of protection and safety or identification. And second one is the partial pattern which might be

different according to the cultural indicators, climate issue, and socio-economic conditions.

It seems that the social meaning of the territory is more significant in this study. Brighenti (2010) stated: "First, the main challenge of territorology is to take territory as the explanans rather than the explanandum. In other words, rather than explaining territory in terms of space imbued with power or as a function of behavior, territorology aims to explain some types of social spaces and some types of social behaviors precisely as territories.", so understanding the territorial behavior of society will lead us to better understanding of urban physical appearances. It is very critical to clarify that all human behaviors and all spaces are not territorial related. On the other hand the first appearance of physical forms are usually territorial related, direct or indirect. Brighenti (2010) is attempting to define this materialized shape of territory; "A territory is a way of materially defining, inscribing and stabilizing patterns of relations between and within a multiplicity of society. Put the other way around, a territory is the effect of the material inscription of social relationships. Territories exist at the point of convergence, prolongation and tension between the material and the immaterial, between spaces and relationships." Accordingly it seems that there is certain mutual relation between the mental effects of territory and physical effects, and different parts of society make it in a hybrid contribution with each other.

Newman (1976) argues that: "The human territory is defined as the relationship between individuals or groups and particular physical setting, that is characterized by a feeling of passiveness, and by attempts to control the appearance and use of the space Territory have different effective areas", being in other's territory, being on

ourselves territory, between our territory and others, and between two unknown territories. The main question here is that: What are the tools to approach this territory in human life. To achieve these objectives the most effective instrument man has is the symbols. (Florenskij, 2001)

2.2 Territorial Behavior and Human Needs

Built environment and human needs have a direct correlation. Creation of variant spaces is a respond to variant needs of human. On the bases of Maslow's theory (1971) human need could be categories is five groups, from very basic needs like a shelter to more developed ones like the need of belongingness. (Figure 2)
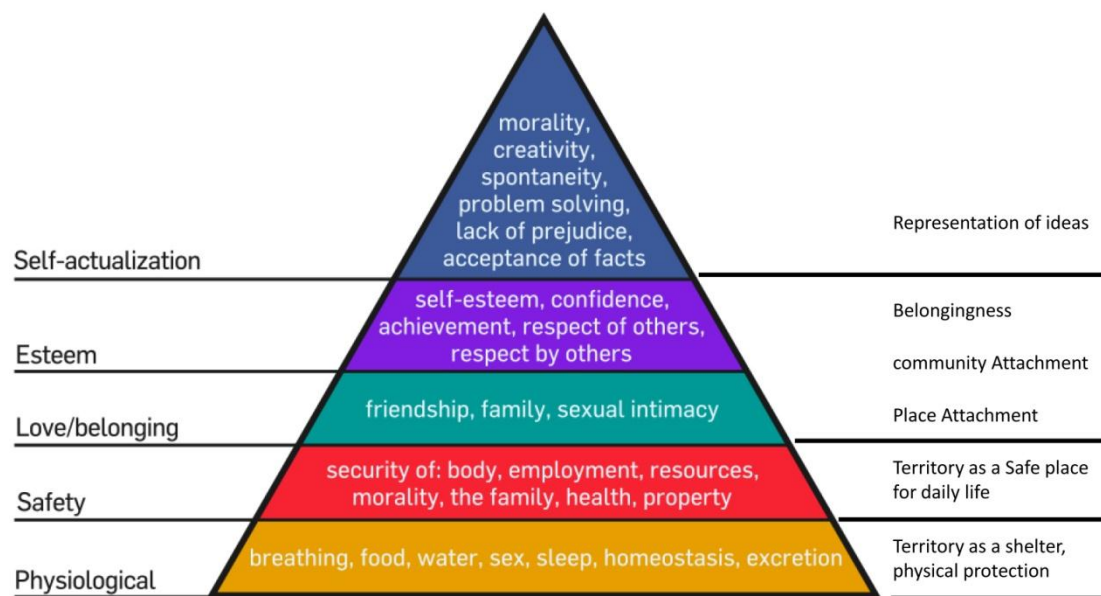
Figure 2. Maslow's pyramid of human needs and appearance of architecture in different levels, edited by Author

Prototype signs of territory appear to cover the need of being protected. Need to be protected by something and be safe against aggressive factors cause to create walls, roofs, and shelters. These outside factors have a large variety from climatic issue to basic psychological need. Base on this one of the initial reason of creation barriers is

fear on unknown phenomena. Lawson (2001) Stated: "Many people who have been burgled report the depth with which these feelings can be experienced. The knowledge that someone unknown has been in the territory can even result in the owner feeling the need to move house, not for reasons of lack of security but simply because the place no longer feels theirs in the way it had prior to the contamination."

Ardrey (1967) argue that territory serves as a mechanism for supplying the three great needs of stimulation, identity and security (Figure 3). Lawson (2001) argued: "Territory is not purely spatial; it is also very much a social phenomenon. In fact, territoriality is about the location of societies or individuals in space." Thus besides paying attention to human in individual form we must pay attention to human as a member of social group. Need to be connected to a society is a significant need, which causes to creation of group territories, social territories e.g. neighborhood territory.

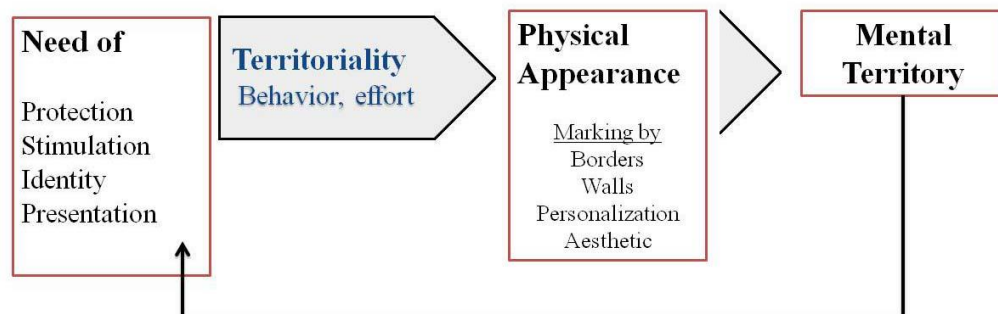Figure 3. Physical and mental appearances of territoriality based on Ardrey Theory (1967), Developed by author

When human moves up in levels of his needs, he try to give a quality to the physical environment, after that he try to give a meaning to it. During this process we are trying to move from a 'however defined space' to a 'well defined space' and 'meaningful space with spatial quality' (Garroni 1981).

2.3 Function of Territories

Territoriality might have different meaning according to culture, e.g. the intimate privacy level, climate e.g. introverted or extroverted behavior under the effects of weather condition, socio-economical issue which is directly related with people needs hierarchy and have a deep influence on territorial behaviors. Edeny (1976) and Seong (1986), describe three main functions for territoriality. First "a reliable place of space" which people shape their daily life in that context; it seems that this description has a deep relation with the safety feeling in the territorial function. Second, "territoriality assists the users of a territory to maintain social relationship or social bounding". Each individual within any territory shares/experiences similar knowledge toward their surrounding environment. Third, "territoriality helps the users of an area to sustain personal and group identity" (Seong 1986).

The functions of territory include individual, social, and Menntal aspects. Taylor (1988) stated: "Territorial functioning has psychological, ecological, and socio-psychological impacts. To extend understanding of the impacts of territorial functioning on individuals qua individuals, and on settings" as you can see the model of territorial functioning here could included to almost every criteria within urban fabric. Consequently 'The person-place mutual transaction' could be considered as a very important decisive factor. It is critical to understand people's feelings about their location; because strong feelings cause strong behaviors. Social territory and individual territory have mutual impacts on each other.

There are many definition of the functioning of human territoriality. Although some of the main criteria are common in all of them, there are many complex and different ideas. Basically all of these ideas could be categorized in five groups.

1. Defense base definitions, active defense and, aggressive behavior has been suggested by many writers. (E.g. Habraken 1987. Newman 1976&1996, Hall 1990)

2. Marking base definitions, maintaining, or highlighting boundaries; signaling use or ownership through signs, markers, and labels; or communicating in varying levels of scales. These marks define the inner space and out spaces of the territory. This process succeeds to the extent that the appropriate people are successfully kept out or, if allowed to enter, the extent to which the entrants conform to behavioral expectations about how to act in the setting. (E.g. Brighenti 2010)

3. Belonging feeling, place attachment definitions: those places with which persons or individuals are linked by a more or less continuous association. These definitions are on the bases of psychological effects of human and environment reaction. (e.g. Brown 2004. Pretty, Chipuer &Paul Bramston 2003, Lynne & Manzo 2006)

4. "Ownership" definitions, which is about showing the possession area. Which is physically own by some contract, and mentally behave to express.

5. Power based definitions, "Territorial behaviors and sentiments accrue power to one individual or group at the expense of another individual or group versus territoriality promotes orderly social interaction between individuals or groups." these definitions are usually consider the factor of power as the first

criteria, which create a need for owner of power to show it and clarify his boundaries. (E.g. Kintrea&Bannister 2008)

Taylor (1988) argued: "It seems that territorial functioning is a creative process emerging from temporally stable linkages between people and particular locations. Such a view treats territorial functioning as similar to attachment to place." This interpretation on territories is appealing because the territorial functioning becomes very similar to attachment to place, which also appears from long-term involvement. Consequently the variable of "period of living" in the particular area becomes crucial to be investigating on. It seems that as the period of living increases the initial territorial behavior become more of place attachment factor.

2.3 Territorial Cognition

Territorial cognitions are a significant section of human territoriality. Labels such as territorial "meanings" (Edney, 1974), or territorial interpretations (Bakker, 1973) have been applied to these cognitions. Territorial cognitions are the attitudes about the territories which human is familiar with. These cognitions may help predict or interpret territorial behaviors. Territorial cognition could be defined with some of territorial behavior like marking, personalization, or maintenance.

Consequently many indicators may influence territorial cognitions. For example, some persons may feel more ownership over or responsibility for territories than others. Also, some territories might be considered more private or under control than the others. It is important to understand how individuals and communities interpret their own areas. The question here is why territorial cognition in some parts is stronger than the others. It seems that the 'belonging feeling' has critical impact on

16

dominants behavior. On the other hand this question still remains what factors make people to appear a group territorial behavior within the city (e.g. neighborhood territory). Studies suggest that social structure and territorial behavior of individual may be links. Sundstorm and Altman (1974) observed a relation between groups' territorial behaviors (Frequent use of a particular areas), and its position in a dominance hierarchy. Geest (1984) showed the belonging feeling to the community is much more deep and effective than attachment to the physical body. It is what he calls: "community attachment". People remember other people and they behavior and their feeling about them far more clearly than their house and physical environment. Consequently the term 'belonging feeling', and 'place attachment' should be considered in respect to physical body, community, and memories. It is interesting to investigate the territory of communities within the city and within the neighborhood.

2.5 Territorial Signs

'Territorial sign' is a multifaceted phenomenon. Exploring a method in order to find the language of territorial sign in urban context is one of the critical sections of this research. How these signs could be read in urban context, and recognize the urban territories from physical body. It is critical to understand how people perceive and evaluate these territories in their mind. This ability of reading territorial sign is a deep tacit knowledge, it is like using language grammar, and people do it unconsciously (Hiller, 2006). Thus, reading these signs from professional point of view and try to categorize those, needs a deep observation of the environment.

Territories have their own hierarchy. In each territory we find included territories, which create hybrid territories; in all cases, a territory contains two kinds of spaces:

those occupied by the included territories, which we call "private" spaces, and the space left free to be shared by the inhabitants, which is "public" space. Thus we can have public space on all levels of the territorial hierarchy. For instance, the public space of an apartment becomes private when we are in the street. The concept of public space is therefore a relative one, and it is this relativity that accounts for the confusion of terms we often encounter such as public, semi-public, private, and semi-private (Habraken, 1987, Taylor 1981).

Territorial behavior's instances are usually about everyday life. It seems necessary to determine the main criteria which this research is going to discus. It is critical to investigate on 'physical appearances' of territorial functioning. Accordingly it is necessary to seek these signs in regular everyday activities. The most often daily effects on the environment by inhabitants are personalization, and maintenance. Thus reading territorial signs is always coupled with observing these two effects. When a family put a flower pot behind the window, the outdoor area and indoor area become connected and it could be said two territories start to intersect each other.

Territoriality as an effort or activity to orient the territorial human behavior of human is readable from signs. Any domain is a try to define a spatial space for one or a complex of activity. Lowson (2001) stated: "In environmental terms, territories are usually defined by two important features; their borders with other territories, and their heartland." Accordingly, in order to read territorial signs it is critical to observe appearance of simple physical borders like walls, hedges, etc.

2.6 Territorial Features of the City

"Territoriality is a form of behavior that uses bounded space, a territory,

as the instrument for securing a particular outcome."

Peter J. Taylor (1975)

Territorial boundaries are the effects of human hands, at least in the way they are determined. They are the tools and signs of power to determine something, subdivide arrange or secure the territories. Urban systems are built of territories and territorial boundaries in physical appearances. Territoriality on the other hand is the effect of these physical boundaries on human mind (Osward & Baccini, 2003).

Cities are located in bounded territories where different uses are created, mixed, and continually improved. Within this surrounded territory, cities allow for the production of things and the social life. Human mobility, interaction, and information flow are keys to sustaining its dynamic; so too is the ability to assemble as members of one kind of community or another. Cities give meaning to spaces by converting them into what it might calls remembered landscapes. Savitch (2008) argued: "The polis, the agora, the neighborhood, the central business district, etc all sustained by their infrastructure shape the city with immense capacity. Because of this capacity, cities are able to continually reinvent their territories and adapt to challenges."

In terms of Altman's (1975) theory, our home space would properly be classified as primary territories, near home space as hybrid secondary/public territory, and off block space as public territories (Table 2, Figure 4). This classification is deeply depended on knowing how occupants interact within their territory and how much time they spend in each session. Thus climate indicators and cultural indicators have a deep influence in the type of territorial behavior. In the cold climate internal

public gathering and activities increase and the reverse happen for hot and dry climate. Cultural issue which define the intimate space of the people and their habits also change the territorial behavior. The question is can we find any territorial features which tend to have more life in them, and what is missing in the ones with less life.

Table 2. Different levels of territories' hierarchy by Altman (1975)

| Type of territory	Explanation	Examples
Primary	Used almost by the individual or group, usually in the long term.	A persons or family's domicile (e.g. house, flat or room within shared premises).
Secondary	Used regularly by the individual or group, but shared with others.	A person's favorite seat in a library; a group of friends' preferred table in a Canteen.
Tertiary	Shared spaces to which everyone has right of access and use.	Parks, waiting rooms
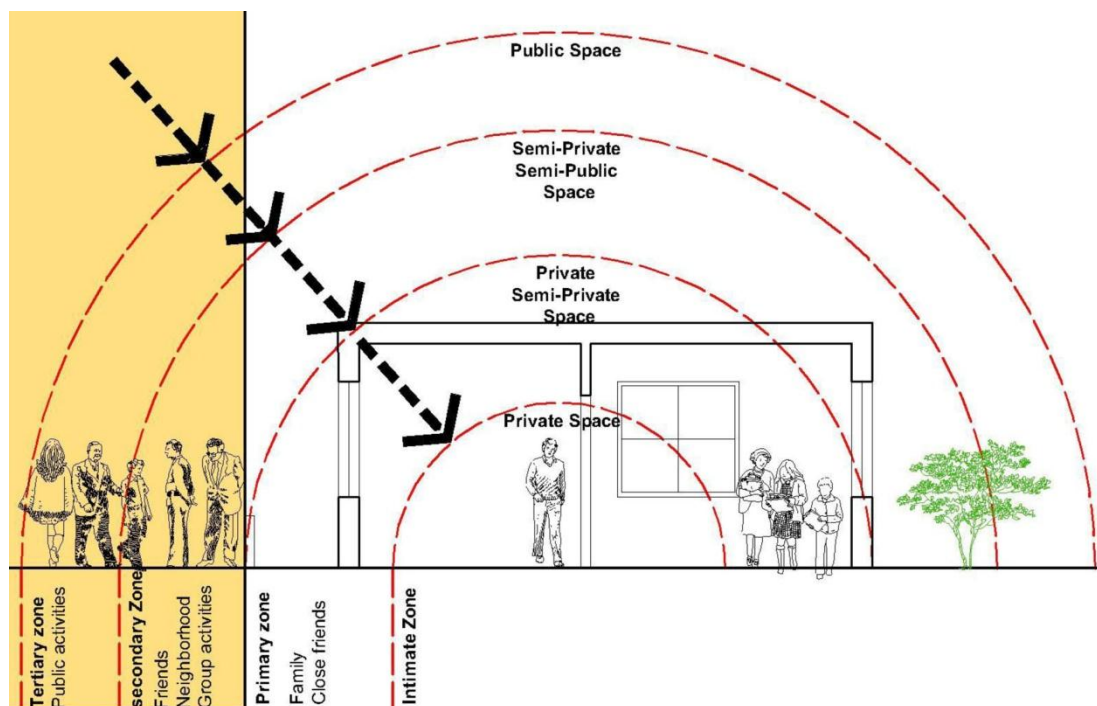
Figure 4. Different zones of territorial behavior, based on Altman theory, developed by Author

The important question here is what makes one to use or avoid urban spaces. Salingaros (2011) stated: "Space is not an empty environment defined by some plans, it is actually an information field" It is how surrounding surface and elements define the space and contain it into human consideration. The experience of space is defined by interaction with people. We define our living space by connecting to soiled boundaries. But in urban field we face with more complex defenders like the sky. Urban space follows a social logic that influences its growth; this component is analyzed by Bill Hillier and his collaborators (Hillier, 1996; Hillier & Hanson, 1984). What is clear so far is that paths, spaces and the design of buildings all depend on some type of connectivity. These essential connections are very difficult to describe. Madanipour, 1996 argued: "The urban fabric is composed of many different components, whose underlying mechanisms cannot be grasped all at once." One of these components which might be shaped between these nodes and connections is the urban territories.

2.6.1 Territorial Hierarchy of City

Newman's (1973&1996) discussion is trying to illustrate the relation between physical appearances of territoriality and safety within the urban communities. The main question underlying this theory is how an urban community could protect its own territory and create a safer environment with minimum help of government organization like police. As Newman says "They restructure the physical layout of communities to allow residents to control the area around their homes. This includes the street and ground outside their buildings and the lobbies and corridors within them". Accordingly the concept of social control is the main objective here; the Newman ideas usually call "crime prevention through environmental design". The concept of territorial hierarchy here is reinforcing the semi-public and semi-private

territories. These in-between areas are directly related to the safety issue; as much as these territories become strong the maintenance and social cohesion will be stronger (figure 3). Because in-between areas are buffers between indoor and outdoor life, these are the places which public life and private life touch each other. Accordingly more useful and strong semi-public and semi-private zones could directly effects the safety of nearby public areas.

Trancik (1998) argued that the elimination of the life on the ground, being out of human scale, lack of respect to the existing condition and car-based design will case to undefined territories which he calls "lost spaces, or no-man's-land". These criteria are almost physical, but as research described earlier physical and mental territories have a direct mutual reaction. Obviously all of these spaces have separated territorial functioning, but the problems coming exactly from this separation itself. Failing to provide the hierarchy from private living area with the public spaces, or in other words make them separated in different territories, might make a well designed environment to a lost space which is not functional in long term.

> *"the leftover unstructured landscape ....the surface of parking lots....the no-man's-lands that nobody cares about maintaining, much less using.... ....residual areas between districts....deteriorated parks and marginal public-housing projects that have to be rebuilt because they do not serve their intended purpose."* (Trancik 1998)

In this definition the term "no-man's-land" is one of the definitions of Gap in territory. When nobody feels themselves responsible for a territory it will become a gap. Consequently the lack of trying to maintain an environment or as we described

it "territoriality", could show us the appearance of a gap in territory. On the other hand lack of effort to personalization the environment seems quiet meaningful. Skogan (1990) clearly showed that "when the sense of territoriality shrinks, untended property becomes fair game to plunder and tolerance for disorder invites outside offenders." research propose that disorder is negatively related to neighborhood interpersonal relationships measured by mutual helping behavior through occupants. There are competing views about the relationship between people's concern about a problem and their enthusiasm to do something about it. The two could be related positively, or negatively. Furthermore the answer might have a part of negativity and positivity at the same time. This relationship may be different from one form of action to another. The positive view is that concern stimulates action. Durkheim argued that crime has an integrative function. It shocks the sentiments of ordinary people by threatening their lives, families, property, and their views of appropriate behavior. This affront to their values leads them to act individually and more importantly, collectively to do something in response.

Territorial hierarchy could affect the sense of place. A place with specific territorial functioning which does not allow any other activities inside itself, it might create a gap. It is due to several parameters like time of activities, type of users, environment proportion, etc. distinguish between spaces where one enter as a right, others can enter only if they invited to do, and space where anybody has right to enter (Altman & Rapaport 1980).
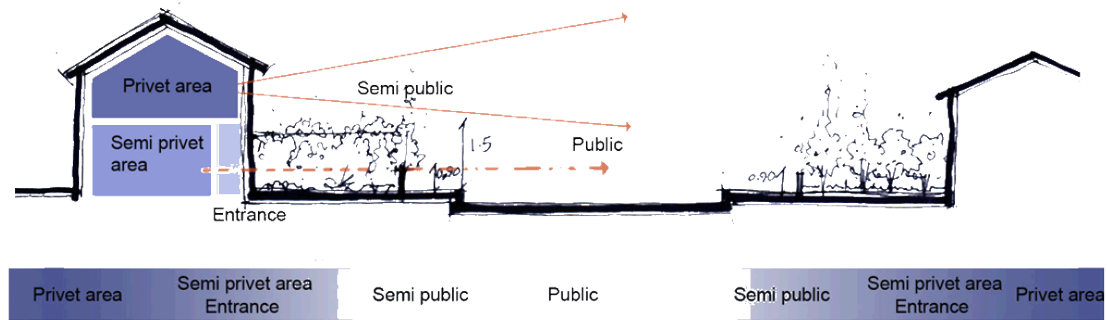
Figure 5. Territorial hierarchy from public to private

Transparency of public territories, itself and to it from the more private domains, is a positive point. Accordingly this transparency could cause to a safer environment physically and psychologically (Figure 5).

2.6.2 Territoriality and Sense of Safety

Feeling fear and safety on a built environment is starting in our brain. Each individual develops a mental scheme rather than something is friendly or aggressive; these schemes are developing from the very early ages (Hall 1966). Although many of these schemes are different on the bases of context (e.g. religion, culture, etc), but it seems that there are some common issue. The definition of fear is coming from ignorance; the fact that something unpleasant might happen to one create the sense of fear. An environment which new visitors find it scary might be safe in local residents' point of view; Miglirini (2008) showed that majority of young people assume that their own neighborhood is safer than the other parts of town. Vania & Lukyte (2010) showed that in a statistically safe but poor neighborhood, strangers feel insecure. They also argued that inside the rental residential complexes because of lack of place attachment resident feel more insecure. The ignorance and unpredictability give a perspective to the sense of safety (Riezler 1944).

24

It is critical to argue the human experiment factors within the urban context. Stedman (2003) stated: "1.characteristics of the environment, 2.human uses of the environment, 3.constructed meanings, and 4.place attachment and satisfaction." The effects of human territoriality could be found in each four layers of this statement. Development of physical environment has a direct relation with territoriality because it is the way which most of the individuals and groups interact with their own environment.

In terms of safety, Territoriality is a double face phenomenon. Positive effects are making the environment more safe and secure by its' own residence (e.g. Newman 1996, Wolf 1977), and negative effects like gang activities and over protected area which stops stranger pedestrian to pass (Keith & Bannister 2008). Although it seems that the opportunities of reinforcing the neighborhood communities are more. The most secure areas are not secure because of police forces; they are secure by neighbors. Due to this discussion the important rule of community attachment and place attachment is become more obvious. It should be consider that some of the factors which could make these senses are out of the control of urban design tools, but the correct environment is able to decrease the potential of fear. For instance a sitting area in front of the house could make the area in the alley safer (B.Brown, G.brown & Perkins, 2004). It is the result of intersecting different levels of territories. It is necessary to provide this opportunity for inhabitants to interact and personalize their own environment (Manzo 2006). Regard to this fact that the people perceive the environment from the ground, creating the life on the ground and guide people to personalize it will eventually make the environment more vital and safe.

The sense of safety could be argued in terms of the type of users. An ideal environment should be used for all age groups. Alexander (1977) argued that the seeing three groups of users make the observer feel safe and protected, children, women, and elderly. Alexander concluded if an environment is safe for children to play; it is safe for everybody. On the other hand the time of use should be considered. Shlomo Angel (1968), illustrate that maximum rate of crime in american cities are happening between 10 o'clock and 1 o'clock at night. Accordingly if a neighborhood considered as a hybrid complex of territories it is necessary to prevent the areas which have time limited activities.

On the other hand sense of safety or fear might be cause by environment itself, respect to human proportion is significantly meaningful. Un-scale closure might make environment unpleasant. (McGlynn, Bentley, Smith, Murrain, Alcock 1991). According to Silverstren (1986) number of people presence per squire miter is significantly related to the sense of safety.

Making relation between different layers of territories could help to increase the sense of safety and decrease the crime potential. These different layers are: different age groups and genders, different time of the day, and different levels of hierarchy between public to private.

2.6.3 Neighborhood Territorial Definition

Neighborhood has different meaning according to different contexts. Definition of neighborhood contains variety of aspects in different scholars' assessments. The meaning could be based on socio-economy, socio-cultural, security, place-attachment, geography, etc, or a combination of them. Generally all the definitions could categorize in two main criteria: "place-orientation" and "people-orientation".

The term "neighborhood" might use for a small group of houses which provide an intimate atmosphere for householders. Bowden (1972) stated: "Neighborhood, the state or quality of living near one another, a community, region, territory or area, especially with regard to some common characteristic, is definable". Logan (1987) argued that neighborhood is "a location establishes a special collective interest among individuals". Hunter (1979) defines the neighborhood as a certain level of "hierarchy of community". He argues that the definition of neighborhood is between "the sense of the place" and "organization of interests". "The urban neighborhood is a unique locus of the convergence and clash of these elements". It seems that the most important characteristic in neighborhood definition is the "similarity" and "common value", main aspects of these definitions are socio-economy and socio-spatial. Goodman (1977) stated: "a small urban area within which the residents receive or perceive a common set of socioeconomic effects and neighborhood services". Accordingly, it could be said that a neighborhood is a level of urban society which the members have something in common, this common thing could be spatial, economical, or territorial. Variety of other aspects exists in literature, where the definition is slightly different in related fields. In housing literature the economical concerns are more. In this field it has been referred to the "school district", "political convention", and similar housing market. For instance Suttles (1972) defined it as an area that inhabitants may feel safe and secure. He argues that it is a social territory, within which people feel home and it provide them a sense of safety because they are well known in that particular area. It is also categorized as an area with social or physical historical background.

Although each neighborhood composed of different individual components, to be called as a neighborhood, it should have something in common through these

individual components. Bowden also argues that if we consider the definition from individual point of view; it could be something mental or virtual perception in people minds, it is a very conceptual definition. "Neighborhood is a perception that exists only in the mind, and only can define by "11-year old boy (pre-adolescent)". He interprets this unusual characterization by stating that the others perception and definition are under the effects of variety of other gender-age psychological parameters. Alder and Brenner (1997) stated that: "men seek to dominate space, while women attach more importance to network and relationships, really having territorial aspirations". Women are mostly involved in the flow of information and network relation within the neighborhood. Lee (1973) in his research about females in British cities reported that size of neighborhoods in women's mind is related to the number of local friends.

Neighborhood borders usually are not clearly defined on the city plan. A series of residential houses or blocks which has few central components is unlikely to be considered as a neighborhood only because of the names. It is obvious that the linkage between neighborhood and social life is vital; neighborhood could not exist without a social life within it (Guest & Barrett 1984).

Neighborhood border could have variety of characteristics, sometime there are barriers and walls which representing certain purposes; tries to define the neighborhood border in a hard way, but as it is mentioned the character of neighborhood is inseparable from the community and social life of it. Consequently even there is a clear wall or highway or street which define the border on the map, it doesn't mean it defines a community life inside. Guest (1984) in his research "How Urbanites Define Their Neighborhoods" explored the definition of neighborhood and

its borders in neighbors' mind. First part of his research shows that this definition about the meaning of neighborhood in their minds, it was founded that it has four types:

1. Geographic area, and territories,

2. Knowing people, friends, familiar neighbors

3. Sense of community, friendliness, concern for other neighbors, and social cohesion.

4. Special location or elements, like school, or stores.

The surprising result in Guest's (1984) research was that 60% of all test subjects referred to the nearby people to define the meaning of it, and more than 65% of samples refer to social definitions. The context of his research is a block base American neighborhood in" King County" so the people responded base on the blocks and streets. It would be very interesting the same research in a vernacular and organic case. The research shows that the border in people mind is more extended than the real definition on the map (Guest, 1984).

Territory is an expandable border in people's mind, based on their movement pattern in the neighborhood or city. Research showed that when a person conducts a part of his activities away from home (e.g. working, club membership, sport, etc), his mental territory is extended and goes beyond the neighborhood. On the other hand, the opposite situation might happen; an activity inside the neighborhood might bring people from outside in, e.g. a tourist activity, or sport club or a bar. It seems that each neighborhood is able to dedicate itself with a limited number of outsiders, and if they increase more neighborhood will face with un-safety and the life of community inside will be affected.

Guest (1984) showed that gender and period of living have statistically meaningful impact on neighbors' assessment about their neighborhood definition. "Women tend to have a relatively delimited definition of neighborhood. Furthermore, long –term residents are the most likely to define a restricted neighborhood… those with children under six have the most parochial view of neighborhood size".

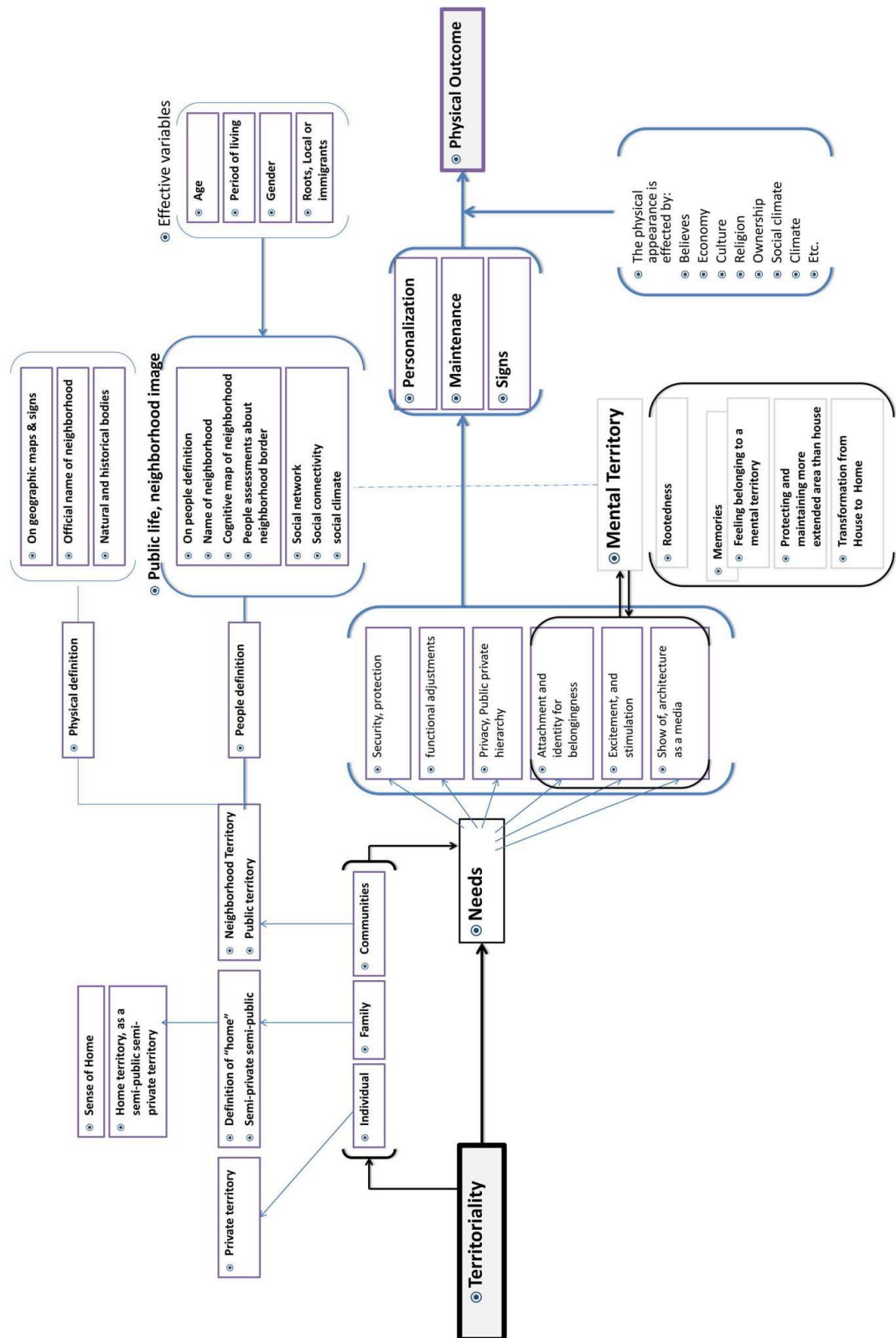Table 3, is a summary of the main keywords of the theoretical framework.

Table 3. Territoriality, Summary of literature review, reasons behind territorial behavior and effective factors of it

2.7 Gap In-between and Within Territories

As much as we face with these territories; we also face with the places between these territories. These places could call: In-between places, intermediate places or middle places. The border of territory in urban scale includes the visible and invisible factors, a street, square, or a park are visible, but this fact that people from which distance think that they are in their own district (neighborhood) is invisible. Giovanni Maciocco (2008) say: "The 'intermediate space' idea springs from the conviction that the whole domain of experience acquires a meaning and a value that are the deeper the more the domain links up with the invisible world".

These gaps appear in the researches in different categories. Each one has different effect and influence on neighborhood. These indicators could be categorized in three main subheadings, age-gender gaps, physical body related gaps, and mental Gaps (Table, 4).

The void in public activities is another issue; report on "young people territory in England" (2008) showed that the lack of outside activity is creating a kind of gap, which appears lots of un-used and empty spaces in neighborhoods. "There was also a common lament that there were few activities for young people in the areas we considered. Figure six shows a map of part of Bradford with a lot of empty space. When the young man was asked why the map was so blank, his response was because 'there's nothing to do'" (Kintrea & Bannister, 2008). They also found that the Gap in gender has a meaningful relation with the Gang activities.
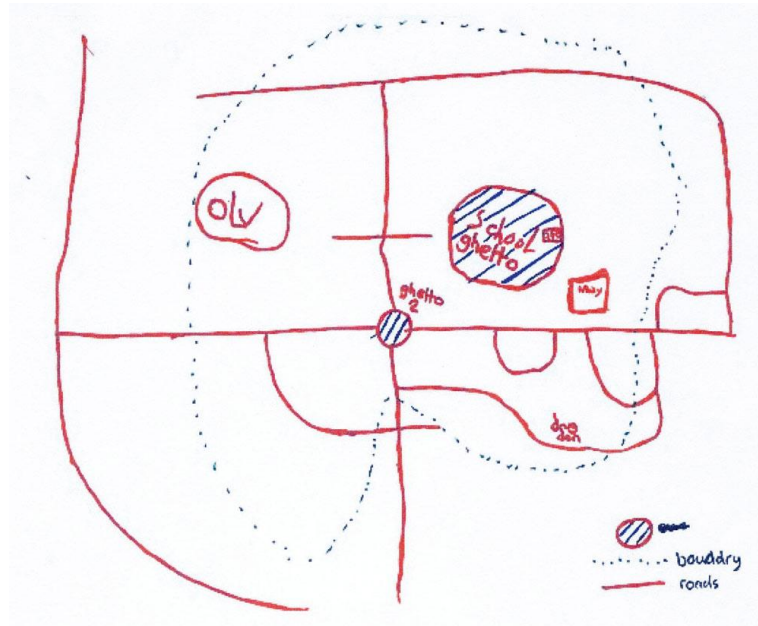
Figure 6. Mental map of a territory by a 15 year old boy, Keith Kintrea (2008)

As it was discussed in the literature review; interpretation of territory is connected to the user profile. Gender, age, and family scale have influence on these assessments about borders and their reaction.
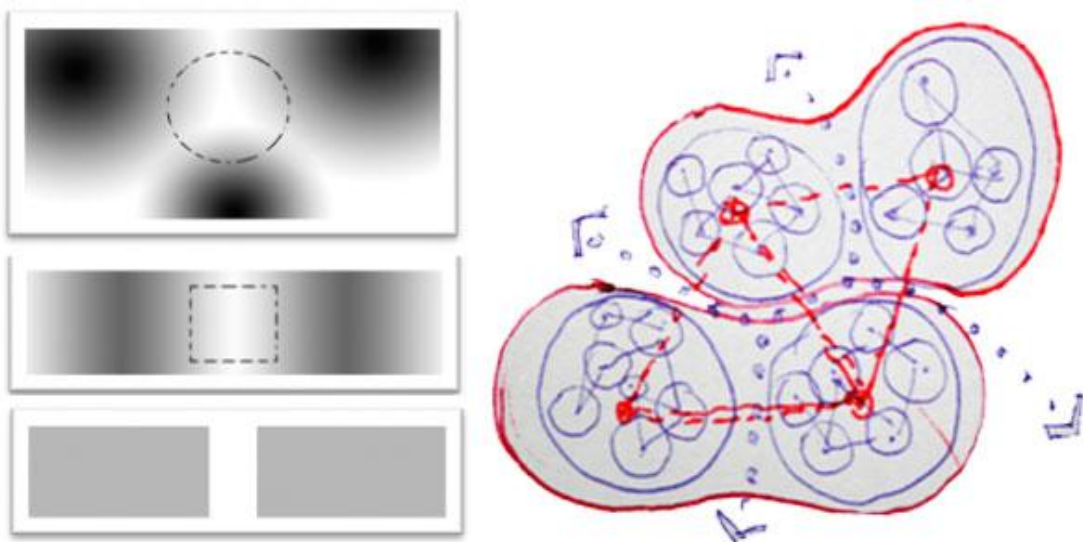

Figure 7. Examples of unclear border definition as a line, area, or a garden

These are just some example of possibilities. These In-between places could be between two parallel neighborhoods with no clear border, with clear border like a wall, or between three or plenty of districts. The indicators which define these

territories could be physical or mental (figure 7). In terms of mental factors, place attachment is very important because in these types of places we face with a phenomenon of no-attachment feeling.

Table 4. Different effective types of Gap on territories, developed by Author

type	Name		Meaningful Signs of Gap	
Gender Age	Pre-Adolescent male 2-8	Father, mother dependency		Gender-age Gap
	Pre-Adolescent female 2-8			
	Adolescent male 8-14	They are the best defender of home and neighborhood territory, If neighborhood is well defines and proper for their use, it is proper for others.	Lack of adolescent presence.	
	Adolescent female 8-14			
	Adult male	Dominant behavior		
	Adult female	Presence of women in public make it safe	Lack of female presence	
	Elderly	Presence of elderly in public make it safe	Lack of elderly presence	
Physical Body	Visibility Permeability Accessibility	Permeability of vision between public and private (intersection) make a safe territory	Lack of Visibility Lack of permeability	Public-private Gap
	Hierarchy	Logical steps between public and private, residential and commercial,	Inappropriate hierarchy	Hierarchical Gap
	Maintenance	Building	Lack of care for territory is a sign of weak territory	Maintenance Gap
		Façade		
		Semi-public and public ground		
	Lost Space	Human scale	out of human scale spaces	Proportional Gap
		Car dependency	Public area as car territory	Car-base Gap
	Possibility of people presence	Effect of city elements on people presence		People presence Gap
Mental Borders	Community Attachment	Felling belonging to the place community and memories of environment create the virtual territory	Lack of belonging feeling	Mental image gap
	Place Attachment			
	Rootedness (Memories)			

When no person or group has belonging feeling for these areas consequently the quality of space decrease and it might due to decline the sense of safety. In order to physical parameter it depends on context, a location, a wall, a vacant land, a tree, a street, a monument, a shop, etc, might define these areas. These areas are critical point in design and transform the environment into a safe and appropriate place for living. First this gap must be identified and according to the case it must be designed to make the appropriate connection between two parts. (R. Trancik 1986) generally we have subscription of territories in front of gap in territory. It is so hard in some cases to understand this difference. They both cause different type of issues.

Chapter 3

CASE STUDY, DATA COLLECTION, AND ANALYSIS

3.1 Introduction to Case Study

The Walled City of Nicosia is one of the most important locations within the island in terms of History, urban fabric, social changes and identity. Nicosia as the capital "could be described using the words: walls, borders, division, buffer zone, green line, destruction, and reconnection" (Atun & Pulhan, 2009). It is a multicultural hybrid area which is the house of variety range of inhabitants which could represent the character of Island; the footprint of this variety could be tracked in urban structure and architecture of the Nicosia walled city (Pulhan, Numan, 2005) (Figure 8). The historic urban Area of the walled city has been a ''conservation area'' since 1989. However, "despite that declaration, the Walled City has been experiencing only a limited level of changes in practical terms as well as in attitudes towards conservation and development" (Doratli Hoskara & Fasli, 2004). The political issue, economic issue cultural resistance against revitalization is high; therefore the physical environment has been unchecked in some aspects.

The case study of this research is a residential part of the historic quarter of Nicosia Walled city known in the official maps as "Yeni Cami". The case selected based on certain criteria such as being without any applied revitalization and regeneration plan in order to explore the neighborhood in its' self organize and organic vernacular character. The other main criteria were to explore the human territorial behavior in neighborhood scale and not to get involved with a hard political border within the

walled city. On the other hand having a pure residential character was critical; accordingly the case has selected a part of the "yeni Cami" (Figure 9&10).

Figure 8. Traditional environment of Nicosia North Cyprus, Akkavok Neighborhood, photo by Author 2012

The social fabric of the area has been changing slowly in a long term period. Most of the local Cypriot inhabitant left the area. Reasons of this phenomenon are: seeking for better accommodations and prestige, shift in City center, low accessibilities, and political issue. Analyzing these issues is out of the focus of this research. The houses have been rented or sold to immigrants mostly from Turkey. The relatives' of the immigrants started to come to the area, and they were trying to find a place close to them. Consequently small communities started to grow inside the area. On the other hand the social acceptability in the region is high, people are friendly and welcoming, so social linkage become different from what it was before. As this research shows the belonging feeling is high among immigrants.

The attempt of this field study is to explore the important variable from literature review within the area in order to examine them together. Furthermore the study is going to explore the gap inside and in between existing territories of the area.

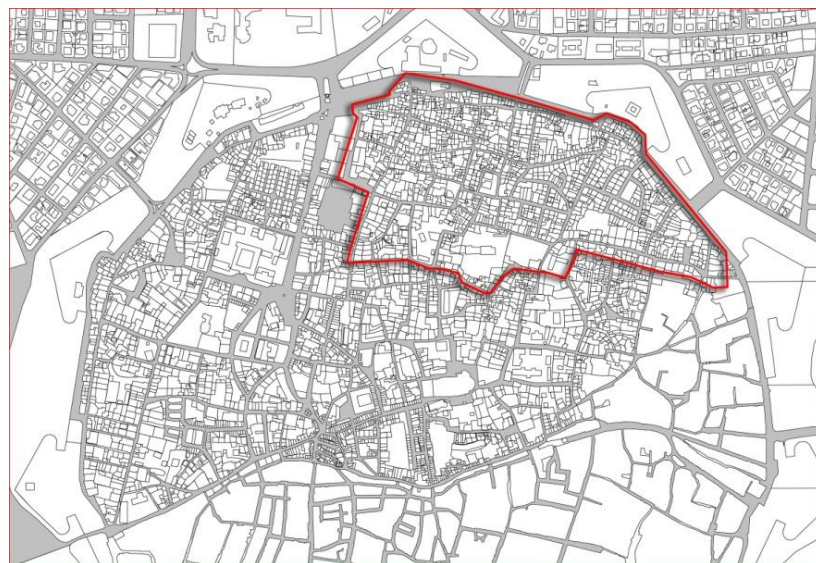Figure 9, Case Study, selected area, from Google earth 2012

Figure 10, Case Study, selected area, the map produced by Nicosia municipality

3.2 Data Collection, Methodology

Data collection of this research includes five sections, the physical reading of the environment, and the social reading of the environment, interviews, questionnaires, and a mental map request (Figure 12).

The data has been collected through semi-structured interviews (verbal interviews and drawings), questionnaires, and systematic observation (systematic social observation SSO, and systematic physical observation, SPO). Accordingly 124 questionnaires were filled at the site which 20 of them were eliminated according to the statistical analysis. Thus 104 questionnaires analyze on SPSS software and the results were examined. Due to checking the reliability of data, the survey has done on three different days, (Monday, Thursday, and Saturday as a holiday) and data's outcomes of each period compared in order to check the differentiations between "Standard deviation". The collected data in three different days was 70% marched, accordingly the number of questionnaires and interviews consider enough for analysis. The people selected randomly in the field, although people participation in some cases was low, but it was the author's consideration to have an equal distribution in whole case study. Interviews have done with the same people whom filled the questionnaires. These interviews were included three main verbal questions and one drawing request.

Figure 11, Children playing observation, by author 2012
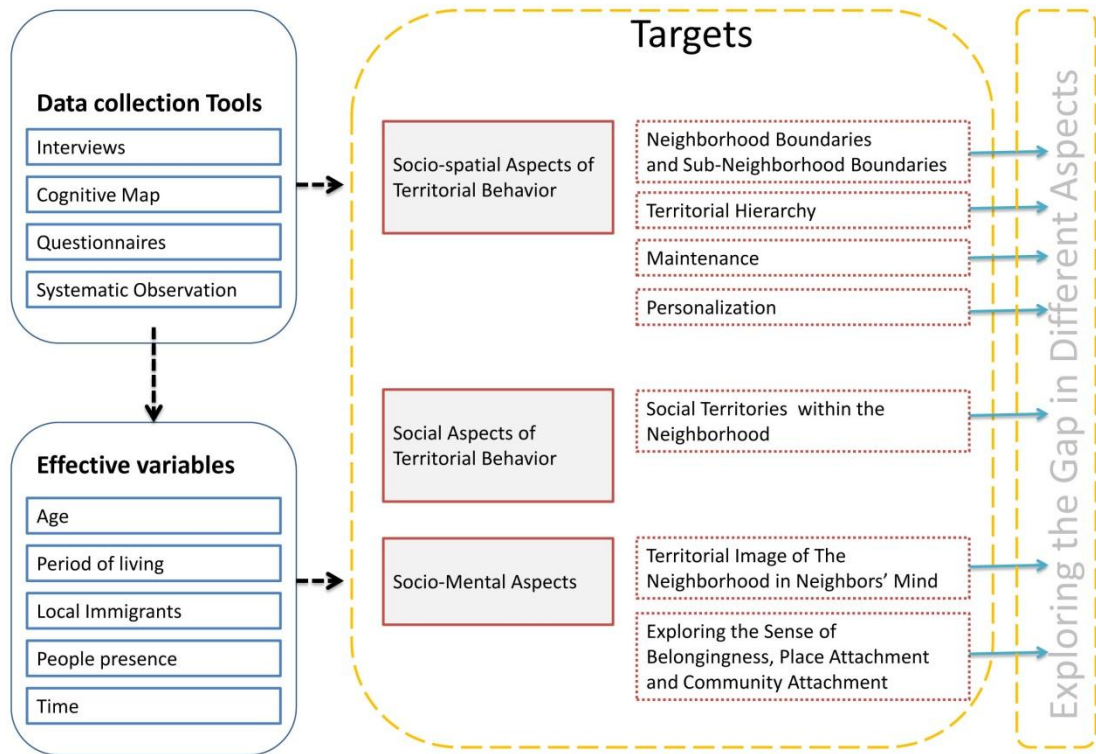
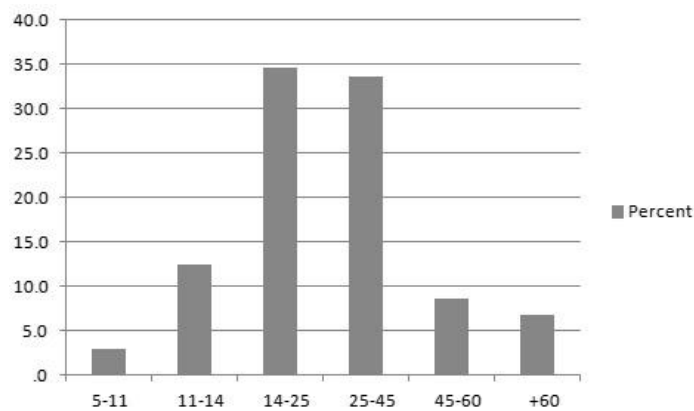Figure 12. Data collection tools and targets, Developed by Author

Figure 13. Distribution of age groups, based on questionnaires

The physical and social observation was based on the "Systematic social Observation" method. The research could not expect a reliable outcome if its' data collection only relied on the people attitudes. The people assessment of environment because of lack of theoretical knowledge might be faced with misinterpretation. On the other hand because of 'belonging feeling' and 'Place attachment' of inhabitants

their assessments might be inequitable to real situation. Raundenbush& Sampson, (1997) argued that "the means of observation, whether a person or technology, must be independent of that which is observed". Due to this fact marking and following inhabitants has done in three different days, morning, noon, and afternoon. All the places which people stand, talk, play, or do any social activities had marked on the map in two categories, children and adults. On the other hand base on systematic social observation, it was important to read the evidences from the physical body. Maintenance of outside façade of the buildings was considered critical due to the focus of the research. All the houses inside the selected field had marked in Six categories: Good, medium, bad, abandoned, ruins, and vacant fields. It was considered in the methodology that documenting the degree of inhabitants' attention to their houses would lead us to understand how much they feel connected to it. Accordingly monitoring the maintenance is critical. On the other hand due to literature review, the keyword personalization is significant. The personalization reading in the neighborhood was a try to see beside the maintenance which seems more essential; a territorial sign may play in more aesthetical way, or as a presenter of belongingness, or an idea.

As it is mentioned defining hierarchy and different levels of privacy is a natural human behavior (Newman 1976). The research is trying to explore different dimension of neighborhood territorial definition, in terms of borders and boundaries in both socio-appearance, mental, and social definitions.

3.3 Socio-Spatial Aspects of Territorial Behavior

Mutual interaction between human as a part of society and environment is considered as socio-spatial aspects. It is difficult to separate the main criteria of the research

completely because they overlap with each other in many aspects. Due to the research approaches the socio-spatial aspects has been sorted in four main categories: 1- Neighborhood boundaries and Sub-neighborhood boundaries 2- territorial hierarchy 3-maintnance and 4-personalization

3.3.1 Neighborhood Boundaries and Sub-Neighborhood Boundaries

Due to the research objective it was one of the main concerns to illustrate the boundaries of the neighborhoods as people perceive it. In the case study there were no sign in order to show the name on the neighborhood or its' boundaries, and on the official map all area was considered as "Yeni Cami". The old map shows that beside "Yeni Cami" there are three more neighborhood within the selected case: AKKAVUK, AYYILDIZ, & KAFESLI (Figure 14). It was expected at the beginning of the research that with the result of the first question and marking the location of the householders on the map, the boundaries of the neighborhood or Sub neighborhoods would be illustrated. The result of these answers was unexpected. Although the question was obvious and simple "what is the name of your neighborhood?" majority of people responded with the name of the alley, name of street, or a combination of neighborhoods' name and name of an alley. Based on questionnaires 1 and the location of each person, 5 main neighborhoods and 19 sub-neighborhoods founded (Table 5, Figure 15&16).

Table 5. Answers to the question: "what is the name of your neighborhood?"

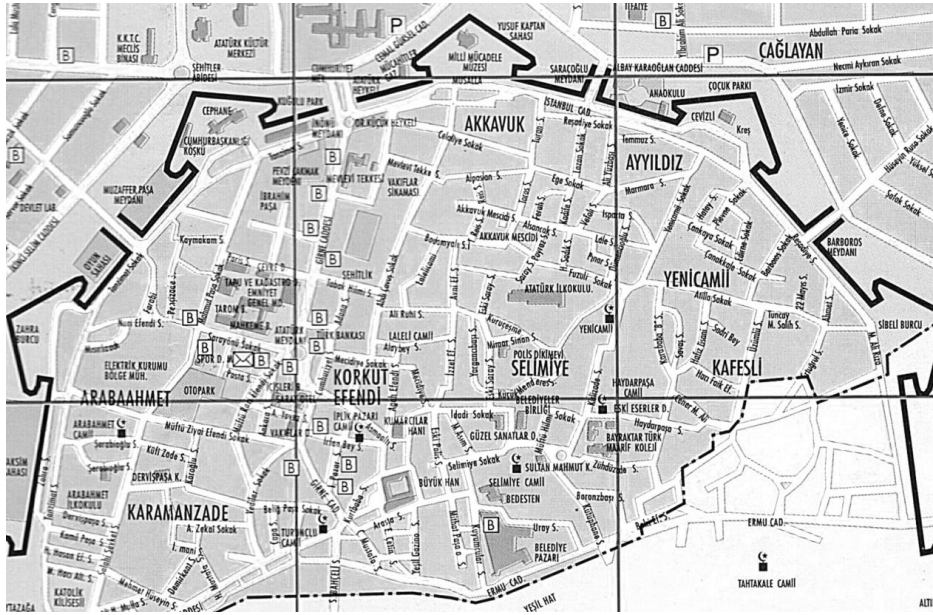| What is the Name of Your Neighborhood?		Frequency	%
Valid	1 Name of Alley, or Street	54	51.9
	2 Name of neighborhood	33	31.7
	3 Alley and neighborhood	14	13.5
	4 Does not know	2	1.9
	Total	103	99.0
Missing	System	1	1.0
Total		104	100.0

Figure 14. Location of Old neighborhood based on municipality map

Analyzing the data showed that 72% of those who responded to the question with the "name of alley" are Turkish residents. On the other hand the native residents were replied the question with the old name of the neighborhood. As it was mentioned before there are no signs inside the area to announce the name of neighborhood, only signs are showing the name of alleys. It seems that when social shift happens in an area faster than the natural way, the neighborhood territories start to become more fragmented. It happens because the social communities is more important in the definition of a neighborhood that the physical environment. Thus when new inhabitants come in, they are starting to reinforce the links between them and their neighborhood, either if they know them before (relatives or friends), or they met them in the new environment. Thus the small communities start to take place inside the old body, and new people refer it to the simplest sign they found in the area. It seems that if the social change happens slowly the connection between new and old inhabitants would save the boundaries and character of the neighborhood.

Except the area very close to the mosque, the distribution of answers in different parts of the area was fairly equal. In three alleys around the big mosque, the repetition of the answers emphasizing the name of neighborhood with "Yeni Cami-the name of neighborhood" was higher than other areas. This illustrates that how special characteristic of a building appears a boundary around itself, and define an area within it neighbors' mind.
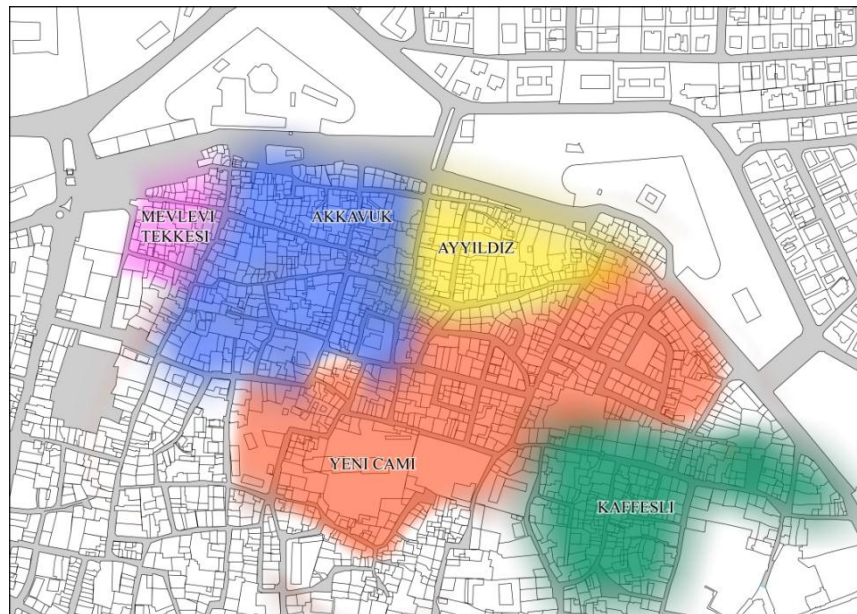

Figure 15. Exploring the main neighborhoods, Developed by Author

Figure 11, shows the distribution of answers for each of the main neighborhood which people repeated more. The boundaries are not precise because there are some area which seems that the neighborhoods overlap with each other, or people are confused about the name of neighborhood. Based on Nicosia Master Plan it supposes to be one neighborhood, but in reality 4 other neighborhood still existed in social context. The neighborhood "Mevlevi Tekkesi" is not even existed in the old maps, but people's response to it is statistically meaningful which enable the study to consider the specific area as a neighborhood. An old building with particular cultural background named "Mevlevi Tekkesi" is located between main street and inner

residential area which is the reason of mentioning the name of neighborhood. The neighborhood "Akkavuk" goes from the wall to one alley beyond the Akkavuk mosque. In this neighborhood also it seems that the mosque keeps the boundaries of neighborhood. Ayildiz is a small area including only three alleys, but people recognize the area as a neighborhood.
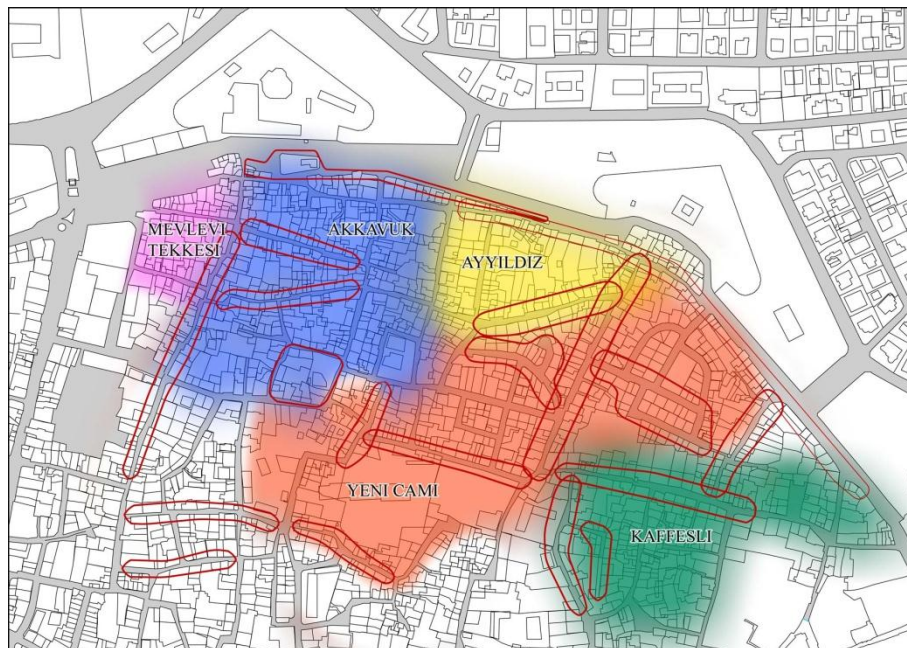

Figure 16. Exploring the Sub neighborhood territories

Figure 12, shows the answers which including only the name of an alley or street in answer to the question 1. The role of social networks and lack of connection to the background for immigrants is showing itself in this schema. More than 52 % of all test subjects refer to the name of alley (Sokak) as their neighborhood. Alexander (1977) argued that a living pattern cannot live on without people; the physical form alone cannot represent an urban context. Consequently in this case when the physical form remains the same and social shift happened, change in the pattern of living neighborhood and territories is inevitable. It shows how inner-neighborhood territories are appearing. Inner-neighborhood territories exist beside the neighborhood itself. When inside a neighborhood there is an area which people

consider it as a different neighborhood; that could create a territorial gap. Having well defined neighborhood has direct effect on the social cohesion and safety of area where inhabitants know each other, know the area as their own territory and feel safe. The data collection continued with the question "Do you have an idea that where your neighborhood finishes and other one starts?" The data shows that in this context the majority of people have no idea where their neighborhood finishes and other one starts. And some people replied that it is a tacit knowledge which they are not able to explain (Table 6). Only 12% of answers were referring to the name of an alley (or street).

Table 6. Elements of neighborhood's border definition in people assessment, based on interviews

		Number of answers out of 73		Percent
Does not know		40		57.5%
Name of the alley		12		16.5%
A building	Market, café, …	6	11	15%
	Mosque	5		
Distance		2		2.5%
Know, but not able to explain		8		10.5%

This data is completing the first part. It shows that the neighborhood border is not something clear in this context. It seems that there is no line defining the neighborhood territory in many vernacular settlements' neighborhoods. In some cases a powerful element might define a line, but in most of the cases like this study the border is more of an area itself, where two or more neighborhoods overlap each other.

3.3.2 Territorial Hierarchy

Neighborhood is a complex of territories. These territories have different layers, home territories (e.g. private, semi-private, semi-public), playground territories, public territories, and etc. the relation between these territories should follow a certain hierarchy in order to keep the neighborhood safe and vital.

In this case majority of houses does not have any yard in front of the building. Accordingly, the allay itself become a part of semi-public and semi-private area of houses (Figure 17)
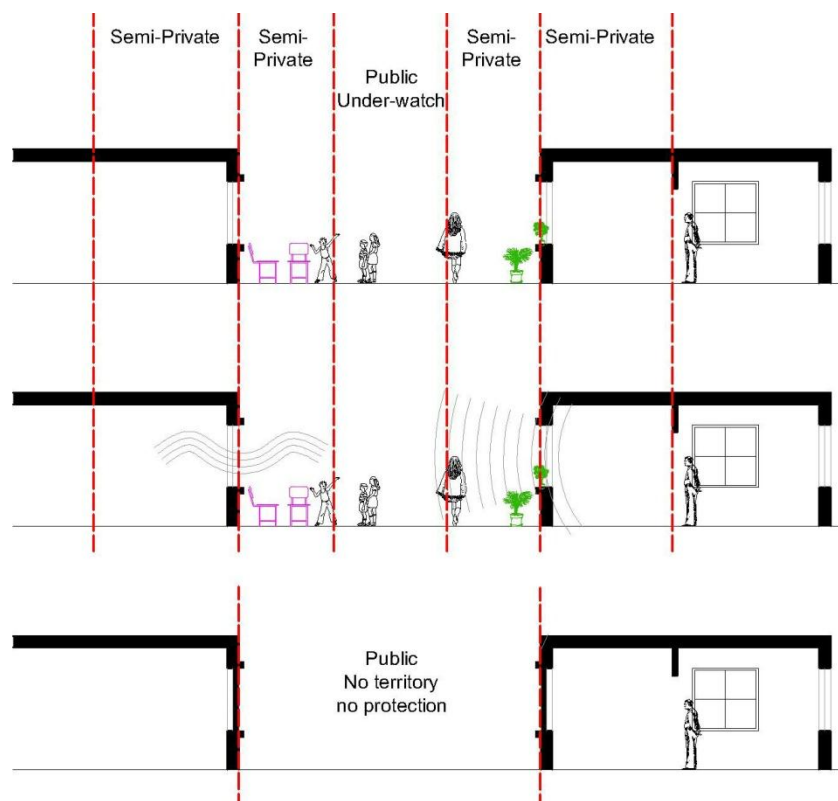

Figure 17. Alleys as a part of semi-private and semi-public areas have an interaction with indoor private life, by Author

Hierarchy In terms of safety and security the situation of neighborhood is good, majority of inhabitant rated the neighborhood as safe, and very safe. On the other hand same people rated the neighborhood lower than normal for children; the reason behind that is the fear of getting hurt by cars. Although the rate of crime in the inland

is low, but on the other hand as it was mentioned before the overlap between semi-public and semi-private inside the neighborhood make it safer.

Semi-public and semi-private areas are powerful in this case; there are many areas within the neighborhood which these relations are broken. There are large number of vacant lands, and empty houses which break the territorial hierarchy. In order to seek the gap, by considering the dimensions and distribution of vacant lands it is obvious that the physical gap in residential territory exists. This means the areas which were previously occupied by buildings. These lands are currently being used as parking lots and garbage places. These empty areas have potential to feel the residential gap, and public facilities (Figure 18).
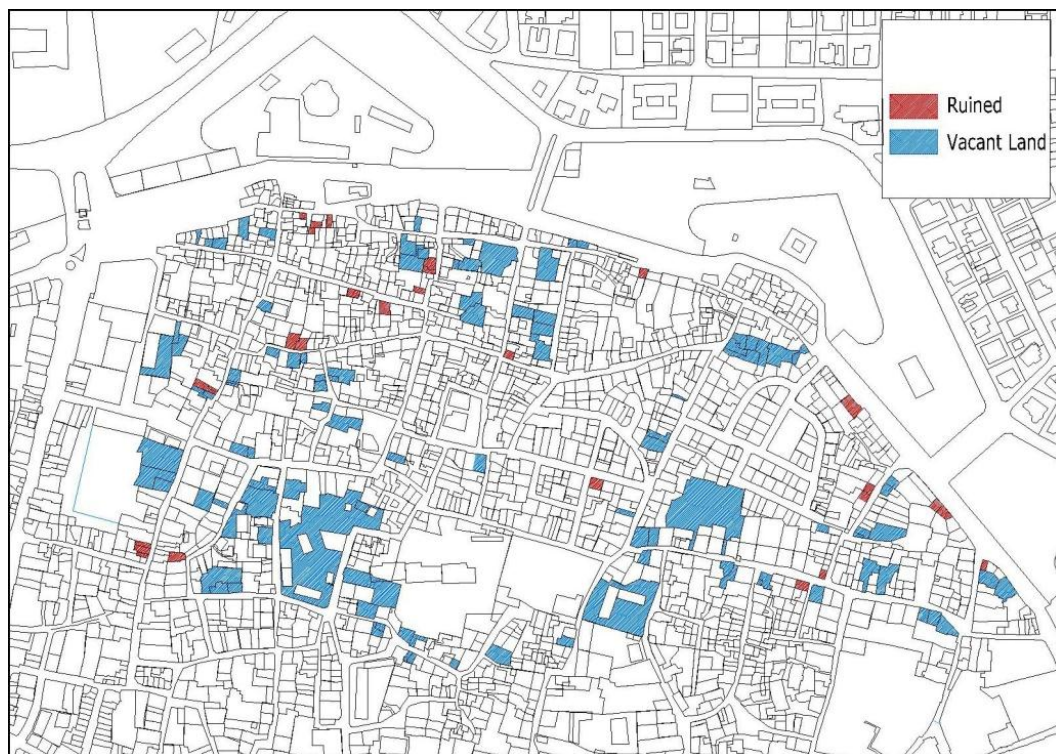
Figure 18. Vacant lands and ruined buildings

The car movement and car parking areas could change the territorial hierarchy. Car dependency inside the area is high there are cars everywhere. Due to this fact that the

area did not design for cars, there are no parking area inside the houses so people use the empty lands and narrow alleys to park their cars. This fact in some cases blocks the visibility between semi-private and semi-public territories.

3.3.3 Maintenance

Two main outcome of the territorial behavior are maintenance and personalization. Personalization is one level higher than the maintenance. The attempts of these two activities are trying to keep, save the territory, and represent it.

First all the buildings inside the selected area marked based on their level of maintenance. This marking shows the effort of residents to keep the area in well condition. It does not necessarily mean that a building with good appearance has a high level of maintenance, the grass beside the wall, and dirt on the entrance if existed shows the rate of maintenance is not high. On the other hand a building which generally is categorized as a "good shape" when all the walls got new paint, and attachment of façade to the ground is clean it means that there is an attempt to keep the building. Accordingly the maintenance marked in 5 categories, Good, Medium, Bad, Ruined, and vacant lands (Figure 19).

Distribution of different categories among the site is not following any patterns. Generally, by considering the vacant lands and normal, normal-low maintenance it could be said the average is normal-low.
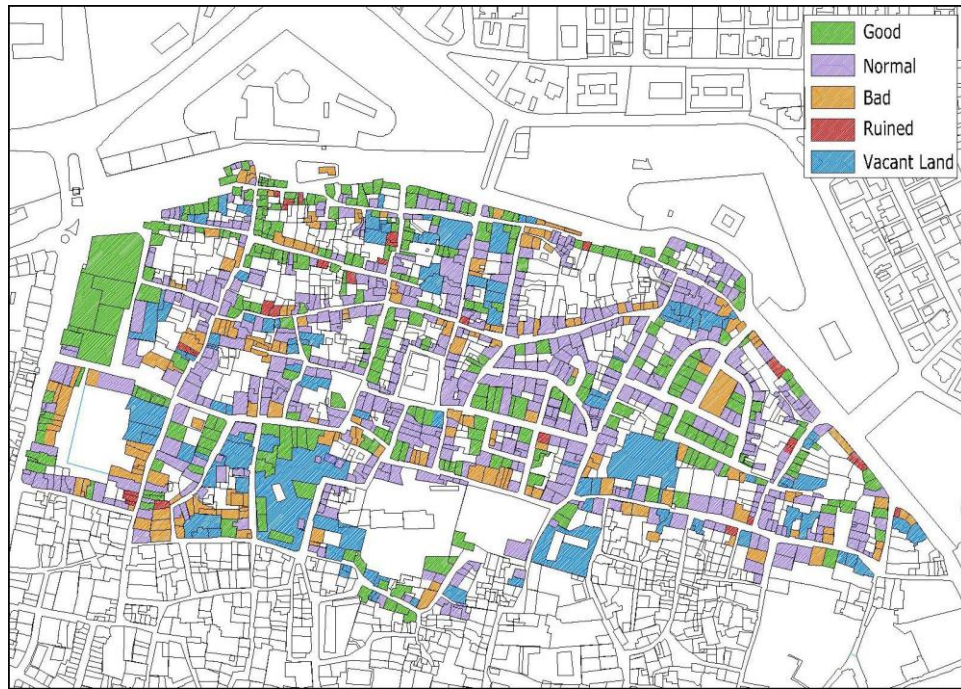
Figure 19. Maintenance map of the case study, by Author

3.3.4 Personalization

Personalization on the other hand was studied. Variety of personalization activities has found in the area. Changing the paint of house (walls, doors, windows) and adding flowers were more common. Although coloring the house might seem to be a maintenance attempt, but in this part of data collection only houses marked which obviously changed the color (Figure 20). there are many other types of personalization in the area like, musical bells, bird cages, sitting areas, etc. generally Personalization marked in four labels, high, medium, low, and no personalization (Figure 21)
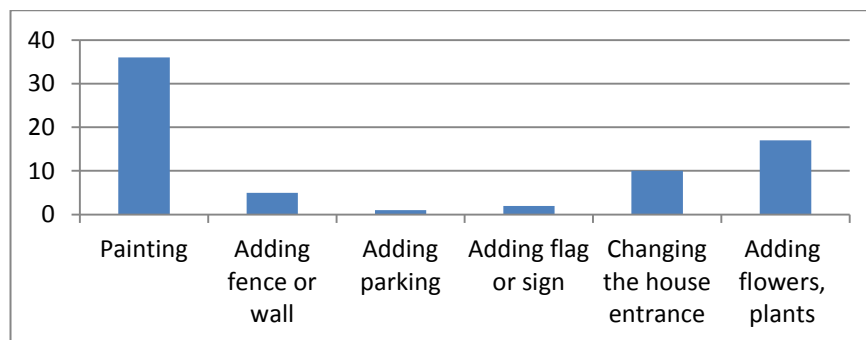

Figure 20. Common Personalization attempts

The idea of a high level of personalization is a situation which the householder tries to represent him/herself to the neighborhood communities (Figure 22).
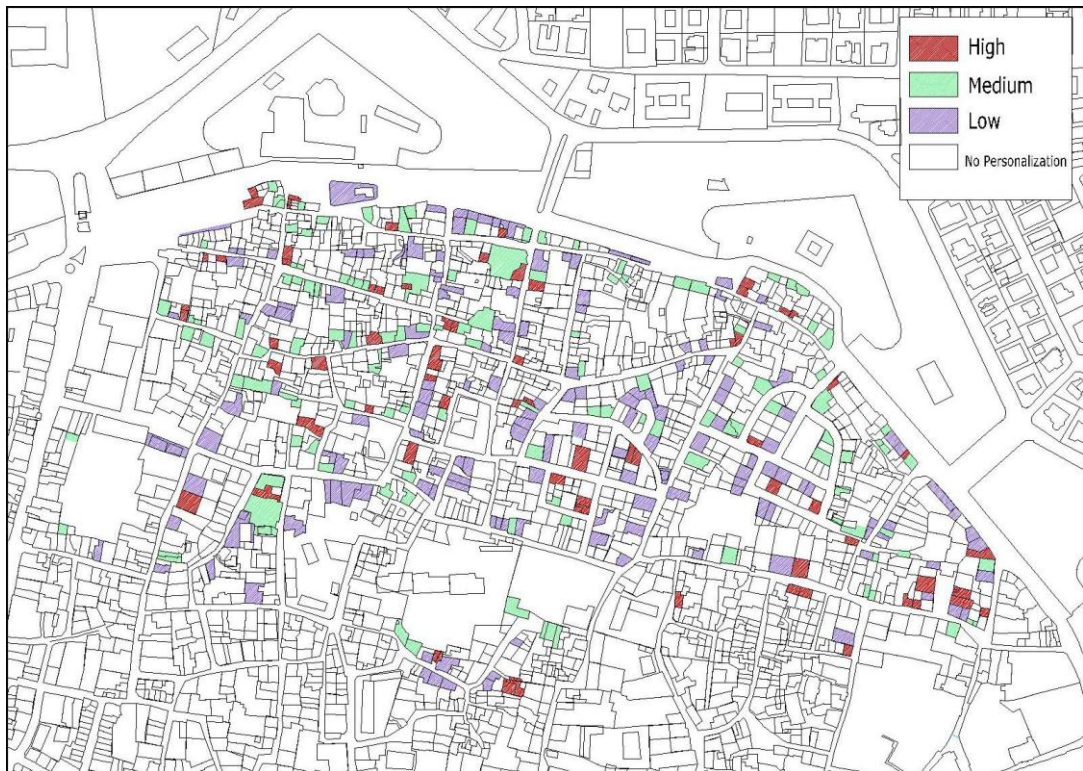

Figure 21. Personalization map of the neighborhood, by Author

Obviously well personalized houses were those with well maintenance (there are some exceptions). Although it seems that there is no pattern in this distribution (Figure 19&21), the most important part of this map shows itself when the data is compared with the indicator "period of living". 69% of the houses with medium and high level of personalization belong to the people who live in the area for more than 10 years. It could be strongly stated that developing a higher level of territorial behavior like personalization is highly influenced by the period of living in the neighborhood.

Figure 22. Example of high personalization, well maintained

3.4 Social Territories within Neighborhood

Social observation had tried to collect some information about how and where children and adults find places to play and socialize. The observation has done in three different days, in the morning and afternoon.

There are no defined places as a playground for children. As a consequence of this issue, they are playing almost everywhere. Pre-adolescence and adolescence are playing at any place they found safe, with no distraction, the location of playground is usually selected by the leader kid (more often a male). Yard of the mosque, yard of the kindergarten, and empty lands are the most popular ones (Figure 24). The main pattern for younger children is to get away from cars. Younger children are trying to be as close as possible to their home. Children, whom their houses are close to each other, usually select the same area to play. Pedestrian movement only affects those who want to play balls; they are trying to select an area with minimum pedestrian movement. Many of them are moving to the buffer zone behind the walls of the old city to play balls (The Moat) (Figure 23).

Figure 23. Moat, the buffer zone behind the walls of walled-city Nicosia as children playground, by Author 2012

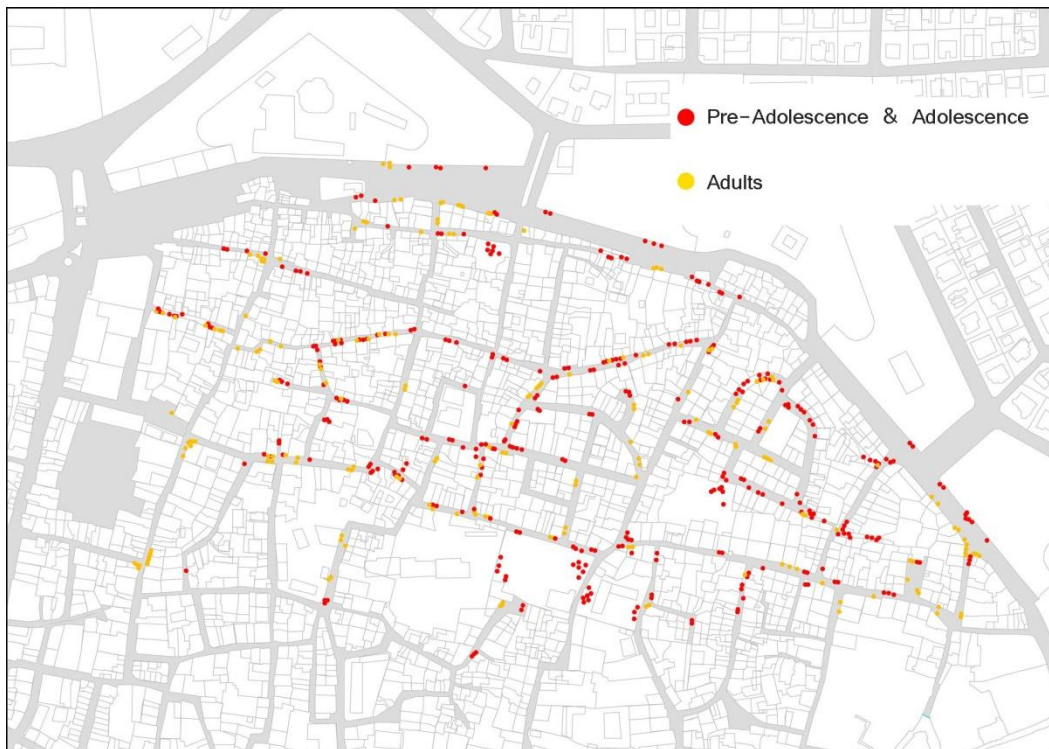Figure 24. Pre-adolescents & adolescents, and Adults Gathering Places, Marked by Author

There is overloaded car traffic in some allays within neighborhood. Although the natural development of the area is pedestrian base, nowadays vehicles use the same paths more and more. Figure 25, shows that toe main car paths are interrupting with neighborhood pedestrian paths. There is almost no gathering in these narrow alleys

which are becoming unfortunate streets for cars. Figure 25 shows the relation between children playground selection and traffic movement.
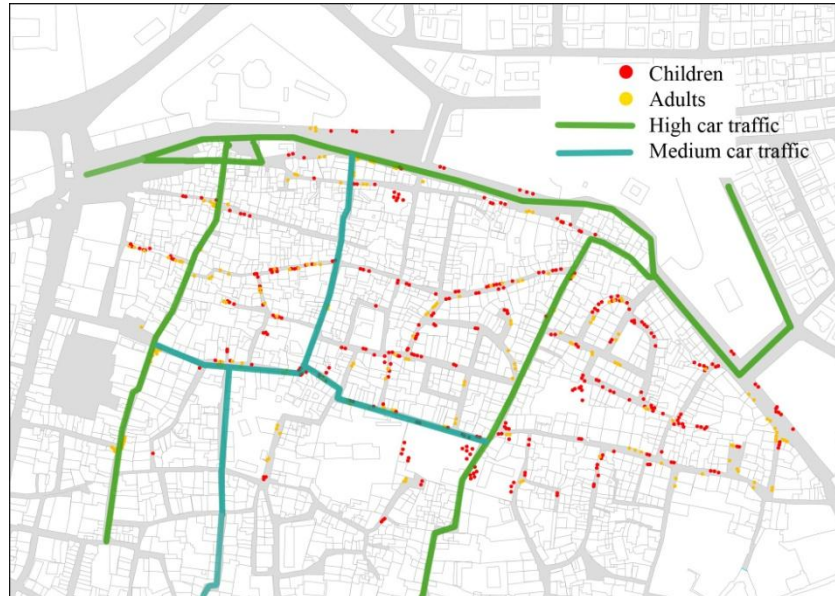

Figure 25. car traffic and its' effects on children's playground selection

Adult gathering take place either beside home, or within the cafes. Young people usually cannot be seen in these playing areas, they move to the city center or behind the walls of the walled city (figure 26), or inside the houses to play or gather. In order to seek their presence behind the walls of the walled city (Moat) the area behind the walls has searched for gang and group activities (figure 28). There are many obvious signs of their presence behind the walls, graphitizes, bear bottles, cigarettes, etc. And they are gathering in regular bases to support their favorite football teams.

Figure 26. Moat, the buffer zone behind the walls of walled city, as the young people playground

There are some signs inside the neighborhood itself (figure 27), but they are not as powerful as those behind the walls. It illustrates this issue that there is nothing interesting inside the neighborhood for age category 15-25. Based on the literature this signs might make the area unsafe and, become a group territory which has negative effects on neighborhood vitality. Exploring the site shows that, in this case almost always it happens of the walls on un-occupied, or ruined buildings, and public buildings. Consequently it could be said that there is a correlation between ruined buildings and possibility of gang activities.

Figure 27. Grafities and territorial signs inside the neighborhood, By Author 2012

Figure 28. Graphitis, signs of groups, and gang activities behind the walls,
By author 2012

3.5 Mental Aspects of Territories

Mental aspects of territories are as important as its socio-spatial aspects. Territorial boundaries exist in people minds, and there is a mutual relation between mental territories and socio-spatial signs. These mantel aspects was sorted in to two main categories: 1-territorial image of the neighborhood, and 2-sense of attachment

3.5.1 Territorial Image of the Neighborhood

Seeking the neighborhood image in neighbors' mind were included verbal and drawing interviews, and some questions. Drawing cognitive map always has its advantages and disadvantages. Lack of drawing skills in unprofessional base is the main problem, but it could give the research some critical clues about the territories and its center. The people participation in this part was the lowest among all other categories. Paper and different type of pen and pencil were offered to everyone. Out of 104 requests, only 46 convinced to drawn a sketch, which only 31 of them were good or fair enough to analyze. The question was "please draw your neighborhood

and anything which remind you that it is your area". The common figure in majority of drawing is "My house", 71% of all drawings started with the persons' house. Porteous (1979) stated that the home is territorial core for people, and all other territorial behavior starts from it. His study is considering the house and its' surroundings. This research based on inhabitants' sketches shows the similar fact in neighborhood scale.   The house is usually well emphasized from surroundings. 82% of drawings included an appearance of alleys, paths, and streets. Other places beside house existed in 62 present of drawings, which are: the mosque, school, cafes, neighbors' house, friend's house, markets, and shops. Accordingly it could be said that the neighbors' territorial definition of their neighborhood starts from their home, and some surrounding alleys and a destination or important buildings.

Figure 29. Drawing of neighborhood, a
pre-adolescence girl
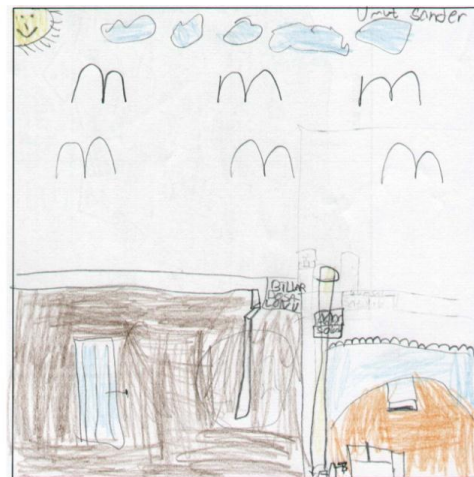
Figure 30. Drawing of neighborhood,
a pre-adolescence boy

The most interesting part of these sketches is the differentiations between age categories. As much as the age increases the territory starts to be more extended up to the age 25 and remind the same. On the other hand paying attention to details is decreasing when the factor of age increases. The details like windows, doors, trees, trashcans, are visible more often in adolescence and pre-adolescence (Figure

29&30). The first group is the only group who attempt to use colors, and draw well detailed facades when other groups are only attempting to draw in plan. It is very often in Adolescence category to emphasize a path between two point which one of them is always home. It shows that their territorial zone is someplace between their home and other destination (usually school or playground).
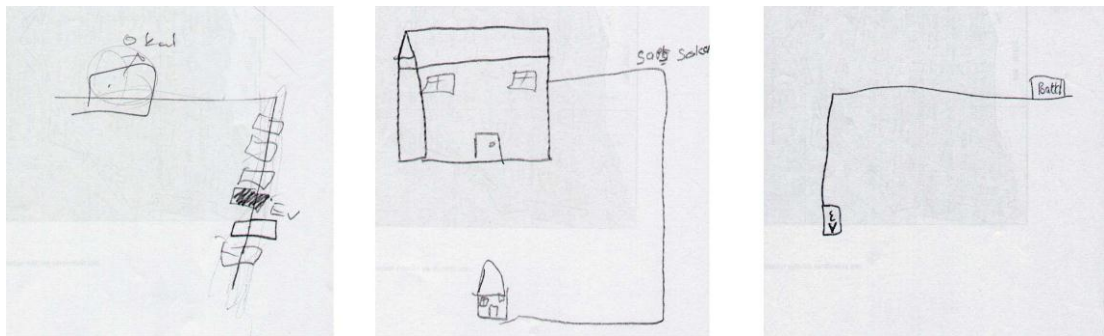

Figure 31. Adolescence drawing of their neighborhood (11-15), importance of a destination and a the connection in between
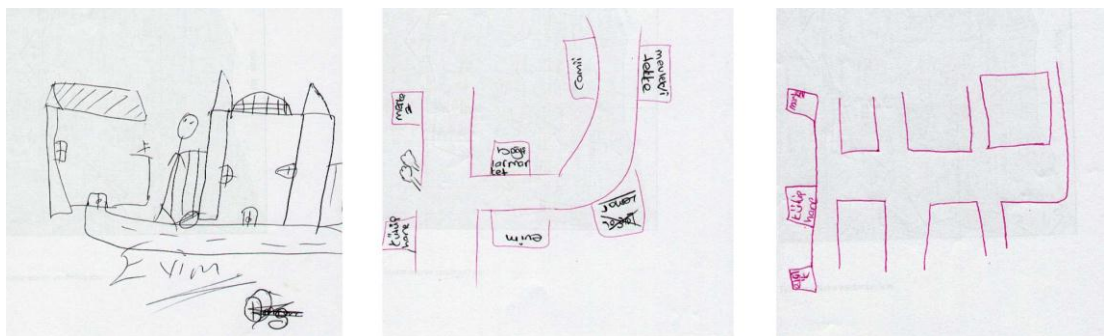

Figure 32. Adolescence drawing of their neighborhood (11-15), paths, and other buildings
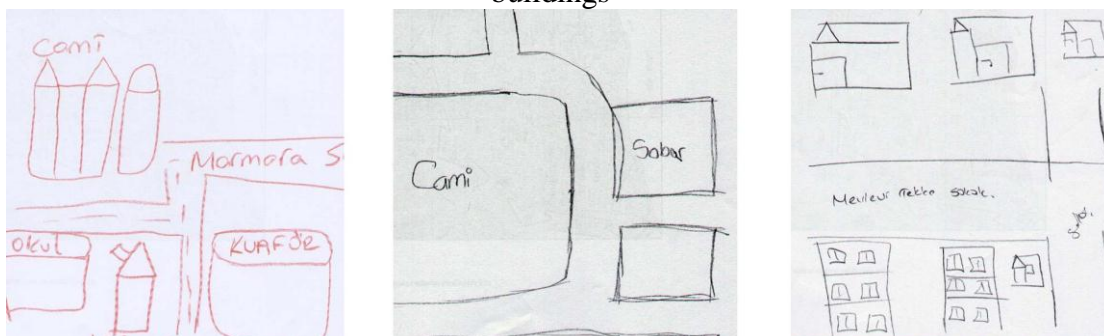

Figure 33. Age category 15-25

It could be said that the concept of territory inside the neighborhood is starting from what neighbors call "home" (Figure 31, 32, 33 &34). Home is always the important part which is the beginning of events and reference of all memories.
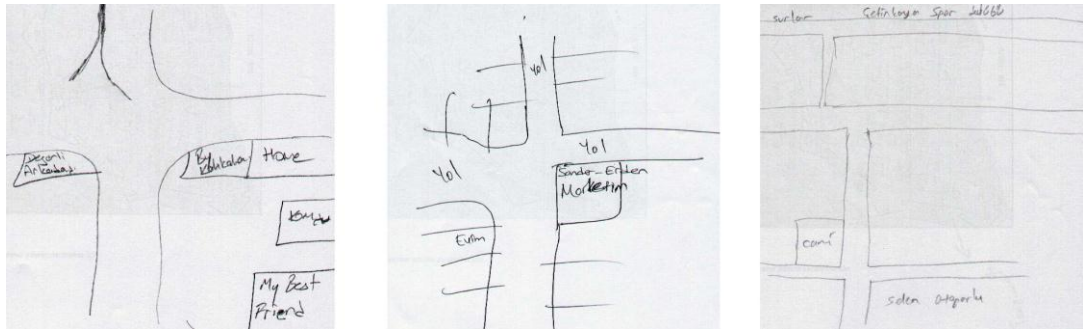

Figure 34. Age category 25-45

As it was mentioned before, the cognitive map method has some weaknesses like the lack of drawing skills. Thus the author attempted to design two more question in order to fill this gap. These questions are: first, If you close your eyes what can you remember about your neighborhood? And second, If you could change a part of your neighborhood freely (add or remove) what would you change? It was considered that the combination of these two questions and drawings might illustrate a more complete view for analyzing the image of neighborhoods and its' territories. There are always some critical indicators which are not possible to draw like memories and events. The result shows the same thing.

The answers to the first question shows that the paths and connection which were the most popular part of the drawings seems more necessary that a powerful image. The most common answers are memories, people and neighbors, and buildings (Table 7). Although 19.5 present of answers were "I remember nothing" the statistical analysis shows that the majority of the people who give this answer are in the neighborhood

less than 5 years, and they are the same people who mentioned they like to change their house location.

Table 7. Interviews summary of the question:
"Close your eyes, what can you remember from your neighborhood?"

Answers Frequency		Frequency out of 97 answers	%	General Percentage of each category
Nothing		19	19.5	19.5%
Memories	Old memories of neighborhood.	13	13.4	32.9%
	Childhood Memories	8	8.2	
	Calmness and tranquility	6	6.1	
	Special events	2	2.06	
	Working	2	2.06	
	Beauty of neighborhood	1	1.03	
People & neighbors	Neighbors	8	8.2	19.4%
	Friendships	8	8.2	
	Social activities	2	2.06	
	Children	1	1.03	
Buildings	Old buildings	8	8.2	20%
	Mosque	7	7.2	
	Doors and windows	1	1.03	
	All buildings with details	1	1.03	
	My house	1	1.03	
	Restaurants, cafés	1	1.03	
Paths	Main road	4	4.11	5.1%
	Alleys	1	1.01	
Bad memories		3	3.1	3.1%
Summary		97	100%	100%

Surprisingly the answer "my house" almost is not existed here, but the point is where those memories take place? On the other hand the question itself is more extroverted. Thus the activities and people become more important. A neighborhood is more of a social phenomenon rather than a physical body (Stedman 2003). Alexander (1977) argued that a pattern could not exist without human life in it. Accordingly the neighbors, connections shape the most important part of being a neighborhood which is the social network. Another issue here is that the variety of responses are more, because the verbal discretion have more potential for ordinary people to express

themselves. The second question was design specifically to track the negative points within the neighborhood indirectly.

Table 8. Changing something in your neighborhood freely…

		Answers	%	
Changing something	Improve the quality of streets, alleys	8	12.6%	36.5
	Improve the buildings	8	12.6%	
	Improve the cleaning system	3	4.7%	
	Rebuilt my house	2	3.17%	
	Change the people	2	3.17%	
Add something	Green are	3	4.7%	23.8
	Parking	3	4.7%	
	Sidewalk	4	5.3%	
	Painting the buildings	3	4.7%	
	Children playground	2	3.17%	
Demolish	Demolish buildings	3	4.7%	6.3
	Remove border	1	1.5%	
Nothing	Change Nothing	16	25.3%	33.4
	No change could make this neighborhood better	5	8%	
		63	100%	100%

The variety of answers here is wide, but it is possible to put them in four main categories, attempting to improving the existing situation, wish to add something, wish to demolish, and do nothing (Table 8). The impressive fact about these answers is that they like to maintain and improve the existing situation rather that to imagine everything different, or as 25% of neighbors replied: "it is good as it is". It seems that the belongingness is fairly good inside the area. Simultaneously the results of questionnaires show that more than 65% of neighbors declare to have very good memories in respect to their neighborhood, the result include both immigrants and local people. Coupled with the results of interviews it could be strongly stated that majority of inhabitants inside the neighborhood like their environment.

3.5.2 Place Attachment, and Community Attachment

Literature review clearly shows the sense of belongingness is one of the most important factors of territoriality. This belongingness has two sides, to the physical body and to the community. The collected data from questionnaires shows that the belongingness to the community is high (figure 35). Communication between families is strong, so the social climate is powerful. On the other hand the high rate of belongingness creates social protection, and makes the environment safe. The residents of the area have a very optimistic view about their neighborhood.

The data shows that neighbors consider their neighborhood as safe place in terms of crime. On the other hand they categorize the same area as not safe for children, because the danger of getting hit by a vehicle is high. This shows how car paths could disturb neighborhood's pedestrians, and neighborhood gatherings (children and adults).
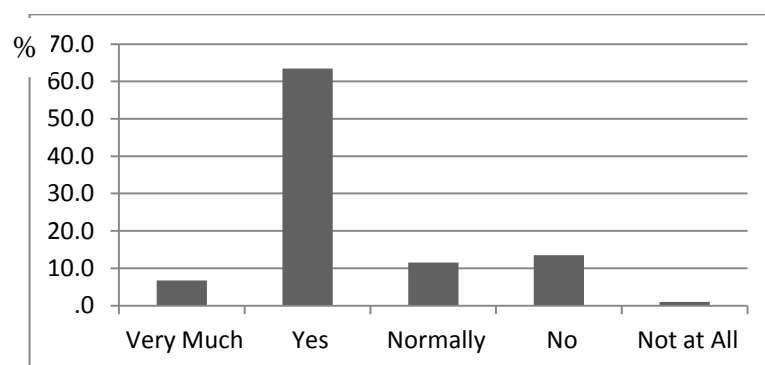
Figure 35. Do you feel yourself as a part of this neighborhood's community?

Beside this belongingness the social connection between neighbors is high. More than 40% of all neighbors replied that they have connection with all of their neighbors. Only 25% of people answered the question "5 or less". It seems that because of high social acceptability; new social connection could grow easily. Beside

some of the people clearly stated that they do not like to make connection with others, so it is a choice for them not a social force.

Chapter 4

DISCUSSION, EXPLORING THE GAP

Identifying the territorial aspects of place definition had leaded the study to identifying the gap inside and in-between these aspects. Physical factors, Socio-spatial factors, mental (psychological) factors, and social factors, are different faces of these defining aspects. Thus each of these aspects is defining a certain part of territorial behavior. Accordingly the gap could be caused by lack of these parameters.
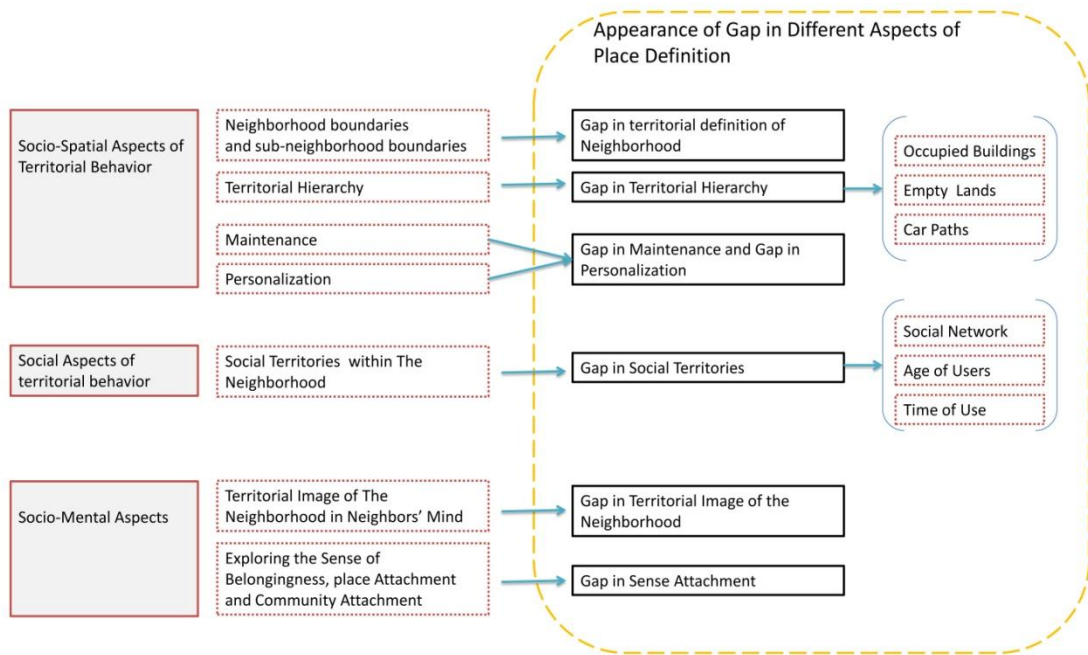

Figure 36. Identifying different types of gap within and in-between territories, developed by Author

It is critical to understand the territorial behavior might have some negative points itself, as much as the decrease of this behavior would affect the living environment negatively, over scale territorial behavior might make the environment dangerous for

outsider pedestrian, or visitors. According to the discussion the gap could be identified in these three criteria, socio-spatial, social, and mental. (Figure 36)

4.1 Socio-Spatial Gaps

The socio-spatial aspects of territorial definition are leading us to five main areas which the gap could be tracked: neighborhood border, Group territories, Personalization, Maintenance, Territorial hierarchy. Lack of maintenance could be representing of this fact that the people do not care for their own environment. A lack of attention to the living environment might be caused by lack of belongingness. In this case the environment is medium, low medium, maintained in terms of body. On the other hand it has been observed that many householders who sweep in front of their house, and one house further from each side. Accordingly, although the rate of the maintained inside the neighborhoods is not high in the physical body, the inhabitants are trying to make it livable, and clean. The reason behind this might be also economical which is out of the focus of this study.

4.1.1 Gap in Territorial Definition of Neighborhood

Social cohesion inside the area is high. More than 40% of people stated that they have known all of their neighbors. Considering the social connection between neighbors, it seems important to ask who you call your neighbor. Data shows that there are some inner neighborhood territories. For instance at the same place the locals call Ayyildiz many others replied "Fozooli sokak" (figure 37). The gap here is the break in social network with roots. It seems that the immigrants start to develop their own memories and society, and make new connection with the existing situation.

In terms of social network neighborhood is a self organizer phenomenon. In this case it seems that over few years the each new householder starts to become fit in the network, and develop complex relation with others like the local people. The parameter of time is critical here. On the other hand when this change happens fast or in a huge scale like in this case, the roots and character of neighborhood starts to change. Old character disappears and a new one replaces itself within the body of neighborhood (Figure 37).
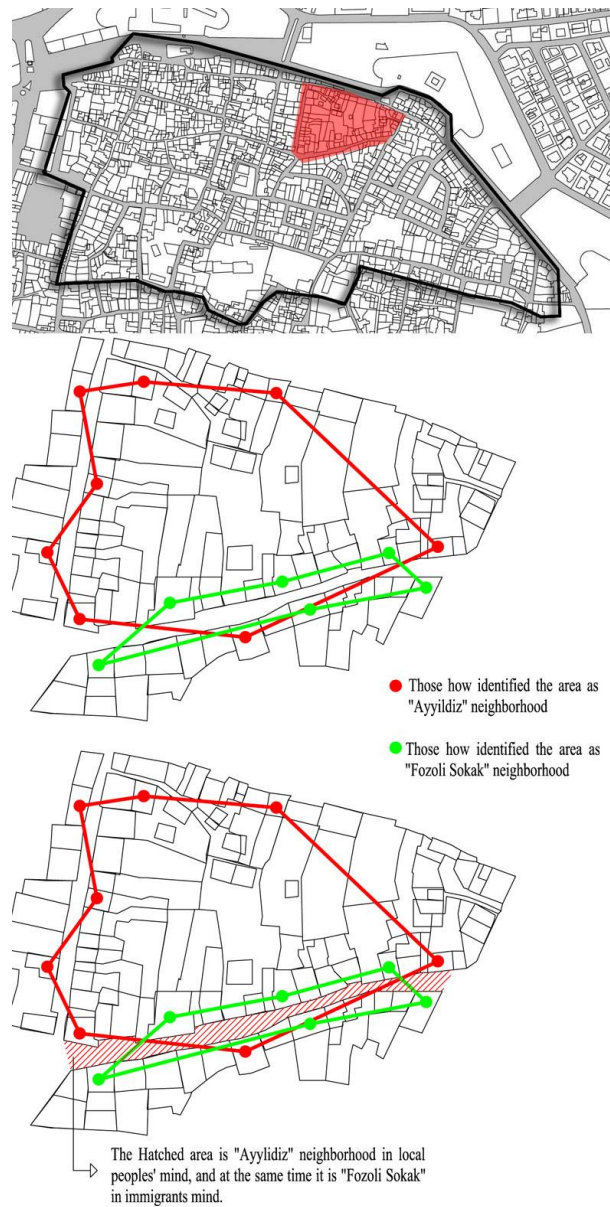
Figure 37, the phenomenon of inner-neighborhood territorial character

4.1.2 Gap in Territorial Hierarchy

The idea of territorial hierarchy is to make balance through different levels of human territories. It starts from house and continue to the public life. These different layers of territories are intersecting with each other and create a chain of connection between them. Accordingly, if this step does not work properly it could create some issue like lack of safety, lack of social vitality, etc. The transformation between through the private to public, and semi-public, private areas are important in this subject.

In this case as the housing yards are usually at backside of the house the semi-private, semi-public areas become a part of the alleys and streets. The semi-private parts of houses like living room are usually located in the alley side; accordingly the relation between indoor and outdoor is powerful. And the cultural habits of living shifts the living area more to the alleys, which in many cases makes the alley a part of house. It is an advantage which creates a powerful sense of security for locals, children, and visitors as well. In these areas it could be said that the overlap between territories are happening. It seems that the overlap between territories increase the chance of vitality and accordingly increase the security.

The important factors which could create the gap in territorial hierarchy are: 1- Gap in occupation 2-vacant lands 3-intersection of car movement and neighborhood life

4.1.2.1 Gap in Occupation

Increasing the number of ruin buildings and abandoned buildings is decreasing the number of families inside the body of neighborhood. Every single house is considered as a potential territorial zone; each house has a visibility area which the area outside could be watched and controlled from inside. This area which could call

the semi-public territory of the house is an area which householder is trying to maintain and secure. Consequently in some circumstances when some of the houses beside each other become ruined or empty it will create a gap in territory which might make the area in-between them unsecure and un-maintained (figure 41&42).

Figure 38. Abandoned and ruined houses create a Gap in territory, when people leave it could create a gap, because nobody is taking care of that empty area

As it was mentioned in the case analysis the walls of these buildings are potential walls for gang signs and incivilities. On the other hand life on the ground becomes important. A building with blocked windows on the ground or only parking on the

ground might reveal same affects on the semi-public, public zone in front of the house. In terms of semi public, and public safety nearby the houses it is critical to maintain the life on the ground floor and increase the visibility. The concept of social control is to secure the area by its' own residents (Figure 38).

4.1.2.2 Empty Lands

Empty lands in this case are the areas which were use to be residential, but they are ruined and never used again (figure 40). The issue about these empty lands is directly related to the gap in territories. There are no windows no doors, and life on the ground. These places are usually filled with garbage. Many of them are using as parking lots which make the situation even worse. The lack of visibility appears the lack of attention to the area by residents and they become the potential palaces for crime. Nobody take care of these areas, so they become dirtier. These areas also scratch the city image (figure 39). These areas could be used for children playground, housing blocks and public services which neighbors demanded.

Figure 39. Vacant Lands are being used as a parking lot, Lack of permeability on the facades, by Author, 2012

Figure 40. Vacant areas, no-man's territory, Lack of permeability and potential areas for crime and incivilities

Figure 41. An abounded House, By Author, 2011

Figure 42. A completely closed surface decrease the permeability and quality of the life inside the neighborhood, By Author, 2012

4.1.2.3 Intersection of Car Movement and Neighborhood Life

It is a common issue that the cars are effecting the living environment negatively. There are two sides to be considered in this issue, car paths (accesses) and parking lots. In this case the cars are everywhere. The car dependency in the context is high. Neighbors are using alley's space and vacant lands as parking lot. Cars occupy large spaces and they decrease the visibility and smoothness of the pedestrian movement. In terms of exploring the gap, using the alleys as parking could be considered as a gap in human territory (Figure 43).

Figure 43. Vacant Land in the middle of Ayyildiz Neighborhood, used as a parking lot, potential place of a neighborhood center, By Author 2012.

On the other hand as it has been discussed before in this case car movement creates an unwanted border inside the area. Two of the alleys which have more continuity are carrying traffic weight. Inside this area this sentence shots a lot: "go go, a car is coming". The car movement is strongly affecting the neighborhood territory in a negative way (Figure 44).

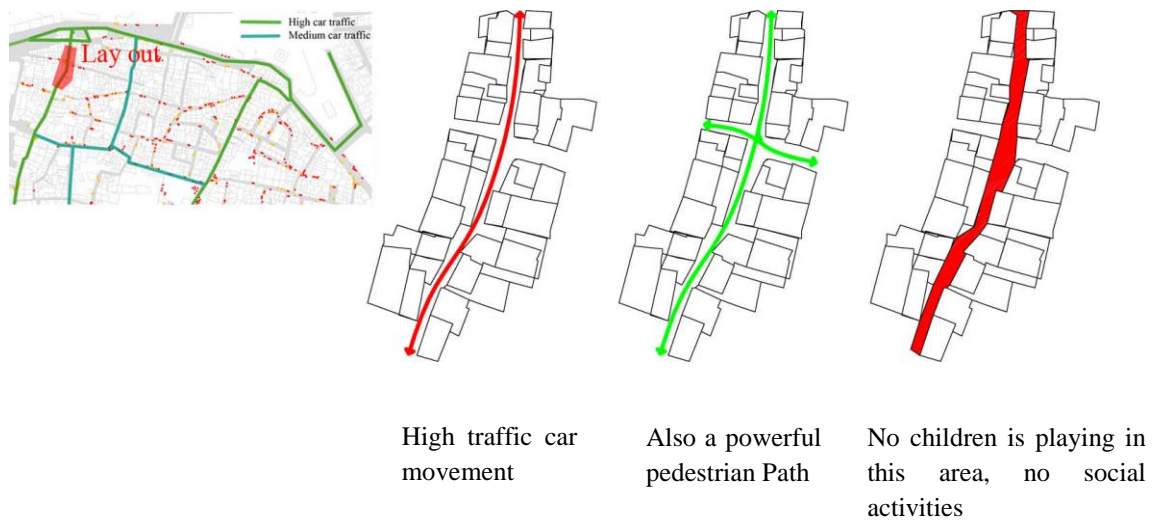| High traffic car movement | Also a powerful pedestrian Path | No children is playing in this area, no social activities |

Figure 44. Gap in continuity conflict between car traffic, pedestrian, and life on two side of the alley

4.1.3 Gap in Maintenance and Personalization

It is possible to understand neighbors' contribution to their territories by recording the proportion of personalization and maintenance. Maintenance and personalization are two main territorial efforts; they show that how much the neighbors care for their living environment. These two behaviors are representing the attachment and self organize contribution to living environment.

Reordered data shows that the rate of maintenance within the neighborhood is medium and in some parts low. In compare to the rate of community attachment which is very high; it could be said that: although the community attachment is high

the place attachment is significantly lower than that. It seems that the place attachment and community attachment are not necessarily related to each other.

| Low maintenance | High maintenance | Low maintenance |
| Low personalization | High personalization | Low personalization |

Figure 44. The low and high level of personalization and maintenance beside each other, by author, 2012

Personalization in the outside façade of the buildings is the key to read the territorial behavior in different levels of needs. And as it was analyzed in this case, it does not seem that it has a direct relation with economical status of the householder. The author observed many small houses well personalized by its' poor householders by flower pots, plants, bells, etc. the critical point here is usually householder start to personalize their houses when they are planning to stay inside the area for a long time. When the householders have a perspective of leaving the area, they do not attempt to change anything.

The distribution of personalized houses inside the area is random (figure 37). They are more often use plants, and colorings in other to emphasizing the house territory.

73

Personalization is a positive sign of life quality inside the neighborhood because it shows the householders who care for their territories; it shows that the semi-public area is powerful, and a powerful semi-public area is directly increasing the quality of life inside the neighborhood. In this case the average rate of personalization is lower than expectation. The reason is the social shift in the area.

## 4.2 Gap in Social Territories

Generally it could be said that the community attachment inside the area is high. Accordingly, the social cohesion is relatively high, so identifying the social gap is difficult, and sometime it is cause by physical factors (e.g. car movement). According to the collected data the gap in social territories could be identified in four main categories: 1-Gap in social network, 2-gap in age of users, and 3- gap in time of use.

4.2.1 Gap in Social Network

Gap in social network in this case cause by social shift. The local people leave the neighborhood, and they replaced by immigrants. This shift breaks the social connection which takes a long period of time to develop. New residents start to develop new connections, usually they move to a place nearby their relatives and friends. Accordingly, they start to develop connection between themselves and then with older neighbors.

Figure 39 is a schematic figure which is trying to show when local people leave the neighborhood the old social connections disappear, and new neighbors start to shape their own connections and make new connection with old neighbors. The new connections at the beginning are not as powerful and complex as old ones, but they become more powerful when the period of living increases.

1. Social graph of the neighborhood with local people. The close relation between close neighbors is usually complex. These relations are the roots and character of the neighborhood. Structural character of a social character inside a neighborhood is based on the variety and strength of these connections
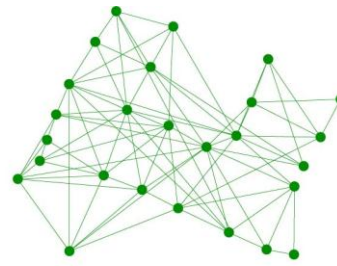
2. Local people move out, it breaks the network
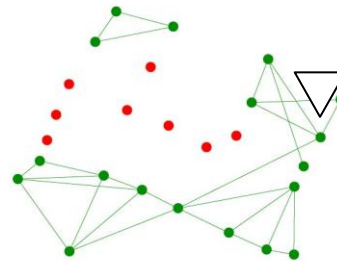
3. Immigrants move in and they usually move together or near one of their friends or families. They start their own connection.
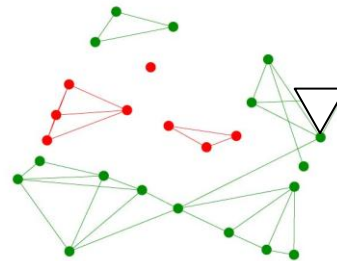
4. Both local and immigrants are welcoming people, so they are starting to make their own connections, they social fabric is going to repair itself over time, but the roots of the neighborhood is lost forever.
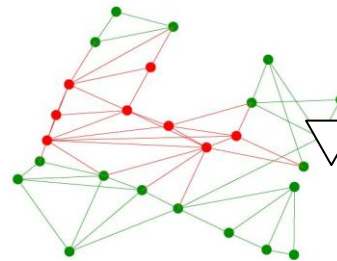
Figure 45. Schematic figure of Gap and refilling the gap inside the social fabric of the neighborhood, developed by Author

4.2.2 Gap in Age of Users

The data shows that the public areas of the neighborhoods are mainly being used by certain groups. The pre-adolescences and adolescences and women are the main user groups. The social activities of these groups are clear and visible inside the neighborhood, but social activities of young people and adults are not taking place within the neighborhood. The age gap in territorial behavior might cause to some issue like lack of vitality and gang activities.

The existence of the gang signs inside the neighborhood might create a gap in territories, because if the environment becomes only one group's territory it will create the unsafe environment, in this case these group activities are behind the border of the neighborhood, but inside of the area has potential to become a place these activities. The lack of young people activities inside the neighborhood is existed. There is no satisfying environment inside the neighborhood for them, which make them go beyond the walls of the walled city and do their activities inside the moat.

4.2.3 Gap in Time of Use

Gap in territory in terms of time appeared by single functionality. The area which is the territory of a certain group and other groups cannot use that area cause to existence of territories which are empty of life when they are not being used. A clear example about the time is the school area. According to the mental map it exists in the cognitive map of half of the children which are going to the school, but it is empty of life after the school and on the weekends. Maybe it would be very helpful if other usage of this huge area after the school time be considered in the neighborhood policy. It is a time-gap in territory (figure 46).

Another example of this gap is inside the mosque area. The large area of the mosque is not being use for other social activity purposes; although children frequently use that area as a playground it seems that it has more potential to become a territory of social activities for other groups within the neighborhood.
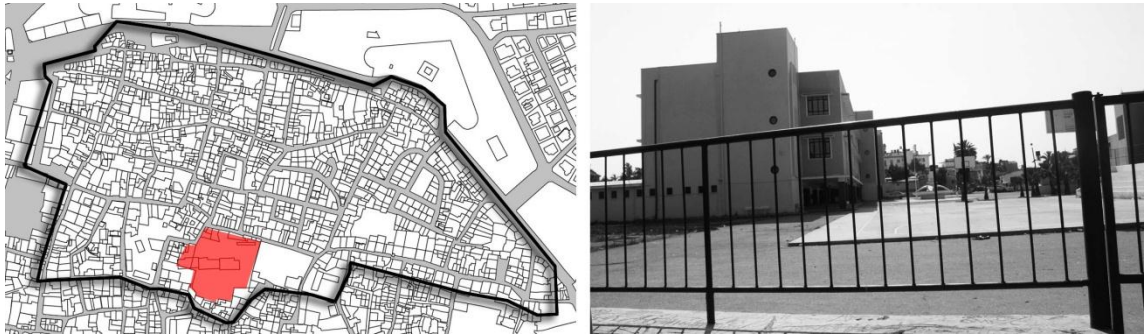
Figure 46. School as a time-limited public territory

4.3 Socio-Mental Aspects of Gap

Socio-mental aspects of the gap are related to the peoples' attitude about their territories. Mental territories have a correlation with all other socio-spatial outcomes of the gap. When people do not care for a particular area, it is usually because they do not consider it in their mind as their own territory. According to the previos discussion it has been sorted in two main categories: 1-Gap in territorial image of the neighborhood, and 2- Gap in sense of attachment.

4.3.1 Gap in Territorial Image of the Neighborhood

According to the collected data the most power image of the neighborhood territory in neighbor's mind is home and links between home and other places. The low number of places in maps which had been drawn by neighbors shows that the possibility of social activities inside the neighborhood in other places beside home is low. On the other hand many of residents in interviews mentioned that they remember their neighborhood by the memories of their life and their neighbors. It could be said that when the opportunities for developing outside territories decrease the territorial image of the neighborhood decrease to limited number of places and become empty. Majority of children in their drawings illustrate their home and school and the way between them. Accordingly, it is obvious that there are no

interesting places for them within the neighborhood, although they are spending most of their time there (Figure 47).
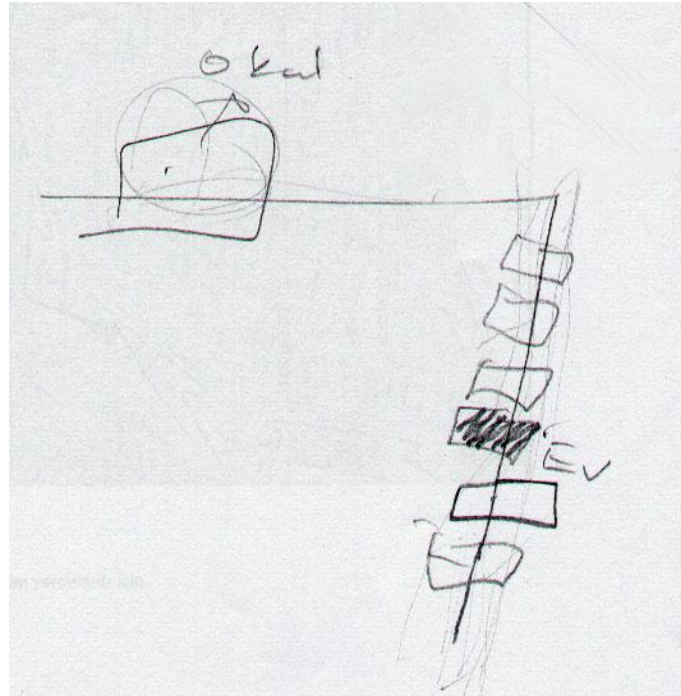
Figure 47. Drawing of the neighborhood by an eleven year old boy, the house the school and the connection between them

4.3.2 Gap in Sense of Attachment

The phenomenon of territorial development in higher levels of needs (need of belongingness, e.g. see page 12) happen when people feel that the environment is going to be their own home for a long period. In this case although most of the inhabitants have lived there for a long period, simultaneously 51% of them mentioned that if they have the chance they would change their neighborhood. Accordingly although most of them do not find that chance, they are not participating on maintenance and personalization. Although the belongingness to the community is high, the belongingness to the physical environment (place attachment) is not high in general. That is illustrating the appearance of the low level of maintenance and

personalization. In order to have a strong neighborhood it is necessary to have powerful belongingness, powerful social connections, and place attachment.

Chapter 5

CONCLUSION

This research have two main concerns, first to define the human territorial behavior in neighborhood scale, and explore the existing territories, and second to find the gaps inside and in between these territories.

Territoriality is an initial human behavior. It is an effort in order to distinguish something internal in front of something external. It is a try to emphasize an area as it is owned by man (individual, family, community). It is a try to keep unwanted factors out. In simplest way, a wall, a fence, a hedge, or a curtain are instance of territorial elements. On the other hand when the subject is human being it goes beyond that, it might become represented of the owner of territory. It might become a piece of craft which shows an idea, or stimulation for other activities. Different levels of these appearances are shaped on the bases of different needs. A basic need like security and being safe would appear walls and fences, but the need of "being observed by others" or need of beauty would make the same fence a presenter. On the other hand developing these territorial elements create an attachment to them, and this attachment will create a mental territory which is deep in human psyche.

Territorial behavior in general has four main physical outcomes: 1.building, 2.Maintenance, 3. Personalization & 4. Signs. These four activities are very initial, and the final appearance of them is affected by many factors. Thus reading these outcomes is a clue to understand the situation of territorial behavior in any case.

Well defined and balanced territories are necessary in order to have a safe environment. A well defined territorial zone shows that the resident of the area care for their own environment. They protect it, and they maintain it. One step further they start to make it beautiful.

The basic meaning of the territorial behavior is correlated with borders and boundaries. These borders exist in the reality and inside the mind of individuals and community unconscious. Illustrating the definition of these borders was significant in this study. Outside of the house, when the semi-public and public areas appearing, it seems that these borders are not clear lines most of the time. It usually goes further than it is expected.

A neighborhood is a socio-spatial phenomenon, which the community plays the most important rule. The outcome of the neighborhood border is different according to this fact that if it is an organic natural settlement or a contemporary designed area. The focus of this research was to investigate on the organic settlements. Accordingly it was very important to understand how neighbors (as a community) perceive and define the borders of their own neighborhood territory. Beside each individual house is a territorial zone itself. In fact the concept of territoriality starts from home, and then extends beyond it.

The selected case had some specific features. It was faced with social shift. It was a pure residential area. It was considered that the selected area should not be under any regeneration, rehabilitation, or revitalization program in progress in other to assess the natural phenomena of territories and its' effective factors.

The selected area is known as "Yeni Cami" neighborhood in the Nicosia Master Plan. Although in the master plan it was considered as one neighborhood, this research shows that there are five main neighborhoods inside this area in neighbors' mind. The data shows that 19 inner-neighborhood territories existed inside the area (probably more). It was unexpected at the beginning of the study. The reason behind this fact is the social shift. Around 25% of local people inside the area are mostly referring to the name of old neighborhood, but on the other hand immigrants refer to the name of the alley or street. It seems that when a social shift happens fast, neighborhood territories become more fragmented and partial. In order to clarify the gap it could be stated that these inner-neighborhood territories are decreasing the consistency of the neighborhood characteristic.

The main character of a neighborhood is its' social network. Consequently when the social network is starting to break down, and replaced by new neighbors, people nearby each other start to make new connections and create smaller communities than it used to be. It should be mentioned that the old neighborhood communities were developed in a long period of time in different generations. Rootedness of the area which was existed in the memories of neighbors starts to change. The new neighbors might develop a neighborhood territory, but it is depended on two factors. First one is the period of living inside the area, the sense of belongingness to the territory and make it well define has a direct relation with the period of living. Second, on the other hand it is meaningful to understand if they feel them self as a part of neighborhood or not. The data showed that although the belongingness to the community inside the neighborhood is high, attachment to the physical environment is lower; the reason behind this phenomenon is that ideally they do not want to see themselves inside that neighborhood for a long time (most of them are living inside

the neighborhood more than 5 years). They are mostly happy with the neighbors' company, but not that much by the physical environment. A meaningful gap shows itself here, and it is a gap of attachment to the physical environment. The physical observation approves this data as well; the rate of personalization and maintenance of the houses and environment is medium-low. Although it seems that the maintenance and personalization should have a direct relation with the economical condition, there are several cases within the neighborhood, which had been maintained and well personalized by very simple materials.

Lifestyle could affect the neighborhood territorial conditions. Extroverted lifestyle which make people able to use the area in front of the house as a part of their living environment could create each alley as a semi-public semi-private space. Strangeness of semi-public and semi-private areas (e.g. a buffer between private and public life) advocates the safety of the neighborhood. On the other hand these outdoor living habits make people to pay more attention to the appearance of their house to the rest of neighborhood. Neighbors in variety of ages are using space of the alleys as a part of their house. This overlap between public and semi public territories is a positive phenomenon. This fact increase the safety and welcoming sense of the neighborhood.

The systematic social observation in this case shows that the public area is being used more often by three age groups, most of all pre-adolescences, adults, and elderly. Most of the children chose their playground as their own public territory. These playgrounds are selected with some concerns, first to get away from car paths, second to get away from heavy pedestrian movement (for playing balls), and third to be close to the house. The area usually selects by the male leader of the group. Data shows that the 4 alleys with more traffic (which have the same capacity with others)

are empty of children. It shows how an unwanted car path could cut the neighborhood territory for child and create a gap.

On the other hand the adolescents and young age group are not using the areas inside the neighborhood. Observation of signs shows they are selecting the areas beyond the walls of the old city to participate in group activities. Obviously there is nothing interesting for that group inside the area although it has the potential to become interesting for all ages. Due to various neighborhood studies, it is important to have all active age ranges within the neighborhood in order to make it safe and vital. An age gap exists inside the neighborhood territory in this case.

In order to finish the discussion, the physical reading on the neighborhood should be mentioned. As it has been discussed home is the territorial core, and all the other territorial behaviors are starting from it. Accordingly, each householder is controlling an area beside the house. There are two important points in this discussion. First one is rate of occupation, because when a house becomes empty, areas beside the house become unprotected. It does not create a problem with one house, but if the number of vacant or ruined houses beside each other increase, the area become un-maintained and unsafe. This situation exists in several points inside the case study, which create unpleasant areas. Second is the visibility and permeability from inside-out. A façade with active opening and doors emphasize the territorial hierarchy between public and semi-public. Facades with blocked windows and doors are showing that there is no life behind them which make a gap in territorial hierarchy. On the other hand the vacant land which occupied large areas inside the neighborhood is obvious gaps in neighborhood territories. Lack of visibility and

attention to these areas (because they are no man lands) create a potential environment for gang territorial activities.

This study had tried to investigate on socio-spatial and mental definition on the territories, gaps and overlaps, inside and within them. A further study could be investigated on socio-economic condition and its effect on the individual and community territories within the neighborhood. Measuring other senses as effective variables in order to understand how people read and understand these signs are also would also be a meaningful contribution to the existing literature.

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APPENDIXES

Appendix A: Interview Questions

-What is the name of your neighborhood?

-How long have you lived in this neighborhood?

-How many of your neighbors do you know and have relation with?

- Close your eyes, what can you remember about your neighborhood?

-Do you have an idea where your neighborhood finish and another one start? If yes where?

- Inside your neighborhood where do you go often, to sit chat or play, etc?

-Can you show a place as a center of your neighborhood?

-If you could change a part of your neighborhood freely (add or remove) what would you change?

Hello my name is Aminreza, I am a master student of architecture in Eastern Mediterranean University, and I am doing these questioners for my thesis. Thank you for your help.

Gender: Male ☐   Female ☐

Nationality: Cypriot ☐   Turkish ☐   Arab ☐   Other   ☐

Age: 5-11☐   11-14☐   14- 25 ☐   25-45 ☐   45-60 ☐ +60   ☐

1-When you are coming back to your home from where do you feel yourself in your home?

☐When you see walls of wall city   ☐when you see a neighbor

☐When you see Main Street   ☐ when you see a familiar place like a shop café etc.

☐When you see your alley   ☐when you see social activities like children playing

2-Have you ever change anything in your neighborhood or outside of your house? What?

☐Coloring&Painting   ☐Adding fence or wall   ☐Adding parking

☐Adding flag or sign   ☐hanging the house entrance

☐Adding flowers   ☐Else?

3-Do you have memories in respect to your neighborhood?

☐Very much   ☐ yes   ☐ normally   ☐ no   ☐not at all

4-Do you find this neighborhood as a safe and secure place?

☐Very much   ☐ yes   ☐ normally   ☐no   ☐not at all

5-Is it safe for children to play outside?

☐Very much   ☐ yes   ☐ normally   ☐no   ☐not at all

6-Do you feel yourself as a part of this neighborhood?

☐Very much   ☐ yes   ☐ normally   ☐no   ☐not at all

7-Do you prefer to move any other part of the city in the future?

☐No   ☐yes, where?

8-Please draw your neighborhood and your house in it… (Very simple, anything which is in your mind about it)