

**A Study on Identity of Pertev Pasa District in
Famagusta, North Cyprus, Considering Urban
Design Dimensions**

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ABSTRACT

Today, urban design as a multi-dimensional discipline have brought another model of societal variation in contemporary world. It shapes the interface among all the significant issues that are converse to human body and environment by means of obligation to oversee and change the communications of the distinct perspectives of civic life into a social and physical formation. Comprehension of physical and social characteristics of urban environments turn into a contemporary research topic in urban design and architecture. The current study attempts to examine the socio-cultural and socio-economic identity of people living in Pertev Pasa district in Asagi Maras (Kato Varosha), Famagusta, to be able to define what kind of a physical environment they would like to live in in the future. Uncertainties in political issues of the area (to be given back to their original owners or investment for a stable development with the existing inhabitants) brought many social and physical tensions within itself. Determining how urban design could be seen as a solution in social landscape and also the roles of urban design in creating a lively settlement to enrich the life quality and development of urban context, are the aims focused on this research. The methodology of research consist of two main techniques in terms of qualitative and quantitative approach. Literature review, questionnaire survey, interview and observation are used as research methods in collecting data. According to the evaluations on social and physical identity of urban environment in Pertev Pasa, some guidelines are recommended in conclusion based on two scenarios that might happen in the future development of Asagi Maras.

Keywords: Identity, Socio-culture, Socio-economy, urban design, Pertev Pasa, Asagi Maras, Famagusta, North Cyprus.

ÖZ

Günümüzde kentsel tasarım çok boyutlu bir disiplin olarak farklı bir toplumsal değişim modelini çağdaş dünyaya taşımıştır. Kentsel tasarım, insan ve çevreyle ilgili her konuda, sosyal ve fiziksel çevre oluşumunu ve değişimini şekillendirmiştir. Kentsel çevrenin fiziksel ve sosyal özelliklerinin kavranması, kentsel tasarım ve mimarlığın, çağdaş araştırma konusu haline gelmiştir. Bu çalışma Kuzey Kıbrıs'ta Gazimağusa kentinin Aşağı Maraş bölgesinde yer alan Pertev Paşa mahallesinde yaşayan insanların sosyo-kültürel ve sosyo-ekonomik kimliğini incelemek ve bu kimlik ile fiziksel çevre bağlantısını ortaya koymak için yapılmıştır. Kıbrıs adasındaki siyasi belirsizlikler adaya ve adadaki yerleşim alanlarına pek çok sosyal ve fiziksel gerilimler ve belirsizlikler getirmiştir. Kentsel tasarımın fiziksel çevre yanında sosyal, ekonomik ve kültürel alanlardaki sorunlara da çözüm üretebilen çok boyutlu bir disiplin olduğu bilinciyle, bu çalışma, seçilen kentsel alanın daha yaşanabilir bir mekana dönüştürülmesi için, orada yaşayanların sosyo-ekonomik gereksinimlerini göz önünde bulundurarak bazı tasarım ve iyileşme önerileri geliştirmiştir. Bunun yanında, söz konusu alanda yaşayan halkın, adada herhangi bir çözüm sonrasında yer değiştirmek durumunda kalması durumunda, nasıl bir yeni yerleşim alanında yaşamalarının uygun olabileceği konusu da, yine kentsel tasarım prensipleri ile halkın gereksinimleri göz önüne alınarak bu araştırmanın kapsamında yer almıştır. Araştırma sürecinde veri toplama teknikleri olarak, literatür araştırması, anket, bire bir görüşme, alan çalışması ve gözlem teknikleri kullanılmıştır. Çalışma sonucunda, Pertev Paşa mahallesindeki kentsel çevrenin, sosyal, ekonomik ve fiziksel kimlik değerlendirmesine dayanarak, Aşağı Maraş'in gelecekteki gelişiminde meydana gelebilecek iki farklı senaryoya dayalı olarak görüş ve öneriler sunulmuştur.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Kimlik, sosyo-kültürel ve sosyo-ekonomik çalıřmalar, kentsel tasarım, Pertev Pařa, Ařađı Marař, Gazimađusa, Kuzey Kıbrıs

Dedicated to my Family

&

Friends

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Chapter 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Problem statement

An urban context in terms of physical and social order is characterized by a few standpoints, covering social, economic, political power and environmental issues. Through the improvements of urban communities and territories, the historic surface got to be encompassed by new urban formations with distinctive architectural and urban attributes. The general physical and social pattern of these developments and advancements determine no cultural identity or the unification as a consequence of conflict in the middle of modernization and tradition in the urban zones.

The island of Cyprus is located at the Mediterranean Sea as a world's third largest island. And the city of Famagusta as one of the populated cities in the island located at the eastern part of Cyprus. Famagusta city because of its rich historical background, considered as an opportunity to place numerous historical leavings like medieval architecture, and cultural legacy of the island. After 1974 war between Turks and Greeks in Cyprus, the island separated to two main parts according to the ethnic precedent (Turk and Greek) of residents. The island is divided in a way that Turkish habitants are located at north of island and Greek people are placed in south part which the majority of population of island allocates to Greek Cypriots.



Figure 1. Location of Famagusta in North Cyprus (URL 1)

“Famagusta lost its dominant position and the city turned out to be one of the rare examples of war-torn cities” (Hoskara 1999). Regarding to physical attributes of urban environment, the city of Famagusta is made out of four main zones: Walled city, Closed Maras (Varosha), Asagi Maras (Kato Varosha) and newly developed area after 1986. Closed Maras – uninhabited since 1974 war and Asagi Maras – a Greek settlement occupied by Turkish people, known as most established and biggest regions of Famagusta.

The association of physical and social aspects in terms of identity in socio-economic and socio-cultural ground is the main issues considered in this research. The cultural fragmentation after 1974 war, carried up many social, cultural and political issues which caused the rate of development of Maras region and an entirely unexpected picture of the whole city from that point forward.

The issues happening in Asagi Maras district, where the structural environment indicates generally provincial attributes, are distinctive. Turkish immigrants who settled down in the zone after 1974 have been confronting serious issues of adjustment, not having the capacity to seek after their lives in desired conditions, for the most part because of the property possession and ownership issues and in addition the political uncertainties. Therefore, the rate of development and investment was very low on that territory, and the physical attributes of the district remain an incredible same as it was some time recently. Having an edge to the uninhabited Maras region (closed Maras) can likewise be considered as a disadvantages on the improvements in the zone. In addition, because of the absence of any public transportation, the region did not hint at any investment and improvement.

1.2 Research questions, aims and objectives

The research aims and objectives of thesis is based on integrating design solutions for improvement and development of an existing urban environment in terms of specify proposals for the newly developed area in Famagusta. Accordingly, this study will ask two questions:

A: What will be the future of current habitants of Asagi Maras if the area is given back to Greek Cypriots? Thus, in what kind of an environment would/should they be living?

B: How urban design can act for a lively settlement neighborhood for Turks and Turk Cypriots if they stay at same home and may not need to be resettled elsewhere in Famagusta?

The main objective of this study can be classified as:

- Understanding different dimension of urban design as a solution in social identity
- Understanding physical and social characteristics of Pertev Pasa District
- Initiating proposals of the future of Pertev Pasa district and its residents considering its socio-cultural and socio-economic identity
- Supplying design solutions for a possible new urban environment in case of replacement

1.3 Research methodology

The research because of its subject need to be study by different methods. Two main methods which is focused here is qualitative and quantitative approach. In qualitative approach, a review on literature has been done to achieve the concepts and dimensions of urban design and identity in terms of understanding user expectation and satisfaction. Close ended questionnaire and physical observation as a quantitative method is utilized to assessment of physical identities in terms of building typology, heights and etc. in Pertev Pasa in Asagi Maras, Famagusta. SPSS statistical program and excel are used in order to assess outcome data as other tools of evaluation process. Additionally, site analysis maps of Urban Design Studio II (UDES502), fall 2013-2014 Academic year project (Improvement Project for The Local Center in Pertev Pasa in Asagi Maras – Famagusta), as one of the basic and must courses of M.Sc. of Urban Design Program in Architecture Department of Eastern Mediterranean University have been used in the evaluations. Based on literature survey and data collection some indicators developed to be evaluated in case study. Consequently some design proposals and criteria is recommended in the conclusion.

1.4 Thesis structure

The thesis is classified in six chapters. First chapter as an introduction part of this study is divided in to three sections. At the first section, research problem discussed in a manner of understanding the necessities of urban design in social issues. Second part of the chapter gives information about the aims and objectives of study to underline what is expect to achieve as an outcome of thesis at the end. And the last part is the methodology used for the process of this research in terms of tools, techniques and methods.

Second chapter starts with an introduction to the concept of urban design, importance and scholarly views in literature. The main part of the chapter has a wide assessment on urban design by focusing on urban design dimensions which are categorized to six sections in terms of morphological, perceptual, social, visual, functional and temporal dimension. Each dimension has been discussed widely and it is tried to highlight the important aspects of each according to the aims and objectives of this study. At the end a table produced as a summary of chapter which illustrates key indicators of urban design six dimensions.

The general structure of thesis is also reflected in chapter three. It starts with an introduction to the identity approach which gives information about the concept of identity in a manner of different perspectives of different scholars in environmental and psychological science. In the following, identity in urban environment and place are brought up in discussion. The chapter focuses on understanding the socio-cultural and socio-economic factors in place, regarding to the social and environmental

identity. A chart represents a general schema of the identity in urban environment at the end of chapter.

Chapter four is structured in different sections. The first section is the interaction between chapter two and three which focuses on reevaluating of urban design dimensions considering socio-cultural identity in urban and social context. It is tried to recognize the subject as a bridge connecting the outcome of literature review to the case study. A matrix has been developed as a result of the section determining how the indicators of design dimensions are linked to the indicators of identity. All these indicators are used and categorized to be analyzed in case study. Second section is about the methodology and research techniques used in collecting data and evaluations. Third section has a wide look to historical background of the city of Famagusta, Asagi Maras and Pertev Pasa district in terms of location, development process in different periods and some important incidents before and after 1974 war. The others sections initiate analyzing process of indicators which are mentioned at the beginning of this chapter. All indicators are classified according to environmental and social concepts of identity.

Chapter five as a conclusion part of thesis comprise some proposals and recommendations regarding the aims and objectives of study. All recommendations and proposals are suggested according to two scenarios which are mentioned in the first chapter.

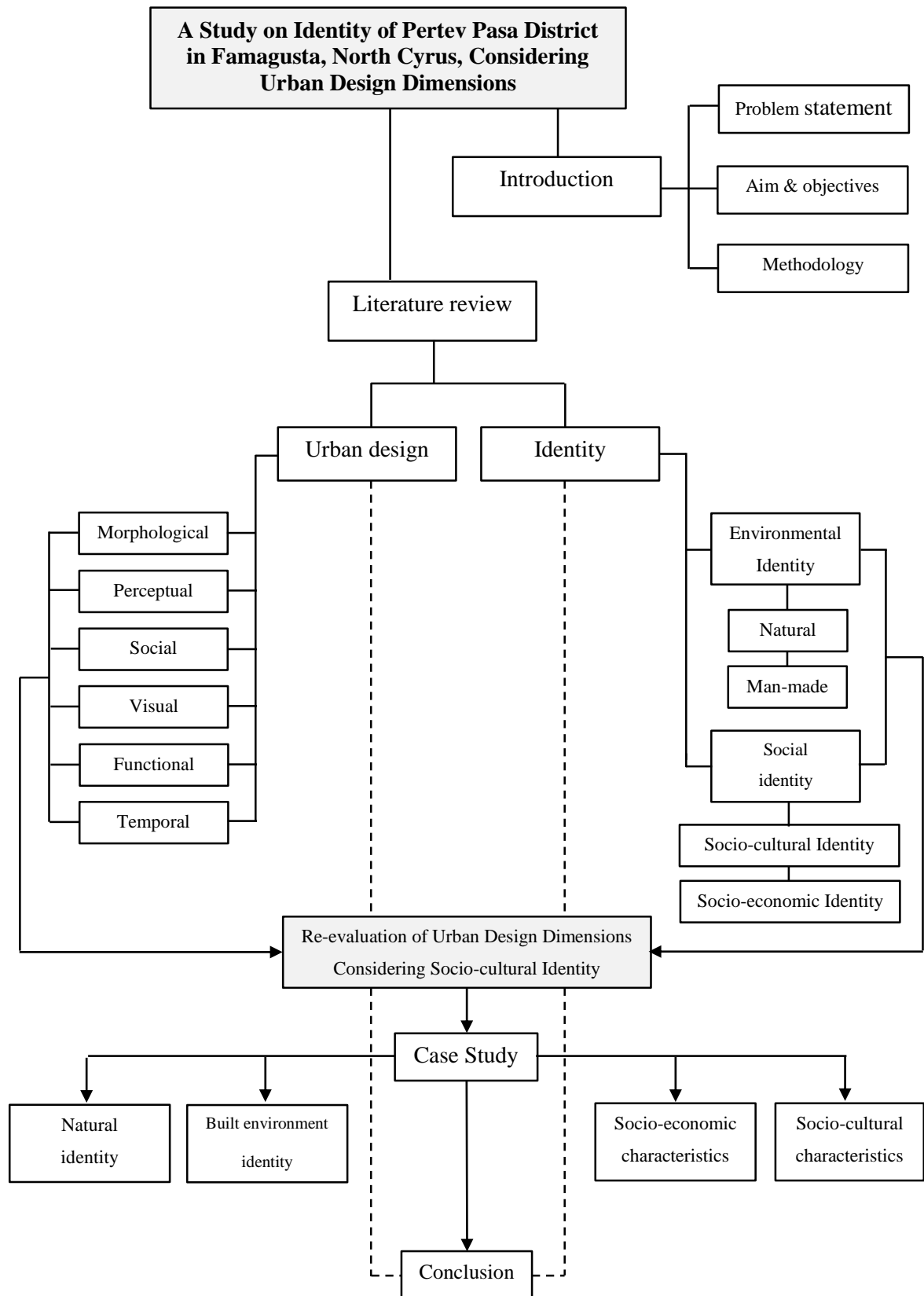


Figure 2. The structure of the research

Chapter 2

URBAN DESIGN AS A MULTI-DIMENSIONAL DISCIPLINE

This chapter is aimed to adopt a wide understanding the concept of urban design by focusing on its significance and dimensions in terms of making places for people. The chapter is classified in four parts. First it is provided to understand the subject through meaning and the concept of urban design. Second and third part emphasizes on the value and importance of urban design in contemporary world and how scholars interpreted urban design by means of different approaches and views. The last part and the main part of this chapter illustrate six sections of urban design dimensions (morphological, perceptual, social, visual, functional and temporal) which are overlapping each other and demonstrating everyday issues of urban design as an expanding discipline for making better places for people. All these dimensions are discussed in a separate section in this chapter.

2.1 Definition of urban design

The “Urban Design” concept was originated in the late 1950s in North America, and was a displacement of the restricted and confined phrase ‘civic design’. Looking independently to words ‘urban’ and ‘design’, they have apparent definition: town or cities are recommended as compliments of ‘urban’, while processes like drawing, planning, forming, coloring and making model assign term ‘design’. Extensive and comprehensive definition of ‘urban’ is not just to encircle the city and town but also the village and hamlet, whereas ‘design’ is bringing up more about dealing with

effective problem and/or proceeding delivering or organising development, rather than having an aesthetic perception (Carmona, Heath, Oc, & Tiesdell, 2013, p. 3).

“A plan or scheme conceived in the mind and intended for subsequent execution” is the prime interpretation for design word in Oxford Dictionary. Design and study are become separate by intensity on intentional action— Scheme from explanation. Larger socio-political-economic forces may have an efficient consequence on tangible world. As a result, being critical informers to design rather other careers it seems well for cultural studies like philosophy, economic and other disciplines (Childs, 2010). The harmony between multiple build-forms by independent components and the match of different parts together, which has a consequence of increasing public area, is the start of founding urban form. Based on complexity, fluency, variety, and significance of relativities between the parts, places can present more or less fully as an urban.

Paying attention to the collection of design activities which directs forming settlements in both private and public spaces indicates the concept of urban design. Human generates and forms space based on multiple activities like “manhole cover ‘base’ in a game of tag, farming or writing stories that take place in an existing setting”, therefore urban design can be defined as a human’s subset production of space. In practices, academic environments, and publications the ‘urban design’ phrase is a typical vocabulary. Nevertheless, in the 20th century considerations, the usage of ‘urban design’ instead of ‘civic design’ or other 20th century terms is not expected to have a position. Mixing up and involving governance, landscape architecture, architecture, and civil engineering together and the old practice of it caused the word what we call urban design these days which contains planning, designing and

arranging interactions among multiple built-forms' categorizing buildings, public area, streets and other establishments, and arranging development of towns (Childs, 2010).

Terms of architecture and town planning typically refers urban design. Gosling and Maitland (1984) describe it as "the 'common ground' between them, while the UK's Social Science Research Council located urban design at 'the interface between architecture, landscape architecture and town planning, drawing on the design tradition of architecture and landscape architecture, and the environmental management and social science tradition of contemporary planning'" (Carmona, Heath, Oc, & Tiesdell, 2013, p. 5).

Being interdisciplinary and cooperative in a massive range of professionals and having united approach, skills, and proficiency are urban design's inherent features. In addition, by carrying the term scale as a definition of urban design, the gamut which can effect and has function on it is intermediate scale; the practice between architecture as a single buildings and planning as an arrangement and decision (Carmona, Heath, Oc, & Tiesdell, 2013, p. 6).

Incorporating various professionals in different fields such as public art, architecture, civil engineering, landscape architecture, and physical planning and other expertise to design and form physical environment for our settlement is other feature of urban design. Referring to the scale, being mindful about the scale that urban designers work, considering a bit more than what they deal with during the process and awareness of relation between parts to the whole and vice versa are significant points in process of design (Childs, 2010). Even though the term of 'urban design' covers all the products

and the processes of growth, it is better to use this term in restricted sense to be more meaningful for that subject. (Carmona, Heath, Oc, & Tiesdell, 2013, p. 5)

2.2 The importance of urban design

As we look at how our cities are transformed due to the many changes in spheres of economy, politics and even culture, we will come to see how urban design has helped in the overall transformation of our cities. With this, we can say that urban design is indeed relevant in molding the structural edifices in various urban conditions (Madanipour, 2006, p. 183).

Urban design is ubiquitous for it can be seen everywhere in the city – from the suburbs to the frilly commercial centers. Whatever edifice we look at must be looked upon as a great result of urban planning and design – from the structural design of towering banks, governmental offices, hospitals, universities, shopping malls and mass transport systems such as the train stations and its railways (Urban design protocol for Australian cities, 2011).

Urban planning is still treated as not so important. With this, it is only seen as a way to enhance the aesthetic qualities of public edifices and structures but not attributed to its potential in beautifying the city as a whole (Madanipour, 2006, p. 176). Indeed, urban design's importance to urban development can be too much overlooked. However, it is a good thing to know that in order to increase its importance, we should always contextualize urban design with the processes by which urban development is achieved. It is only with this that we can see clearly the role urban design plays (Madanipour, 1996). In fact, urban design must be highly considered at times when density of population increases more than ever. With a swarming population, excellent

urban planning and design must be achieved in order to manage traffic that will support the social and economic aspects of our communities (Urban design protocol for Australian cities, 2011). This is very evident in the combination of urban planning and design as a foundation of physical settlements for the last 15 years which is a testament of how urban planning was treated as a requirement in the lay-out, landscaping and three-dimensional design of cities in developed countries. It is only in 1980s when urban design was seen in its aesthetical function only but more than because of its way to create a higher standard of living through well-planned town planning and design. This is also an attempt by which the public must strongly relate to and participate in so that a wider range of success can be met (Hall & Doe, 2000).

2.3 The scholarly view on urban design

Urban design, being a highly valuable skill nowadays, is always in sought after by plethora of professional designers and even by government staff and business community as an integral factor in making their endeavors successful. Always, the act of designing must be a part of something bigger – and that is the making of its material counterpart.

The creative process of making different forms of a design is just as important as on how it should be made in reality. (Lynch, Good City Form, 1981) This process is even more critical when applied to city planning for which a definite set of ideas should be viable to be converted into practical form. For example, space should be studied and managed so to achieve high levels of function for structural adjustments and erection (Madanipour, 2006, p. 175).

However Kevin Lynch clarified that urban design is so much more than managing spatial scales across the town. It also heavily operates on interweaving different systems on access to important locations such as regional access to study, regional park system and many more. Moreover, it seeks ‘to protect neighborhood streets, revitalize a public square, set regulations for conservation or development, build a participatory process, write an interpretative guide or plan a city celebration’ (Carmona, Heath, Oc, & Tiesdell, 2013).

There are five known approaches to design as regards to the form of settlements. Inasmuch as there is a growing interest in the following fields, there is also a growing heated debate on which approach should be highly followed.

1. Civic Design/City Beautiful and the Garden City Movement – they promoted the creation of town planning and design that is closely knitted to nature during the disorderly time of urban boom. Known practitioners are Ebenezer Howard who wrote *To-morrow* in 1898 and was later reprinted as *Garden Cities of Tomorrow*; and Raymond Unwin who wrote *Town Planning in Practice* in 1909.
2. The Modernists and the functional city – the modernist view in town planning includes “cruciform skyscrapers set in parks”. Its forerunner was Le Corbusier who in 1922 presented his plan to erect skyscrapers in the town. He was known for publishing *The International Congress of Modern Architecture’s Athens Charter* which outlined the 95-point programme of a ‘functional city’.
3. Urban Design – this approach to urban design was grounded on the CIAM’s charter but explicitly presents a shift in direction. Its practitioner, Josep

Lluis Sert and Josep Lluís López launched Urban Design Conferences at Harvard University in 1956. In these conferences, they rejected the term 'civic design' as mainly focusing on governmental centers and boulevards. Instead, they stated that focus should be directed on core urban and not mainly to suburban areas.

4. City Design – Kevin Lynch was the forerunner on this approach. It used to recognize urban design as a distinct way to create the quality and character of public space without compromising integral human values such as vitality, justice and control.
5. Townscape and Historic Districts – Town planning was always associated with concern as regards to “scenographic, historical and story aspects of a settlement”. This approach emphasizes the value of preservation of such. Its practitioners were Frederick Gibberd and Gordon Cullen of 1953 and 1961 respectively.

2.4 Urban design dimensions

Rising the standard of lifestyle and improving living environments for people occurs by urban design. For having high range of comfort and sustainability for improvement, putting the whole concepts and objects in center is emphasizing skills and principles of urban design. Furthermore, cooperation between people and surrounding environment is the main principles of urban design. This section of study categorized urban design in six dimension according to Matthew Carmona et al classification in his book (PUBLIC PLACES – URBAN SPACES, 2013). There are also other classifications by different scholar. Since the general framework of these approaches are same, Carmona's classification is selected as a main reference for evaluating the

dimensions and also enhancing aims and objectives of this study. Therefore, dimensions of urban design distributed in six main sections:

- 1) Morphological dimension
- 2) Perceptual dimension
- 3) Social dimension
- 4) Visual dimension
- 5) Functional dimension
- 6) Temporal dimension

Each one of these dimensions discussed separately in this chapter. It is also necessary to mention that, seven principles of urban design (character, continuity and enclosure, quality of public realm, ease of movement, legibility, adaptability and diversity) are integrated to Carmona's dimensions considering the related subjects for assessing urban design as a multi-dimensional discipline.

2.4.1 The morphological dimension

Urban morphology is the investigation of the structure and state of settlements. Valuation for morphology causes designers to be conscious and consideration of local context development and procedures of progress. Understanding the morphology helps to be sensitive about development of local pattern and also the form and space configuration process in urban development. Morphologists demonstrated that settlements could be assessed in four key elements. According to Conzen (1960) these elements are: land uses, building structures, plot pattern and street pattern (Carmona, Heath, Oc, & Tiesdell, 2013). The street pattern was the first attempt to identify urban form and plot pattern tend to be consolidated. Building structure and land uses were the least flexible element.

This dimension has focused on the morphological measurement of urban configuration, concentrating on two key issues of built heritage and innovative design. It develops a theoretical conjecture in multi-ethnic and multi-cultural societies, innovative design of space can efficiently work as a place identity generator in the same ways built heritage. As argued by Gospodini (2002), “innovative design of space appears to be a key factor of economic development in all categories and groups of cities: metropolitan cities, larger cities, smaller cities, cities in the core and cities in the periphery (economic and/or geographical). There is also some evidence that in contemporary societies, built heritage tends to get weaker while innovative design of space emerges as an effective new means of place identity by”: (Gospodini, 2004, p. 242)

- 1) Adding or creating distinct urban landscape,
- 2) Synchronizing spatially, the different social/cultural/economic groups; and
- 3) Generating new social solidarities among inhabitants related to their common and/or individual economic future.

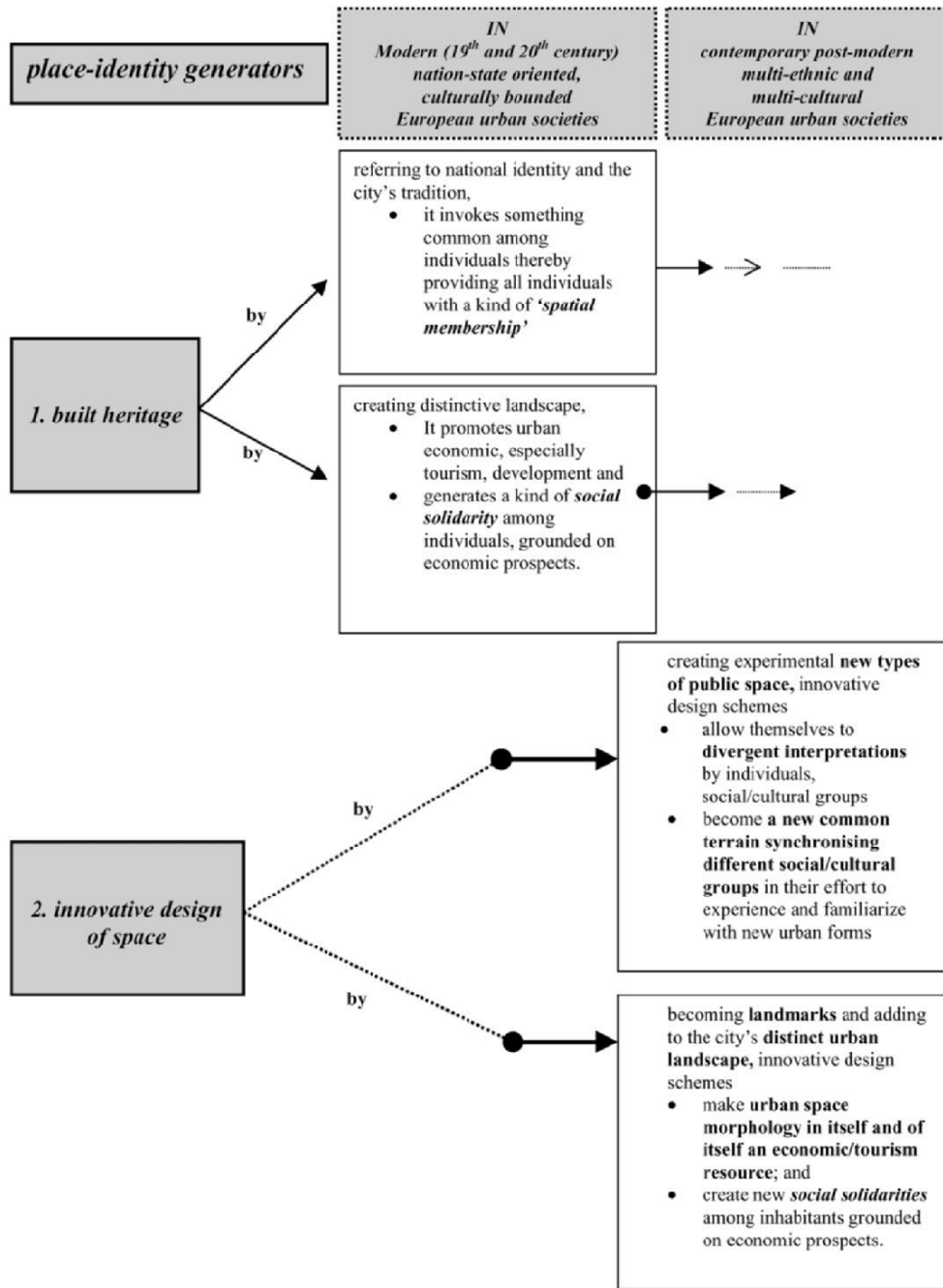


Figure 3. The ways built heritage and innovative design may work as place identity generators respectively in urban societies (Gospodini, 2004, p. 233).

2.4.2 The perceptual dimension

One of the crucial aspect of urban design is getting consciousness and value from environment especially awareness and understanding of 'place'. 'Sense of place' and 'lived-in' experiences which are linked to urban environments are well reasons for

enhancing the curiosity in environmental perception. In two different principle aspects, the ways of observing environments and experience by people were considered. First part is talking about (i) environmental perception and the second is discussing (ii) construction of place, concerning sense of place 'placelessness', and circumstance of 'invented' places (Carmona, Heath, Oc, & Tiesdell, 2013, p. 87).

(i) Environmental Perception

Environment and we have a mutual effect on each other, therefore, we should impress by any of our five senses; sound, sight, smell, and touch are the ways to perceive this interaction. Furthermore, collecting, forming and making sense of data about the environment are another parts of perception. 'Sensation' and 'perception' are two different features which are describing environment (Bell, Fisher, Baum, & Greene, 1990, p. 27).

Responding to the environment signals by human sensor systems which the four most worth senses are touch, vision, hearing and smell is sensation. Lynch's description of 'imageability' - 'that quality in a physical object which gives it a high probability of evoking a strong image in any given observer' - comes from the easily recognizable and gatherable perception of city's landmarks, pathways and regions and putting them in to one pattern; further, he believed city's vast mental image develops the slight theme of city orientation (Lynch, 1960, p. 9).

Since in reality at the level of city the term of 'imageability' will not be reliable as strong as theory because of distinct groups of people, Lynch detached form from meaning and considered imageability in the aspect of physical qualities was linked to

identity and structure. In addition, based on mental mapping and psychological layout practices, he intended to find which features of environment have intense visual effect on observers' minds. According to Lynch, mentioned in his book (*The image of the city*, 1960), five significant physical elements are: Nodes, Edges, Paths, Districts, and Landmarks. As a result, public or city vision is an outcome of collection of single visual observations (Carmona, Heath, Oc, & Tiesdell, 2013, p. 89).

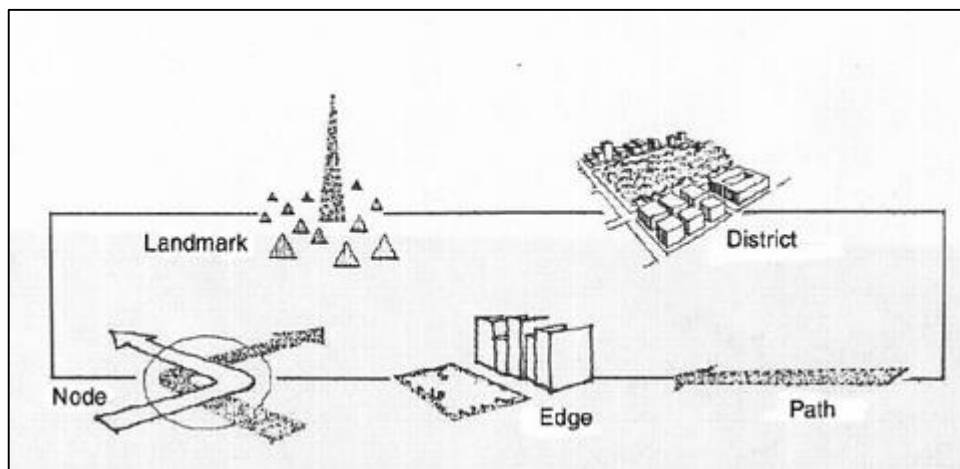


Figure 4. Kevin Lynch's five key elements of urban form (Lynch, *The image of the city*, 1960, p. 47)

To be an understandable place for both residents and visitors legibility of principles has a significant role. Furthermore, for giving obvious and easy understanding image of living environment, recognizable planning structure and complementary place are beneficial. The recognition and incorporation into planning will increase by legibility of a place and will affects such factors as:

- Natural landmarks and focal points
- Views and view corridors
- Clear and easily navigable routes
- Discernible districts and gathering places

- Gateways to particular areas
- Edges and buffers
- Lighting
- Works of art and craft
- Signage and way-markers

(ii) The place construction

Another significant theory that has crucial effect on defining urban design is 'sense of place' which gives specific and different understanding of places further than physical or sensory features, and people can feel the junction to a spirit of place (Jackson, 1994, p. 158).

Since 1970s the interest of studying on people's relevancies and conceptions have increased; Edward Relph's 'Place and Placelessness' (1976) works have been one of the premier studies on phenomenology which was concentrated on the psychological and experiential 'sense of place'. The significant sense of 'belonging' which means emotional attachment to place is highlighted by concepts of 'place'. The phrase 'rootedness' and aware sense of aggregation or uniqueness with a specific place can be define of place (Relph, 1976, p. 8). Getting sense from, and adding meaning to the urban environment are the results of achievement of value from people and their observation. Furthermore, the 'real' places has a meaning for people when they are intellectually and/or emotionally participating in that space and the sense of psychological relatedness is created. Towards an urban design manifesto, Jacobs and Appleyard state 'Identity and control' as a fundamental aim in urban future developments in terms of people who own or not some part of area that they live or

work must feel that place 'belongs' to them in both situation of individuality and being as a group (Carmona, Heath, Oc, & Tiesdell, 2013, p. 9). Even if urban design has a crucial and essential role in creating or re-creating the places with more or less degree of contrivance, finesse, and authenticity; but the meaning is given to places by people. Lynch indicate 'Sense' as one of enactment aspects of urban design that is the range of finding the right places by users as an unmistakably identified and planned ones in time and space. Also the intensity of being match or 'fit' between the characteristics and manners of people who wants to be involve with the size and shape of spaces is another considerable aspect of urban design (Lynch, 1981, p. 118).

2.4.3 The social dimension

There is a close relation between Space and society. However, it is hard to think about "space" without social substance. On the other hand, it is complicated to consider society without a spatial segment. The relationship is best imagined as a ceaseless two-path handle in which individuals (and social orders) make and adjust spaces while in the meantime being impacted by them in different ways. Five key parts of urban plan's social measurement are the major focus of this section. The primary is (i) 'People and space' – the relationship among individuals and space whereas the second is (ii) 'public realm' – the interrelated ideas of people in general domain and open life. The third to fifth concerns are the ideas of (iii) 'neighborhoods', (iv) 'safety and security', and (v) 'accessibility and exclusion' in that order of merit (Carmona, Heath, Oc, & Tiesdell, 2013, p. 106).

(i) People and space

It is imperative to comprehend the relationship between individuals 'society' and their surroundings 'space' to understand its relation to urban configuration. The main

thought to be considered here is that of structural or ecological determinism, where the case is that the physical environment has a deciding impact on human conduct. Individuals are not inactive though they impact and change the environment though it impacts and changes them (Carmona, Heath, Oc, & Tiesdell, 2013, p. 107). Regardless of the apparently individualistic and complex requests of human qualities, objectives and desires, the presence of an overall progression of human needs has been proposed by a few creators. In particular, the three higher level needs identified by Maslow; love/belonging, esteem and self-actualisation show just how important the development of one's identity and sense of belonging are to an individual. Maslow's theory seems to support the assertion that one cannot achieve a full sense of self, completely realised 'identity' or reach their full potential (self-actualisation) without the fulfilment of the lower order needs. Identity, has been interpreted as sense of belonging, is one of the most important basic needs in the famous human needs hierarchy. Such progressive systems frequently take after the first take a shot at human inspiration (Maslow, 1968, p. 121). In his study, he distinguished five-stage chain of command of essential human needs:

- Physiological needs: for warmth and solace;
- Safety and security needs: to feel safe from damage;
- Affiliation needs: to have a place – to a group
- esteem needs: to feel esteemed by others;
- Self-realization needs: for imaginative expression and satisfaction.

(ii) The public realm

Sense of well-being and convenience is a consequence of good urban design which certifies acknowledgment of the natural context and the practical necessities to community and reacting with:

- Liveable city in terms of comfortable place for everybody to live in
- Enjoyable and energetic public spaces and paths
- Being safe and secure
- Cautiously detailed with combination of public art and useful elements in clear and obvious streets and public places
- Public art integration where it has potential and it is possible
- Elegant design of street furniture and lighting
- Appropriate places for needs of everyone, such as disabled and elderly people
- the intensity of places form which supports the functions, biological necessities and capacities of human beings
- Eye-catching, strong and health planting suitable to the locality

It is universally accepted that, “Public life involves relatively open and universal social contexts, in contrast to private life, which is intimate, familiar, shielded, controlled by the individual, and shared only with family and friends.” (Loukaitou-Sideris & Banerjee, 1998, p. 175). On the other hand, the general population domain has "physical" (space) and "social" (action) measurements. The physical open domain is seen here to mean the spaces and settings – freely or exclusive – that bolster or encourage open life and social communication. Sociocultural public realm is propelled by the exercises and occasions happening in those spaces and settings (Loukaitou-Sideris & Banerjee, 1998).

Socio-cultural and physical public realm: In wide terms, physical public realm incorporates every one of the spaces open to and utilized by the general population, including: External public space, internal public space and external and internal quasi-public space.

To start with, the External public space covers the parcels that lie between private landholdings. On the other hand, in urban ranges, these are open squares, boulevards, parkways, parks, parking areas, and so forth. More so, in rustic regions they are extends of coastline, woodlands, lakes, streams. Open to everyone of, these spaces constitute open space in its purest structure. Second, the internal "public" space consists of the open organizations, for example, libraries, historical centers, and town lobbies among others. More so, it includes the open transport offices, for example, prepare or transport stations, and airplane terminals among others. Lastly, External and internal quasi-public space can be lawfully private, places, for example, college grounds, games grounds, eateries, silver screens, shopping centers. These areas can sometimes be categorized under the public realm. This classification additionally incorporates what are generally depicted as "privatized" that is regularly yet not fully external public spaces. As the proprietors and administrators of every one of these spaces hold rights to direct get to and conduct there, they are just ostensibly open.

As a result, it is evident that there is a range of openness with respect to general society realm. This is closely related to issues of space, issues of access and openness, and of whether and in what sense the setting constitutes "nonpartisan" ground, is put into consideration (Carmona, Heath, Oc, & Tiesdell, 2013, p. 111).

(iii) Neighborhoods

The embodiment of neighborhood outline is that, as fruitful and attractive neighborhoods as of now exist, it ought to fundamentally be conceivable to make comparable ones. There is an all-around created custom of neighborhood outline. There are three interrelated strands of speculation that have educated neighborhood plan. To start with, there are neighborhoods seen as giving personality and character, making or improving a feeling of spot. While this may be a generally shallow feeling of personality with the territory's physical character, it might likewise give a more profound and more important feeling of character with the place's sociocultural character. On the other hand, neighborhoods give a moderately even minded method for arranging urban zones regardless of related social goals. Instead of a profoundly atomized advancement, there are endeavors to add to something bigger to yield a blended utilize or "adjusted" territory as opposed to a mono-utilitarian lodging domain.

Lastly, this is more dubiously perceived but, neighborhoods can be seen as a method for making areas of more prominent social collaboration. Its design has frequently been connected with the naturally determinist thought that certain formats, structures and area uses help the production of 'groups'. According to Blower's book "The city as a social system" (1973), The false notion is conflating the thought of "physical" neighborhoods characterized by region in relation to the "social" groups characterized by connections, and affiliations among others (Carmona, Heath, Oc, & Tiesdell, 2013, p. 115).

The hugest thought was Clarence Perry's neighborhood unit, grew in the US amid the 1920s, as a method for methodically sorting out and creating city regions. Consolidated

inside of the physical configuration and design of the area were social destinations, for example, neighbor connection, the formation of a feeling of group, neighborhood character, and social offset (Leccese & Mc Cormick, 2000, p. 76).

In the recent advancements of the idea of neighborhood configuration, they have reliably underlined the guideline of blended utilization, which is viewed as significant for natural and social manageability purposes. Some focal issues with respect to neighborhood plan ideas can conveniently be talked about under the headings of size, limits, social significance, and social blend (Carmona, Heath, Oc, & Tiesdell, 2013).

- 1) Size: The idea is normally communicated as far as populace
- 2) Boundaries: limits characterizing a particular region upgrade the improvement of practical and social connection, a feeling of group, and distinguishing proof with the region.
- 3) Social importance and significance
- 4) Social mix and 'adjusted 'groups: Mixed neighborhoods additionally give more noteworthy differing qualities of building shape and scale, making the region (possibly) all the more outwardly intriguing, with more prominent extension for nearby uniqueness and character.

(iv) Safety and security

It is noted that most individuals confront dangers in the urban environment including crime, terrorism, quick moving vehicles, air contamination, and water pollution among others. In a few places the danger of common calamities is a regular anxiety to be confronted in the configuration of structures and settlements. This area bargains chiefly with wrongdoing, wellbeing and security, and their relationship to people in

general domain. Security identifies with the "insurance" of oneself, one's family and companions, and individual and mutual property. Some criteria classified for community design process:

- Public and private space must evidently be separated and distinction between them should be defined.
- “Active” ground floors which are evidences of development of natural surveillance should apply to buildings and in even larger scale like parks, squares, and streets.
- For increasing the intensity and focus on activities during occur-ration the major lines of movement should come together.
- The entry and exit points should be obviously identifiable and other alternative of exit must be defined, open lines of vision are essential.
- Equipping the environment with good light to serve recognizable and visible place to pass for people is necessary.
- Having power and control to decide who can work, use or inhibit in places which accessibility to the spaces can be managed and made by it.

(v) Accessibility and exclusion

Reaching ability to various and numerous elements for instance, places, resources, services, information, activities or other persons called ‘access’ as one of the basic aspects of urban design (Lynch, 1981, p. 118). In most cases, accessibility is considered a key component of any discourse of people in public realm. People believe public realm ought to be open to everyone. However, few situations are purposefully or accidentally less available to specific segments of society. As a result, (Carr, Francis, Rivlin, & Stone, 1992, p. 138) distinguish three types of access:

- Visual access (perceivability): if individuals can see into a space before they enter it, they can judge whether they would feel great, welcome and safe there.
- Symbolic access: signals (images) can be vivify or soulless. Case in point, people and gatherings saw either as undermining, or as encouraging or welcoming, may influence section into an open space, while components, for example, specific sorts of shops may flag the kind of individuals that are welcome there.
- Physical admittance: concerns whether the space is physically accessible to people in general. On the other hand, physical rejection is the failure to get into or to utilize the earth, paying little heed to regardless of whether it can be seen into.

Considering the connection and absorbance directs residents and visitors to more easy and satisfy movement which has a benefit for community to get to or to move about it. Improvement in movement in a community is a consequence of:

- Considering the requirements of all users, plus persons with disabilities
- Best accessibility to transport makes peak of density
- Sufficient use of paths connects roads, footpaths and public spaces
- Easy availability
- Leading people to where they want to go by direct paths
- Secure and high quality paths option

The social measurement raises issues concerning qualities, more than whatever other measurement of urban configuration. The quality of lifestyle and standards for all users

of the area increase by implementing high design standards which create high quality expansions; on the other hand, there may be troublesome decisions with respect to the impacts of outline choices on people and gatherings in the public eye. Besides, the part of configuration is conveying specific social objectives, which is inexorably constrained (albeit critical), and urban architects will need to work with an extensive variety of other open and private partners to impact noteworthy sound advantages.

In addition, it is evident that the social dimension includes some troublesome and testing inquiries for urban architects. While seemingly the point ought to be the procurement of an open, protected and secure, even-handed open domain for all, monetary and social patterns in numerous parts of the world are making it hard to ensure service delivery (Mitchell, 1995, p. 110).

2.4.4 The visual dimension

The visual dimension of urban design, concentrate on four key issues of visual. To be more exactly, it covers the (i) ‘visual–aesthetic’ – measurement of urban configuration. The principal part concerns tasteful inclinations. The second concerns the (ii) ‘patterns and aesthetic order’ – space and the stylish characteristics of urban spaces and townscape. The third and fourth (iii) ‘public space’, (iv) ‘hard and soft landscaping’ – the configuration of components that characterize and involve urban space – the structural engineering, and the hard and delicate arranging.

(i) Aesthetic preferences

The settlement, appearance and function of cities, towns and suburbs are the formers of the word urban design. Creating localities with both process and result by considering what type of people live and engage with each other and the physical place around them is urban design. Furthermore, “planning, development, architecture,

landscape architecture, engineering, law and finance” are various disciplines which are effecting on urban design. It is believed that aesthetic valuation for the urban environment is principally visual and kinesthetic. This includes familiarity with development of all parts of the body. Visual valuation for urban situations is additionally a result of observation and comprehension – that is, the thing that boosts we see, how we see them, how we process, decipher and judge the data assembled, and how it speaks to our psyche and feelings (Carmona, Heath, Oc, & Tiesdell, 2013, p. 130).

(ii) Patterns and aesthetic order

Obviously, we acknowledge situations as troupes, but we generally encounter the "entire" instead of any single part in seclusion. To make them more requested, outwardly intelligible and symphonious, in any case, we select and pick a few components. According to (Smith, 1980, p. 74) natural limit for aesthetic appreciation has four particular segments that rise above time and society:

- Sense of rhyme and example
- Appreciation of cadence
- Recognition of parity
- Sensitivity to consonant connections

Urban situations are a dynamic action including development and time, whereas the kinesthetic experience of traveling through space is a critical piece of the visual measurement of urban configuration. Situations are experienced as a dynamic, developing, unraveling worldly arrangement to depict the visual part of townscape Gordon Cullen imagined the idea of ‘serial vision’ (Cullen, 1961, p. 16).

(iii) Urban space

Positive and negative space outdoor space can be considered in terms of ‘positive’ and ‘negative’ spaces:

- Positive, relatively enclosed, outdoor space has a definite and distinctive shape. “It is ‘conceivable’, can be measured, and has definite boundaries – we could imagine it being filled with water, which subsequently runs out relatively slowly”. It is discontinuous (in principle), closed, static, but serial in composition. Its shape is as important as that of the buildings surrounding it.
- Negative space is shapeless, e.g. the amorphous residue left over around buildings which are generally viewed as positive. “It is ‘inconceivable’ – continuous and lacking in perceivable edges or form. It is difficult to imagine such space being filled with water because – quite simply – it is difficult to conceive of the space” (Alexander et al., 1977, p. 518; Paterson, 1984, from Trancik, 1986, p. 60)

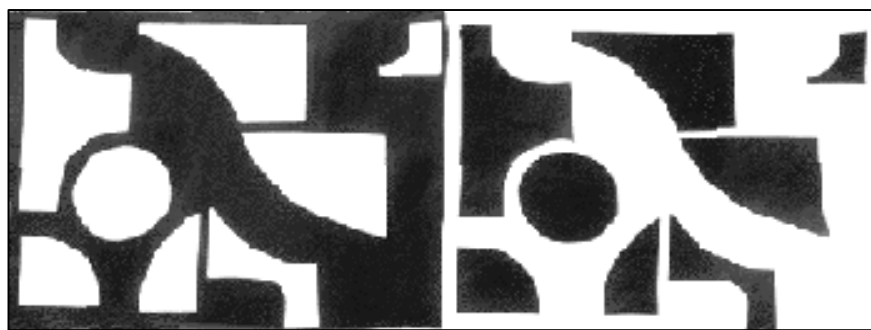


Figure 5. Form in relation to positive and negative space (URL 2)

(iv) Hard and soft landscaping

The term ‘landscaping’ is more suitable than ‘landscape’ in this topic because of limitation on visual connotations. The crucial object for pointing out sustainability is

‘greening’ towns and cities, therefore, trees and other vegetation have an essential role in this process; some of the profits are: producing oxygen, reducing carbon dioxide, filtering air’s pollution and dust, acting as asylums, and decreasing speed of wind. According to explanation, in urban environment consideration positive landscaping is required. As a result, having careful attention to landscape design strategies during or before the process of building design is essential and plays principle role in urban design framework.

Therefore, for having successful urban design places and seeing it as a whole context in the same time to visualize additional features, it is important to prevent the exaggeration of architectural consideration in generating urban environment (Carmona, Heath, Oc, & Tiesdell, 2013, p. 159). Considering the existing natural and settled features is foundation of designing for who is making the place. Being loyal to the history and unique character of the place and landscape are necessary while increasing the quality of living environment is in process. The reaction to the context studies is classify:

- Unique landscapes
- Natural features
- Specific local built form
- Based on framework streets decorations shaped
- Effect of culture or nature on specific spaces
- Skylines and roofs capes
- Building using resources
- Considering local culture and traditions
- Escaping from standard explanations

2.4.5 The functional dimension

The usage of places and the role of urban designer in making “better” places are the spot light of functional aspect of urban design, however, ‘social usage’ and ‘visual’ which are urban design’s traditions claimed about their ‘functionalist’ perspective. After all, the topic breaks to four different parts. (i) ‘The use of public spaces’, (ii) ‘density and mixed uses’, (iii) ‘environmental design’ and aspects of (iv) ‘capital web’ will be considered in order.

(i) Public space

Consciousness in what way people will use urban spaces creates an effective places which supports and facilitates activities in them. Primary and direct experience of skilled urban designers is mainly the principle key of developing a detailed knowledge of urban spaces, places and environments (Bacon, 1974, p. 20).

Public space will be encouraging place for people’s satisfaction if it has one of these five essential characters: comfort, relaxation, active and passive engagement with the environment, and discovery which good places regularly serve combination of some of them (Carmona, Heath, Oc, & Tiesdell, 2013, pp. 166-169).

Table 1. Five key elements of people’s satisfaction in public spaces

Comfort	A prerequisite of successful public spaces
Relaxation	A developed state with the ‘body and mind at ease’
Passive engagement	The need for an encounter with the setting, albeit without becoming actively involved
Active engagement	More direct experience with a place and the people within it
Discovery	New spectacles and pleasurable experiences depends on variety and change

(ii) Mixes use and density

For having energetic and live places, creating and maintaining viable mixed use, adequate density of activity and people is a crucial key. Jane Jacobs (1961) gave opinion about city life and it's relation with density. She believed 'essential phenomena' which was defined as mixtures of uses must be considered and perceived while vitality of city was mean as the overlapping and interlacing of activities (Jacobs, 1961, p. 163).

Advantages of mixed-use development were pointed out by Llewelyn Davies (2000, p. 39) which are:

- Further appropriate access to facilities.
- Cutting down travel-to-work blockage.
- Exceeding opportunities for social interplay.
- Socially various communities.
- Increasing the feel of safety through more 'eyes on the street'.
- Rising effective use of space and buildings and energy output.
- Further options for choosing location and building type based on costumer's life style.
- Better street life and urban liveliness.
- Growing opportunities for small businesses and expanding viability of urban facilities.

Developing and planning to increase existence of sustainable and compact towns and cities caused the reconsideration of density became as a spot light, especially

residential density. Greater densities of development based on Llewelyn-Davies suggestion has a range of advantages: (Llewelyn, 2000, p. 46)

- Social: Inspires confident interaction and variety; enhances feasibility and access to community services.
- Economic: Increases economic capability of development and foundation (e.g. basement car parking).
- Transport: public transport grows and usage of car and need for parking decrease.
- Environmental: Enhance efficient use of energy; pollution, usage of resources and need for developed land decrease; increase protection of public open space.

Based on Llewelyn-Davies (2000, p. 46) recommends, urban services like local school, public transport and shops must be reinforced by density- creating exigent aggregation of people to make practical transit arrangement for sustainable neighbourhoods. According to this definition of density, low densities neighbourhoods cannot support development of public transit.

(iii) Environmental design

Feels of calmness and relaxation must be crucially concern in public spaces by urban designers. Various and different conditions such as ranges of temperature, noise, wind, rain, snow, humidity, sunlight and shade have an significant influence on the people's participation in urban environments. Thus, if the public spaces are not comfortable, people will not spend their time on these places. Therefore, considering some beneficial points during design like placement of buildings, walls, trees, walkways,

shelters for better organizing the space, can serve attractive place to people. In addition, the definition of usage of the place and variable season have impact on the feel of desire.

(iv) The capital web

During the process of urban design, paying attention to underground structures is significant as much as above the ground, and the combination of these two categories is named capital web. Focusing on above ground design is referred to Public open space, which the main force goes on the provisions like roads and sidewalks, parking and servicing, and other bases. Having places for special events, natural environment for wild life, and giving the opportunity to breathe for the city all are public open space's amusing options. As a large scale public open space, the opportunities of two way connection between people and wildlife must be considered while, in small scale providing minimum provision is a spot light of planning and design. The urban design environments frequently is controlled by requirements of cars rather than people. Based on this situation decreasing the speed of cars with speed bumps or other hurdles, managing and working on sight lines, and another slight changes like which was discussed can effect on reduction of car-oriented standards. However, in modern day style and contemporary character, the design based on pedestrian-dominant is highlighter than car-dominant environments.

Even though the most efforts are on reducing dependency on private cars, needs for parking is undeniable fact in contemporary living and it is predictable occurrence for the future demand. Therefore, without doubt, all environments including urban,

suburban, or rural are entail to have space for parking. However, effective merge of parking space into street scene and neighbor developments is a crucial matter in design.

By developing fast in contemporary era, the need for servicing space containing waste removal, business deliveries, recycling spots, emergency access, cleaning and preservation, and utilities access is essential; However, the street scene can endamage by several above elements, therefore, servicing arrangements should not be dictated to the general layout or character of an area, which means they should mindfully merge to that space. Referring to capital web definition, above ground design unifies the public space network and landscaping framework; and below ground deals with electric, telephone, cable, gas, and water supply networks, waste removal systems, incorporated heat and light frameworks, and underground transit systems which combination of these two designs have been formed during centuries and by the time, they were adjusted or enlarged.

Thus, in the evolution of urban areas, infrastructure networks has an increasingly essential and productive role. (Mitchell, 1994, 1999; Horan, 2000; Graham and Marvin, 2001).

Overall, considering future's needs and changes in the process of design, trying to use maximum capacity of capital web, having flexible plan for any new conditions based on minimising disruption on existing situations and investigating sustainable manners in process of development are necessary requirements in urban design. (Graham and Marvin, 1996, 2001).

2.4.6 The temporal dimension

This section concerns the worldly or "time" measurement of urban outline. Although in some cases thought to be a matter of working in three measurements, urban-based design is four-dimensional: the fourth measurement being time. Time and space are personally related. In his astounding outline of the relationship in time and the manufactured environment, *What Time Is This Place?* Kevin Lynch (1972b, p. 241) contended that space and time 'are the colossal structure inside which we arrange our experience.

In this part, three key parts of the temporal dimension of urban configuration are expounded. To start with, as exercises are liquid in space and time, situations are utilized contrastingly at diverse times. Urban planners need to comprehend time cycles and the time administration of exercises in space. Second, despite the fact that situations steadily change after some time, a high esteem is frequently set on some level of congruity and security. Urban designers need to see how situations change, what finishes what has been started and what changes after some time. They additionally should have the capacity to plan and oversee situations that can oblige the unavailability of time's section. Third, urban situations change after some time, and urban configuration ventures, and approaches among others are actualized over the long haul.

Encouraging and empowering the utilization of urban spaces obliges a comprehension of the impacts of the cycles of day and night, the seasons, and related cycles of action. At diverse times of the day and night, the urban environment is seen and utilized in an

unexpected way. It can be a remunerating and illuminating knowledge for urban creators to watch an 'existence in a day' of an open space.

Preservation and the attending sympathy toward the uniqueness of places and their history were instrumental in the development of the contemporary idea of urban design. Numerous current ways to deal with urban configuration endeavour to react to the current feeling of place, focusing on 'coherence with', as opposed to a 'break from', the past. In a universe of quick change, visual and substantial proof of the past is esteemed for the feeling of place and congruity it passes on. Specific quality is put on the feeling of place and the relative lastingness of its character and personality. Regardless of consistent change, because the components of the city change at distinctive rates, some substance of its personality is held. In numerous urban communities, for instance, road and plot examples have suited ever-increasing change.

The relative lastingness of a urban space aides build up its qualities as an important place, while its physicality gives a substantial record of the progression of time and encapsulates 'social memory'. Concentrating on the impact of time on the changing fabric of a city, Aldo Rossi (1966, 1982) talked about the thought of a city's 'aggregate memory', where urban structure was a store of society from the past and for what has to come.

Rossi contended that the fabric of the city comprises of two components: the general urban "surface" of structures coating avenues and squares, which changes after some time; and 'landmarks', and huge scale structures whose vicinity gives every city its specific character and typifies the "memory" of the city (Boyer, 1994).

To work inside set up connections, urban fashioners need to see how situations adjust to change and, all the more critically, why some adjust superior to anything others. It is additionally vital to recognize what is major to the feeling of spot, and ought to stay, from what is less critical and can change. The visual and physical progression of esteemed places identifies with issues of the "outdated nature" of structures and situations, the timelines of progress, and the "heartiness" and "flexibility" of the manufactured fabric and other physical properties of that place.

A crucial component of urban plan's chance measurement is the requirement for designers to comprehend what sticks with it and what changes after some time: that is, the time allotments of progress. Conzen (1960) stressed the distinction in strength of the major morphological components. While road and plot examples survive quite a while, structures and, specifically, land uses, are less strong. At the point when considering the fleeting measurement of urban configuration, the overall need is for urban planners to comprehend the suggestions and effect of time on spots. Time includes both changes that happen in cycles and change that happens in dynamic, developing and irreversible ways. Change itself both reacts to and shapes further change. Urban architects require an attention to potential change and of chances and imperatives that may emerge; of how change can be overseen; how places change after some time; how to expect the effects of activities; how and why advancement will happen; and even how materials will climate.

2.5 Summary of chapter

According to the urban design six dimensions explained in this chapter, following table is a summary of main key indicators of urban design dimension which is classified according to their related dimensions. All these indicators will be re-evaluated by considering the concept of identity in the chapter four.

Table 2. Key indicators of urban design dimensions

Urban Design Dimensions	Key indicators
Morphological	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land use • Building structure • Plot pattern • Street pattern
Perceptual	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sense of place • Imagiability • Legibility • Sense of belonging
Social	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • People and space: Physical, Ecological and Belonging • Public realm: Public life (social context, physical (space and settings), Social (action in space) • Neighborhood: Giving personality and Identity (sense of place), Arranging urban zones (no social goals), Place making (Social collaborations) • Accessibility: Visual (perception), Symbolic (images), Physical
Visual	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aesthetic preferences: visual and kinesthetic • Patterns and aesthetic order: Sense of rhyme, Appreciation of cadence, Recognition of parity, Sensitivity to consonant connections • Urban space: Positive and Negative • Hard and soft landscaping: Natural features, Local built form, Streets decorations, Local culture and effect of culture, Skylines, Building using resources
Functional	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Public space: Comfort, Relaxation, Active And Passive engagement, Discovery • Mixed use: Socially diverse communities, Safety, Vitality • Environmental design: placement of buildings, walls, trees, walkways and shelters • The capital web: Public open space, Road and footpath design, Parking and servicing, and other infrastructure
Temporal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Time cycle • Time management • Continuity and enclosure • Environment: Different use at different times, changes over time (policies changes)

Chapter 3

A REVIEW ON IDENTITY AND PLACE

The chapter is focusing on the concept of identity and place and their impact on people's life. At this part it is tried to approach the subject through contemporary literature on identity. The chapter consist three main sections. The first section starts with definition and concept of the identity which covers different perspectives of different scholars. Secondly, environmental identity and social identity as a part of urban environment are discussed individually by their own indicators in terms of natural and built environment identity, and socio-cultural and socio-economic identity. And the last section discusses about 'identity and place' by focusing on two indicators, city and home as a study outcome of this chapter.

3.1 The identity approach: Definition and concept

The word "identity" originates from the Latin "identities" and is characterized as "the reality of being who or what a man or thing is" in the Oxford English Dictionary. Identity has diverse definitions as indicated by distinctive speculations. In sociology, "self-concept" is frequently utilized when alluding to one's responses to the inquiry "who am I". Our "self-concept" both contain proclamations about what makes us like other individuals, and what makes us disparate. (Hatch & Shultz, 2002) Identity is refinement which is evident and obvious at first look, and also solid as making pictures at the imagination of individuals' thoughts even who haven't seen it sometime recently. Every city has and one of a kind character, which is made out of pictures and

recollections that are either negative or positive (Riza, Doratli, & Fasli, 2012). Subsequently, identity is constantly elite and not reproducible.

The definitions of “identity can be stated in a three different ways. Firstly, identity is a set of processes that form it and it is not actually such a found object. Identity is because of the civilization procedure during the history. Secondly, as identity is a step to step process, it cannot be built without passing the time. Thirdly, identity is not a thing that can be obtained it consciously. It should be formed by itself” (Houshangi, 2013).

Identity has dependably been a mainstream exploration subject for different orders, for example, sociology, theory, humanism, human geology and anthropology in the last couple of decades. Although, urbanization and globalization forms, which have brought about a fast change on our surroundings and environment, have brought the idea of identity on the framework of planners, designers and experts in the most recent couple of decades (Kaymaz, 2013). The concept of identity has a wide connection. The term is more regular in sociologies and it has been utilized to portray the "uniqueness" of a man or a thing from altogether different points of view and intentions, like personal, political, ethnic, social and place identity and it is regularly seen to be connected to the ideas of dialect, society, culture and sense of belonging (Kaymaz, 2013). There are various definitions of “identity” that have been given by scholars in this subject, which is mentioned below.

Hogg and Abrams believed that “identity is people’s knowing and understanding of themselves and in which category of people they are and how they behave and relate to other people” (Hogg & Abrams, 1988). In Jenkins opinion “identity implies the

ways that individuals and groups use in their social relations with other individuals and groups (Jenkins, 1996). Wendt stated that identities are a set of expectations, understanding about self” (Wendt, 1992). White said “identity is any source of action not explicable from biophysical regularities, and to which observers can attribute meaning” (white, 1992).

Some environmental scholars utilize the word "identity", something that is justifiable on the grounds that "identity" is a word with undefined boundaries, utilized as a part of diverse manners inside distinctive orders (Breakwell, 1986). Lynch argues that, identity is part of the image of a city. In spite of the fact that the image of a city is not so much the same as its identity. He characterizes three parts of an ecological image as identity, structure and meaning in his book "The Image of the City", (Lynch, 1960) The identity and structure are more identified with physical structure of the city, however significance includes more strict procedures between the individual and the city (Kaymaz, 2013).

Erik H. Erikson, German psychologist, as one of the no famous sociologists who had a specific enthusiasm for identity, believes that while identity is formed by the singular's encounters and assignments for the duration of the life cycle, it is likewise affected by the social connection (Gleason, 1983). Then again, Jenkins indicates that identity is a man's ability and capacity to know "who is who" and "what is what"; therefore the concept of identity includes a correlation in the middle of things and people (Ozdemir, 2010).

Breakwell figured out an identity flow hypothesis that has turned out to be valuable additionally for investigation on identity concerning the physical environment

(Breakwell, 1986). Identity is seen as a dynamic, social result of the association of the limits for memory and awareness. Identity or character can be seen both as a structure and a procedure which the structure of the identity is explored by thought, activity and affect. There is no any superiority between personality and social character, however the measurement between content and the value is different.

As indicated by Kaltenborn (1998), everybody search for making individual associations with places in to give significance and collocation to their continuation. Having a distinguished feeling of place can be deciphered as a general idea of how a man identifies with, and feels attached to a place. Hence, examine on feeling of a place uses a few elements to recognize respondents regarding age, length of residency, and ownership of property (Bilgenoğlu, 2006). War, natural disasters, revolutions and religious occasions as a negative impacts can influence the organization or social parts of the society which can likewise interfere with the progression of the identity. These sorts of occasions that influence society from the social, economic and cultural aspects, extend to all areas. Architecture is likewise influenced by these occasions, since it has strong connection with the environment and life (Ongul, 2012). Wendt believes that “identities are relatively stable, role-specific understandings and expectations about self” (Kaymaz, 2013).

Table 3. Definition of identity by different scholars

Scholars	Definition of Identity
Hogg and Abrams 1988, 2	Identity is "people's concepts of who they are, of what sort of people they are, and how they relate to others"
Deng 1995, 1	"Identity is to describe the way individuals and groups define themselves and are defined by others on the basis of race, ethnicity, religion, language, and culture"
Kowert and Legro 1996, 453	Identities are prescriptive representations of political actors themselves and of their relationships to each other"
Bloom 1990, 52	National identity describes that condition in which a mass of people have made the same identification with national symbols have internalized the symbols of the nation"
Wendt 1992, 397	Identities are "relatively stable, role-specific understandings and expectations about self"
Wendt 1994, 395	"Social identities are sets of meanings that an actor attributes to itself while taking the perspective of others, that is, as a social object. At once cognitive schemas that enable an actor to determine 'who I am/we are' in a situation and positions in a social role structure of shared understandings and expectations"
Herrigel 1993, 371	"By social identity, I mean the desire for group distinction, dignity, and place within historically specific discourses (or frames of understanding) about the character, structure, and boundaries of the polity and the economy"
Katzenstein 1996, 59	"The term [identity] references mutually constructed and evolving images of self and other"
Jenkins 1996, 4	In Jenkins opinion "identity implies the ways that individuals and groups use in their social relations with other individuals and groups"
White 1992, 6	"Identity is any source of action not explicable from biophysical regularities, and to which observers can attribute meaning"
Berger and Luckmann 1966, 132	"Indeed, identity is objectively defined as location in a certain world and can be subjectively appropriated only along with that world. A coherent identity incorporates within itself all the various internalized roles and attitudes." (Berger and Luckman, 1966, 132).

3.2 Identity in urban environment

3.2.1 Environmental identity

Environmental Identity somehow contribute to self-analyses. Indeed, even the individuals who would prefer not to be ordered with the "environmentalist" ought to acknowledge that unavoidably to some extent they can be identified with surrounding environment. Environmental identity comprises of two sections: a complex of convictions and beliefs which is associated with the natural environment and it is achievable by the interaction of human being with nature. Furthermore, the other part is associated with social structure and creating the surrounding natural world. Although the surrounding environment can not react or answer the human behavior, enable human beings to achieve "self-analyses", since nature is not flexible or variable toward the people moods and behaviors. In this way, if one individual needs to perceive the piece of him/herself that is identified with the nature, he/she have to see him/herself as an Inseparable portion or component of nature (Clayton, Environmental Identity, 2007).

Accordingly environment is an essential piece of every individual and can indicate who he/she is. Environmental identity is like to other identities which are related to plural and aggregate, for example, national or ethnic identity in a manner to connect individuals to a bigger entire and it can help every individual to perceive the likenesses between him/herself and different individuals from his/her surroundings (Clayton, 2003).

3.2.1.1 Natural identity

The natural environment encompasses all living and non-living things occurring naturally on Earth or some region thereof. It is an environment that encompasses the interaction of all living species. Climate, weather, water, vegetation, topography and natural resources that affect human survival and economic activity. In a narrow sense, it is an environment that is not influenced by people. The concept of the natural environment can be distinguished by components:

- Complete ecological units that function as natural systems without massive civilized human intervention, including all vegetation, microorganisms, soil, rocks, atmosphere, and natural phenomena that occur within their boundaries
- Universal natural resources and physical phenomena that lack clear-cut boundaries, such as air, water, and climate, as well as energy, radiation, electric charge, and magnetism, not originating from civilized human activity

3.2.1.2 Built environment identity

The man-made environment is a spatial and social result of human work that consolidates physical components and vitality in structures for working, living and playing. It has been characterized as "the human-made space in which individuals live, work, and reproduce on a normal basis. The "built environment incorporates places and spaces made or changed by individuals like structures and transportation frameworks.

Presently the built environments are regularly used to portray the interdisciplinary field that addresses the design, development, management, and utilization of these man-

made surroundings as an interrelated entire and also their connection to human exercises after some time. The field is by and large not viewed as a customary calling or scholastic order in its own particular right, rather drawing upon territories, for example, financial aspects, law, public policy, health, management, geography, design, innovation and sustainability. Inside of the field of public health, assembled situations are alluded to as building or revamping territories with an end goal to enhance the group's prosperity through development of aesthetically, health enhanced and living structures.

Identity of built environment alludes to physical situations that are planned with wellbeing as vital parts of the groups in public health. Exploration has demonstrated that the way neighborhoods are made can influence both the physical action and psychological well-being of the communities' residents. Studies have demonstrated that man-made environment that were explicitly intended to enhance physical action are connected to higher levels of physical movement, which decidedly influences health.

3.2.2 Social identity

This section of study, discusses social identity in two parts: socio-cultural identity and socio-economic identity. But firstly scales of identity needs to be argued in terms of: (i) personal, (ii) Social, (iii) Cultural.

- (i) **Personal:** Asking to clarify the individual personality is the issue that speaks the truth how a man comprehends himself, presents, and characterizes him and this mean self-definition or self-understanding. Despite the fact that diverse ways a man can characterize himself it is critical to know which one is correct way and

relates to individual personality. Self-comprehension is hard to recognize because of its broadness and being dubious.

"Personal identity" is about what makes us not quite the same as other individuals in the society we fit in with. Our own identity comprises of our exceptional and individual attributes. Psychology refers that there are various distinctive hypotheses on how character is created and organized. Our own character is shaped by interactions with others that this procedure proceeds the length of we live. We get a comprehension of ourselves which is found in connection to what other individuals are similar to, and how other individuals see us (Hatch & Shultz, 2002). The most precise information about a person is given by identity substance which characterizes a man in the group in the briefest way as a simple definition. According to theory, towns and urban communities characterized by architectural identity in a brief. The concept of identity is framed and is created according to need of the settlements and developing societies over the years. Albeit there are a few adjustments in the new developments, the progression and consistency of the basic composition is the most significant information for the concept of identity (Ongul, 2012, p. 285). The only problem in explaining the personal identity is defining what aspects of a person it refers to and exactly in what feeling these aspects are essential (Fearon,1999).

- (ii) **Social:** The hypothesis of social character comprises of consciousness of one individual about which social gathering he or she is fit in with. Social personality is used about the groups we portray ourselves by which embodies various people who have the same social recognizable proof and are capable as the individuals

from common social classification. There are two gatherings of in-gathering and out-gathering classification through a social examination process. In-gathering classification is the gathering that has individual with the same self and out-gathering class' kin are distinctive in the self. The principal works about social character has involved evaluative, enthusiastic and other mental connection of in-gathering class, while later examinations included partition between self-classification from self-regard and responsibility and explored request to discover relationship between them (Stets & Burke, 2000).

The fundamental center of social character hypothesis is on separation, bias, and conditions that expand distinctive sorts of intergroup conduct for occurrence, collaboration, differentiation and restriction, social change, and economic wellbeing. Social personality hypothesis was balanced and stretched out by Giles and associates through their work on ethno semantic character hypothesis and taking a shot at correspondence settlement hypothesis. These endeavors were done and preceded inside of the field of correspondence (Hogg & Reid, 2006).

(iii) **Cultural:** To begin to fathom a society, it is obliged to see every one of the experiences that guide its individuals through life. That joins individual appearance, dialect and motions, social associations, religion, family customs, work and government and financial associations (Jandt, 2012, p. 8).

Society gives a sort of rule to life and supply individual's personality. These days the term society insinuates the total of a considerable musings, conduct, and qualities that are socially transmitted, furthermore to people who character with the group (Jandt, 2012, p. 32). Society gives arranged techniques for version the

earth and the world, furthermore to diverse social orders. To see that diverse society can see the world not comparatively in one thing and to see their understandings as less exact than our own particular is another (Jandt, 2012, p. 5).

Taylor's traditional meaning of society says that culture is each intricate that incorporates the learning, convictions, craftsmanship, law, and traditions. Society is similar to a framework, so it should not think about as a simple accumulation of diverse items and traditions. The other meaning of society can be the entire components of a scholarly conduct that are shared and indicated by the individuals from a public (Adams and Hoesly, 1954). As it is clear that people can make and protect a society, so people can be the main transporters of society. Albeit all individuals have distinctive societies, it is important to talk about every society because every individual from a public has its own particular society.

In this way, there are no persons without society and no societies without individuals. Shared convictions and practices among individuals from the same society is a fundamental part that offers attachment, rationale and this assistance to reproduce the ties among them. Society is an arrangement of components that interrelate to one another and got from traditions, dialects, practices, and world perspectives, which characterize social gatherings. These gatherings are in view of nationality, ethnicity, normal hobbies, or area.

Social character which is the essential awareness one could call one own bunch's specificity between others, regarding traditions, dialect, living propensities, values, and so forth. Whether communicated as far as humankind or generally,

social character is all inclusive, in light of the fact that all individuals on the planet are aware of specificity that separates them from others (Dorais, 1995).

Social character is vital for individuals and their feeling of self and their connection to others. Individuals' general wellbeing can be upgraded by an in number social character. Relating to a specific societies causes that individuals feel they have a place with that culture and this gives them a sentiment security.

3.2.2.1 Socio-cultural identity

Social personality is clarified by Tajfel (1982) as the person's learning about sense of belonging to certain social communities. Social identity will categorize communities, for example, nationality, society, religion, culture, family and so on. He also describe social identity as a piece of the exclusive self-concept. View of own makes everybody's structure as well as other people by method for conceptual social classes, and it gets to be parts of their self-concept which creates group behavior (Tajfel, 1982).

Place can also be seen as a class of social classification in hypothesis which is supporting the concept of identity. In this sense, the concept of social identity can without much of a stretch incorporate the part of the physical environment. place related capacities can be prepared to accomplish positive self-regard and even place can go about as a trigger for characters to develop (Twigger-Ross, Bonaiuto, & Breakwell, 2003).

In the event that place is not stressed in character notion inside of standard psychology, place identity can be clarified as a component of both (personal and social) identity. Hypotheses like social identity and the procedure can also illuminate the relationship of place and identity.

3.2.2.2 Socio-economic identity

Socio-economic identity is a monetary and sociological consolidated aggregate measure of a man's work experience and of an individual's or family financial and social position in connection to others, in view of education, income and job position. At the point when putting a family or individual into one of these classes, any or the greater part of the three variables (education, income and occupation) can be evaluated.

Income alludes to wages, compensations, benefits, rents, and any stream of income got. Income can likewise come as unemployment or specialist's remuneration, standardized savings, annuities, hobbies or profits, eminences, trusts or other administrative, public, or family economic help.

Education is procedure of encouraging learning in terms of Information, abilities, values, convictions, and propensities for a gathering of individuals are exchanged to other individuals, through narrating, discourse, educating, preparing, or examination. Education assumes a noteworthy part in ability sets for obtaining employments, and additionally particular qualities that classify individuals with higher Socio-economic status from lower status.

Word related glory, as one segment of socio-economic status, incorporates both wage and instructive accomplishment. Occupational position which mirrors the instructive accomplishment, needed to acquire the employment and wage levels that shift with distinctive occupations and inside of positions of occupations. Moreover, it indicates accomplishment in abilities needed for the employment. Occupational position measures social status by portraying occupation qualities, choice making capacity and control, and psychological requests at work.

At the end, the larger part of specialists concur that income, education and occupation, together representing socio-economic status in a better way, while a few others feel that adjustments in family structure ought to additionally be considered.

3.3 Identity and place

Relationship between identity and place: Procedures discussed in identity and social identity hypothesis can also be applied clarifying the relationship between identity and place. It might be simpler to utilize "identity" in environmental exploration territories touching upon this point if the relationship between identity and place is further created and hypothesized, which will cause many advantages about the field to have a typical hypothetical structure for examination on how identity, way of life or social attributions are reflected through place. It may also be utilized to clarify parts of the exploration on the importance of home, privacy, place attachment and related subjects (Hauge, 2007, p. 7).

There have been numerous endeavors to clarify and characterize the bond in the middle of individuals and their physical settings in various ways. Place identity, place connection, and sense of place are a portion of the ideas that include the relationship of humanity and his surroundings. Every one of these ideas allude to the impressive and subjective relationship among human and the physical environment (Lewicka, 2008). One of the most vital measurement of social and social life in urban territories is place identity and conjunction of this concept emphatically connected to place attachment and sense of belonging (Kaymaz, 2013).

How well do social identity theory and identity process theory explain the influences place has on identity?

Gillian Rose believed that “identity is related to a specific place when you feel you belong to that place. That place is the one that you are comfortable in it, because by some certain questions of that place you can define yourself” (Rose, 1995 in Osborne, 2001). “Places do not have inherent identity. The identities of places is adopted and employed by the human behavior when react to places, routine jobs of living, memorial ceremonies, and preservation impart state the meaning to place and show the identities with places”. Lynch says: “monuments, streets, neighborhoods, building, churches, and parks are all material things, but they also evoke specific kinds of meaning and serve as spatial coordinate of identity” (Lynch, 1972 in Osborne, 2001).

Studies on identity and place has frequently been utilizing the identity of place literature as a beginning stage as opposed to a theoretical system. Although the expression "place-identity" is as yet being utilized, it is not utilized inside of the hypothetical framework Proshansky et al. (1978, 1983, and 1987) discussed (Twigger-Ross, Bonaiuto, & Breakwell, 2003).

From the expression of "place-identity", the hypothesis of spot personality has been the model of identity which has commanded inside ecological psychology. The theory of Place-identity does not give detailed information about structure and procedure (Twigger-Ross, Bonaiuto, & Breakwell, 2003) but according to Neisser and Piaget, "schemata" portray as cognizance concerning environment. The subjective structures have a tendency to be remote from the consciousness of the person, significantly more than social and individual psychological structures in light of the fact that physical settings are "backdrops" against which occasions happen (Proshansky, Fabian, & Kaminoff, Place-identity: physical world socialization of the self, 1983, p. 65).

Places are vital wellsprings of identity components according to Breakwell. Personality or character of a person refers to the place where they are belong because of the fact that places have indications that have importance and value to us. On the grounds that places are situated in the socio-historical framework of intergroup relations, they contain and carry many individual and social memories. Places are not stable in meaning, their significance is renegotiated consistently and in this manner their contribution to identity may change. Breakwell additionally contends that being in new and various places impacts identity through weakening, risk and separation (Twigger-Ross, Bonaiuto, & Breakwell, 2003).

Breakwell believes that places are a part of various identity classes, in light of the fact that places contain images of class, sex, family and other social actions. At the end of the day, Breakwell's identity hypothesis additionally shows that we do not need any theory to clarify the impact places has on identity. Place is a part of diverse sub identity classes, and can be joined in other psychological theory (Twigger-Ross, Bonaiuto, & Breakwell, 2003).

“Place-identity changes occur throughout a person’s lifetime” (Proshansky & Fabian, 1987). Five focal elements of place-identity are displayed; recognition, meaning, expressive-requirement, mediating change, and anxiety and defense function. Place identity turns into a perception "data base" against which each physical setting is experienced (Proshansky, Fabian, & Kaminoff, 1983).

Identity of place is depicted as the singular's incorporation of place into the bigger idea of self. Proshansky, Fabian and Kaminoff (1983) defined the place as a “pot-pourri of memories, conceptions, interpretations, ideas, and related feelings about specific

physical settings, as well as types of settings”. Place connection is viewed as a piece of place identity, however it is more than the concept of place attachment. It is also a substructure of self-identity like gender and social class, and it is contained comprehensions about environment. The perceptions can be composed into two sorts of bunches; one sort comprising of recollections, thoughts, values, and the second is the relationship among various environment like school, home and neighborhood (Proshansky & Fabian, 1987, p. 25).

The place identity has got to be a contemporary and important subject in research and exploration. Clearly the term still is utilized to accentuate the built environment impact on identity, more towards of place attachment. However the hypothetical content is still weak. Place is not a classification of identity alongside gender or social class but it contain images of a wide range of social classifications and individual implications, and sustain identity on diverse areas and dimensions (Hauge, 2007, p. 8).

The theory of place identity has given a constructive commitment to the field of psychology, underscoring the impact of the physical environment on identity. The expression "place identity" has an ambivalent in its notion. In spatial planning and design, it is more used about place itself and alludes to the specification of uniqueness of a place which is a consequence of the interplay between its physical elements and its clients (Stobbelaar, 2011).

Actually, in the field of psychology, the concept of place identity idea is an individual issue and connected to self-identity. Proshansky in his work (The city and self-identity. Environment and Behavior, 1978) characterizes place identity as: “those dimensions of self that define the individual’s personal identity in relation to the physical

environment by means of a complex pattern of conscious and unconscious ideas, beliefs, preferences, feelings, values, goals, and behavioral tendencies and skills relevant to this environment". As a brief, Proshansky's definition suggests that physical situations impact self-identity as an aftereffect of the association between a person and place.

According to (Twigger-Ross & Uzzell, 1996), all elements of identity have a relation with place and considered as a different and inseparable part of identity and they also remark that place attachment can function to bolster and extend aspects of identity. While Proshansky believes that place identity is a different and separate concept.

Elements of place identity

Place identity is described in three fundamental viewpoints which are distinctiveness, continuity and change. Regarding these aspects psychologist define them in terms of relation place and self. On the other hand, Architects, designers and planners concentrate more on mentioned aspects in terms of the built environment which excites the sense of place (Bilgenoğlu, 2006, p. 12).

'Distinctiveness' and 'continuity' discovered to be vital components in the conceptualizations of place and place identity (Gustafson, 2001). "Distinctiveness is seen as an important aspect of place identity" (Twigger-Ross & Uzzell, 1996). There are two distinct clarifications of "distinction" in the theory. Twigger-Ross & Uzzell (1996) remark on peculiarity as far as the respondents' recognizable proof with place to separate themselves from others while others clarify "place" as an identifiable local unit (Eben Saleh, 1998) & (Gospodini, Urban morphology and place identity in European cities: Built heritage and innovative design, 2004).

It can be discussed that, distinction is discovered to be a key element of human discernment by both points of view and is seen as an aftereffect of "order attribution and also the drawing of limits" (Gustafson, 2001, p. 13). Continuity is also dealing with duality in literature as a part of place identity. Continuity of the self through place is seen to rely on upon the respondents, experience of place and utilization of history. On the other hand, continuity of place likewise alludes to the authentic environment where its territory and relations are the wellsprings of the advancement of place identity. Continuity and change can't be considered as discrete procedures and that is why such dualities are legitimate for the clarifications of change as a part of place identity (Gustafson, 2001).

City as identity

According to Lynch (2010) "Cities are not constituted only for one individual. They are devoted to various people who have different pasts, characters, professions and ranks" (Ongul, 2012, p. 285). Accordingly, urban communities which have distinct living situations are shaped with diverse needs of its primary clients to have enhance quality and satisfaction and environment.

Does place have any impact on identity? Fasli (2010) argues that cities have their own particular identity shaped and influenced by social and natural environment besides other different impacts which makes the cities as a unique system. Numerous elements are shaping the human identity. At the point when a people clarify who they are, they utilize self-concept that contain data about places; what nation they live in, what city or town they are coming from, on the off chance that they are a "country- or a city-person" and etc. A city's identity relies on upon the ease of recognizing the picture

which is an aftereffect of the way how its components are made out of and cooperate with one another (Kaymaz, 2013), and the architectural identity of a city is formed by the gathering of buildings which rose up out of different inputs (Ongul, 2012). City making must be concerned with 'how culture and history, social improvement, architecture, planning and environment in addition to other things, can be consolidated into a marketable identity that is satisfactory to all individuals (Riza, Doratli, & Fasli, 2012). Self-identity and urban identity are additionally adaptable. The change is a certain procedure. Although, the issue is the way to deal with the change and urban identity in today's urban areas which are more multi-dimensional than any time in recent decades (Kaymaz, 2013).

City as socio-cultural order

Urban areas are physical developments, as well as include social context. The citizens have an important role as a basic elements of society communities that provides spirit and aliveness. So there is a strong relationship between a city's physical attributes and its natives. Urban communities are accordingly social legacies. While the physical measurement of a city (built environment, open and green spaces etc.) is formed and shaped affected by its residents, it additionally shapes its nationals ways of life and social personality and identity during the time (Stephenson, 2008). Urban communities are a result of constant connection between the physical environment and social life; their picture mirrors the groups' encounters, convictions and qualities. As a result, urban areas identity is the integration of both physical and social distinctive components which is exceptional to it (Ocakçı & Türk Aydın, 2012).

The discussion of home as spatiotemporal request has so far generally discarded any notice of ecological structure. Cultural convictions and social practices speak to the requesting framework that chooses from among these conceivable outcomes and shapes the wide scope of formal appearances of home inside of any socio-cultural setting (Altman & Carol M, 1985). Accordingly, the specific examples and ceremonies of ecological experience and conduct are to a great extent sociocultural phenomena. The wonder of homes comes to be epitomized in this requested structure that is at once spatial, temporal, and sociocultural.

The idea of home as social request is to a great degree adaptable but then progressive. It is adaptable in insofar as the fact that it is incarnate not in a house or building but rather in the designing of experience and conduct. It is a method for identifying with the environment that may be transposed from place to place, and along these lines the implications of home may be re-evoked if the settings are reproduced (Altman & Carol M, 1985). Presently there are numerous translations of built environment which describe the identity in space. Complexities in the field have extended as critical contrasts are demonstrated to happen crosswise over culture (Rapoport, 1981), classes (Gans, 1974), sub-cultural groups (Pratt, 1981), and stages of the life cycle (Csikszentmihalyi & Rochberg-Halton, 1981). Discussion in the field recommends an essential restriction in the middle of social and individual explanation of identity. The social viewpoint has a tendency to define the home as a "statement" of identity uttered through a common typical dialect (Appleyard, 1979). In this circumstance the home may to be explained a socially demanded identity as opposed to any profundity of character.

3.4 Summary of chapter

Identity in Urban environment can be classified into two main parts: Environmental identity and social identity. Environmental identity can be discussed in two sections in terms of natural and manmade environment. Natural environment consist issues about geography, climate, vegetation and etc. And built environment is categorized in to four scales in terms of city identity, district identity, space identity and unit identity. On the other side social identity is also distributed in two section by means of socio-cultural identity and socio-economic identity. This chapter is focused on identity and place as an interaction point of environmental and social identity. The box in figure shows the research area which illustrates and covers the relation of two scales of built environment identity by means of district and space with the scales of social characteristics consisting: personal, cultural, social.

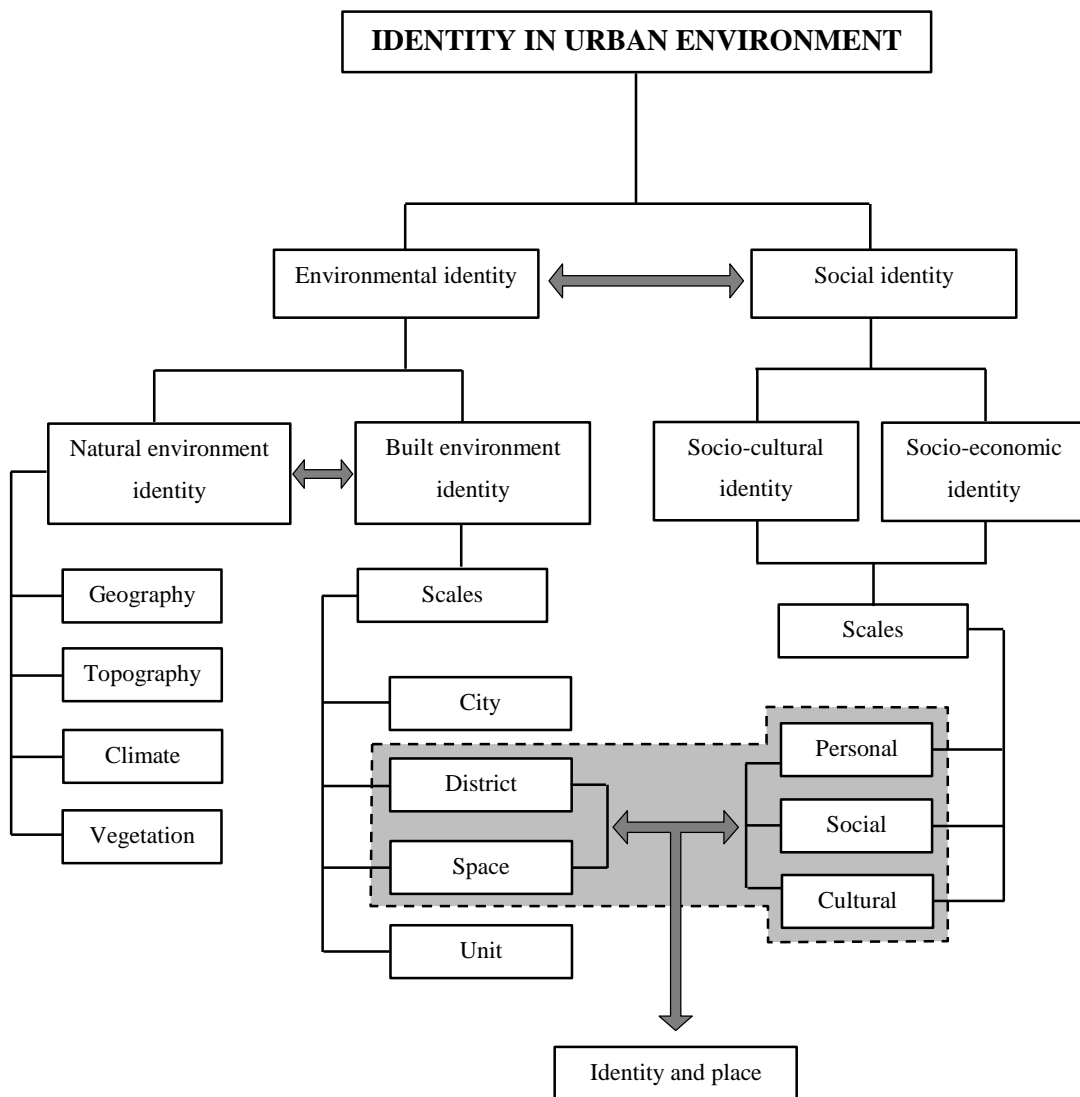


Figure 6. Identity in urban environment, modified from (Fasli, 2010)

Chapter 4

EVALUATIONS OF SOCIO-CULTURAL IDENTITY OF PERTEV PASA IN ASAGI MARAS (KATO VAROSHA), FAMAGUSTA

4.1 Re-evaluation of urban design dimensions considering socio-cultural identity

The environment and human being interactions are interrelated with societal, cultural attributes, and hierarchical systems. Comprehension of a place need to perceive the next human environment relation, and also bigger social settings which make the relationship. A place is identified as a space contributed to figure out behavioral proportions, social significance, social desire and cultural outlook. Place implications, concept and values are impacted by social standards and created by socio-cultural frameworks and ideologies. The place identity emerges when the identity is reflected by the physical components situated at the desired place instead of untouchable perspectives, for example, memory, implications, and significances. People recognize their living place in light of memory, implications, and significances. Individuals situated in space, yet act in a place and it is essential, how it is utilized which outlines the proper behavior. Emotional and rational power together regarding to the place define the place identity. Urban morphology as an urban design dimension depict a place identity in two part which are: built heritage and innovative design. It contributes to a theoretical supposal that innovative design can effectively function as a place identity producer in multi-ethnic and multi-cultural societies as like as built heritage

do. It is likewise examined that the built heritage has a tendency to lose its significance while creative design of space got to be highlighted as far as place identity in contemporary societies. The place identity is known as one of the essential issues of urban design in contemporary cities. It is apparent that new improvements inside of the conventional settings in the downtown area change built places and implications and connection embedded in the current social and cultural context.

Maintaining the urban elements' identity is significant since it is in accordance with sense of place, sense of community, and self-identity (Hull, 1994). Cultural specifications merge with the person's perceptions and functional requirements and effect of place identity (Bott, 2003). Altering the physical environment and also individuals' perceptions contributes to some issues which alter the urban fabric and interrupt sense of place (JBPD, 2006).

While physical segments of the place explain place making standards, by what method ought to the mental feeling of place (perception) be considered in securing place identity of our urban communities? To make memorable and significant places, the experience and the impression of individuals who utilize and occupy places inside of the city ought to be recognized. It is essential to inspect the mental measurements, which are attachment and perception in the place making procedure. The perceptual measurements can be utilized as the builds for the recognition of the personality of a place identity, considering the importance of place in creating and keeping up self-character and group character of and the combination of its specifications (Relph, 1976). Urban design researches predominately concentrate on outward and appearance of the physical components instead of recognizing place attachment as an important

side of place distinction. The study approve the significance of comprehension the experiential place development procedure regarding soul of place which is associated with sense of belonging through distinguishing the perceptual dimensions. Users' attachment tested in urban places its association with their impression of the physical traits and activities which powerfully determine the place identity. A feeling of social identity connection to the neighborhood has been talked about. The social urban class "neighborhood" shows up as a pertinent classification for the social identity of the residents. Neighborhoods assume a vital part on making and adding to a sense of space and giving them specific identity. Three interrelated strategies for neighborhood compressed in table (4).

Table 4. Interrelated methods of neighborhood

Neighborhood	As a method for giving personality and identity, making sense of place (place's socio-cultural identity)
	As a method for arranging urban zones without considering social goals
	As a method for making place/space considering social collaborations

Design measurements and layout have to be conducted accompany with considering wider context, and not just surrounding neighborhood buildings. The local patterns and specifications of spaces, streets, squares, buildings, and materials have all assist to recognize the development's identity (Department of the Environment, Transport and the Regions, 2000, p. 19).

The normal and natural states of a place are comprehended as being taking into account highlights in the topographical and geographical scene, including a cosmological and

worldly point of view that incorporates consistent changes of light and vegetation in the yearly cycle.

One critical component of place that assume an essential part in advancement of place personality are exercises and communication between human-place and human-human collaborations. Indeed, these cases established in individual communication with social and physical place in type of importance, behavioral and enthusiastic and subjective collaborations lead to place attachments, then it can say that in turn, place activities lead to place meaning and place meaning contribute to emerge place attachment.

The noteworthy point is, physical components, exercises and related ideas with these places are unpredictable elements that impact on place sense setup, accompany with place individual collaboration they joined and sense of place made.

Table 5. Aspects of environments regarded to the time

Built Environment	Different use at different times (needs time cycle and time management)
	Changes over time (What changes? What stays same? And How?)
	Changes over time. projects, polices, etc. also implemented

Continuity and enclosure in area as a part of worldly or time measurement of urban configuration is a key component of place and place character. Kevin Lynch demonstrates that time and space/place are in powerful connection with one another which is shaping a structure for our encounters and requests. Identity only is generated

by enough time and step by step. The study depicted three key parts of environments in accordance with time (Table 5).

A matrix developed at the end as a summary of this chapter which shows the relations between indicators of urban design dimensions and identity in urban environment (See table 6). These indicators will be used assessed and used in data evaluations in the next chapter to be able to analyze and evaluate the case area.

4.2 Data analysis methods

This study attempts to examine the identity of space/place in Pertev Pasa in Asagi Maras through the physical characteristics of the built environment, socio-cultural and socio-economic characteristics as constituents. Two main research techniques are considered as a method in this study; qualitative and quantitative. By using these constituents as research tools, the study tests their validity, their reciprocal relationships and their influence in the constitution of identity of space/place. It employs the following two analysis methods: (1) physical characteristics analysis by observation and site analysis for exploring the environmental identity; (2) Questionnaire and interview survey for social identity and satisfaction.

At first section, environmental identity of field study which indicates both natural and built environment characteristics carried out by physical observation and photography as a quantitative method to evaluate physical characteristic in terms of topography, building typology, vegetation and etc. Within the user survey, socio-economic characteristics of people in terms of economic position of the society and socio-cultural characteristics in terms of socio-demographic data (age, gender, education, marital status etc.), user's satisfaction and belongingness of habitants of Pertev Pasa district collected by questionnaire and interview as qualitative approach in the second section of the study.

Interview survey with local residents of Asagi Maras also has been carried out to have a clear understanding of user's satisfaction and expectation and social issues of area which are indicated in literature of this study. Accordingly different tools such as SPSS statistical program and Microsoft excel are used in order to assess outcome data and

visualize the information about current situation and also future expectations of residents.

It is necessary to indicate that some of the maps used in the case study evaluations are conducted from Urban Design Studio II (UDES502), fall 2013-2014 Academic year project (Improvement Project for The Local Center in Pertev Pasa in Asagi Maras – Famagusta), as one of the basic and must courses of M.Sc. of Urban Design Program in Architecture Department of Eastern Mediterranean University. The studio was administrated by Prof. Dr. Sebnem Onal Hoskara – the supervisor of thesis , Prof. Dr. Naciye Doratli and Res. Asst. Muge Riza and the work team consist of four students (Kamyar Lotfi – the author, Sobhan Hashemzadeh, Ebunoluwa Akingbaso, Sanaz Nezhadmasoum and Ladan Tavangaran). All the maps of this project are available in appendix.

In order to achieve the information about physical and social identity of study area, a questionnaire survey has been done during the research. Eighty-five close ended questionnaires have been distributed among local people of Pertev Pasa district with distinct level of ages. Interview survey also has been adapted with ten local people in collecting data. According to the aims and objectives of study mentioned in first chapter, some questions are prepared in order to get the clear information about the lifestyle, user satisfaction and user expectation and also their interpretations about the political impacts on their way of life. Additionally, other methods have been used in visual study of the site in terms of photography and observation as a qualitative approach. All the collected data by using various methodology are evaluated by different programs such as SPSS and excel. Following table shows the selected

indicators of study and the methodology used in collecting and measuring process of them.

Table 7. Evaluation methods of demanded indicators and classifications

Indicators of case study		Methods
Natural identity	Geography and Location	Maps and Literature
	Topography	Maps and Observation
	Climate	Maps
	Vegetation	Maps, Observation and Questionnaire
Built Environment identity	Urban Context	Observation, Photography, Maps
	Housing	Observation, Photography, Questionnaire
Socio-cultural Identity	Demography	Questionnaire
	Belonging	Questionnaire and Interview
	Adaptation	Questionnaire and Interview
	User satisfaction	Questionnaire and Interview
	User expectation	Questionnaire and Interview
Socio-economic Identity	Income	Questionnaire and Interview
	Ownership	Questionnaire and Interview
	Occupation	Questionnaire
	Education	Questionnaire

4.3 Historical background of Famagusta

Famagusta city is located on the eastern coast of Cyprus and is the second largest city in North Cyprus with over 40000 population. Famagusta has been built during the first century AD and the contemporary city has developed throughout seven periods: the foundation of the city; the Lusignan (1192–1489); the Venetian (1489–1571); the

Ottoman (1571–1878); the British (1878–1960); the Republic (1960–1974); and the period after the war in 1974 (Onal et al., 1999). The construction of city walls in Famagusta dates back to the Lusignan period, which later followed by the Venetians.

Famagusta city through its wealthy and affluent background, appreciates the chance to house numerous significant stays of authentic, design and social legacy of the Island, including the strongholds which are thought to be a standout amongst the most valuable gatherings of medieval architecture design on the planet. Throughout the hundreds of years, the old center of the city has been encompassed by new formal and casual urban advancements which vary definitely from its conventional design. Construct essentially in light of physical aspects, functional attributes and advancement slants, it is believed that the Famagusta city is consists of four main parts:

- 1) The Walled City
- 2) The Maras (Varosha) region – closed to habitation since 1974
- 3) The Asagi Maras (Kato Varosha) region – developed by the Greek Cypriots;
- 4) The newly developed area – at the north-west of the Walls

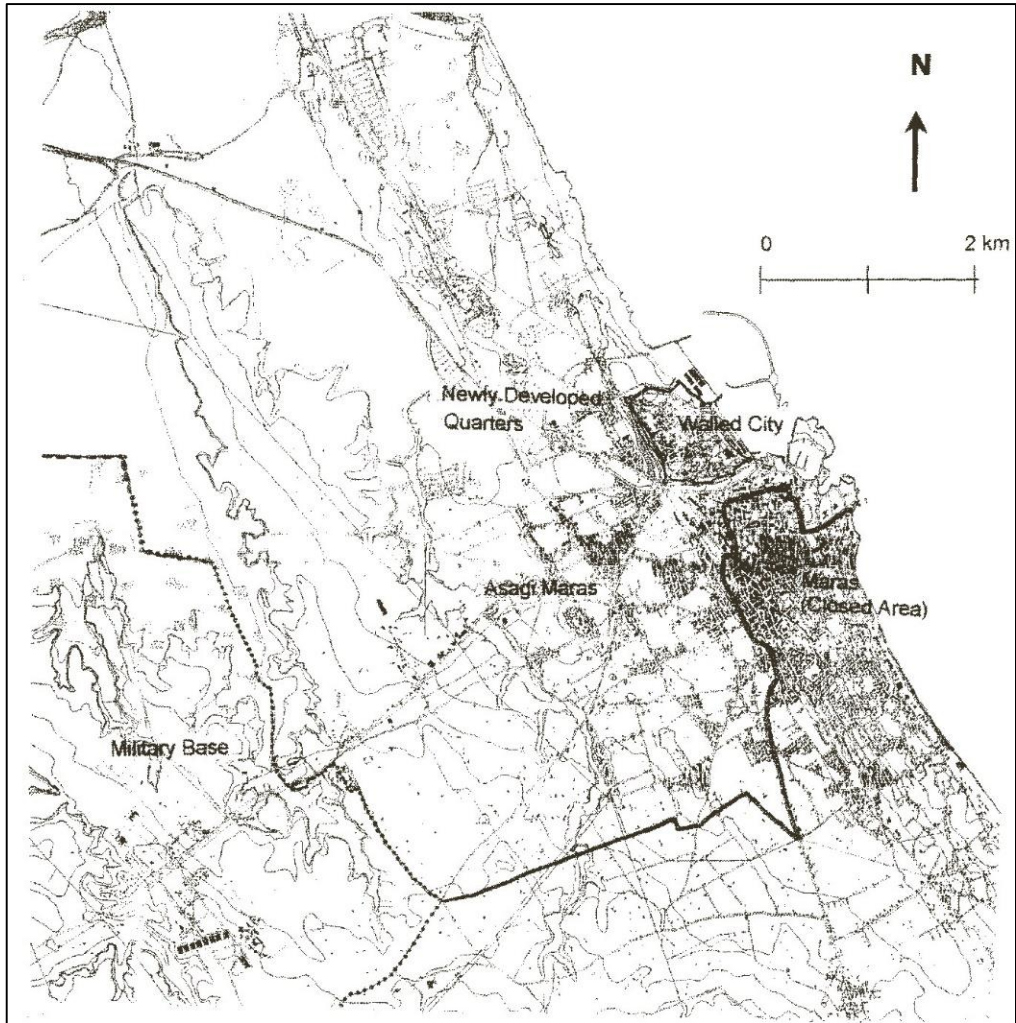


Figure 7. Four main districts of Famagusta (Hoskara, Dagli, & Doratli, 1999, p. 336)

The Walled City of Famagusta is thought to be a standout amongst the most valuable troupes of Medieval Architecture on the planet (Onal et al., 1999). As a Mediterranean city of the island with a rich differing qualities of social, natural and local attributes, it has many potentials. In any case, Famagusta has confronted a quick, unsustainable urban development after 1970's that diminished all these neighborhood, social elements and ecological qualities.

Famagusta city until 1974

The city of Famagusta in Lusignan Periods became an important point because of its natural harbor and the city remained as a fishing village and important economic center in 13th century. The city has been developed in terms of size and remarkable point at Lusignan period.

After conquer of the city by ottomans in 1571, Non – Muslim population lost their proprietary and forced to move out of the walled city in order to place population which transferred from Anatolia. The Maras and Asagi Maras region in surrounding area of walled city was the first choice for non – Muslim population to be housed in. “During the Ottoman period, the city was utilized primarily as a kind of station for privileged political exiles and as a military base” (Hoskara, Dagli, & Doratli, 1999, p. 339). Therefore, the city lost its financial significance. The attitude of the Ottomans with respect to the city affected the social and economic life as well as the consequent physical and spatial form. They preferred mainly to keep the existing buildings and structures and make use of them with necessary modifications and transformations in order to fit the socio-economic and cultural life of the new inhabitants, while constructing new structures. Towards the end of ottomans period, it can be stated that the two suburbs, Maras and Asagi Maras ought to have been much more developed than the Walled City itself then, and were thickly populated by the mid-19th century with many fruit gardens. In 1878 Ottomans leased the island to British.

The island became under the control of British Empire in 1910. During this period, Famagusta city has an important urban development which was the society for two

ethnic groups - Turks and the Greeks. From that time the expansion of the city, outside of the walls accelerated.

Table 8. Urban development of Famagusta in seven different periods

Periods	Historical development of Famagusta city
the foundation of the city AD	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Foundation of Famagusta city
Lusignan (1192–1489)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The construction of city walls • The center of its natural harbor • The city as a small fishing village and important trading center between east and west
Venetian (1489–1571)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fortification of the city as a military base • Development of urban pattern of the city
Ottoman (1571–1878)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • City as station for privileged political exiles and as a military base (city lost its economic importance) • Conservation of existing buildings and structures with necessary modifications
British (1878–1960)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Expansion and gained importance port of Famagusta • Expansion of the city outside the Walls (Asagi Maras district)
Republic (1960–1974)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Foundation of Republic of Cyprus as a partnership between the Turkish and Greek Cypriots • Maras as a new tourism center in the Mediterranean region
After the war in 1974	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Turkish intervention as a turning point for all Cyprus • Negative affection of urban development • Separation of island into two regions (Turkish in the north, Greek in the south) • Maras region was left uninhabited due to UN decisions • Establishing Eastern Mediterranean University (EMU) (1986)

Thus, the two ethnic groups were distributed around various parts of the overall city: the Turkish Cypriots were living mainly inside the Walls and the Greek Cypriots outside the Walls in the Maras and Asagi Maras districts.

Towards the end of the British period, contemporary needs of the community and social changes, new residential, commercial, tourism and recreational areas were also

established outside the Walls of the old city as an extension to the Asagi Maras district, as well as in some other parts outside the Walls (Figure 7). The city grew in size and population to the south-east of Asagi Maras towards Maras district as a tourism center.

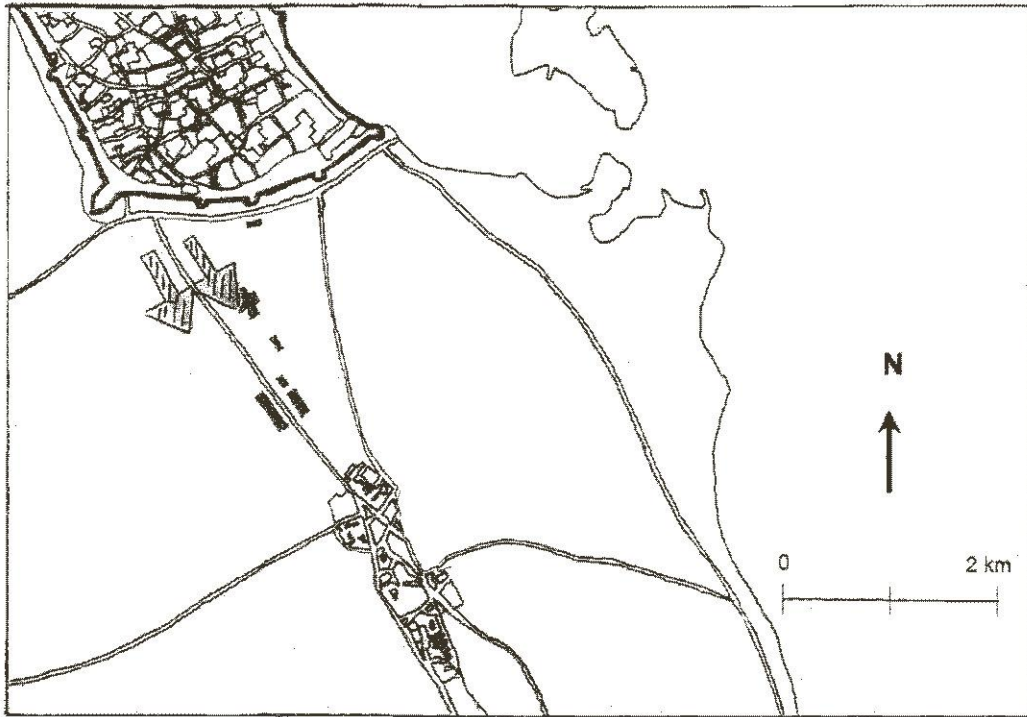


Figure 8. Famagusta city expansion to outside the walled city (Hoskara, Dagli, & Doratli, 1999, p. 340)

The city after 1974

Famagusta was faced by different types of political, financial and social determinants which unavoidably influenced its improvement, development and ensuing urban structure. Prior to the war in 1974, the city was a critical exchange and tourism focus with a populace about 41 000. The real wellspring of salary was the harbor, business and tourism. Turkish intervention is one of the imperative defining moments for the city of Famagusta, pretty much with respect to all Cypriot settlements. After the war in 1974, until the mid-80s, the edges and limitations were drastically changed, and urban improvement was likewise influenced adversely.

Following the war in 1974, after the separation of the Island into two regions (Turkish in the north, Greek in the south), “Famagusta lost its dominant position. The city has turned out to be one of the rare examples of war-torn cities. Rare in a sense that, on the one hand, the Maras region was left uninhabited due to United Nations decisions. Without any population and thus any urban activity, the most dynamically developed quarter of the city became a ghost settlement.” (Hoskara, Dagli, & Doratli, 1999)

Since Maras was out of use and habitation, the traditional core in the Walled city showed development and growth tendencies; the Walled City, and also the residential areas, including those with large vegetable and fruit gardens in Asagi Maras which were left by the Greek Cypriots, were occupied by the Turkish Cypriots who had migrated from the south of the Island. There was also an influx of Turkish people from the Turkish mainland. “The most important reason for settling people in Asagi Maras region was to provide efficient care for the already existing agricultural area and citrus orchards”. (Dagli and Bayindir, 1997, p 95). For this purpose, an individual house was allocated for each family while agricultural fields and gardens were distributed. Moreover, new residential quarters developed to the southwest and north-west of the Walls. Thus, the broken social structure started to reorganize and reshape itself under this influence of regeneration in order to function as a city again.

However, the number of buildings evacuated by the Greek Cypriots created a considerable excess to housing stock which was far beyond the demand generated by the natural growth of the Turkish inhabitants of the city. “According to research and studies carried out by the Town Planning Department in 1981, the population of Gazimagusa was increased to 20 000, through the exchange of population between the

two communities right after the war and through migrations from Turkey in the following years. Turkish Cypriot refugees were mainly settled in Baykal, Canakkale, Dumlupinar, Namik Kemal, Sakarya, Tuzla, Canbulat and Lala Mustafa Pasa districts. And refugees from Turkey were settled in Asagi Maras” (Hoskara, Dagli, & Doratli, 1999). The survey showed that approximately 70% of the excess housing stock was used by the local refugees. Moreover, only 30– 35% of the population were residents of the city before 1974.

Until 1981, the rate of development remained at a very limited level. “Due to the surplus housing stock, the variety of the composition of families and the economically active population, and the reorganized and regenerated economic activities, unadjusted land and property ownership issues influenced the urban growth and development pattern of the overall city and exposed a completely different image and identity to the city than that before 1974” (Hoskara, Dagli, & Doratli, 1999). This can be considered as a natural result of the uncertainties in political circumstances and that of the unsettled socio-economic conditions.



Figure 9. Development of the Famagusta city since 1957 (Hoskara, Dagli, & Doratli, 1999, p. 343)

In 1986, the more or less settled economic and social structure of Gazimagusa was subject to a completely different impact. The transformation of the High Institute of Technology to a university — Eastern Mediterranean University (EMU) (Figure 8) initiated new growth and development trends in the city. Due to the lack of any physical plan, the city has been unprepared to accommodate the increasing number of

students together with academic staff and to house all the activities that have been required by the new “guest residents” of the city.

The main change in the overall structure of Gazimagusa was “in the diversion of the direction of growth— which was mainly towards the south before 1974 — towards and beyond the University in an opposite direction. The housing development in the city was mainly in terms of horizontal expansion — one or two storey residential buildings. In the Asagi Maras district, due to the proximity to the uninhabited area of Maras and consequently due to the uncertainties in the political situation, no new housing developments, nor any additions to the existing ones occurred” (Hoskara, Dagli, & Doratli, 1999). As has been discussed above, the city of Gazimagusa has been faced with a number of unique urban problems, which can be discussed separately for each four districts — the Walled City, Maras, Asagi Maras, and the new developing quarters. The contemporary situation in each of these districts and their relation to the whole city will be further discussed.

4.4 Environmental identity of Pertev Pasa

The measurement of environmental identity in Pertev Pasa, is operated in two parts in terms of natural identity and built environment identity. At the first part in the evaluation of natural environment, the position of study area in Asagi Maras and Famagusta is assessed. Climate analysis in different seasons, types of vegetation and topography are the other issues of natural identity which are measured in the following sections. In the second part, built environment is evaluated in different topics such as urban context, housing, building heights, building typology and etc. to achieve the physical identity of Pertev Pasa in Asagi Maras.

4.4.1 Natural environment

Geography and location

Maras region as one of the four main part of Gazimagusa is located at the southern part of the city. And it is divided into two parts, Maras (Varosha) and Asagi Maras (Kato Varosha). Asagi Maras is located at 1.5 km to Famagusta walled city and about 4 km to Eastern Mediterranean University (EMU). The region is consist of eight residential neighborhood: Canbulat, Harika, Pertev Pasa, Piyalepasa, Namik kemal, Lalamustafapasa, Harika and Zafer. And the field study (Pertev Pasa) of this research and as one of the important district of Asagi Maras is located at center of this region (Figure 10).

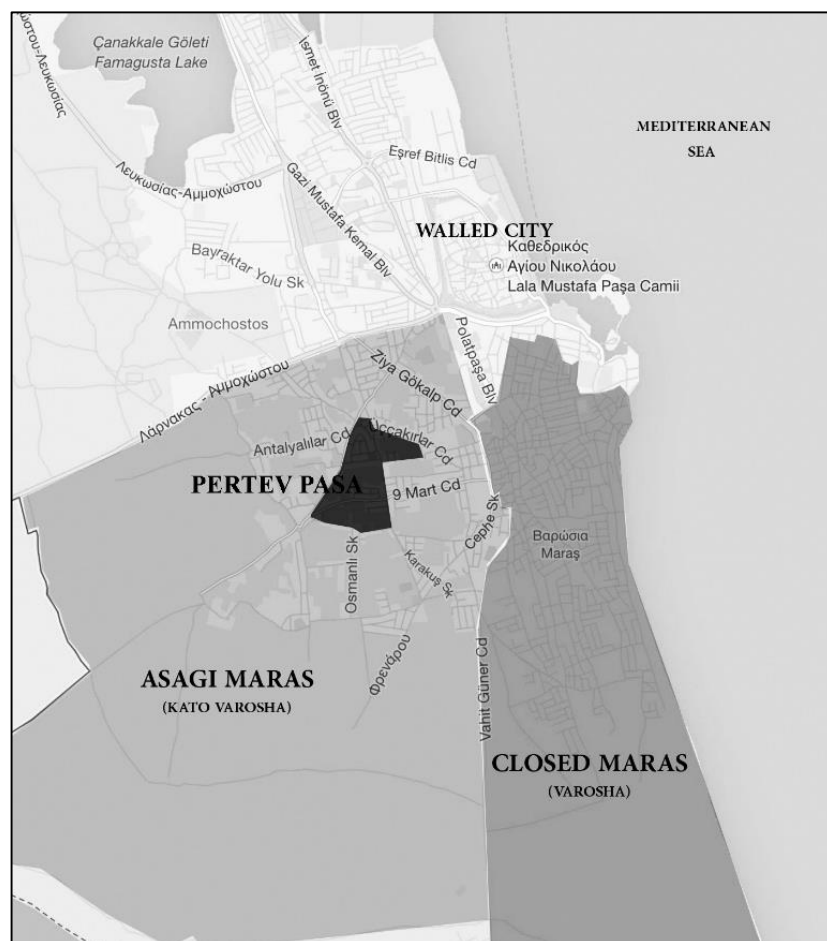


Figure 10. The location of Pertev Pasa district in Famagusta

Topography

Asagi Maras region is located in a smooth topography and about 25 m above the sea level. Following figure illustrates the rate of elevation in Famagusta. According to the following figure whole Asagi Maras and Pertev Pasa as one of the districts of Asagi Maras are located in a smooth topography.

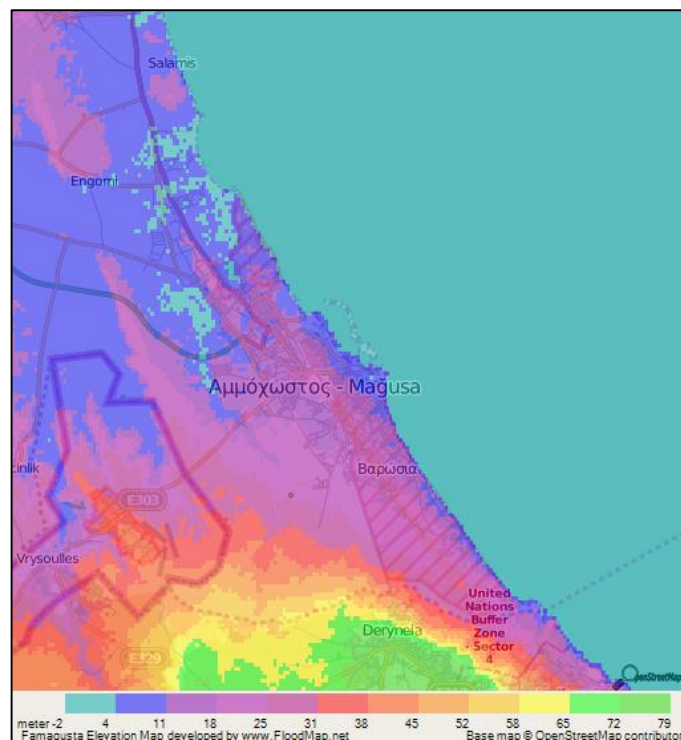


Figure 11. Famagusta elevation map (URL 3)

Climate

Famagusta has a hot Mediterranean/ dry-summer subtropical climate (Köppen-Geiger classification: Csa) that is mild with moderate seasonality. Summers are dry and hot due to the domination of subtropical high pressure systems while winters experience moderate temperatures and changeable, rainy weather due to the polar front. Mediterranean climate is dominant in Cyprus. The average temperature of sea is 21°C (75°F), winters are usually mild and not that cold. In the winter time records

indicate temperatures by day reach 17.3°C (63.2°F) on average falling to 6.7°C (44°F) overnight. In spring time temperatures climb reaching 23.3°C (74°F) generally in the afternoon with overnight lows of 11°C (51.8°F). Summers are long lasting and droughty. During summer average high temperatures are 33.3°C (92°F) and average low temperatures are 21°C (69.8°F). In autumn/ fall temperatures decrease achieving average highs of 27.7°C (81.8°F) during the day and lows of 15.3°C (59.6°F) generally shortly after sunrise.

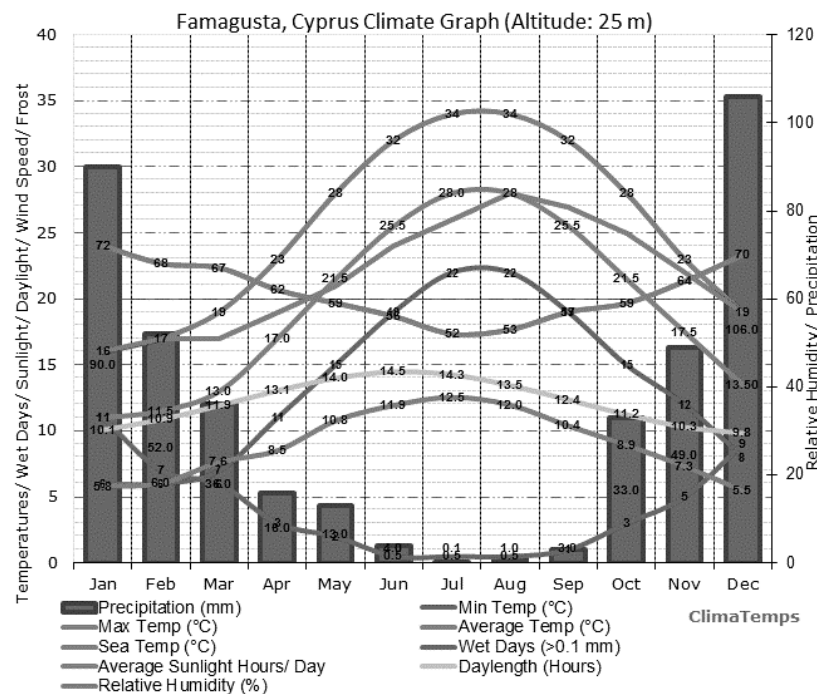


Figure 12. Famagusta Climate (URL4)

Vegetation

Because of geographical location of Asagi Maras in terms of Mediterranean climate and large agricultural and farming lands, actuate to insert a mixed bag of organic product species like orange, fig, pomegranate in this area (Figure 13). According to the observation survey of the site, there is a private garden in majority of the house for planting and producing organic foods. People are willing to spend their times in their

gardens (Figure 14). Lack of greenery in the open spaces of study area is obvious. People expect more green area to spend their time and also play gardens for their children as one of the future expectations requested by local people in the questionnaire survey. Additionally, since the area is experiencing the hot climate in the most times of the year, it is need to provide more greenery to have a fresh air and also create shading area by means of trees and generally increase the natural quality of space in streets and public places of Pertev Pasa.

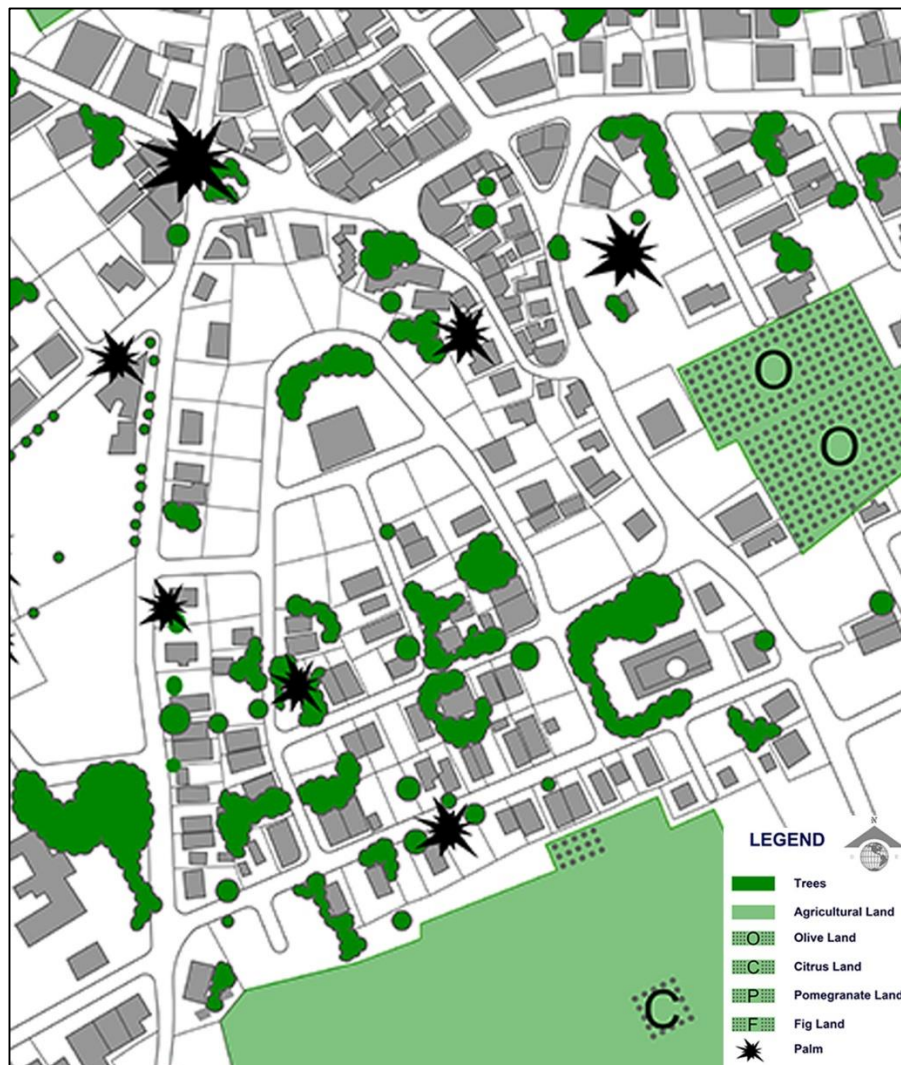


Figure 13. Existing vegetation in Pertev Pasa District, (UDES 502 site analysis, 2014, see appendix C)



Figure 14. A view of greenery in Pertev Pasa

4.4.2 Built environment

Urban Context

According to the interview with local people of Pertev Pasa, it is mentioned that the rate of development and new constructions are very low at this district and also whole Asagi Maras region. They indicate that due to the political issues of the whole Asagi Maras after 1974, willing to new investment in the area is very low by governmental and private sectors (figure 17). Therefore urban pattern is affected by means of existing many lost spaces or sporadic developments (Figure 16). The figure ground map illustrates the relation between solid and void and how the urban physical context is formed. More than half of the Pertev Pasa area is occupied by huge lost spaces.



Figure 15. Figure ground map of Pertev Pasa district



Figure 16. Figure ground map of Asagi Maras region (UDES 502 site analysis, 2014)



Figure 17. Development in Pertev Pasa District

Based on observations in the site, buildings heights in Pertev Pasa remains not in high levels. The majority of buildings are with one and two floors heights. Therefore, the existing urban context in Pertev Pasa illustrates that the development pattern is

horizontal like other district of Asagi Maras (See building heights map in Appendix C which shows the whole building heights in Asagi Maras region).



Figure 18. A view of horizontal development of Perteve Pasa

Housing

Perteve Pasa district is one of the largest and populated districts in Asagi Maras. According to the TRNC State planning organization in 2011, Perteve Pasa with about 290 building Plots and the population around 1000 people contains about 5 % residential area of whole city. In selection of the field study some criteria in terms of accessibility, structure and cultural heritage are considered (See table 9).

Depending on observation survey, the building typology of most residential blocks in Perteve Pasa are semi-attached with modern style architecture which has been made by Greek Cypriots before 1974. There are also some terraced buildings mostly with a mix used function at the north part of Perteve Pasa (Figure 20). In general, residential buildings are same as each other in terms of heights (Building heights map in Appendix C), material, gardens at each unit, parking, back yards and etc. Reinforced concrete and brick are the common materials used in buildings. Building heights is one or two floors in majority (Figure 19). According to interview survey, people are satisfied with

these types of residential blocks in terms of comfort and relaxation. As it is mentioned before, the area is occupied with huge lost spaces due to the uncertain future of Asagi Maras which is one the disadvantages for development of housing and also social pattern.

The vast majority of inhabitants of Asagi Maras favored single family house as the greenery enclosure around which give them opportunities like planting trees or investing relaxation energy which ought to be another consideration in design criteria.

Table 9. Distribution of Population in Famagusta, DPO 2011

City	District	Blocks	Population
Famagusta City	ANADOLU	385	1508
	BAYKAL	830	2574
	CANBOLAT	831	2460
	ÇANAKKALE	1416	4114
	DUMLUPINAR	1003	2940
	HARİKA	158	651
	KARAKOL	2715	7046
	LALA MUSTAFA PAŞA	595	1836
	NAMIK KEMAL	327	1117
	PERTEV PAŞA	290	1026
	PIYALE PAŞA	320	1220
	SAKARYA	1475	7647
	SURİÇİ	526	1476
	TUZLA	791	2645
	ZAFER	507	2027
	MUTLUYAKA	133	407
ALL	12302	40920	

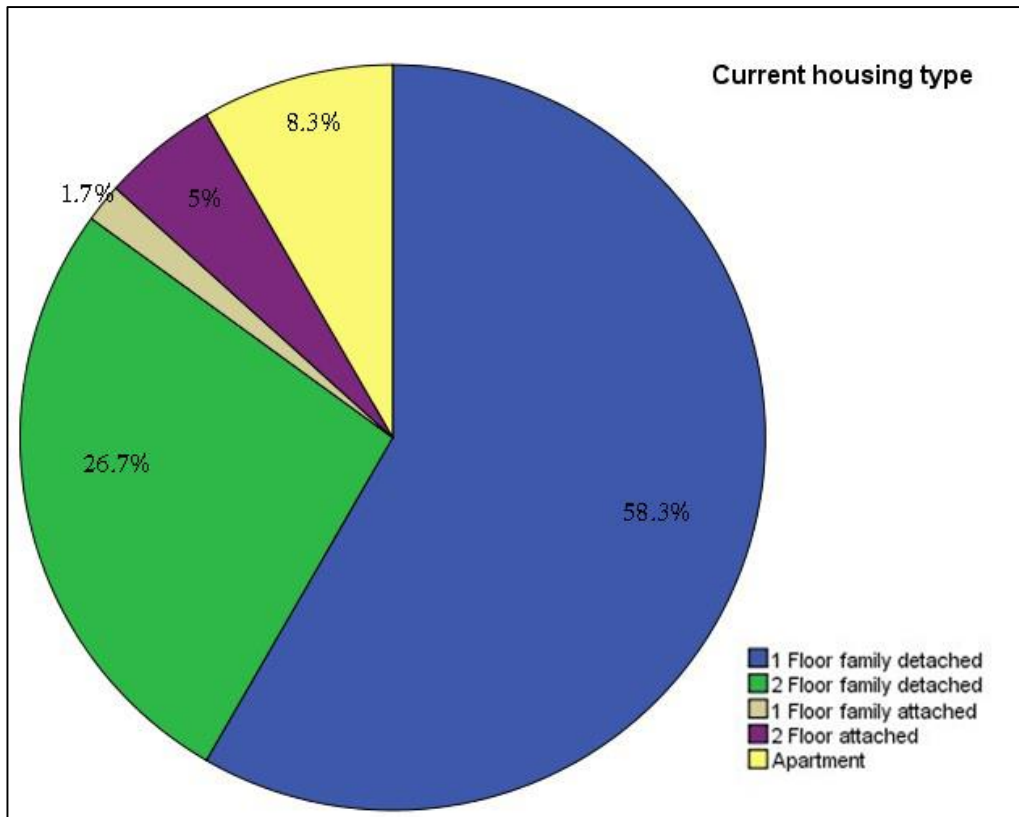


Figure 19. Buildings heights and Typology in Pertev Pasa



Figure 20. Buildings typology in Pertev Pasa District



Figure 21. One floor single family detached houses

4.5 Socio-cultural identity of Pertev Pasa district

Culture as an inevitable part of human body has an important role in everyday human life in terms of beliefs, social organization, identity and etc. Cyprus, because of its strategic position in the Mediterranean, known as multicultural place for the residents. After 1974 war between two sides, the socio-cultural identity of Cyprus has changed. About 65000 people migrated during the internal war and Greek Cypriots left their houses to continue their life in unknown place in south part while Turkish people moved to Northern part of the island, and distributed in Asagi Maras districts. According to NATO's Statistics, 13% of immigrants were from south Cyprus, 36% from Turkey (Antalya, Adana, Mersin, Hatay), 46% born in Republic of Cyprus and 5% from other countries. Ceren Bogac (2002) indicates that "Those who were in minority moved to the towns where their group were in majority, no matter where and how they lived before and what they left behind" (Bogac, 2002).

Demographic structure

Based on questionnaire survey, it is found out that, the nationality of current population living in Perteve Pasa district are composed of immigrants from south part (Paphos) and the immigrants from Turkey. The houses which once was the settlement of Greeks Cypriots, now is occupied by Turkish and Turkish Cypriots (Figure 22). According to the results of questionnaire results, about 40 % of population living in Perteve Pasa are in age level between 25 and 34 (Figure 24), which shows that the majority of people at this region are consist of young population. The majority of respondents, about 60 %, indicate that they live more than 20 years at the same house without any physical changing in the structure (Figure 23).

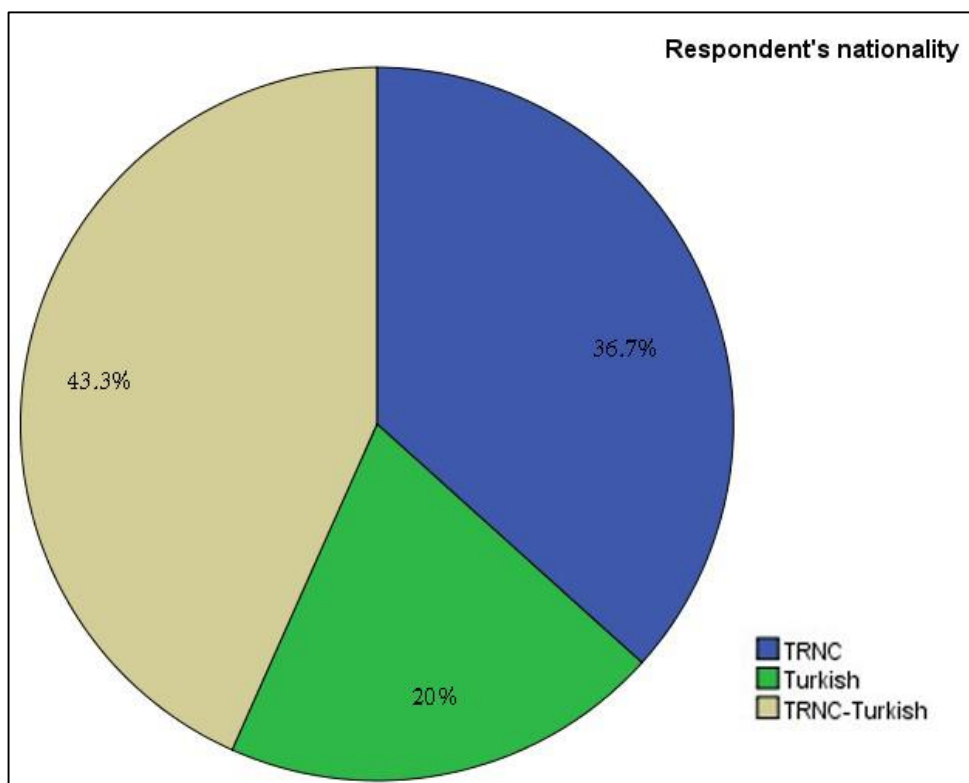


Figure 22. Nationality of Perteve Pasa Residents

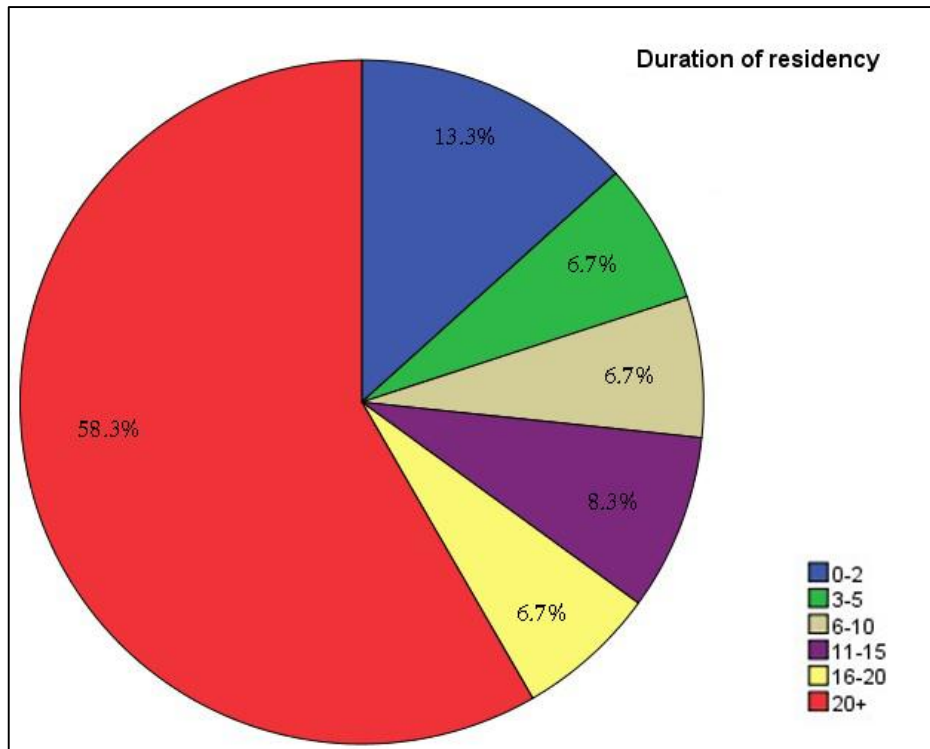


Figure 23. Duration of residency in Pertev Pasa

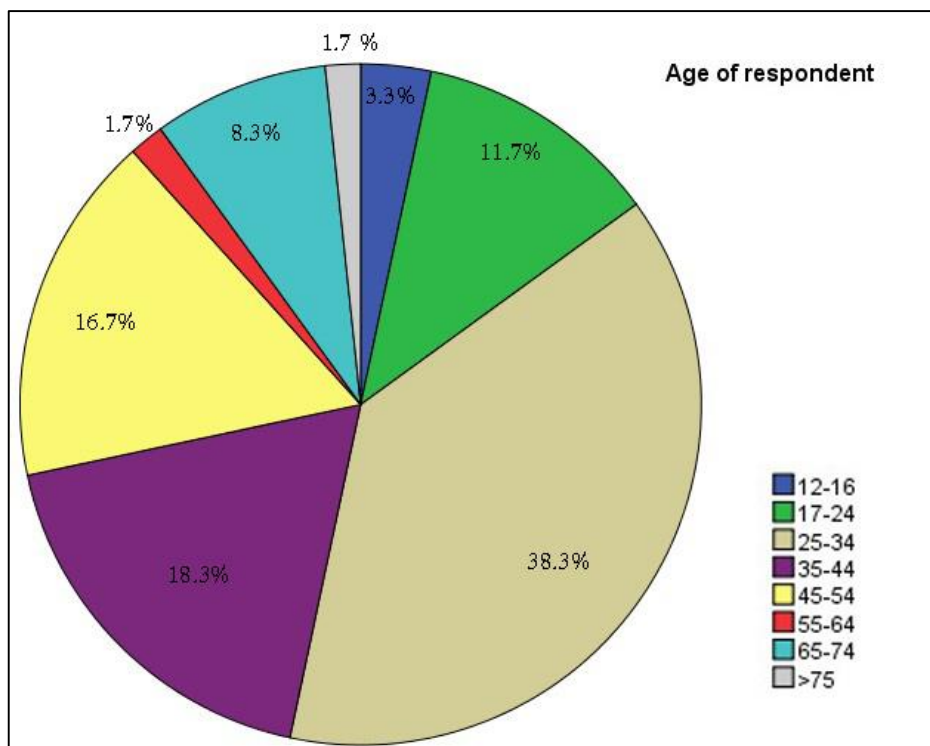


Figure 24. Age of respondents in Pertev Pasa

Sense of belonging and adaptation

Belonging, as an unavoidable feeling, exists in human body. Although the lifestyle and interests of everybody are different, but nobody cannot define itself without sense of belonging. People always feel themselves belong to where they born and grow up. Today, people and places interaction is one of the main concepts in creating a livable settlement. As mentioned before in literature, sense of belonging is listed as a third level of Maslow's human hierarchy of needs. After 1974 war, migrated population from south to north, has lots homes, identity and belongings and placed in a foreign settlement which was constructed by Greeks. Both Turk and Greek immigrants began to experience a new life in a foreign region in terms of architecture, identity, culture and etc.

Adaptation as an impressive point in cultural ecology, is another subject on defining the intersection between environment and culture. Individuals mostly don't adjust to given circumstance or environment. What they do is customizing and altering environment as per their needs and necessities. Ecological adaptation is assessable in two perspective, adjustment of individuals' to surroundings and adjustment of natural circumstances to human needs and conduct. At the beginning, individuals mostly adjust through socio-economic and cultural connections. Else they are endeavoring to change the surroundings in view of their needs even they may to change the social requests about themselves. Turk migrants in Pertev Pasa attempted to use and change their surroundings as per their spatial needs which are predominantly about physical measurements. According to the local people of Pertev Pasa and the results of questionnaire survey, the majority of respondents are willing to stay in the same home they are living or to build a new and larger home at the same neighborhood (Figure

26). However they are not pleasant with the areas facilities and recreation activities but they attempt to change environment according to their needs.

User satisfaction and user expectation

Large scale fragmentation is the position that exist today in Cyprus. Social and cultural fragmentation as an unavoidable truth is influencing in individuals' expectations and desires who are living in Pertev Pasa locale in Asagi Maras. It is likewise speaking to and perfect instance of undertakings for both Turks and Greeks which is the results of 1974 interior war. In light of interview and questionnaire results, social connection and neighborhood relationship is exceedingly solid concurring the assessment. Around 60% of respondents said that consistently they are going to their neighbors or get-together to make the most of their time. For the most part inhabitants are willing to have social connection and neighborhood relations (Figure 25).

Expected facilities was another important question in terms of future development of Pertev Pasa district. It is found out that, lack of many cultural and recreational facilities in the area has impact on human daily life. There is no any sport facilities for young population to spend their time in an efficient way. People are visiting city center almost every day in order to access some necessary facilities like bank, walled city and etc. lack of public transportation in another issue which shows how the area connected to other zones of the city. Also Greenery and play garden for children was expected facilities by local people of Pertev Pasa (Figure 27).

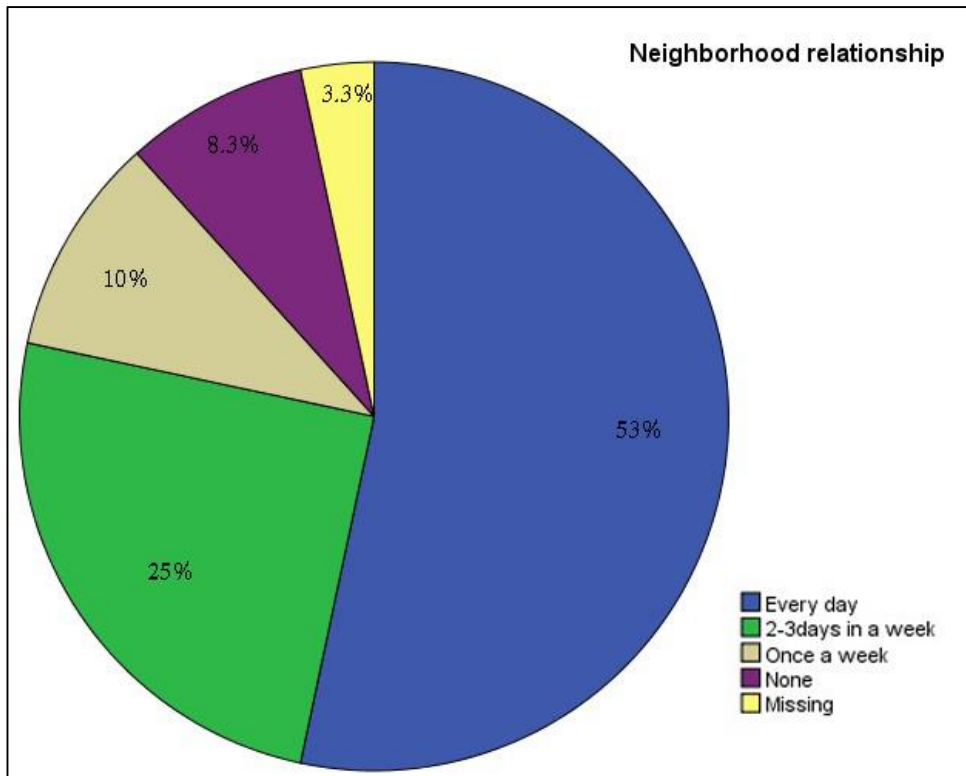


Figure 25. Neighborhood relationships of Pertev Pasa's Residents

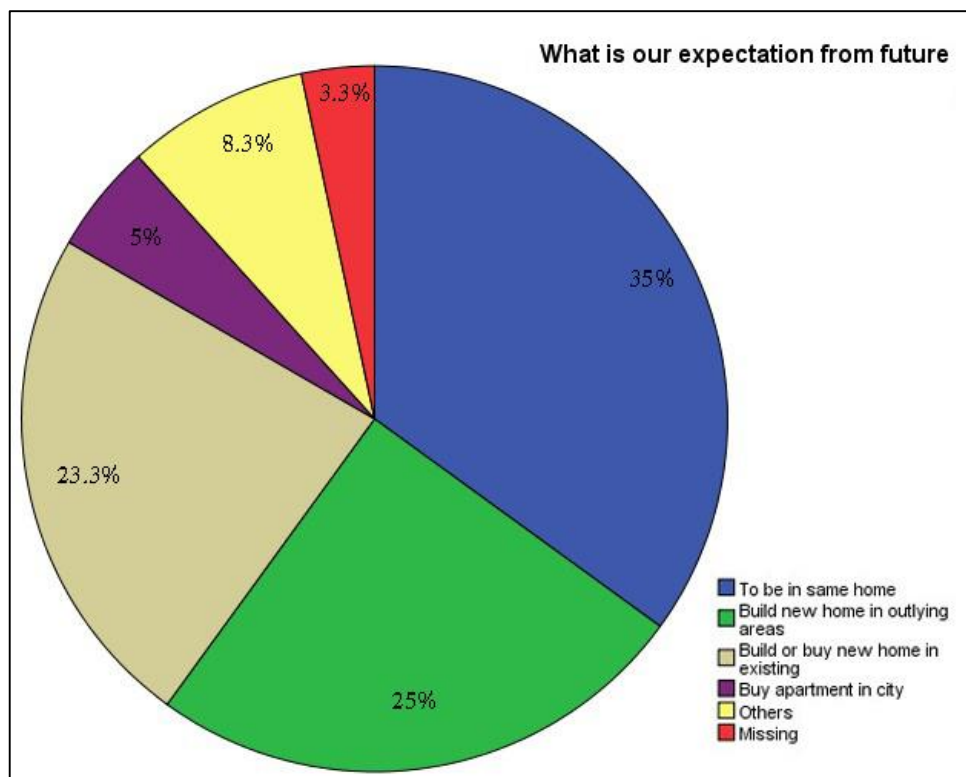


Figure 26. People's Expectations of future

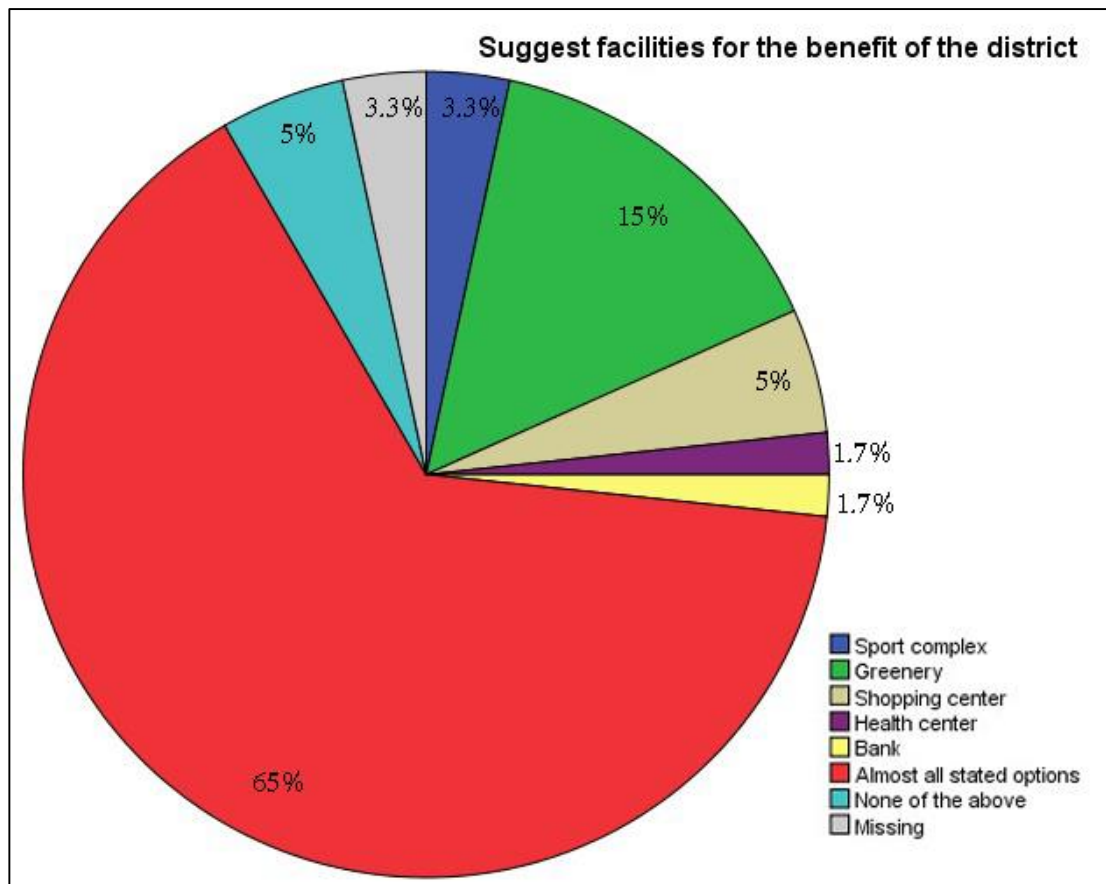


Figure 27. Expected facilities in Pertev Pasa by residents

4.6 Socio-economic identity of Pertev Pasa district

Income and ownership pattern

Depending on data assessment, the vast majority of the habitants are living over 20 years in that house and district. 63 % of respondents are proprietor of their home (Figure 29). In light of interview and questionnaire results, around 80 % of inhabitants have normal wage in their financial life (Figure 28). Due to the low amount of rent in Pertev Pasa, it keeps people to stay in the area in terms of economic condition.

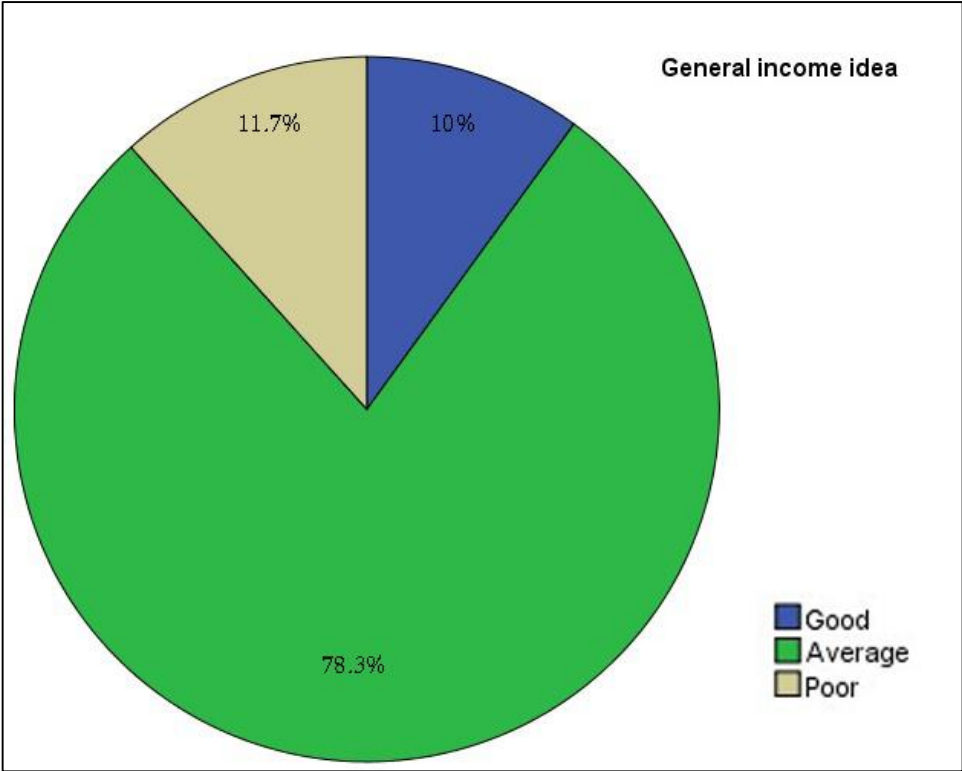


Figure 28. General income idea of residents in Pertev Pasa

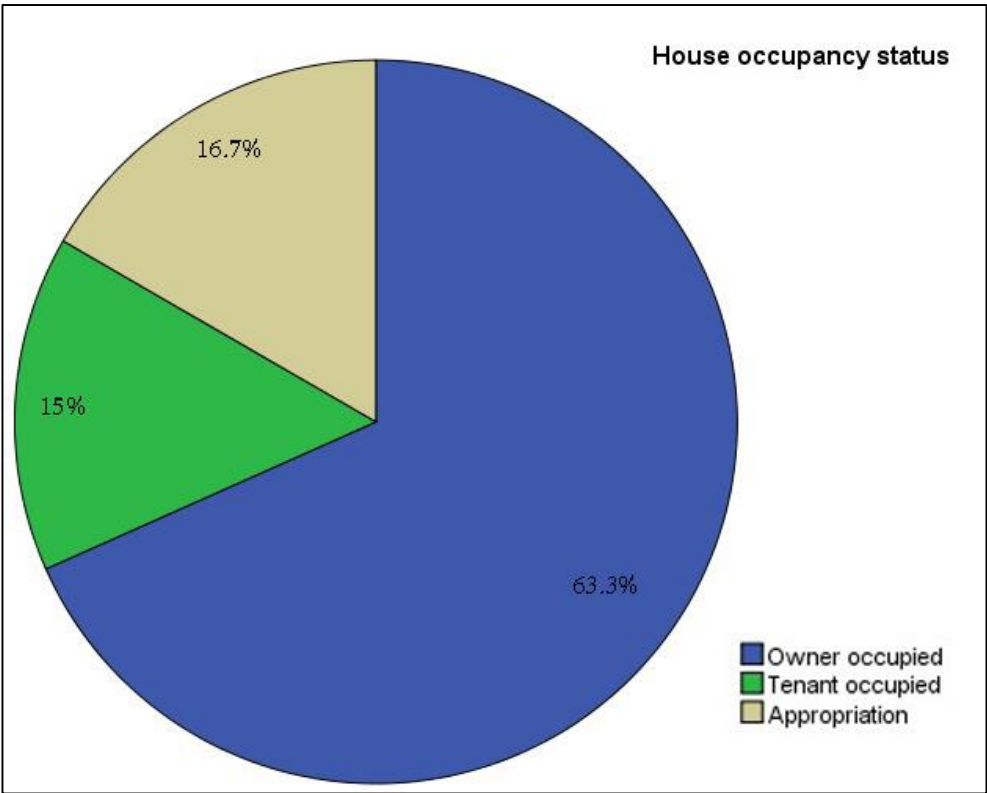


Figure 29. House occupancy in Pertev Pasa

Occupation

Following figure illustrates the occupation of respondents who participated in questionnaire survey. The present occupation of people in Pertev Pasa are predominantly artisan, officer and teacher. Because of existing of some agricultural lands in Asagi Maras, farming is also done in limited level. The current situation in pertev pasa doesn't represent a powerful economic center. Area is occupied by some retail functions which are responding to basic daily needs and doesn't provide a potential for economic development of area (Figure 31). Following figure demonstrates the current rate of all economic activities in Pertev Pasa district.

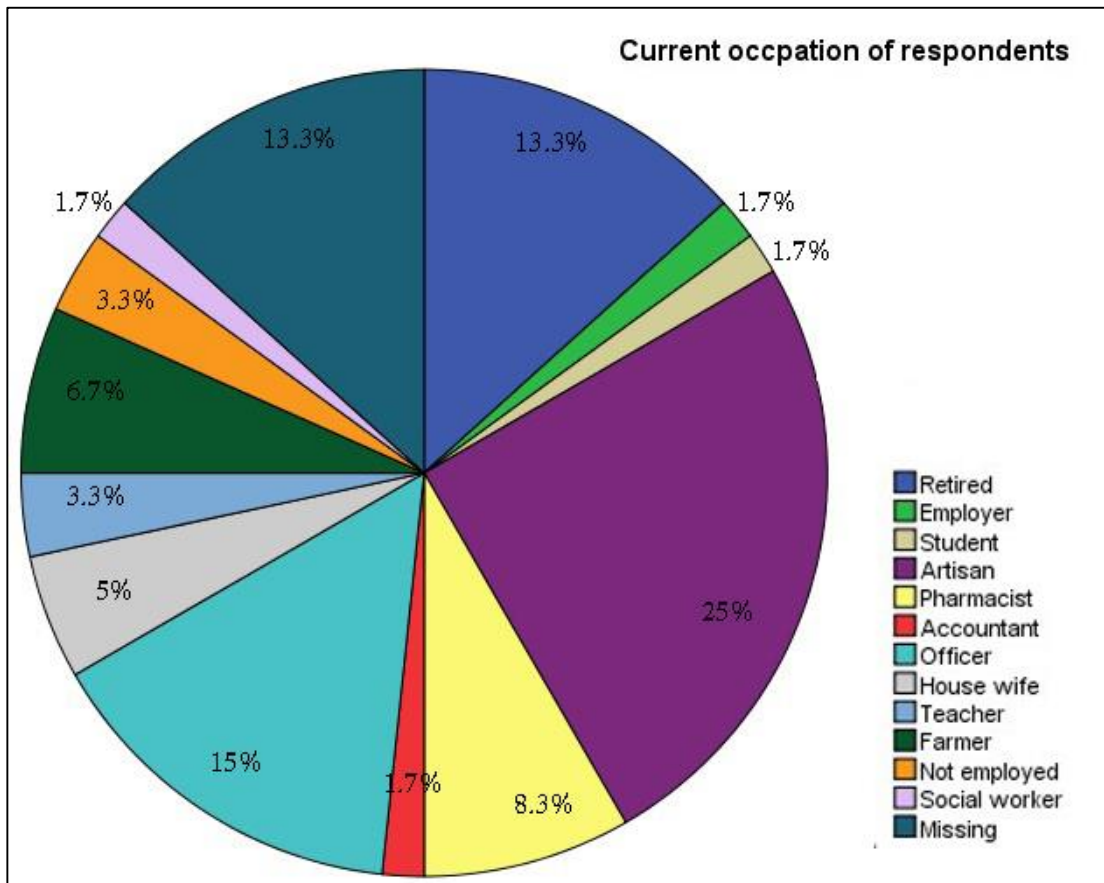


Figure 30. Occupation of respondents in Pertev Pasa



Figure 31. Economic activities in Perteve Pasa

Education

Education is the thing that you require on the off chance that you need a solution for your 'whats' and 'hows'. It helps you comprehend the world you live in. You become more acquainted with additional about your surroundings and additionally the entire world. We all live in a general public which has its own set talked/implicit principles and one of them is education which helps people turn into a valuable individual from the general public. An informed part absolutely has a more noteworthy opportunity to add to his community. Figure 32 shows the educational background of peoples living in Perteve Pasa. Around 45% of respondent's instruction is school and 20% is high taught.

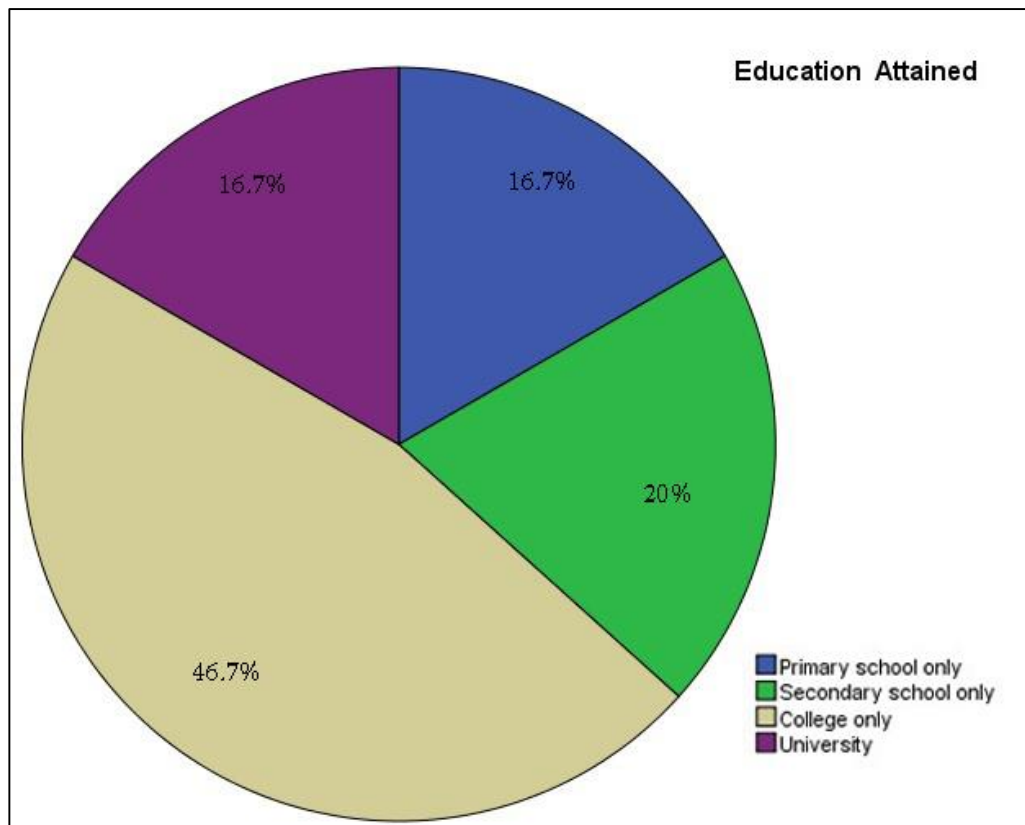


Figure 32. Education status of residents in Pertev Pasa

4.7 Summary of chapter

According to the collected information and evaluations in Pertev Pasa district, Table 10 is developed as a summary of this chapter illustrating all outcomes and results of evaluations on identity in an urban environment based on classified indicators in terms of natural and built environment identity, and socio-cultural and socio-economic identity together. The table helps us to have a clear understanding on identity of Pertev Pasa district. It provides the opportunity to be aware of strengths and weaknesses of study area in order to recommend proposals for the future development of Pertev Pasa district and its residents.

Table 10. Evaluations and findings

Characteristics of Identity in Urban Environment		General Evaluations in Pertev Pasa District in Asagi Maras
Environmental Identity	Natural Environment <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Geography • Topography • Climate • Vegetation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Located at 1.5 km to historic Famagusta Walled city • Smooth topography about 25m above the sea level • Hot and dry Mediterranean climate in summers and mild weather in winters • Large agricultural and farming lands • Existing private garden in majority of housing units • Lack of greenery in public open spaces
	Built Environment <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Urban Context • Housing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low rate of development and construction and investment • Existing huge lost spaces • One or two floors building heights • Horizontal development pattern • Modern style architecture (Greek period) • Semi-attached and terraced building typology • Garden and parking at each unit
Social Identity	Socio-cultural Identity <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demography • Belonging • Adaptation • User satisfaction • User expectation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Young population • Over 20 years duration of residency • Use and changing the environment according to the needs • Willing to stay at the same home/new and larger home at the same environment • Everyday neighborhood relationships • Lack of cultural and recreational facilities • Lack of sport facilities for youth • Lack of public transportation • Lack of play gardens for children
	Socio-economic Identity <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Income • Ownership • Occupation • Education 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Average income of majority of people • Sixty percent of people are owners of their home • Artisan, officer and teacher as major occupation of local people • Farming in limited level • Lack of job opportunities • Unstable economic status

Chapter 5

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Design is the procedure of social event information about the necessities and needs. In this manner, it speaks the truth deciding the future environment and conserving the social legacy. Research on dimensions of urban design and also the identity in urban environment, are the main subjects that are reviewed in literature survey. As a part of this research, recognizing the relation between urban design dimension and identity have provided a context for evaluation process and recommending solutions in order to achieve livable urban environment. After 1974 war in Cyprus, the cultural fragmentation between two ethnic groups (Turks and Greeks), and division of the island in to two parts, changed the general image of the city in terms of rate of development, economy, culture and etc. The current situation in whole Asagi Maras region is not adequate in many aspects. Uncertainties in political status, unadjusted ownership pattern, limited investment and low quality of urban environment are some of issues that local people in Pertev Pasa are dealing today. Understanding the current environmental and social identity of area by means of socio-cultural and socio-economic characteristics as an initial steps for improving the life quality and implementing for future developments are necessary. It is need to be mention that recommendations proposed for the development of Pertev Pasa district in this thesis, can be applied and adapted to other districts of Asagi Maras region since the general social and physical fabric are similar in this region.

By considering social and physical identity of Pertev Pasa district in Asagi Maras, creating a new well-functioning and livable social atmosphere at existing or in another future settlement needs some criteria to achieve and enhance quality of life in Famagusta. Subsequently, two scenarios can be recognized in view of political solutions:

(A): What will be the future of current habitants of Asagi Maras if the area is given back to Greek Cypriots? Thus, in what kind of an environment would/should they be living?

(B): How urban design can act for a lively settlement neighborhood for Turk and Turk Cypriots if they stay at same home and may not need to be resettled elsewhere in Famagusta?

The recommendations based on the findings of this thesis will be presented below, considering these two scenarios.

5.1 Recommendations for scenario (A)

According to scenario (A), in case of any governmental decision, to give back Asagi Maras area to their original owners, the current habitants might be resettled to any other environment in the city or maybe another city. Since the field of urban design is involved with many aspects in terms of political, economic, cultural, and generally strategic issues, impacts current study be faced to some limitations on determining the location of new settlement for Asagi Maras residents. Therefore, this section provide macro scale recommendations and criteria for a new settlement considering environmental and social identity of place and individuals living in Asagi Maras.

According to the evaluations of collected social and environmental information in Pertev Pasa District in Asagi Maras, design and decision-making proposals for the new development can be classified in different items: (i) Natural identity, (ii) Built Environment identity, (iii) Socio-cultural identity, and (iv) Socio-economic identity.

(i) The natural identity of future development and settlement regarding needs and expectations of local people can be assessed in following aspects:

- Famagusta city as a location of new settlement
- Close to the Mediterranean sea and climate – a coastal urban development
- On a smooth and flat topography
- Mediterranean climate and fertile agricultural and farming lands, propel to insert a mixed bag of organic product

(ii) The built environment identity of future development are classified in different indicators such as urban pattern, housing, land use, building heights, public spaces and etc. which can be assessed in following recommendations:

- Balanced solid – void relations within the urban morphology
- Pedestrian friendly environment
- High density development – with one or two floors
- Single detached or semidetached buildings
- Private garden in each unit
- Car park in each unit
- Shading elements as street furniture
- Easy permeability

- Visual accessibility
 - Increase of greenery
- (iii) Socio-cultural identity of new urban environment, covers indicators in terms of social values like:
- Considering youth population in designing urban environment
 - Creating sport facilities in terms of improving cultural heritage
 - Friendly public spaces
 - Providing cultural facilities like cinema
 - Providing play gardens for children
- (iv) Socio-economic identity of future development should cover aspects like education, income and occupation:
- Clear status of ownership pattern of land and houses
 - Stable economic status of residents by creating job opportunities
 - Educating people about human rights in urban environment
 - Encouraging people to produce local products
 - Encouraging local festivals representing cultural background

Table 11. General framework of recommendations and proposals for the future of Pertev Pasa district in Asagi Maras based on scenario A

Indicators of Urban Design Dimensions and Urban Identity		Scenario A					
		Urban Design Dimensions					
		Morphological	Perceptual	Social	Visual	Functional	Temporal
Characteristics of Identity in Urban Environment	Natural Environment Identity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> On a smooth and flat topography 			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mediterranean climate and fertile agricultural and farming lands, propel to insert a mixed bag of organic product 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Famagusta city as a location of new settlement Close to Mediterranean sea and climate – a costal urban environment
	Built Environment Identity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Balanced solid – void relations within the urban morphology High density development – with one or two floors Single detached or semidetached buildings Private garden in each unit 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pedestrian friendly environment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase of greenery Car park in each unit 		
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Easy permeability 			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Shading elements as street furniture
	Socio-cultural Identity		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Friendly public spaces 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Providing play gardens for children 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Considering youth population in designing urban environment
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Creating sport facilities in terms of improving cultural heritage Providing cultural facilities like cinema 				
Socio-economic Identity				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Stable economic status of residents by creating job opportunities Encouraging people to produce local products 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Clear status of ownership pattern of land and houses 	
						<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Encouraging local festivals representing cultural background 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Educating people about human rights in urban environment

5.2 Recommendations for scenario (B)

According to the scenario (B), if the area is decided to be developed for their current habitants and people stay at the same home, in order to make a lively settlement and enhancing life quality in terms of physical and social identity, some criteria and recommendations needed to be developed at this stage. Before all, the area needs to be fully supported by governmental and private sectors. Management has a very important point in any development of any society. All the recommendations can be classified in two parts: (i) environmental identity and (ii) social identity.

(i) Recommendations for Environmental identity in terms of natural and built environment can be proposed in following aspects:

- More greenery such as parks and play gardens for children
- Increasing vegetation to provide more shading area and also for improving aesthetic preferences of Pertev Pasa
- Efficient use of agricultural lands by improving water quality
- Developing a master plan for the overall city
- Providing public transportation to have an easy accessibility and make a communication to other parts of Famagusta
- Providing parking area to avoid from traffic issues
- More consideration on creating attractive urban public places
- Considering permeability in design
- Making pedestrian friendly environment
- Improving existing infrastructure and providing standards for any new construction and development
- Preventing of haphazard development

- Considering lost spaces as a potential for new investment and development
 - Human scale buildings
- (ii) Recommendations for achieving social identity in terms of socio-cultural identity and socio-economic identity can be proposed in following items:
- More recreational activities
 - Providing cultural facilities
 - Holding workshops in terms of conserving cultural identity
 - Sport facilities for young population to avoid them from any bad habits or addiction
 - Supporting people for local products – slow food
 - Creation of more facial points for making lively atmosphere
 - Making harmony between functions and making active edges
 - Providing Educational facilities to make awareness
 - Encouraging investment in the area to the make new job opportunities in terms of stability in socio-economic identity
 - Clear ownership pattern
 - Encouraging people for any community participation
 - Providing adequate public health facilities

Above all these recommendations, the urban design project developed in UDES502 with the theme “Improvement Project for the Local Center, Pertev Pasa in Asagi Maras (Kato Varosha) – Famagusta” Presented in appendix C, can be taken as a basis and could be developed further.

Table 12. General framework of recommendations and proposals for the future of Pertev Pasa district in Asagi Maras based on scenario B

Indicators of Urban Design Dimensions and Urban Identity		Scenario B					
		Urban Design Dimensions					
		Morphological	Perceptual	Social	Visual	Functional	Temporal
Characteristics of Identity in Urban Environment	Natural Environment Identity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Efficient use of agricultural land by improving water quality 			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increasing vegetation for improving aesthetic preferences of area 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> More shading area by increasing vegetation in open spaces
	Built Environment Identity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Providing standards for any new construction and development Considering lost spaces as a potential for new investment and development Human scale buildings 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Making pedestrian friendly environment 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Shading elements as street furniture 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Providing public transportation Providing parking area to avoid from traffic issues More consideration on creating attractive urban public places Improving existing infrastructure 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Preventing of haphazard development Developing a master plan for the overall city
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Easy accessibility and make a communication to other parts of Famagusta Considering permeability in design 			
	Socio-cultural Identity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sport facilities for young population to avoid them from any bad habits or addiction 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Creation of more focal points for making lively atmosphere Making harmony between functions and making active edges 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> More recreational activities Providing cultural facilities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Play gardens for children 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Holding workshops in terms of conserving cultural identity 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Considering youth population in designing urban environment
Socio-economic Identity			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Educational facilities to make awareness Providing new job opportunities in terms of stability in socio-economic identity by investment Encouraging people for any community participation 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Clear status of ownership pattern of land and houses 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Providing adequate public health facilities 	

5.3 Proposal for further research

This research can be used as a guidance for further studies to be done in Asagi Maras region. Its methodology could be applied in other districts of Maras. Besides, the findings about the identity of Pertev Pasa district could be used for the future development of the area.

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APPENDICES

Appendix A: Sample of questionnaire

MAĞUSA, PERTEV PAŞA BÖLGESİ ANKET ÇALIŞMASI DAÜ MİMARLIK FAKÜLTESİ, MİMARLIK BÖLÜMÜ KENTSEL TASARIM LİSANSÜSTÜ PROGRAMI UDES 500 KENTSEL TASARIM TEZİ

Bu anket soruları, Pertev Paşa Bölgesi'nde yaşayan halkın, sosyo-kültürel/sosyo-ekonomik yapısını, yaşadıkları çevre ile ilgili düşüncelerini ve memnuniyet düzeylerini anlamak üzere hazırlanmıştır.

1.

Cinsiyet		Yaş								Medeni Durum				Meslek Durumu				Eğitim Durumu								
E	K	12-16	17-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	Over 75	Evli	Bekar	Dul	Boşanmış	İşçi	Serbest Meslek	Devlet Memuru	Öğrenci	İşsiz	Emekli	Ev kadını	Okula hiç gitmemiş	İlk Okul	Orta okul	Lise	Üniversite	

2- Uyruğunuz nedir?

- Kıbrıslı Türk Türk Kıbrıslı Türk - Türk İngiliz

Diğer _____

3- Kaç yıldan beri bu mahallede oturuyorsunuz?

- 0-2yıl 3-5 6-10 11-15 16-20 20+

4- Kaç yıldan beri bu evde oturuyorsunuz?

- 0-2 yıl 3-5 6-10 11-15 16-20 20+

5- Nasıl bir evde oturuyorsunuz?

- Tek katlı müstakil ev İki katlı müstakil ev Tek katlı sıra ev İki katlı sıra ev

Apartman dairesi

6- Mülkiyet durumunuz nedir?

- Ev sahibi Kiracı Tahsis

7- Eğer kiracı iseniz , kira bedeli nedir?

- 100-250 TL 250-500 TL 500-1000 TL 1000 TL üzeri

8- Şimdiki işiniz nedir? _____

9 – Size göre, mahallenizde yaşayanların gelir düzeyi nedir?

- Çok iyi ○ İyi ○ Orta ○ Kötü
- 10- Bu çevrede yaşamaktan memnun musunuz?
○ Evet ○ Hayır ○ Fena değil
- 11- Mahalleniz emniyetli ve sakin mi?
○ Çok Emniyetli ○ Orta Derecede Emniyetli ○ Emniyetsiz
- 12- Geceleri mahallede yalnız yürürken kendinizi emniyette hissediyormusunuz?
○ Evet ○ Hayır ○ Orta
- 13- Komşularınızla hangi sıklıkla görüşüyorsunuz?
○ Her gün ○ 2-3 günde bir ○ Haftada bir ○ Ayda bir-iki ○ Hiç
- 14- Mahallenizde kültürel ve sosyal faaliyetler var mı? _____ Varsa sizce yeterli mi?
○ Yeterli ○ Yetersiz ○ Fena değil
- 15- Mahallenizde kültürel ve sosyal faaliyetlere katılıyor musunuz?
○ Evet ○ Hayır ○ Arada sırada
- 17- Yaşadığınız bölgede toplu taşıma araçları bulunuyor mu?
○ Evet ○ Hayır ○ Fena değil
- 18- Hangi ulaşım aracını kullanıyorsunuz?
○ Özel aracım ○ Otobüs ○ Bisiklet ○ Yürüyerek ○ Diğer _____
- 19- Çocuğunuz varsa okula nasıl gidiyor?
○ Özel araçla ○ Toplu taşıma aracıyla ○ Bisikletle ○ Yürüyerek ○ Diğer _____
- 20- Şehir merkezini hangi sıklıkta ziyaret ediyorsunuz?
○ Hergün ○ Haftada 2-3 ○ Haftada bir ○ Nadiren ○ Hiç
- 21- Şehir merkezinde genellikle ziyaret ettiğiniz yer neresidir? _____
- 22- Mahallenizdeki binaların kalitesini nasıl buluyorsunuz?
○ Yüksek ○ Orta ○ Kötü
- 23- Belediye veya herhangi bir kurum, mahalleniz için alacağı kararlarda size danışır mı?
○ Evet ○ Hayır
- 24- Bu mahallede yaşamayı neden tercih ediyorsunuz? Buranın hangi özelliği sizi burada kalmaya itiyor?
○ Ev kirasının düşük oluşu ○ Konum ○ Evin özelliği ○ Mahallenin iş, okul ve alışveriş merkezine yakın olması ○ Miras oluşu ○ Güvenli oluşu ○ Aileye yakın oluşu ○ Diğer _____
- 25- Gelecekte beklentiniz nedir?
○ Aynı mahallede ve evde oturmak ○ Başka yerde yeni bir ev almak ○ Aynı mahallede yeni, büyük bir ev yapmak ○ Kent merkezinde bir apartman dairesi almak ○ Diğer _____
- 24- Eğer varsa, mahallenizdeki problemler nedir?
○ Gürültü problemi ○ Güvenlik sorunu ○ Kirlilik ○ Hiç yok ○ Diğer _____

25- Belediyenin yapmakta olduđu gençlik merkezinden haberiniz var mı?

- Evet Hayır

26- Belediyenin mahallenizde bir gençlik merkezi yapıyor olmasından memnun musunuz?

- Evet Hayır

27- Eğer size danışılırdı, önermek istediğiniz başka bir tesis olur muydu?

- Evet Hayır

28- Cevabınız evet ise, önermek istediğiniz tesisler neler olurdu? (En önemli 3 tane seçiniz / yazınız.)

Spor salonu Çocuk parkı Yeşil alan Toplum / Kültür merkezi Yüzme havuzu

Alışveriş merkezi

Sağlık merkezi Banka Eğitim binası Diğer _____

29- Genel olarak bu çevredeki yaşam koşullarından memnun musunuz?

- Çok memnunum Memnunum Memnun değilim Emin

değilim

30- Boş zamanlarınızda ne/ler yapıyorsunuz?

Appendix B: Sample of interview questions

1. What is your opinion about general problems of pertev pasa district?
2. Are you satisfied with existing socio-cultural facilities of Pertev Pasa district?
3. How is the economic condition and job opportunities in this area?
4. What kind of activities and functions are considered for young population?
5. How do you evaluate the municipality in terms of activities for the development of this area?
6. What are your expectations of future development in pertev pasa?
7. Do you have a sense of belonging to this area?
8. Do you want to continue to stay and live here or in any other area of city?
9. What do you think about the possibility of giving back the asagi maras area to their original owners?
10. In any case of political decision, if you need to be settled in any other area, what kind of properties and attributes should be considered in new settlement?

Appendix C: UDES 502 Urban Design Studio II Maps



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**IMPROVEMENT PROJECT FOR THE LOCAL CENTER
 PERTEV PAŞA IN AŞAĞI MARAŞ (KATO VAROSHA) - FAMAGUSTA**

COURSE INSTRUCTORS
 PROF. DR. ŞEBNEM ÖNAL HOŞKARA
 PROF. DR. NACIYE DORATLI
 RESEARCH ASSISTANT: MÜGE RIZA

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Significant Trees:
Palm and Pine



Domestic Gardens



Pergola Provides Shade



Remarkable Agricultural Lands:
Olive, Citrus, Pomegranate and Fig



Decorative Bushes



LEGEND

- Trees
- Agricultural Land
- Olive Land
- Citrus Land
- Pomegranate Land
- Fig Land
- Palm

3 VEGETATION

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 SANAZ NEZHADMASOUM

LADAN TAVANGARAN

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SCALE 1:8000



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LEGEND

	Residential
	Retail
	Office
	Leisure
	Community Services
	Public Utility
	Industry
	Agricultural Land
V	Vacant
W	Workshop

In the district (Asagi Maras)

- Most of the parts of the built area are occupied by residential buildings.
- Most of the retail and leisure functions are concentrated at the center of the district.
- Incompatibility in land use is an important issue which exists in this area (unsuitable placing of workshops/ workshop blocks).

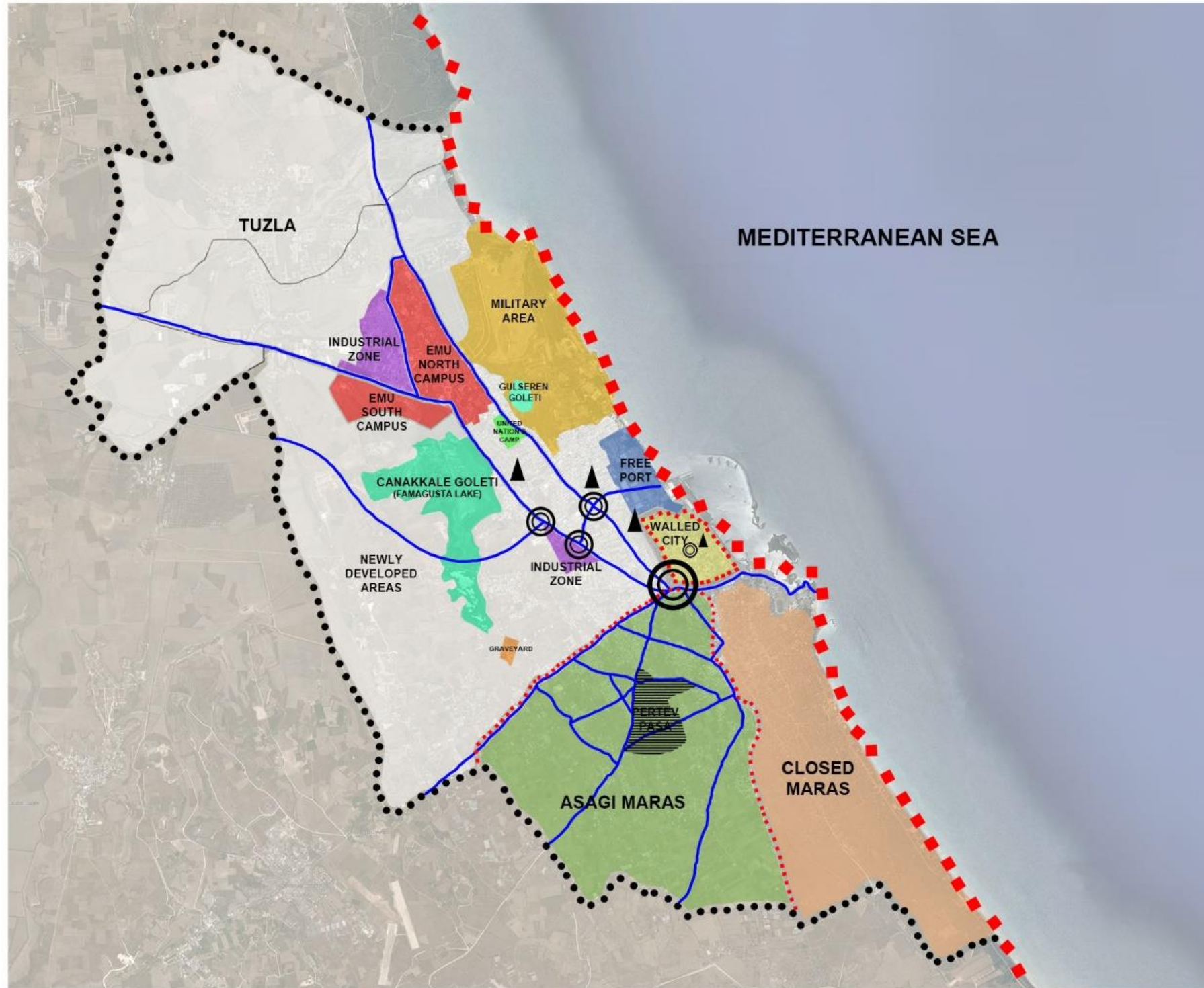
4 LAND USE



IMPROVEMENT PROJECT FOR THE LOCAL CENTER PERTEV PAŞA IN AŞAĞI MARAŞ (KATO VAROSHA) - FAMAGUSTA

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▲ Osman Fazil Polat Pasa Mosque



▲ Northernland Apartments



▲ Walled City (Lala Mustafa Pasa Mosque)



LEGEND

- City Boarder
- Edge
- Main Path
- District
- Node
- ▲ Landmark



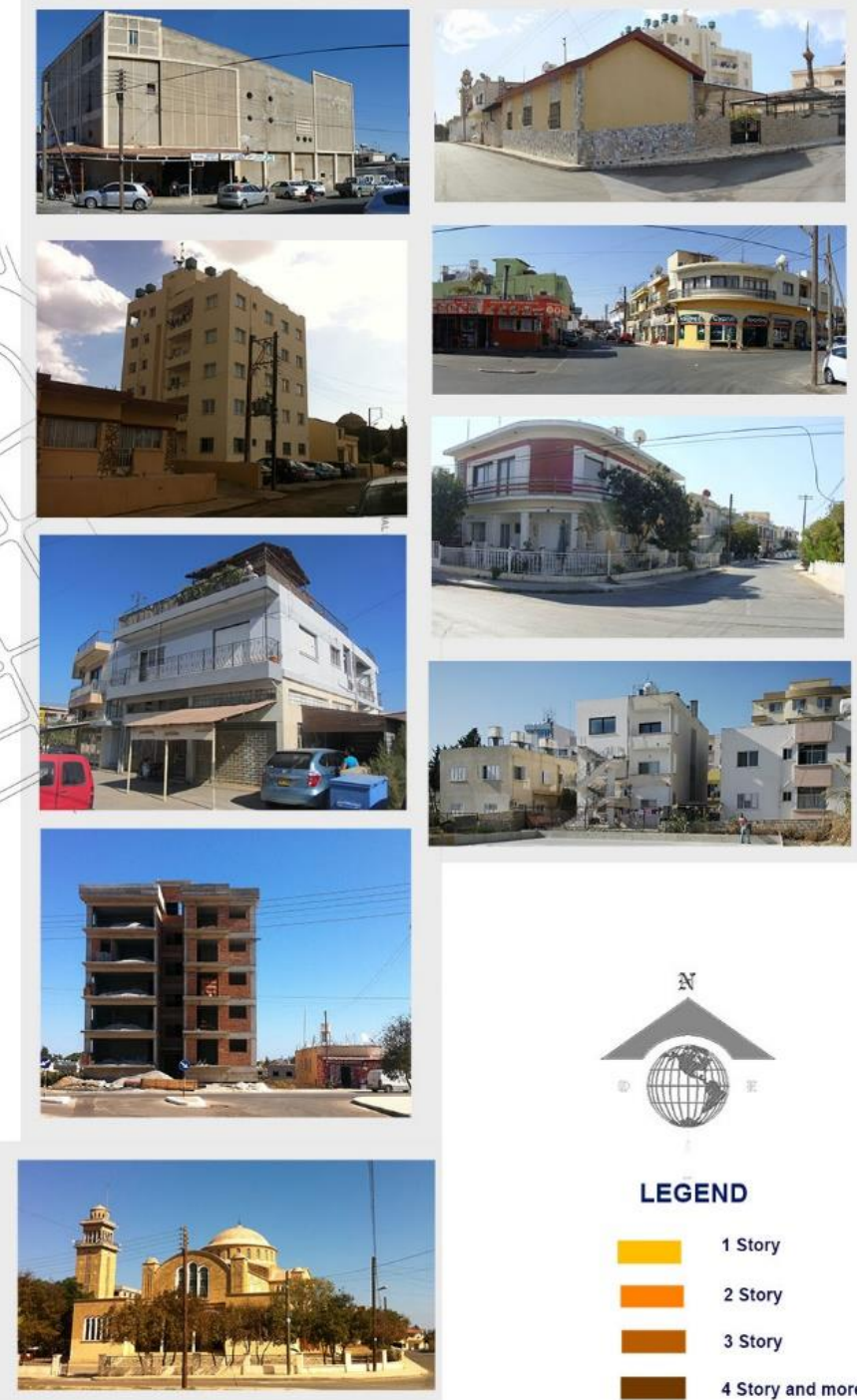
IMPROVEMENT PROJECT FOR THE LOCAL CENTER PERTEV PAŞA IN AŞAĞI MARAŞ (KATO VAROSHA) - FAMAGUSTA

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Majority of buildings are one and two story, except some of significant building such as the factory and also newly constructed apartments.
 In case of prospective development, height of the church as a land mark should be considered.



LEGEND

- 1 Story
- 2 Story
- 3 Story
- 4 Story and more

7 BUILDING HEIGHTS

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Semi-detached Buildings



Detached Buildings



Terraced Buildings



Apartments



Most of the buildings of the area are semi-detached, while the central part majorly include terraced buildings

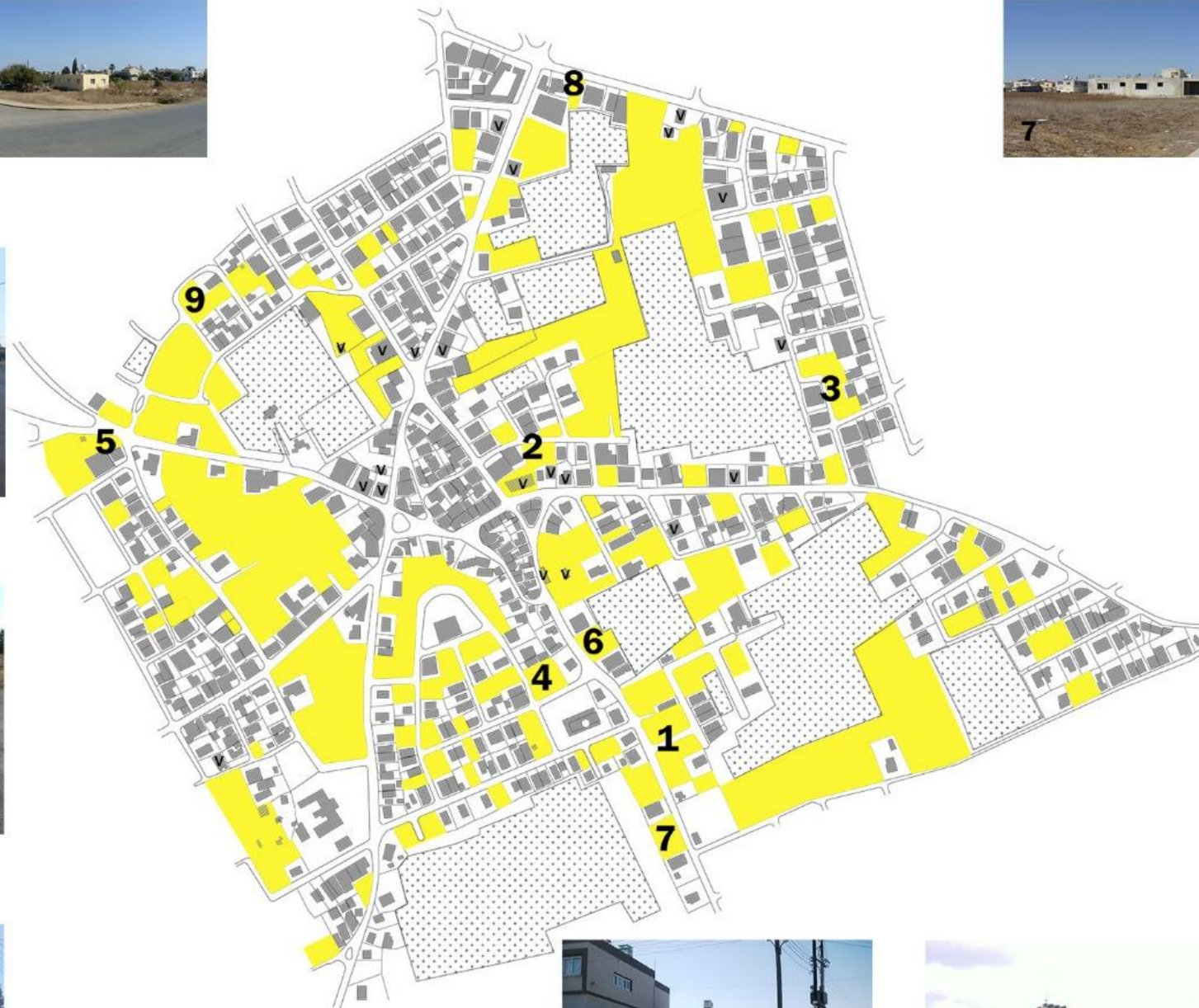




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According to the analysis, most parts of the areas are covered with lost spaces, especially surroundings of central part of the site. The dimensions of these spaces are extensively large which should be considered in design proposal.





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Enhancement of Public Spaces
 and Introducing Shared Spaces

Advanced Agricultural and Water Management Research Center
 with Accommodation Facilities and Agricultural Lands which can
 Provide Permacultural Activities as well

Area Proposed for:

1. Permacultural Activities
2. Agriculture

Proposed Parking Areas

Proposed Sport Complex

Area Proposed for Cultural Activities

Area Proposed for Outdoor Fitness

Area Proposed for Residential Street Development

Proposed Children Center

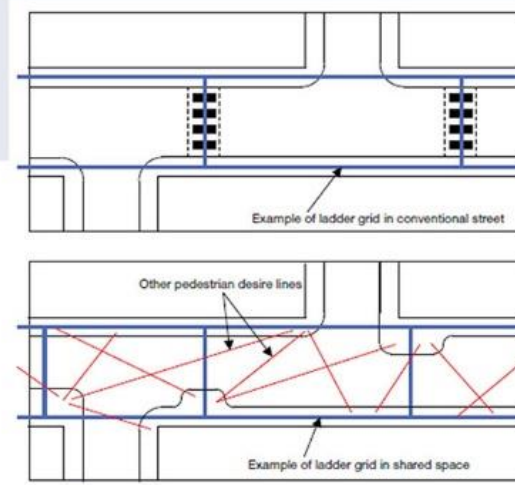
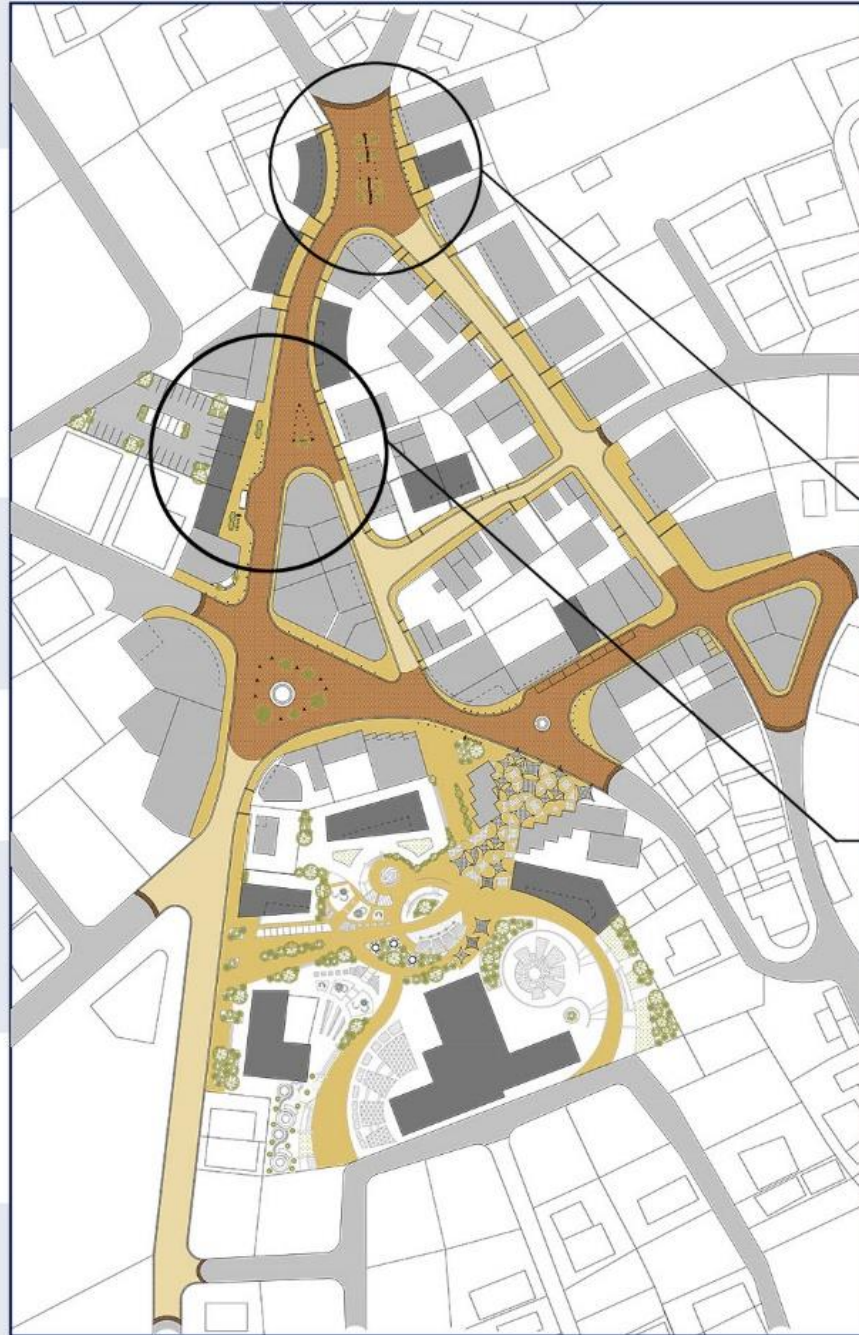
Area Proposed for Workshops' Relocation



- LEGEND**
- Area Proposed for Residential Development
 - Area Proposed for Mixed-use Development
 - Newly Proposed Vehicular Paths
 - Preserved Agricultural Lands

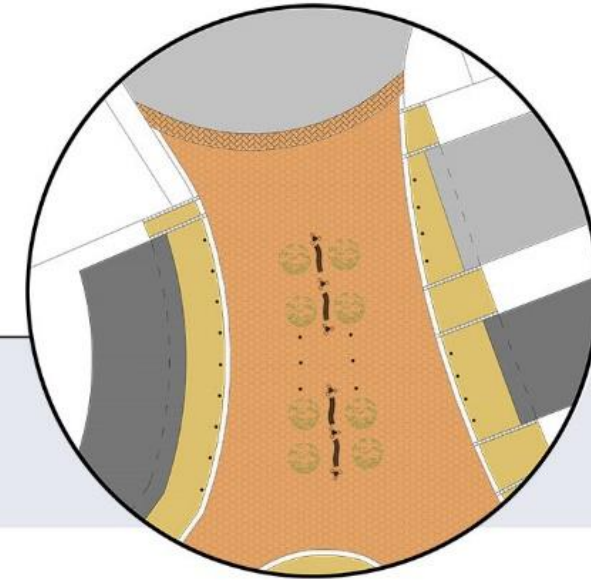


IMPROVEMENT PROJECT FOR THE LOCAL CENTER PERTEV PAŞA IN AŞAĞI MARAŞ (KATO VAROSHA) - FAMAGUSTA



1. Attract Drivers' Attention and Encourage to Reduce Speed upon Entrance to Shared Space:

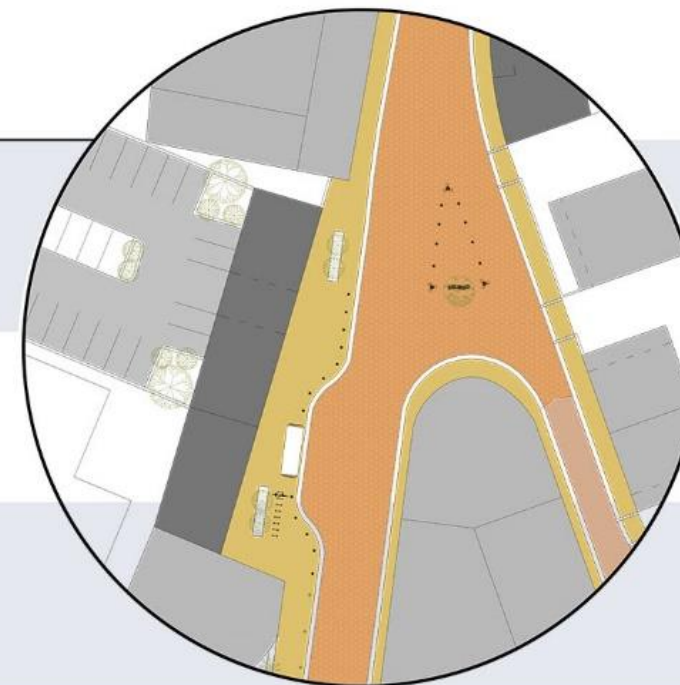
Raised Table, Material Change (Paving), Visual Narrowing, Tighter Geometry, Trees, Portal Feature, Parked Vehicles, etc.



2. Courtesy Crossings:

Tonal Contrast, Raised Table, Paving Usually of Brick, Bollards

3. Comfort Space: Street Furniture and Tonal Contrast



- 4. Level Surfaces
- 5. Tactile Paving (Especially for Partially Sighted People)
- 6. Public Transportation
- 7. Cycle Parking



LEGEND

- Courtesy Crossing
- Pedestrian Path
- Paved path



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A-A



A

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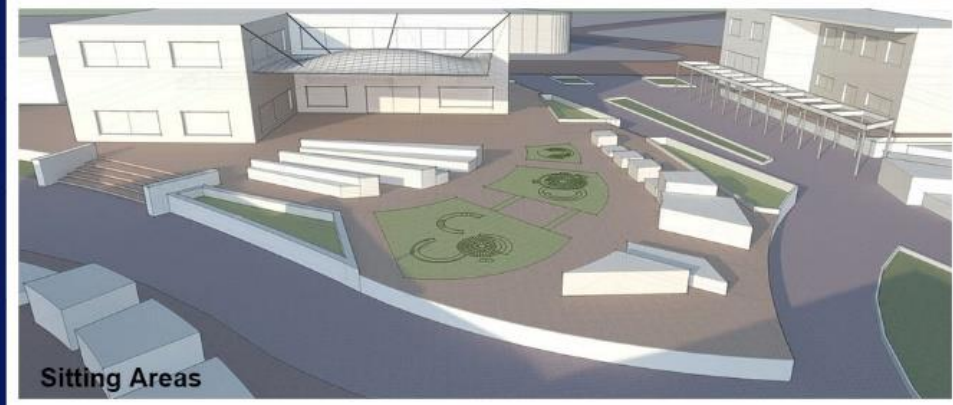
B



Water Features



Shading Elements



Sitting Areas



B-B

- LEGEND**
- Courtesy Crossing
 - Pedestrian Path
 - Paved path



DESIGN PROPOSAL (Central Zone)

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SCALE 1:200



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1. Bus Station



2. Parking



3. Bicycle Rack



LEGEND

- Courtesy Crossing
- Pedestrian Path
- Paved path
- One-Way Path

TRAFFIC PROPOSAL (Central Zone)

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SCALE 1:2000



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South-West View



North-East View



LAND USE PROPOSAL (Central Zone)



LEGEND

- Retail
- Residential
- Leisure
- Community Service
- Office
- New Building

N



SCALE 1:2000

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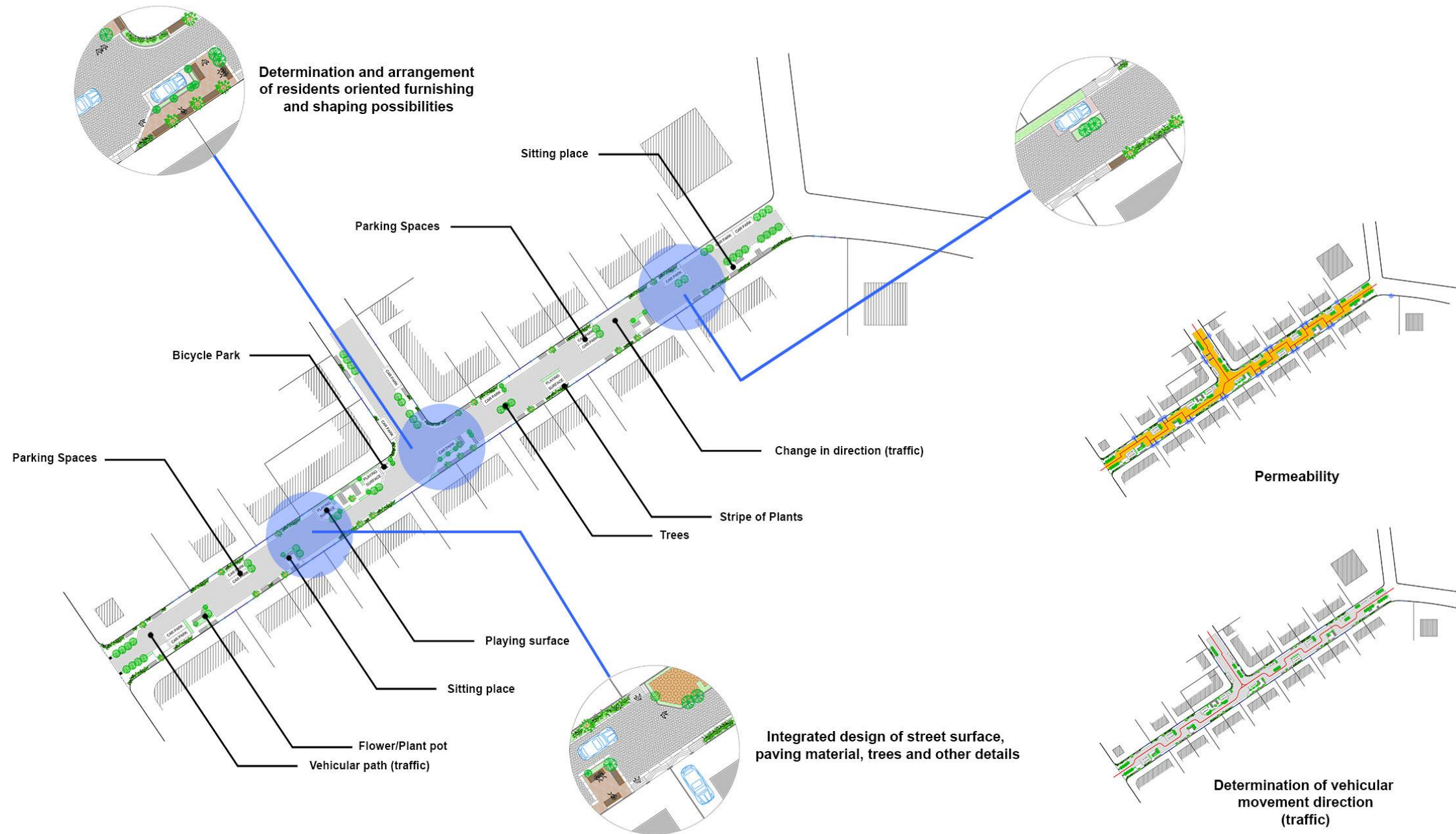
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UDES 501
 MARAL YAZDANKHAH



IMPROVEMENT PROJECT FOR THE LOCAL CENTER PERTEV PAŞA IN AŞAĞI MARAŞ (KATO VAROSHA) - FAMAGUSTA



RESIDENTIAL STREET DESIGN

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 SOBHAN HASHEMZADEH

KAMYAR LOTFI
 SANAZ NEZHADMASOUM

LADAN TAVANGARAN

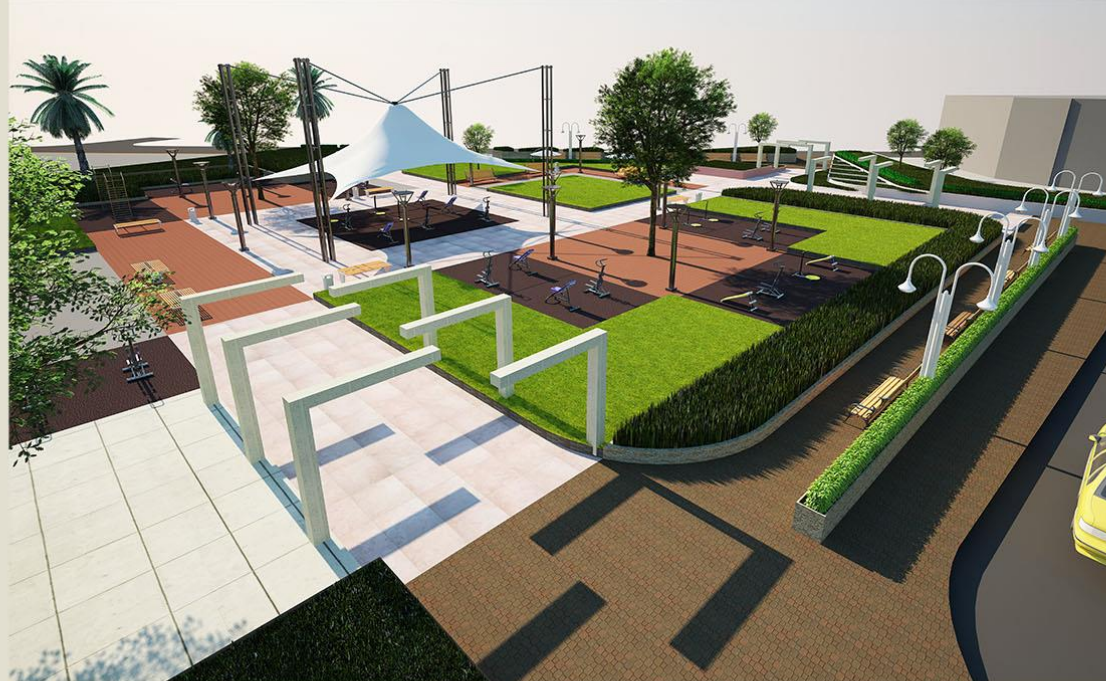
UDES 501
 MARAL YAZDANKHAH



SCALE 1:800



IMPROVEMENT PROJECT FOR THE LOCAL CENTER PERTEV PAŞA IN AŞAĞI MARAŞ (KATO VAROSHA) - FAMAGUSTA



OUTDOOR FITNESS



DESIGN PROPOSAL (OUTDOOR FITNESS)

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 SOBHAN HASHEMZADEH

KAMYAR LOTFI
 SANAZ NEZHADMASOUM

LADAN TAVANGARAN

UDES 501
 MARAL YAZDANKHAH



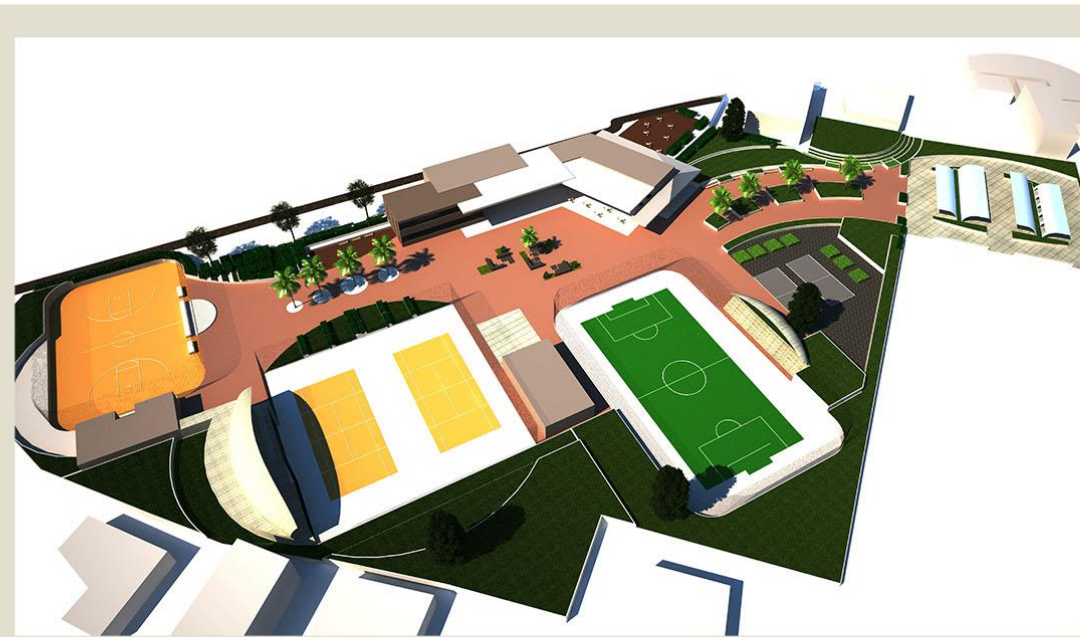
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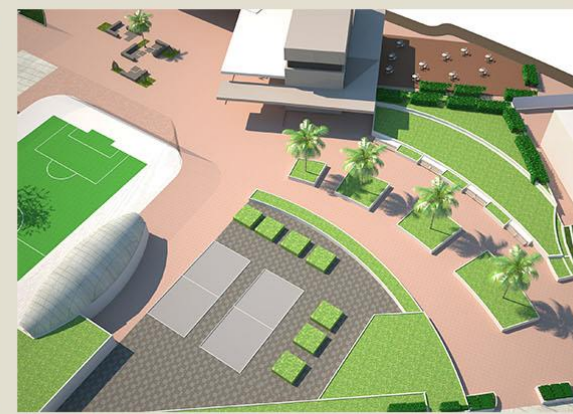
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 PROF. DR. NACIYE DORATLI
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SPORT COMPLEX



DESIGN PROPOSAL (SPORT COMPLEX)

UDES 502
 EBUNOLUWA AKINGBASO
 SOBHAN HASHEMZADEH

KAMYAR LOTFI
 SANAZ NEZHADMASOUM

LADAN TAVANGARAN

UDES 501
 MARAL YAZDANKHAH



SCALE 1:2000

