

# ARCH 501 / INAR 501 INTERDISCIPLINARY WORKSHOP

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## THROUGH THE GREEN PEACE

### FUTURE OF NICOSIA BUFFER ZONE

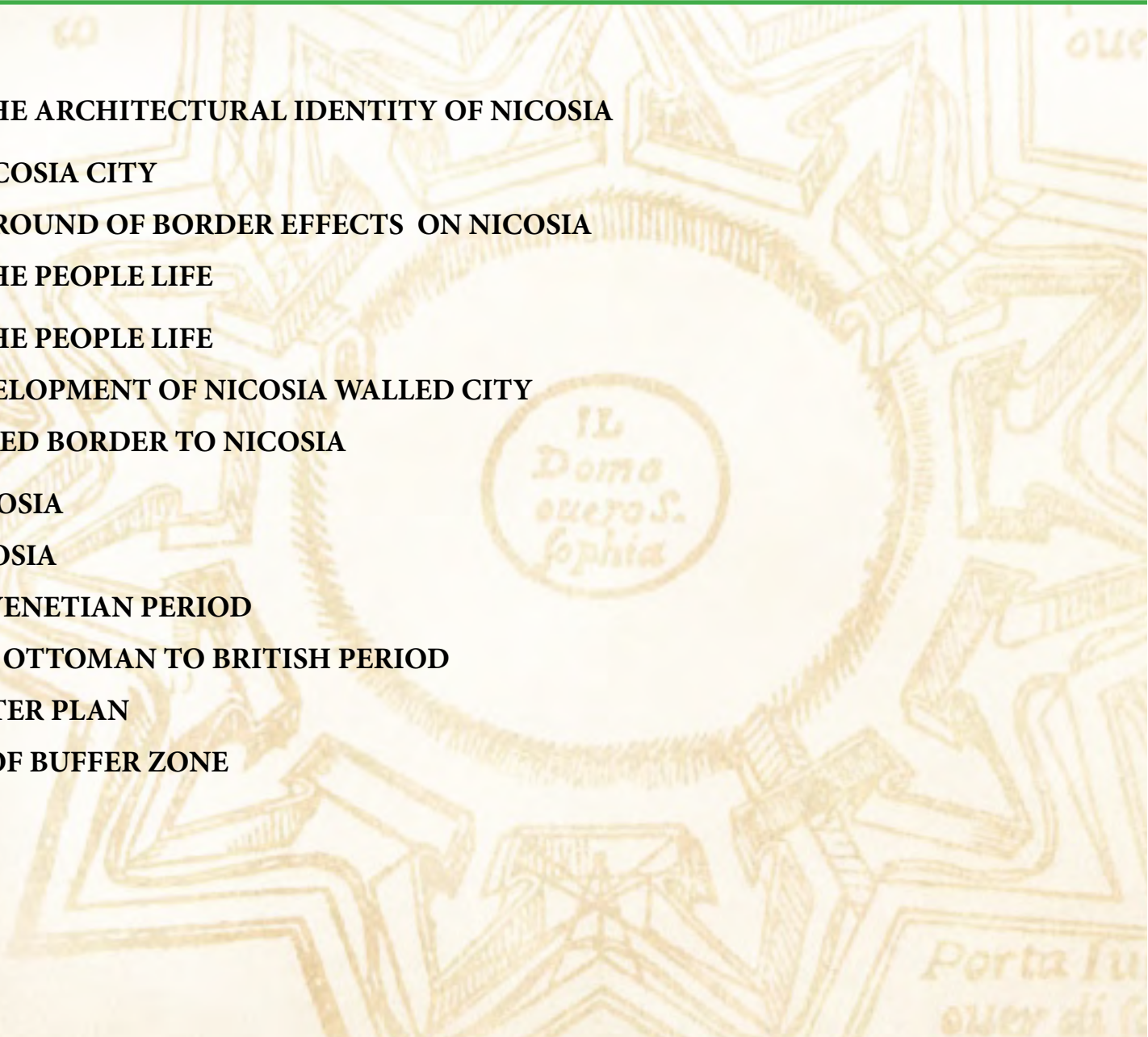
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Cyprus , 1 september 2015



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# EFFECTS OF BORDER ON THE ARCHITECTURAL IDENTITY OF NICOSIA

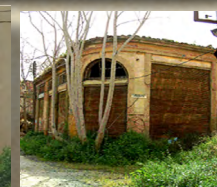


## Introduction

The border effects has been devastating in the buffer zone, beautiful medieval churches, elegant neoclassical buildings, traditional houses, schools, shops and workshops, are crumbling from neglect.

The existence of these buffer zone as a border accentuates the conditions that contribute to the degradation of the building environment in the areas around the border.

One of the negative effect of the buffer zone is that the as a good example of international architectural heritage has suffered tremendous neglect and decay of building. (Alpar, R& Doratli, N ,2009)





# EFFECTS OF BORDER IN NICOSIA CITY

- Till 2008 there was no passage between North and South Cyprus. According to Faslı(2015) the buffer zone affect their surrounding-in negative ways in terms of physical and functional qualities and social life. It should be noted that only the part that near the gate have been improved after 2008.
- During this period as Çavusoglu and Öngül indicate, many of the elements which are created in the city (major axis/ roads, public areas, focus/joint points, many different functions) lost their importance, meaning and value. (Çavusoslu & Öngül, 2011).





## BREIF HISTORICAL BACKGROUND OF BORDER EFFECTS ON NICOSIA

Today the bufer zone area is inaccessible and is suffering from an accelerating deterioration process

since 1974 this hitoric area has been subject to physical decay and socio-economic decline .this has had devastating impact on the urban fabric and the architectural heritage it contains .the existence of the bufferzone accentuates the conditions that contribute to the degradation of the building enviroment in the area





# EFFECTS OF BORDER ON THE PEOPLE LIFE

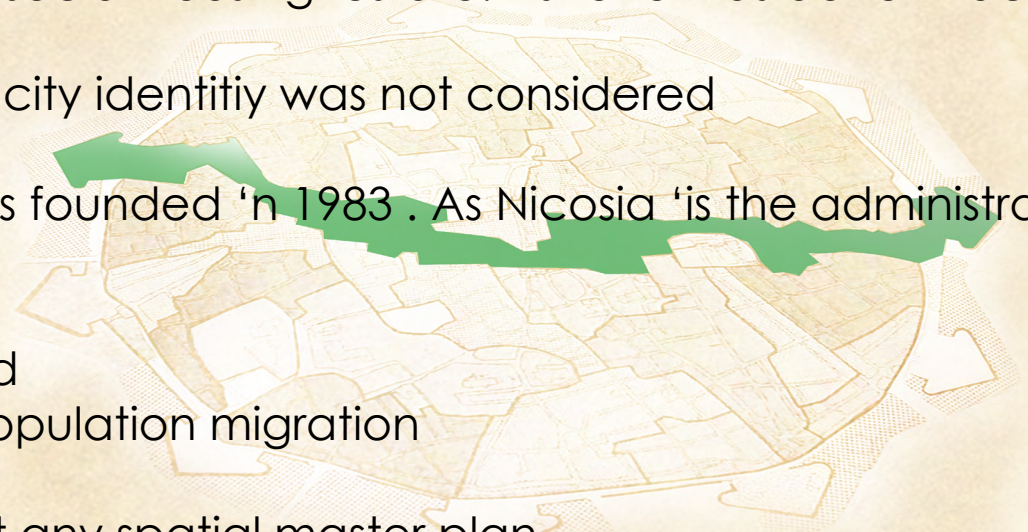


After 1974 war , the border effects could be summarised as >

1. People who resided in the walled city migrated to the new residential areas of Nicosia
2. Turkish people who lived in Greek side moved to North side of Nicosia , however many of the immigrants wanted to live in Nicosia specifically in the new residential area
3. All the above mentioned lead to increase in housing demand
4. housing problem was solved by creating social housing estate. First one was done in accordance with city identity, later due to the economic constraints the city identity was not considered

The Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus was founded 'n 1983 . As Nicosia 'is the administrative centre, consequently,

- the demand of the man power increased
- the need for new staff created a new population migration
- land prices have increased
- Nicosia city development increase without any spatial master plan





## OVER VIEW OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT OF NICOSIA WALLED CITY

walled city accommodated its vital functions ,thus concentrating much of the city rich architectural heritage.

Since 1963 ,this particular area of the walled city of nicosia has suffered many conflicts. Since 1974 it has formed part of the buffer zone (also known as the greenline) with in the walled city,the buffezone runs approximately **1.5 km** in length and passes through several old neighbourhoods ,such as paphos Gate, (porta Domenica) Karaman-zade ,Ayios Andreas Nebet Khane, Pha-neromeni Selimiye ( Ayia Sophia )'Omeriye , Chrysaliniotissa, and Ayios Kassianos the buildings within the walled city buffer zone stand on approximatey %10 of the total area of the walld city .their state of deteriora-tion is having a devastating impact in the old city historic urban fabric and the architectural heritage contained within it. Furthermore ,its existence aggravates the condition the conditions which contribute to the degrading of the enviroment and living conditions in the historic centre .





# PEDIEOS RIVER AS A DIVIDED BORDER TO NICOSIA

The first traces of the beginning of Nicosia's urban structure can be found in Roman Times (358 BC – 330), located in the area where the Buffer Zone is today, along the route of the Pedieos River. This divided the Nicosia plain, running from east to west, along the line of the main commercial and military routes which divided the whole island. The Venetian Era (1489-1571) brought the creation of the city walls which limited the urban space. The river was diverted to flow away from the city and the remodeling of the main urban axis formed the city which we inherit today. The area of today's Buffer Zone includes a very important road-axis which runs from east to west connecting **Paphos Gate to Famagusta Gate**.



-St. Sophia (Selmiye), Nicosia



Nicosia in Roman Times  
Danilo D., the Walled City of Nicosia, NMP,  
Nicosia 1997



Nicosia in Byzantine Times  
Danilo D., the Walled City of Nicosia, NMP,  
Nicosia 1997



# HISTORY OF TRADE IN NICOSIA

Throughout history, the centre of what is now the walled city of Nicosia has been a focal point of activity, social life and trade.

During the medieval period 12th to 15th century, the Pedios River ran through the ancient walled city in an east-west axis, via an old course that is now used as the city underground rainwater drainage and bridges connected the two parts of the city. The famous medieval market extended along the river and was the vibrant hub of commercial transaction between Europe and the Near East. Luxury textiles such as silk, linen, the draped or de Chypre as well as other precious items such as silver and gold were among the items produced, crafted and exported.





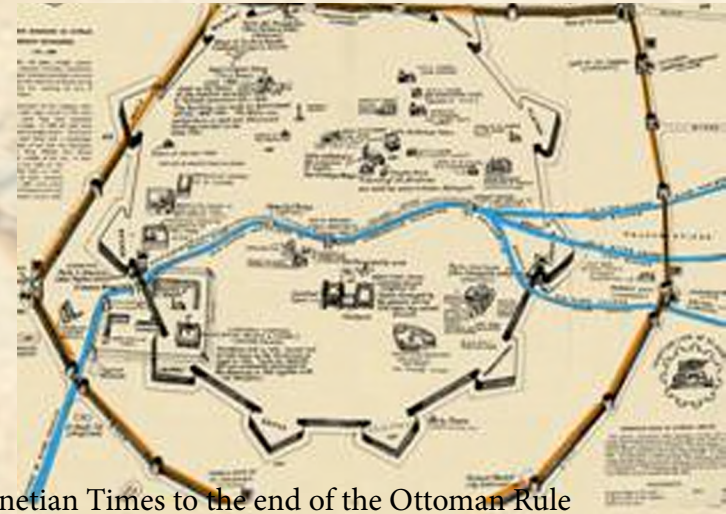
# ANCIENT HISTORY OF NICOSIA



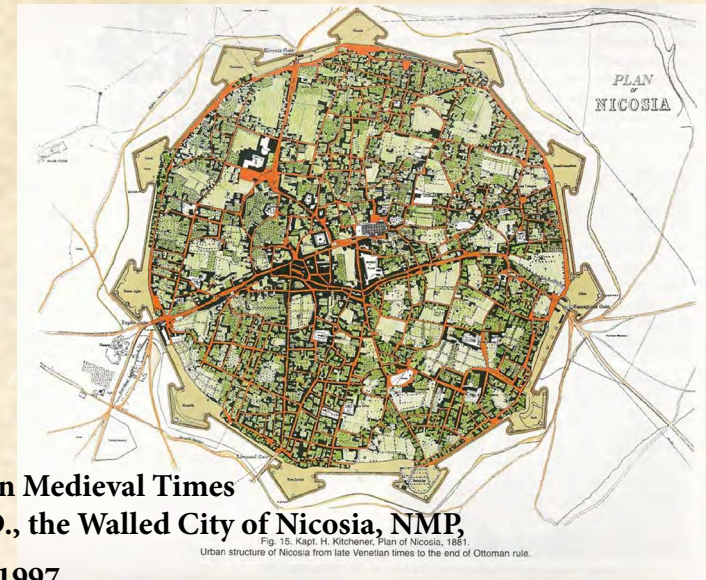
During Byzantine Times (330-1191), Nicosia was part of a defense system organized to protect the inland core. The settlement of Nicosia was chosen as the island capital, because it had hosted the previous Roman administration. The Byzantine fortified settlement is located at a very advantageous point of the town of Nicosia, at the edge of today's Buffer Zone where the ancient riverbed turned to the east.

Medieval Nicosia began its development in Lusignan Times (1192-1489) when the internal structure of the town was given a greater boost with the introduction of urban elements such as state administrative functions and suitable spaces for the flourishing population and trade. The city was still divided by the Pedieos river running from east to west dividing it in two.

The Venetian Era (1489-1571) brought the creation of the city walls which limited the urban space. The river was diverted to flow away from the city and the remodeling of the main urban axis formed the city which we inherit today. The area of today's Buffer Zone includes a very important road-axis which runs from east to west connecting Paphos Gate to Famagusta Gate.



Late Venetian Times to the end of the Ottoman Rule  
Danilo D., the Walled City of Nicosia, NMP,  
Nicosia, 1997



Nicosia in Medieval Times  
Danilo D., the Walled City of Nicosia, NMP,  
Nicosia, 1997



# NICOSIA HISTORY DURING VENETIAN PERIOD

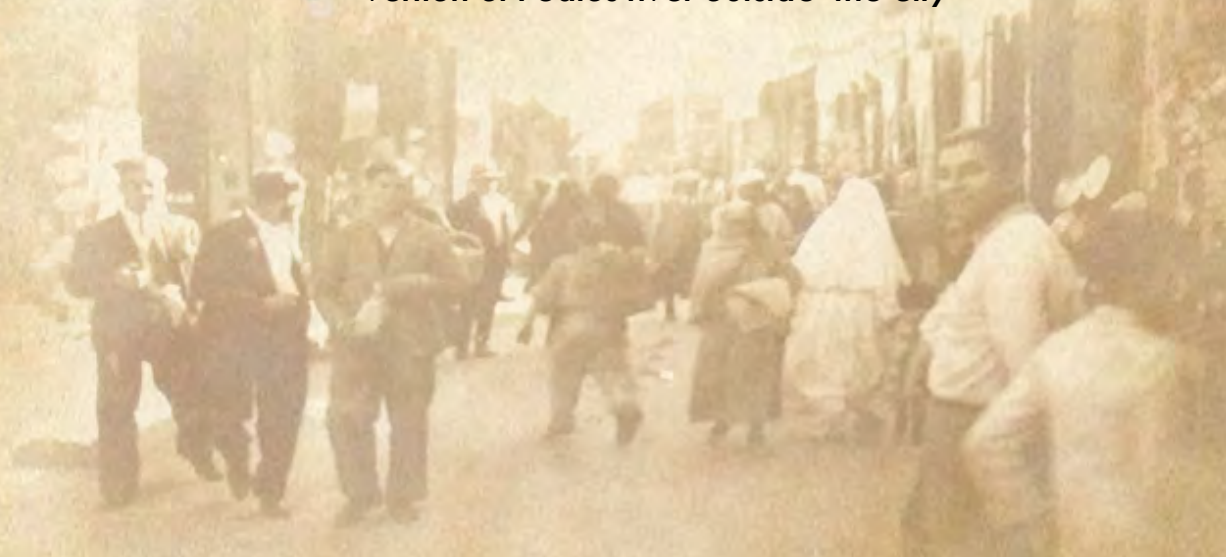
During the Venetian period **15<sup>th</sup> to 16<sup>th</sup>** century the old medieval fortified walls were replaced with newer stronger walls and the course of the river was diverted to a new bed **outside the walled city**. These walls and their **eleven heart-shaped bastions have survived to this day**. The busy market area traversing the centre of the walled city also survived throughout the Ottoman period and the subsequent British colonial period (16<sup>th</sup> to 20<sup>th</sup> century), the bazaar became the centre of social, as well as commercial life. The bazaar



**Venetian period -Erection of new walls and diversion of Pedios river outside the city**



**Nicosia during the Lusignan Period**

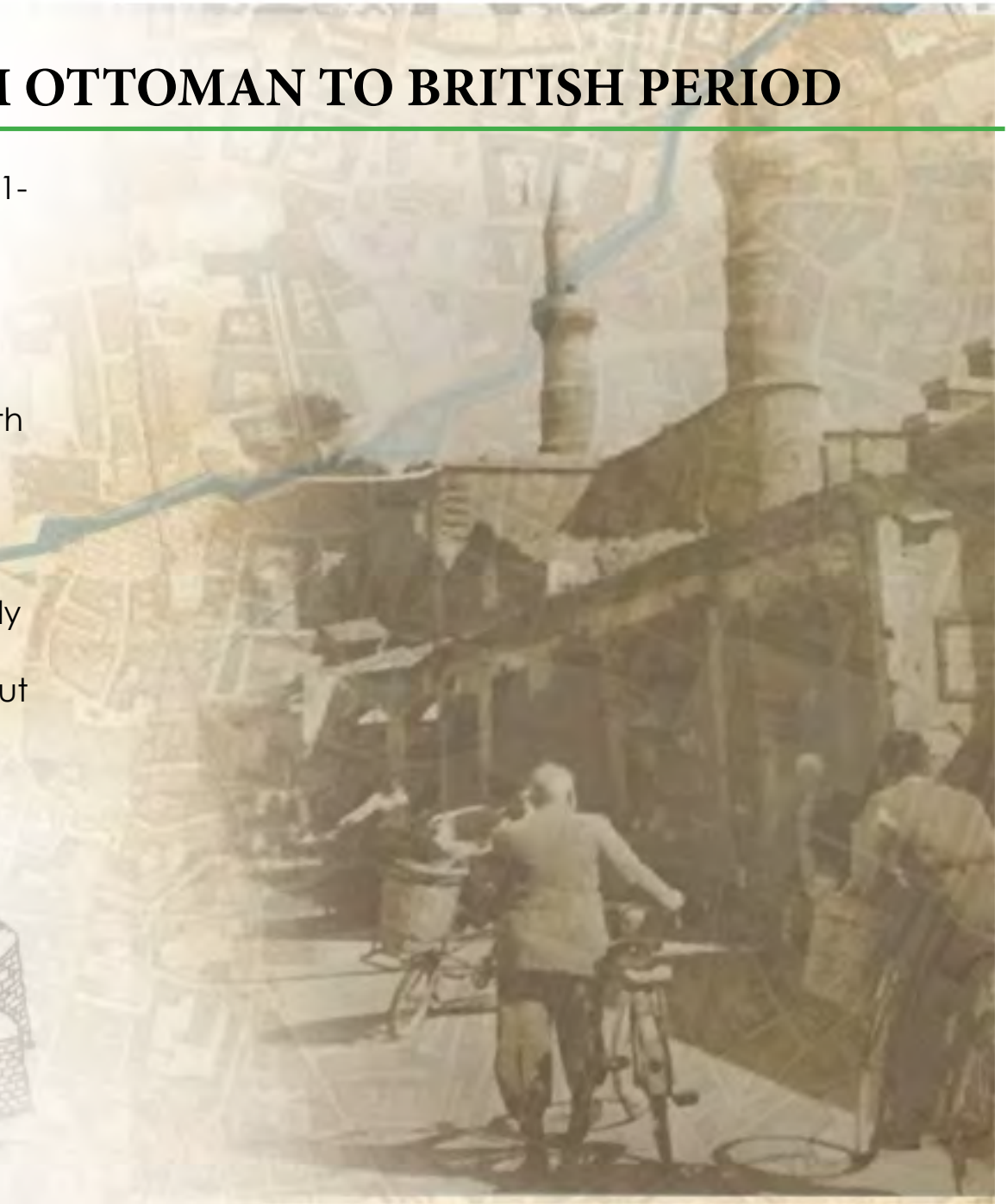




# HISTORY OF NICOSIA FROM OTTOMAN TO BRITISH PERIOD

At the time of the Ottoman occupation (1571-1878), after the siege by the Ottomans, the city was deserted. The foreign travellers that visited it refer to its great walls that were ruined, its few inhabitants and the big but deserted houses. The main churches were converted into mosques. There were gardens with citrus and palm trees, and to enter the city one had to go through the three gates that opened at sunrise and closed at sunset.

At the time of the British occupation (1878-1960) Nicosia was still contained entirely within its Venetian walls. The Venetians had diverted the river Pedieos north of the city, but the old riverbed still ran through the center creating an open sewer and rubbish dump

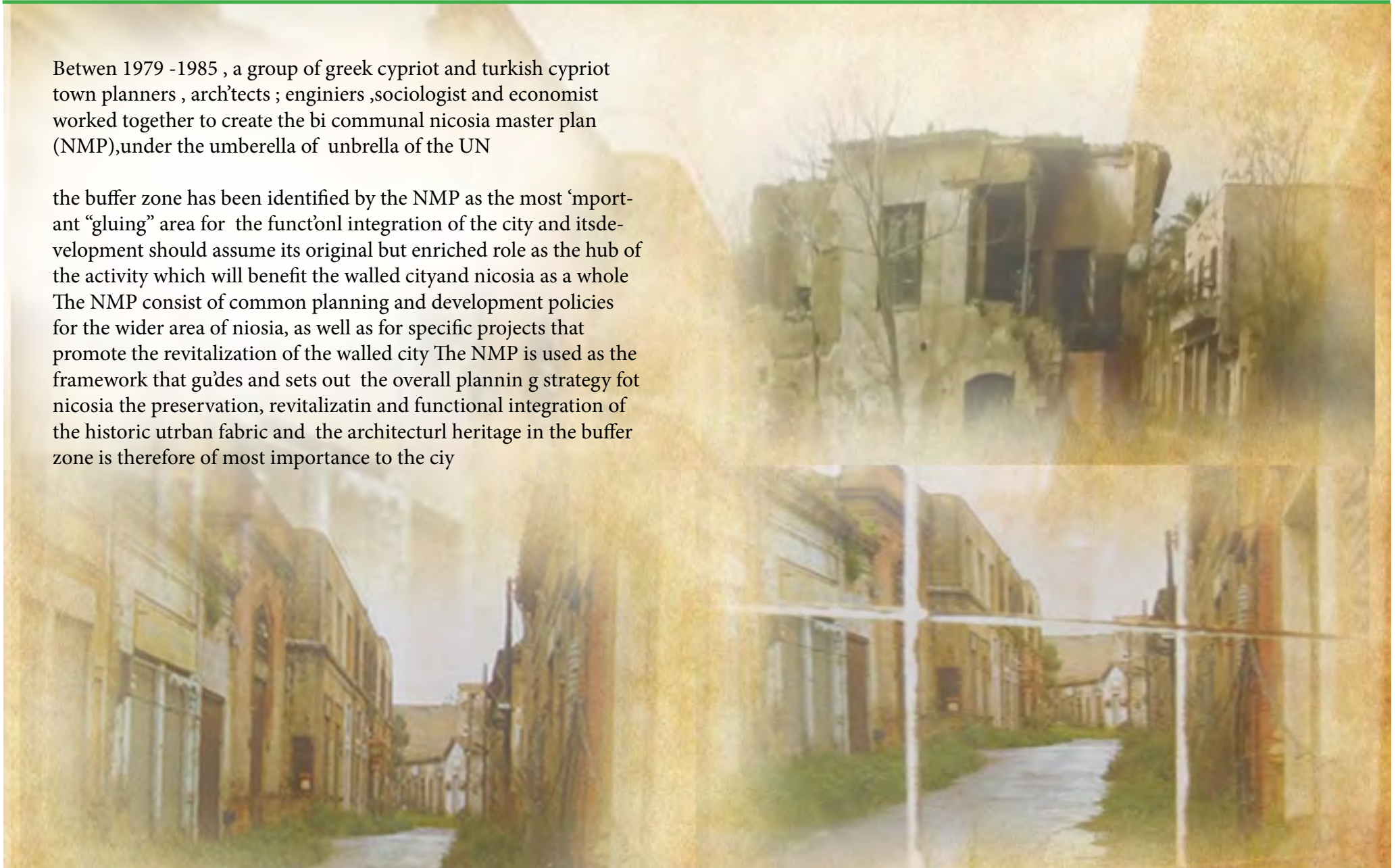




# CREATION OF NICOSIA MASTER PLAN

Between 1979 -1985 , a group of greek cypriot and turkish cypriot town planners , arch'tects ; enginiers ,sociologist and economist worked together to create the bi communal nicosia master plan (NMP),under the umbrella of umbrella of the UN

the buffer zone has been identified by the NMP as the most 'mportant "gluing" area for the funct'onl integration of the city and itsdevelopment should assume its original but enriched role as the hub of the activity which will benefit the walled cityand nicosia as a whole The NMP consist of common planning and development policies for the wider area of niosia, as well as for specific projects that promote the revitalization of the walled city The NMP is used as the framework that gu'des and sets out the overall plannin g strategy fot nicosia the preservation, revitalizatin and functional integration of the historic utrban fabric and the architecturl heritage in the buffer zone is therefore of most importance to the ciy



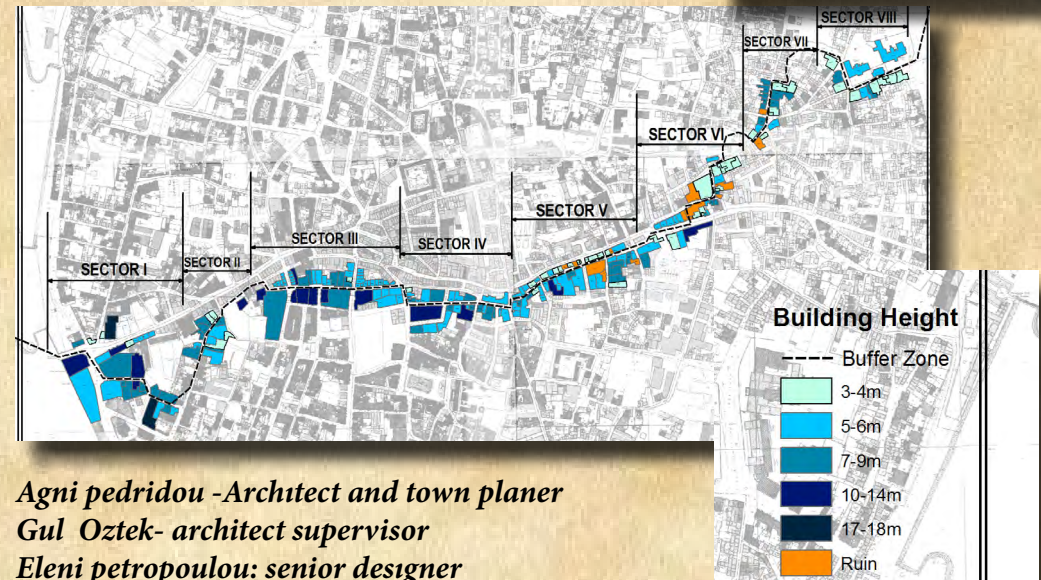
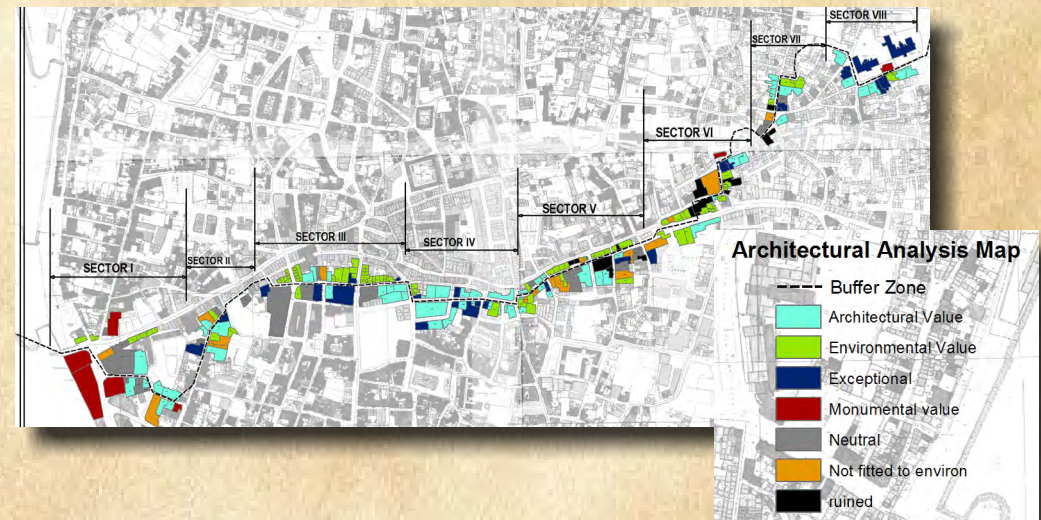


# FIRST DEVELOPMENT PLAN OF BUFFER ZONE

In 2001, the NMP carried out a survey and recording of the architectural heritage of the buildings within the buffer zone. This project underlined the accelerated physical deterioration of the buildings, which has already led to the collapse of a significant part of the architectural heritage. The project was supported by the Bi-communal development programme which is funded by USAID (United States Agency for international development) and UNDP (United Nations development programme)

The technical team of the NMP recorded the buildings within the buffer zone surveyed their structural condition and examined possible measures to save threatened buildings and halt their deterioration to the maximum extent possible. The team consisted of eight Greek Cypriot and Turkish Cypriot architects and engineers who worked together on a daily basis in the buffer zone.

Apart from the study of the area and the architectural analysis and survey of the buildings, the team members experienced a historical part of their own city that was completely unknown to them. The contact with the architectural heritage of Nicosia has enriched their knowledge and experience in terms of the architecture of Nicosia.



**Agni Pedridou - Architect and town planner**

**Gul Oztek- architect supervisor**

**Eleni Petropoulou: senior designer**

**Selen Avkan : Senior Architect**

**Osman Yilmaz: Senior Architect**

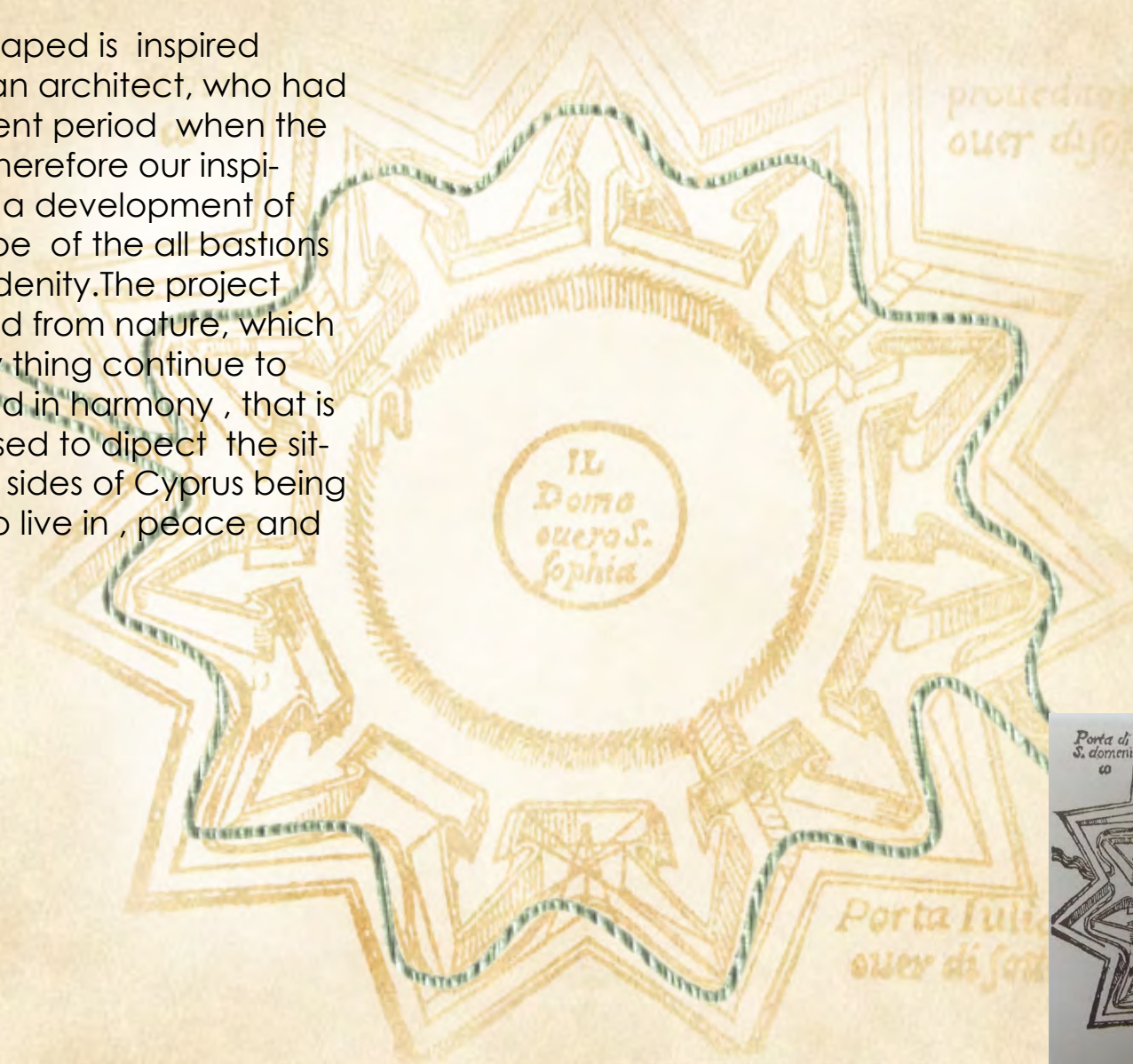
**Naciye Doratlı : prof.doc.**

**Ozge Osbekoglu: Junior Architect**



# INSPIRATION

the walled city shaped is inspired from Giulio, Roman architect, who had designed in Ancient period when the city was united, therefore our inspiration in to make a development of one city, the shape of the all bastions gave the city its identity. The project concept is derived from nature, which means that every thing continue to exist and sustained in harmony , that is why the rope is used to dipect the situation of the two sides of Cyprus being united for them to live in , peace and prosperity.





## THE VISION OF THIS PROJECT

*The vision of this project is to bring the people of North and south Cyprus together under the theme peace , unity and prosperity, this is done through creating viable projects to promote tourism,*

## CONCEPT

*Green rope is proposed as a concept for this project to tie two sides of Nicosia together in peace, unity and harmony in order to attain sustainable development.*

## GOALS OF THIS PROJECT

The aim of this project is to stimulate the physical, functional, socio-cultural redevelopment of the area, while creating environmental quality that would satisfy the following requirements

- 1- Express the uniqueness of Nicosia as a capital city its climate, people, tradition, architecture, etc.**
- 2- promote tourists attraction**
- 3- stimulate and satisfy the diverse physical, environmental and aesthetic needs of the city inhabitants.**



## THE VISION OF THIS PROJECT

*The vision of this project is to bring the people of North and south Cyprus together under the theme peace , unity and prosperity, this is done through creating viable projects to activate tourism and trade of the two sides.*

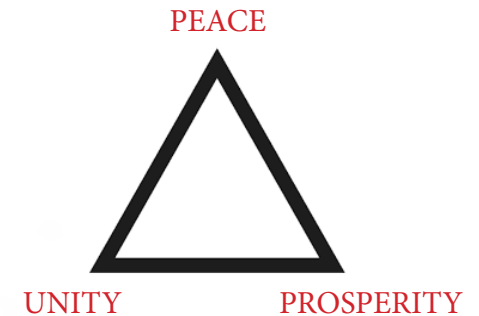
## CONCEPT

*Green rope to incorporation the divided city with Unity, peace and prosperity to be proposed in the Divided city of Nicosia . converting the existing boundary to mutli-cultural social activity place.*

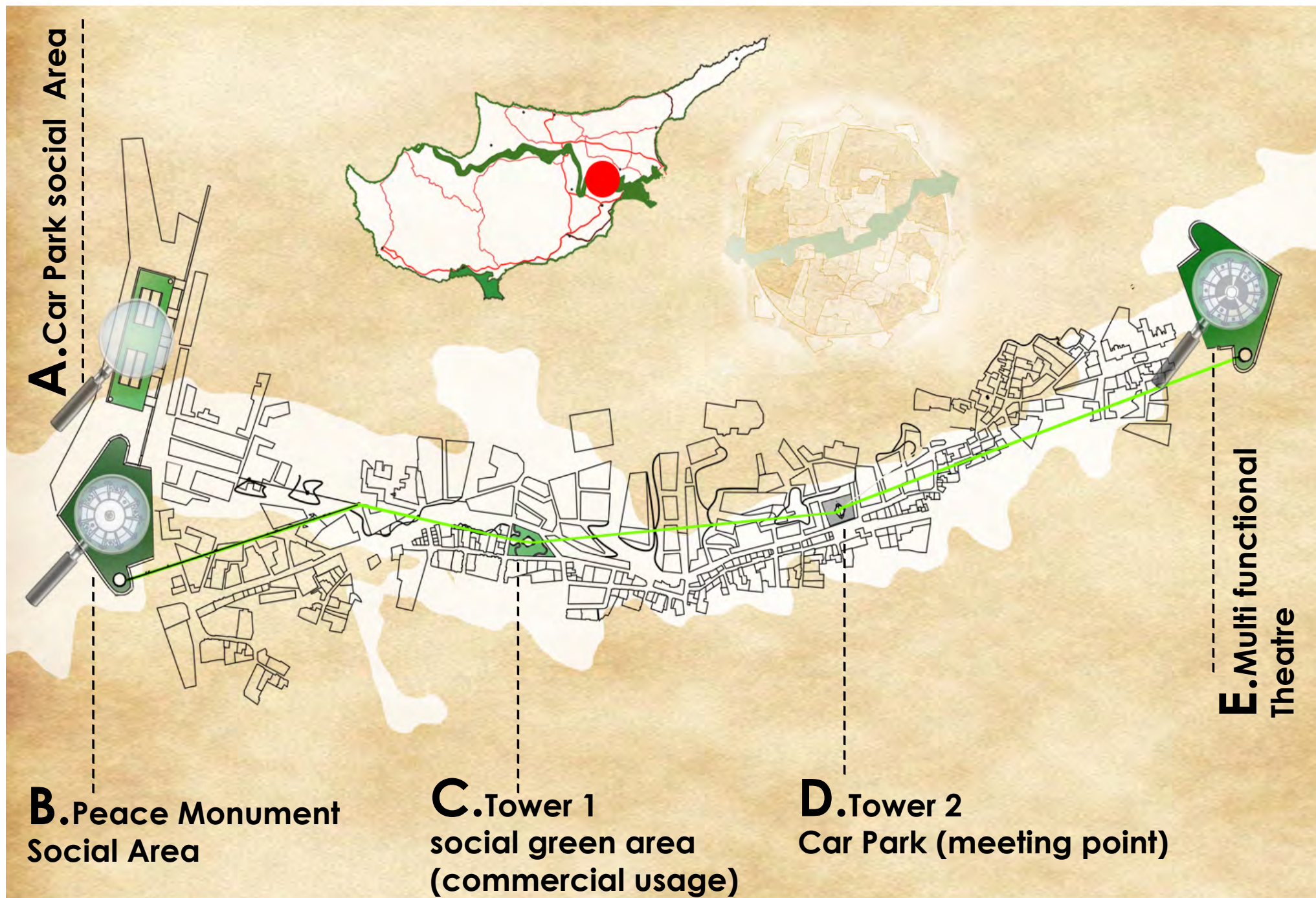
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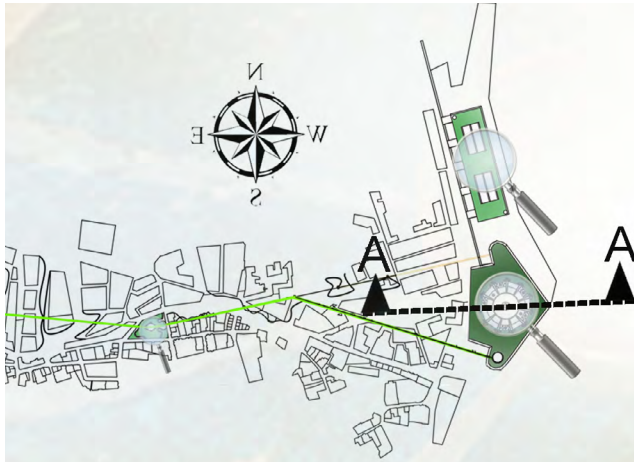
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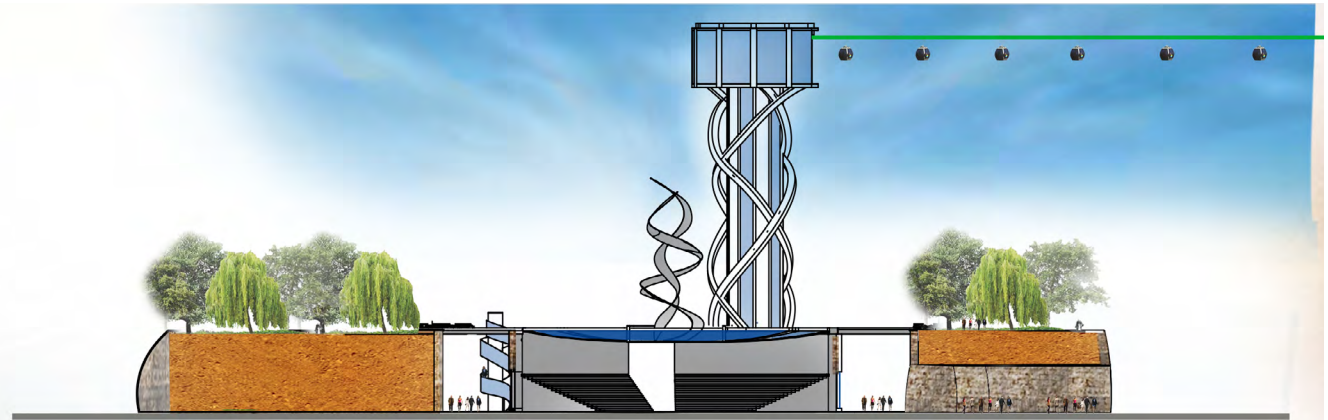
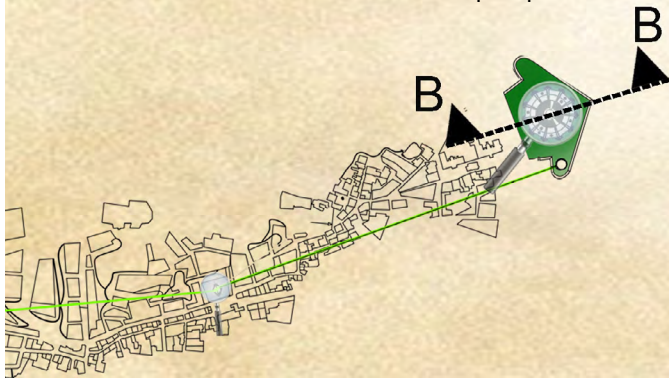




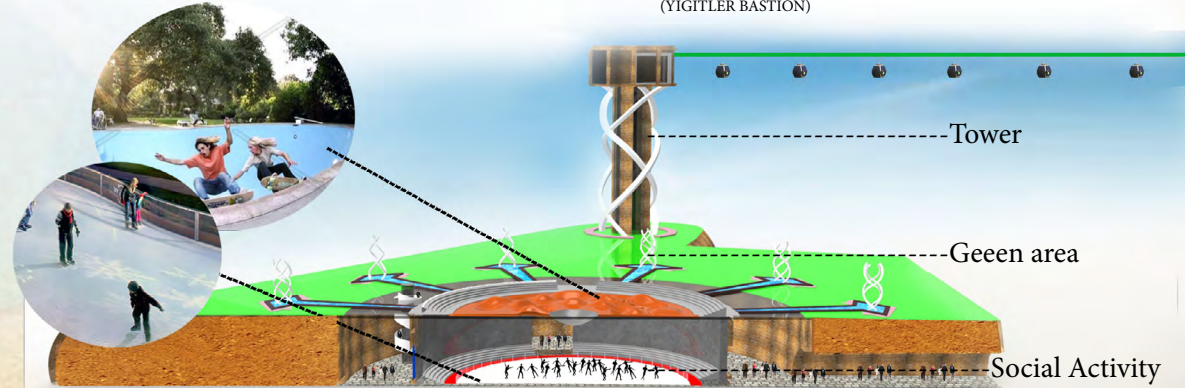


## ROCCAS BASTION

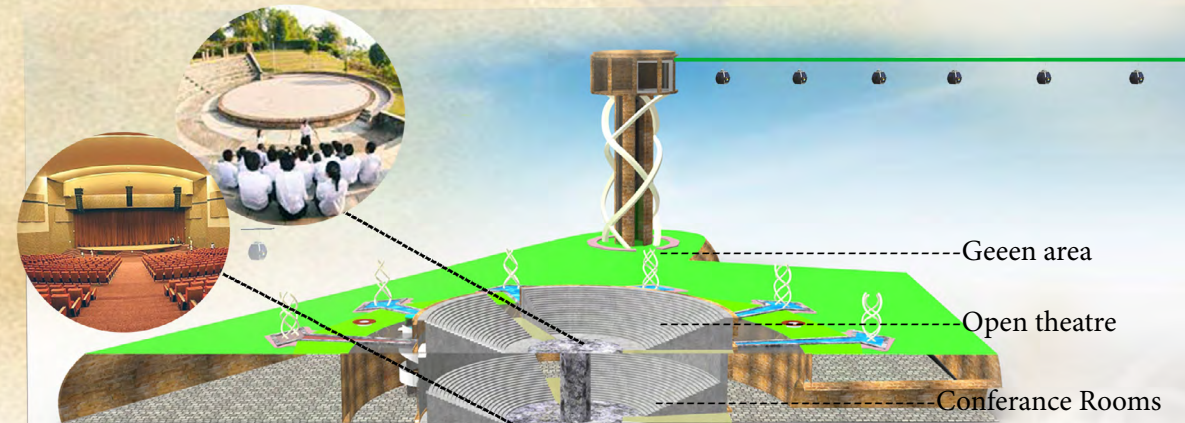
The border between north and south comes up to the city walls at this point, and there is no "no man's land" here. After 1974, it was not unusual to find Turkish Cypriots at the top of the wall and Greek Cypriots at the base, trading messages and insults between one another! However this need has now been met by the opening of the various crossing points, and the park is now used for its intended purpose.



SECTION A-A SHOWS THE MULTI FUNCTIONAL THEATRE WITH MONUMENT (Green Area)  
(YIGITLER BASTION)



SECTION B-B PROPOSAL (GREEN SOCIAL AREA WITH PLAYGROUNDS)



SECTION A-A SECOND PROPOSAL (TEATHERE WITH CONFERENCE ROOM)



## Peace Monument

This project is proposed to serve as a witness for the war North Cyprus fought to survive, and safeguard its boundary and integrity, water emotion is used for the monument as water and green area known to cool people psychology from any bad memories, also part of the boundary is used as a functional elements by planting cripple plants are used on the boundary to provide shade for people, however, this would give the boundary a sense of flexibility, or sense of blurriness.



Modern Monument shape reflecting the peace with use of water from underground. Pure water can be used for drinking, watering plants, and commercial usage .This project inspire from the plan of the Nicosia in order to identify each bastion and use Them functionally.





this location was a fierce full battle ground, North Cyprus force had gallantly defended, and also according to literature 'it was a place that had experienced so many conflicts, that is why a green social area containing a peace monument is proposed to commemorate the past events



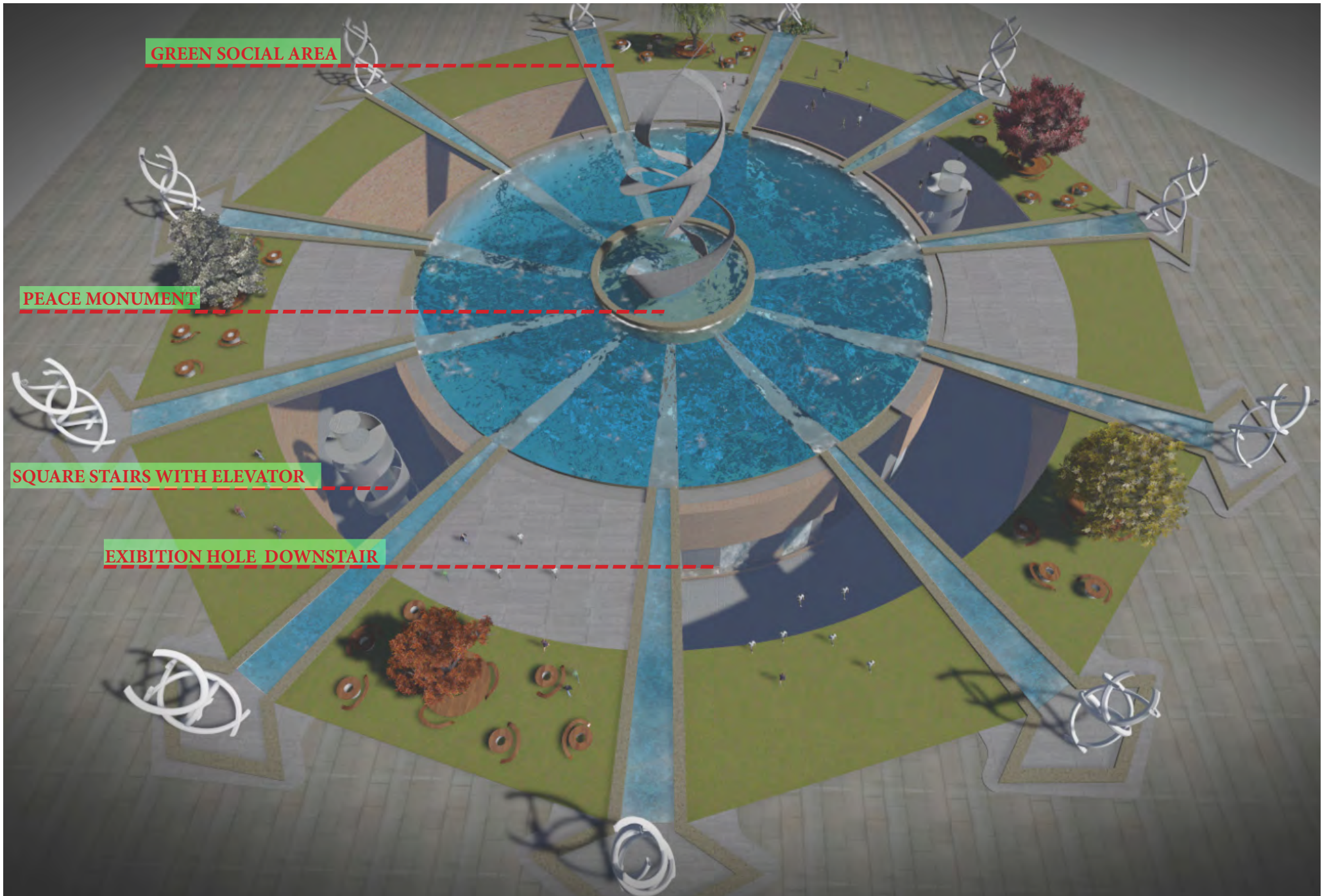


GREEN SOCIAL AREA

PEACE MONUMENT

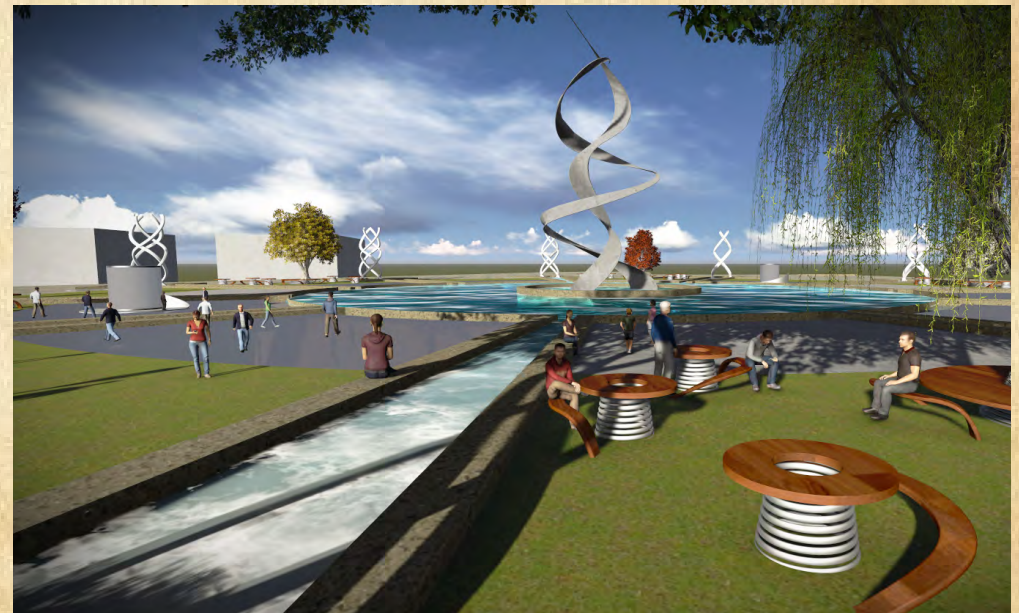
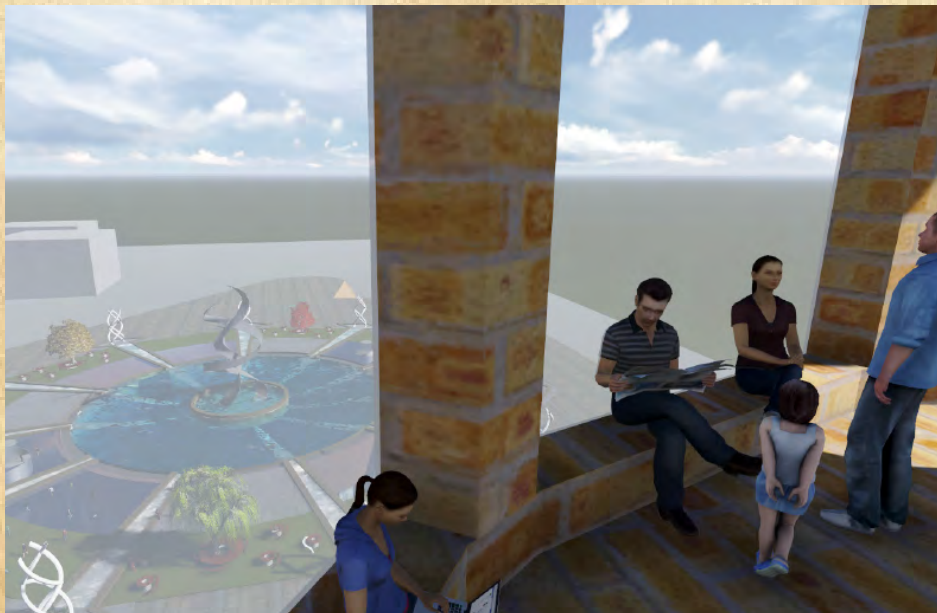
SQUARE STAIRS WITH ELEVATOR

EXIBITION HOLE DOWNSTAIR

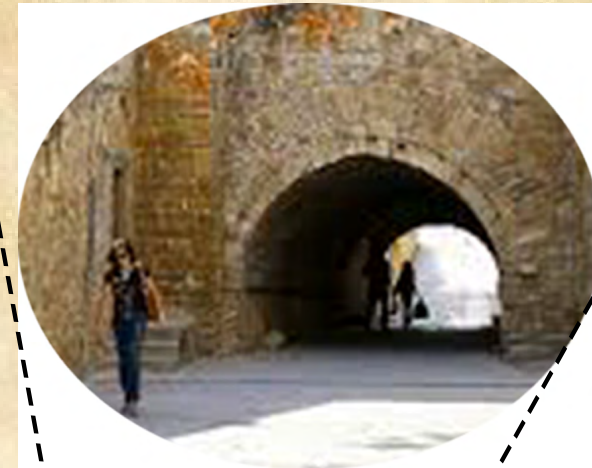
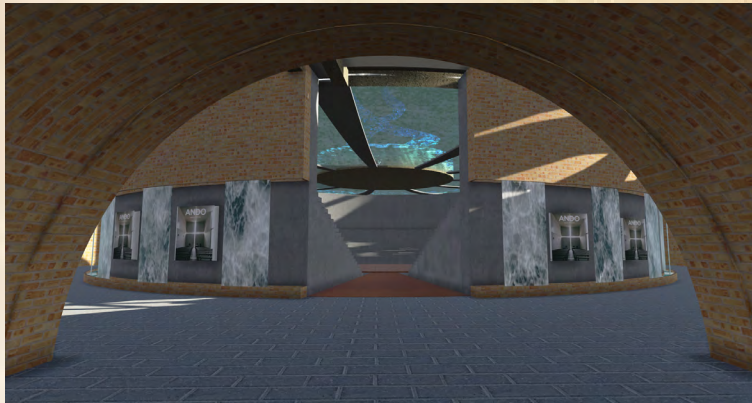




- A symbolic icon representation historical Nicosia city with all its historical bastion and green space is created around it would help people to have a memory of historical city of nicosia before its division
- Each bastion have their own private space people can sit around the bastions and socialize
- This area made for improving the attractivity of nicosia and bring two culture together this area has physical boundary which effects city with this project people can reach the north and south side easily



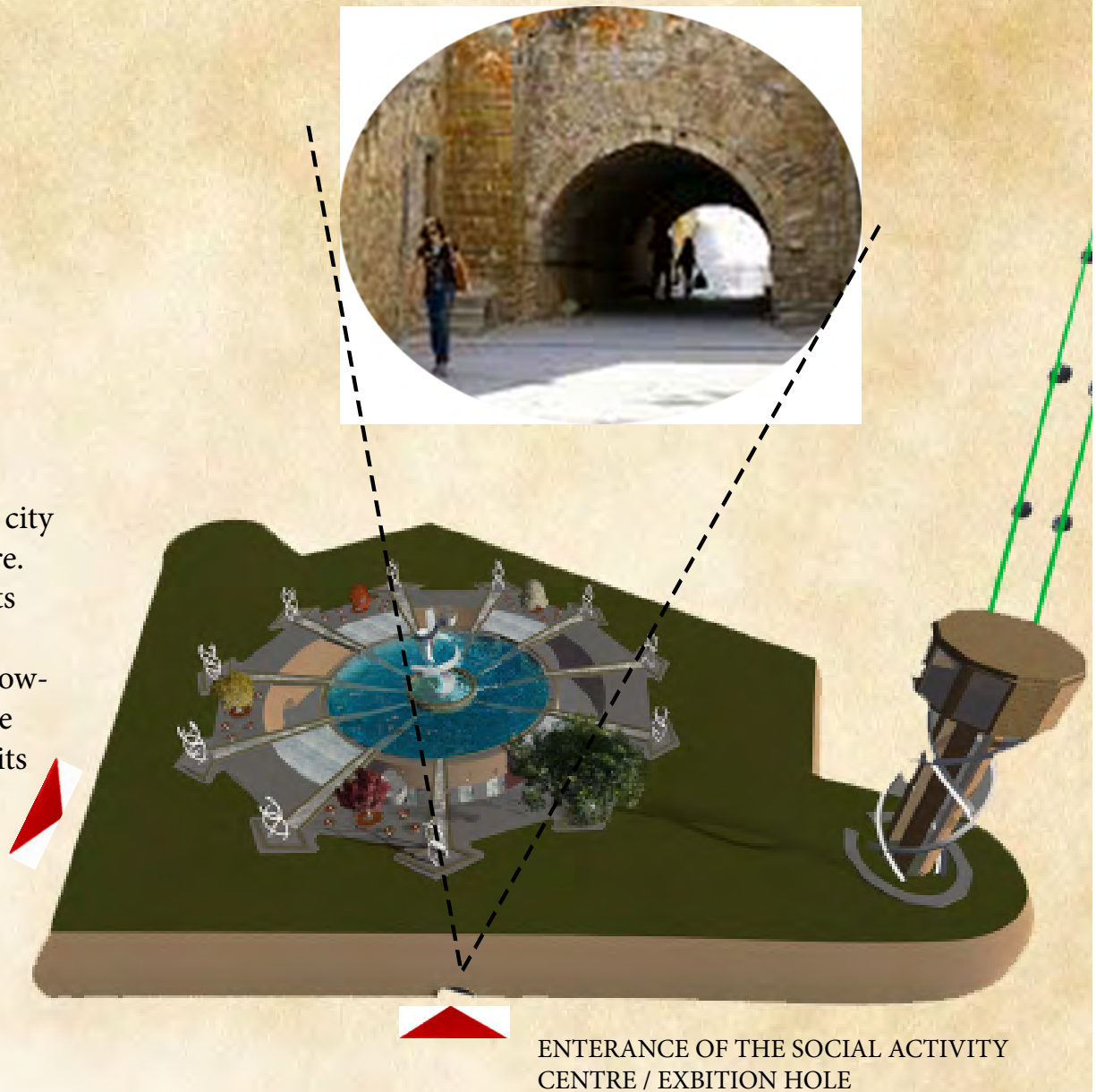




## YIGITLER (ROCCAS) BASTION

The border between north and south comes up to the city walls at this point, and there is no “no man’s land” here. After 1974, it was not unusual to find Turkish Cypriots at the top of the wall and Greek Cypriots at the base, trading messages and insults between one another! However this need has now been met by the opening of the various crossing points, and the park is now used for its intended purpose.

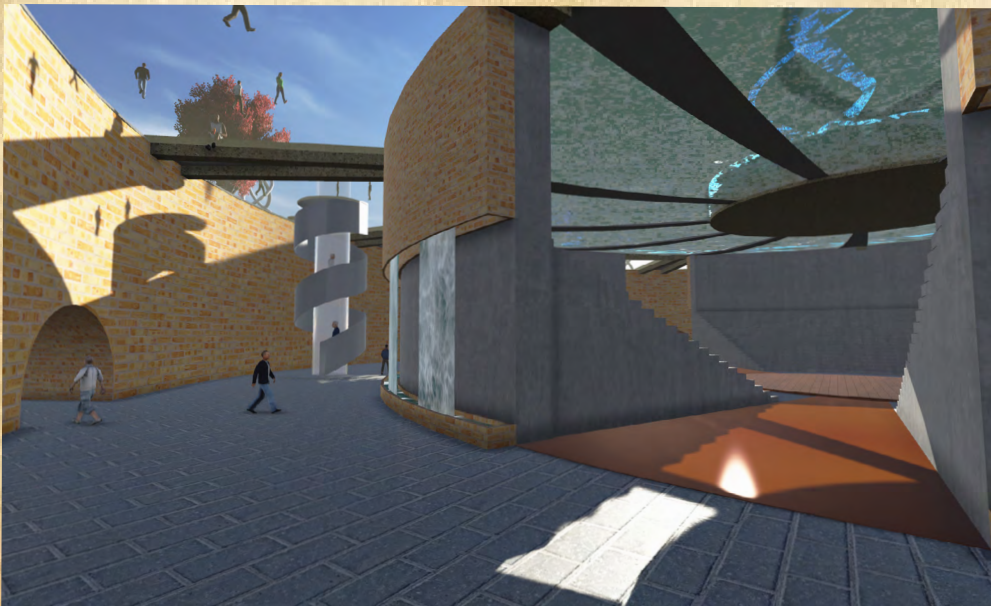
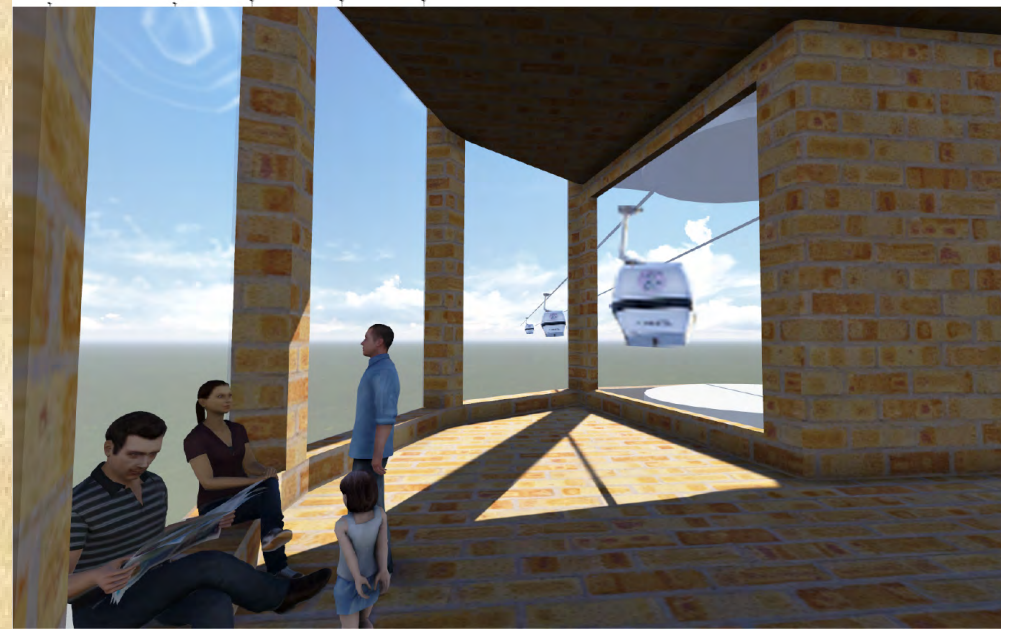
Since 1566 there are three gate of nicosia which replaces in paphosgate ,kyrinea gate and famagusta this proposal keep the same story and identify the enterances of the green area aswell as exibition and theatre





## EXIBITION HOLE WITH CLOSE THEATRE

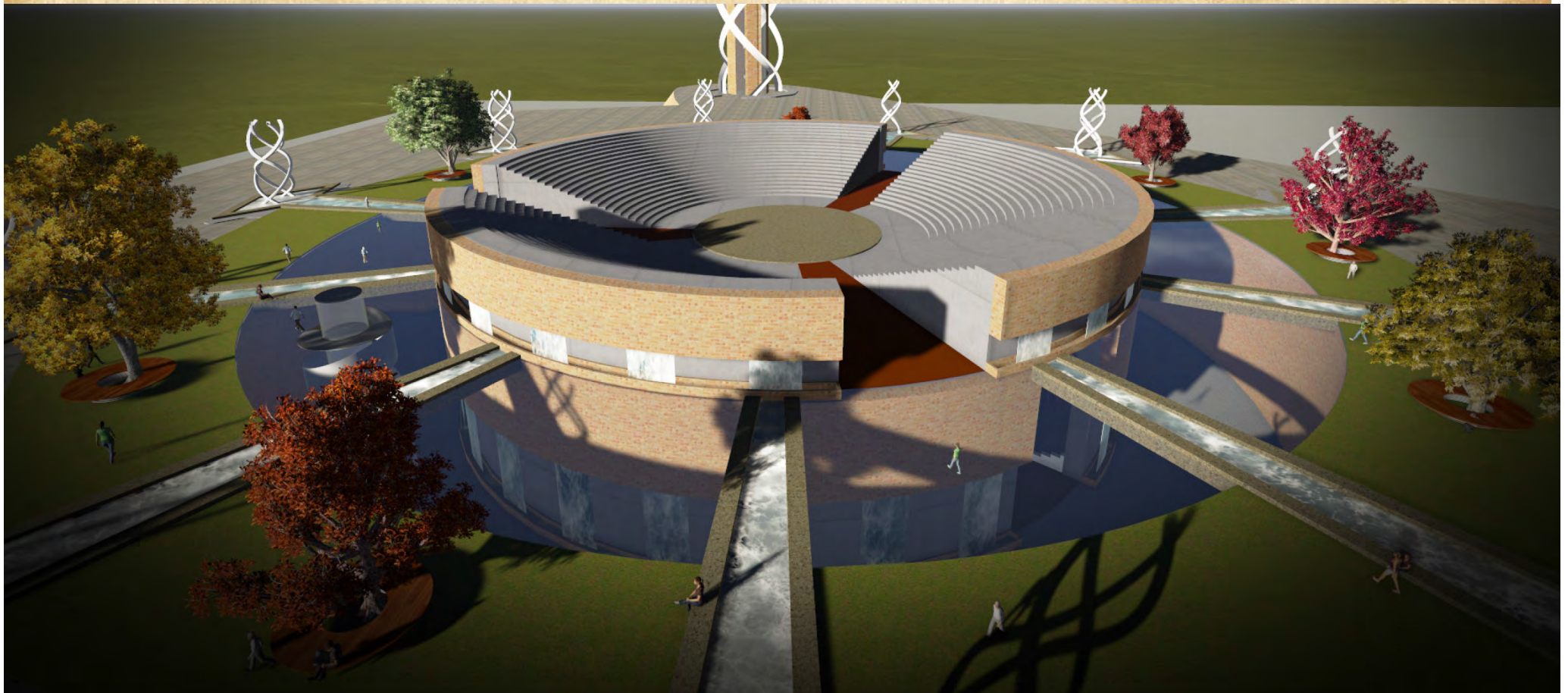
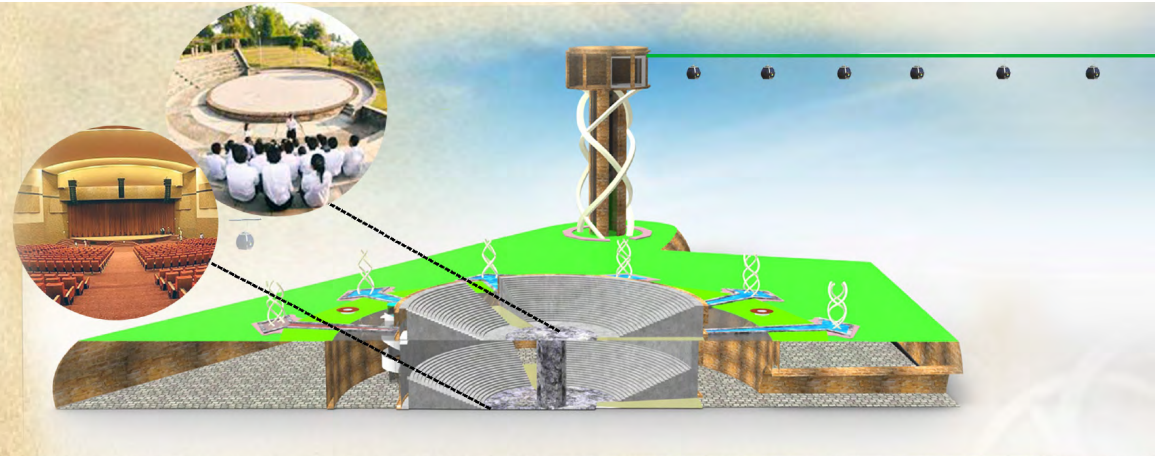
- An exhibition area is a means for boloring the boundary through the use of water on top of the exhibition. This exhibition help in bringing the two cultures to interact each other for long lastiong and sustainable co ex-istance.
- the Design cocept of the theatre is made i such a way that the bulding fabric is made of well known verneclar materials contrasting with modern material which is glass. this contrast used to reflect the water emotion and used for visual efficiency





## THEATRE WITH CONFERACE ROOMS

Multi-functionl Theater presenting shows for both cultures , sourunded by art exhibition area for visitors coming from both different cultures , making a social place for them . sending a sign of peace and love for the both communities .





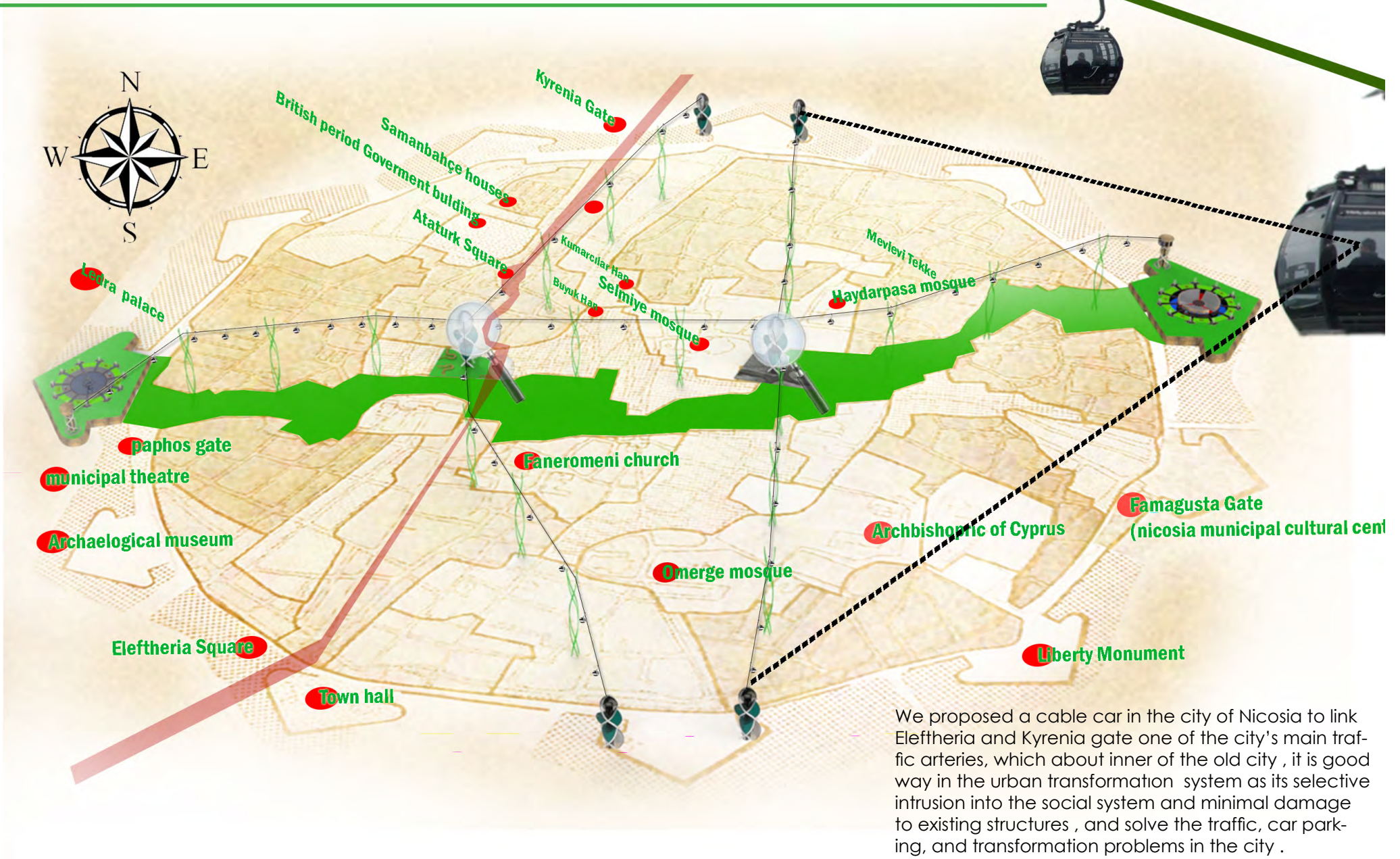


## TELEFERIQUE

It is importance due to the fact that tourists and visitors would have a opportunity to travel through the entire buffer zone and have a good view of monumental , historic buildings of the two sides of Nicosia within a short period of time, without really encountering any physical or artificial boundaries that might hinder his movement, hence , a feeling of no boundary imposed would highly be celebrated in this context.



# TELEFERIK STATION MAP



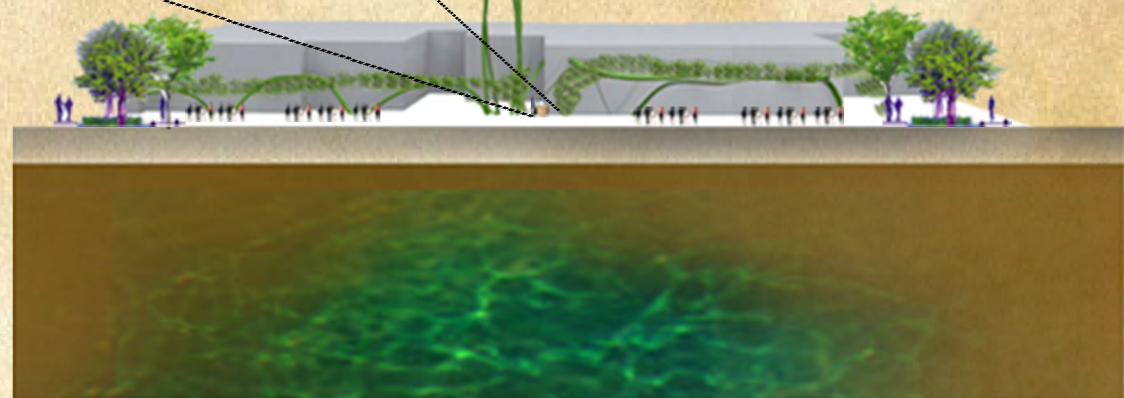
We proposed a cable car in the city of Nicosia to link Eleftheria and Kyrenia gate one of the city's main traffic arteries, which about inner of the old city, it is good way in the urban transformation system as its selective intrusion into the social system and minimal damage to existing structures, and solve the traffic, car parking, and transformation problems in the city.





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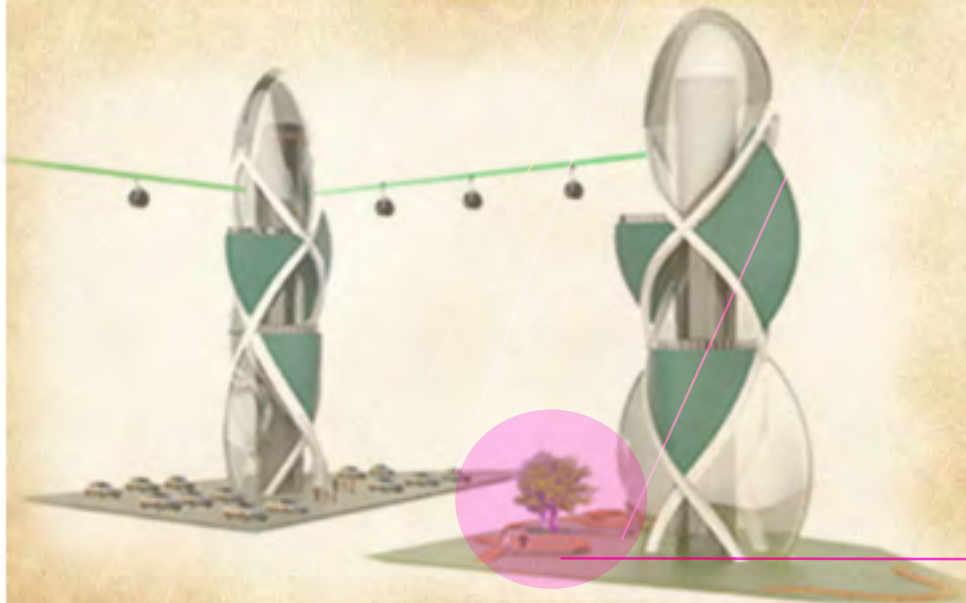
Digging under the Nicosia as we have pure water source which is not used till now , this water is going to be used for drinking, watering plant and commercial usage in the new proposed Nicosia .





# MEETING POINTS

Teleferique in the city of Nicosia to link Eleftheria and Kyrenia gate one of the city's main traffic arteries, which about inner of the old city , it is good way in the urban transportation system as its selective intrusion into the social system and minimal damage to existing structures , and solve the traffic, car parking, and transpormation problems in the city. This stations have their own green areas which are replaced under them and this social areas are using to socialize aswell.





# **THROUGH THE GREEN PEACE**

**REFERENCES ; EKREM BODAMYALIZADE  
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NACIYE DOORATLI  
OZGE OZBEKOGLU**

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| <b>Jannat Abrdramanova</b>         | <b>E14501</b> |

**BONDARIES SHOULD CREATE THE BEST PROSPERITY  
THANK YOU**

Cyprus , 1 september 2015



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