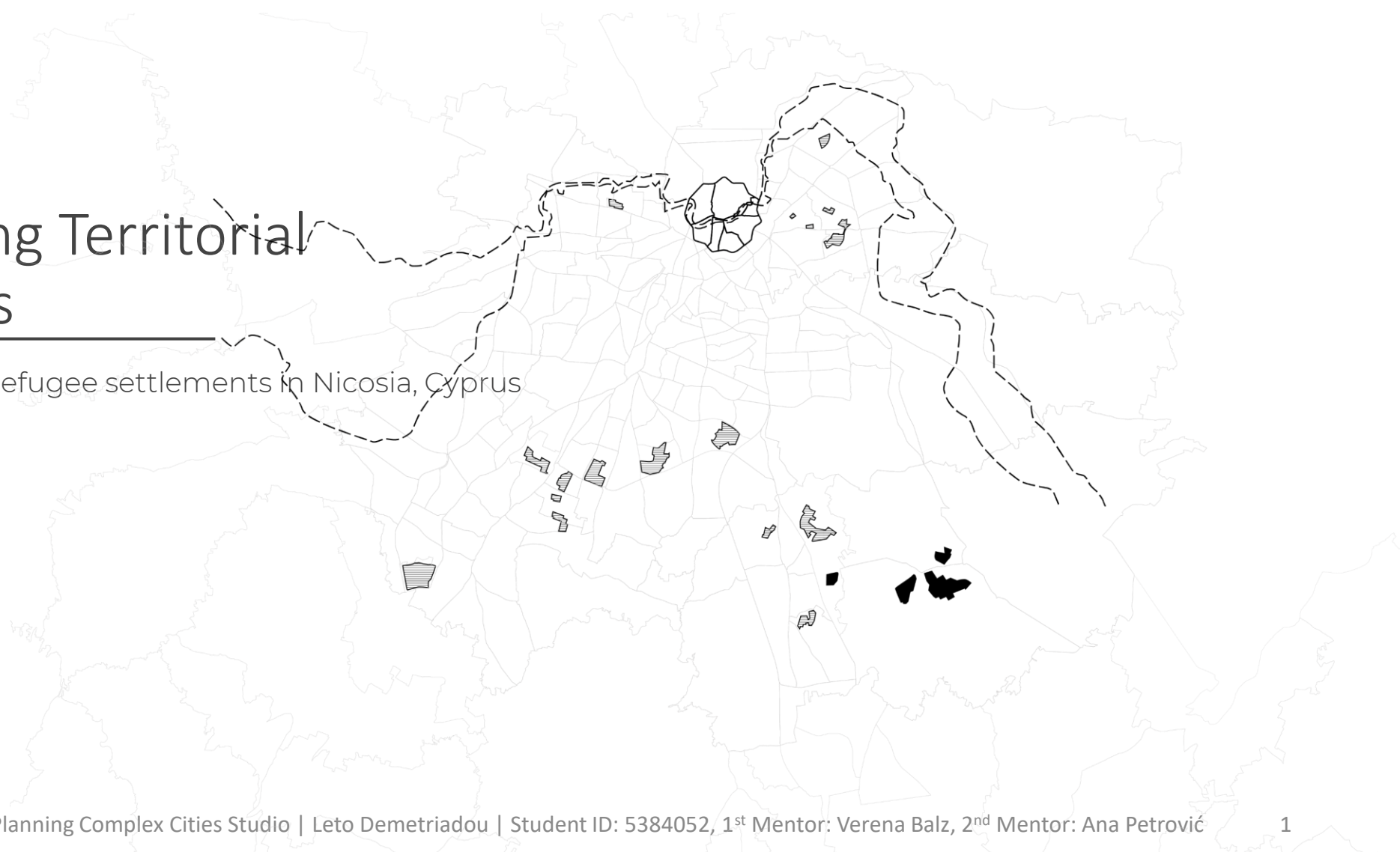
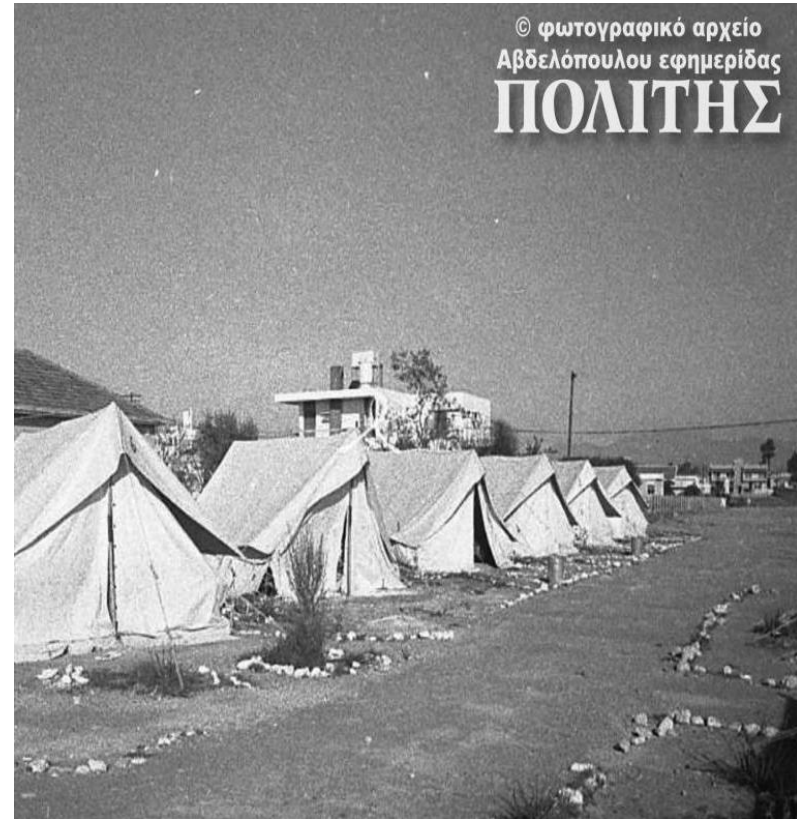


# Preserving Territorial Identities

The case of the refugee settlements in Nicosia, Cyprus



## Motivation



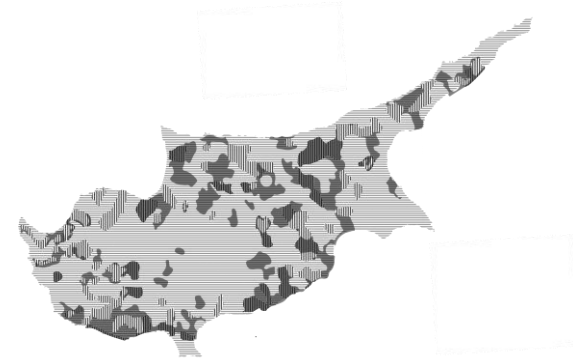


**Who** are the Cypriot refugees?

Introduction

**1963**

-Ethnicity Co-habitation in national scale



**1973**

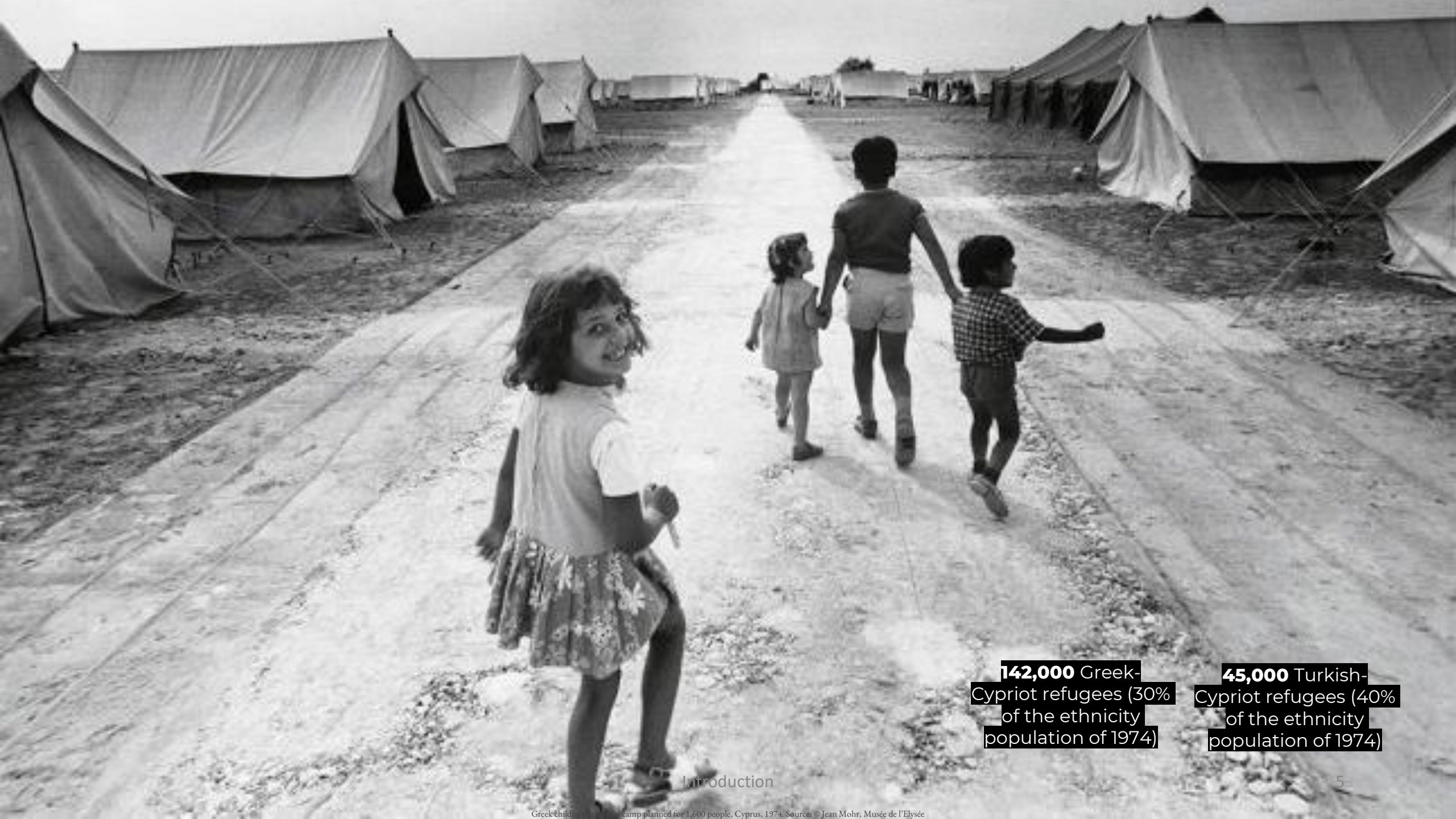
-Internal Displacement  
-Turkish Cypriot Clusters



**1974**

-Refugees 1/3 of Cyprus population  
-Ethnicity Separation

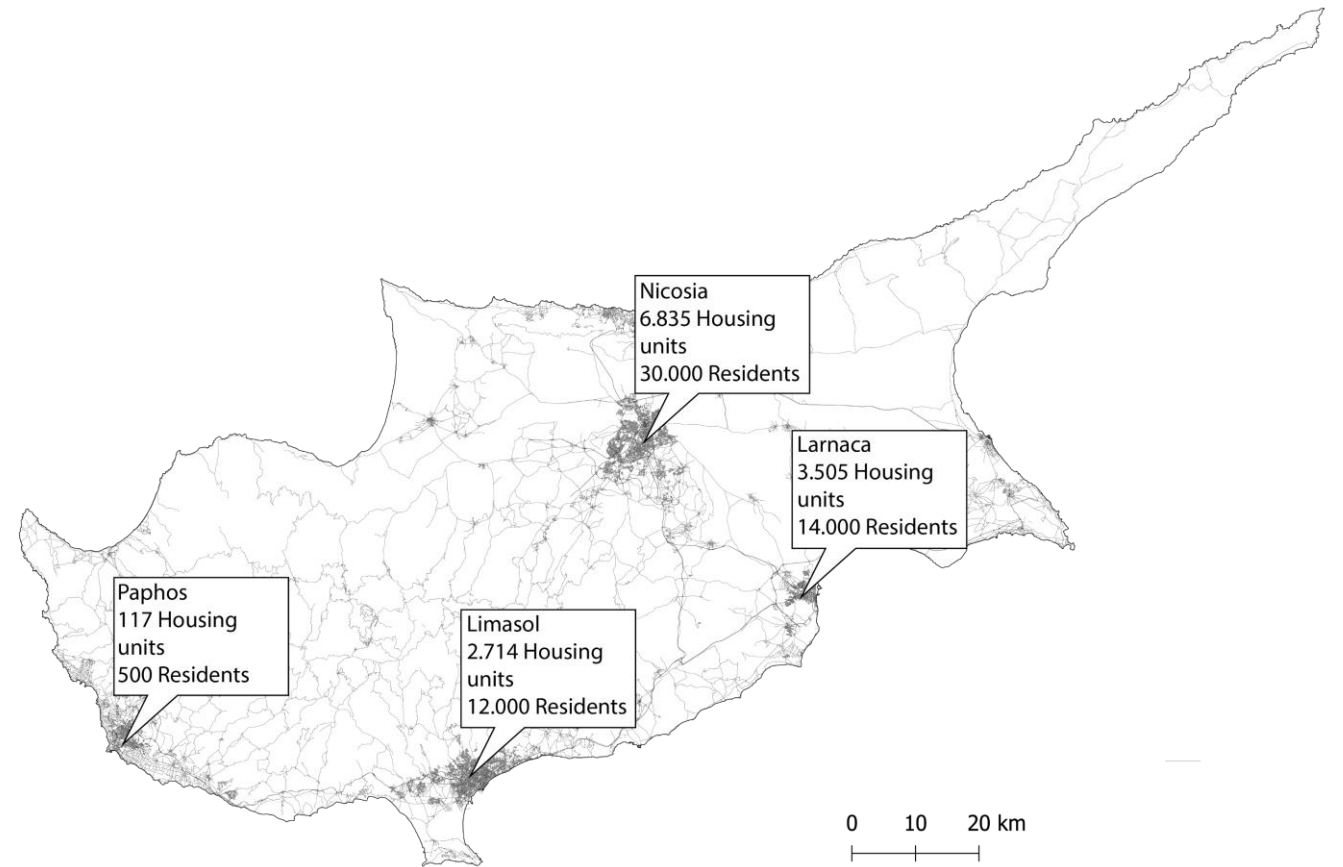




**142,000** Greek-Cypriot refugees (30% of the ethnicity population of 1974)

**45,000** Turkish-Cypriot refugees (40% of the ethnicity population of 1974)

## Greek Cypriot Refugee Distribution



# Problem Statement

-Refugee settlements as a temporary solution

- The absence of a holistic spatial strategy for the refugee settlements



The screenshot shows a news article from Philenews, powered by Logicom. The article is dated Monday, 20 June 2022, at 16:02. The main headline is "Refugees will become refugees again". Below the headline is a sub-header "HOME · SOCIETY · SOCIETY · Refugees will become refugees again". The article features a photograph of a group of people in a meeting room, with a woman in a yellow jacket pointing towards a whiteboard. The article text discusses the issue of apartment buildings for refugees, stating that hundreds of refugees will either find themselves on the streets or the state will undertake to pay their rent, while their number will increase as the apartment buildings in which they live grow older. It also mentions that 43 of the total 358 apartment buildings that exist throughout Cyprus in government settlements were deemed unrepairable, either for static reasons or because the cost of repairing them is considered unprofitable. Members of the Parliamentary Committee for Refugees are now raising the issue of the construction of new apartment buildings, while others believe that it is time to buy new buildings from the market for housing refugees. The problem with the statics of apartment buildings could be solved.

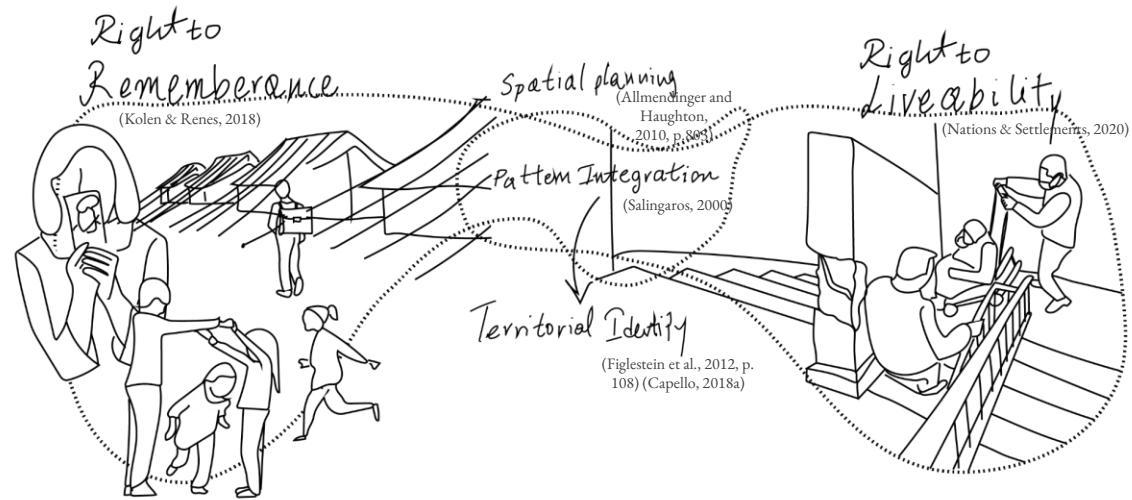
## Research Question

How can community led spatial planning enable the Cypriot refugee settlements to be transformed to liveable environments while preserving memories of their initial inhabitants?

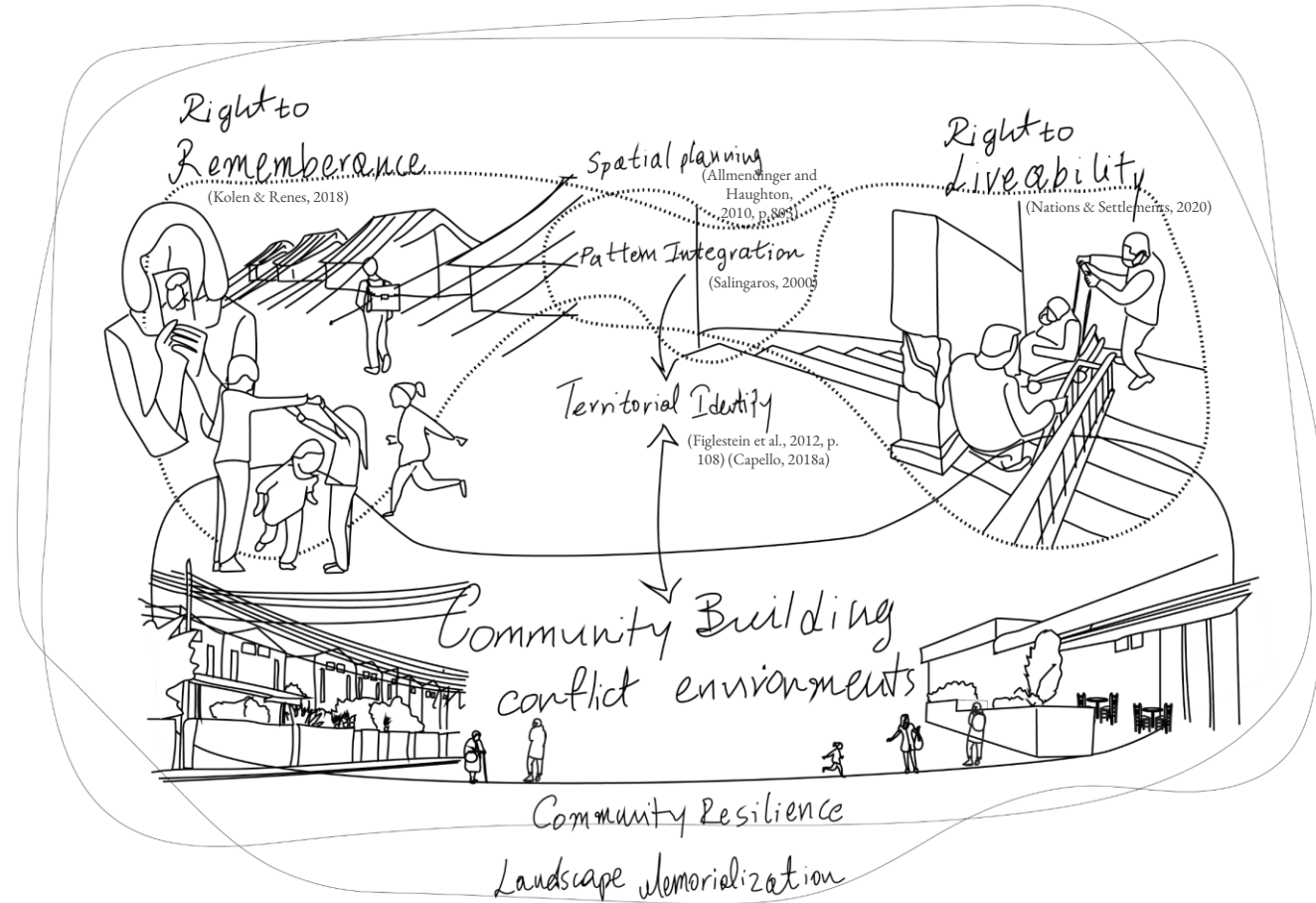




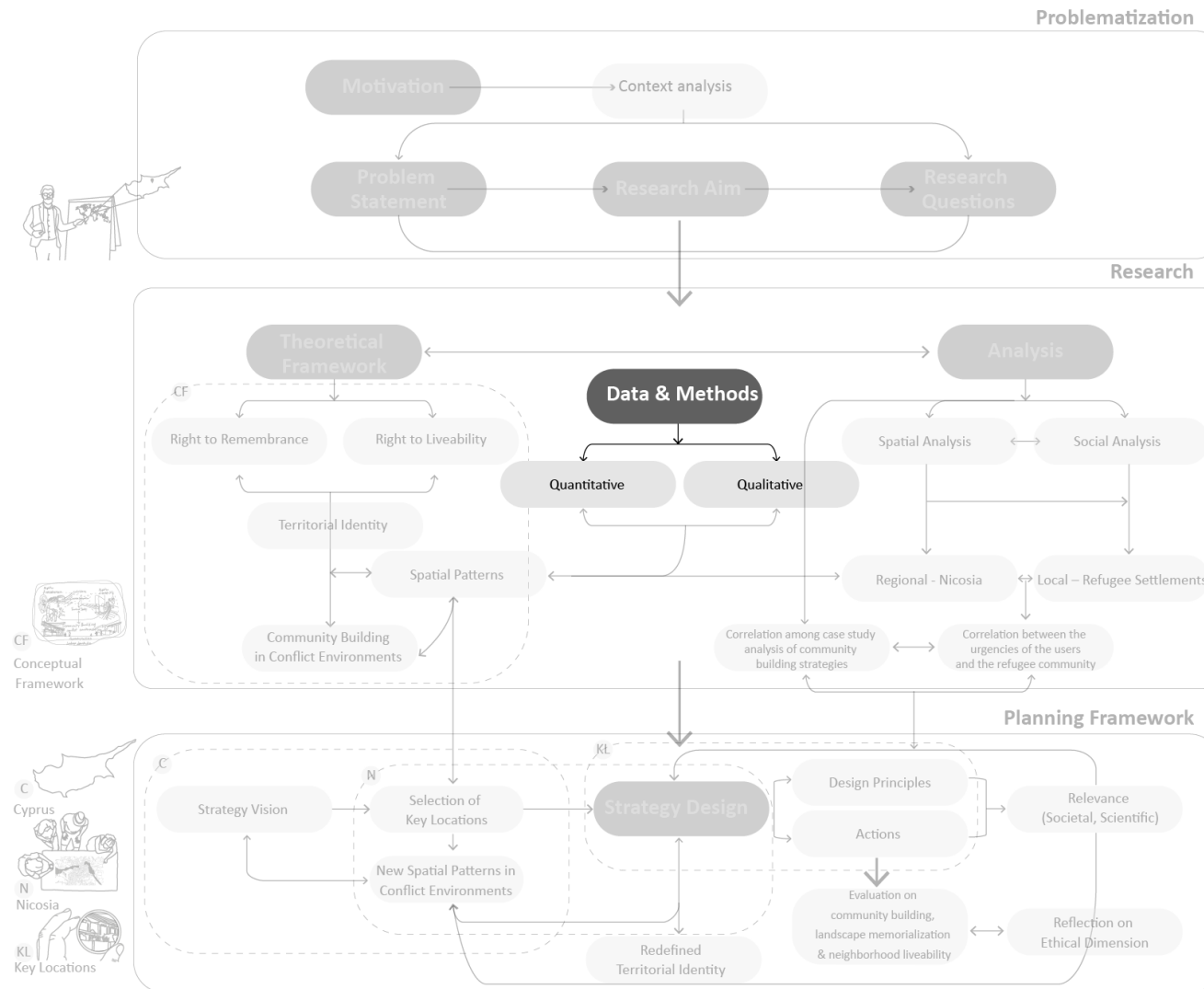
# Conceptual Framework



# Conceptual Framework



# Methodology





Nicosia

What is the **current state** of the refugee settlements  
in terms of **liveability**?

# Nicosia

0 2.5 5 km




- Postal Code center
- Refugee Governmental Settlement
- Refugee self-built settlement
- Postal codes of Refugee Governmental Settlement / self-built settlement
- Nicosia Urban District Centre
- Nicosia Urban District
- United Nations Security Zone



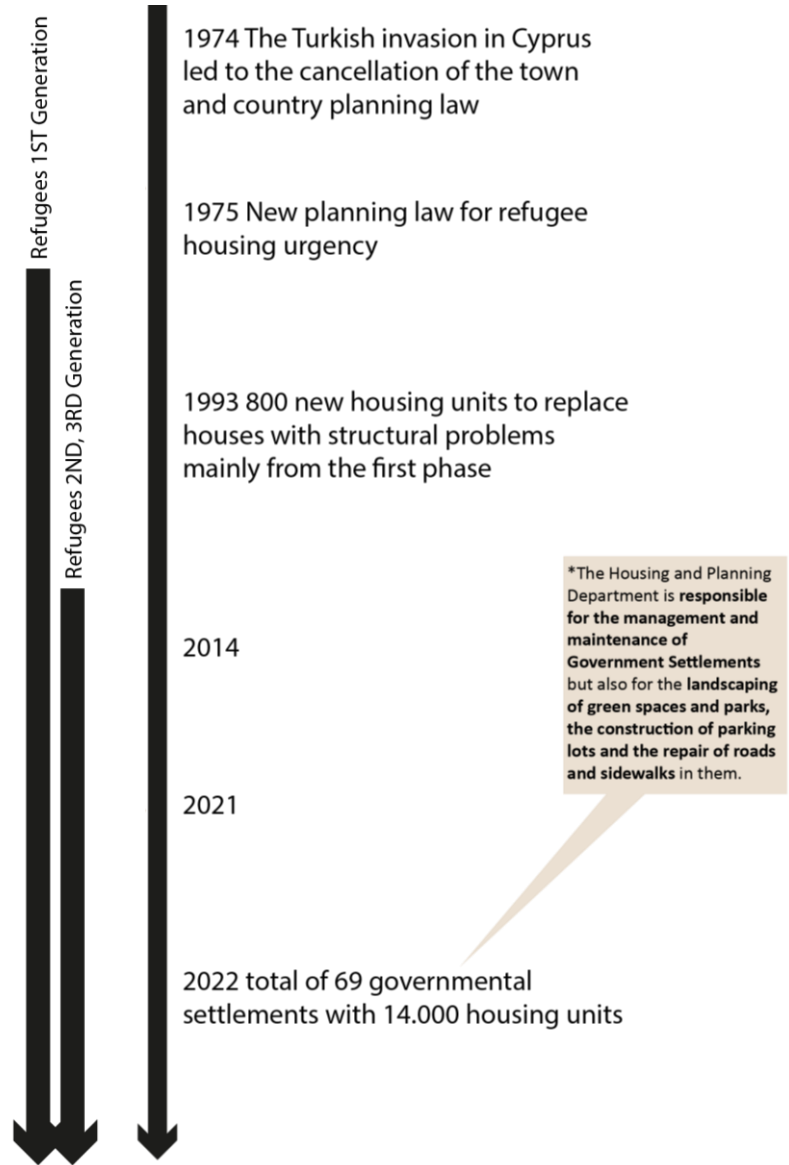
## Strovolos II Refugee Settlement





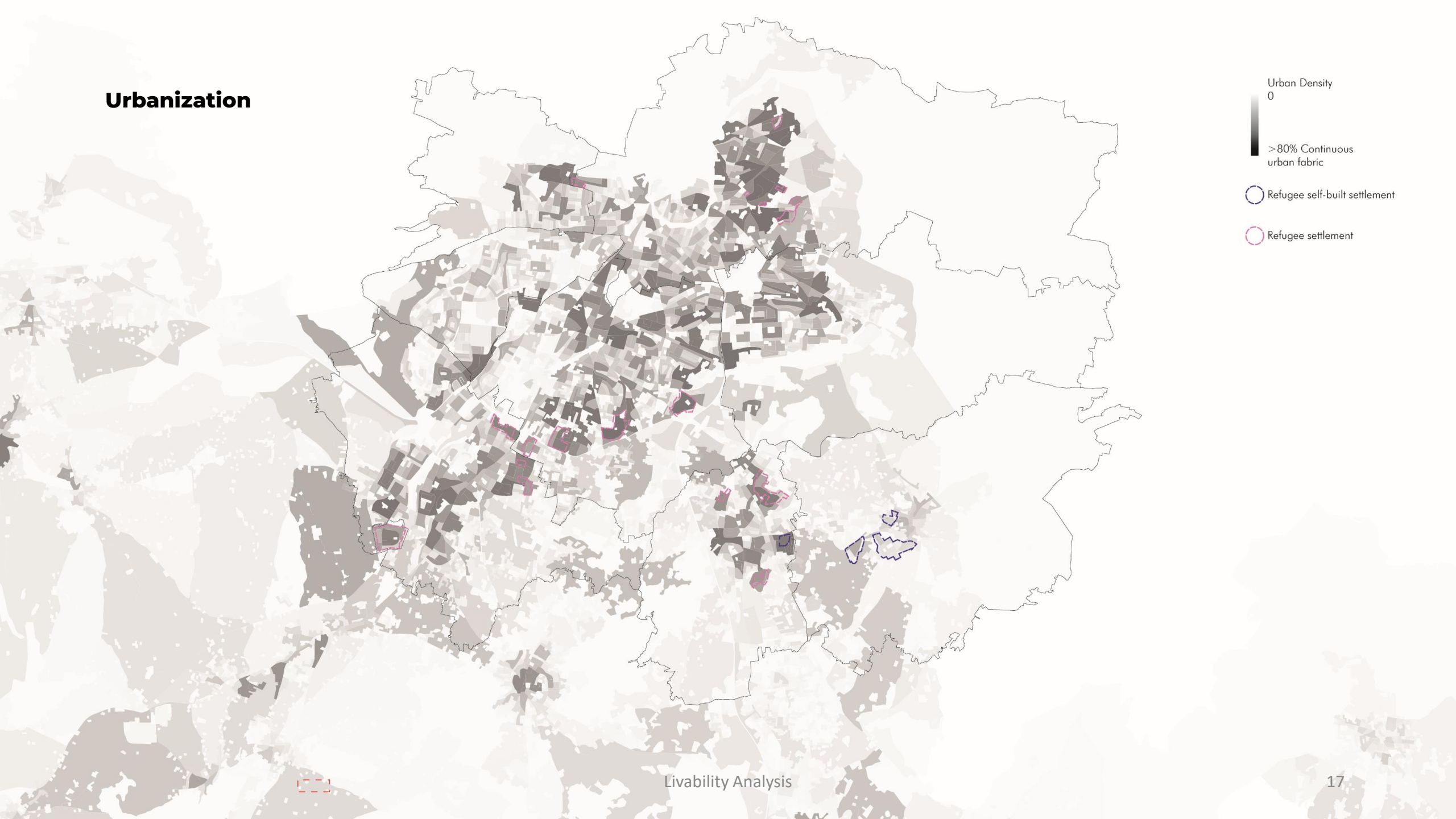
What are the social characteristics and the spatial patterns of the refugee settlements and how do they differ from other urban neighbourhoods' socio-spatial patterns in the region?

# Governmental Refugee Housing Plan





# Urbanization

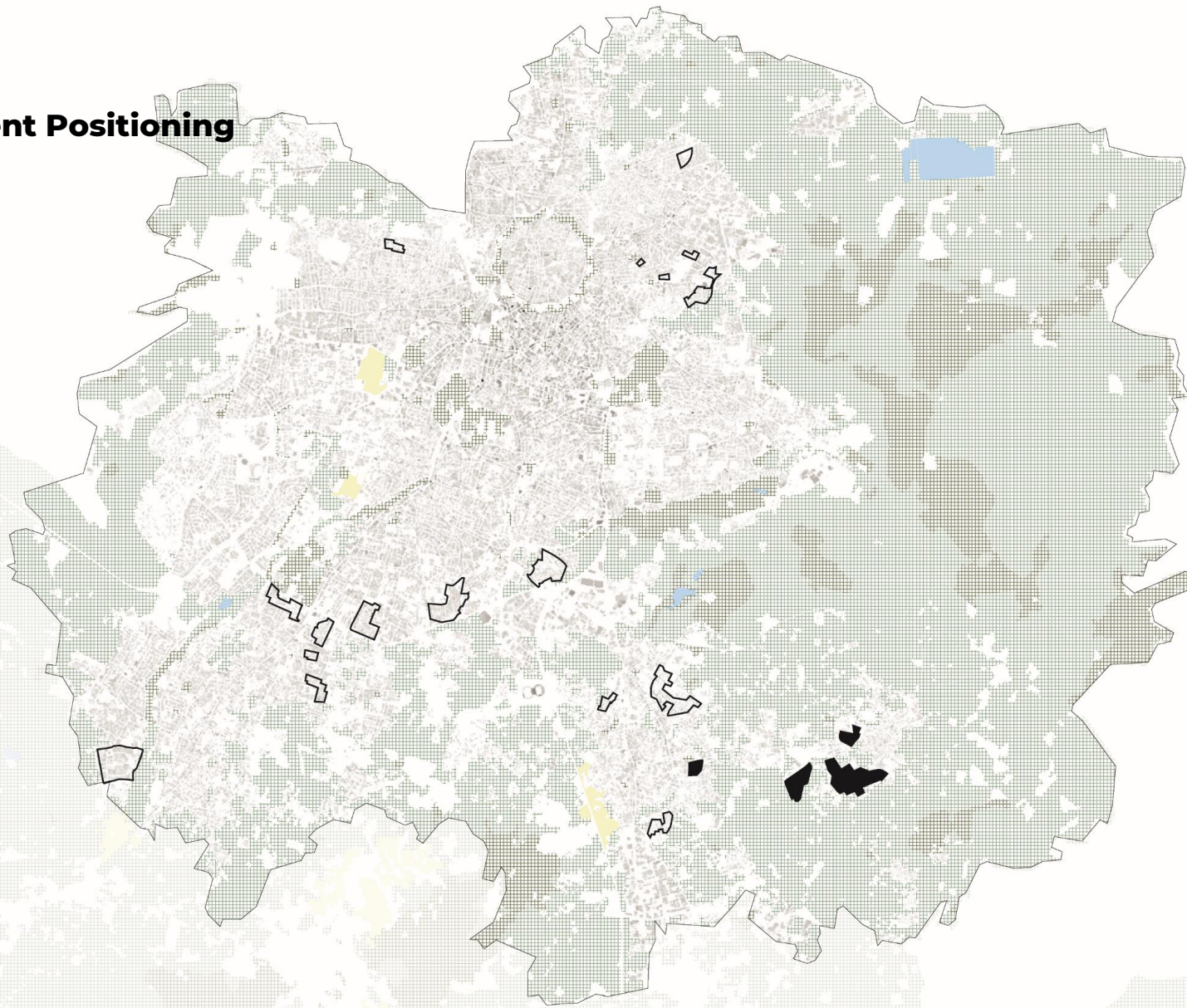


Urban Density  
0  
—> >80% Continuous urban fabric

○ Refugee self-built settlement

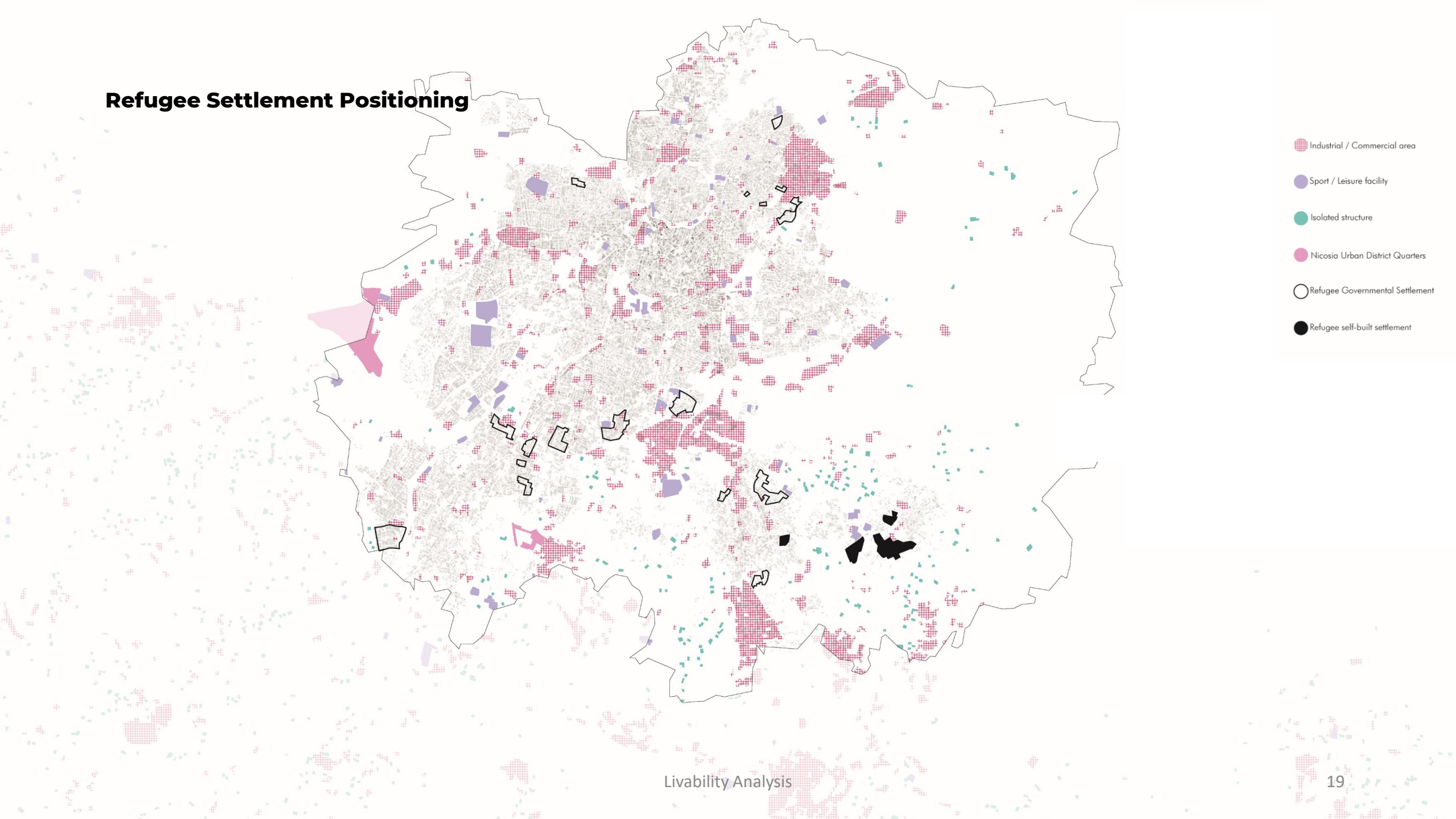
○ Refugee settlement

# Refugee Settlement Positioning



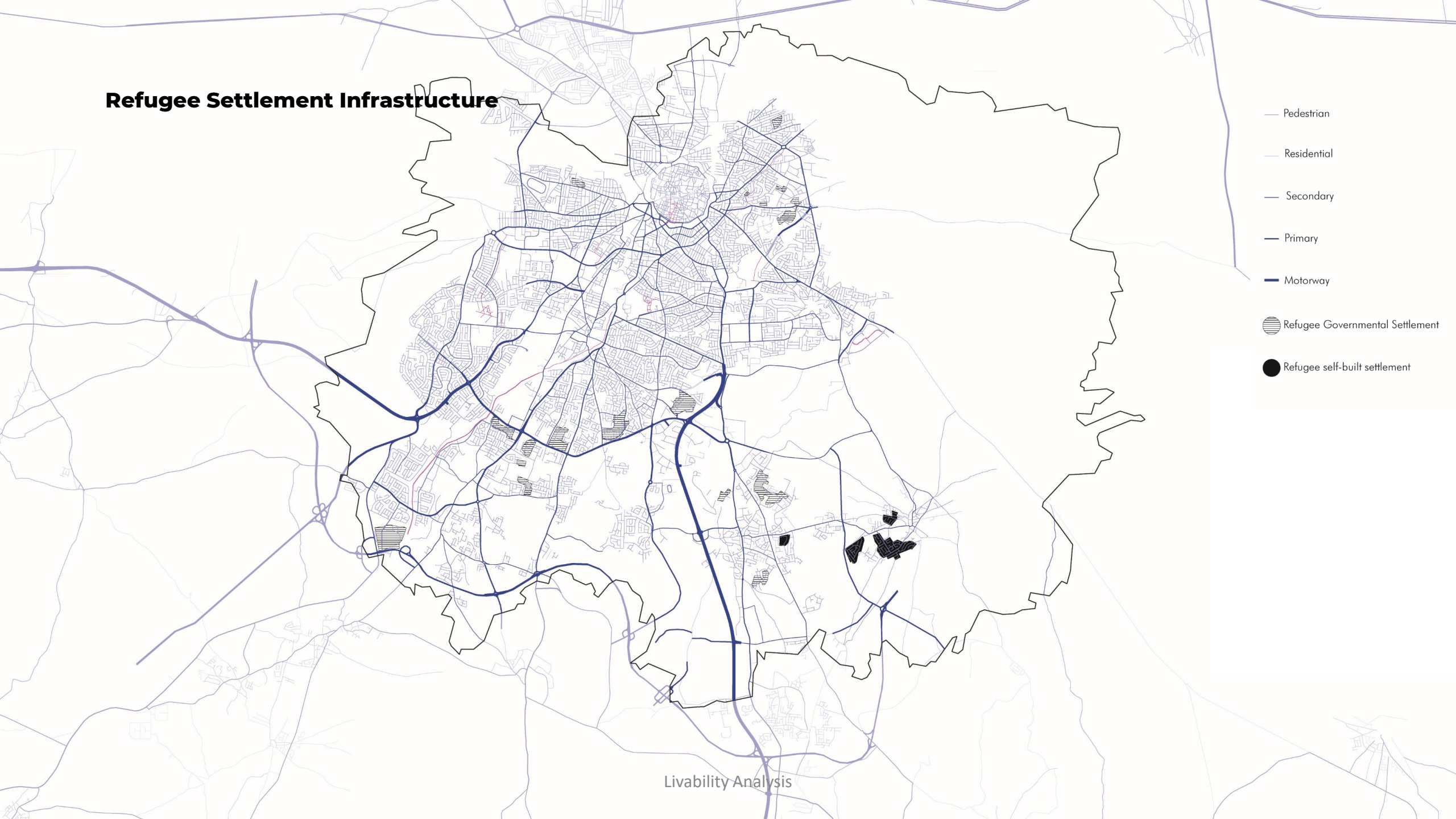
- Water
- Arable land
- Herbaceous vegetation associations
- Permanent crops
- Refugee Governmental Settlement
- Refugee self-built settlement

# Refugee Settlement Positioning



- Industrial / Commercial area
- Sport / Leisure facility
- Isolated structure
- Nicosia Urban District Quarters
- Refugee Governmental Settlement
- Refugee self-built settlement

# Refugee Settlement Infrastructure

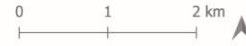


- Pedestrian
- Residential
- Secondary
- Primary
- Motorway
- Refugee Governmental Settlement
- Refugee self-built settlement

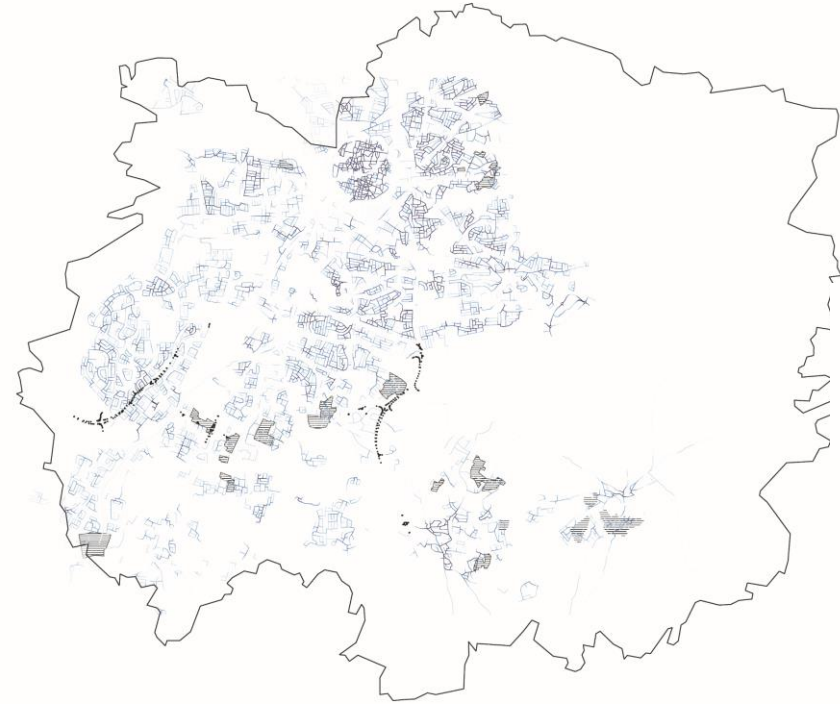
Livability Analysis

# Refugee Settlement Network Analysis

## Nicosia

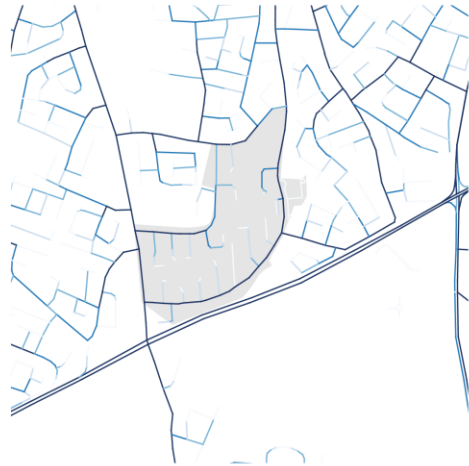


Motorized vehicles  
Highly accessible  
Poorly accessible



Non-motorized vehicles  
Highly accessible  
Poorly accessible

## Refugee Settlement Network Analysis Strovolos II Refugee Settlement



Accessibility by  
Motorized Vehicles  
- Enclosed by highly accessible  
roads



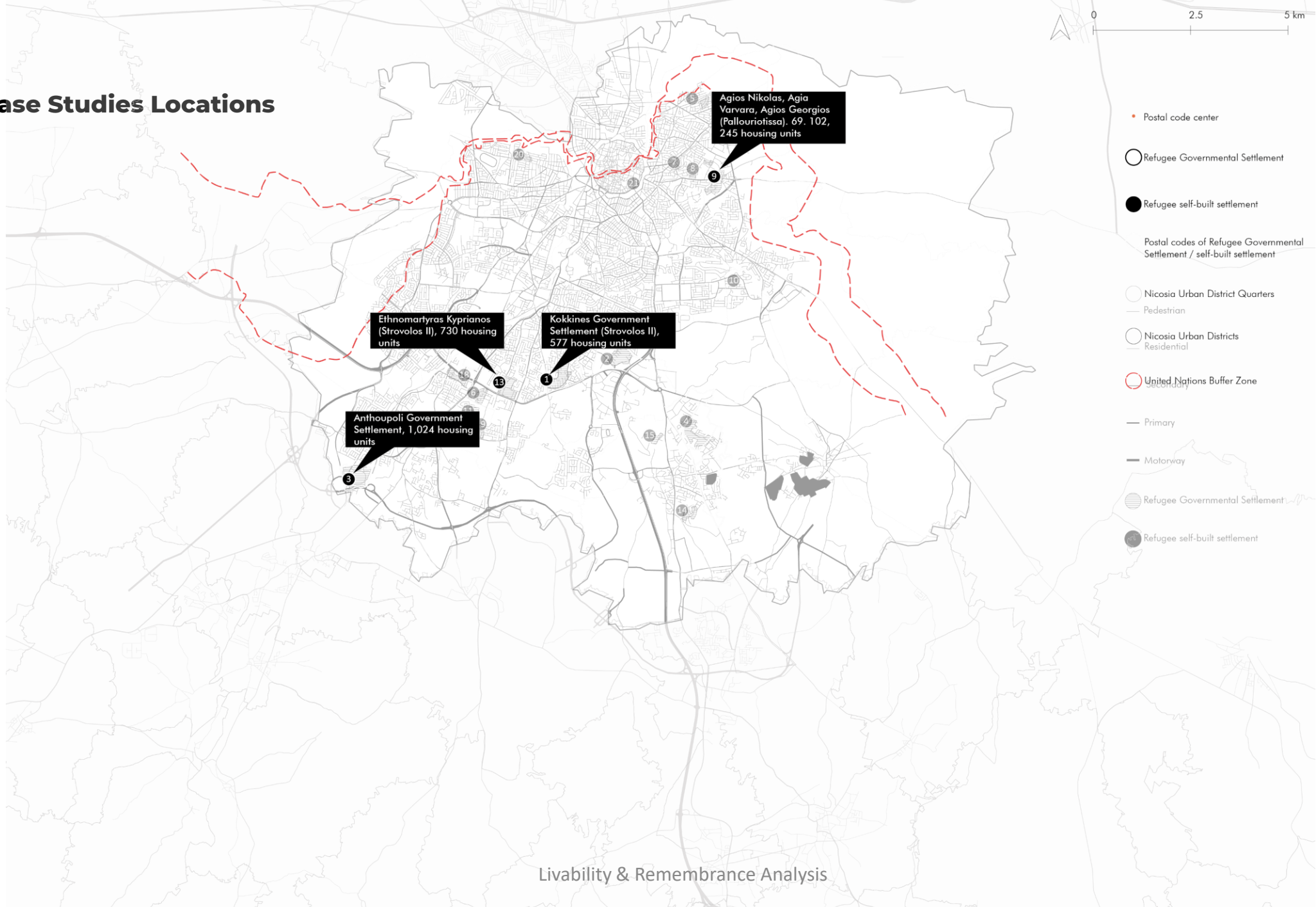
Accessibility by  
Pedestrians  
-low walkability,  
disconnected from adjacent  
neighborhoods



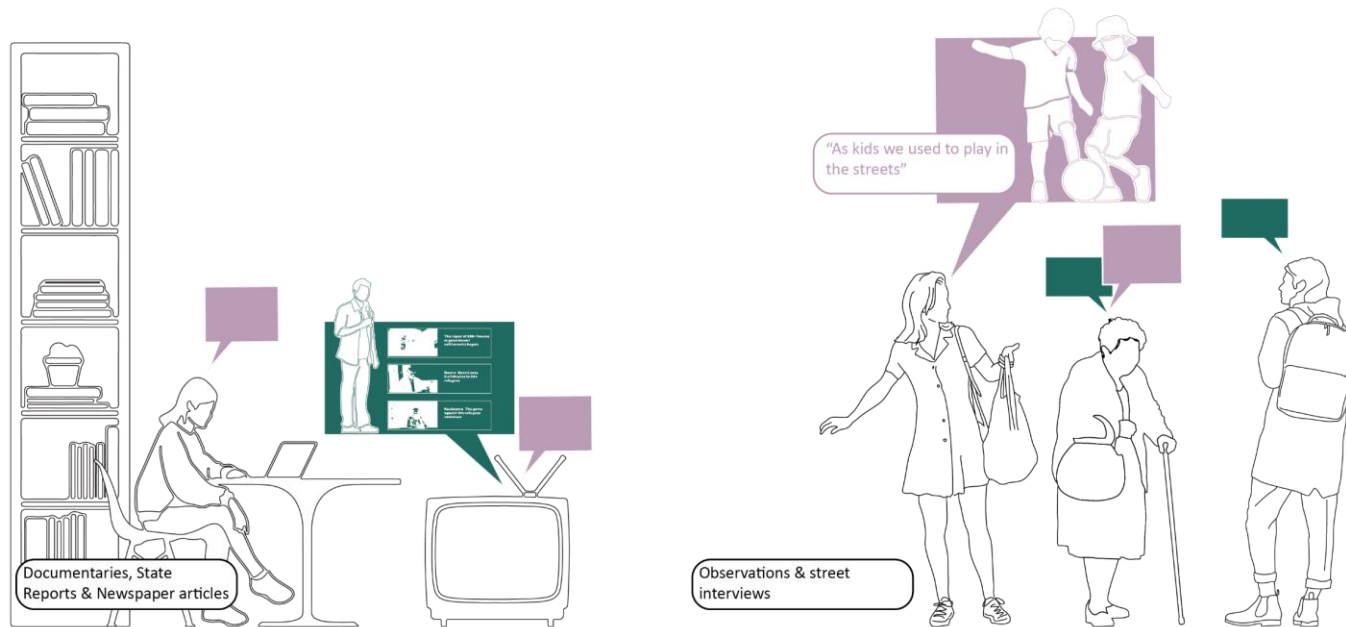


What did the **Cypriot refugee identity evolve through time** and how was its **relationship with the refugee settlements?**

# Case Studies Locations







Livability & Remembrance Analysis

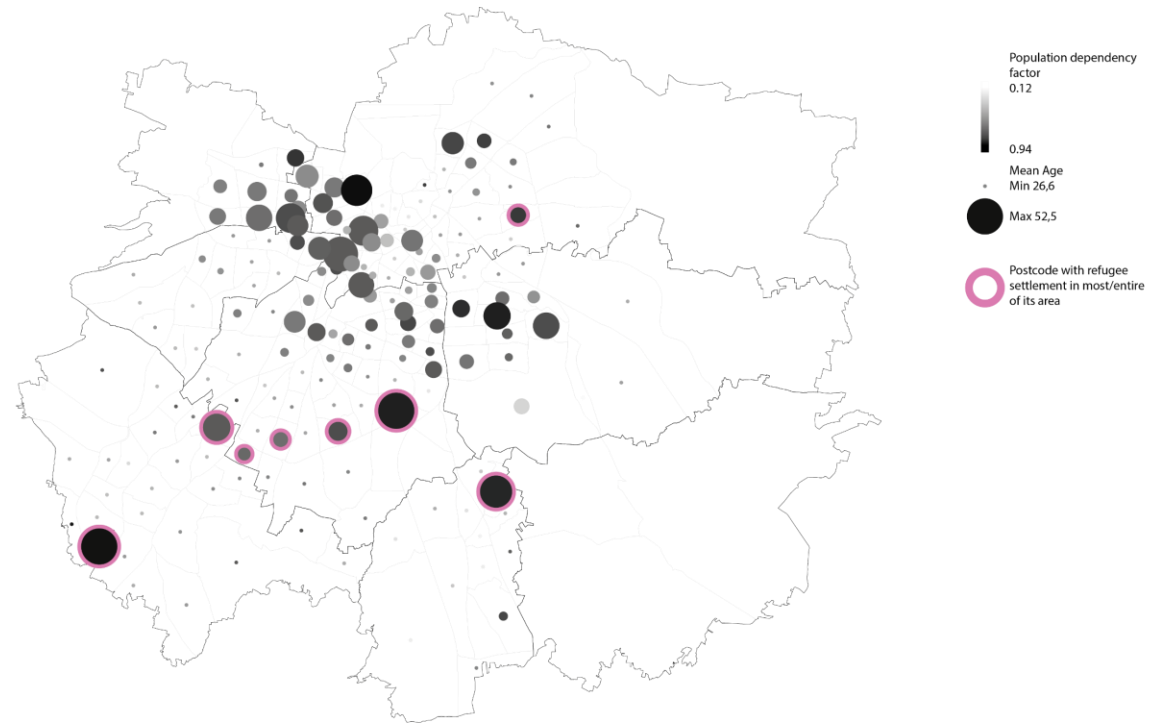
# Vacant Building Distribution



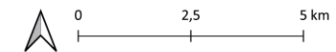
# Public Space



## Dependant Population



\*The dependent population is calculated based on individuals under 14 and above 65 years old.



# Neighbourhood Borders



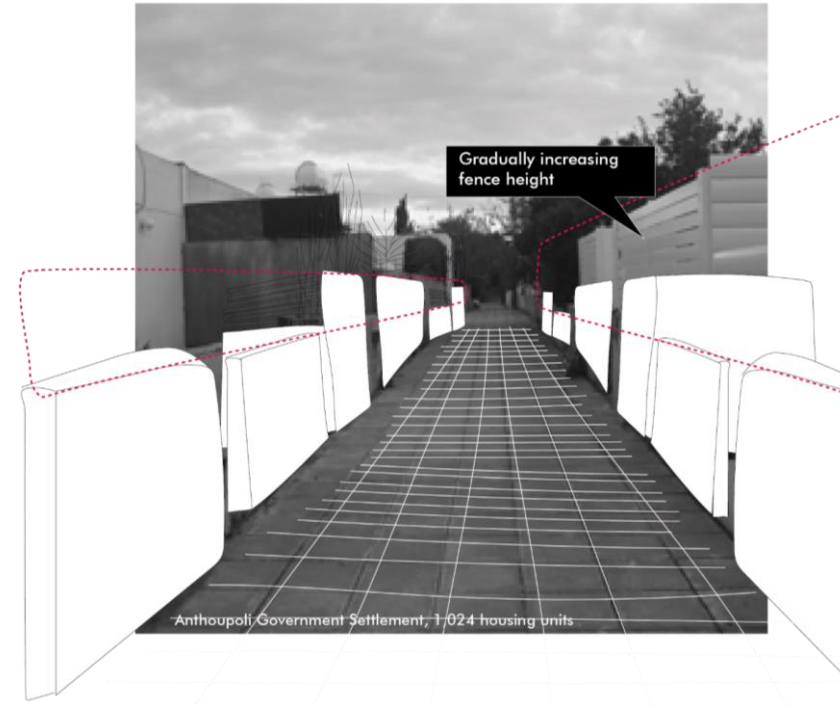
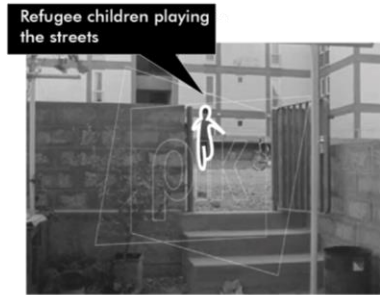
## Changing Social Consistency



## Boundary Flexibility



## Social Interaction





# Refugee Settlement Statistical Analysis



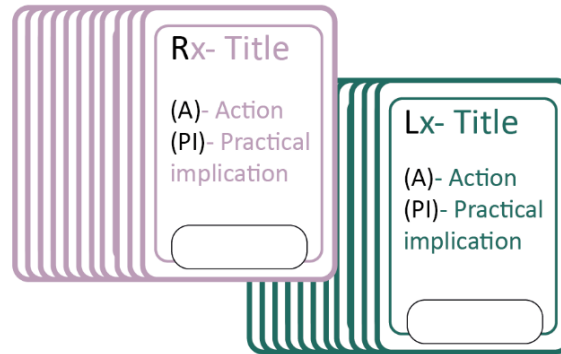
- ☺ Everyday human interaction in public spaces
- 🌸 The blooming gardens
- 🏠 Street Names
- 👤 Traditional practices
- 🛒 Weekly market
- 🍽️ Collective meal gatherings
- 👁️ Visual connection among neighbors & passers-
- 👤 connection before entering the settlement
- 👤 Blur boundary public private
- 🗿 Monument
- 🏠 Low rise family area

- 🚪 Border Permeability
- 🚗 Excessive parking in public space
- 🌳 Empty land
- 🎓 School
- ⛪ Church
- 🏠 Structural malfunctions/housing stock in decay
- 🌳 Inactive open spaces
- 🏠 Community center in decay
- 🚶 Unattractive pedestrian network
- 🌳 Cultivation plots adjacent to front gardens
- 🏠 Green space assorted with apartment building
- 👤 Distinct settlement entrance
- 👤 Blurred settlement entrance

# Pattern language development

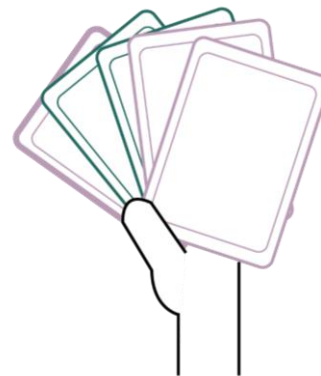
## Remembrance

People need to 'know' in order not to forget



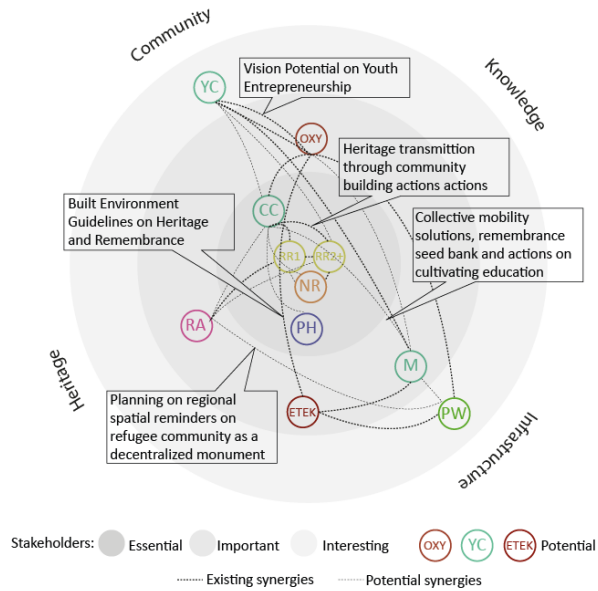
## Livability

Refugee neighbourhoods need to fulfil contemporary needs while preserving traces of their initial character

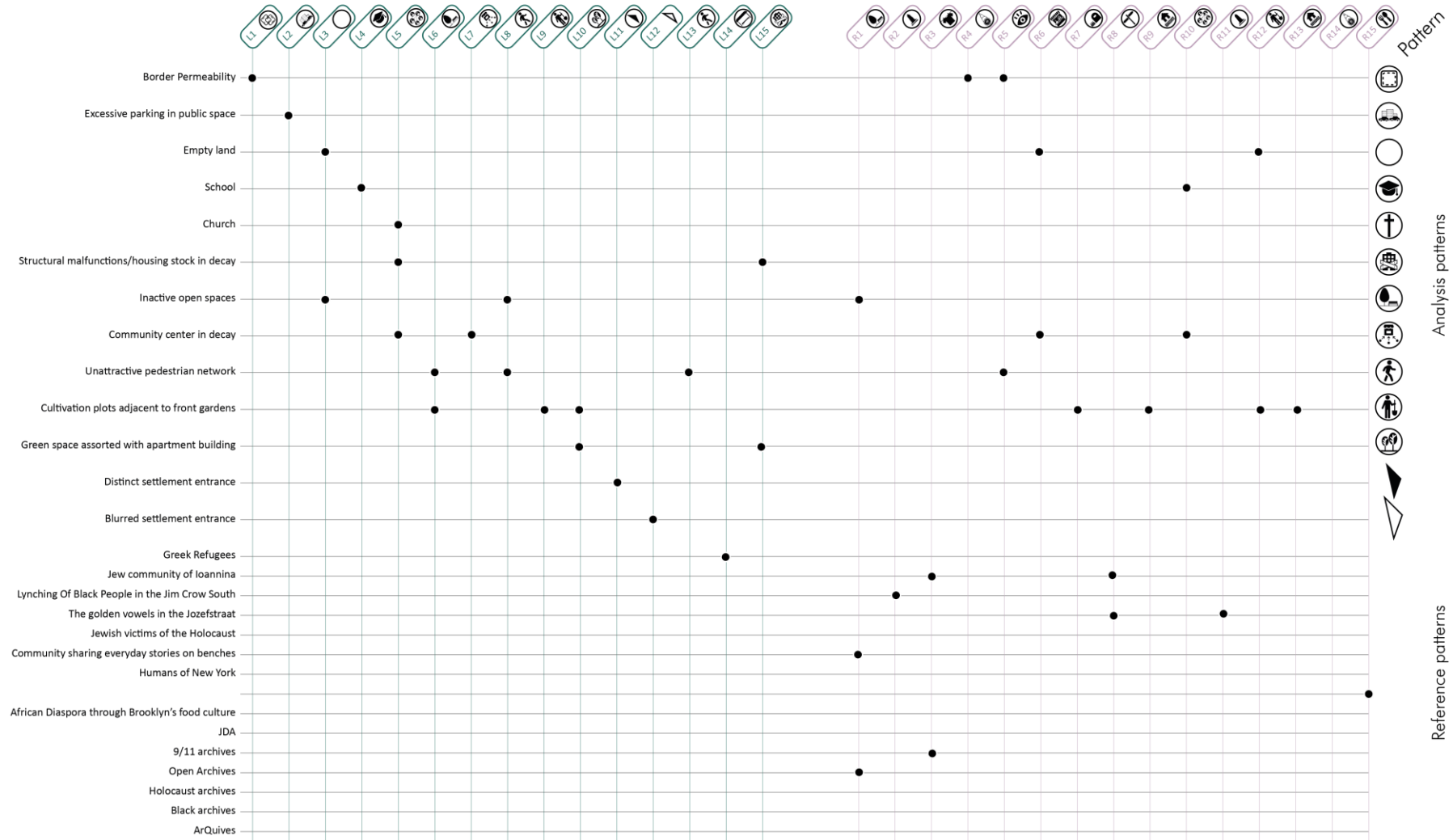


# Key Stakeholders

- M Municipalities
- CC Community council
- YC Youth council
- PH Planning & Housing Department
- PW Public Works Department
- RA Refugee Associations
- RR1 Refugee Residents – Gen 1
- RR2+ Refugee Residents – Gen 2+
- NR New Residents
- ETEK Cyprus Scientific and Technical Chamber
- OXY Oxygono, Governance Arrangement in Nicosia



# Pattern language development



## Reference Patterns



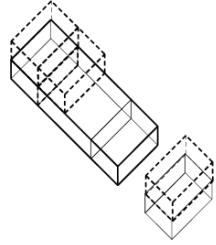
Patterns Based on Specific Events

Patterns Based on reminding and preserving Community Practices

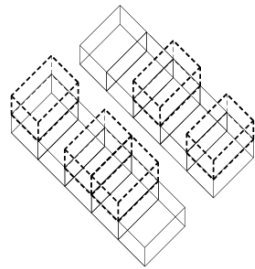
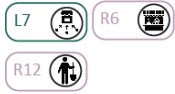
# Patterns on the refugee settlements



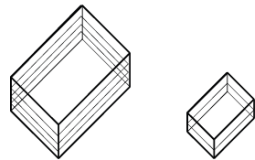
Building stock



Public buildings



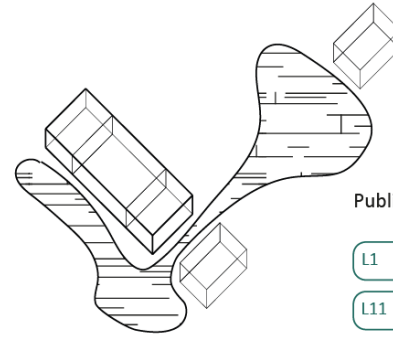
Neighbourhood housing stock transformation



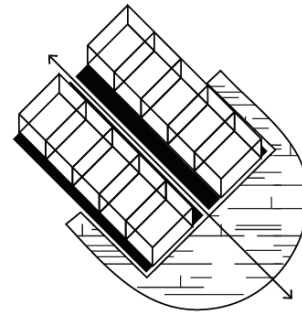
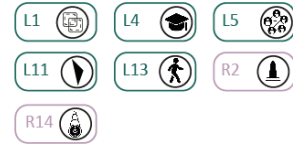
Housing stock details



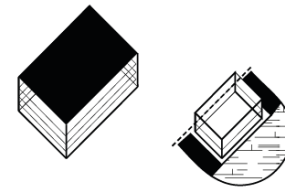
Public space



Public Spaces and Connections



Neighbourhood structure




Collective spaces



**L15- Planning the housing stock transformation**

(A) A partially controlled transformation of the urban landscape of the refugee settlements will adapt spatial qualities of the community in a contemporary time.

(PI) Recommendation guideline options can be created for the external renovation language on yards and building facades based on the resident's needs.




L15           
 Fundamental for: L12, R3, R5

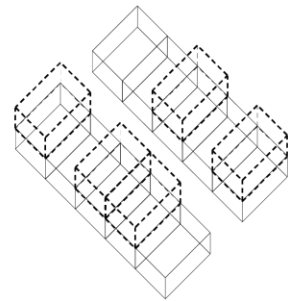
**L9- Empowering urban cultivation culture**

(A) Creating the environment for the informal cultivation culture to be preserved and evolved will ensure the resilience of the fundamental characteristic of the refugee community, the rural one while differentiating the refugee neighborhoods from ordinary neighborhoods in Nicosia.

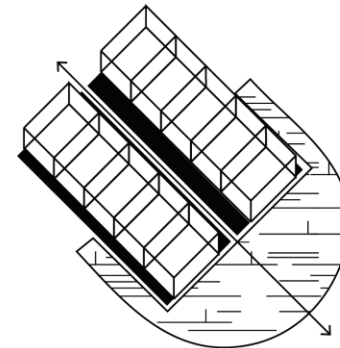
(PI) Organize locally workshops and educational seminars and knowledge exchange on urban cultivation tips and methods. Additionally, support the initiatives with subsidies.



L9        
 Synergize with: L4, R12

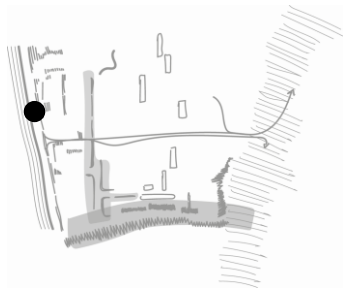


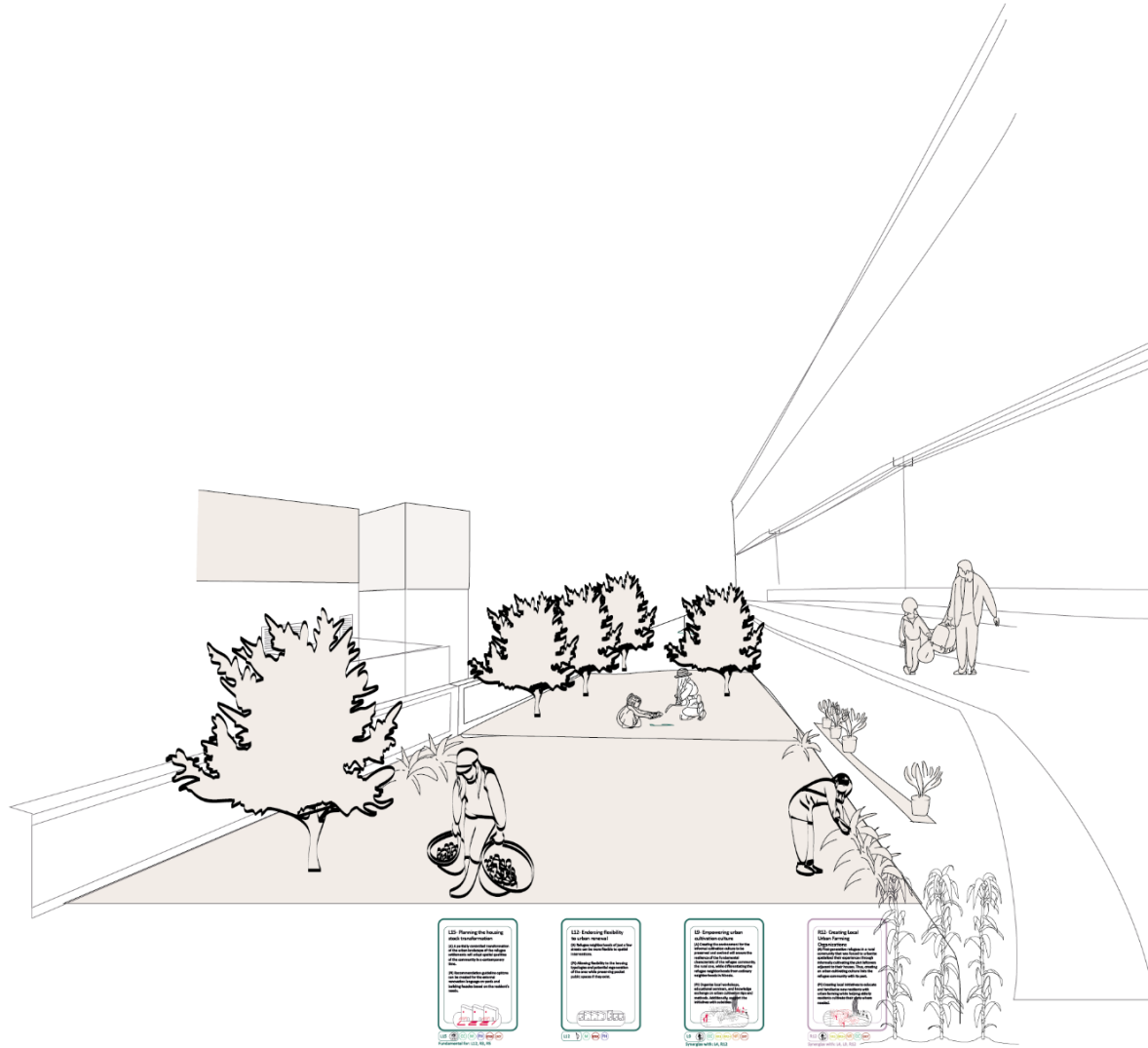
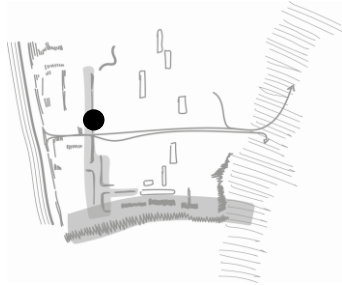
Neighbourhood housing stock transformation



Neighbourhood structure







**120 Planning the layout**  
 The layout of the public space should be planned to ensure that it is accessible to all users, including those with mobility impairments. This includes providing clear, unobstructed paths and ensuring that the space is well-lit and safe.

**121 Embedding flexibility**  
 The public space should be designed to be flexible and adaptable to different uses and activities. This includes providing a variety of seating options, play equipment, and greenery that can be used in different ways.

**122 Encouraging a sense of ownership**  
 The public space should be designed to encourage a sense of ownership and community among its users. This includes providing opportunities for users to get involved in the design and maintenance of the space, such as through community gardens or volunteer groups.

**123 Creating a sense of place**  
 The public space should be designed to create a sense of place and identity. This includes using local materials, plants, and art to create a unique and memorable environment.

**L7- Diversifying community center**

(A) Updating the neighborhood community center to fulfill the needs of all the residents, and refugee generations endorses the needs of a wider part of the local community.

(PI) Renovate and update the community buildings while diversifying their functions. Where needed while expanding and creating spaces for local businesses and startups.



L7       

Synergize with: L1, L3, L5, L11, R6

**L4- Exchanging community knowledge**

(A) Elderly first-generation refugees embody handicraft knowledge that can be transferred to the younger generations.

(PI) knowledge exchange spaces can be created in the community centers of the refugee settlements for knowledge exchange among the generations of the community.



L4       

Synergize with: L9, R12

**R1- Creating An Open Storytelling Archive**

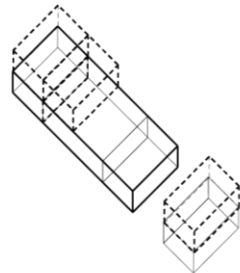
(H) People have stories to tell. Thus, documenting, preserving, and interpreting first refugee generations' oral histories at any time on a daily basis contributes to the community memory archive.

(PI) create specific sitting areas located in the refugee settlement where residents have the option to record or listen to stories/conversations on matters of the community or share stories from their past.

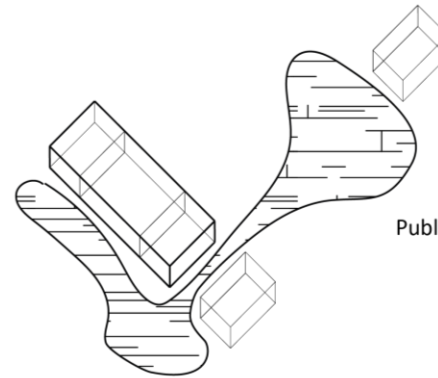


R1       

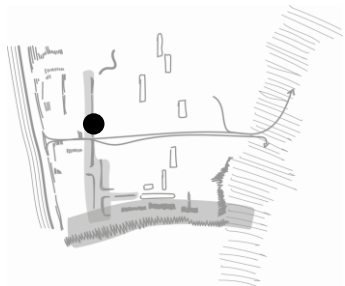
Complementary to: L6, L10, L14

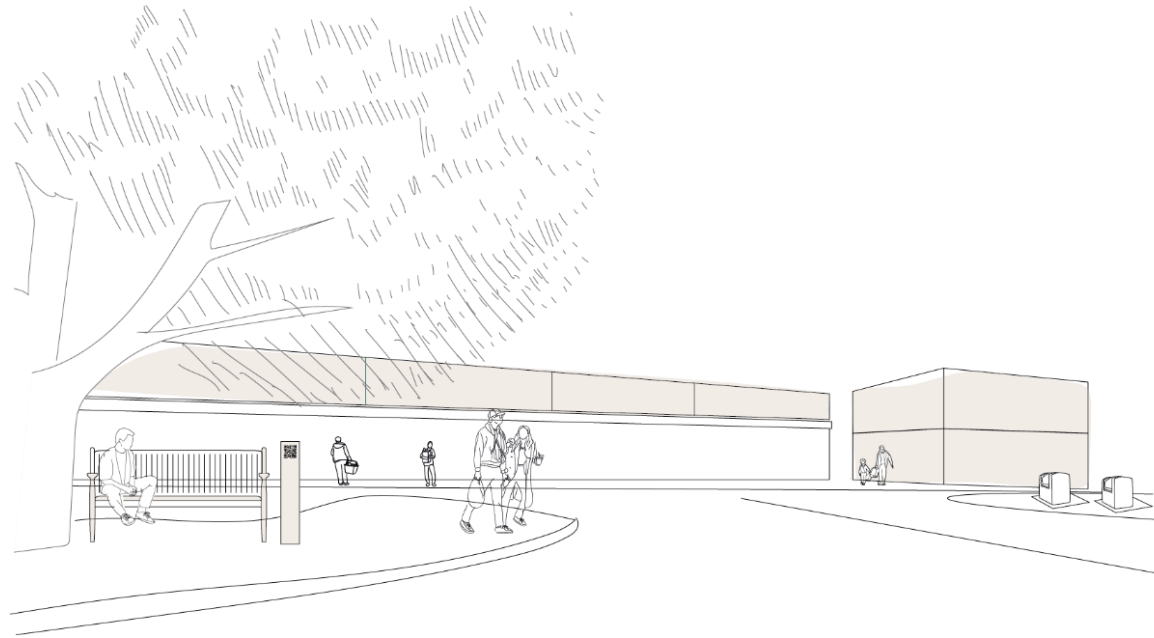
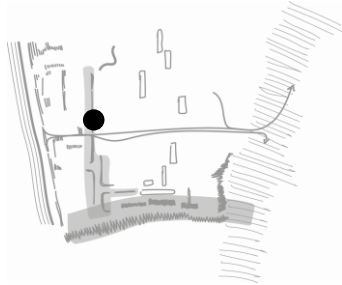


Public buildings

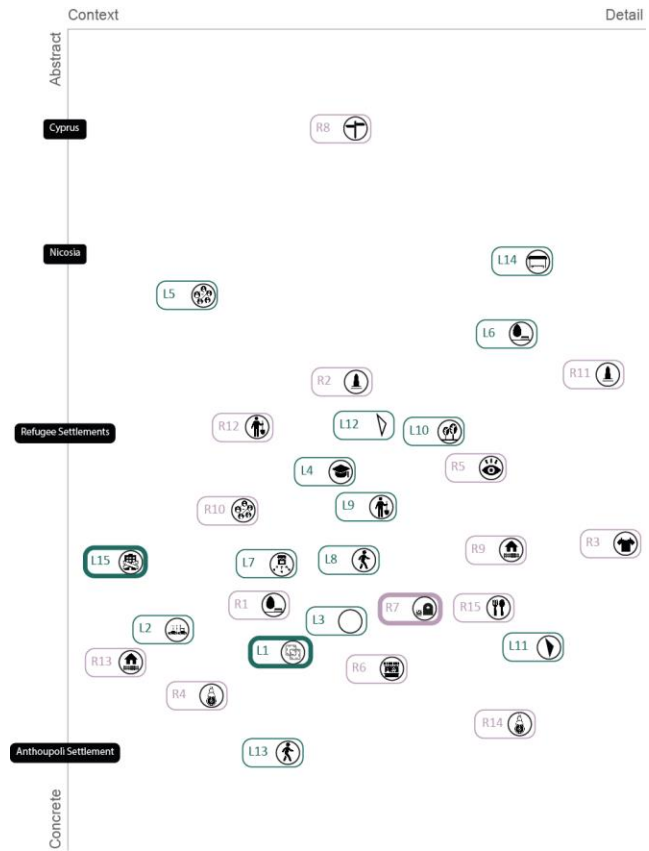


Public Spaces and Connections





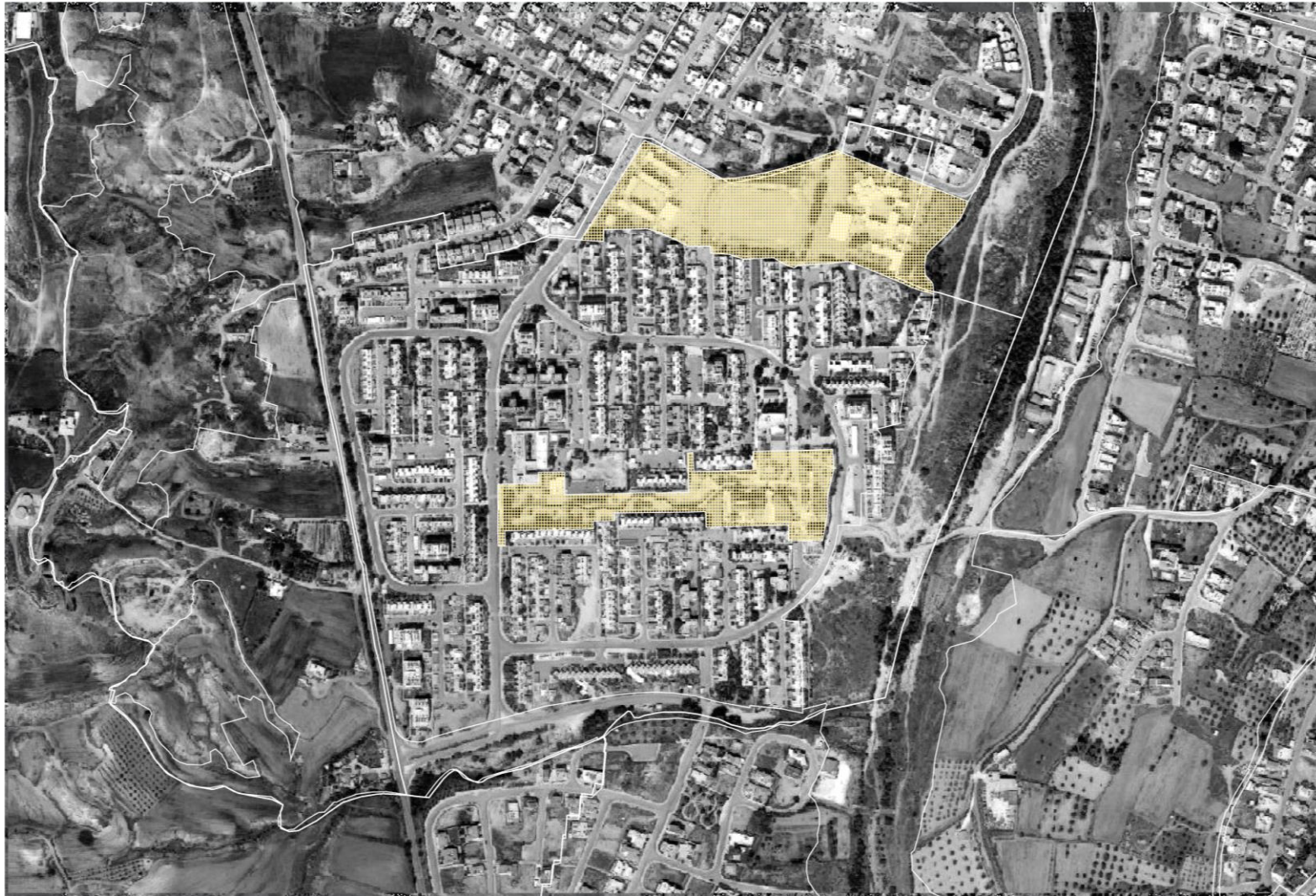
# Pattern Field



## Strategy Design

How can the planning process build a community in a conflict environment?

## Anthoupoli Settlement

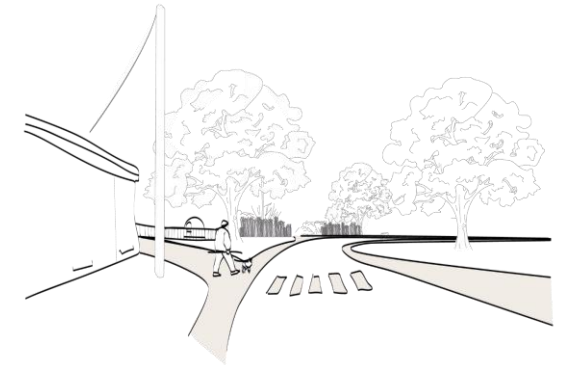
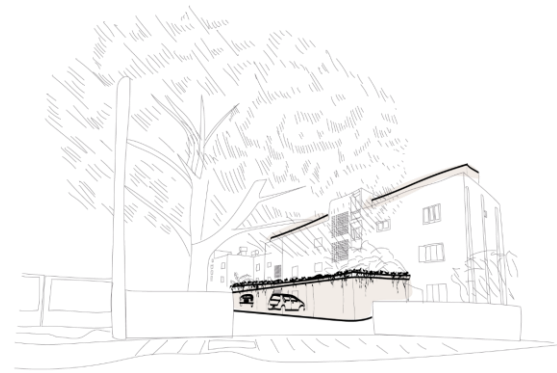
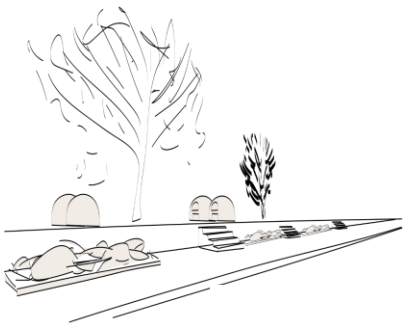




# Anthoupoli Settlement Layers



Community Led Strategy Building



Collective food preparation

Green structure

Collective solutions

Permeable borders

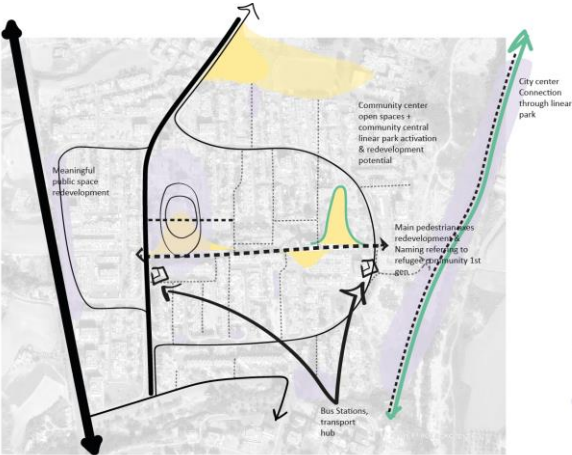
# Anthoupoli Settlement



Housing stock



Green structure

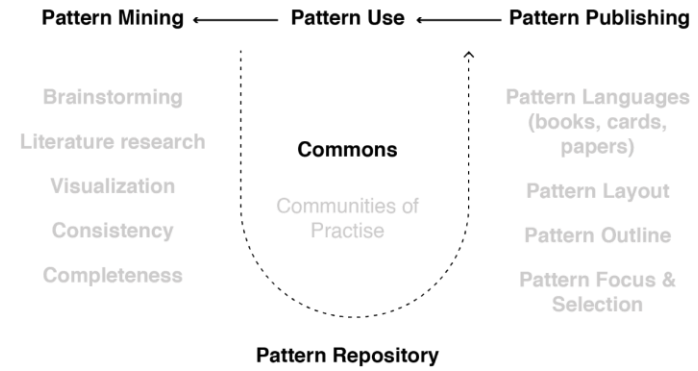


Mobility

How can community led spatial planning enable the Cypriot  
refugee settlements to be transformed to liveable  
environments while preserving memories of their initial  
inhabitants?



# Conclusions





# Looking Back

