Problems in Creating Social Space and Suggestions for their Solution: The Case of Nicosia, the only Remaining Divided Capital City in Europe

Assist. Prof. Dr. BANU TEVFİKLER ÇAVUŞOĞLU

Eastern Mediterranean University Faculty of Architecture Department of Interior Architecture, Famagusta, Northern Cyprus, Mersin, via Turkey.
banu.tevfikler@emu.edu.tr

Assist. Prof. Dr. ZEHRA ÖNGÜL

Eastern Mediterranean University Faculty of Architecture Department of Interior Architecture, Famagusta, Northern Cyprus, Mersin via Turkey
zehra.ongul@emu.edu.tr

ABSTRACT

Cities as a whole, can be described as architectural and social constitutions, which are shaped by the demands of the community. It is also this demand that creates continuous change within these constitutions. People, as the main users of the city, are the focal point in respect of dealing with the issues of the functions associated with the content of this whole.

People are naturally motivated to get together, to meet, communicate, and socialize. These actions have been evaluated and have been the focal point of the configuration of cities throughout history. The first examples of 'social city space,' which developed as a result of the motives described above, is eg, the Agora in Greek city planning, and the Forum in Roman city planning. These meeting spaces have been developed, changed and transformed over time. These activity areas, or social spaces, which can be viewed as central to the logic of the configuration of the city, play a major role in the configuration of cities, whether they were initially included in the master plan, or whether they developed organically in respect of those cities, which did not have a masterplan, but rather as a result of the needs arising in a community and its behavioural response to that need.

In Nicosia, the capital city of Cyprus for more than 1200 years, social spaces or public squares as described above have, formed naturally or organically, without any former masterplan .They formed naturally or organically, without any previous masterplan. The walled city of Nicosia has accomodated marketplaces, official institutions, banks, and many other buildings, with a variety of functions from the Lusignan, Venetian, Ottoman, and English periods, together with residential buildings. The increase in population and the change in the structure of the population, the technological developments, and the changes in the lifestyle of the population have led to the adaptation of the city, eg the old city has extended and spread outside the city walls to in response to the needs and requirements of its inhabitants. Dereboyu Street, which is located on the main axis, in reference to the plan of the old walled city now represents the commercial centre of the city, as a result of unplanned and unrestricted building and business development. Consequently, a constitution far removed from the concept of 'social city space' has been configured in Nicosia.

Formerly, the district was composed mainly of residential buildings. The streets have undergone many changes in respect of re-use issues regarding the existing functions. Many of the houses in the city centre have been converted into spaces for other functions. In particular, the houses on the main axis have been turned into shops, restaurants, cafes, and the like. This change has been a quick and unplanned one. Whilst some of the buildings have been completely transformed into a totally different functional space, others have only been partially changed.

This partial change applies especially to car parking space in respect of the physical deficiencies of buildings in terms of the fulfillment of the new functional requirements in reuse applications. Undefined, insufficient, and poorly designed traffic roundabouts that also have to function as meeting points head the list of the negative aspects of unplanned developments in the city of Nicosia. The presence, availability and location of meeting places, and/ or social spaces, form an integral part of the psychology of any community in most cultures. This study aims to focus on the issue of social space within the framework of the problems described above, and to develop suggestions and solutions, which will contribute towards their improvement.

INTRODUCTION

It is a well-known fact that, in respect of the history of cities, they reflect the cultural state, social life, philosophy, prosperity and power, amongst other things, of the community to which they belong or represent. Whether a city is a city, or not, is closely related to what that city is proposing or offering its inhabitants. Economical, social, cultural, commercial, military, ideological and religious aspects and issues are considerations which a city can offer or provide to meet the needs of its public. Economical and ideological factors can change and disappear in time.
Cities are characterized by their functions. These can be either social, religious/ceremonial functions or, more predominantly, trading and administrative functions or all these functions operating together; all these functions are required to maintain a contemporary aspect. From all these factors, the issue of social space, is the most important one, and that which makes a city-dweller feel that he/she lives in a city. To share, to communicate, to interact are the characteristics of human-beings as social beings. Without these tools of socialization, life as we know it, is not viable. The cities, themselves, in the way in which they are planned designed and constructed and how their social spaces are organized, provide responses ,to these needs. Careful configuration to include and integrate all these aspects is required in the planning and development of any city.
The social organization of a city gives various information and clues about the lifestyles, cultural structure, social quality, economical conditions, or, in short, aspects related to the life of its population; regional variations can even be seen within the same city. The problems of the creation of social spaces, as attempts to meet and respond to the most important needs of city-dwellers directly influence the life quality of the city-dwellers. From this perspective, with reference to Nicosia, it can be stated that there are problems there originating mainly from the enforced division of the city of Nicosia, which remains the last divided capital in Europe, and is the subject of this paper. The previously continuous axes have been interrupted by the division. Together with these problems, rapid changes in the demographic structure led to unplanned development of new districts and axes within the city itself, which are consequently lacking the physical capacity in terms of creating social spaces. As a result, they are also inadequate in respect of providing solutions for today's lifestyle expectations. This paper aims to determine the problems with regard to these issues and suggest solutions for their improvement.

THE PLACE OF SOCIAL SPACE IN THE HISTORY OF CITIES

Cities often have a long and complex history. Permanent settlements, or cities in today's language were built only after people learned to control fire, apply basic agriculture and to develop the domestication of animals. In other words, after people became socialized beings, the cities were established. It is obvious from historical research that the configuration of cities has always been focussed around social spaces.
The existing urban space can be analysed by researching the historical development of the cities; In ancient Greek cities, social life revolved around the marketplace, or the *agora*. Besides the natural religious sites, people used large unadorned open squares where farmers and artisans displayed their wares. Over time, various public and private structures were erected around such a space.
In the ancient Roman cities, temples and goverment buildings surrounded a main square, or *forum*; paved streets were lined with shops and houses, and enclosing all was a protective wall with fortified gates. The forum was the center of civic life in Roman cities, as the agora was in Greek cities.
Considering leisure or social activities, Greek and Roman cities characteristically contained buildings and open spaces (agora, forum) used for participatory sporting activities and/or for passive spectator enjoyment, whereas these provisions were not usually part of the Mesapotamian culture, or of the European Medieval and Rennaissance civilizations. They are also not present in the Islamic cities. The main reason for such differences was the availability of spare time as well as the climate, which enabled open air public gathering. (Hoşkara, 1996).
During the middle ages -9th-15th centuries, from the beginning of the Romanesque to the end of the Gothic period- the organization of the city was different between Greek and Roman cultures. Some of them were organized by using existing Roman cities and some were newly founded. Over the centuries, except for the

religious or civic halls, people felt the need for open (external) public spaces. The narrower streets opened onto the *market square* in which the cathedral and civil hall were situated. Changes in socio-economic and political conditions (division of labour, development of skills, trade, quality and variety of goods, competition for markets, leisure and wealth) affected the physical layout of the urban form.

During the Renaissance period, one can truly see evidence of city planning for the first time in history. Towns, along with their inhabitants became gradually important with regard to the individual political units of the whole country. Theoretical thinking and aesthetical consideration began influencing the creation of individual parts and of the town as a whole. From the fifteenth century onwards architectural design, aesthetic theory and the principles of city planning were directed by identical ideas, foremost among them being the desire for discipline and order in contrast to the relative irregularity and dispersion of Gothic space (Hoşkara, 1995).

During the Renaissance period, the shaping of the cities and urban spaces were studied by architects. During this period, the city was seen as an integral part of the architecture. This understanding helped to create great public spaces, elegant squares, long street vistas and symmetrical building arrangements.

The role of the squares/centres of the cities changed during the Baroque and Neoclassic periods. They were used as a central element in the general urban structure, secondary urban centres and residential complexes. With their open spaces and variety of form and materials they provided visual relief in addition to their traditional uses such as a market-place, a government square etc. Within this context, a grand scale of urban public places was very sought after (Hoşkara,1995, www.art.net).

Cities were affected and changed by the industrial revolution. Technological innovations, such as traffic and main transportation systems (railroad tracks, etc.) were driven into the heart of the city. These transportation systems greatly expanded the radius of urban settlement. Industrial cities still used the city centres, which included large businessess, administrative, religious, shopping and entertainment buildings.

The increase in the population required the creation of new districts. The cities, especially those with fortifications started to develop outside the existing boundary. This development activated the necessity for a master plan for the new districts before they were constructed. The plan was organized according to the needs of the citizens and the government, in respect of the administrative, businessess, shopping, entertainment, public meeting places, green spaces,-parks – semi- open and open spaces.

In addition to the planned cities there were also unplanned cities which grew randomly. This disorganized layout had a negative effect on the various functions of city life and also on the citizens.

WHAT IS SOCIAL SPACE?

Cities are comprised of public and private spaces. The public space is an inevitable component of the city. Streets, squares, plazas, market -places, parks, and various types of public buildings and spaces (leisure, entertainment, food, etc. facilities) are among the various forms of public spaces, which act as the major communication channels of a city (Carr et al., 1992; Gehl, 1996).

The *Oxford English Dictionary* (1933) defines the term 'public' as: "in general, and in most of the senses, the opposite of private". The definition includes: "of or pertaining to the people as a whole; that belongs to, affects, or concerns the community or nation". Later, in the recent edition of the *Concise Oxford Dictionary* (1990), a similar definition as: "of or concerning the people as a whole", is followed by "open to or shared by all people"; "done or existing openly"; and "provided by or concerning local or central government". Various academic work in the field of urban design takes into account the concepts included in these definitions. Carr et al. (1992: xi), for example, regard public space as "the common ground where people carry out the functional and ritual activities that bind a community, whether in the normal routines of daily life or in periodic festivities". It is: "the stage upon which the drama of communal life unfolds" (Carr et al., 1992: 3). For Walzer (1986: 470), "Public space is the space we share with strangers, people who aren't our relatives, friends, or work associates. It is space for politics, religion, commerce, sport; space for peaceful co-existence and impersonal encounter". The character of public space: "expresses and also conditions our public life, civic culture, everyday discourse".

Francis Tibbalds (1992: l) saw the public realm as, "all the parts of the urban fabric to which the public have physical and visual access. Thus, it extends from the streets, parks and squares of a town or city into the buildings which enclose and line them." The public realm is, therefore, "the most important part of our towns and cities. It is where the greatest amount of human contact and interaction takes place"(Madanipour, 1996).

The ordinary needs of the public in a city, including convenience facilities, are served by different types of public spaces. Constituting a place for various and diverse economic, social and political activities, public spaces provide the common ground for combined, different activities (Czarnowski, 1978; Moughtin, 1999).

Public spaces also contribute to the mental and psychological health of the individuals, who, together, form 'the public'. Meanwhile, public spaces play a role in the personal development of individuals (Loukaitou-Sideris, 1988). By providing individuals with the possibility of exhibiting mastery, to meet challenges and to take risks (Lynch, 1992), this role is also being played by the public spaces of a city. This results in relaxation and tension states, which is both desirable and necessary for the psychological and mental welfare of human beings (Lynch, 1992). Public spaces can be regarded as places of relaxation, which enable and facilitate people to discharge the stresses of daily life (Carr et al., 1992). Whilst effecting this role, they also provide places for 'shocking' stimulus, which increases the possbility of direct confrontation and spontaneous reaction, which enables people to be faced with new experiences and/or sights and learn about others (Lynch, 1992). In this sense, public spaces provide arenas for 'social interaction' (Carr et al., 1992; Lynch, 1992), which facilitates both the individual's well-being with others, and the people, as a whole, to discover and explore the 'self', the 'other' and the 'environment', leading to the emergence of a sense of personal continuity in a rapidly changing world (Francis and Hester, 1990, cited in Carr et al., 1992; Carr et al., 1992; Lynch, 1992).

Public spaces are inhabited by different groups of people regardless of class, ethnic origin, gender and age differences, making the intermingling of everybody in the public possible (Madanipour, 1995). It is this characteristic of the public spaces that enables: "the formation of the richest quality of a multi-class, multi-cultural, heterogeneous society" (Carr et al., 1992). This also helps, in educational, informative and communicative aspects, to strengthen the quality of the public life. According to Lynch (1992) and Rapoport (1977), public spaces are open to all and accommodate 'freely chosen' and 'spontaneous' actions of people. As such, they are also used for demonstrating political action and presentation (Loukaitou-Sideris, 1993). Disagreements and conflicts become possible, when public discussions are held in public spaces, where their resolution thus becomes possible (Carr et al., 1992).

From ancient times, as stated in the previous section of this study, public spaces have also been the main places in cities, where commercial activities have taken place (Gehl, 1996). Commercial activities have maintained a close relationship to public spaces in order to derive benefit from their busy nature. Additionally public spaces can positively influence the economic value of the urban land which surrounds them.

In today's world, with their economic value generator role, public spaces are increasingly seen as an important means to add value to speculative developments, both in terms of amenity and commerce (Thompson, 1998), and to market and regenerate localities (Madanipour, 2000).

Public spaces are associated with the public images of the cities, to which they belong, as there are often streets with a special connotation to a city. In this respect, Loukaitou- Sideris (1993) argues that, with their symbolic meanings, public spaces contribute to the creation of the sense of continuity for a group, or a society, which bind the individual members of the group or society together (Lynch, 1992; Moughtin, 1999). Thus public spaces have become: "the place where the major public works, the major public expenditure and the greatest civic art is located" (Moughtin, 1999).

Public spaces also often perform the function of beautifying the city (Carr et. al., 1992). The aesthetic configuration of the cities should also demonstrate differences from other types of settlements; they should not only be identifiable by their layout. Only then can the city-dwellers feel the city, so to speak, within this complexity.

Public spaces convey a physical, ecological, psychological, social, political, economic, and symbolic role to the citizens, which makes them inevitable components for societies and cities. Since such characteristics, are absolutely necessary for the promotion of a mentally, psychologically and physically healthy

population, public spaces are vitally important amenities within cities. Therefore, their functioning in terms of the aforementioned aspects should be completely fulfilled. This requires a plan of action regarding the various and diversified activities, and all the accompanying requirements in respect of this. Meanwhile, the ever-changing times and the subsequent consequences in respect of lifestyles etc. should be taken into account, and the requisite or necessary modifications and/or adaptations should be effected or integrated within the plan. In other words, the planned growth of cities has to also naturally accommodate the ever-changing requirements of the day.

Due to the changes in life styles, as a result of the ongoing contemporary changes, public spaces must, therefore, accomodate this change in their configuration. Within this aspect Ercan states that the roles of the public spaces have demonstrated changes, especially in the last two decades (Ercan, 2007). The need to confront these changes should be carefully considered when drawing up plans regarding the growth of cities.

In respect of all these perspectives regarding the issue of public space, that especially serves the city dwellers for socializing, sharing, and most importantly so that they feel that they are an intrinsic part of the city, it is better to refer to this definition as 'social space'. In this study, Nicosia, as the last remaining divided city in Europe, is considered in the light of this theoretical part, gaps leading to problems in terms of the contemporary public use of the social spaces in Nicosia will be identified and suggestions for resolving these problems solution will be made.

THE CASE OF NICOSIA CITY
Determination of Problems Regarding the Creation of Social Spaces

Since the end of the Byzantine period Nicosia has been the capital of Cyprus. After the Lusignans (13th. century) established the Lusignan Dynasty, they retained Nicosia as the capital. The city started to develop, enlarge and attract the attention of the visitors. In this period the construction of the palaces, residences, churches and monasteries was organized. The city is located on a large open plain, between two mountain ranges, which create a natural boundary and it is also very close to a water element.

After the Lusignans, the Venetians took the island. The city walls were reshaped and reconstructed. During this stage they demolished the buildings that were situated outside their fortification. In general the Venetians kept the monumental church structures and changed the function of some buildings. In this period the construction of squares took place. They were created as urban social spaces for getting together/meeting and to support communication between the citizens (Gürkan,1996).

The Ottomans then took the island from the Venetians. Minarets were then added to the church roofs and the churches were converted into mosques. The Ottomans constructed new buildings like caravanserais, closed bazaars, mansions, libraries, lodges, tombs, bedestans, baths, hans, etc. These buildings were located around the existing monumental buildings. The Cathedral of St Sophia, whose name was changed to the Selimiye Mosque, became the city centre, and was surrounded by various public buildings.

In the period of British occupation, buildings began to be constructed outside fortified city walls and new districts were formed (Figure 1). The city centre inside the fortifications (old city) remained, but as a result of the needs of the citizens, new buildings, including various functions like educational, administrative and residential buildings to house the local population were constructed. (Newman, 1940).

With the establishment of the Republic of Cyprus in 1960, the British colonial period ended. The existence of the Cyprus Republic was short lived. In 1974, Turkey, as one of the guarantor powers, performed a military intervention and divided the island into two sectors, the North and the South. The northern sector is Turkish and the southern sector is Greek. Until that time, Nicosia city had been meeting all the urban social space requirements of the city-dwellers. Well-defined squares, landmarks, multifunctional facilities within easy-reach, entertainment facilities, with a design layout, which eased the usage of these urban social spaces (capable of serving both pedestrian and vehicular traffic) were all included in its formation.

After 1974, the Turkish Cypriots, who had settled in the northern part of the island first established the Turkish Federal State of Cyprus, and later in 1983 they established the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus, which country is only

recognized by Turkey (Ongül & Günce, 2006). Nicosia has continued to be the capital city for both sectors.

Today, Nicosia is characterised by being the only divided city in Europe. By examining the inside of the walls, it can be seen that the structure of the city is determined by the circular plan of the walls that were constructed during the Venetian period. There are 11 bastions on the walls. The three Venetian gates, namely the Kyrenia Gate, the Famagusta Gate and the Paphos Gate, were originally designed to permit entrance to the city, which was then fully   encircled by the walls. Later, with the expansion of the city outside the walls, eight new passages were opened. The city within the walls was appropriately organized in an organic manner. The organic fabric of the walled city, with the establishment of buffer zones after the peace operation of 1974, resulted in the division of the island as aforementioned and the division of the capital city.

As a consequence of the division, problems relating to the functioning of the city, including the socializing needs of the city-dwellers, started to arise. First of all, in the old city, previously well-defined small -scale social spaces in the city (such as neighbourly relationships, exchanges, communications, etc.) were all largely disrupted and small streets were blocked off. Long streets with no end became a common feature of the city.

The main socio-functional axis (arasta-ledra) (Figure 2) housed shopping, business and entertainment facilities. This district was also greatly interrupted by the division. The axes had been functioning as a whole entity, and now it was forced to fulfil the functioning in half and half manner. This brought up some important problems in terms of meeting place facilities, socializing facilities, shopping facilities, sharing facilities and the life quality of the city-dwellers, which resulted in them feeling, compelled to leave the old city, which was their home, and move outside to the newly established districts.

These districts were rapidly realized, and were not equipped or in a position to answer all the needs arising from the new situation. Problems still being experienced today are the result of this new formation. The development of new districts outside the walled city naturally created the transfer of some of the main functions from there to the new districts. New roads connecting the old city to the new districts were built. These new districts became attractive places for the city-dwellers. As well as the housing facilities, entertainment, shopping, and business facilities were introduced and established in these districts.

This increased growth and expansion in the city configuration was done without referring to the master plan. Here it should be stated that Nicosia is the only city in Cyprus which has a master plan, and which also received an important prize (2007, Aga Han Architecture Prize). The process of developing and designing a plan is fraught with difficulties due to the many faceted constraints. What is even more difficult is adhering to the strict rules of application in accordance with the plan.

Axes connecting the new districts have been generated. One of these newly formed axis, and maybe the most prominent one, is the Dereboyu axis. This axis has been developed running parallel to the river Kanlıdere (Figure 3). The axis is composed of the main avenue, and multi -functional commercial spaces, together with residential buildings attached to them. The avenue offers a random silhouette shape, with the buildings at various heights. This constitutes a problem regarding the city's image as stated in the part of the study, which deals with the social space theory. As stated by Carr et al. (1992), the aesthetic configuration of cities should also vary from other types of settlements. This is a problem related to the new formation of the city.

The functions are taking place on the axis randomly. The one in the other relationship between the houses and the other functions creates another problem, especially in terms of the comfort of the district dwellers. Despite these deficiencies, the district remain attractive to the public. The famous brand names, the entertainment and leisure facilities, all suitable for the current public taste and the social requirements, find their place on the district arbitrarily. Therefore they partly meet the socializing needs of the citizens. However this is just a parial fullfillment, because together with the high quality of these buildings, there should be an overall design plan for the district with the subfunctions like carparks, squares, and functional adjustments included. Some of these requirements attempt to be resolved by the individual efforts of commercial users (Figure 4). The absence of car parks is clear. But a bits and pieces approach is not enough to construct a healthy city image. Without a holistic approach, chaos is inevitable.

In particlar, the houses on the main axis have been converted into shops, restaurants, cafes, and the like (Figure 5). This change has been a quick and unplanned one. Whilst some of the buildings have been fully transformed into

another functional space, some have only been partially changed. This situation has resulted in the existing buildings demonstrating deficiences, in terms of serving the new needs. (Figure4).

In particular, car parking facilities; the physical deficiencies of buildings in terms of the fulfillment of the new functional requirements in re-use applications; undefined, insufficient, and poorly designed roundabouts that are required to undertake the function of offering a meeting space function are heading the list of negative aspects in respect of unplanned developments in the city of Nicosia. Also, an increase in the type and number of spaces having varied functions has led to an inefficient traffic system. As an interim remedy, the gaps between the avenue and especially the restaurants, bars, and cafes are being used as meeting points, by the public. In view of the fact that the presence of meeting points or social spaces, plays a very important role in the psychology of the community, the resultant chaotic nature of the district acts negatively in respect of the issue of meeting points.

The importance of the planned growth of cities is unquestionable. The fact that time brings changes, and the effects on the lifestyles of the city-dwellers is one of the most important aspects to be taken into account when the cities undergo a permanent growth increase. All the abovementioned identified problems in the respect of the creation of social spaces should be included within a holistic approach in urban design scale. Within this understanding, public spaces conveying physical, ecological, psychological, social, political, economic, and symbolic roles to the citizens should be given particular attention. As stated earlier, they are essential components for both mentally and physically healthy city populations and societies. A bits and pieces approach is inadequate in both analysing the problems and suggesting solutions to them. The determination of the problems in this section is followed by suggestions for their solution in the concluding part of this study.

SUGGESTIONS AND CONCLUSION

The definition of the existing problems in terms of the creation of social spaces in the case of Nicosia city is multi-dimentional. The solutions, therefore, will, in this respect, be multi-faceted. Therefore, governmental bodies, design professionals, business administrators, city-dwellers, land owners, or all members of the community should be involved and integrated into the solution phase. With this is mind, the steps suggested are listed as follows:

- the existing river side and its immediate environment, which runs parallel to the main street, (Dereboyu), should be redeveloped, reorganized and re-designed for general use. This water element should also be integrated into the social activities in order to fulfill the meaning and value of the upgraded social spaces.
- Whilst the existing Dereboyu axis is used mainly for shopping functions, the river side could be used for recreational and entertainment activities.
- Nearby vacant land plots should be leased from the government and organized as parking places to solve the problems resulting from the vehicular traffic, which disturbs the meaning and usage of social spaces.
- National and/or international competitions should be organized to introduce professional designs into the city life and to attract designers into this valuable inherited cultural setting of the city of Nicosia.
- In this new configuration, special setups where the city-dwellers have the opportunity to perform physical, cultural, and artistic activities should be organised and arranged; the problem or issue of the vehicle traffic limiting the location and performance of these activities should be addressed and solved using the contemporary tools available.
- Professional artists and their artwork, itself, should be integrated in this new configuration so that the city-dwellers can be encouraged to have acess to and contact with art, which is one of the most important factors in transforming any settlement into a city.
- Without discriminating against age, gender, language, religion, race, and economical levels, all city-dwellers should have the possibility of having the opportunity to use the potentials of the city by 'just being a city-dweller', without having, eg to pay for them every time they want to use them.

Social spaces, as the heart of the dense texture of city life, are the most important constituent factors and should be given first priority within the construction, design

and subsequent establishment of cities. In this study, the city of Nicosia has been the focus of consideration; it is clearly seen that as a result of the division of the city, the main axes leading to the public social spaces have been cut. This has resulted caused the city becoming paralysed, so to speak. The later development of newer axes, and the districts surrounding around them happened naturally in response to the demand made by the city-dwellers. This was an unplanned development in terms of urban aspects. The number of social spaces that were created as a result are insufficient. In this study, the most important of these axes, due to its common usage, has been considered. In particular, it is suggested that the potential of the existing water element running parallel to the existing axis be utilised in the developing aims. The functions can be diversified to fulfill the physical and psychological demands of the city-dwellers. This will support the integration of the   the qualitative aspects of natural elements into the busy working life of the city-dwellers, which will contribute to their satisfaction with the city environment in which they live.

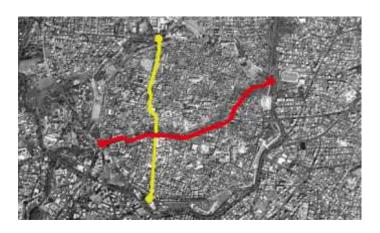*Figure1 Divided (red) old walled city and new districts (modified from Faslı, 2003)*

Figure 2 Main axis (yellow) and the division line (red) old city (modified from a sattellite image)
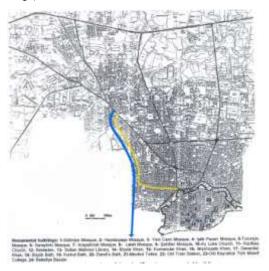

Figure 3 Dereboyu axis (yellow) and Kanlıdere (blue) (modified from Faslı, 2003)

Figure 4 Parking problems have been tried to be solved individually

Figure 5 Old houses turned into a commercial public spaces

REFERENCES

Carr, S., Francis, M., Rivlin, L.G., Stone, A.M. (1992) *Public Space*, Cambridge University Press, Cambridge; 3, 11.

Czarnowski, T.V. (1978) The street a communication artefact, *On Streets, ed.* S. Anderson, The MIT Press, Cambridge, Massachusetts, London; 207-211.

Ercan, Z.M.A, (2007), "Public Spaces of Post-Industrial Cities and Their Changing Roles",metu jfa, 24/1, 115-137**.**

Fasli, M., (2003) A Model for Sustaining City Identity, Case Study: Lefkoşa (Nicosia) in North Cyprus, unpublished PhD Thesis, EMU, Famagusta.

Gehl, J. (1996) *Life Between Buildings: Using Public Space*, Arkitektens Forlag, Copenhagen.

Gürkan, H. (1996), Kıbrıs Tarihinden Sayfalar, Galeri Kültür Yayınları, 67.

Hoşkara, Ş.Ö. (1995), Arch 454 course notes, 20-26.

Loukaitou-Sideris, A. (1993) "Privatization of Public Open Space". Town Planning Review 64(2); 139-167.

Lynch, K. (1992) The openness of open space. *City Sense and City Design*, eds. T. Banerjee, M. Southworth, The MIT Press, Cambridge, Massachusetts, London; 396-412.

Madanipour, A. (1996) Design of Urban Space, John Wiley and Sons, England;146-147.

Madanipour, A. (1995) "Why are the Design and Development of Public Spaces Significant for Cities?", *Environment and Planning B: Planningand Design* (26) 879-891.

Madanipour, A. (2000) Public space in the city, *Design Professionals and the Built Environment, eds.* P. Knox, P. Ozolins, John Wiley, New York; 117-125.

Moughtin, C. (1999) *Urban Design: Street and Square*, 2nd edition, Architectural Press, Oxford, Auckland, Boston, Johannesburg,Melbourne, New Delhi.

Newman, P. (1940), A Short History of Cyprus, London.

Öngül, Z. & Günçe, K. (2006), ''Modern and Sustainable Function, Convenient Users' For Historical Houses at Divided Capital' Modern Asian Architecture Network Maan, the 6th International Conference Tokyo, November, Japan,176-180.

Rapoport, A. (1977) Human Aspects of Urban Form: Towards a Man-Environment Approach to Urban Form and Design, Pergamon, New York.

Thompson, I.H. (1998) Landscape and urban design, *Introducing Urban Design*, eds. C. Greed, M. Roberts, Longman, Essex; 105-115.

Tibbalds, F. (1992) Making People-Friendly Towns: Improving the Public Environment in Towns and Cities. Harlow, Essex: Longman; 1.

Walzer, M. (1986) Pleasures and costs of urbanitv. Dissent, Public Space: A Discussion on the Shape of Our Cities Fall: 470-475.

Internet Sites

www.art.net/~hopkins/Don/simcity/manual/history.html