

CHAPTER 1 INTRODUCTION

The Kyrenia region is the general name given to the region that includes various different scaled settlement areas and lies along the North coast of the North Cyprus. This area known as North coastal line (see figure 1.1), have accelerated the architectural development with its natural structure, topographic features and the genuine settlement samples. By its political developments' incentive help, it is one of the top regions that is under a fast development in North Cyprus.

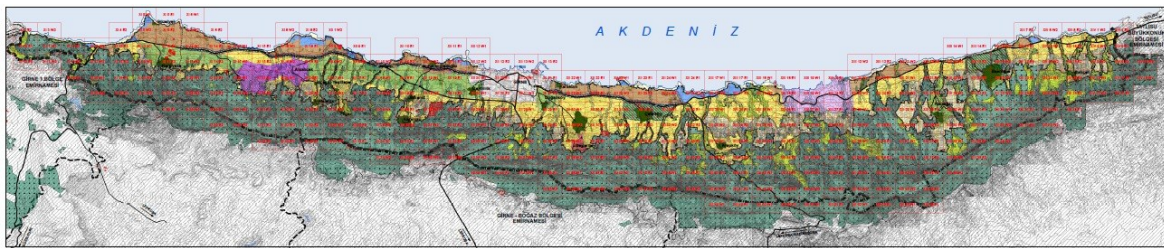


Figure 1.1 North Costal Line (Urban and Regional Planing Agency, 2011)

The dynamics of urbanization at North Coast have negative impact on the different scaled unique traditional settlements in North Cyprus; therefore unplanned developments have degrading effects on the authentic attributes of traditional and natural environments. On one side, there are rare examples of the local cultural heritage and on the other side, there are examples reflecting the dynamics of the global interactions. Rapid and unplanned urbanization causes a contradiction between these two different environments and the consequences are usually disadvantageous for traditional environment.

Along the Kyrenia coastal line, it has gained importance in the respect of defining the settlements in the scale of town and villages, and research the effect of the manipulation in the resident construction basis.

1.1 Aims of the Study

After the English rule, in 1960, in the period of the Cyprus Republic established with the common willing of the Turkish Cypriots and Greek Cypriots, the ethnic conflicts have risen starting from 1963. From this date, the conflicts between two nations have continued

increasingly. The Turkish Cypriots continued withdrawn and isolated life. In the year of 1974 with the army intervention of the Turkish Republic the island was separated into two geographic regions that Turkish in North and Greek in South were in control. Among the two regions the mutual immigrations occurred. The Turkish Cypriots who left their houses within housing regulation. Starting from the 1980's the resident production have increased with the individual housing, social resident projects and afterwards application of the housing projects of the companies. In North Cyprus, these housing activities realized on the basis of supply and demand, with the positive atmosphere created by the Annan Plan formed in the bi-communal interviews made under the supervision of the United National, reunion of the Cyprus was predicted, in conjunction showed an increase for foreigners who could own a housing. The housing project that were accelerated incredibly like ever, shad a great effect on the construction of the north coastal line of Cyprus island and in accompany great effect on the existing residences.

Nowadays, parallel to the resident sector developing at its peak, in the vast amount of North Cyprus many houses are being constructed with the same type plan schema. Especially in recent years, the increasing demand is causing irreversible inconveniences and limits the expectations of the users. In the results of these applications that still has lots of negative effects, the residences are placed randomly without paying attention on the direction of the land, location and type and therefore the human comfort is not regarded. In every point of North Cyprus these residences that can be observed, the vertical and horizontal scaling of these buildings, disturbs the people. In the residences that will be implemented later, it is aimed to block the same worries and suspects, and this kind of examples should not be left to our next users and implementers. To make it available for its implementation the users and operators should be informed and their direction to other demands should be provided.

There are various academic studied carried out that takes the certain periods in consideration in the framework or architecture history, the technique and material of construction, facade, the plan of resident types in rural and city settlements, the determination studies carried out in subject of air- conditioning, the detection studies carried out in the framework of the environment-behavior studies; protection, re-functioning suggestions, and conversion of the housings in user base. But in North coastal

line, no studies were encountered about the research of the housing feature in the case of rural housing situation in different sized settlements under the effect of the dynamics of conversion effect stated above. This situation made this thesis study to become more significant therefore, in the traditional housing framework the changes occurred are studies in the settlements scaled as town and cities.

In this study it was found suitable to study and analyze the Lapta settlement and surrounding which is especially very important because of its features of the historical settlement. The case detection in the town of Lapta and village of Kayalar, that is under the effect of growing like the city of Kyrenia, will form a good information source to define the process experiences in the north coastal line. In different scaled settlements while the analysis will be made within itself, in Kyrenia which is also known as the North coastal line, the variances of the conversion effect on the fast construction residences will be researched.

The study in this attribute next to having the aim of knowing the area features also includes the desire to form information gathered together for the future about the North coastal line settlement residences that had never had this dynamic of change ever.

1.2 Statement of the Problem

Kyrenia region shows a dramatic structure that changes under the effect of big dynamic series and construction pace. The uncertainty of the future plans is among the most important effects that makes this change more complicated and indefinite. The main aim of the study is: to record the local resident samples within a big changes in their existing pattern without destruction; to detect the situation in the new housing sites that are expanding through these residential sites; by paying attention to the different parameters that exist among residences, on the coast of Kyrenia and surrounding areas and eventually to create a data base for a possible planning study in future.

This study can be classified as one of the many potential diagnostic studies required for preparation of a comprehensive conservation plan needed. Although the study aims to analyze the phenomena effecting the town of Lapta and Kayalar village settlements and

their close vicinity, this thesis intensifies the study on Kyrenia Northern coastal development.

Kyrenia is to investigate changes on vernacular home environments and new developments within their settlement context, is define the influential factors in relation to space organization with selected cases on the north coast of North Cyprus. Analysis will be done for selected houses in Lapta and Kayalar settlements considering impacts of the socio-cultural characteristics of the settlement on the formation of indoor and outdoor spaces. These spaces are then evaluated by giving emphasis to their degrees of continuity and adaptability. Space organization, cultural preferences, traditions, adaptations related to migration after war (1974) period, user satisfaction of recently built house examples will be studied. In addition, to the architectural aspects, social, economic and cultural effects will be considered.

The field study includes Lapta town and Kayalar village which both lay down on the west coast of Kyrenia and both are positioned next to the main road. On this coast, many of the housing complexes are selected and recorded to present an overview towards the increase of the buildings in these areas. Including a wide area of the settlement and because it was not possible to include all the residences into the questionnaire, in Lapta two workspaces, which both represented an architectural and pattern variety were chosen.

This thesis aims to discuss potential ways to deal with the impacts of dramatic changes in traditional living and urban environments in North Cyprus while highlighting the issues of adaptability and continuity. The study deals with two settlement cases near to Kyrenia which is one of the major cities of North Cyprus. Both settlements are located in Lapta municipal area. One settlement is called “Lapta” town and other one is the village called “Kayalar” exists in the same area. These cases are been selected for this study regarding their qualifications that represents variety in changes of home environments and urban development. Comparisons aim to bring definitions about similar factors and indication degrees according to the locations in the same settlement and in relation to Kyrenia. These two neighboring villages are close to Kyrenia, therefore had been affected by the phenomenon of urbanization for the past two decades. But, impacts of urbanization can be considered indirect since the unique cultural characteristics and identity of the area has

survived without considerable degeneration until the end of 2006. Urbanization -after the mentioned date- will be analyzed by considering increase in number and variation in existing residential architecture.

1.3 Research Methodology

In the first stage of the study, the literature research in the university students based on the subject and aim, and internet research on computers next to area study was made. The thesis written before on this subject was studied and their aim approaches were investigated. Some of these were; Cyprus-Karpasia region, in Kaleburnu village the change in the human-environment relations and settlement region, Tozan (2000), influence of the cultural factors on spatial organization of the traditional Turkish house of Lefkoşa Pulhan (1997), the adobe houses of Mesaria region in Cyprus Dinçyürek (1998), user initiated changes and aspirations in housing complexes in Girne region, North Cyprus Orçunoğlu (2006), transformation and change in social housing in North Cyprus Özderen (2001).

In the scope of the studies mentioned, it was observed that a detailed study was carried out that included Cyprus houses, next to traditional architectures compliance with environment the evaluation of this in new buildings were accepted suitable in the formation of this thesis. Different from other studies, this study was studied parallel to the various criteria (topography, activity areas, privacy...) in the development of the residences in Lapta town and Kayalar village on the north coastal line and also in two different settlements the existing settlements were investigated as rural and urban scales.

The methodology of the research has been organized in two steps. First part was completed to produce the literature review. Secondary part was data collection.

To provide knowledge about the concept of house, literature is surveys on certain keywords. Therefore, by the investigation and analysis of the various studies, the residences were taken into consideration as traditional, early modern, modern and contemporary according to the construction technique, functional design and material used among the historical process. Next to this in the classifications made the evaluation was

made regarding the layer numbers of the residences (one-storey, two-storey and multi-storey).

In field study, the method used to collect data was by photography technique, observation technique, sketching plans, space organization, interview and questionnaire technique with hosts of selected houses. Information obtained has been recorded on inventory cards. An example has been given in the appendix. Questionnaires are used to collect data about physical setting, demographic information, life-style, satisfaction level about house and neighborhood, wishes and expectations of each user. The study covers all survey techniques mentioned above in order to determine hosts and architectural characteristic of housing complexes and to examine changes and aspirations of hosts through a qualitative study.

CHAPTER 2 FACTORS THAT EFFECT BUILDING CHARACTERISTICS

2.1 Meaning of House, Dwelling and Home

Since human history accumulation of the need for shelter occurred with its motion included various complex, versatile accumulation and definitions within. The smallest unit of the societies, the families to continue their living needed an architectural structure that includes various historical, architectural, social and various factors was tittles with these terms in literature. For this reason, in this section as a part of the thesis, how do researchers approach to the concepts such as home, dwelling and house will be stated.

A house can be generally described as a residence, a family dwelling place, and often a refuge from the outside world. It is made of walls and windows that facilitate people to keep their private life close to community. The concept of home has been characterized in many ways over time. People maintain their basic activities, such as sleeping, cooking, eating and meeting in their houses, where they spend most of their time.

The residential unit is expressed with the terms 'house' and 'dwelling'. Many definitions are proposed for both terms: Norberg, (1985), states the house is the fixed point which transforms an environment into a dwelling place. Lawrence (1987); describes the 'house' as a physical unit that defines and delimits the space for the members of a household; hence it provides shelter and protection for domestic activities. Oktay and Orçunoğlu (2007) state that a house in general terms provides shelter for people to live in. It is a basic unit of built environment which is defined by walls, ceilings and floors. These physical structures are determined by their user characteristics and place quality which pursuit of private lives. Private lives of people give character to the space to own, maintain and adapt it into their preferences, thoughts and needs. House as a social control mechanism, so strong in traditional cultures at least, may no longer apply with as much force in a society with the formalized and institutionalized control systems of today. Under such conditions the link between culture and form is weakened, and it may no longer be possible to destroy a culture by destroying its physical setting (Rapoport, 1969, p. 49).

Oliver (2003), discuss the definitions of house and dwelling by referring to the verb ‘to dwell’ which is the experience of living at a specific location; ‘dwelling’ is the physical expression of doing so. In this respect he states that all houses are dwellings; but not all dwellings are houses.

Dwelling is more than the structure; as the soul is more than the body that envelops it (Oliver, 2003, p.25). Rapoport (1990), defines the ‘dwelling’ in terms of activity and setting systems suitable for cross-cultural comparison while Bourdier and Alsayyad (1989), define dwelling as the basic architectural component of the traditional environment. Some dwellings are simply shelters of branches and leaves, and some are large and massive structures. Dwelling is the act of turning a particular location into a meaningful environment and ‘house’ and ‘home’ are among the primary locations where ‘dwelling’ occurs (Özgenel, 2000, p.62). Özgenel (2000), emphasizes that dwelling is more than inhabiting a place.

Dwelling therefore denotes a scope that contains all residential activities. In this regard, Asatekin (1989) defines a dwelling as a house with its garden and courtyard, a complex constituting a whole. As such it is generally defined as a socially produced and effective building reflecting the social dynamics of the society which has created the built environment. The word ‘dwelling’ therefore is a more encompassing term including also a social aspect. Therefore it is chosen as more appropriate to be used in the context of traditional domestic architecture discussed in this study.

The other important definition is the term of home. As Pallasma (1995), states home is an individualized dwelling, and the means of this subtle personalization seem to be outside of our concept of architecture. Dwelling, or the house, is the container, the shell for home. The substance of home is secreted, as it were, upon the framework of the dwelling by the dweller. Home is an expression of the dweller’s personality and his unique patterns of life.

2.2 Traditional and Vernacular Architecture

Traditional architecture is complex field of study with several components. Many scholars have studied the topic and classified the concepts and terms referred to discussions and

studies concerning traditional architecture. The term ‘traditional’ is often referred to and discussed in the context of studies concerning the meaning and scope of ‘Vernacular architecture’ (Oliver, 1989 and Rapoport 1989). In this respect some studies also focused on discussing what ‘vernacular’ is (Brunskill, 1970 and Oliver, 1990).

Rapoport (1969) classifies the built forms as ‘primitive’, ‘pre-industrial’, ‘vernacular’ and ‘high style and modern’. ‘Primitive building’ is a term used by the anthropologists for the primitive-defined societies. It is built and used by all, with few individual differences. ‘Pre-industrial building’ on the other hand is built by tradesmen, with more individual changes; whereas ‘high style and modern buildings’ are those with an original design developed by specialists. Rapoport (1969) defines the ‘vernacular architecture’ as the anonymous buildings with no known builders or architects.

In this respect Brunskill (1992) stated, vernacular architecture is the sort of building which is deliberately permanent rather than temporary, which is traditional rather than academic in its inspiration, which provides for the simple activities of ordinary people, their farms and their simple industrial enterprises, which is strongly related to place, especially through the use of local building materials, but which represents design and building with thought and feeling rather than in a strictly utilitarian manner.

The “vernacular” and “traditional”, in this context seem to denote the same context. They imply similar contexts with different approaches and their definitions are based on the personal preferences of the scholars. Both ‘traditional’ and ‘vernacular’ imply the meaning of being ‘historical’. ‘Traditional’ is used more in relation to the continuity of a historical tradition and an architectural quality in comparison to ‘vernacular’ (Rapoport 1989 and Oliver 1990).

Özer (2004), claimed that among the culture branches under the influence of the civilization, architecture came top, and even at that very same age the factors such as construction methods, tools and materials have varied from country to country, region to region and city to city. For the very same reason, the architectural design has been exposed to many important manipulations and technology had been style building factor time to time (Özer, 2004, p.24).

Based on Özer's statement, it is possible to say that culture and the environment lived in, carries a significant role among the most important effects of the traditional architecture. The groups of people living, with harmony in the geographic conditions they exist in, that requires unity, that is balanced, has common values, art, talent and habits have caused the manipulation and development in the designs.

2.3 The Decisive and Impressive Factors on House and the Built Environment

Home encompasses a variety of issues that express the emotional and physic aspects of dwelling as opposed to a house which encompasses more material aspects like territory, space and boundary (Özgenel, 2002). While a concrete definition is hard to offer, certain inter-related concepts like place, time and identity do help to clarify the implicit meanings inherent in home. Among these user requirements and satisfaction, physical requirements are very important.

2.3.1 User Requirements and Satisfaction

Behavior is neither determined by the physical environment, nor would it exist without spatial context. Physical environment may support some behaviors and may deny some behaviors. If the motivation is strong enough to reach the determined aim, the individual will ensemble their behavior or the environment so to meet the needs (Özsoy, 1983).

A space must meet the psychological and societal needs of the users living inside. The human is a social entity, affecting living environment. Requirements are essential to the continuation of human life, the reflection of space with the space formed. Users' requirements in dwelling areas are mainly titled as shelter, security, comfort, privacy and socialization to sustain their lives. User needs are related with the human behaviors that act efficiently in dwelling areas. At this point, the main thing that needs to be understood is the sufficiency of the activities and behaviors. Lang states (1987), "social behavior is a basic ingredient of life especially for humans that serves both instrumental and symbolic purposes, to meet variety of needs." Bayezitlioğlu (2009) mentions that the residence focused here is a physical space created by a designer, limited with walls, ceilings, and

floors. It provides for the user's requirements and has functional, symbolic, and cultural characteristics. Besides, this is a residence for living and it reflects its user's observations; it is formed by its user's personality, motivation, and culture and also forms its user's behavior. The residence has certain fundamental aspects that provide for the requirements known to everybody.

Factors affecting the formation of physical structure and environment begins with human nature environment, and end of the residential and non-physical solutions. People, who act in architectural spaces defined as user. User requirements for an expected feature of human space.

According to Maslow (1987), human needs are often portrayed in the shape of a pyramid, with the largest and most fundamental levels of needs at the bottom, and the need for self-actualization at the top. It has been defined that, Maslow's hierarchy of human has played quite important role for understanding physical settings in architectural studies. (see figure 2.1)

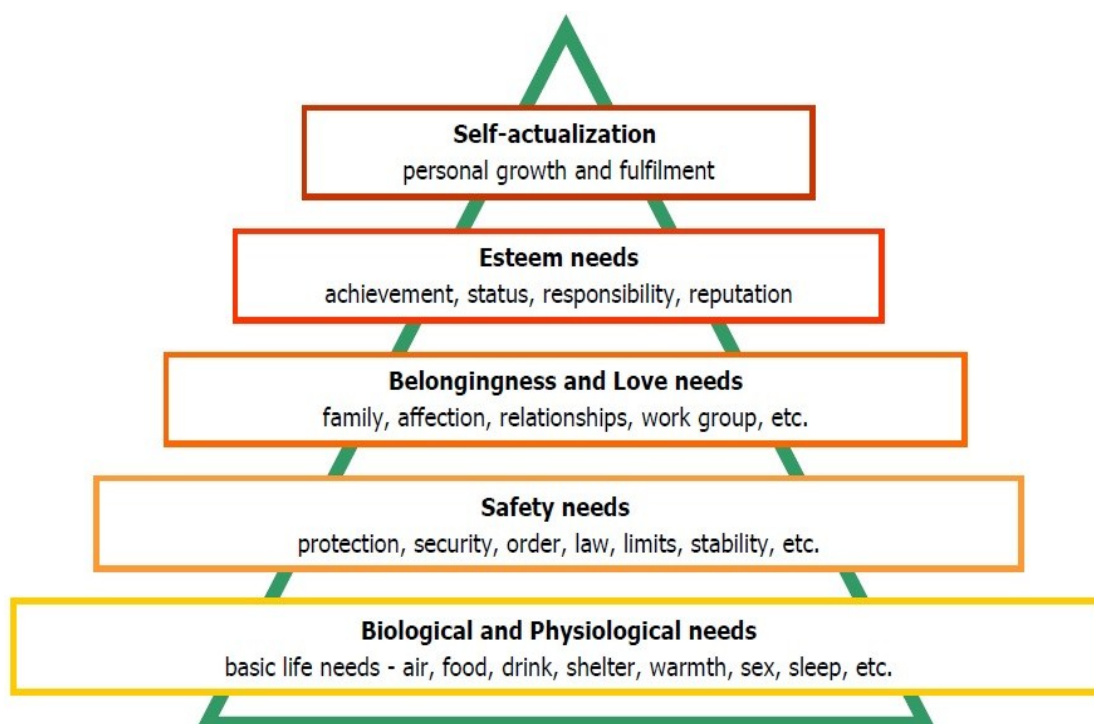


Figure 2.1 Maslow's hierarchy of human needs

(<http://www.businessballs.com/maslow.htm>)

Primary level includes ‘physiological’ needs such as breathing, food, water, sex, sleep, homeostasis and excretion behavior. Physiological needs are the literal requirements for human survival. Secondary level user needs comprise ‘Safety’ needs such as security of; body, employment, resources, morality, family, health and property. After physiological and safety needs are fulfilled, the third layer of human needs are ‘belonging and love’ any absence in the formation of these security concepts can impact individual's ability to form and maintain emotionally significant relationships in general, such as: friendship, intimacy and family. All humans have a need to be respected and to have self-esteem and self-respect. Esteem presents the normal human desire to be accepted and valued by others. ‘Esteem’ needs such as confidence, achievement, respect of others and finally ‘need for self-actualization’ such as; morality, creativity, spontaneity, problem solving, lack of prejudice and acceptance of facts (Tozan, 2000).

When the needs stated above are regarded according to the dwelling accordingly to the hierarchy of Maslow, the needs of all human beings have significance in the architectural design and construction. Every house or shelter is built upon the needs of the residents. House creates the security for individuals therefore it indirectly promotes to reach other needs successfully. Without a suitable house an individual would have many problems in maintaining the other needs such as, friendship, good family relations, confidence, and achievement. In a dwelling the main issue is the individual needs therefore an architectural design first of all regards all these needs according to the individual.

According to Vischer (1985), user satisfaction is related to fulfillment of need, whereas preferences are related to wants (Vischer, 1985, p.290). Moreover, she states that sociological surveys and studies of satisfaction and preference are commonly based on three important assumptions:

- (1) user’ needs and preferences can be identified through questioning the users, or key informants who are spokesmen for the users;
- (2) appropriate design and manipulation of physical aspects of the environment do result in user’ needs being met; and
- (3) meeting user’ needs is a primary, if not primary objective of environmental design (Lawence, 1987, p.155)

Vischer (1985) states that the factors affect the resident's satisfaction as "having friendly and helpful neighbours, the management rules, and a sense of having control over one's life also influence satisfaction with other residents. Perceived economic value, moreover, is influenced by the appearance of the development, by satisfaction with management and by the amenities and conveniences provided on site (such as recreation, laundry and parking facilities). Pleasant and attractive appearance is influenced by maintenance, amenities and conveniences, privacy and lack of crowding and a sense of self-esteem" (Lawrence, 1987, p.194). (See figure 2.2)

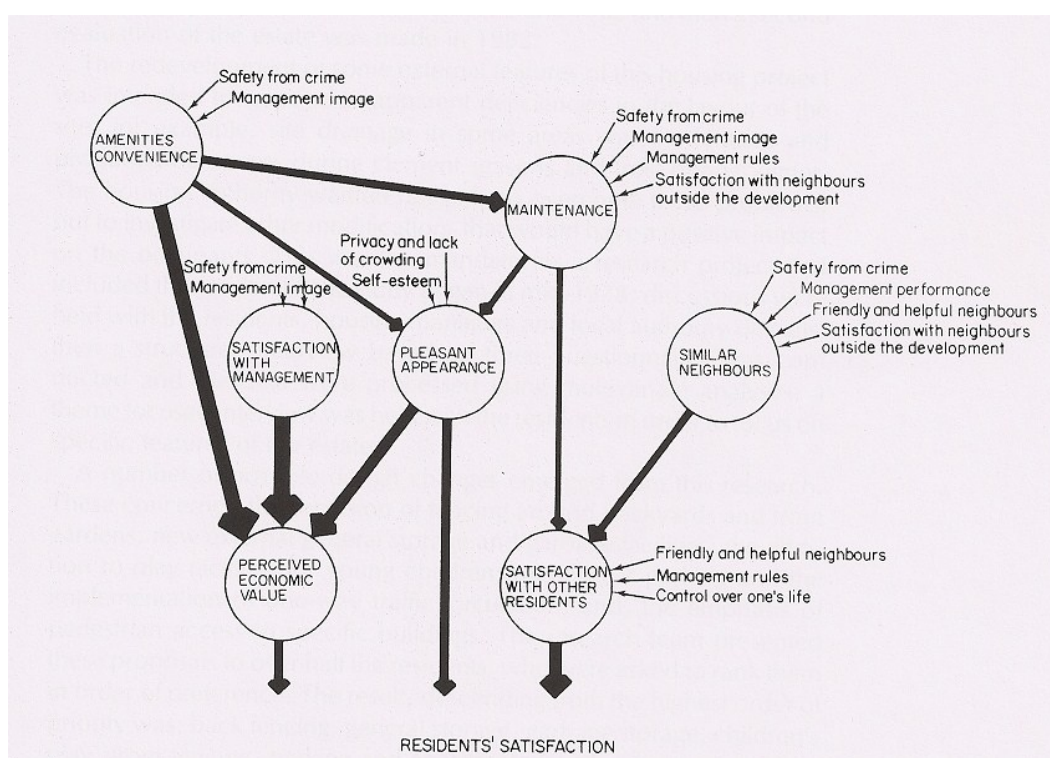


Figure 2.2 Vichers' diagrams of seven sets of variables which contribute to understanding of resident's satisfaction (Lawrence, 1987, p.195).

2.3.2 Physical User Requirements

Residential satisfaction is directly related to topics such as; the desires and expectations of the individual, how they perceive the physical environment, how these perceptions influence their behaviors, the adaptation of the individual to the residence and its environment (or change in the residence and the environment because of inadaptability),

choice of residence, standards of the residence, user requirements, the quality of the environment, and the life and habitability of the residence (Önder, et. al, 2010, p.18-37).

In order to pursue everyday activities such as walking, running, sitting, lying down etc., the built environment is expected to provide certain levels of bodily comfort. This definition covers perception theory, cognition, social and anthropological psychology, the study of relationships, and the study of culture put forward by Lang (1987, p. 21).

With respect to Lang (1987), static anthropometrics is concerned with the basic dimensions of the human body. Dynamic anthropometrics is concerned with the capabilities of the human body in doing such things as reaching. According to Alsaç (1997), physical needs can be solved by the arrangement of spaces and constructive measures. Similarly, as humans, we also have other necessities such as thermal requirements, visual and auditory requirements, health requirements and safety requirements.

The lighting of a home must also suit the tenant's needs. The brightness and coloring of a home must be planned carefully to create an attractive combination. The lighting of the home must be appropriate for the user. For example, the lighting of a building must accommodate a user's needs at work or at home. The arrangement of furniture in a building, the materials used to bring the decoration together, and the curtains used in a building all affect the appearance of the lighting in the room. The most ideal lighting is natural light.

The auditory needs of a tenant are also significant in maintaining good psychological health. For example, the materials used in some buildings, such as insulation, prevention of noise. Noise in buildings with fewer floors can be solved if the buildings are further apart. However, noise in buildings with several floors, such as apartments, can only be solved with materials that block out noise. Yet, the costing of noise prevention in buildings with many floors works out to be more expensive. A lack of noise insulation may be a problem for families with children, who attempt to keep the noise level down so that it does not cause discomfort for the neighbors.

Climatical conditions of the location must be taken into consideration whilst constructing the building, so that appropriate materials can be used.

The factors mentioned above must fulfill the user's needs. If the building's thermal, insulation, airing systems, and security accommodate the user's needs; the physical comfort of the house is satisfactory.

2.4 Psycho-Social Needs of the User in Built Environment

In the use of housing the psychological values have different significance. The individuals structure their houses in their desires, wants and needs. In our country with fast growing manipulation, the socio-psychological conditions of the communities sometimes, brings the needs of the users to the levels that cannot be satisfied. In the house, when user meets the individual needs and likes; they would feel more comfortable and peaceful. In the formation of the user needs and desires about a house, specific socio-psychological behaviors shaped through different communities have significant effect. The individual, with the right to give free decision, supply their needs will find it very comfortable to live in that house.

Although all the necessities are accepted as same in different countries, each community has its own materials, social, cultural structure and traditions that affect the living style.

In built environment the psycho-social needs of the user helps to define and relate with the case study. Accordingly, privacy, territoriality, personal space, proxemic theory and neighborhood plays an important role in the psycho social needs of the users.

2.4.1 Privacy

Privacy has recently become the main focus of behavior-environment studies, theorizing and data collection (Altman and Chemers 1980, 75-100 cited in Kent, 1990), because, as suggested by Canter et al. (1975, p.129-135), it is not dependent on ethological analogies. However, to attain a full understanding of privacy, it is necessary to include the concepts of personal space, territoriality, and crowding. Nonetheless, Bossley (1976) has suggested that privacy seems to have been the subject of less experimental research than the other topics.

Privacy, stresses the control of the visual, audio and other influences in the environment. Privacy, was interpreted by Rapoport (1977), as the ability to control the interactions, having the right to choose and reach interactions desired. Whereas, Lang (1987), have claimed that privacy should not be accepted as the psychological backstep of an individual in a community to create a retreat environment. Privacy has been treated as a universal culture. Though it is interpreted differently in different cultures, a common theme in privacy is the control of unwanted interpersonal interaction and communication. The rules of privacy control influence the flow of information and communication at individual, group, and social levels. In this sense, privacy can be related to the concept of free will, and the freedom to control the degree of information flow (Westin 1970; Pennock and Chapman 1971).

There are four aspects of privacy which have been identified from anthropological and ethnographic data, as put forward by Westin (1970, p.11-22). These are useful for understanding the underlying reasons for the controls and markers which are found in archaeological contexts. Firstly, privacy controls provide norms of behavior for individuals and groups. For example, rules are established to govern access to home territories, from both visual and spatial aspects. Secondly, privacy creates a choice between isolation and interaction, and can create a perception of aloneness. Thirdly, individuals, groups, and societies have a tendency to invade the privacy of others; curiosity can be put forward as a given example, which has the potential to affect the daily routines of individuals and groups. As a result, cultures launch methods such as surveillance, and the establishment of norms and social rituals to guard against this type of disruptive behavior. Fourthly, as our society evolves from primitive to modern, the physical and psychological opportunities for privacy increase. Privacy in more ancient societies is limited by gender roles, taboos, family responsibility, and ancestor demands. More contemporary societies not only tend to have flexibility in their responses to, and more control over their privacy, but also impose have the ability to enforce new restrictions such as crowding, bureaucracy, and alienation. When the four characteristics of privacy are combined with the specifics of personal space and territoriality, they begin to form a theoretical foundation with precise techniques for the analysis of the ancient built environment (Tozan, 2000).

Subsequently, at the level of the individual, the function of privacy is to create; a sense of eccentricity, to allow limited and selective interpersonal communication, and to provide self-evaluation and self-identity. Therefore, according to Bossley (1976), privacy has both bio-physiological and cultural-social aspects. Both aspects not only affect the organization of the built environment, but are also reflected in it.

Altman (1975), stated that the desired level of privacy is a personal ideal amount of interaction, and the achieved level of privacy is the seeking of more or less interaction, which creates a conflicting optimizing process where the goal is not total isolation but an optimum balance of privacy levels. Achieving the ideal level of contact is similar to obtaining the balance between information and redundancy, defined by information theory, for any communication. In the control of privacy, the noteworthy concept is the desired level of interaction.

According to Rapoport (1976) and King (1980), the various mechanisms, whereby an appropriate balance can be achieved, may be; architectural barriers, regulations to make behaviour predictable, and structuring the use of time. Other examples may encompass verbal or non-verbal communication, decorative methods, and cultural norms and expectations. In any case, privacy involves all the human senses. It works in both directions, meaning all its mechanisms are mutually interactive, thus it provides the necessary redundancies for the accurate communication of privacy signals. Since the maintenance of privacy is an optimizing system, negligence of any mechanism leads to psychological stress and potential conflict, because the optimum balance of information and redundancy cannot be attained.

A noteworthy concept here is that the arrangement of the built environment and the context of the relationships among its related artifacts, directly reflect many of the response mechanisms to privacy, and their rules. Although many privacy controls may have been abstract or obscure, archaeologists are able to uncover specific devices in the built environment which indicate cultural responses to the different divisions between private and public spaces. Through study of the relations between interior and exterior space, or by comparison between barriers and boundaries, the structuring of privacy can be evaluated (Lawrence, 1985). In such comparisons, if changeovers are an important part

of the architectural organization, the changeover boundaries will be clear, thus territoriality becomes a significant aspect of privacy control. As Hall (1966), had suggested, the extent of diversity among similar functional units is a further indication of domain demarcation.

The initial criticism, according to Kent (1990), of many behavior-environment studies put forward by behavioral psychologists, is that the explanations may be invalid due to their dependence on remote behavior patterns accumulated from animal studies. Territoriality, distancing, and other proxemic devices are used by representatives of a society to create their desired level of information flow in a given setting. In the built environment, the nature of people is to be goal oriented and adaptive. The goal, which is a chosen level of interpersonal interaction within a given environment, is achieved, and can be examined through privacy controls.

Privacy regulates the impression between human and society. Additionally, Turgut (1990), proposed privacy as a process which arranges different behavioral mechanisms. Moreover, privacy, which is looked upon as a significant aspect of housing, is defined by Altman (1975), as a selective control of access to the self or to one's group. It is accepted as a factor that eases the strain imposed upon individuals by the complicated nature of outdoor life. The value for privacy is reflected in both the separation of the house from neighbors, and demarcation of domains within the house (Zarakolu, 1993).

This value is also present from a religious point of view. After the establishment of the Islamic religion, the concept of 'Privacy' came into discussion (cited in Demiraslan, 2002). In Islam, privacy has taken effect in both the interior (e.g. in married partnerships, part of the house reserved for the man) and exterior (e.g. street, neighbourhood, district) of the house.

Naturally, many societies rely on mechanisms in the environment to achieve privacy. For instance, in Bali, Geertz (cited in Westin, 1970) noted the existence of high walls which surrounded homes, and linked it with the fact that people rarely entered other people's homes. Similarly, Canter and Canter (1971) discovered that Japanese homes are designed to maximize privacy. High walls and careful location selections ensure the prevention of

unwanted visual access. Also, elaborate miniaturization of inside detail, and room and wall arrangements that shift, serve to achieve appropriate levels of privacy.

Thus, if cultures are examined closely, one or more of them will eventually uncover mechanisms which are used to regulate privacy in social interaction. These mechanisms may be—either be verbal, nonverbal, or environmental. In other words, it is possible to say that mechanisms for managing interpersonal boundaries, in order to achieve a desired level of privacy, are universal and present in all societies. Altman (1979) (cited in Alkan, 1999) had suggested that some cultures appear to have little privacy; This may be due to their traditional view of privacy as a solely physical and environmental process, and not as a complex behavioral system which falls back on many levels of functioning.

Thus, in a study conducted by Alkan (1999), privacy in terms of housing privacy, was selected for analysis as a factor contributing to environmental satisfaction. The findings showed that level of privacy is measured as a subjective evaluation of the respondent.

Privacy, territorial behavior, and personal space as three concepts are closely linked. Altman (1975) had proposed a conceptual organizing model which personal space and territoriality were considered major mechanism in attaining privacy. In any case, what is privacy? Definitions of privacy emphasize that privacy has to do with an individual's, or for that matter, groups ability to control their visual, auditory and olfactory interactions with others. Yet the literature based on this issue shows that there is more than one type of privacy.

Lang (1987) mentioned several kinds of privacy, each of which serves a different purpose. Accordingly, Westin (1970) identified four types of privacy; solitude, intimacy, anonymity, and reserve. Solitude, as said by Westin (1970), is defined as the state of being free from the surveillance of others; intimacy, as the state of being with another individual, but unbound by the outside world; anonymity, as the state of being undefined; and reserve, as the state in which an individual utilizes psychological barriers to restrict unwanted intrusion.

Westin also identifies personal autonomy as a purpose served by privacy, which allows for the release of emotions, helps self-evaluation, and limits and protects communication, as it highlights the relationship between an individual and the rest of society.

Lang indicates that the form and degree of privacy desired depends on the constant pattern of behavior, the cultural context, and on the personality and aspirations of the individual involved. Similar to Canter and Canter (1971), Lang (1987) suggests that the utilization of walls, screens, symbolic and territorial demarcations, and distance are all privacy attaining mechanisms.

Nowadays, families and life styles are constantly evolving therefore. So, the idea of privacy is also subject to constant change. Thus, the mechanisms of privacy are also being changed. If privacy cannot be attained, individuals will display more obvious actions in order to seek it. For example, individuals may use a more dense personal area to make privacy more effective. If their attempts to achieve privacy is not successful, individuals may display aggressive behavior.

2.4.2 Territoriality

Territoriality is the confined place used by a person or group that is protected and defended. Space includes psychological characteristics, symbolized through developed notions and organized with objects (Lang, 1987). Altman (1975), defined territoriality as, setting a limit mechanism to the environment behavior or identification of object or personification.

Rather than this Pastalan (1970), defines territory as "... a delimited space that a person or a group uses and defends as an exclusive presence. It involves psychological identification with a place, symbolized by attitudes of possessiveness and arrangements of objects in the area."

According to Lang (1987), these definitions suggest some of the basic characteristics of territory:

1. The ownership of a place,
2. The personalization of an area,

3. The right to defend against intrusion
4. The meeting of several needs, including cognitive and aesthetic.

Apart from the items mentioned above, human territoriality is defined in biological terms as stemming from animal behavior. Moreover, territoriality in humans is an aggressive instinct that is shared with other territorial animals who display similar behaviour. Nonetheless, territoriality in humans is best identified as a spatial strategy, which aims to affect, influence, or control, resources and people, by controlling an area (Sack, 1986, p.1).

Furthermore, according to Rapoport (1976), human beings are territorial animals. It is suggested that we define our personal spaces, mark them for particular uses, create visible and invisible boundaries, establish cultural conventions of behavior toward those boundaries, and will defend our territory against intruders. Apart from privacy, territoriality seems to be the most common topic found in behavior-environment research and literature. El-Sharkawy (1979), suggested that territoriality satisfies the human need for identity, thus territory stands as a frame of reference for an individual. Identity is the need to know who one is and what role one plays in society.

El-Sharkawy (1979), identifies four types of territory in his effort to build a model that deals specifically with the concerns of environmental design. These may be forward as attached, central, supporting and peripheral territories. According to El-Sharkawy (1979), an attached territory is one's personal "space bubble". Central territories, for example, an individual's personal room, or home are likely to be highly personalized and individuals are likely to be highly protective over their territory. These are called as 'private spaces', as proposed by Newman (1972). However, as Lang (1987) has suggested, supporting territories are either 'semi-private' or 'semi-public'. Examples of these territories are the places such as residents' sitting rooms in dormitories, swimming pools or other public facilities in residential complexes, or areas of privately owned space such as the front lawns of houses. Nonetheless, peripheral territories are also public spaces (Lang, 1987, p. 150).

Private spaces are places where benefit and utilization of the facilities and of the building is restricted to a small number of people. As suggested by its name, it provides a certain

amount of privacy to the users which belong to it. In residential quarters, in particular, private outdoor spaces possess greater significance as spaces such as these provide free elements of internal living levels, which affect user satisfaction. The gardens of private houses or the balconies of apartment blocks are the private spaces for the exploitation of the residents and their guests (Prinz, 1980, p.95).

On the other hand, the word 'Public' is defined as; accessible by all people and open for use by everyone. Public spaces include; streets, common outdoor rooms, such as activity areas for adults and children, in which people are free to enjoy and meet at their own leisure. Superior authorities such as councils make decisions about public spaces.

Semi-public and semi-private spaces are in between public and private volumes. The uses of such spaces are allowed to a certain number of people, such as those who have a proper reason, to do so and families that live there as well as their friends. The transition space between inside and outside; terraces, patios, and front gardens can be used as a semi-public or semi-private space in certain conditions (Prinz, 1980, p. 92-3).

Territoriality, according to Lee (1976), is the acquisition of a personal area and the setting of physical objects and markers for personal occupation. This is certain to occur even in those areas of the home that are supposedly 'public'. Although evidence in the literature is lacking in this for family situations, it may be safe to suggest that it is obvious from several observations such as those made in old people's homes, experimental isolation studies of servicemen and field observations of arctic explorers, that territoriality is present.

Lee (1976) points out that territoriality grants privacy and ensures liberation from interference with personal activities. Space is essential, and normally desirable by everyone. It is an article of trade which is typically sought by residents living in the same house or area. In relation to Lee (1976), Tozan (2000), had suggested that physical markers and boundaries are a significant part of territoriality. More importantly, the various spaces in a house, are a reflection of the social organization that it is designed to contain.

Primary territories (Brower, 1980) are the most relevant in this case. They are owned and used by individuals or groups and are clearly demarcated and controlled. Primary

territories tend to be almost permanent and are an essential part of the everyday lives of the occupants, where the regulating mechanism of everyday activities is privacy. Control of access is important to maintenance of the territory.

Interior and exterior designs tend to reflect the personal taste of the occupants. A home is a perfect example of primary territories. For example, Kent (1990) had proposed that children's bedrooms tend to be their most constant zone of use in homes, so their rooms display markers which specifically define their personal space.

Kent (1990) stated that each of the characteristics of territorial markers exemplified above may be evident in archaeological contexts and provide information regarding cultural behavior and values.

2.4.3 Personal Spaces

The need of personal environment is the main mechanism to reach privacy. The personal environment is the area surrounded with a seamless border that surrounds the person and prevents the uninvited people to come inside.

Personal space was defined by Sommer (1969) as "...an area with an invisible boundary surrounding the person's body, into which intruders may not come".

Similarly, Lee (1976), defined personal space in more detail as "Every person has an area of space surrounding the body, the boundaries of which exist only 'in the mind' and into which any intrusion by others is unwelcome; an invasion of privacy."

Theories on personal space and other mechanisms of distancing one's self from society in human behavior have largely been advanced by the observations and hypotheses of behavioral scientist Hall's in depth research on proxemics. Proxemics was Hall's (1966) term for the study of people's use of personal space.

According to Lang (1987), the personalization of places serves several purposes such as: psychological security and symbolic aesthetic as the adaptation of the environment to meet the needs of specific activity patterns. Above all, however, personalization marks territory.

To attain privacy, the provision of personal space needs is necessary (Hall, 1966). Although some researchers e.g. Altman (1975) have objected to Hall's research methods and findings, Hall's basic conclusion, that proxemic behavior is subconscious, and is a culturally mediated response, has not been doubted.

Critics of Hall's theories acknowledge his contributions, but fault his conclusions, there may be more to proxemic behaviour than simply distancing factors (Altman, 1975). Critics suggest that proxemic behaviours are likely to include the function of the space, the activity of the group, the users' role(s), learned cultural responses, experience, personality, age, and sex. However, they also accept the view that personal space is still a practical concept, but set forth that it is more for showing that space includes the implications stated above, than for the reasons initially proposed by Hall.

Nevertheless, proxemic studies have revealed that the structuring of space, which is vital for animal survival, is also important for the psychological well-being of humans (Lynch 1960).

Kent (1990) concluded that based on distancing research, the characteristics of personal space can be defined as: invisible boundaries, created according to the individual; the boundaries define a set norm of accepted behavior; the size of each zone changes as the setting of behavior changes; the degree of influence of each zone can be justified by the arrangement and placement of semi-fixed objects; stress is created if the zones are infringed without warning or invitation; the zones and their boundary controls regulate information flow in relation to privacy.

2.4.4 Proxemic Theory

The term "proxemics" was created by Hall (1966). According to him, it is "...the interrelated observations and theories of man's use of space as a specialized elaboration of

culture". The interaction between the physical contexts, such as, open spaces, closed spaces more than the environment works to achieve convergence.

Hall divided his model into three sections; the infracultural, the precultural and the micro cultural parts. The infracultural part, similar to territoriality, is the basic behavioral pattern. The precultural part is the physiological basis for perception that relies on culture for structure and meaning, and finally, the micro cultural part is the spatial organization of individual and group activities. With the exception of this as an indication of micro culture, proxemics is divided into three spatial types. These types are fixed-feature, semi-fixed feature, and informal. Fixed feature space is the most fundamental way of organizing human activities, which includes both physical manifestations and the hidden designs that govern human behavior.

He states "Buildings are one expression of fixed-feature patterns, but buildings are also grouped together in characteristic ways as well as being divided internally according to culturally determined designs." Hall highlights that western societies, in particular, insist on putting spatial definitions, with specific roles assigned to specific rooms. Definitions of internal spaces differ from culture to culture, according to the activities that will be appropriate to the particular spaces. On the other hand, semi-fixed features in the space is the area measured by temporary features such as furniture. According to a study of one of Sommer's studies, furniture arrangements were influential in judging whether people experienced spaces as socio fugal, which intends to maintain privacy, or societal which aims to keep people together through interaction. In addition, he states that the necessary conditions are flexibility and congruence between design and function, so that there are various spaces, and people can become involved or uninvolved as they wish. Therefore, it can be said that semi-fixed features have great potential to affect behaviour, but it is an effect that is bound by the situation.

The elements mentioned above are the details of psychological factors, and have been put forward to provide a full understanding. Additionally, there is an important area which is referred to as 'informal area', which is the space that exists between people on a barely conscious level. In other words; human-beings maintain an appropriate distance between themselves and others, based on activities and relationships and the range of distances is

variable, bound by culture and emotion. As a result, the public, semi-public and private spaces emerge (Malnar and Vodvarka, 1992, p.226).

Finally, cultural factors are also to be considered while analyzing living places. According to Alton J. De Long, all systematic aspects of culture have certain levels of amalgamation; the formal, informal, and technical. "The formal level constitutes the cultural codes that allow us to classify and process our milieu; the informal level is situational, allowing for behavior modification in context; and the technical level allows for a constant supply of newly generated content that society can see" (Malnar and Vodvarka, 1992, p.229).

2.4.5 Neighborhood

The term neighborhood is often used to describe the sub-divisions of urban or rural locations such as cities, villages, and towns. In its purest definition, a neighborhood is the vicinity in which people live. People live next to or near one another in sections of an area and form communities. Those sections have some particular physical or social characteristics that distinguish them from the rest of the settlements (Berk, 2005 p.2).

New housing needs are generated and manipulated by changes in population and lifestyles. Existing housing stocks continues to meet these needs. When compared to the past, the housing needs requirement today is supplied more appropriately and the forms occur in these contemporary houses are less like the traditional family house as traditional houses could not meet some of contemporary user requirements such as the change from one storey houses with garden into multi storey houses that could be residences for more families. Therefore the traditionalism lost its importance in the architectural condemn to met the user needs better. The change in needs happened due to the changing lifestyle lead by industrialization. Therefore not only the needs of people in their residences have changed but also the neighborhood and living habits have also undergone a manipulation. People started to move away from village life style with close neighbors and streets to the city life style where they live very close but have very weak neighborhood relations.

The start of the 1950's brought population increase, industrialization and urbanization, as more people moved into cities. This movement initiated changes in environmental ideals.

As a result, people discovered apartment living. This movement is still present in the current day. Thus higher apartment buildings have come into existence, green areas have disappeared, and neighborhoods have been abolished. Therefore, the proximity of neighborhoods, which were once homogenous people, have been renovated into densely populated, heterogeneous areas. Here, people may not even be acquainted with the people living in the same apartment building, causing a stark contrast in comparison to their homogenous neighborhoods. In response to these changes, many people aspire to settle in newly developing suburban areas. Thus, parallel to the rural-urban migration, there is a relatively recent move from central areas to outskirts of city (İmamoğlu and İmamoğlu, 1996).

Population progression and development of residential areas at the boundary of urban areas are common characteristics of most developed countries. Similarly, this process has also begun to establish its effects in developing countries, especially after the initiation of industrial production. With urbanization and consequent concentration of population in some of the large cities in these developing countries, the inclination to move out of the built-up area, to the outskirts, has occurred.

After the First World War, decentralization of urban doings had augmented in developed countries. Furthermore, housing became a product which could be sold and bought in the market. Suburban life became an appealing lifestyle. Consequently, the supply of suburban houses with gardens coincided with the desires and preferences of population and this new life style became popular in these developed countries.

Managing the transition of urban neighborhoods from the 1950s to 1970s had become a key challenge in many European cities, for a sustainable urban development. Housing estates and foundations have to be adapted to the shifting residential demands and needs. In doing so, the pluralization of life styles, the ageing of the population, the increasing socio cultural diversity and the socio-economic vulnerability of increasing parts of the urban population must be taken into account.

Transition management of urban neighborhoods requires complex work such as investments in buildings and infrastructures, and strategies to influence the income of the

residential population. To challenge this duty, municipalities have to cooperate with housing companies, investors, private house owners, tenants and other actors in order to create a common frame of work for adjusting the activities of the individual actors (Stieß and Deffner, 2007).

A life cycle viewpoint is utilized an integrative conceptual framework which is applied to the level of neighborhoods. The life cycle of a neighborhood is understood as process of different stages, during which the characteristics of buildings and technical infrastructure as well as the socio-demographic structure of the residential population are subject to change (see figure 2.3). Life cycles of urban neighborhoods are a result of coinciding processes at numerous scales, including not only social and technical infrastructures, but buildings as well. Emphasis is placed upon a requirement-oriented perspective, bonding the constructional and the social dimensions of neighborhoods. Therefore, it is not possible to define life cycles of neighborhoods by technical and constructional parameters alone, but by depending on the way these qualities are perceived, valued and utilized. From this standpoint, the question of how the life cycle of urban neighborhoods is affected by the altering needs of residents becomes an issue of concern (Stieß and Deffner, 2007).

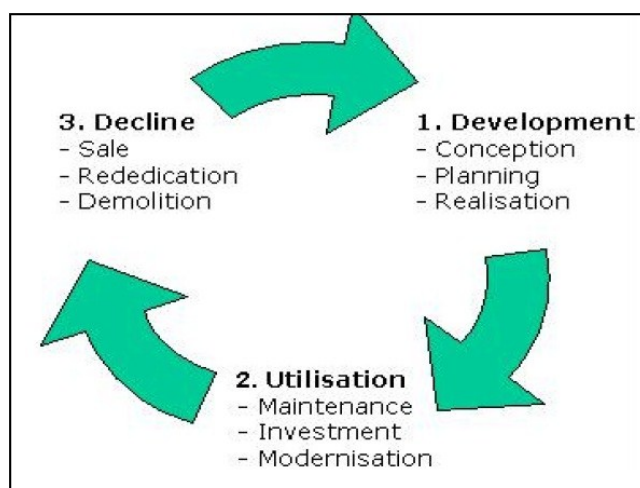


Figure 2.3 Life Cycle of Urban Neighborhoods (Stieß and Deffner, 2007)

Towers (2005) found that in small towns and villages, a distinctive pattern had formed in the distribution of housing, community facilities and the networks between them. Towers (2005) suggested that the neighborhood unit was shaped in an idealized traditional rural community. Despite its importance in the preparation of new urban development, there was

no recognition of its relevance to existing cities. These cities were considered to be largely similar both socially and physically.

An appreciation for privacy and space was reflected in families' choices of suburban locations and single family houses. According to Bell (cited in Choldin, 1985 p.394), people moved homes to be with people who were like themselves. A process of selection was at work. In a survey conducted by Michelson (cited in Choldin 1985, p.394) people stated that suburban neighborhoods are more suitable for raising children.

Neighborhoods within the villages, or within a larger setting of a town, whether it be small or medium sized, or a city, should be urbanized areas with a well balanced life-cycle mix and a mix of human activity. A single neighborhood, which stands free in the landscape, can represent a village. However, a group of neighborhoods, interwoven with laces of streets, open spaces and public spaces, creates urban villages, which are self sustaining urban communities which still preserve the natural-rural qualities and characteristics. In order to recover this theory and place it on a sustainable starting point, the whole concept has to be redefined from a different perspective.

What do we imply by associating urban villages and revived neighborhoods? Hasic and Roberts (1999) had provided a brief answer, suggesting that the solution would be to examine some of the changes that will have to take place in order to allow these new urban villages and revived neighborhoods' to come about. The changes will be evident in two spheres: the spatial and the social.

Kallus and Yone (1997) had suggested that some of the recent approaches to the concept of neighborhood take certain themes as instruction themes for its analysis. These are themes such as management, healing, welfare, association, order, participation, meaning and identity. Considering the identity theme, the neighborhood is not seen as a method for participation but as a channel for strengthening the bonds between residents, and the bonds between themselves and their environment. According to this point of view, the process of neighborhood planning is perceived as a way to provide for the requirements of the resident. Moreover, the definition of neighborhood is drawn by the needs, expectations and lifestyles of its residents (Oktay, 1998 p.17-23).

Social relationships are not based on data which can be collected, but on subjectively experienced definitions of homogeneity and heterogeneity, which eliminate any judgments of compatibility or incompatibility. Since a person's beliefs and actions are shaped in part by his age, income, occupation and similar factors, these characteristics can be used to understand the pattern of social relationships. Age and class (income and education) are probably the two most significant characteristics. Education is especially important, because it affects choice, child-rearing patterns, time preferences and taste level.

Nearness leads to visual contact between neighbors, and is likely to produce face-to-face social contact. This is only possible if the proximity between neighbors is enough to encourage the other to transform visual contact into a social one. Thus, physical proximity between neighbors is important.

If neighbors are homogeneous, and feel that they are compatible with the opposite resident, there is likelihood that a relationship between them will be more thorough, than a simple exchange of greetings. If neighbors are heterogeneous, the relationship is not likely to be intensive, regardless of the degree of propinquity.

Social services and open public areas which are designed in housing areas have the ability to affect neighborhood relationships positively or negatively. Interaction in a neighborhood is the most significant variable of social relationships (Porteous, 1977).

Zarakolu (1993) implied that many of the people simply no longer value their neighborhood as a source of friends. They fulfill their social need from work, school and other non-neighborhood places whereas; this situation is sometimes different for the children and is an important factor for their parents in valuing their living environment.

In a study conducted by Alkan (1999), findings showed that neighborhood relations are selected for analysis as a factor contributing to social environmental satisfaction. According to Oktay (2001), in the older settlements of Northern Cyprus, the concept of neighborhood was of great importance before the traditional life began to deteriorate. The neighborhood was not only a physical entity within the city but also a social unit providing social and economic co-operation among neighbors. Owing to the characteristics of a very

compact community within clearly identified boundaries, neighborhood cohesion has always been very strong and widespread; families are related to their neighbors and neighborhoods' (Oktay, 2001 p.60-61).

CHAPTER 3 INFORMATION ABOUT CYPRUS AND KYRENIA DISTRICT

This part of the study aims to draw an explanatory frame about North Cyprus that will support case study by giving information about several influential topics. In the first part of this chapter, information on the geographical, historical and economic conditions of the Cyprus is included. Ethnic and religious structure has influenced political developments which have ended up division of two separated states. After division of Cyprus into two political state areas with homogenous ethnic groups at 1974, especially at North Cyprus two different political conditions (pre and after 1974) has influenced residential developments like many other fields. In the following part of the chapter, there will be historical background of Cyprus domestic architecture and an overview about Kyrenia district which includes case study area.

3.1. General Information about Cyprus

Cyprus carries lots of the qualities that are typical of the Mediterranean. It lies in the East Mediterranean, at the crossroad of Europe, Asia and Africa. Located West of Syria and south of Turkey, it is the third largest island in the Mediterranean Sea after Sicily and Sardinia. Geographical location has defined by Casson, (1985) that, Cyprus is 40 miles (64.37 km) on the south of Turkey, 60 miles (96.56 km) on the west of Syria and 240 miles (386.24 km) on the North of Egypt. Its area is 3572 square miles (9251, 48 square km), 670 (1735,3) of them are forest land (Casson, 1985, p.31).

Two mountain ranges of Cyprus have significance on its physical features. They extend from East to West and are separated by the wide and fertile plain of Mesaoria. The Northern range called the 'Kyrenia Range' in a narrow belt along the whole length of the northern coast. Secondly, the Southern range is called 'Troodos Mountain' and it is much larger in area and higher than the Kyrenia range. The highest hill is Mount Olympus (1,952 metres) (Cobham, 1971, p.25). The map below shows the main physical features of Cyprus Island. (see figure 3.1)



Figure 3.1 The main physical features of Cyprus Island. (http://www.cyprus-holiday-rent.com/cyprus_map.htm)

Famagusta (Mağusa), Kyrenia (Girne), Morphou (Güzelyurt), Trikomo (İskele) and Nicosia district including a small portion of Larnaca district are administered by The Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus (T.R.N.C). Nicosia is the capital and largest city. Coastal cities Famagusta on the east and Kyrenia on the north are additionally the main ports of Northern Cyprus (Nato World Factbook, <https://www.cia.gov>). Larnaca, Limassol, and Paphos, the southern portion of Nicosia (Lefkoşa) district, and a small part of Famagusta (Mağusa) district are located at southern Cyprus and administered by Greek Cypriots. (See figure 3.1)

Additionally, the island owes the diversity of its population to the five ethnic communities living on the island: Greek Cypriots, Turkish Cypriots, Maronites, Armenians and Latins'. Nowadays, the Cypriot population is composed of two major ethnic groups, the largest are the Greek Cypriots (77 percent) and the second are the Turkish Cypriots (18 percent). These two communities constitute the majority of the population, while the remaining 5 percent includes Maronites, Armenians, and Latins' as well as a significant number of immigrants. (Nato World Factbook, <https://www.cia.gov>)

3.2 Historical Background of Cyprus

Throughout history, Cyprus has been ruled by many nations. The environmental and social identity at Cyprus has changed under the influences of those cultures. The island has such a geopolitical importance that several countries have ventured wars for the sake of it. The geopolitical importance of Cyprus has never ended; on the contrary its importance has increased as time goes on. It is evident that because of its importance many different civilizations had lived on this island. Cyprus commerce, culture and maritime trade commercial products carried out to the Europe on the Mediterranean Sea and Cyprus was a market place for the commercial products of the eastern and western cities. Nevertheless on the fertile soil, a fine climate and an abundance of water offered ideal conditions early settlement on the island. Cyprus was respectively ruled by Phoenicians, Assyrians, Egyptians, Persians, Helens, Romans, Byzantines, Arabs, Franks, Genoese's, Venetians, Ottomans and the British (Hill,1972).

Throughout history, the island remained the home of several architectural styles which are Roman, Byzantine, Gothic Renaissance, Ottoman and British Colonial styles. Despite the different civilizations, Ottoman and British Colonial styles are the major architectural styles can be observed nowadays in North Cyprus's built environment. In 1878 the Ottoman Empire relinquishes the administration of Cyprus to the British Empire. Britain annexed the island in 1925 and until 1960, the island remained as a British Crown Colony. Since beginning of the colonial period, there have been many improvements in transportation and communication networks; administration, education, and health systems; agricultural techniques; urban and rural planning has been achieved (Tozan, Akın, 2009, p.57-68). British were the pioneers in the application of the new materials and

techniques to the architecture in Cyprus. They brought in a new culture with the relevant rules and regulations to the island, which all shaped up the country's architecture (Özay, 2002, p.55–60.)

The Republic of Cyprus based on Turkish and Greek representation has been established in 1960 and ended after three years because of the recurred conflicts. This was the first independent rule of native people under the guarantee of Turkey, Greece and Britain. After the military intervention of Turkey, Turkish and Greek people started living separately in two different areas in since 1974 (Tozan, Akın, 2009, p.57-68).

The Island was divided into two in 1974¹, Turkish Cypriots and Greeks migrated from the south part of the island to the north and from the north part to the south. After the disagreement subsided and a brittle peace took root, Turkish Cypriots pursued a solution to the disagreement that would keep the two communities separate in two sovereign states or two states in a loose confederation. In February 1975, the Turkish Cypriots declared their government the “Turkish Federated State of Cyprus” (T.F.S.C) and then T.R.N.C².

3.3 Socio-political History of Cyprus

Cyprus was occupied by several civilizations from Byzantines to Romans, from Ottomans to British, from Greek to Turks. During these periods population and the socio-cultural structure of the island fluctuated based on the political situations. While looking through the nearest past before the 1974, the Republic of Cyprus was established, after the former colony gained independence from Britain. In 1963, three years after the establishment of the Republic, large-scale violence broke out and the “reluctant state of Cyprus” de facto collapsed. In this way, the island was divided into two in 1974, Turkish Cypriot and Greeks migrated from the south part of the island to the north and from the north part to the south. This political event has influenced the ratio related to population and existing houses at two geographical sides of the island. Population exchange has needed a certain planning

¹Cyprus at war Jan Asmussen and Cyprus: Reunification Proving Elusive (Congressional research service) Vincent Morelli (january 2011) www.crs.gov

²In 1983, Turkish Cypriot leader Rauf Denktaş declared the “Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus” (T.R.N.C) a move accepted by some to be a one-sided declaration of freedom. In that case, Rauf Denktaş argued that creation of a freedom state was a necessary precondition for a federation with the Greek Cypriots. (Migdalovitz, 2007 p.6)

of resettlement of migrated people at northern Cyprus as the immigrated Turkish population was less than the Greeks who have immigrated from north to south. As a result of this there was less of a demand for housing north part of the island (Özderen, 2001).

Between 1974 and 2002, there were numerous, abortive rounds of U.N. sponsored direct and indirect negotiations to achieve a settlement. Negotiations focused on reconciling the two sides' interests and re-establishing a central government. Turkish Cypriots emphasized bitonality and the political equality of the two communities, preferring two almost autonomous societies with limited relationship. Greek Cypriots emphasized the freedoms of movement, property, and settlement throughout the island for Cypriots, if they join a Cypriot republic. For the Turkish Cypriots, two entities would join, for the first time, in a new federation. These differences in views also affected the resolution of issues such as property assertion, citizenship of Turkish settlers who had come to the island, and other legal issues (Migdalovitz, 2007 p.6).

Negotiations for an ending solution to the Cyprus issue appeared to take a theatrical and positive step forward when on November 11, 2002, when U.N. Secretary-General Kofi Annan presented a draft of the foundation for Agreement on a Comprehensive Settlement of the Cyprus Problem, commonly referred to as the 'Annan Plan'. The plan called for, among many provisions, a "common state" government with a single international legal personality that would participate in foreign and European Union (EU) relations. The Annan Plan was an across-the-board approach, and of necessity addressed highly contentious issues for both sides (Migdalovitz, 2007 p.10-11).

The impact of, "Annan Plan and its Referenda for Re-unification of the Island", which was proposed and organized by General Secretary of UN in 2004, largely influenced significant features, including political, socio-cultural, and economical parameters, of the Island. (Dincyurek and Olgac 42/9 (2007): 3384-3392). Despite this, the reunification was not noticed because of its rejection in the referendum by the majority in the Southern (Greek) area. Although the referendum was rejected, the encouraging atmosphere of reunification and hopeful projection for a common future are still in place. This positive atmosphere accelerated the improvement of the construction activities especially in the Northern (Turkish) area in terms of summer houses or second houses for the local people and

foreign investors. After the introduction of the “Annan Plan” in 2002, the sudden increase in new housing developments particularly in Northern area was recognizable at the start of the 21st century (Migdalovitz, 2007 p.25).

3.4 Historical Background of Domestic Architecture in Cyprus

Residential architecture of Cyprus that will be examined in this section, because of the intense affect of the Ottoman, British, Republic of Cyprus, Federal State of Turkish Cypriot and Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus periods, the civilizations before these periods and residential architecture will be stated as a summary. The periods stated above will be presented in more detailed information.

3.4.1 Domestic Architecture in Early Periods of Cyprus

Historical context of housing in Cyprus developed and changed by the effect of several civilizations who ruled the island in the course of the time. Historical development of Cyprus has been ruled by many civilizations, housing developments diversified in the island in the regards to inhabitants’ socio-cultural backgrounds and architectural knowledge.

Troulli (east of Kyrenia) and the other at Khirokitia half way between Nicosia and Limassol were two of the earliest settlement centers ever known on the island. But Khirokitia is earliest in the world (Hanworth, 1989, p.14).

In Cyprus the first human life, first production and the first village life outside the cave started with Neolithic age. Previously, the first settlements were seen in north and south coasts (Gunnis, 1973, p5). Thus, first circular houses half-buried in the soil have been built and later lifestyles with courtyard houses that provided more room opportunities planned in rectangular shape were found.

Wright (1992) mentioned that the earliest settlement in Cyprus is known as Khirokitia in Neolithic Age. It has the importance to be the first house development. (see figure 3.2) Houses in the settlement were built by using stones on the foundations and mud-bricks on

the walls as a round shape. Ground floor of these units used as a storage area and the first floor served as living space by using a ladder to reach the upper space. Figure 1 show the probable appearance of these houses.

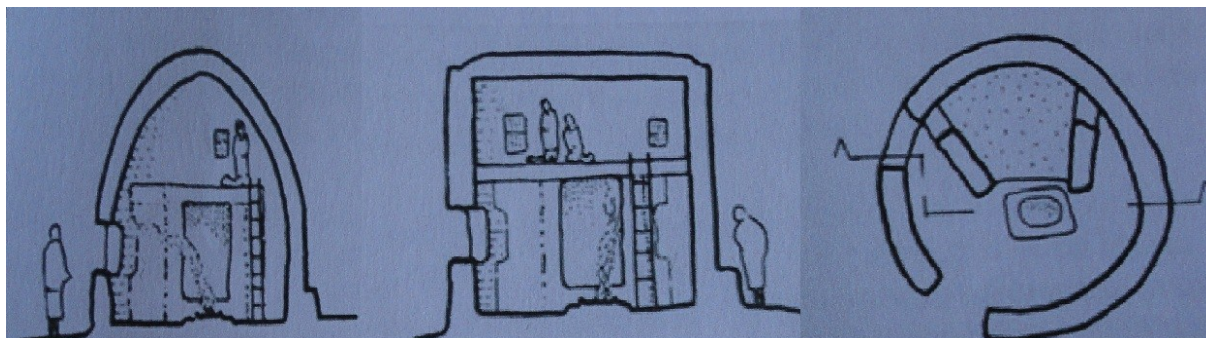
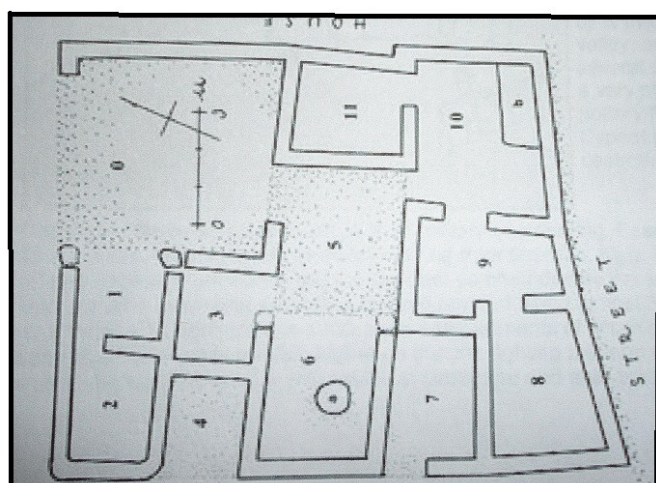


Figure 3.2 Round Shape Home (Wright, 1992)

It is possible to see that by time the Khirokitia settlement unit shaped circularly, have left its place into rectangular shape.

Cypriot rectangular buildings gave gather flexibility in complex planning and the main evidence shows continuously built up room complexes not detached individual building as in Neolithic ages (Wright, 1992, p.17). (see figure 3.3)



0. Outer courtyard
1. Anteroom
3. Office
4. Taberna, stable etc.
5. Inner-courtyard
6. Principal living room
7. Taberna, etc.
8. Sleeping room
9. Store room
10. Work room
11. Storeroom

Figure 3.3 Cypriot Rectangular Houses (Kalopsiha House)

Wright, (1992) mentioned that, after the invasion of the island by the Rome, the island was administered by dividing into four section as Baf, Salamis, Amathus and Lapithos. The roads are arranged with broken stones and bridges are built on top of rivers (Hakeri, 1993). In addition to this, it is the known that rich people built villa in the fashion of the era (Atrium type houses). Hellenistic and Roman periods, the center of the cities was organized by the rising grounds of the public buildings as Agora or Market place (Parthog, 1994). The earthquake in 79 BC have destroyed all the houses belonging to Hellenistic period. Thus, there is a few information left about the Hellenistic period architecture. The remaining limited information gives us some clues about settlement places that existed in Salamis, Baf and Kouklia. In these houses the rooms present in the north side were narrow and long, in south side there were room present to stock olives and this room was linked with the interior out yard. The rooms were heated, and systems such as sewerage and water pumping were supplied (Nicolaou, 1968. p.8).

In the roman period (50-330 BC) in a excavation study conducted in a residence in Baf, in center atrium and around this rooms whose ground was furnished with lots of mosaics were detected. The walls were decorated with fresques, the roof was made of brick tiles and had a sewerage system. In the houses in Salamis, the interior square yards of the houses were furnished with mosaics (Karageorghis, 1968, p.199-204).

During the Byzantine period, Parthog (1994) stated that some developments were observable in the areas of culture and architecture. In this period it is possible to see the famous house in Salamis. It had been built on two stories around a central courtyard based hall at the east end and another large hall on the upper floor.

Lusignan rule was a wealthy period for the city and the island. Goods from the Orient poured into the island and prosperous living in the capital city was reflected by the built environment with Gothic cathedrals, mansions of rich Latin families, large public squares and gardens all giving medieval characteristics to the city. In effect, these features embodied the power of the secular clergy and also structured the formation of organic street networks, places of public communication, as in many contemporary European cities during the medieval age (Cobham, 1969).

During the Venetian period, the island became a neglected province, merely a source of income and a military outpost of the Maritime Republic. The hard rules of feudal serfdom damaged many aspects of urban and rural life and caused a decrease in the population of the island (Gazioğlu, 1990).

Because of the weak ruling of Venetian Government, Cyprus was invaded by Ottomans in 1571. Therefore, the Ottoman period have started, with its effect on architecture (1571-1878) (Gazioğlu, 1990). Today, in the constructed environment the buildings that carry the Ottoman effects will be stated in detailed information.

3.4.2 Ottoman Period

At the beginning of Ottoman rule in Cyprus, the Ottomans came across the remains of a large number of monuments in Nicosia and Famagusta which the Venetians had knocked down to obtain stone for the construction of these cities' walls. They also found other buildings ruined in the battle for the island. The Ottomans had to undertake large-scale reconstruction work. Ruins were cleared, and work was started on the repair of the walls, the conversion of the largest Latin cathedrals into mosque (includes additions required under Ottoman architectural conventions), on the repair of fortresses which had been torn down for the sake of the island's security, on the creation of markets other commercial buildings, and on buildings and installations, especially for purpose of water supply, to fulfill the cities' needs in respect of worship, education and so forth. In such construction and reconstruction work existing buildings were generally used, but in cases where the existing building was inadequate, a new one, designed on accepted Ottoman architectural lines, was built (Bağışkan, 2009, p.9). This attitude of Ottoman administration in Cyprus has brought the chance to protect existing –not ruined- buildings and re-function them; and transform the ruined buildings by keeping existing parts of the buildings and complete in required manner. In several Lusignan period buildings this method is applied and both styles architectural traces combined successfully.

In Ottoman period, Cyprus remains as a remarkable case in the emergence of a local building style, which was developed not only by successive cultures but also by co-existing cultures. Ottoman administration provided extensive opportunities to the Muslim Turkish

people as well as to the non-Muslim ethnic groups, who were Greek Cypriots, Maronites, Armenians, and Jews living in the island. Permissions granted to the local people for staying in their homes and resettlement of abandoned places by immigrants resulted in the formation of mixed communities in the urban and rural areas of the island of Cyprus (Cobham, 1969 p.345). In addition inter-communal, land and property transfer made newcomers new neighbors of a different faith. Thus, people from different languages and religions lived together, even sometimes in predominantly Christian or Muslim areas of the island (Pulhan and Numan, 2006, p.105-119).

Ottoman Turks, the extended family structure required that different generations live together with close contact in the same house. Within the extended family network, they shared emotional, social and economic problems and presented a unified front to the world. Thus, individuals in the large family preferred to be identified with the family. The size of the family, including adult relatives in the family played an important role in the size and organization of the spaces in the house. Although social developments at later periods necessitated comparatively small houses accommodating the nuclear family as in the non-Muslim families, the early tradition urban house was completely in the service of the extended family (Pulhan, and Numan, 2006).

As an extension to living culture, domestic architecture of Ottoman period has evolved in variety. But this variety has classified mainly into two different groups: domestic architecture at urban texture and rural texture. According to Numan (et. al. 2001), building form and activity of the urban house evidently differ from the rural house of the island, although geographical, topographical, climatic parameters and availability of building materials generally denote similar characteristics. For ages, rural house form remained consistent under the permanent environmental factors of the island. Furthermore, traditional urban form of the island mainly influenced from the prevailing cultures and the imported lifestyles (Pulhan, 1997).

The houses which were constructed up to the early 19th century were designed so as to keep to a minimum to contact between those living inside and the life of the street, and are based on an inward-looking courtyard. In the towns, single-storey buildings were built of mud brick, while in the two-storey houses the lower storey was generally built of cut

sandstone, and the upper storey in the bagdadi technique (Bağışkan, 2009, p.21). Three aspects of the Ottoman house which reflect the Ottoman way of life, family structure and religious beliefs are particularly noteworthy. A certain contact between interior of the house and the street was brought by the cumba which gave an Ottoman character to the streets. (see figure 3.4) Each room was designed so that one could work in it, as if isolated in a different house. It was a basic principle of house planning that the individual rooms should have several different functions. The rooms would open onto a sofa or sündürme (porch), an open sided space available to all within the house. The sofa would never be simply a narrow corridor of communication between different rooms, but would be a space, open on one or more sides, in front of the main rooms, or else an enclosed space among the rooms. (see figure 3.5)The rooms would open directly on the garden at the back of the house. The garden was nevertheless an enclosed and inward-looking element, in the sense that it was shut off, either by means of a wall or by the house itself, in such a way as to be invisible from outside. The residents of houses with common garden walls could come and go between houses by means of a garden gate (Bağışkan, 2009, p.507). (see figure 3.6)

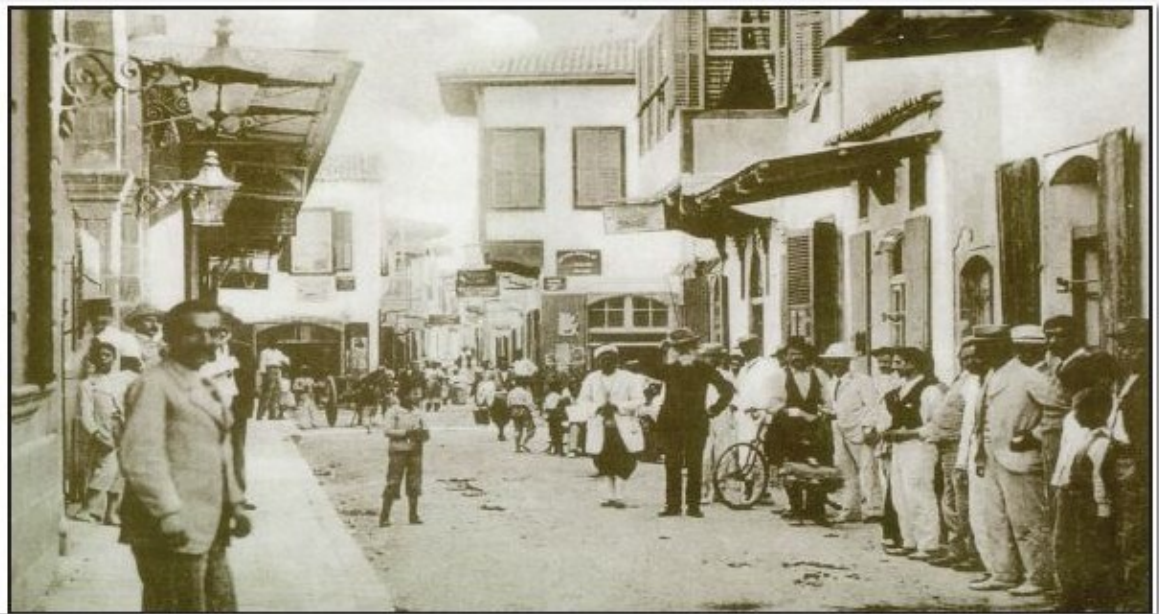


Figure 3.4 In the City of Nicosia, the Street View of Traditional Cyprus City Houses in the Beginnings of the 20th Century in Ottoman Period. (Theodoulos N. Toufexis, (Stavros G. Lazarides(ed) Theodoulos N. Toufexis: The Award-Winning Photographer of Cyprus, Ephesus Publishing Nicosia, 2004, p.5).

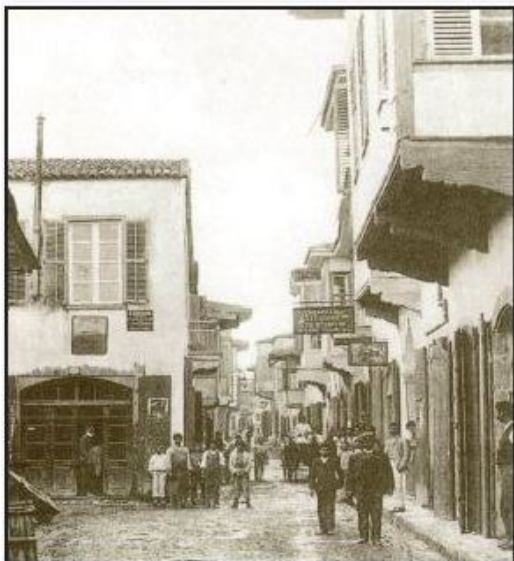


Figure 3.5 In the City of Nicosia, the Street View of Traditional Cyprus City Houses in Ottoman Period. (Theodoulos N. Toufexis, (Stavros G. Lazarides(ed) Theodoulos N. Toufexis: The Award-Winning Photographer of Cyprus, Ephesus Publishing Nicosia, 2004, p.123).

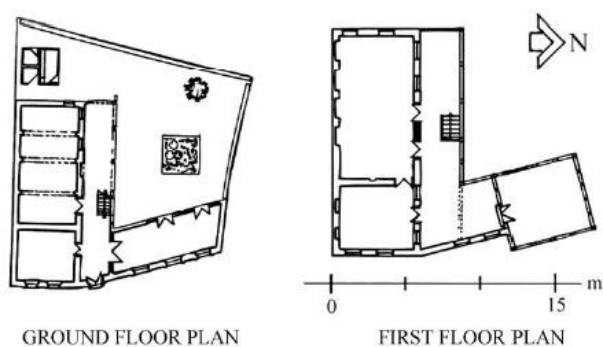


Figure 3.6 Eaved House (Saçaklı Ev) from the Ottoman Period (Archived of the Department of Ancient Monuments and Museums).

The urban house continuously changed and adapted to the certain condition of the island. Consequently, it transformed into a hybrid house form in which local and internal effects are synthesized on spatial organization and formal configurations. But, in each house form, semi-open transitional space remained the fundamental spatial component leading the space organization in both urban and rural settlements that were once settled either heterogeneously or homogeneously by the Turkish and Greek Cypriot. Different ethnical groups have coexisted in both rural and urban areas of the island. As a result of changing rulers in rural and urban settlements, the regions also underwent diversified impacts in their architectural developments (Dinçyürek, 1998).

Outcomes of a survey project lead by Given has provide data about rural settlements around Trodos mountain in Ottoman period. The most distinctive and well-preserved archaeological correlate of the Ottoman period village is, of course, the house. There are clearly problems in extrapolating from surviving pre-industrial houses to the Ottoman period in general, on the dubious basis that the ‘traditional’ is somehow ‘timeless’. Greater and more widespread wealth and development after the First World War, for example, led to many village houses imitating the elaborate stone facades and more complex internal space of town houses. Most surviving mud brick houses in the villages are less than a hundred years old, with frequent repair and rebuilding phases. That said, careful architectural analysis combined with detailed reading of travellers’ descriptions shows certain key elements which are common to houses throughout the Ottoman and early colonial periods, if not before: their grouping in organic, agglomerated clusters; a central courtyard used for a wide variety of domestic and agricultural activities; and a general accumulation of spaces and units round the courtyard according to specific needs (Ionas 1988, 44-5). Characteristic building materials of village houses include local stone for the socle; packers made of small stones or else broken tiles or storage jars to fill the chinks; mud brick for the walls above the socle (proportions of stone and mud brick vary between the plains and the mountains because of availability); and wooden beams, canes and packed earth for the roofs (Christodoulou 1959, 65-6; Ionas 1988, 135-44). Flat roofs were the norm, and could be used as living spaces (see, for example, Moryson in 1596, quoted in Cobham 1908, 185). Tiles were rare in village houses till after the First World War. The other most important material manifestation of the village consists of the pottery,

particularly pitharia (storage jars), kouzes (water jars), and a range of other reasonably well-documented domestic coarse wares and forms (London, Egoumenidou and Karageorghis 1990, 26-35; Ionas 1998) (Given, 2000, p.7). (see figure 3.7)



Figure 3.7 The Sample of Two Storey Rural House in Ottoman Period, Fikardü Village, Trodos. <http://zsota.blogspot.com/2010/11/loni-valo-hal-biciklituraval.html>

The Ottoman period residential application different in their urban and rural tissues are described above with its definition belonging to the period. In addition to this information, among close and semi open spaces, the perfect relations established as an accumulation of culture was an inescapable situation for its reflection to the next period. After the Ottoman regime, the island was handed over British Colony Governance. In the early years of British regime in Cyprus, in one side Ottoman period living culture and based on this architecture tradition showed continuity and on the other side modernization as happened through all over the world started to show its effect.

3.4.3 British Period

British period has brought to Cyprus a great dynamism in the frame of modernization. Not only in domestic architecture but also in many other areas related to human life have influenced and changed during British period. In order to understand changes in domestic architecture it is necessary to briefly mention about developments in other areas. Sir Harry Luke has summarized the developments in first forty one years of British rule in Cyprus as follows:

“Before British occupation there was only one carriageable road in the island, namely the road connecting Nicosia and Larnaca, and this was neither metalled nor kept in proper repair. The remaining roads were nothing more than indifferent mule and camel tracks, some of which were used by bullock-carts. There were practically no bridges, and the winter torrents were a source of considerable danger to travelers and animals alike. All this has been changed. Cyprus has now a complete system of roads, well constructed and economically maintained, and the necessary bridges have been built. ... In addition, in 1905 the means of communication were farther improved by the opening of a Government Railway from Famagusta to Nicosia, which has subsequently been extended to Morphou and Evrykhou. Since 1911 a company runs motor-car services between the principal towns, receiving financial assistance from Government for carrying the mails. In 1878 there was no Post Office in the island. In 1917-18 sixty-five post offices and 196 rural mail stations dealt with 3,000,000 letters, cards, newspaper, books and parcels. Every District centre connected by telegraph and the island is in cable communication with Egypt. Good steamship communication with Egypt was established in 1912 by the service supplied by the Khedivial Steamship Company, which replaced the inadequate service of the Limasol Steamship Company. A sum of about £700,000, exclusive of relief works, salaries and office expenses, and loans for irrigation, harbor, and railway works, has been devoted to public works in the island. Government buildings, offices, court-houses, hospitals, prisons and asylums have been erected. Piers and quays have been constructed, harbours improved and dredged, the railway extended from general revenue. Education is now within the reach of all villages in the island, whereas in 1878 it was difficult to find a village in which a single inhabitant could read or write.

Cyprus is an agricultural country, and yet it is in this direction that least progress has been made. The primitive methods of tilling the ground which continued in vogue for some years after the occupation are now, however, giving way to more scientific methods which are introduced and explained by the Agricultural Department and through the medium of the Cyprus Journal. The general health of the inhabitants of the island has been greatly improved under the care and supervision of English medical officers. The fact that there is hardly a village in Cyprus which has not a repaired, enlarged or rebuilt its church or mosque indicates that the villager shares with the townsman this growth of prosperity. The standard of comfort has been greatly improved, as is demonstrated by the nature of the imports and the enhanced cost of living. Power and responsibility have been given to the people through popularly elected Municipal Councils and Mukhtars” (Luke, 1965, p.93-95).

In the studies considering the British period it is subject to the definition of architecture of the period as specific sub-periods. Among these doctorate titled “A Model for Conservation and Revitalization of Historic Urban Quarters in Northern Cyprus” by Naciye Doratlı (2000); MA study titled “Stone use in British Domestic Architecture in North Cyprus” by Şaziye Hafızođlu (2000); the doctorate study titled “A Model For Sustaining City Identity, Case Study: Lefkoşa (Nicosia) In North Cyprus” by Mukaddes Faslı (2003) and the subject period: I. (Early) British period (1878-1930) and II. (Late) British period (1930-1960) is taken into consideration.

On the other hand, the British government official documents and applications over the period being investigated in the study titled “Urbanization and Architecture in Cyprus as An example of colonial Modernization (1878-1960)” by Asu Tozan, the colonial period architecture application densities, the differentiating economic and social condition and style features were considered and based on this the under the titles of the early period, dense application period and late period were studied in three sections (Tozan, 2008, p.5).

In the framework of this study, information about the residential architecture will be discussed. Initially, Doratlı (2000) ve Hafızođlu (2000) have defined the period as below; British Colonial period was divided into two due to certain changes that taken place in the architecture of residential buildings. During the first period especially the street elevations

of the buildings, building material have shown the traces of the Ottoman Period. (Doratlı, 2000, p.156-157) According to Hafızoğlu (2000) in Early British Period in domestic architecture the Ottoman construction techniques and materials continued to be used. The influence of the British architecture began to appear in details of the houses like stone window or door jump or ornamentation.

In the light of the information stated above, in the period years of British Period the first housing Project can be given as a unique housing project that carried the effects of the Ottoman and British Period. The houses inside the parceling regulation adjacently 72 houses were built (TRNC Administration of Foundations, 2010).

Samanbahçe was the first mass housing development of the walled city in Nicosia. It was built in the early years of the British sovereignty as a solution to the raising housing problem in the city. Samanbahçe introduced a new urban pattern to the organic pattern in Nicosia walled city. Parallel-organized linear streets can be interpreted as a revolution for the street pattern of that period. Within a geometrical approach, parallel roads are connected around a public fountain at the center of the neighborhood. In this respect, Samanbahçe was the first neighborhood planned according to the imported schemes from London. Houses were organized back to back and settled in rows (Numan, Dincyurek and Pulhan, 2001). Samanbahçe houses are in the style of 50-cm-high rubble stone and brick masonry walls, and the roof is tiles with the rafter-straw-to-earth over (TRNC Administration of Foundations, 2010). (see figure 3.8)



Figure 3.8 Samanbahçe Public Housing

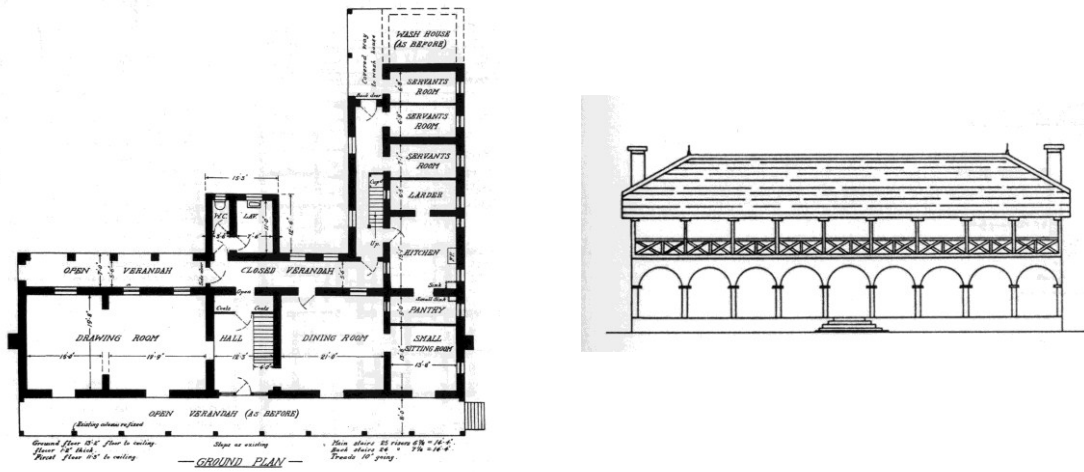


Figure 3.9 Limasol Officer Residence, 1878 (Schaar ve diğ., 1995, p.55).

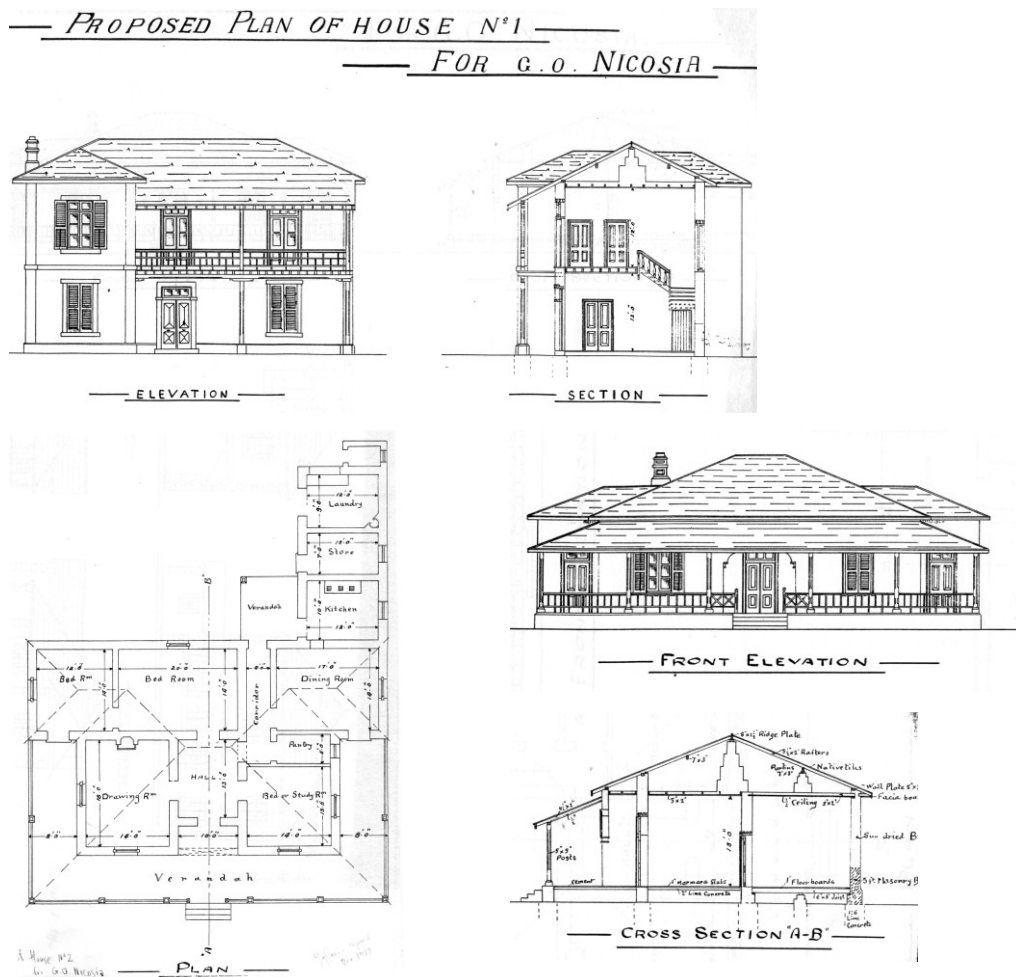


Figure 3.10 In Nicosia Administration Street No:1ve No:2 Residences, 1919, J. Gaffiero (PWD/ H75)(Tozan, 2008, p.103).

After 30's, influenced also by the attitude of the British Rules to the island, as well as changes in the building technology, building material, proportion of the openings- doors and windows started to change (Doratlı, 2000, p.156-157). In late period government engineers and architects started to design houses combining British Architecture with Cypriot Architecture. Stone was widely used with good workmanship in all details of buildings. Therefore new construction technologies brought by the British to the island and began to use in architecture. Towards the end of the period Modern Movement with new materials became influential. (Hafizoğlu, 2000, p.37)

The period definitions by Tozan (2009) were discussed under the heading of Last Period (1939-60). This period includes the public housing construction that occurred in the demand of the need for shelter after the stop of the construction sector during the Second World War. With the population, who immigrated from the villages to work in the sectors formed with the aim of service to the troops, settled near the Nicosia and the Greek immigrants who came to the island because of war the settlement problem started to occur. After the war to reply the emergent needs, state supported public housing were designed and for the first time in 1946 this project was applied. Next to the local materials and techniques, many solutions were seen that included the concept of public life, social usage space and resident blocks being applied in England and in most of the countries of Europe during the same period. In supplying the construction materials alternatives were searched to existing problems, also the subjects of working in other colonies and with new techniques used to make applied materials to be stronger and more efficient were studied and investigated (Tozan, Akın, 2009, p.62-63). British colony rulers were not only interested in building houses for their rulers. During the war, the worker houses and tendency to village designing had improved and accordingly the Public Work department have produced some plans with their architects among them is the worker houses designed by the William Caruana's in Kaymaklı area (Cavuşoğlu et al, 2006, p.9-16). (see figure 3.11)

Rebirth of stone buildings in the British period brought a renewed pattern to the cityscape. Stone was explored as the major construction material for both administrative and domestic buildings. Accordingly, stone built KüçükKaymaklı Standard row houses present distinctive plan characteristics resembled with developments in England. As a different



Figure 3.11 Standard Public Housing

approach, two-story, standardized modular units were attached to each other at certain intervals. Recessed entrance enframed with an arch and cantilevered balcony above the entrance are the typical facade elements of the houses that still survive today (Schaar, et. al, 1995).

The Arcon building type designed for the astropikal conditions, that supplied natural isolation with air movement between the double layered attic and in windows had the covering in the verandas with the purpose of shadow, were used in many places of the island including in bureaus and houses. In this period in fast building construction, the modular construction material was the intensive use of prefabricated panels of asbestos which was produced in Cyprus (Tozan, Akin, 2009, p63). (see Figure 3.12)

For rural settlements arrangements and improvement Works have been considered and during the British period modernization within the motion have been a part of a framework. When regarded from the residential architecture, on one side the local architecture samples gained from Ottoman period have been still in application; and on the other side starting from the early periods of the British government other types of projects have been in application. In early years there were projects which included roads, bridges, the police station designed for rural areas and necessary offices (Tozan, 2008, p.44-48).

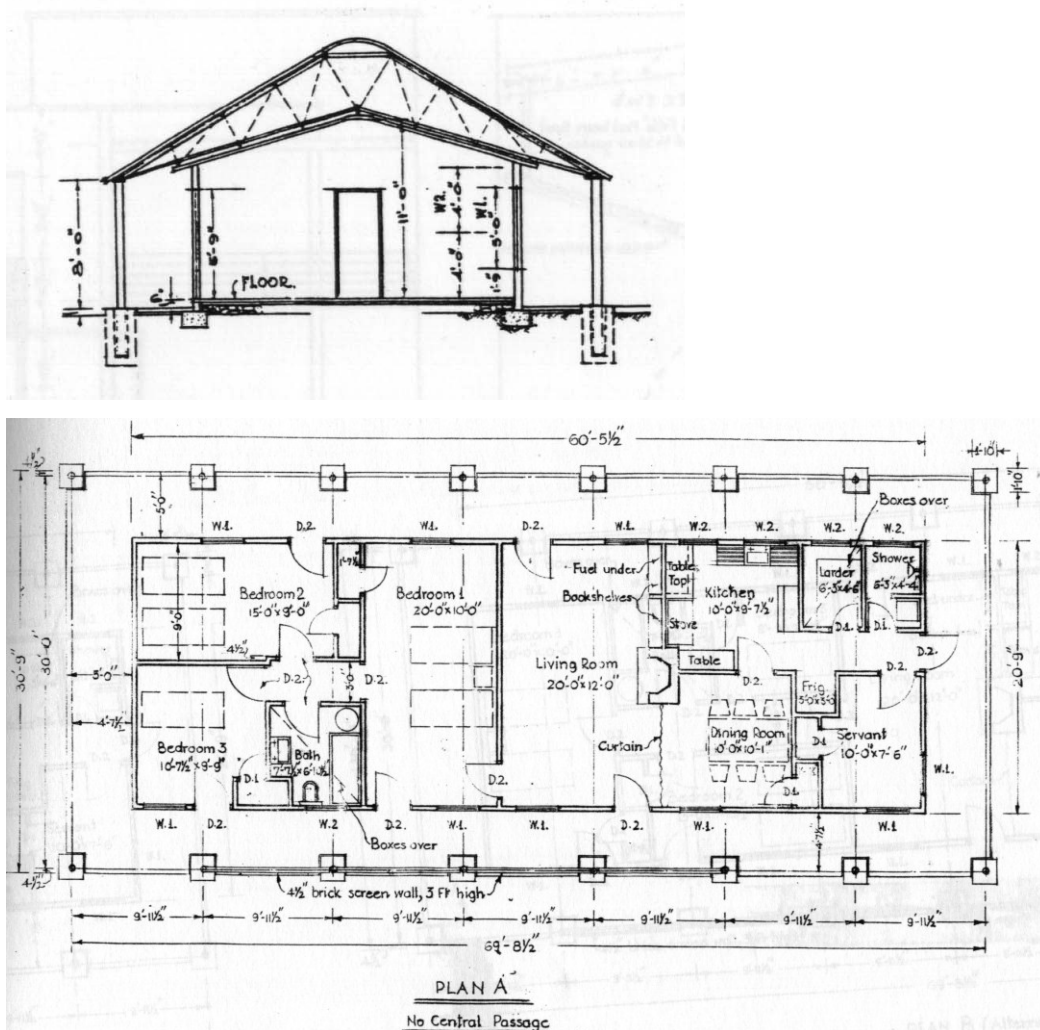


Figure 3.12 In Arcon Building Types, the Roof Solution Used and a Sample Plan, 1948 (Tozan, 2008, p.159-160).

In following years, to arrange the housing situation in villages some projects were continued; also projects that application was chosen by users were focused to be prepared (Tozan, 2008, p.90). After the Second World War four different types of projects were suggested (Tozan, 2008, p.143-145). Next to the effects seen in the cities, the changes based on the living culture also in rural area the scale has been observed that in proportion to the location

3.4.4 Republic of Cyprus and Period After (1960-74)

After the ruling of the British government, the Republic of Cyprus was formed in 1960. In 1963 however conflicts between the Greek and Turkish Cypriots came out. The dreary

years continued until 1974 after which a bi-regional settlement policy has been followed on the island. The settlement in the northern part of the island was mainly done by the Turkish Cypriots where as the southern part was mainly for the Greek Cypriots settlement. (Özay, 2005 p.841-852)

According to Ozderen (2001), between the years of 1963 and 1968, the construction activities by the Turkish Cypriots were decreased. Turkish Cypriots left their villages and houses, and migrated to the other countries. In addition, some of them were placed at the specific points of the island. As a result of this development, housing need appeared, and in spite of the difficulties houses have been built for the migrants at Lefkoşa, Gazimagusa, Girne, Lefke, Limasol and Baf. This is the only known construction activity. . (Hoşkara et al., 1999).

This period in fact can be divided into various stages, from the point of view of the architectural developments that have been taking place on the island. Each stage, though, shows differences in the considerations of climatic design and level of sensitivity. During the period, 1960–1970, one and two-storey houses were mostly built. Meanwhile, the local materials and traditional techniques started to lose their popularity because of the spreading of the use of reinforce concrete in the structures. However the sensitivity on the orientation, planning and building elements such as shading devices, size of the openings and use of the vegetation all supported the climatic design (Özay, 2005 p.841-852). (see figure 3.13).

After 1970s, the apartment type residential units have been widespread further (Figure 3.14). The units were constructed by private people. One of the most significant points was the replacement of the flat styled roofs by the inclined ones. The level of the climatic comfort started to decline. However, the quality of the workmanship and some building details helped to cover the disadvantages of the apartment type (Özay, 2005 p. 841-852).

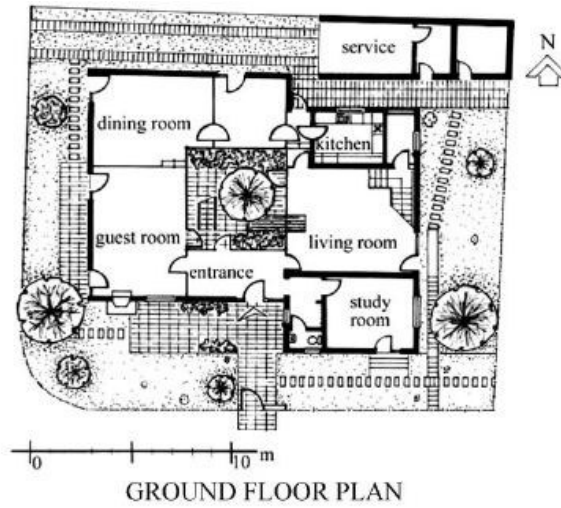


Figure 3.13 A View from 1960's Residences (Özay, 2005 p.841-852)



Figure 3.14 In Years 1970a View from Apartment Type Residential Units (Özay, 2005 p.841-852).

In these years that housing development is continuing at its peak, in Cyprus many negative situations have occurred which could change the political and social structure. Therefore a division is experienced in the island which slowed down the housing development and a new period is entered.

3.4.5 Turkish Federated State of Cyprus and Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus

The Turkish community, who settled in the north of Cyprus which was divided into two in year 1974, since then started to put their efforts to express their political will. This section first took the name of Turkish Federated State of Cyprus in 1975. After the military intervention, the Turkish military units that continue to exist in Cyprus took reaction in political views and in continuing communal meetings weakened the Turkish side. As a result of the initiatives of the Greeks, the decision, dated 13th of May in 1983 that stated the removal of the Turkish Federated State of Cyprus, was taken by the United Nations. Due to the expiration of the legal continuity in the international plane of this state, in the date of 15th September in 1983 the establishment of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus was announced. TRNC only recognized by Turkey has lots of problems in international means (Tozan, Akın, 2009, p.63).

To be able to understand the residential development in North Cyprus and obtain few references dealing with this situation certain information must be known prior and after 1974. Due to the negative situations experiences between the years of 1958-74, the island was divided into two legally and the population living in the island (Turkish and Greeks), immigrated either from north to south or south to north. Because of the number of immigrates were less than the Turkish people who have immigrated from south to north, the resident needs have experiences a change; and as a result of this in north there was more than necessary housing stock (Hoşkara, 1999, p.24).

The developments in resident construction in North Cyprus started after 1974, especially after the Turkish Cypriots establishment of their own republic. In 1980s to supply the house demands of the low and middle income people, local authorities and private sectors started the application of “state public housings” (Hoşkara, 1999, p.24).

In North Cyprus two types of housings as duplex public housing (with garden) and apartment were built in 4 stages in Nicosia, Kyrenia, Famagusta, Omorfou and Lefke. next to these in Gönyeli, İskele, Akçay and Serhatköy public housings were constructed. Apartments, in the first stage were built only in Nicosia, in the second stage they were built in Famagusta and Lefke, in the third stage they were built in Kyrenia and Omorfou (Işışal, 2006 p.215-223). Thus the public housings expanded in the city areas and developed in a very short time like 10 years had been a step for the build-sell policy by the establishment of the universities. (see figure 3.15)



Figure 3.15 State Public Housings (Famagusta)

After 1980, with the universities addition to the public life, the resident needs have also increased. Due to this situation some private construction companies have started to build public housings for the students and they started to have tendency over the build-sell policy (Çavuşoğlu et.al, 2006 p.9-16).

Especially in cities and close environments next to the developments of public housing, also in rural areas activities including both new construction and existing residences being restored can be observed. The popular improvements had many transforming effect in many areas of live and settlements. With the move of working power from rural areas to cities as officials or working in a service sector the rural architecture have also entered a transformation process.

Rural houses in 21st Century Cyprus have rapidly altered as a result of the changes in the social and economic conditions of the society. This change causes contradiction between the traditional living standards and the new living styles. As a result, alterations of the

buildings were required to accommodate the needs of the new living style. The continuity of the housing stock depends on adaptation of these buildings to satisfy living style.

In the existing residences next to these transformations it is observed that new applications are made based on the needs and demands. Nowadays, people with better economic stand build their own houses. Majority of these houses are built in apartment type and the other rest mostly prefers to build a two-storey (villa type) houses. In the construction of these houses more attention was given to the quality of material used for the building and the quality of the workmanship. Their sizes also varied depending on the economic conditions. If the owners had a relatively higher economic stand they would prefer to have open and semi-open spaces such as large balconies, terraces and gardens in addition to the standard housing activities.

Existing around the cities and today the settlements considered as periphery and in the rural areas of Kyrenia coastal line that has its own special settlement features new dynamics have started to occur. This study made to understand the effect of these dynamics with settlements, place and environment will supply important information for the process experiences in Kyrenia coastal line.

3.5 Information about Kyrenia District

City of Kyrenia located in the north coastal line of Cyprus and the settlements along coastal line being among the most affected settlements in Cyprus, by the architecture of build-sell; is the reason for the choice of the location for his study. In addition, the development of the coastline of northern coastline of unplanned urbanization with the effect applied to the ordinance have been observed in dense prior to the analysis brief information on the history and development of Kyrenia is given.

Girne (Kyrenia) is regarded as the most charming city and the most popular resort in North Cyprus, a developing country in the Eastern Mediterranean area, where the urban life dates back to Hellenistic periods. It is attached to a great medieval castle, built round a miniature harbour on the north coast of the island and surrounded by beautiful scenery at the foot of the northern range of mountains, Beşparmak Range, which steeply slope towards the sea.

(Oktay, 1998, p.17-23). The Kyrenia range runs parallel to the northern coast with a coastal plain, some 6 km in average width, between it and the sea (The World factbook-Cyprus <https://www.cia.gov>). (see figure 3.16)



Figure 3.16 The Location of Kyrenia in Cyprus (The World factbook-Cyprus <https://www.cia.gov>)

Castelli (1974) mentioned that Kyrenia is believed to be founded in the 10th century BC by an Achaean settler, who was one of the ten Kingdoms of Classical Cyprus. The city was under several civilizations, who were Mycenaeans, Achaeans, Egyptians, Polemics, Helens and Romans in the Prehistoric times. In the Medieval ages, Kyrenia had various civilizations and periods including Byzantines, Lusignians and Venetians. Then the city ruled by Ottomans by the occupations of them in 1971 then rented to Britian in 1878. After the Cyprus Republic in 1960 Greeks and Turks started to govern the city together till to the 1974, the Island was divided into two part; North and South.

In the Kyrenia district there are several municipal divisions as local administration units. Kyrenia town and its vicinity are under administration of Kyrenia Municipality. Other municipalities are given as Alsancak (Karavas), Lapta (Laphitos) on west side and Çatalköy, Esentepe on east side of Kyrenia.

CHAPTER 4 CASE STUDY

This chapter presents the historical background and the main finding of the site survey that has been carried out in Lapta (LA) town and Kayalar (KA) village. First of all information about the selection of examples in each settlement is given. Following, the findings of each settlement is explained.

4.1 Historical Information about Lapta (Laphitos) and Kayalar (Orga)

Chosen as the case area, Lapta settlement located in the north coast has a settlement pattern developed by the civilizations within the historical period. But, Kayalar village existing in the same coast line is obscure as there are not many written records and source materials. Within the borders of study area, information will be stated through case study, observation and interviews.

4.1.1 Lapta (Lapithos)

Lapta is on the northern coast of Cyprus, situated about 14 kilometers west of Kyrenia. It is a large town lying between the sea and the mountains. Built at the foot of the Kyrenia range under Başpınar (head of spring), its highest peak, exquisite Lapta spreads in the verdant country-side, reaching the Mediterranean coast. On the east it borders with Alsancak (Karavas), on the west with Karşıyaka (Vasilia), on its South with the villages of Ağırdağ (Agridaki), and Kozanköy (Larnaca tou Lapithou). Figure 4.1 below shows the location of Laphitos.

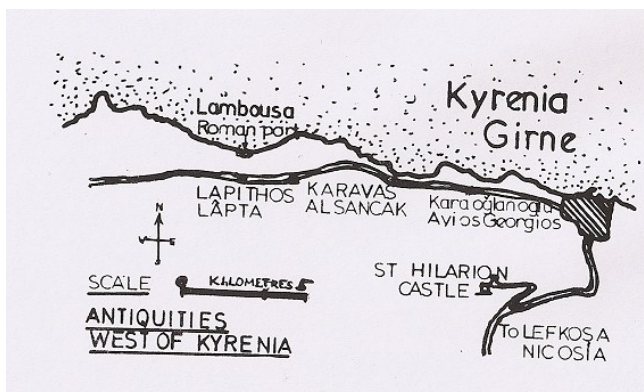


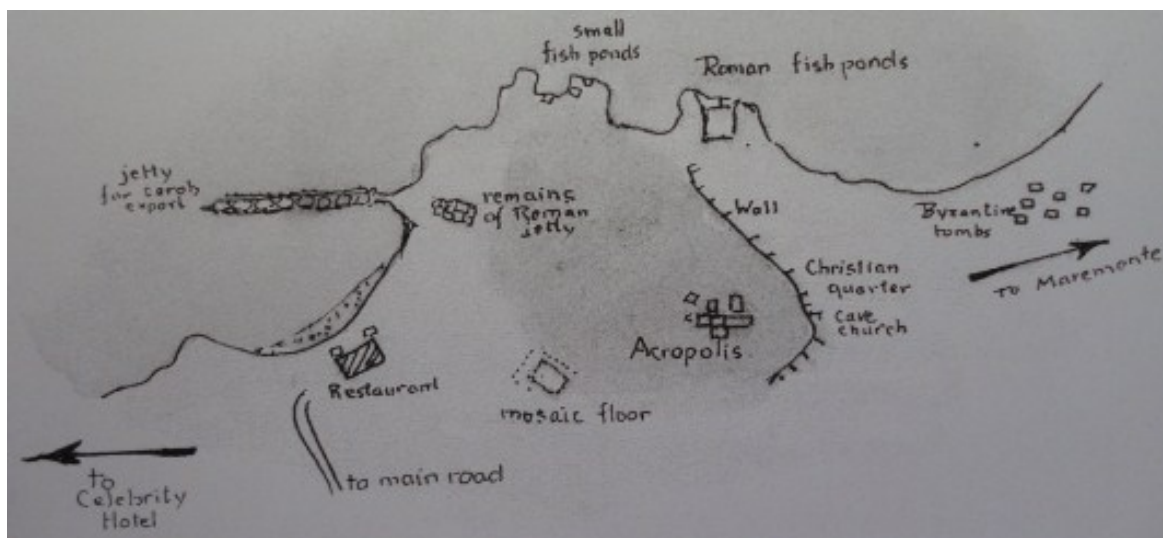
Figure 4.1 Location of Lapta (Laphitos) (DREGHORN, 1982).

Lapta is a settlement that has important place, both within the historical development and in public buildings. In the historical process, the town have become one of the most significant places with its various traditions, fresh air, fertile land and water resources.

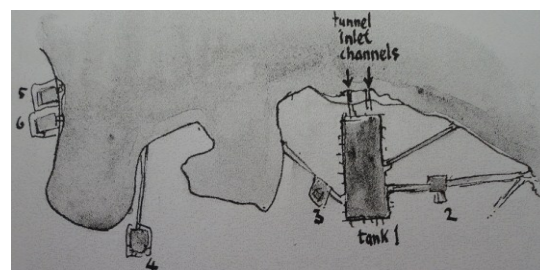
Through the history, Lapta are included existing architectural heritages. Lapta town, which strated its development in acient age “Neolithic, Chalcolithic and Bronze age”, experienced its most effective periods with historial periods. Neolithic age, fishing activities, nomadic people mostly preferred to live near the coast and sometimes on the foot of mountains (Edizer, 2006). Remaining from Chalcolithic age, built semicircular shape of hut, which were constructed using medium sized stones, the walls were of clay and the roof appears to have been supported by wooden poles. During the Bronze age, ceramic and idol figurines and chamber tombs or rock cut tombs located in Lapta. Late Byzantine period, Lambousa, the natural surroundings of the area and its geographical position caused the founding of various settlements and even a small kingdom in Lapta. Remains of two settlements were found in the area, one at Lapta the other Alsancak. This rich region, combined with its proximity to the Anatolian coast, was the incentive for the foundation of a large kingdom with a harbor facility (Edizer, 2006).

During the Late Byzantine Period, the wealth of the settlement was magnificently exhibited through the architecture of the Lambousa city including a huge theatre, gymnasium, acropolis, city walls, fish tanks, lighthouse, cave churches, catacombs and tomb rooms and also many decorative objects of gold and silver (Dreghorn et. al., 1991). (see figure 4.2)

But, this wealth and fame caused the end of Lambousa kingdom with Arab raids. As in other coastal settlements of Cyprus, against any Arab or priest attacks, people of Lambousa moved to a safer location further island, at the foothill of the mountain where the water sources were available (Gazioğlu, 1990, p.11-12). Actually, this was the origin of the formation of today’s village which was shaped by the Lambousian ancestors. In Later periods, the effect of Lambousa had also felt with the stones of Lambousa in the settlement with a new location. It is known that ruins of ancient Lambousa have been used as a quarry in the construction of new dwellings in the village (Stylianou, 1969, p.37).



Acropolis of Lambousa



Fish Tanks of Lambousa



Tomb



Cave Church

Figure 4.2 Lambousa Settlement Example of Acropolis, Fish Tanks, Tomb and Cave Church (Dreghorn et. al, 1991).

During the Latin Period, the historical city of Lapta has been an important administrative and religious center. It had a greater population than Limassol, Famagusta or Paphos which were the main towns in the island. It had many religious buildings as it was still the seat of Orthodox Bishopric until it's concealing by the Catholic Crusaders in the 13th

century (Gazioğlu, 1990, p.xi). In Ottoman period many mosques, medreses, caravansary, tekkes, traditional Turkish houses, bedesten, library, bath, water aqueduct, mill houses, fountains, and bridges were built to Lapta town.

During the period two style mosques were built by Ottomans in Lapta. The first style is classical Ottomans architecture and second style is a rectangular type mosque. Also today two arch houses remains stands in Lapta. In this period five churches and one monastery were built in Lapta by Greeks which reflected the optimistic decision and humbleness of the Ottoman administration (Edizer, 2006). Ottoman protected natural and flowing springs and supplied the rural areas with water by building a perfect aqueduct system for perfect irrigation of lemon and olive groves and to work the mills. The settlement faced with the modernity with the turn of twentieth century during the British Colonial Administration. They brought modern technologies and provided modernization in different aspect of life like the modern water system and electricity supply in the houses (Pulhan and Orçunoğlu, 2008).

According to Pulhan and Orçunoğlu, traditional settlement pattern in Lapta is physically influenced from climatic characteristic, steep topography and available water sources in the region. Environmental constraints and opportunities of the region let the development of a unique traditional architecture in the settlement.

The administrative and religious importance have been affective for Lapta settlement to have a significant place for education and training institutions. The building constructed as a residence belonging to the away was used by the Turkish Girl during night time and holidays, with the help of a teacher, building was used as te embroidery teaching institution. Thus, the famous embroidery of Lapta was taught to the new generations. Also, the training intuitions of boys “Yukarı Cami” was inside the building which is today called as “orta camii”. Next to this, there was three school used as Greek schools. One of them being modern building of that period was used after 1974 as the school of hearing impaired and the other one was the Lapta primary school. Also current Lapta Yavuzlar Lisesi was the Greek “Cimnasyo” middle and high school. Next to the education institutions, after the year 1974 the region used both as the weak’s dormitory and youth camp, prior to 1963 was the center for the criminals and for the Greek and Turkish children below the age of 18

years old, and after the year 1963 was used only for the Greek children as “correctional school”. In those years, only secondary and high school of Turkish was the Islam High School in Nicosia and it was released to Lapta during the Second Cihan War (Muhtaroglu, 2007, p.163-165).

When the development above is viewed, the population density of the Lapta showed increase in historical processes. Thus, it was among the most important towns and in center position.

During the Latin period, town population was around ten thousand (Gürkan, 1986, p.81) and during the Ottoman period, it was a district with a police station in the Girne region. Lapta was a popular place during the British Colonial administration and it had many British settlers in the last century (Pulhan and Orçunoğlu, 2008).

Pulhan and Orçunoğlu (2008), mention that Lapta was settled by the rich Latin nobles of feudal rank, Ottoman Turks pashas as owners of farmland and the British colonial officers who were all following and requiring the current style of living and architecture of the age in their settlement. In this regard, Lapta town which hosts a population coming from different cultures shows different effects. For this reason, there are only few buildings that shows the original feature of the period.

Another important point is that, although the settlement of Lapta is described as rural, it is possible to observe city and rural samples. It is in the development process that suits the Nicosia’s settlement pattern.

Pulhan and Orçunoğlu (2008), stated Lapta remains a rural town which indicates strong interactions between urban and rural settlements and their architectures with the transferred concepts and images. Because of the commercial life, it had strong connections to the Anatolia through maritime lines besides the capital city, Lefkoşa. Especially when the space organization, structural elements and the formal expressions of the architecture in Lapta are considered, certain connections and similarities can be observed with the traditional house in the capital city or in other central settlements where encountered and experienced the imported styles at first.

The city showing development from its prehistoric era till today includes 14 villages. . Those villages are Karşıyaka, Çamlıbel, Akdeniz, Alemdağ, Geçitköy, Hisarköy, Karpaşa, Kayalar, Kılıçaslan, Koruçam, Kozan, Özhan, Sadrazamköy and Tepebaşı. Municipalities can be established following a plebiscite in an area or by a group of villages with a population of more than 5,000. As it is understood from named Lapta town is the major settlement in the mentioned area that has also gathered together several administrative facilities for whole area. Today Lapta is a large town, which had six thousand inhabitants. The town consists of seven neighborhoods/quarter which were the physical and social units of the settlement as a typical characteristic of an Ottoman Turkish town. These seven neighborhoods/quarter are the following: Adatepe Quarter, Kocatepe Quarter, Yavuz Quarter, Turkish Quarter, Tınaztepe Quarter, Başpınar Quarter, and Sakarya Quarter. All quarters have a mukhtar and a council all of which are elected; in addition all quarters are administrated by a central municipality.

4.1.2 Kayalar (Orga)

Kayalar is on the northern coast of Cyprus, situated about 23 kilometers west of Kyrenia and being rather remote from the populous areas of Lapta and Alsancak. It is a small village lying between the sea and the mountains. On the east it borders with Karşıyaka (Vasilia), on the west with the village Sadrazam (Livera) and South with the villages of Koruçam (Kormakitis).

The village is settled on hard and rocky lands, in addition to, agricultural lands are located at the grounds of the village.

Studies have reached as a result of the settlement of no written sources, as organic development was the identity of the street, the village was based on former agricultural settlement. As a result of the interview with the people living there at the history of residential building located on the 1919 observed that it belonged to the British period.

4.2 Settlement Pattern of Lapta town and Kayalar Village

4.2.1 Lapta Town

Lapta's settlement pattern has evolved by the help of the agrarian facilities like many other towns in Cyprus. But it has grown up faster than other many villages especially after the second half of the twentieth century and turned into a central town in Lapta municipal boundaries. This change is mainly because of its location due to Kyrenia city and a unique combination of topography on the lower skirts of Five Finger Mountain and Mediterranean Sea in front. (Figure 4.3 and Figure 4.4)



Figure 4.3 The Complicate Settlement Pattern of Lapta (LA¹).

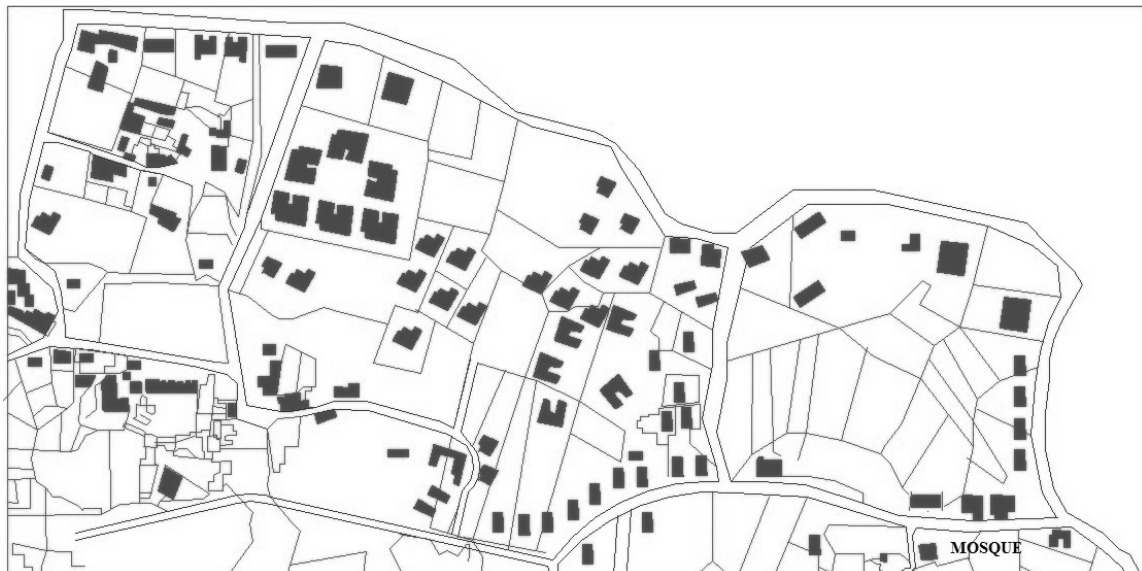


Figure 4.4 The Complicate Settlement Pattern of Lapta (LA²).

Approximately four centuries, Turkish Cypriots and Greek Cypriots as the major inhabitants of the settlement, harmoniously lived in Lapta. Although they were from different religions, they had developed common activity settings and shared different aspects of daily life. In the development of common living patterns, the type of production in the settlement played an important role (Pulhan and Orçunoğlu, 2008).

Lapta's rich population mosaic has played an important role on its architecture since early periods to nowadays. Before 1974, Lapta town has populated by Turkish and Greek Cypriots. The population was well known for the higher percent of Greek Cypriots living in Lapta. As it has mentioned before, Greek Cypriots have immigrated to southern part of Cyprus. Since then Turkish Cypriots have populated in Lapta. It has defined that Turkish Cypriot occupants of the town have immigrated from various places in Cyprus (Dağyolu, Baf) and Turkey (Hatay, Amasya, Konya...etc). In addition to this when we look at the population there are few number of European people living in Lapta.

Year	Population			Year	Population	
1960	Turkish Cypriot	370	Total 3,494	1996	3,841	
	Greek Cypriot	3,124				
1972	The population count in Cyprus was made in specific villages and no information about the population of Lapta was given.			2006	De-Facto	5,965
					De-Jure	5,658

Table 4.1 Lapta Town's Population Based on Years (SPO, 2011)

The settlement pattern moved outwards from the center. The topological relations between streets and buildings reflect a complex design. Topography is also influential in the establishment of organic street pattern connecting different levels in the settlement. Masses of the building in the town of Lapta are designed to be compatible with strong organic structure and the topography. Sloping and rocky topography of the buildings with the placement of land masses strengthened the settlement.

However, there are many centers and squares formed by the intersection of the streets, and the courtyards of the mosques merge with the squares. In the villages, the square is the focal point for village activities. Most of the communal activities takes place in this space; it is the major public space of the town. The central square, and other relatively small squares formed by street intersections are public spaces. Some cul-de-sacs and market between houses and streets are the as semipublic spaces. Private outdoor spaces are gardens surrounding the houses. These private areas are allocated only for the use of the household. On the other hand, the route of water channels and aqueducts which were constructed during the Ottoman period, determined the spatial layout of the settlements. The need for water necessitated the location of the houses around the water channels. In general, the narrow and turning streets along the channels give the effects of Mediterranean lane which is shadowed with the attached building blocks. In most of the time, street foundations, which were utilized in supply of domestic water to the houses, welcome the visitors of the settlement especially during the hot summer. (see figure 4.5)



Figure 4.5 The Complicated Settlement Pattern of Lapta

As it has mentioned Lapta's unique settings attracted people to live there. We can emphasize that public transportation is one of the most encouraging reasons for the people to move into Lapta while working in Kyrenia or its vicinity. In Lapta, buses between Lapta and Kyrenia is the existing public transportation system with several bus services in a day. By that, a new population formation included and according to that new type of living spaces were required.

In old times in Lapta town, silk industry was the main source of income for the villagers. Almost every house was set aside for the silk worms and large quantities of silk thread were produced. Weaving played a great role in the economy of Lapta. Produced cotton and silk were sold in the town market or embroidered for their dowries (Stylianou, 1969, p.136). wood carving usually made of pine wood was also well known in Lapta to produce chairs, chest, shelves, cupboards which were usually decorated with the motifs of animals. On the other hand, there were seventeen water mills which were worked with the water from the springs. Mills served to the surrounding villages by grinding the wheat and barley. In fact, they are the landmarks of production in the settlement and busy community life with the visit neighboring villagers. In addition, thanks to the fertile lands and water resources, especially citrus fruits, vineyards and vegetables were other important sources of livelihood (Muhtaroglu, 2007, p.18).

Today, regarding the distance to the city it is observed that the people make their living that work at the offices or in private sectors. Also it was detected that there are some farmers that make their living from it.

In the yards of the detached it is intensely seen that in houses there are hard surfaces covered and decorative landscape designs. This situation shows that the needs of a house to grow fruit and vegetables. (see figure 4.6)



Figure 4.6 Detached House Sample

Outdoor spaces of houses in the settlement can be evaluated as an organized order according to their privacy needs as public, semi-public and private spaces.

Lapta is a town comprising of narrow streets laying in harmony with nature, topography and unique architectural characteristics. In this settlement two neighboring areas have been selected for case studies by considering the center of early settlement, its urban texture, vernacular house examples, small scaled industries and modern developments around that area. One of the selected two case areas is at the central zone mentioned above and other area is located at the outer part of that central area. Lapta's central area formed by municipality building, educational buildings, post office, playground and recreation areas. Pedestrian access has been provided in the central area by sidewalks. Pulhan and Orçunoğlu 2008 stated the traditional Cypriot settlement usually develops around a center which is generally composed of a church or a mosque or both of them together with at least one coffee shop. As a focal point, religious buildings dominate and identify the settlement either as a Turkish Cypriot or a Greek Cypriot or a mix-settled village from a distance. Religious buildings had also a great importance in the social life of villagers. The vicinity of religious buildings was the gather place to follow the public life and to have community news.

In this study the questionnaires and observations were aimed to gather information about Lapta and its effect on their dwelling and lifestyle. In this study two case areas were chosen in Lapta stated as (LA1) and (LA2) during the study. Here the main aim is to state the variability included in the Lapta settlement.

4.2.2 Kayalar Village

Kayalar village is located on a slope on the west side of Kyrenia. Before 1974, Kayalar was populated by Greeks. After 1974, Turkish people from Turkey started to live there. It has been observed that the dwellings are not transformed, but adapted by users without physical changes. This means that in KA village there is no additions to existing houses. In this village, the settlers did not feel themselves temporarily settled in Cyprus. They didn't feel that they belonged to the village and were expected to immigrate. This concluded with no new constructions until the period (2003) when the Annan Plan was being discussed.

Starting from this period, both by the settlers of the village and the construction companies started to construct buildings inside the village site.

Year	Population			Year	Population	
1960	Turkish	0	Total 139	1996	154	
	Cypriot					
	Greek Cypriot	139				
1972	Kıbrıs genelinde yapılan sayımın belirli köylerde yapıldığı ve Kayalar ile ilgili nüfus bilgisi verilmemiştir.			2006	De-Facto	198
					De-Jure	181

Table 4.2 Kayalar Village Annual Population (SPO, 2011)

In the result of the interview done these detection were made:

“We initially thought that we were settled to Cyprus temporarily. While spending the money just enough to live in Cyprus, we sent the rest of money to Turkey. We were buying land there for future investment. Even if we did not make any addition in the housing we lived. We did not think we were permanent here. We tried to make our lives with the existing number of rooms. But they wanted from u to stay here until our children have all grown and make our investment to this place. Thus, we sold the plots we owned in Turkey and we moved to better housing in Kayalar village.

Formation of the settlements pattern reflects the interaction between user groups and their social, economic, and cultural structures. This reflection of life style and culture on built environment can be observed both in settlement and building scales.

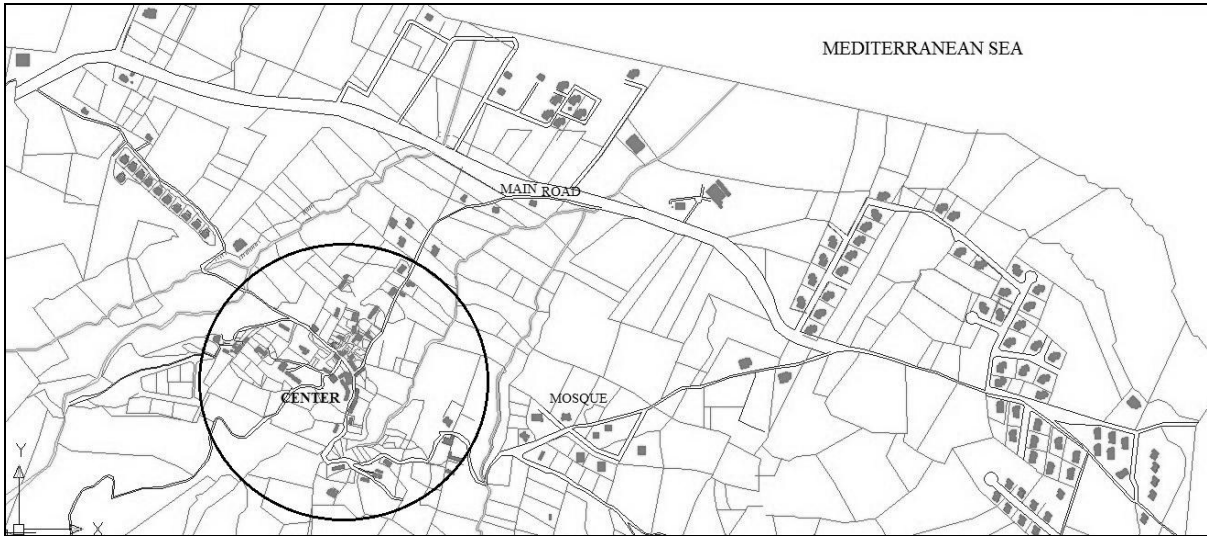


Figure 4.7 The Organic Settlement Pattern of Kayalar Village.

The settlement pattern moved outward from the center. The topological relations between streets and buildings reflect an organic nature. The center is a square formed by the intersection of the streets, and the courtyard of the mosque merges with the square. This square is a focal point for the village activities. Most of the communal activities take place in this space; it is the major public space of the village.

Continuation of two kinds of agricultural activity, affected the formation of the settlement patterns. First, farming and fishery is the major economic activity. Nowadays, farming is the major source of income in comparison to fishery. Second, there is the requirement of agricultural production for daily household needs and there are gardens attached to the houses. This pattern is an important determinant of the settlement density.

Outdoor spaces of the settlement can be evaluated as an organized according to their privacy needs as public, semi-public and private spaces. The central square, and other relatively small squares formed by street intersections are public spaces. Some cul-de-sacs and the market between houses and streets are the as semipublic spaces. Private outdoor spaces are gardens surrounding the houses. These private areas are allocated only for the use of the household. (see figure 4.8 and figure 4.9)

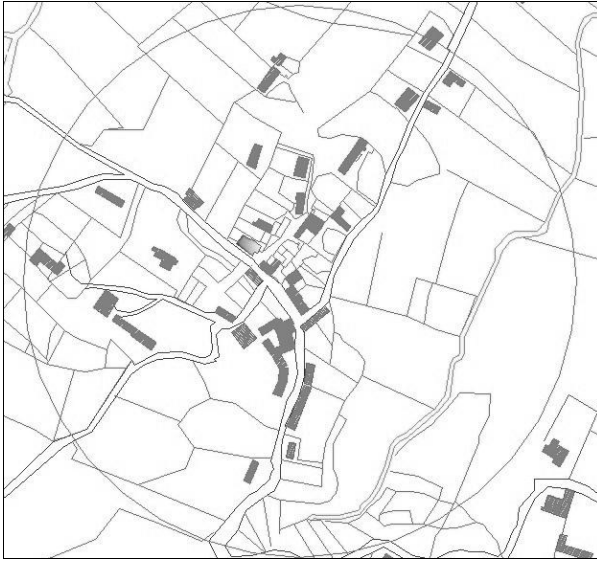


Figure 4.8 Center Settlement Area of Kayalar



Figure 4.9 Center Settlement Area of Kayalar.

The formal characteristics of the houses, their sub-units (storage, other small buildings for certain services) and their gardens within the settlement system reflect the life styles of the inhabitants. The private gardens are allocated for a variety of functions: growing of herbs and vegetables for daily consumption, storage of utensils, realization of household chores, etc... Generally, privacy since most of the daily activities is realized within this space. Consequently, the houses are located in such a way to provide total privacy from the public spaces, such as the surrounding streets.

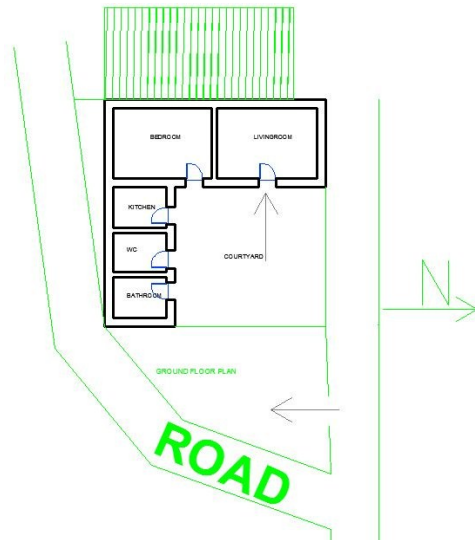


Figure 4.10 A Detached House Sample

It is known that public transportation network is not widespread in North Cyprus. Therefore, private automobiles are the most common transportation vehicles. The existing bus services between Kayalar and Lapta are available in school days that are appropriate for students' class times and semesters but limited to other inhabitants.

Kayalar village does not have educational buildings, a post office, or a sports area. A playground for children is the only public facility. The playground has few functions: these meet the requirements of the inhabitants. Inadequate street lighting and sidewalks for pedestrians shows that Lapta Municipality has not improved municipal services in all settlement units except Lapta town.

In this study the questionnaires and observations were aimed to gather information about Kayalar and its effect on their dwelling and lifestyle.

4.3 Evaluation of Housing Unit, Space Organization

In this section of the study, housing units will be analyzed based on realized changes between LA town and KA village.

4.3.1 Dwelling Selection Criteria and Classification in Case Study

First selected case, LA town consists of approximately 5658 population, 1492 housing units. Out of this population and housing units, in accordance with the objectives of the study 56 households are interviewed. (SPO, 2006)

Second selected area, KA village consists of 181 population, 52 housing units. Out of this population and housing units, in accordance with the objectives of the study, 27 household are interviewed (SPO, 2006). Because, in qualitative researches, sample size depends on what researcher wants to know, the purpose of the inquiry and what will be useful.³

Before giving the ratios in statistical numbers, different house types will be explained. The number of storey's and house units are the main criteria for grouping the house types. Those house types have defined as one-storey, two-storey and multi-storey which will be defined in following part.

One storey houses are planned very simple and functional. Spatial organization has a compact character with rectangular or square plan does respond with the space organization in traditional.

Two storey houses are planned functions same one storey houses. However, in two storey houses usually there are two families living in or has two floors for a family. Ground floor plan has living room kitchen and service room. However, the upper floor plan has sleeping and studying activities for a family. Another plan orders one family lives in ground floor and the other family lives on upper floor.

Multi storey dwellings are planned according to family needs and were designed as 3 storey buildings. In this type of housing, different units located vertically on top of each other.

When we consider number of bedrooms, the variety of room numbers changes between 2 and 3 in all types of houses explained above. Most frequently used spaces in houses are

³About Qualitative research Linda Groat and David Wang architectural research methods.

living room and kitchen in all houses of case study. But there are two plan types applied, as to adjacent rooms or open plan organization.

LA		
Dwelling Types	Number of Dwelling	Ratio %
A (One Storey)	22	39.29
B (Two-Storey)	28	50
C (Multi Storey) (Flat complex)	6	10.71
Total	56	100

Table 4.3 Dwelling Variation in Lapta Town,

KA		
Dwelling Types	Number of Dwelling	Ratio %
A(One-Storey)	14	51,85
B(Two-Storey)	13	48.15
C(Multi Storey) (Flat complex)	0	0
Total	27	100

Table 4.4 Dwelling variation in Kayalar Village

As shown in figure above, LA and KA dwelling types and household characteristics can be classified into four groups. Lapta district from 3 different types of dwellings to a total of 56 is selected. But, Kayalar village from 2 different types of dwellings because these village is rural and not developed flat blocks.

4.3.2 Spatial Analysis in Housing Units

The spatial analysis will be performed two in stages. The first step will focus on the general characteristics of the house. This is description of the structure and material, functional organization of the dwelling. These evaluations include before and after 1974.

Before 1974, Lapta town, in the result of several studies conducted, was determined to be under the effect of various cultures and therefore the architecture and developed according to this variety. Thus, Lapta's traditional residential characteristic had been formed. In addition to this, with the participation of the modern architectural effects that concurred all

over the world style left its place to modern architecture. Also formed by desires and wants the “yap-sat” (build-sell) product effected Lapta like all the TRNC. Modern architecture brought the basis for the designed buildings aimed to profit. By the constructors usually housing and apartment style buildings were constructed.

All of the residence types stated above are regarded and evaluated as a group in itself. Below the plan features and space additions will be revived. Therefore, the situation of the necessary room additions in these houses before and after 1974 will be determined in detail.

When we look at the user distribution, the house owners that live in these traditional houses are the immigrants and these houses were constructed before 1974. The buildings that we name as “mix” are generally traditional and we can tell that the houses have changed according to direction of the user’s needs. Modern houses are the ones built after 1974.

4.3.2.1 Analysis of One Storey Dwelling Type (Gr1)

In this section one-storey houses (Group I) will be evaluated. First of all, group I, 70.58 % of the one-storey dwellings have direct entrance and living room as shown on the information cards (appendix A) ‘entrance and living room relation’. The dwelling coded in Lapta, LA¹⁷-LA¹⁹, LA¹⁴-LA¹⁸, LA²⁸, LA²¹⁶, LA²¹⁹, LA²²²- LA²²⁶, LA²²⁹, and LA²³⁴, and in Kayalar, KA4, KA8, KA10, KA13, KA16, KA23 have direct entrance to living room. By considering this characteristic, a typical example was obtained and analysis of these thirty-four dwellings were studied on this one-storey plan.

In the one storey house 82,36 % are the owners. Remaining 17,64 % are used by tenants.

LA	GR 1	ONE – STOREY			
	Questionnaire Code	Traditional/ Modern/ Mix/	Owner/ Rental	Entrance to Living room	Additional Room Built
	LA ¹⁷	TRADITIONAL	OWNER	✓	-

LA ¹ 8	TRADITIONAL	OWNER	✓	W.C and Study Room.
LA ¹ 9	TRADITIONAL	RENTAL	✓	Its a workplace. But, now a day, workplace converted to housing.
LA ¹ 14	TRADITIONAL	RENTAL	✓	-
LA ¹ 15	TRADITIONAL	RENTAL	✓	Its a workplace. But, now a day, workplace converted to housing.
LA ¹ 16	TRADITIONAL	OWNER	✓	Kitchen.
LA ¹ 17	TRADITIONAL	OWNER	✓	A house divided into two houses.
LA ¹ 18	TRADITIONAL	RENTAL	✓	A House divided into two houses.
LA ² 3	TRADITIONAL	OWNER	X	-
LA ² 7	TRADITIONAL	OWNER	X	-
LA ² 8	MIX	OWNER	X	Conservatory
LA ² 9	TRADITIONAL	RENTAL	X	-
LA ² 16	TRADITIONAL	OWNER	✓	-
LA ² 19	TRADITIONAL	OWNER	✓	-
LA ² 22	TRADITIONAL	OWNER	✓	-

	LA ² 23	TRADITIONAL	OWNER	✓	Kitchen and bathroom.
				✓	
	LA ² 24	TRADITIONAL	OWNER	✓	Market.
	LA ² 25	TRADITIONAL	OWNER	X	-
	LA ² 26	TRADITIONAL	OWNER	✓	-
	LA ² 29	TRADITIONAL	OWNER	X	-
	LA ² 34	MIX	OWNER	X	A house divided into two houses.
KA	KA4	TRADITIONAL	OWNER	✓	-
	KA6	TRADITIONAL	RENTAL	✓	-
	KA8	MIX	OWNER	✓	Bathroom and w.c.
	KA10	TRADITIONAL	OWNER	✓	Bathroom and w.c.
	KA13	MODERN	OWNER	✓	-
	KA16	MODERN	OWNER	✓	-
	KA18	MODERN	OWNER	X	-
	KA19	MODERN	OWNER	✓	-
	KA20	MODERN	OWNER	✓	-
	KA22	MODERN	OWNER	✓	-
	KA23	TRADITIONAL	OWNER	✓	-
	KA24	MODERN	OWNER	X	-
KA25	MIX	OWNER	X	-	
TOTAL	34	T : 23 MO : 7 MI : 4	O:28 R: 6	ENTER TO LIVING: 24	

Table 4.5 One Storey Details of Lapta Town and Kayalar Village

In the one-storey houses the additions made were mostly formed of WC's and bathrooms. It has been observed that another addition necessary was a kitchen and a conservatory. Generally, in the traditional houses the WC's were outside the buildings. In these type of houses according to the problems that the users experienced the additions were made and the traditional building materials were changed. In the construction of the modern buildings, the architects paid attention to the needs of the users and designed the houses in this way therefore any additional room necessity does not come out. The one storey residences that exists in Kayalar, it was observed that excessive additions were made, and it can be said that the additions made were only 13.33%. It is determined that on the basis of these facts lies the socio-economic problems.

Rather than this as seen in the structures of LA¹9 and LA¹15, the building used as workplaces before 1974 are now used as residences (Appendix A). On the other hand, in LA town the houses that exist are divided into two different residences. Because they are large these residences are formed as an extra residence for the children who will get married. This can be seen in LA¹17, LA¹18 and LA²34 residences (Appendix A).

4.3.2.2 Analysis of Two Storey Dwelling Type (Gr2)

In this section two-storey houses (Group II) will be evaluated. Group II, 64.44 % of the two-storey dwellings have direct entrance and living room as shown on the information cards (appendix A) 'entrance and living room relation'. The dwelling coded in Lapta, LA¹1-LA¹6, LA¹10- LA¹12, LA¹20, LA²1, LA²6, LA²11, LA²12, LA²15, LA²27, LA²28, LA²31, LA²32 and LA²35 in Kayalar, KA1-KA3, KA5, KA11, KA12, KA14 and KA21 have direct entrance to living room. By considering this characteristic, a typical example was obtained and analysis of this forty-five dwelling were studied on this two-storey plan.

The population that live in Two-storey residences, 82.22 % are the owners. The remaining 17.78 % are the tenants.

GR 2	TWO – STOREY			
Questionnaire Code	Traditional/Modern/Mix/	Owner/Rental	Entrance Living room	Additional Room
LA ¹ 1	MODERN	RENTAL	✓	-
LA ¹ 2	MODERN	RENTAL	✓	-
LA ¹ 3	TRADITIONAL	RENTAL	✓	-
LA ¹ 4	TRADITIONAL	RENTAL	✓	W.C
LA ¹ 5	TRADITIONAL	OWNER	✓	-
LA ¹ 6	TRADITIONAL	OWNER	✓	-
LA ¹ 10	TRADITIONAL	OWNER	✓	-
LA ¹ 11	MIX	OWNER	✓	Before 1974, there were only columns.
LA ¹ 12	TRADITIONAL	OWNER	✓	-
LA ¹ 13	MIX	OWNER	X	Its a workplace. But, now a day, workplace converted to housing and conservatory added.
LA ¹ 19	TRADITIONAL	RENTAL	X	-
LA ¹ 20	TRADITIONAL	OWNER	✓	-
LA ² 1	TRADITIONAL	RENTAL	✓	-
LA ² 2	TRADITIONAL	RENTAL	X	-

LA

LA ² 4	MODERN	OWNER	X	-
LA ² 5	MODERN	OWNER	X	-
LA ² 6	MODERN	OWNER	✓	House divided into two houses.
LA ² 10	MODERN	OWNER	X	Bedroom, bathroom and wc.
LA ² 11	MODERN	OWNER	✓	-
LA ² 12	TRADITIONAL	OWNER	✓	-
LA ² 15	TRADITIONAL	RENTAL	✓	-
LA ² 17	TRADITIONAL	OWNER	X	-
LA ² 18	TRADITIONAL	OWNER	X	Balcony closed and kitchen and conservatory added
LA ² 27	TRADITIONAL	OWNER	✓	-
LA ² 28	MIX	OWNER	✓	Living room
LA ² 30	MIX	OWNER	X	-
LA ² 31	MIX	OWNER	✓	Bedroom, bathroom and w.c.
LA ² 32	MIX	OWNER	✓	-
LA ² 33	MIX	OWNER	X	Conservatory entrance.
LA ² 35	TRADITIONAL	OWNER	✓	-
LA ² 36	MIX	OWNER	X	Entrance hall.

KA	KA1	TRADITIONAL	OWNER	✓	-
	KA2	TRADITIONAL	OWNER	✓	-
	KA3	TRADITIONAL	OWNER	✓	-
	KA5	MIX	OWNER	✓	-
	KA7	TRADITIONAL	OWNER	X	-
	KA9	TRADITIONAL	OWNER	✓	-
	KA11	MODERN	OWNER	✓	-
	KA12	MODERN	OWNER	✓	-
	KA14	MODERN	OWNER	✓	-
	KA15	MODERN	OWNER	X	-
	KA17	MODERN	OWNER	X	-
	KA21	MODERN	OWNER	✓	-
	KA26	TRADITIONAL	OWNER	X	-
	KA27	TRADITIONAL	OWNER	X	-
TOTAL	45	T : 23 MO : 13 MI : 9	O:37 R: 8	ENTER TO LIVING: 29	

Table 4.6 Two Storey Details of Lapta Town and Kayalar Village

It was observed that in the two storey houses the rooms that additions needed were kitchen, living room, wc- bathroom, bedroom, entrance hall. The one storey residences that exists in Kayalar, was observed to have undergone excessive additions.

On the other hand, In LA town the existing one storey residences the bigger houses were divided into two and constructed for the children who will get married. As seen in LA²6 (Appendix A). In the building build upon columns the columns part is closed and new constructions were built. As seen on LA²6 and LA²18 that the floor parts are closed and turned into residences (Appendix A). Rather than LA¹9 and LA¹15 structures and seen in

LA¹³ before 1974 the building used as workplace is nowadays used a duplex residence (Appendix A).

4.3.2.3 Analysis of Multi Storey Dwelling Type (Gr3)

Multi-storey houses (Group III) will be evaluated. Multi-storey dwellings have direct entrance hall as shown on the information cards (appendix A). The dwelling coded in Lapta LA²⁴, LA²⁵, LA²¹³, LA²¹⁴, LA²²⁰ and LA²²¹. By considering this characteristic, a typical example was obtained and analysis of these four dwellings were studied on this two-storey plan. Generally in the Lapta district, the apartment buildings were increased after 1974 but this same situation is not seen in Kayalar.

Owners form 25 % of the population living in multi-storey. Remaining 75 % are tenants.

LA	GR 3	MULTI-STOREY			
	Questionnaire Code	Traditional/ Modern/ Mix/	Owner/ Rental	Entrance Living room	Additional Room
LA	LA ²¹³	MODERN	RENTAL	X	-
	LA ²¹⁴	MODERN	RENTAL	X	-
	LA ²²⁰	MODERN	RENTAL	X	-
	LA ²²¹	MODERN	OWNER	X	-
KA	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	4	T : 0 MO : 4 MI : 0	O:1 R:3	ENTER TO LIVING: 0	

Table 4.7 Multi Storey Details of Lapta Town and Kayalar Village

In multi-storey residences there was no need for the room addition. Because they are modern buildings, they were designed according to the needs of individuals.

4.3.2.4 Evaluation of Plan Characteristic and Spatial Organization for all Dwelling Types

As a result of all the interviews, the kitchen have been defined the most frequently used activity space. Because of climatic condition, indoor activities of living room and kitchen usually expand to balconies in front of this space. So, the living room and kitchen can be concluded as a most dynamic space zone in houses. Rather than its functional prepotency, among the size of the rooms in the hierarchical relations the living room has more prepotency rather than other examples.

As seen in the table and information cards, in the traditional dwelling samples when we look at the plan samples the size of the residences that exist in Kayalar is smaller than the residences in Lapta. In addition to this, in the buildings constructed lately, it was determined that the housing types used all over the world were used. In the housing construction there are two different types observed that develops vertically and horizontally.

4.4 Evaluation of Questionnaires

4.4.1 Socio-Economic and Demographic Characteristics of Lapta District (Lapta Municipal Area)

For the site inspection and recording survey, 83 houses situated in Lapta district were selected as sample structures. Two sample areas in LA town centre and an area from KA village were selected. Questionnaires were made up of three parts, including personal qualifications, social nets and neighborhood relations. Through this survey, it is intended to determine the socio-economic and demographic aspects of the population. These aspects will be examined separately for Lapta town and village Kayalar in Lapta Municipality district. Because, as aforementioned, there was a characteristic and physical difference and socio-economical differences were also expected between these two parts. In other words,

it is intended to identify whether the differentiation observed in the physical development will also be seen in terms of socio-economic structure, or not.

Socio-economic and demographic developments in the society conceal the physical spaces and affect the characteristics of district/neighborhoods, which are the smallest residential unit within town. Demographic characteristic of the community would affect the development of the residential areas. Some of them are family structure, age, sex, occupation, and migration.

For these reasons, determination of the socio-economic characteristics of Lapta district, identification and analysis of socio-economic and demographic aspects as well as social relations in the district/neighborhood is very significant.

4.4.2 Demographic Feature of the Population

The structure of population is mostly depended upon the increase/decrease in population (internal migration and immigration), changes in the sex-age composition, number, type, and size of households, income and employment.

Taking the LA town as a whole in survey, 50.55 % of the inhabitants are female and 49.45 % are male.⁴ Taking the Kayalar village as a whole in survey, 46.07 % of the inhabitants are female and 53.93 % are male.

⁴The Lapta samples chosen for case study are formed of two areas. Addition to the information given above the statistics of these two areas are as stated below; LA¹ female 50 %, male 50 %; LA² female 50.86 %, male 49.14 %.

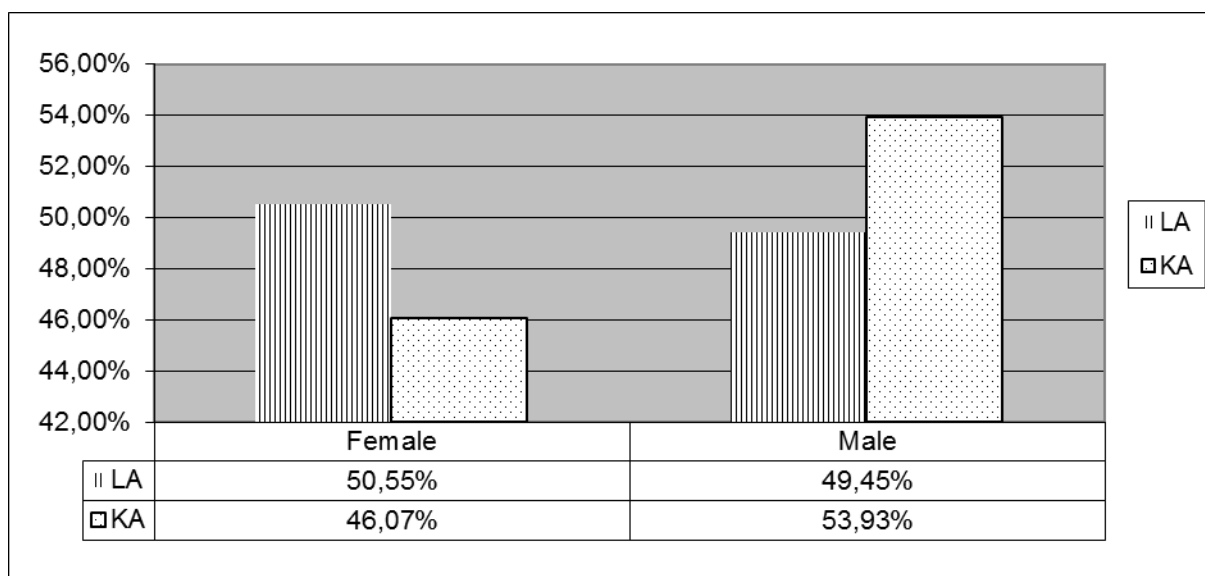


Table 4.8 The Gender Percentages in Lapta Town and Kayalar Village

Analysis of the age structure is classified within eleven groups. This mainly includes the baby, pre-school age, school age (elementary and high school), and retired persons who are economically active. Between 0-30 age are young population, 31-50 are medium population and 51-60⁺ are elderly population.

As seen in a figure LA the age composition of sample population show that 2.20 % are 0-4, 1.10 % are 05-06, 10.44 % are 07-12, 5.49 % are 13-15, 5.49 % are 16-18, 7.69 % are 19-23, 10.99 % are 24-30, 13.19 % are 31-40, 17.03 % are 41-50, 7.69 % 51-60, and finally 18.69 % are older than 60. While the high ratio is the young age group (43.40 %), the lowest ratio is constituted by the old age group (26.38 %).⁵

As seen in a figure 3 KA, the age composition of sample population shows that 6.74 % are 0-04, 2.25 % are 05-06, 6.74 % are 07-12, 1.12 % are 13-15, 3.37 % are 16-18, 7.87 %

⁵LA¹, the age composition of sample population shows that 0 % are 0-04, 3.02 % are 05-06, 15.15 % are 07-12, 4.55 % are 13-15, 4.55 % are 16-18, 4.55 % are 19-23, 9.09 % are 24-30, 19.70 % are 31-40, 12.12 % are 41-50, 9.09 % are 51-60 and finally 18.18 % are older than 60. While the high ratio is the young age group (40.91 %), the lowest ratio is constituted by the old age group (27.27 %).

LA², the age composition of sample population shows that 3.45 % are 0-04, 0 % are 05-06, 7.76 % are 07-12, 6.03 % are 13-15, 6.03 % are 16-18, 9.48 % are 19-23, 12.07 % are 24-30, 9.48 % are 31-40, 19.83 % are 41-50, 6.90 % are 51-60 and finally 18.97 % are older than 60. While the high ratio is the young age group (44.82 %), the lowest ratio is constituted by the old age group (25.87 %).

are 19-23, 10.11 % are 24-30, 12.36 % are 31- 40 19.10 % are 41-50, 7.87 % are 51-60 and finally 22.47 % are older than 60. While the high ratio is the young age group (38.20 %), the lowest ratio is constituted by the old age group (30.34 %).

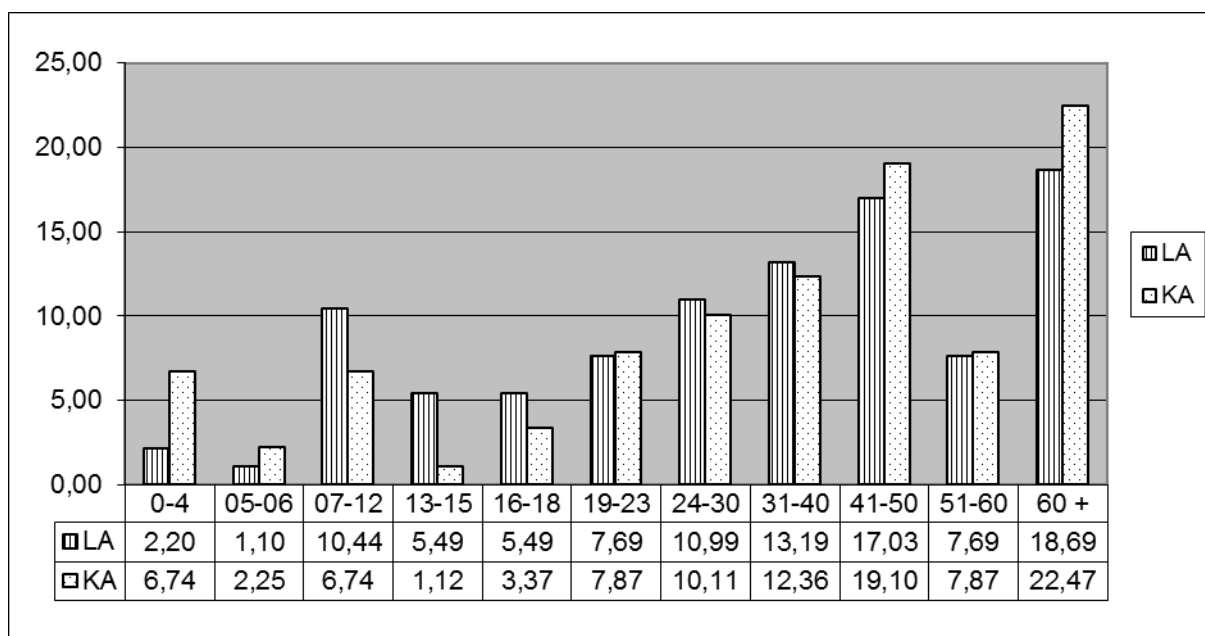


Table 4.9 Graphic of Age Status in Lapta Town and Kayalar Village

Accordingly, analysis of ‘age structure’ shows that, Lapta town and Kayalar village both have ‘young population’ in majority.

Considering the population movement, the survey shows that mostly after 1974 many families changed their places and preferred Lapta and Kayalar to settle down. For this reason, Lapta town, 39.29 % of inhabitants came from Turkey, 48,22% in Cyprus (26.79 % South side, 21.43 % North side), 1.78 % England or other countries and 10.71 % born in T.R.N.C.⁶

Kayalar village, 55.56 % of inhabitants came from Turkey, 7.40 % in Cyprus (7.40 % South side, 0 % North side), 18.52 % England or other countries and 18.52 % born in T.R.N.C.

⁶LA¹, 50 % of inhabitants came from Turkey, 20 % South side, 15 % North side, 0 % England or other countries and 15 % born in there. LA², 33.33 % of inhabitants came from Turkey, 30.56 % South side, 25 % North side, 2.78 % England or other countries and 8.33 % born in T.R.N.C.

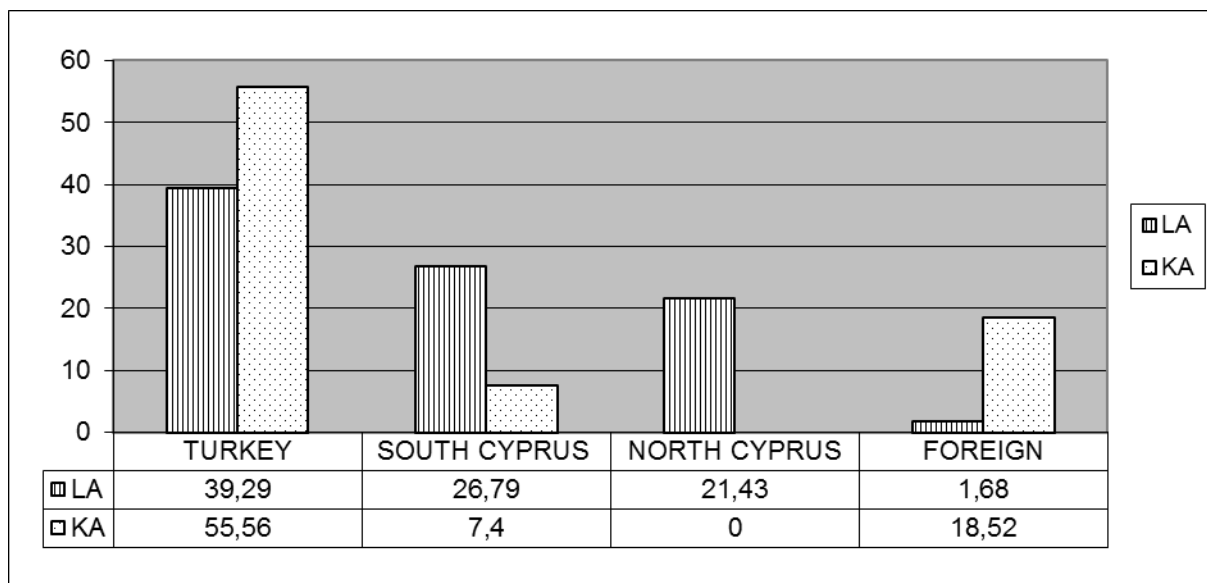


Table 4.10 Graphic of Ethnicity in Lapta Town and Kayalar Village

Additionally, there has been a migration to the area after 1975 from the Turkish Republic, which is associated with different population segments. Preference reasons to live in the LA and KA district of inhabitants are owning property; buy a house, to be near to family, the location of district, and attraction of the district.

4.4.3 Size of Family and Household

These variations of family and household have significant effect of the neighborhood relations. The social relations of the married couples and families with children have more bounds with their environment. Number of children and ages are important values of this variation.

Household Size	LA %	KA %
1	10.71	7.40
2	25.00	37.04
3	21.43	3.72
4	21.43	29.63
5	14.29	14.81
6	7.14	7.40
Total	100	100

Table 4.11 Household Sizes in Lapta Town and Kayalar Village

As seen in the table 4 in Lapta the families do not include many individuals but it is rather formed of a nuclear family. Generally, families with two persons are in majority.

4.4.4 Marital Status

These results conform with those related to family and household size as well age structure. Married people are in majority.

Marital Status	LA %	KA %
Married	59.89	59.55
Single	40.11	40.45
Total	100	100

Table 4.12 Marital Status in Lapta Town and Kayalar Village

4.4.5 Nationality

Nationality is one of the main determinants of changes in social composition. As it can be seen from the LA table 6, 51.65 % inhabitants are originally Turkish Cypriots. Besides, considering the population movement after 1974, 8.25 % of the inhabitants came especially

from Turkey and has either Turkish citizen or has dual citizenship. 36.26 % inhabitants are in Turkey, and 3.84 % inhabitants are from a foreign country.

Evaluations of KA studying area in the sample population, show that the 8.99 % inhabitants are originally Turkish Cypriots. Besides, considering the population movement after 1974, 76.41 % of the inhabitants came from Turkey and they have either Turkish citizen or dual citizenship. 1.12% inhabitants are from Turkey, and 13.48% inhabitants are from a foreign country.

Nationality	LA	KA	Whole
	%	%	%
T.R.N.C.	51.65	8.99	37.64
T.R	36.26	1.12	24.72
T.R.N.C-	8.25	76.41	30.62
T.R			
Foreign	3.84	13.48	7.02
Country			
Total	100	100	100

Table 4.13 Variation of Nationality in Lapta Town and Kayalar Village

4.4.6 Socio-Economic Characteristics

Income and education level are important factors, which help to identify the social class in a neighborhoods. SPO data (1996), income groups are classified with respect to the employment groups. In that sense, large and medium size business owners and managerial staff are high income group, employed professionals and small business owners are medium income group and independent craftsman, small shop owners and skilled workers are low ranking servants, private sectors are little income group. The survey shows that, with some exceptions, age of economically active population seems to fluctuate between 19 and 60 years of age. Ranking of occupations is made according to socio-economic level.

In order not to get into their private life, while conducting the research the neighbours were used to attain information about the economic levels of the residents and these results were supported by the observations. Under the light of this information it was identified that the economic level of the people living in KA village center was lower when compared to the residents living in the newly constructed sites. Whereas it was identified that the economic level of the people who live in La town was higher KA.

As seen from the interviews with inhabitants of LA 9.34 % are employers who work in state organizations, 21.98 % are housewives, 25.18 % are self-employed, 12.09 % are retired, 25.27 % are student and 3.84 % are unemployed and 3.30 % are babies. It is obvious that most of the residents in the research area are employees in term of employment status.⁷

As seen from the interviews made with inhabitants of KA, 12.36 % are employers who work in state organizations, 26.97 % are housewives, 24.71 % are self-employed, 14.61 % are retired, 12.36 % are student and 1.12 % are unemployed and 7.87 % are babies. It is obvious that most of the residents in the research area are employees in terms of employment status.

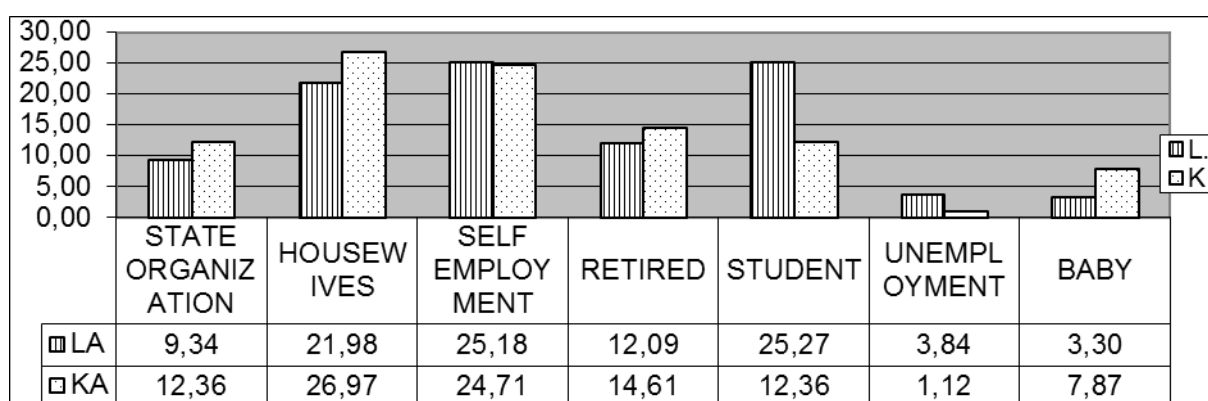


Table 4.14 The variation of Employment in Lapta Town and Kayalar Village

⁷LA¹ of the people interviewed 10.61 % are employers who work in state organizations, 21.21 % are housewives, 22.73 % are self-employed, 13.64 % are retire, 25.76 % are student and 3 % are unemployed and 3.05% are babies. It is obvious that most of the residents in the research area are employees in term of employment status. LA² of the people interviewed 8.62 % are employers who work in state organizations, 22.41 % are housewives, 25 % are self-employed, 11.21 % are retire, 25 % are student and 4.31% are unemployed and 3.45 % are baby. It is obvious that most of the residents in the research area are employees in term of employment status.

The ratio of LA people who graduated from a university is 14.29 %, high school is 21.98 %, junior high school is 13.74 % , primary school is 43.96 %. Also, of the people interviewed, 6.03 % are illiterate. The residents with a primary school education are the highest in the case area.⁸

The ratio of KA people who graduated from a university is 8.99 %, high school is 24.72%, junior high school is 6.74 %, and primary school is 41.57 %. Also, of the people interviewed, 17.98% are illiterate. The residents with a primary school education are the highest in the case area.

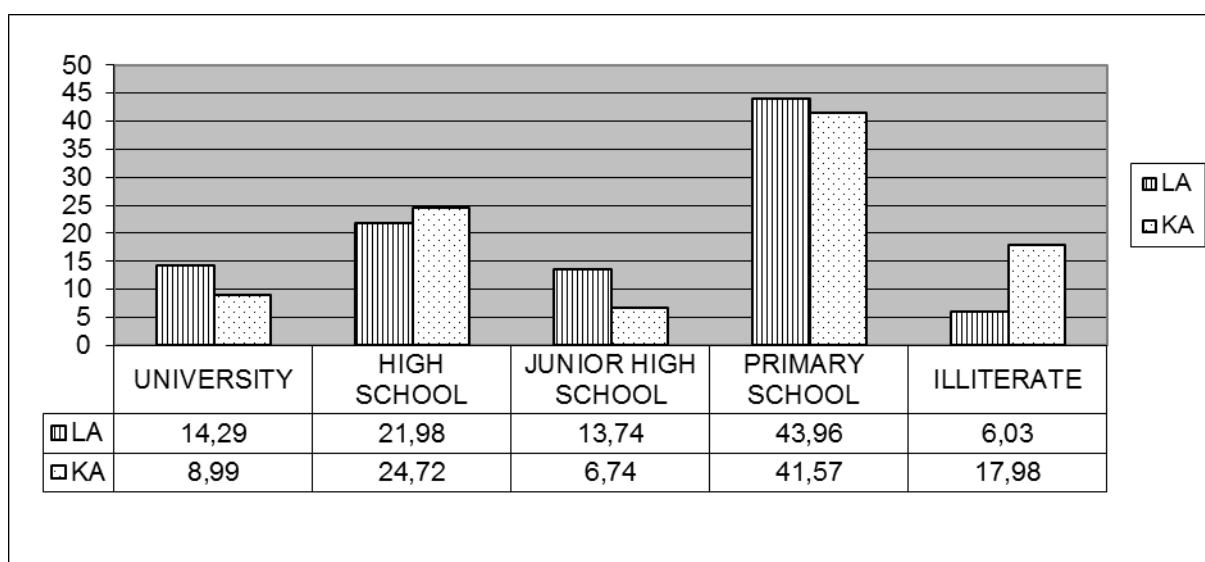


Table 4.15 The Educational Level in Lapta Town and Kayalar Village

It can be seen that the proportion of illiterate inhabitants is more in number. Also it was found that, 43.96 % (LA) and 41.57 % (KA) of those with a certain educational attainment have graduated from primary school. Inhabitants who graduated from university were in minority proportion of the educated people (14.29 % at LA, 8.99 % at KA) in the Lapta district.

⁸The ratio of LA¹ people who graduated from a university 12.12 %, high school is 16.67%, junior high school is 9.09 % , primary school is 57.52 %. Also, of the people interviewed, 4.6% are illiterate. The residents with a primary school education consists the highest in the case area. The ratio of LA² people who graduated from a university 15.52 %, high school is 25%, junior high school is 16.38 % , primary school is 36.2 %. Also, of the people interviewed, 6.90 % are illiterate. The residents with a primary school education are the highest in the case area.

4.4.7 Social Relations

Another variable is social relations between neighbours. After getting necessary data, the social relations between friends and neighbours would be understood. These relations could differ between different income groups. For example, it is seen that friends, family and neighbourhood relations between working people is more different than the high classes.

In addition to this, the people living in the KA village have more intense relative relationships when compared to LA village. Generally immigrants that came from the Turkey Black sea region, being relatives, causes these relations to be more powerful, whereas the relative relationship in Lapta is limited to a few families that divide their houses for their children who will be married. Another issue is that the housewives have more intense neighbourhood relations and the people who are employed have more limited social development.

4.5 Findings and Discussions

In the light of the findings, it was observed that residential developments have been effected from factors such as topographic structure, climate, culture and user requirements. In addition to this in North Coastal Line residential development is detected to develop in some dynamics rather than the factors stated above. In residential areas that traditional buildings are intense, previously the amount of existing shelter being adequate for the population to stay was later followed by the change in political, social and living standards therefore there was a change and increase in the number of residential features. In addition to the lure of Mediterranean climate, living culture and topographic conditions, the north coastal line tourism businesses, the universities established and encouraging the use of retired people in island of Cyprus entered into transformation due to population growth. With the addition of the formation of a specific business sector, need and even more number of residence building and construction have brought many serious problems with it's continues to growth.

If we look at the architectural characteristics of town Lapta, the structures can be observed that carries the traditional Mediterranean architectural and the various periods' architectural features. These effects, the white-washed cubic structure forms, the movements of sun and shade structures, shades of color interactions changed by time, refers to the original solutions when organizing space. The interrelations of the spaces or the space continuance provided by the terraces connected to courtyard; compositions formed by the masses and spaces between them reflect the original architectural identity of Lapta town within the Mediterranean architecture. The traditional buildings in Kayalar are parallel with Lapta. However, based on the more distant past in terms of the settlement history of the development of Lapta's, in means of architectural richness that could be defined as living culture accumulation includes observable differences when compared to village of Kayalar.

With many applications that have no interaction with its environment, that is not inspired of the architecture gained throughout the accumulation of living culture for centuries, even buildings built without considering the user requirements, the problems based on the continuity of accumulation stated above in detail, architectural environment and living culture caused to deterioration of the modern buildings. The residential architecture existing as one storey and two storey in Lapta town, has lots of residential solutions improved nowadays, and in Kayalar village next to the local architecture, today residences are in structure of one and two storey but in the existing resident pattern there is a totally different development are among the detected information.

Pulhan and Orçunoğlu (2008), parallel to thesis outcomes has stated in the article about Lapta traditional houses that they can be considered as building complexes which are composed of one and two storey building components. Space at different floors of the houses is usually accessed with external staircase going up and/or down according to the slope of the terrain. In the roof scape of Lapta, flat roofs are dominantly observed together with pitched roofs. Flat roofs are shaded usually with grape trellises and utilized for sleeping, drying some vegetables or nuts as well as welcoming guests. In fact, flat roofs are like the outdoor room of the houses gazing the street life and the sea view as well as having the pleasure of climatic comfort. When the residential features are studied in Kayalar village, the roofs are usually straight and in the first floor there is a single room meaning a

plan type with hanay shows that the statements presented above shows that these statement are also valid for Lapta. But within this thesis, the resident samples met within the areas studied, except some samples the house type known as “house with hanay” is detected that does not show continuance today. The hanay samples detected with verbal information, having no function today are detected to be deteriorated because of the climate condition and no maintenance. (Table 4.16)

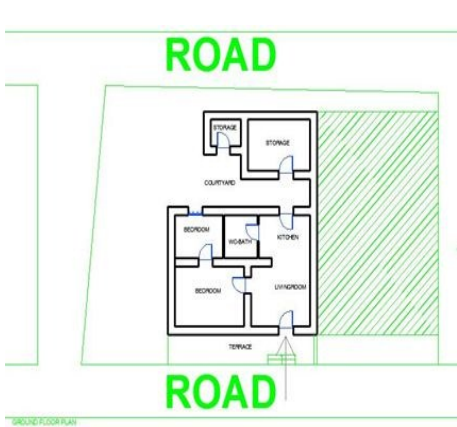



LAPTA TOWN	KAYALAR VILLAGE
One-Storey (LA ¹⁷)	One-Storey (KA3)
	
	

Table 4.16 Traditional Resident Samples from Lapta and Kayalar Settlements

In traditional buildings usually materials suitable for the region were used. In the residences existing at the foot of the Beşparmak Mountains usually, sandstone which was usually quarried from the area along the seaside was utilized as the available building material in the settlement while timber was obtained from the forests. Generally, random rubble or cut stone wall constructions were separately practiced with different textural effect on the facades of the buildings (Pulhan and Dinçyürek, 2004). Timber, which was

presented as another available building material by this natural environment, was extensively used in stone load-bearing buildings. Remarkably; certain structural, architectural and decorative elements of the buildings were built by the use of timber. In this respect, structural frame of walls, enters above the openings, window shutters and the construction of ceiling and roof come forward as the structural and architectural elements of buildings with timber. Apart from, pointed arches which were constructed with cut stone, are extensively observed in the traditional house of Lapta but in Kayalar village the pointed arches were not observed. In Kayalar village the material used for buildings were generally stones and in load bearing system was used in most of traditional houses.



Figure 4.11 A Lapta Housing Built by Traditional Construction Technique and Material

When space designing's of Lapta traditional houses are studied generally all of the houses are designed with a similar construction technique. The traditional houses of Lapta mainly contain living and service spaces. Comparatively, big living spaces are spatially and functionally divided into sub-spaces for different daily activities by means of pointed arches. Generally, rooms had the niches in the thick stone wall and the open shelves to sufficiently equip the space as a multi-purpose daily activity setting. The transition space (sündürme) is the other important spatial component of the house. In Lapta town and Kayalar village, living room as most of the daily activities are lived was combined to sündürme part and was used according to the climate conditions. The sündürme used in hot weathers was exchanged with living room in cold weathers. These spaces used in the

Kayalar village settlements, does not have the variety of the samples used in Lapta town. In kayalar village, when the space organizations are studied it is possible to see that the entry is placed parallel to the street and street-housing relationship is designed within each other. In addition to this, as in Lapta town the houses that do not have semi open spaces, are supplied sündürme with the addition of arbor in the front of the house. Generally, in the interior designs of the house that continue there is the living room and rooms that have direct interaction with each other.

On the other hand, service spaces of the house usually take a separate location from the main body of the house or placed the lower level separate from the living floor. Due to the topography, living spaces principally recline on the street level and especially storage spaces locate at the lower levels to provide cooler and dark spaces for product and foods. Beyond the functional necessities, small sizes of sites often caused organization of spaces on top of each others at different levels. As the main living areas, rooms and sündürme are generally organized in close contacts within an organic approach. Yard (Havlı) contributes to this spatial organization as a small outdoor space which is full of greenery. As an extension of indoor spaces, yard is strongly enclosed with high walls (Pulhan and Orçunoğlu, 2008). Furthermore, spatial organization of the houses in the coastal highlands responses to the topographical constraints, functional needs climatic orientation and the dwelling-yard-street relation.

Construction technique, material, space organization and street-house relationship samples of Lapta town and Kayalar village houses in four different groups. (Table 4.17)

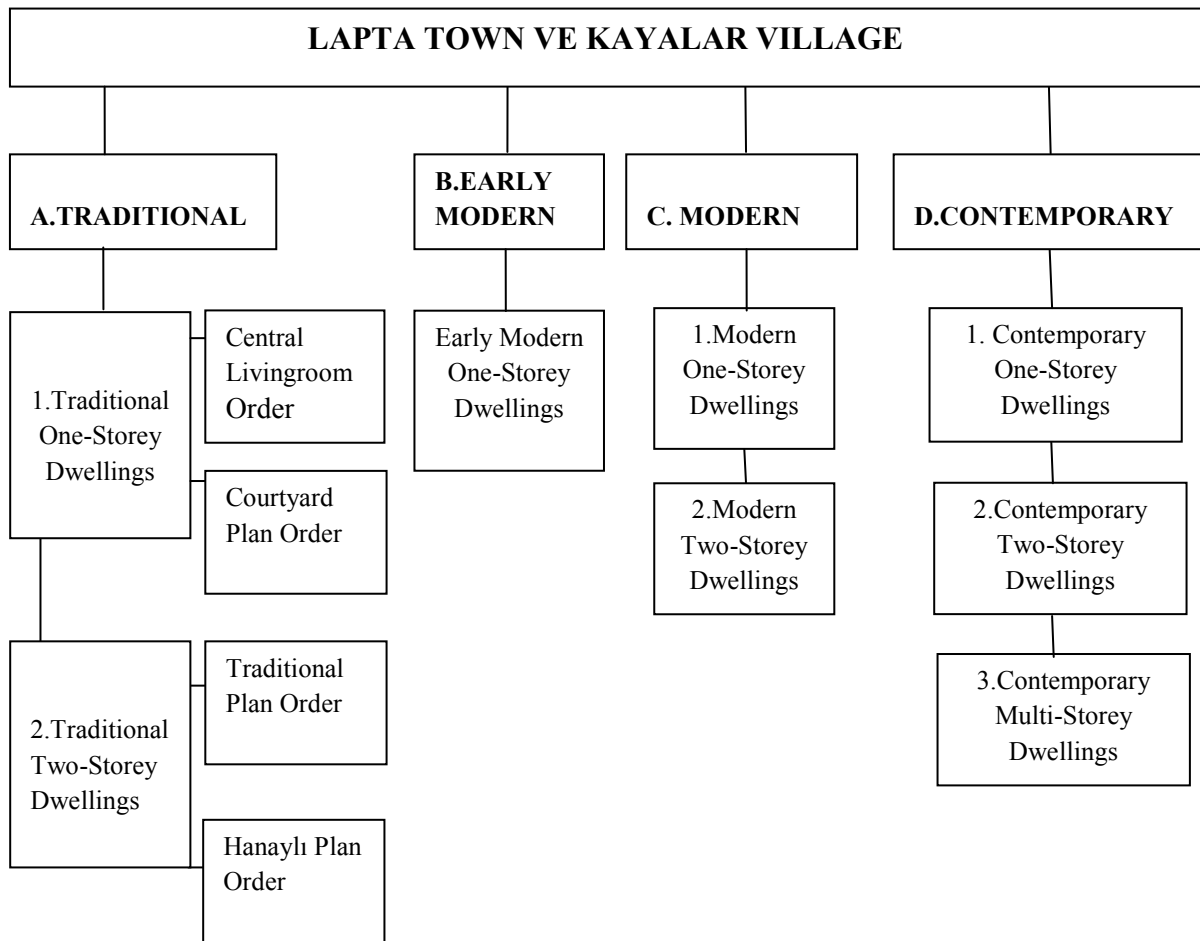


Table 4.17 The Development of Housing Types Based on Periods

In this section plan, drawing tables showing the interior life, the shape of the housing close environment, the information about building, users and their satisfaction level about the samples in the study area of Lapta town and Kayalar village will be stated.

4.5.1 Traditional Dwellings

Questioning the traditional housing, in the central living room planning and with courtyard planning arrangement of the one storey houses, it is detected that they are designed in two different parts. Apart from this it is observed that in two storey houses traditional plan order is formed of one room at second floor and several rooms in the ground floor.

In the context of traditional housings when the plan samples are studies it is observed that inside the garden single room living space, in front semi open sündürme and at its surrounding some auxiliary spaces exist. As plan samples in Cyprus traditional houses the

development occurs from the similar types as in this study that limited number of samples is studied in detail information gathered points this. Without losing the single room plan type feature, the core point of the house in which most of the time and activities are done existed in all houses. When the plan development is studied, after the single room sample, the spaces are increased with the rooms added to right and left. But regarding that the entries to this room were from the entry room, the dominant feature of the room kept its significance. In the later versions the rooms in the both sides were divided into two and the room number was increased.

When the traditional one-storey dwellings in the living room central plans are examined relationship between street-dwelling houses in the street in front of the house with the terrace was found to be linked. Thus, tradition of neighborly relations at the forefront can be considered as continuity of traditions. Diversification within this group can be defined as central sofa plan type. The plan type features that moderate the hall of living space that directly link the rooms are located in two directions can be observed. This plan feature is used in contemporary samples. (Table 4.18 Traditional One Storey Dwelling Plans (with Central Living room Plan Order))

In the traditional plan type with courtyard, the rooms placed to the walls of the courtyard form linear shapes of L and U. Contemporary users could not arrange the spaces according to their privacy level. Living today continues with main focus on courtyard. (Table 4.19 Traditional One Storey Dwelling Plans (with Courtyard Plan Order)).

In traditional two storey housings without deteriorating the pan features stair is added from outside. As seen in the samples in traditional two storey houses, in the one storey's the traditional pan schema is protected and based on the user requirements they are developed in unique ways. Generally with the stair linkage from outside without changing the plan feature a floor was added and was designed as two storeys. (Table 4.20 Traditional Two Storey Dwelling Plans (Traditional Plan Order)).

In two storey traditional houses with hanay, the room existing at the upstairs and the terrace floor surrounding it supplied the users in Cyprus and in the Mediterranean climate to reach comfort especially in the summer months. As a plan type L shape and rectangular shape is used. At the ground parts it can be stated that they are placed around the garden. (Table 4.21 Traditional Two Storey Dwelling Plans (Hanaylı Plan Order))

As in all societies adopted by the Islamic religion, severing the privacy of housing and street connectivity, to provide isolation, and have introverted life is seen to be ineffective in the case studies. Housings that are directly open to the street have created a direct relationship with the street. As in many modern societies, the reflection of religion to the housings both in town and in village is not effective. In fact, opposite to the phenomenon of privacy for housing inward-looking life, the semi-open and open areas directly related to the street are preferred and used for everyday life.

4.5.2 Early Modern Dwellings

In the future years of British administration in Cyprus, building construction technique and material usage have undergone some changes. In terms of times in the period 1920 and 1930, samples corresponding to the traditional plan, in building of houses in this period new materials and techniques were used, and following the type of plan had shown a difference.

In early modern plan types encountered usually in single storey samples in the study area, some features of the traditional plan are seen. But in this plan types it is understood that there are more transformation to compact plan types (Table 4.22 Early Modern One Storey Dwelling Plans).

4.5.3 Modern Dwellings

It is possible to examine these modern single-storey dwellings and two-storey modern residential houses in two different groups. Examples of modern housing, with the need for developing space as the continuation of the traditional single-aisle system, has been used instead of mid-space distribution. In single-storey plan arrangements, it is possible to observe the type of compact plan. In some types of plan arrangements, connections are usually provided at the entrance of the room with narrow corridors, with a traditional plan living room entrance, hall entrance and the direct street link had been found in some samples. Instead of distribution from the center hall to other rooms, passing into the aisle system defines this entire situation. This plan type used was not only developing by a time factor but also it was developing with culture. Also known as diffusion, adopting an external effect and using it explains the situation better. This plan type was started to be used in the island in the British administration. (Table 4.23 Modern One Storey Dwelling Plans)

Modern two storey houses generally without changing the one storey plan feature have developed through floor add. The building designed as two houses supplied its upstairs entry from a stair build outside. If this building was single house the stair was connected from interior space to the second floor. In the two storey samples another detection made was the complex functional solution that the ground floor was shop, and the first floor was house. This kind of application generally, observed in Lapta town, was application that united their trade activities and living spaces into one. (Table 4.24 Modern Two Storey Dwelling Plans)

4.5.4 Contemporary Dwellings

It is possible to examine residential designs in three groups as single storey, two storey and multi storey. Besides the compact plan arrangement in the contemporary residents, traditionalism in the housings are tried to be protected. In the contemporary housings generally in horizontal way single storey and double storey were developed and in vertically multi storey (apartment) development was observed.

In result of the samples analyzed within the border of the case area, the most striking finding was the observation of the contemporary one storey housing numbers in the village of Kayalar. In means of plan development, the housings that are developing in parallel line to traditional had plan arrangement designed in more compact way. (Table 4.25 Contemporary One Storey Dwelling Plans).

In contemporary two storey houses it is possible to see the housing type that in modern houses it is higher in number that in its single floor design for a single family is combined as two storey with a stair outside the house and in two storey houses in ground floor living room and kitchen existing and at the top bedroom existed. (Table 4.26 Contemporary Two Storey Dwelling Plans).

The multi storey houses observed in Lapta town was detected to develop in compact style. Generally the large scale settlements are formed of small scale settlements like Kayalar village and towns and cities that densely include population of families who came to the island for working. So different from rural places, the development here takes place as multi storey and supply residents for the excess population. Multi storey buildings are for 6 families and in settlements shows horizontal development. Opposite to the houses that require the users to have close interaction with each other, being the tenants' area and being under a continuous change, the neighborhood relations are very weak. With the balconies existing around the residences the street relationships were supplied. Generally the balconies opening to a common courtyard can be defined as the area that resident user felt happy and peaceful. (Table 4.27 Contemporary Multi Storey Dwelling Plans).

CHAPTER 5 CONCLUSIONS

Throughout the history of architecture, demographic structure changes occurred among socio-political, economic, cultural, and technological of societies sometimes lead to total changes in the architectural style and sometimes on innovations in residential premises.

When the factors that encouraged the investigation of this study is researched, many residential space-bounded relation understanding has changed, and also traditional architecture has lost its identity through the popular pursuits and the new requirements that interbred with the structure, public housing with the logic of these tissues originality and attitude contrasts with the current conception of life was found to occur.

In the settlements with different location and size of two (Lapta, Kayalar) these situations have been analyzed in detail and determinations are made. In this transformation process although there are similarities in both of the settlements, it was also determined that here were important differences that separated each other. This section will focus on detecting the proposed preservation and development plans for the future are expected to constitute an important infrastructure. Also identified specific examples of local architectural designs by the architects for the future by ensuring the continuity of the local language, and starting from the resident scale is accepted as an important data base task to prevent disappearing.

The most important conclusion from the study and evaluation are as follows:

Housing unit has a structure under the face of changing and evolving needs. This process is the basis of the needs of new users. These changes accumulate as a subsequent application that provides continuity of culture and housing.

This continuity injury occurs for many reasons. Users within the scope of this study:

- With the beginning of an adaptation by migrating to the existing homes to live in housing a new emergence of the question of adaptation had negative impact on the continuity of culture;

- In the production housing of build-sell model foreign plans and forms were used that no effect on the context;
- In public housing, excluding users from the process of housing production;
- Accepting the house need as a shelter need;
- Or a problem is encountered in other public housing emerged as an inhibitory factor in comfortable circumstances holiday and / or a new quest addressed to the duration of retirement, in an effort to respond to trends.
- In the context broken dreams embodiment luxury Cyprus residential housing estates with the production of culture suppression, local trends was found to be disappearing.

Field study (case study) in the two settlements dealt with (especially since the early 2000s) was determined that had spent a great process of change. In the village of Lapta there is a larger change in placement, when compared to Kayalar, and if these urgent measures are not taken cycling of the losses appeared will not be possible. The main reason for this situation is more than the fact that population growth is due to the proximity to Kyrenia. Changes of the traditional architecture of the existing residential architecture have begun to deteriorate. To meet the basic needs of the inhabitants have to add the path of the houses dating from before 1974 and thus completely changed the identity of the original structures that were an example of local architecture.

There is a significant increase in the population of Lapta but also there exist secondary residences used for rentals and holidays in addition to this there is population attracted by this build and sell policy in Lapta. Increase in population in the town of Lapta has caused to inadequate number of houses. In continuation of this, the new construction began to take place next to traditional structures. This construction of the multi-storey housing along with the increase developing in unplanned and irregular architecture caused Lapta to have an unplanned and irregular prototype architecture. Both in terms of architectural design, residential building materials as well as the growing examples of traditional housing, has a completely different structure.

The number and size of rooms in houses dating from before 1974 in Lapta being bigger than the average shows that the residents staying in these houses have higher economic level than others. Parallel to this, in the mentioned houses the divisions of each storey's to

different houses and by reorganizing certain parts of the house dividing the house into two that exist in the same storey support that determination on their economic level and at the same time proves that the users after 1974 still have the economic income which is higher than the average. In today's conditions it is a well known fact that the families with an average income often give priority to the basic costs of living spaces and the physical changes, therefore they cannot spend Money much on even regular maintenance. As a result, with the new regulations, new physical needs of users are met.

Common occupational groups have emerged to affect the social life at Lapta. The survey showed that people make their living by working in private or state-of-work offices and private businesses is that the majority of the people engaged in small-scale production. Parallel to the situation investigated to determine the level of traditional Cypriot life to question the existing neighborhood relations and this relationship was not continuing intensely. In this case the people who live in settlements close to the city with the rhythm of work and prefer alternative methods to socializing with each other and this has a negative impact to maintain neighborly relations.

Because the Lapta's population is high and is formed by the juncture of many streets, there are many public places included. Lapta within the municipal boundaries of life tend to be related to the central location of many social, administrative, health, educational, religious, business requirements are met. With the promotion of its own population and visitors from surrounding villages the town of Lapta is forced to become an urban construction that collects different activities in a center. This situation causes easy-to meet the needs of those who lived here and development. Many opportunities to receive services provided.

In Kayalar village which is far from the city of Kyrenia the traditional structures was maintained. In Kayalar the traditional houses which usually take place in the center of the village are more suitable to the topography and are more appropriate with qualified solutions, but they are inadequate in terms of user needs. These deficiencies are caused by not meeting the new physical requirements. The changes happened in the Kayalar village occurred outside the village and did not affect the traditional structure. The newly structured site places are formed on the repetition of single

houses. Typically, these houses with gardens in rural life, is not found in traditional texture.

When housing sizes, rooms and user numbers and number of household rates are studied, in Kayalar village both pre 1974 and after 1974, the people living have lower economic level when compared to Lapta. Their economic income has no significant effect on the house sizes they live in. But their economic level has effect on the constructions or room additions made. Therefore the residences in Kayalar village do not meet the user's needs sufficiently. The new site areas usually includes families with higher incomes and is designed the user needs therefore they are separated from the traditional buildings.

The populations that usually make their living from agricultural activities generally have expanded neighborhood and relative relations. This is a situation that promotes the social relation in traditional life who has intense social relations who live far from the city and make their living from agriculture. The retired people or people who aim to rest by living in these new sites have their relatives affected and do not see each other often.

The population living in Kayalar is low therefore it is determined that there are limited number public places for limited needs. On a single axle in the mosque and the limited opportunities for convenience store and transport facilities are the main limitation is in addition to the basic needs of people living here.

Today, when we look at the growing residential areas, rather than a search, the samples that proposal are accepted are higher in number. Under the light of these site places in vernacular and new housing, the entrance and street relation in traditional houses is the issue that shows the division between ethnic, religious and cultural differentiation and nowadays the varying plan types are used today emerge from these moulds. This standardization of present-day trends, as a result of the widespread housing production, shows that residential areas are becoming more unidentified. In limited number of identified Turkish houses the entrance from street to house is indirect and the high walls of the house facing the street obtain the privacy in living areas. In traditional Cyprus houses the entrance is directly related with the street and there is an intense relation with the living area and the street.

The traditional houses that take place in Lapta town have lost both design and traditional materials are therefore surrounded by a complicated identity. In Kayalar the structure is protected but the existing buildings are neglected and immediate precautions should be taken. In modern houses they are more developed in the way of housing. In housing of Lapta vertical settlement type is used. Regarding this in the Kayalar village horizontal settlement type housing samples exist. The changing housing approach is thought to get effected from the distances between these two villages and Kyrenia city. To explain in more detail Lapta which is closer to Kyrenia has lost its rural characteristic feature and turned into suburb feature.

In Kayalar village there are examples of duplication of the duplex and one storey houses. In Kayalar the new developing residential area of housing does not show rural life features in traditional tissue. These users of the houses that come from different places are usually short-term users, hosts, or permanently resident in the retirement sector. In developing new residential areas of Lapta the users are usually relatively young age group who generally work in the city. In housing residences of Lapta and Kayalar there are different attraction criteria and these attract various age groups.

Finally, in line with the study, when planning decisions are made in Kyrenia coastline settlements, the traditional diversity in line with existing procedures is recommended to be used. Priority conservation plans in the light of all of the above observations and the corresponding determination of actions; have to be regarded before performing any implementation before it is too late. Especially in the village of Kayalar the new constructions should be made regarding the traditional variations. In Lapta the development steps should be determined and random goings should be prevented. North Cyprus has a rather unique and so valuable history, traditions, culture, living up to the present generations which had to be entrusted by the precious architectural, should be investigated, and work to understand, assimilate and so to transfer it to the future. With the objectives of this study in an academic manner described above, it is hoped that a conscious contribution will be provided.

This situation causes easy-to meet the needs of those who lived here and development. Many opportunities to receive services provided.