

INVESTIGATING THE SPATIAL QUALITY PERCEPTION OF OPEN PUBLIC
SPACE USERS IN HISTORICAL TOURISTIC PLACES: THE CASE OF
BELLAPAIS MONASTERY, BEYLERBEYI VILLAGE, NORTH CYPRUS

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ABSTRACT

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Touristic historical places together with their public spaces attract and appeal visitors and everyday users due to several factors. One of these factors is the high spatial quality, critically impacting on the long-term viability and conservation of historical sites and their public spaces. The spatial quality of touristic historical places and their open public spaces can be effectively assessed by the viewpoints of visitors and everyday users. This research aims to evaluate the spatial quality perception of such spaces regarding four types of indicators (i.e., accessibility, comfort, sociability, and activity) according to different types of users. As the case study sites, it examines the Bellapais Monastery and the Beylerbeyi village that are the most magnificent places in Northern Cyprus with their preserved built environment. It assesses the spatial quality perceptions of tourists and visitors, residents and citizens of Northern Cyprus about the open public spaces of both the Monastery and Beylerbeyi according to these four quality indicators. It uses quantitative and qualitative, primary and secondary data, attained from visual records, direct observation, urban morphological analyses, a survey and interviews. Despite the limitations of COVID-19 pandemic conditions which led to decrease the use of public spaces by tourists,

daily users and citizens of Northern Cyprus, the findings of the research reveals that each of the three groups perceive the open space quality differently and points out different indicators affecting the spatial quality of open public spaces. By comparing similar historical touristic environments and their urban design and conservation approaches, this research seeks to show that, despite the differences in the quality perception of its users, the spatial quality of some important historic touristic spaces should be increased for the common public needs without destroying the essential character and quality of heritage spaces.

Keywords: Quality of Space, Open Public Space, Historical Place, Space Quality, users' perception

ÖZ

TARİHİ TURİSTİK YERLERDE AÇIK KAMUSAL ALAN KULLANICILARININ MEKÂNSAL KALİTE ALGISININ İNCELENMESİ: KUZEY KIBRIS, BEYLERBEYİ KÖYÜ, BELLAPAIS MANASTIRI ÖRNEĞİ

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Turistik tarihi yerler, kamusal alanlarıyla birlikte çeşitli faktörlerden dolayı ziyaretçileri ve gündelik kullanıcıları cezbetmektedir. Bu faktörlerden biri, tarihi alanların korunmasını sağlayan ve kamusal alanlarının uzun vadede canlılığını kritik bir şekilde etkileyen yüksek mekân kalitesidir. Turistik tarihi yerlerin ve açık kamusal alanların mekânsal kalitesi, ziyaretçilerin ve gündelik kullanıcıların bakış açılarıyla etkin bir şekilde değerlendirilebilir. Bu araştırma, bu tür alanların mekânsal kalite algısını farklı kullanıcı türlerine göre dört tür gösterge (erişebilirlik, konfor, sosyallik ve aktivite) açısından değerlendirmeyi amaçlamaktadır. Örnek olarak, korunmuş yapıları çevresiyle Kuzey Kıbrıs'ın en görkemli yerleri olan Bellapais Manastırı ve Beylerbeyi köyünü incelemektedir. Görsel kayıtlardan, doğrudan gözlemlerden, kentsel morfolojik analizlerden, anket ve görüşmelerden elde edilen nicel ve nitel, birincil ve ikincil veriler kullanılarak yapılan analizler kullanılarak, yukarıda belirtilen dört kalite göstergesine göre, hem Manastır'ın hem de Beylerbeyi'nin açık kamusal alanlarına ilişkin turistlerin ve ziyaretçilerin Kuzey Kıbrıs sakinlerinin ve vatandaşlarının mekânsal kalite algılarını değerlendirmektedir. COVID-19 pandemi koşullarının turistler, günlük kullanıcılar

ve Kuzey Kıbrıs vatandaşları tarafından kamusal alan kullanımının azalmasına neden olan sınırlamalarına rağmen, araştırmanın bulguları her grubun açık alan kalitesini farklı algıladığını ve açık alanların mekânsal kalitesini etkileyen göstergeleri farklı değerlendirdiğini ortaya koymaktadır. Bu araştırma sonuçları ile benzer tarihi turistik alanların kentsel tasarım ve koruma yaklaşımlarını karşılaştırıldığında, kullanıcılarının kalite algısındaki farklılıklara rağmen, önemli tarihi turistik mekânların ortak kamusal ihtiyaçları karşılayarak, miras mekânlarının özgün özellikleri ve nitelikleri bozulmadan veya yok edilmeden mekânsal niteliklerinin artırılmasının gerektiği gösterilmektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Mekân Kalitesi, Açık Kamusal Mekân, Tarihi Mekân, Mekân Kalitesi, Kullanıcıların Algısı.

To my family

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

ABBREVIATIONS

PPS: Project for Public Spaces

TRNC: Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

Public places have served as the face of civilizations throughout history, reflecting residents' experiences. There are a variety of advantages to using public spaces. People can assemble, interact, protest, perform concerts, and do many other activities alone or in groups. These places have physical limits, but they also have dynamic open elements.

According to UN Habitat (2015), many cities that have successfully used open public space as a vital factor for urban development have increased dramatically. City governors, in particular, have utilized public space to enhance mobility and access to essential services and improve the environment, stimulate economic activity, preserve historical and cultural treasures, and facilitate urban redevelopment and inclusion.

With the new policies, public spaces are differentiated: some are privatized, and some are made more public. Many views on these differences have been developed over time. While some scholars believe that the privatization of public areas is a natural development (Loukaitou-Sideris & Banerjee, 1998), others say that it is detrimental to social sustainability since it leads to some exclusions. (Sennett, 1996; Low & Smith, 2013). In historical and touristic places, the perception of public or private space and the management of that perception without disturbing the natural atmosphere is important for protecting that place.

Spatial quality includes physical, social, economic, cultural, and environmental aspects. These features are reflected in urban squares, which play an essential role in urban identity as a visual urban culture and collective memory sites.

The quality of public spaces is crucial in staying healthy and sustainable with their environment for centuries. The quality of the place should be examined as an even more critical issue regarding the historical places that have been going on for centuries and their relationship with their surroundings. In order to understand the quality of the space, it should be considered what factors affect the quality of the space and how we can sustainably provide this.

The confluence of essential factors that individuals experience in a location, such as what is there, who is there, and what is going on, is referred to as quality of place (Florida, 2005). Quality of place is a complex phenomenon encompassing both objective and intangible physical features and subjective and intangible sentiments of well-being, fulfillment, and contentment (Entrikin, 1991; Andrews, 2001). The idea of liveability and sustainability, which combines economic development, environmental preservation, and social equity components, is also intimately linked to the quality of the place (Anttiroiko, 2015; Yigitcanlar and Bulu, 2015).

By balancing activity, meaning, and physical setting, Montgomery (1998) idealized ideal urban places.

The case site, Bellapais, is a ruin of a 13th monastery on the Northern Side of Cyprus. It is a vast cultural landmark of Cyprus and has a great natural atmosphere itself. The monastery is surrounded by a village named Beylerbeyi, which has retained its natural beauty and is home to people of many ethnic backgrounds. In addition to the region's cafés and nightclubs, the monastery, which serves as a museum, offers

concerts and theatre. The usage of open spaces by local people in the region and how they utilize or do not use them is a concern for this study project.

The historic square of the Bellapais Monastery, which has survived since Medieval times, is an excellent example of physical design that has succeeded in creating a constructed environment that promotes public life. Furthermore, it is also one of the most important touristic centers of TRNC. Tourism has enlightening, educational, and other vital benefits for tourists and established cities and areas. As a result, it is critical to understand its function in the lives of local people. The good influence of tourism is expressed in the economic advantages accruing to the town and its citizens due to company investments. They are renting a house, renting a private residence, selling handcrafted items, cottage industry, and so on. In the social sphere, tourism, among other things, tackles the employment problem for locals by offering jobs via one-on-one relationships and bringing them closer to foreign cultural values. Regarding this area's touristic and historical side, this study will concern the spatial quality and its indicators with the review of people and spatial analysis of the area.

Over the years, the area has been a site where individuals of many nationalities have lived, and the ethnicity numbers have changed dramatically. There is not much going on except for the museum's occasional social programs when it comes to social activities. This causality has made it appealing to investigate the spatial quality of this region, both inside and outside of itself, as part of the thesis study.

1.1 Aim of the Study

The primary goal of this study is to investigate the idea of space quality, to comprehend the impact of open public spaces on space quality, and to examine the consequences of space quality on cultural and touristic destinations and their surroundings and also find out the way of improving the quality of public spaces.

Based on this aims, the main research questions of this study are:

- What is quality of place?
- What is quality of open public space?
- What are the features of a public space and open public space which has a good quality of place?
- How the quality of a public space can be assessed according to users' perceptions?
- How the quality of a public space can be improved?

This study uses the Bellapais study in Northern Cyprus to attempt to answer the fourth question, while also researching public domain literature to try to answer the first three questions and give a theoretical framework for this study. This research claims that the quality of public places might well be assessed based on four types of characteristics: accessibility, comfort, sociability, and activity, according to a literature review on public spaces. This study evaluates Bellapais' different "quality of space" in terms of accessibility, comfort, sociability, and diversity of activities using a case study technique considering Bellapais as a unit of analysis.

In general, this research focuses on the quality of public open space in historical and contemporary urban environments. The study's major goal, however, is to critically investigate the past antecedents of urban squares. The research investigates old urban spaces in terms of learning from them. It also makes an attempt to present the concepts and rules for contemporary open space design.

1.2 Structure of the Thesis

The introduction and conclusion are the two primary parts of this thesis. Chapter 2 investigates the idea of space quality and highlights the key issues in the literature on public spaces in overall. It outlines the functions of public spaces in cities, the quality of space in public spaces, investigates the ontological elements that give a place an ideal space quality, and attempts to define the attributes of quality of public space. This study's research method is described in Chapter 3. Bellapais and its history are the focus of Chapter 4. The second section of this chapter focuses at Bellapais' quality of space over history. Bellapais is evaluated based on four different aspects of site quality. Chapter 5 contains a summary of the key findings as well as recommendations for how Bellapais' space quality might be enhanced through urban planning policies.

The questions from the survey done by this study are given in Turkish and English, respectively, in Appendices A and B.

CHAPTER 2

LITERATURE REVIEW

This chapter aims first to investigate key arguments in the literature on public spaces in general and the idea of the quality of public spaces in particular. The first part focuses on the notion of public space as well as the debates surrounding it. Its goal is to define the functions of open public areas in cities and their appearance and characteristics later. The second part attempts to define the idea of "quality" in open public spaces and the various aspects of "quality." The third part discusses the quality of public places and the elements that determine them, while the last section summarizes the topics discussed in the previous section.

2.1 Public Spaces

Because of their vital functions in cities and urban life, public spaces have been one of the key themes of study in urban studies. The interaction of humans and space is intertwined with the presence of public spaces, and public spaces are a reflection of urban life. However, there are many different meanings of public space. Many scholars have attempted to define public spaces and their features.

2.1.1 Definitions of Public Space

According to White (1980), public spaces are representations of human activity; artifacts of the social environment are accommodated, conveyed, and understood within the boundaries of this structured environment. According to this interdisciplinary viewpoint, urban public space reflects the cultural order not through a one-to-one correspondence between spatial arrangements and meaning but through a complex "culture-making" process in which cultural representations are produced,

manipulated, and understood by designers, politicians, users, and commentators within changing historical, economic, and sociopolitical contexts.

There are several definitions for the concept of public space. As stated by Neal (2010), the most popular explanation is that public places are open and accessible to all members of society. Lynch (1992, quoted in Zamani 2010, p.173) defines public spaces as open to everyone for free and spontaneous action. Likewise, Akkar (2005), "public space" is defined as an area that affects the general public, is open to all, accessible or shared by all members of society, and is provided for people's use by public authorities. Miller (2007) agreed that if the public realm currently exists is not open and available to everybody, it does not have to belong to the public.

The essential idea of public space derives plainly from its "openness and access," which are the primary ontological requirements of the so-called public space. And it is clear from the various definition of public spaces that they also should be publicly owned and managed.

From ancient Greek to the medieval ages, from the industrial period to nowadays, public spaces are the heart of the public and considerably affect society. According to Madanipour (2010a, p.1), public open spaces have the potential to influence the social fabric in order to reflect it.

The evolution of public spaces, which began with the Greek marketplace known as the agora, arose out of a pedestrian-oriented society. These sites help shape the image of the city in which they are located; they serve as a gathering place and a center for various activities that improve the physical and social settings. As Aristotle reminds us, it was first and foremost a marketplace: "For nearly every city must have both demand and supply to fulfill each other's mutual demands; and this is what is most fruitful of life's comforts, for which mankind looked to have gathered together in one society." (quoted in Glotz, 1929:21–2, quoted in Madanipour, 2003, p.170-171). Madanipour (2003) added that these agoras are not just a marketplace. It also functioned as a meeting area for the residents of the town and a venue for ceremonies

and concerts. Likewise, public spaces are needed for trade and market in medieval towns. People need significant big places for production and trade.

To sum up, there are many different definitions of public space, but common vital points are the same. Accessibility, openness, and publicness are the key terms of public spaces explaining what public space is and how it should be. The scope of this study will focus on how the quality of open public spaces should be regarding the definition of open public space and its sustainability.

The following chapter will be about open public space which is one of the features of the public space.

2.2 Definitions of Open Public Space

Public open spaces had an essential place in the city throughout history (Mumford, 1970) and spans a substantial part of the urban fabric and is where most human interactions occur. An open public place is a space that is unrestricted by a roof or a wall, and everyone has the right to use it at any time of day/night/year (Zaleckis et al., 2016).

Public open space is a requirement of city life. It has traditionally been formed by trade and defense, political regimes and cultural traditions, climate and geography, (Webb, 1990) and these spaces become places of “urban focus”, they contribute to maintaining the social environment and giving the city identity.

Public open space is the single most essential factor in determining a city's livability. A centrally positioned public area may serve as the community's heart, providing good energy and a sense of belonging (Lennard and Lennard, 1995).

Public open spaces are crucial built environment features inside communities that are meant to stimulate diverse physical activities, provide several substantial advantages, and perform a variety of critical roles that improve the quality of life (Bowler, Buyung-Ali, M. Knight, & Pullin, 2010). There is no room for

individualism or isolation in public open spaces since they serve as a platform for all functions collaboratively performed by individuals in partnership with one another. The kind and intensity of activities may vary depending on the nature of the location and the socio-cultural and religious backgrounds of those who use it. In general, public open spaces display the following characteristics in supporting human activity: spaces of assembly, areas of transaction/trade, movement space, and spaces of leisure/recreation. For the good quality space, the activities, sociability should be provided with open public space. Open public space and its features should also be provided by that space regarding to create good quality places.

Streets, parks, and squares are open public spaces that may bring people together. These places have societal, economic, political, social, and cultural rules as well as political and commercial implications; such as mobility, usage (festival, concert, sports, commercial use), socialization, and identification (Gümüş & Erdönmez, 2021). Likewise; the squares, which are physical open spaces that encourage sociability, serve in the formation of urban identity, which is a manifestation of the genius loci or spirit of the place (Schulz, 1971; Lynch, 1960).

2.2.1 Historic Squares

Historic squares appear to have succeeded in the past and the present, with their "timeless values" being one of the most remarkable characteristics. Despite the tremendous shift in socio-cultural background, their timeless traits have made them "immortal," and they are still a part of modern urban life.

Several elements, which are discussed below, contribute to the considerable and ongoing and active usage of old urban squares:

- They have remained free of traffic throughout history (with a few exceptions) and may thus be considered true heaven for pedestrians.

- They create an excellent sense of enclosure, which is absent in modern squares, and obviously, locals feel a sense of belonging when they are in these old squares, which motivates them to participate.
- These squares reflect a heritage, they are locations to honor the past, and they represent the cultural affinities of the residents.
- Furthermore, as previously said, these historic squares are recognized for their ageless properties.

Historical textures and public spaces are inextricably linked and should not be considered separate elements (Lang, 2005). The "promotion of historic cities through heritage" (Savvides, 2012, p. 661) works best in areas where public life is active and continuous.

2.2.2 The Term “Quality”

The term "quality" refers to usability, and certain criteria are based on the needs and perceptions of humans (Kallus, 2001; cited in Nasution, A. D., & Zahrah, W., 2018). In addition, "quality" refers to any character's or condition's level of goodness (Schoemaker et al., 1990). Quality refers to the environment and the people who live in it, as well as their relationships and the favorable conditions that enable people to perform well and respond to their needs. Individual contentment with their surroundings is the measure of quality in living and physical settings. For measuring quality, it is clear that observing physical settings and human needs are the key factors.

2.2.3 Definition of Quality of Public Spaces

The function and physical characteristics of public open space can be used to assess its quality. The function is concerned with people's backgrounds and actions in

public spaces. The open space must be democratic, accessible to all classes of residents, and represent local culture and heritage (Carr et al., 1992). Furthermore, *physical design, environmental quality, traffic conditions, environmental beautification, and other building environment components* that support people's preference for outdoor activities such as *chatting with friends, walking, lounging, and other forms of interaction* can all have an impact on public space accessibility. The presence of outdoor activities may thus be used to assess the quality of public spaces in cities (Gehl 1987). It is clear that the amount of contentment with public open space determines the level of satisfaction with the urban environment, which, in turn, influences people's quality of life and it is the advantage of quality of public spaces.

Jacobs (1961) was among the first to focus on the question of urban quality, emphasizing activity as a part of quality assurance of the urban environment. According to Gehl (2011), in a good environment, a wide range of human activities are feasible. It also argues that the existence of outdoor activities may be used to measure the quality of public places. Other researchers believe that activity is one of the most important characteristics for identifying a nice place. Likewise, Danisworo (1989) and Whyte (1985) agreed on that public open space is successful when it creates a favourable environment for social interaction, attracting a large number of visitors to undertake their activities there. By integrating activity, purpose, and physical location, Montgomery (1998) idealized good quality public spaces. Moreover, the primary qualities of successful locations, according to Carmona et al. (2003), are accessibility, which allows participants to interact in activities; comfort and a good image; and sociability, which allows people to meet and take visitors. In addition, The Project for Public Spaces (2000) in New York, USA, designed "The Place diagram" to evaluate the quality of a public space. In this evaluation, great quality public space should be a sociable place where everyone can meet each other, and it should be accessible for everyone to engage in activities. It should also have a good image with enlistment comfort. Smith et al. (1997) recommended six broad areas for community needs and quality standards in public places: *livability,*

character, connectivity, mobility, personal freedom, and variety. Carr et al. (1992) categorized people's requirements in public settings in terms of *comfort, relaxation, passive involvement, active engagement, discovery, and contact with a place*. They also proposed categorizing open spaces as "poor" or "good" based on the existence of mandated outdoor activities, free activities, and resulting social activities. Likewise, for evaluating the quality of public places, Mehta (2013) suggested five dimensions: inclusion, meaningfulness, safety, comfort, and pleasurability.

It is obvious that determining a location if it is poor or high quality, is based on a set of basic criteria. Quality public places should be open to all and encourage individuals to participate in a range of activities, including social, outdoor, and optional ones. People should also feel at ease in high-quality public areas, be safe, and enjoy their time there. The last factor to consider is sociability. People should be able to socialize in a good public space: they should be able to meet and spend time with their friends.

The Project For Public Spaces proposes four main ingredients for designing open space that encourages people to visit: *accessibility, activities, comfort, and sociability* (Project For Public Spaces, 2000). According to another study, high-quality, functionality, and safety are critical requirements for any well-designed open space (Gehl, 2007). The vital issue is to provide equal opportunity to meet the needs of all members of the community.

Gehl argued that only necessary activities occur when public spaces are of poor quality. However, when these spaces are high quality, a wide range of human activities, including creative activities such as painting and playing music, are likely.

High-quality open space reflects simultaneous public benefits to its users, whereas mistreated, poorly managed, and maintained open spaces have a negative impact on their surrounding areas because they create the impression that they are ignored, and the uncontrolled regions, which encourage anti-social behavior, vandalism, graffiti, and rubbish, and make these areas unpleasant to visit (CABE, 2005). The physical quality of the open space is also an essential consideration in this context. Even

though green open spaces are designed for people, the activities that take place in them vary in terms of type, quantity, and duration. According to Gehl (1987), outdoor activities are classified into three types common to all kinds of the public realm: necessary, optional, and social activities.

Montgomery (1998) identified three components of place that share similarities: activity, form, and image. According to this classification, the element of 'activity' draws on specific aspects such as diversity, validity, and socio-cultural underlying dimensions. In contrast, the component of 'form' is divided into scale, landmarks, permeability, and intensity. The third component, 'image,' encompasses legibility, imageability, knowledgeability, symbolism, sensory experiences, and associations.

The study concludes that assessing a place as good and successful includes multiple dimensions that can be divided into two main extents: (1) place physical attributes and (2) users' features, which are divided into socio-cultural aspects as well as perceptual and psychological aspects, based on literature reviews that revealed prominent aspects of the place.

2.2.4 Good Quality Public Spaces Framework according to the Project For Public Spaces

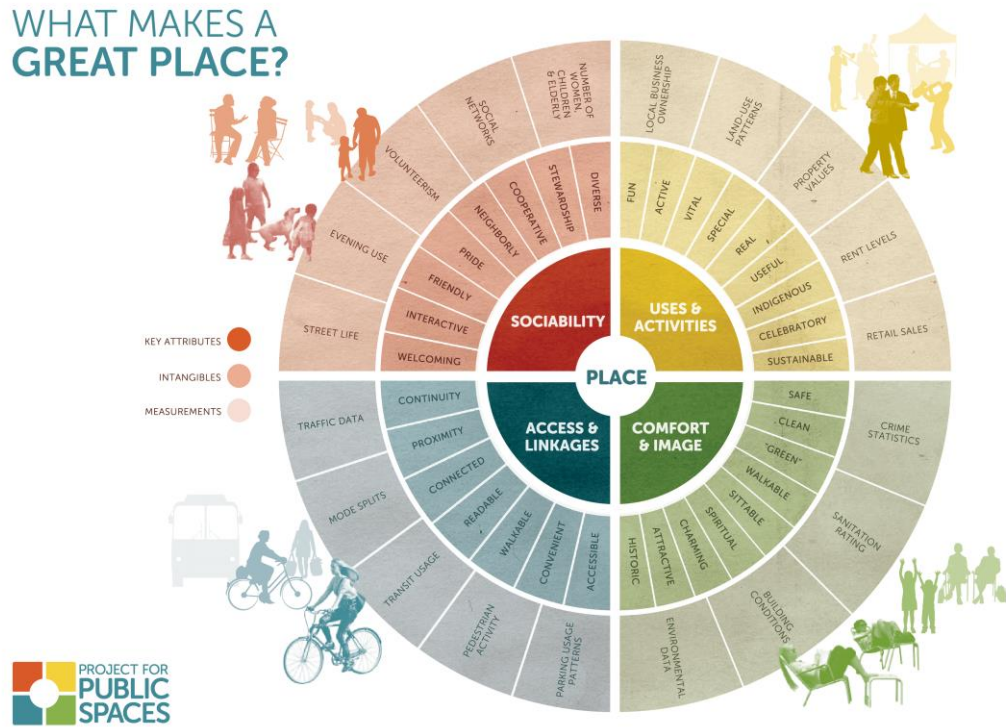


Figure 2-1 Key Qualities of Public Spaces, Source: Project for Public Spaces

The Project for Public Spaces (PPS) (2000) identifies four essential characteristics of successful public spaces:

- a) accessibility and connections;
- b) comfort and image;
- c) use and activities;
- d) sociability.

In the following sections, these characteristics will be explained more detailedly.

They encourage professional placemakers to carefully identify their priority users and collaborate to analyze:

Uses and Activities: Are there things to do in the space that will entice people to come and stay?

Comfort and Image: Do people feel physically and emotionally at ease and safe in the space?

Accessibility and Connections: Can people physically and visually access the space when considering a range of abilities and modes of transportation?

Sociability: Do people interact with others in the space, in both planned and unplanned ways?

Accessibility is primarily defined as the visibility of a location from afar and the ease with which it can be reached. As a result, there is easy movement in the space; the physical layout of the space is safe for users and functions well. A welcoming environment promotes an accessible environment for all people, including groups such as children and the disabled, provides more parking space, and is easily accessible by public transportation (Albeera, 2019).

Image and comfort are linked to the physical layout of public space. Public spaces with good maintenance processes are in good condition, which can influence how users perceive their comfort and safety in the space. As a result, the criteria for public spaces become more acceptable and can attract more users to interact in the space. In general, these options provide places for walking or reading and contribute to society's positive local identity(Albeera, 2019).

When uses and activities work properly, they can encourage people to visit public spaces. Neglected areas with no activity can result in an empty and unused space. Above all, public spaces should be capable of promoting and enhancing sociability. Increasing sociability among public space users, whether friends, family, or strangers, can be an indicator of increased place attachment and community belonging(Albeera, 2019).

According to the Project for Public Space (PPS), the following are common issues that cause a public space to fail:

- A lack of a good sitting area
- A location devoid of gathering points
- An inaccessible location with no nearby connections
- Dysfunctional characteristics
- Poor path design that can lead users astray.
- Vehicles have taken over the area.
- A scarcity of cutting-edge activities and blank walls.
- Incorrect placement of transit stops.

2.3 Quality of Open Public Spaces

The publication of Jane Jacobs' 1961 book, *The Death and Life of Great American Cities*, marked the beginning of understanding the importance of open spaces. Concerns were raised about the quality of urban spaces such as squares and streets due to this. Then, Whyte (1980-1999) conducted the first observational studies of people's social activities in public spaces, examining the interaction between public life and public space. The definition of successful public space has expanded dramatically, with this being defined as having high quality and being well-used by the public. To be successful, public open spaces must meet *various perceptual, social, functional, and visual criteria*.

The quality of physical characteristics of open space has been identified as an essential factor in improving people's satisfaction and quality of life (Beck, 2009), encouraging better use of public spaces (Gehl, 1987), and enhancing the social, environmental, and economic values of cities (Beck, 2009).

Scholars define public space as a physical place shared by city inhabitants where “social”, “cultural”, “artistic”, “recreational”, and “political activities” take place, and where “social expressions” and “manifestations” may be shared with others in order to create a pluralistic democracy. (Gehl & Svarre, 2013; Madanipour, 1999). In addition to that, it is undeniable that public open space provides numerous benefits to people's quality of life, including *health*, *relaxation*, and *sociability*. (Nasution, A. D., & Zahrah, W., 2018). So the public spaces are places where people can take advantages of their quality of life. As Gehl points out, high satisfaction levels in open public spaces might encourage people to spend more time there (Gehl, 1996). As a result, it is critical to create open public places in a way that meets people's requirements.

As Kevin Lynch puts it, "Citizens are the users of cities, and all have long associations with some sections of the city, and the image of the city is saturated in memories and meanings for them" (Lynch, 1960). Cities are formed not just by the physical components of the city but also by their interactions with their users. Lynch's thesis emphasizes two crucial aspects: the first is the city's *physical components*, and the second is the *mental picture of the city*. As a result, a city with open public areas may encourage interaction and improve the quality of life.

Public space contains two conditions, physical and functional, that have a positive or negative effect on socialization, comfort, and feeling safe, and can draw people to the area. The physical qualities and functions of public space elements relate to services, activities, accessibility, and criteria relating to the physical location of the place and the uses of the surrounding environment, which could improve occurring activities in public spaces that affect their ability to promote social contact, comfort, and livability (Albeera, 2019). These physical and functional concepts contribute to the image of public spaces and have an impact on user comfort and satisfaction. Furthermore, they have an impact on an individual's attributes as well as the well-being of people in public places. Whyte (2001) stated specifically that collecting data from users through observation and interviews would clarify the attributes that affect social life and the great place.

The purpose of this chapter is to look at how public open space affects people's quality of life and understand what the quality of public space is.

2.4 Indicators of Public Space Quality

2.4.1 Activity

Gehl (2011), explain the activity in a public space:

“...An ordinary day on an ordinary street. Pedestrians pass on the sidewalks, children play near front doors, people sit on benches and steps, the postman makes his rounds with the mail, two passers by greet on the sidewalk, two mechanics repair a car, groups engage in conversation. This mix of outdoor activities is influenced by a number of conditions. Physical environment is one of the factors: a factor that influences the activities to a varying degree and in many different ways. Outdoor activities, and a number of the physical conditions that influence them, are the subject of this book...”(Gehl, 2011, p.9)

A regular day and ordinary streets, as Gehl (2011) notes, are made up of various activities in and of themselves. Public places would be vacant if there was nothing to do, indicating that something is amiss and needs to change (PPS, 2016). People in a regular day, do their activities, in a place where they want to spend their time in. They spend their time for a special event, for a special activity or just for daily their needs. Gehl(2011) categorizes outdoor activities into three groups: “*Necessary activities*”, “*optional activities*” and “*social activities*”. According to Gehl(2011), necessary activities are our daily tasks: Going to work, waiting for a bus, going to market and so on. In addition, optional activities are activities that the pursuits involved, if desired and time and place allow it. These activities are more dependent

on people and the environment than necessary activities. Social activities that rely on the presence of other people participating in the essential and optional include “*children at play, greetings and chats, community activities.*” Gehl (2011) claims that when outdoor places are of inadequate quality, only the most required activities take place.

	Quality of the physical environment	
	Poor	Good
Necessary activities	●	●
Optional activities	●	●●●
Social activities	●	●

Figure 2-2Quality of the Physical Environment. Gehl (2011)

It is clear that optional activities and social activities needs a good physical environment with it. At that point, where good public space brings the good communication between people and the communication is the important factor that people can enjoy their time. Gehl (2011) came to the conclusion that this sort of inter-personal communication is a success and should be considered when creating a public place. Activities should be tailored to different age and gender groups, and places should be designed with handicapped and elderly people in mind. So the activities are important fort he sustainable and good environment where people

communicate, because a vacant space may be able to make people less attentive to those places. In addition, it can be the death of those public spaces at the end. PPS suggests that when designing successful public space, these questions should be considered:

- Is the space being used or is it empty?
- Is it utilized by people of various ages?
- Are there any groups?
- How many diverse activities are taking place - people strolling, dining, playing baseball, chess, resting, and reading?
- Which areas of the room are utilized and which are not?
- Is there a variety of things to do?
- Is there somebody in control of the space, or can you find out who it belongs to?

2.4.2 Accessibility

Public space accessibility is studied in the literature using the categories of physical and visual access. A successful good public space should be able to be accessible by everyone. Physical accessibility is the proximity to the transportation, linkage and roads, while visual accessibility is awareness of the people to a public space. Accessibility is viewed as an important quality of public space, as Madanipour (2010) points out. Places that aren't open to the public can't be regarded as really public.

As accessibility improves, outdoor activities become more practical and, as a result, social integration improves. Physical design, environmental quality, traffic conditions, environmental beautification, and other built environment components that support people's preference for outdoor activities such as chatting with friends, walking, standing, and other forms of interaction may all have an impact on public space accessibility. The occurrence of outdoor activities can thus be used to assess the quality of urban public spaces (Gehl, 1987).

Access is divided into four sub-dimensions by Benn and Gaus (1983): “*physical access to spaces*”, “*access to activities*”, “*access to information*” and “*access to resources*”. Likewise, “*physical access*”, “*social Access*”, “*access to activities and conversations*”, or “*intercommunication, and access to information*” are all characteristics of an ideal public place, according to Akkar (2005).

2.4.2.1 Physical Accessibility

Lynch (1984, as referenced in Carmona et al., 2003) defines physical access as the space availability in which people may enter and utilize without exclusion, are freely selected, and are open to spontaneous behaviors. And according to Lynch, physical access to public open spaces should be made available in all modalities and at all levels. Similarly, pedestrians should be prioritized. It should be accessible to pedestrians arriving from residential areas near public places, public transportation, and owners of private vehicles. According to Carr (1992), limiting the entrances to space that is linked to circulation patterns is a design method to reduce the usage of these areas. As a result, the link between significant pedestrian flows and the location and number of entrances is crucial for physical accessibility and public space use.

2.4.2.2 Visual Accessibility

Carr also mentions visual access as a sort of physical access. Visual access or visibility refers to people's perception of the place as they enter, which determines their willingness to enter and their sense of freedom to enter. It is critical for potential users to look at the place from the outside and determine whether they can enter securely and are welcome. When entering a location, having a good eyesight not only boosts the appeal of the area, but it also raises the quality of the place.

2.4.2.3 Social Access

“What attracts people most, it would appear is other people” (Whyte, 1980). However, it is quite challenging idea because; individuals and organizations regarded as frightening, comforting, or welcoming might affect access into public space, according to Tiesdell and Oc (1998, p. 648). So the public spaces should be flexible to undermine the social polarization.

2.4.2.4 Access to Activities

According to Janet and Rachel (1986), the actual or perceived dimensions of open space size had no direct influence on user choices; rather, conformance to the venue design as well as the venue's alternatives for activities and scenery appear to be more important. Likewise, according to Praliya and Garg (2019), knowing that individuals have other possibilities for socializing and resting outside of their homes and jobs provides them additional options for socializing and relaxing. Multiple activity alternatives in a venue improve its performance; examples of such activities include: *“hiking, socializing, physical activity, different sports and games, children's play, options for family outings or educational visits, activities and meetings, and opportunities to connect with fauna and flora.”*

2.4.2.5 Access to Resources

Madanipour(2003) stated that more than anything else in the city, access to resources is the key to forging new connections and identities.

2.4.2.6 Access to Information

Because of the digital age, which allows large crowds to plan and organize events, access to data is an enormously significant and timely issue. As a result, huge groups are increasingly using open public places (Ward Thompson, 2002). As a result, public ones should be bilingual, accessible to all types of information, and aimed at all elements of society.

2.4.2.7 Key Points on Accessibility

PPS also claim that urban designers should consider these questions for accessibility:

- Are you able to view the space from afar? Is the inside of the building visible from the outside?
- Is there a decent link between the area and the nearby buildings, or are there blank walls around it? Is the space used by inhabitants of neighboring buildings?
- Is it possible for people to walk to the location?
- Is there access to and from the nearby places through sidewalks?
- Is the space accessible to individuals with disabilities?
- Do the roads and routes that run across the space get individuals to where they wish to go?
- Can people get to the location using a number of modes of transportation, such as bus, train, vehicle, bicycle, and so on?
- Are transportation stops close to libraries, post offices, park gates, and other places of interest?

2.4.3 Comfort

According to Mehta(2014), the level of comfort in a public space is determined by a variety of factors, including perceived levels of safety, familiarity with the setting and people, weather, physical conditions, convenience, and so on. In addition, according to PPS (2016) the success of a location is determined by how pleasant it is and how effectively it displays itself (its image). Comfort is defined by people's impressions of safety, cleanliness, and the availability of seating options; the value of allowing people to sit where they choose is often overlooked.

According to Beck, properly-managed and well-maintained parks and open spaces may give individuals physical and mental advantages and overall increases in their quality of life, happiness, and well-being (Beck, 2009). Sunlight has been discovered to be a major draw in the use of public open spaces, however, several studies concluded that while sunlight is an important factor in the spring, people seek shade during the warmer summer months. (Whyte, 1980).

Existing research on the effects of environmental factors on human behavior demonstrates that comfortable microclimatic conditions, such as temperature, sunlight, shade, and wind, are critical in promoting outdoor activities in public spaces (Bosselmann et al., 1984). Lang (1994) illustrates the concept of metabolic comfort, which is concerned with an individual's metabolic comfort in outdoor settings based on how people move. He also discusses the weather in terms of humidity and air temperature, as well as air speed and other factors.

According to Whyte, the sitting options are the main attributes of a good open public spaces. Public seating (rather than private seating) allows anyone to use the public space without having to patronize a business. This contributes not only to the space's comfort and conviviality, but also to its inclusiveness.

2.4.3.1 Safety

Safety is generally cited as a major concern of public spaces. According to Mehta (2014), several environmental factors influence the actual and perceived safety of public space and also perceptions play a significant role in determining whether a location appears safe or unsafe. The ability of public space to promote various types of activities in the location, which can attract more people to visit the location, increasing the level of feeling safe and visibility by others. Local events and markets held in public spaces can enhance users' enjoyment of the space while also encouraging a level of safety that leads to better visibility among users. On the other hand, less visible locations and not knowing what lies ahead on pedestrian paths can create a sense of insecurity.

According to Atkins et al. (1991) and Cafuta (2010), adding more lighting in urban public spaces reduces crime while also increasing the level of comfort users have when using those public spaces at night. Painter (1996) discovered that installing new lights in public spaces in the London Metropolis reduced fear of crime among public space users and people living nearby by 90%. Furthermore, walking around public spaces increased women's sense of security and confidence.

Another important factor in the use of public space is traffic safety. Many studies on real and perceived traffic safety have suggested the importance of a variety of measures and physical features (Mehta, 2014). Appleyard's (1981) pioneering work on street activity and traffic demonstrated a clear inverse relationship between traffic volume and neighboring behaviors. On the contrary, safety refers to a person's sense of feeling safe in a public place due to social and physical factors.

2.4.4 Sociability

According to Mehta (2013), our cities and towns would be little more than agglomerations of private areas and structures, bereft of the space for the person to be a full citizen: A setting that allows for *limited exploration, creation, expression, and sharing; encountering diversity and learning; and confronting, tolerating, and resolving conflict.*

According to Mehta (2013) cities that are good are locations where people get together to socialize. The purpose of urban design, architecture, and planning is to create areas that foster social behavior in our communities and cities. Public spaces brings different groups together. According to PPS (2016), when people meet friends, neighbors, and strangers, they develop a stronger sense of place or commitment to their neighborhood and locale.

It is clear that human, all alone, are not capable to socialize. To be social, they need space. And a good public space brings different groups and people together to get good communication. People can feel better. Furthermore, public areas allow people to exercise their civic responsibilities. This indicates that public space may serve several purposes and, by extension, that it can be used in a variety of settings. This, of course, includes meeting locations and venues that represent shared experiences, prompting us to investigate the role of meaning in the creation of places (Montgomery, 1998). According to Madanipour (2003), two key factors for sociability can be seen on public spaces: descriptive approach, normative approach. The first one is a descriptive approach to explaining individual behavior in the context of and in interaction with others. The public sphere is defined here as the presence of humans and their effects on one another, whether through interpersonal relationships or interactions between individuals and society as a whole. The formation and conveyance of meaning in the public domain through behaviour and performance is the essential concept here. Second, it is a normative perspective to the open spaces that aims to propose a path ahead in human contact, — in other

words how it should be managed. Power, which is exercised in the public domain through intricate or structural interrelations, is the essential term here.

It is clear that with a good quality sociable place brings interaction with it. This interaction level is related with the society. It can make the society more complex but diverse. When individuals are at ease seeing their friends, meeting and welcoming their neighbors, and conversing with strangers, they tend to have a stronger sense of place or belonging to their community and the environment that supports such social activities. The relationship between the individuals and society is a good dynamic for the city. And to design good quality public space, it should be considered.

2.5 Conduct of the Questionnaires & Interview

Questionnaires were collected through internet links or directly from users of the region on January 1, 2022, and between January 10 and 16, 2022. The sample consists of 73 individuals who were picked at random while wandering around the area, as well as through a website connection to users who had previously visited the area.

Likewise, one-on-one interviews were conducted with people living here. Some of the survey questions were asked as open-ended questions. A longer meeting was held with the headman. 10 of the people who have long lived and worked in Bellapais were interviewed in April, 2022.

It should be considered that these interviews were made in winter and spring season due to Covid-19 and pandemic restrictions.

2.6 Cultural Heritage Sites

The creation of the concept of heritage is linked to the formation and consolidation of the nation-state. At the end of the 18th century, political groups' search for

legitimacy began to be founded on a common past or history. This reached its peak with the institutionalization of these political activities by states during the nineteenth and twentieth centuries, which was shown in the maintenance, conservation, and creation of monuments, memorials, and public statues (Lopez & Garcia, 2017).

2.7 Good Quality Historic and Touristic Villages

In this section, Sermonata village will be examined to make reference to further research. This area is chosen to make a comparison between the case site and here. Both places hosted the Knight Templars and are far from the centers in terms of location. As of the historical past, they share some common points. In this research, it is thought that examining the characteristics of similar historical and touristic places in which they meet at a common point and in which features they are separated will give us a clue about the quality of the space of these places.

At the same time, in Sermoneta Village, there has been a remarkable expansion of tourism, with the goal of preserving the ancient and well-preserved ancient village, which is home to numerous cultural events.

Sermoneta Village, which has been preserved for years and has hosted numerous events over the years and has multiple historical and touristic sites, is a discussion topic that can provide clues for this research topic.

Sermoneta Village is one of Lazio's most beautiful villages in Italy. It is a walled hill town with a 13th-century Romanesque cathedral and a well-preserved 13th-century castle built by the powerful Caetani family, whose story is inextricably linked to Sermoneta's. This enchanting place, located a stone's throw from the Monti Lepini, is distinguished by the presence of the Caetani Castle and its splendid historic center, which leads tourists on a special journey to discover the medieval villages of

Lazio.



Figure 2-3 Sermoneta Village (Source: <https://www.italymagazine.com/>)

It is a walled hill town with the Cathedral of Santa Maria Assunta, a 13th-century Romanesque cathedral, and a massive castle built by the Caetani family. Nearby is the Cistercian Valvisciolo Abbey. San Giuseppe (mainly 16th century) and San Michele (mainly 12th century) churches are still standing. It was home to a thriving Jewish community from the 13th to the 16th centuries(Municipality of Sermoneta)

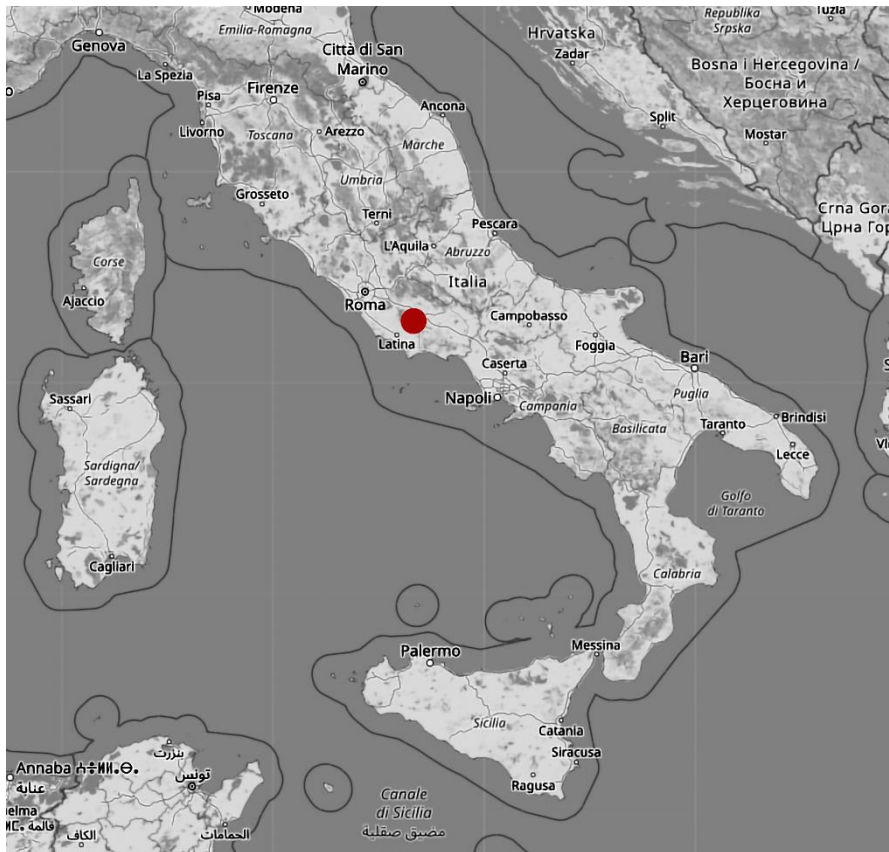


Figure 2-4 Location of Sermoneta Village, Italy

Sermoneta is 15 km away from Latina, 20 km from the sea, 70 km from Rome and 150 km from Naples. The town stands on a rocky cliff the Rave which rises on the Piana Pontina and from which 9 The inhabitants of each of the villages and the historic center have large green areas. The historic center, affected by significant tourist flows, was served before the start of the pedestrian area by a large area specifically equipped, also with a refreshment point, for tourist reception and the parking of vehicles and buses (Municipality of Sermoneta)

The town is located on a rocky cliff called the Rave, which rises in Piana Pontina. The inhabitants of each of the 9 villages and the historic center have extensive green spaces. Affected by significant tourist flows, the historic center served before the

beginning of the pedestrian zone with a large area specially equipped for tourist reception and parking of cars and buses, as well as a rest point.



Figure 2-5 One of a street view from Sermoneta
(Source: <https://www.italymagazine.com/>)

The area hosts multiple events and has many museums. It has been an inspiration for more than one film with its preserved texture and unique spirit for years. This area, which has a lot of diversity in terms of activities, is thought to be a road map in terms of examining, comparing the spatial quality, since this thesis contains more than one similarity with the research area in terms of comfort, sociability and accessibility, and also contains differences.

2.7.1 Legislations

Cyprus is a crossroads of three continents: Europe, Asia, and Africa. As a result, the island has successfully incorporated various cultures into its body and reflected them in its architecture. Its rich architectural heritage was built up layer by layer as history progressed from century to century.

The art and architectural heritage of Cyprus have been harmed by the effects of time, users, wars, nature, and the environment. Earthquakes, in particular, have had a significant impact on the obsolescence of historic structures. To prevent these damages, various precautions have been taken throughout history following the time conditions.

The first legislation for preserving historic buildings and cultural heritage was prepared during the British period and has since been improved. Today, the conservation of historic buildings through adaptive reuse is still practiced following conservation legislative, organizational, and financial frameworks.

The first legislative work on historic buildings and cultural values was "Antiquities Law – Cap. 31." It was first implemented in 1935, during the British period, and has improved several times since then. Today, the "Ancient Monuments Law - (60/94)" is the main part of conservation legislation. It was reorganized in 1994 to reflect modern life and its requirements.

In general, the "Ancient Monuments Law - (60/94)" considers both immovable and movable antiquities, monuments, and their surroundings.

The administration in the North owns the majority of the buildings that have been adapted for re-use. They are mostly converted into department offices, cultural centers, and museums, or they are rented. This generates revenue, which is then reinvested in conservation efforts. However, some structures, such as houses, are

redesigned and converted to new uses. The legal framework for a re-use project is the same for both private and public ownership.

Historic buildings and districts must preserve. Generally, only a few buildings from each quarter are chosen and preserved due to limited financial resources. As a result, they are regarded as ineffective on a large scale. The importance of organizational and financial support grows at this point. Northern Cyprus does not yet have any private organizational groups. The involvement of local groups and national organizations is expected to encourage conservation studies.

After the Chapter 31 Law, which was prepared and put into effect by the British in 1935, the “Ancient Artifacts Protection Act (35/ 75)” was established in 1975 during the Turkish Federated State of Cyprus. However, more contemporary than the Chapter 31 Law, the main theme of the law was the protection of monumental buildings and did not include 'areal' protection. As in Chapter 31 law, the law addressed the listing of facilities of cultural and archeological value in need of protection. In addition, the law also covered long-term financial and technical assistance. In addition, a 'High Council of Monuments' was established under the Ministry of Education and Culture, based on the 9th and 10th articles of the law for the first time.

However, this law, which was prepared in 1975, was insufficient compared to the changing and developing historical values protection approaches in the following years. Thus, a new law was prepared to replace the Law on the Protection of Ancient Artifacts (35/75) that could meet current needs and standards. This law is the Law on Antiquities, which came into force in 1994 and is still in effect (60/94). In addition to this law, 12 regulations were also prepared.

This law includes;

- Identification and listing of Immovable Antiquities and Natural Assets,
- Determination of the Conservation Area of Immovable Antiquities and the Protection Boundary,

- Protected areas, grading of protected areas,
- Determining the rights and obligations of the owners
- Duties and responsibilities of the Department of Antiquities,
- Also, rules and decisions regarding the establishment of the Antiquities Fund.

The most important difference of the 60/94 Antiquities Law from the previous laws is that a "area" conservation approach has been mentioned in this law. Concepts such as site, archaeological site, natural site, urban site, historical site are included in the law.

Urban protected areas include buildings and building groups that reflect the social, economic, cultural and life style of the period in which they were built, with their physical characteristics in terms of their historical, cultural, architectural and artistic aspects in terms of their urban and local characteristics, and areas that show texture integrity due to their coexistence. Historic sites, on the other hand, include places that need to be protected, where important historical events took place.

2.7.1.1 TRNC Construction Law

In addition to the Antiquities Law, the "Reconstruction Law" is another law directly related to the protection of historical values. Declaring an area as a "Conservation Area" must be done as specified in the Antiquities Law and/or the Construction Law.

Department of Antiquities and Museums, City Planning Department, High Council of Monuments, Foundations Administration, Municipalities, District Governorates, KTMMOB, Environmental Protection Department and Culture Department, institutions and boards have a role, authority and responsibility for the formulation and implementation of policies on antiquities and architecture.

The most effective and authorized institution in the protection of historical and cultural heritage is the Department of Antiquities and Museums. This institution was established in 1975, during the period of the Turkish Federated State of Cyprus.

The 11 members that make up the Board are listed in this article as follows;

- Director of Antiquities and Museums Department,
- Department of Antiquities and Museums, Survey and Restoration Branch Supervisor or Branch Representative,
- Cultural Department Representative,
- An archaeologist to be appointed by the Ministry (Ministry of National Education and Culture),
- A representative from higher education institutions to be determined by the Ministry,
- Foundations Administration representative,
- City Planning Department representative,
- Environmental Protection Agency representative,
- Representative of the Union of Municipalities,
- Representative of KTMMOB Chamber of Architects,
- Representative of KTMMOB Chamber of City Planners.

The country has no physical plan. Planning decisions are made only with “commissions”. The only place with a construction plan is Nicosia. Kyrenia, which has been developing as a tourism area for years, is tried to be kept under control by commissions.

The most critical factors determining the current state of antiquities and architecture are legal, organizational, and financial institutionalization. When we look at the current situation on this issue, there is more than one law regulating the responsibilities and authorities related to antiquities and architecture. These are Antiquities Law, Environment Law, Tourism Law, Municipalities Law, Construction Law, Immovable Property Law, KTMMOB Law, Rental Law, Civil

Defense Law, Social Housing Law, Foundations Law, Income Tax Law, Real Estate Tax Law and above all the Constitution is. All these laws and the Constitution itself are the legal frameworks that determine the preservation of antiquities, their transfer to the future, and the creation of architectural examples suitable for cultural characteristics.

On 16/02/2018, Girne - Çatalköy Zoning Plan was published in the Official Gazette and entered into force. Among the spatial policies in this Development Plan, the parts that concern village areas such as Beylerbeyi are as follows;

- Protection of archaeological sites, monumental structures, and similar antiquities.
- Not allowing constructions that will affect the appearance and texture integrity of single or collective immovable antiquities determined following Article 8(1) of the Antiquities Law but not yet listed.
- Increasing the accessibility of Historic and Cultural Heritage Sites.
- Restoring the idle historical buildings in the city center and village centers of Kyrenia and encouraging their use for cultural and artistic purposes.

CHAPTER 3

RESEARCH METHOD

The research approach employed in this study is discussed in this chapter. It discusses the research's scope, the investigation process, and why the case study (Bellapais) was chosen for the evaluation of open public space quality.

The chapter also discusses the evidence sources used in this study and how the research methodologies were implemented to assess the "quality" components of public space.

3.1 Scope of the Study

The purpose of this study is to investigate the spatial quality of historical and touristic sites. As a research method, it employs the case study methodology. This study's unit of analysis is Bellapais, Beylerbeyi, one of Northern Cyprus's oldest villages. This neighborhood has long been a meeting place for individuals of all ethnicities, as well as a residence for persons of the greatest status; nevertheless, only the Bellapais Monastery has transformed it into a tourist attraction. However, throughout the years, spatial decisions have disregarded this region, and the opening of natural areas for zoning and the usage of new villas have prompted concerns about whether this area will be able to satisfy its demands or be protected. In this regard, it is critical to assess the quality of the space in order to throw light on the space's future.

At the same time, another reason for Bellapais Monastery and the surrounding Beylerbeyi Village is that the village has remained the same for years and has elements that can examine spatial quality in many respects. Visiting Beylerbeyi village allows people to feel that peace, variety of activities and other concepts. The

fact that the construction started here and intervened in some areas is also a reason for us to draw a spatial quality result by learning the thoughts of the people here.

The reason behind choosing Bellapais and its surroundings as a case study is to determine whether the area's relationship with tourism and ongoing settlement is successful or not, and to investigate whether the necessary conditions are in place for it to remain in a sustainable manner as usage patterns change over time. It is also one of the secondary goals to understand which social groups are included and which decisions are made in response to the changing design and field circumstances. This thesis, as an essential study issue, also attempts to determine what risks the field is facing as a result of recent actions.

Activity: Necessary activities, optional activities, social activities, usability of the place, group varies, activity options.

Accessibility: Physical accessibility, visual accessibility, social accessibility, access to activities, access to resources, access to information.

Comfort: Safety, cleanliness, availability of sitting options.

Sociability: Behaviours, interactions, sharing, and creation, encountering diversity, neighborhood sense.

3.2 Sources of Evidence

This study employs quantitative and qualitative data based on the four basic forms of information. Written reports, books, journals, research, official studies or evaluations of the same location studied, archival records, media pieces, and websites relating to the Bellapais and Beylerbeyi Village are examples of primary sources of evidence. This source of data is specifically employed to analyze the quality of the Bellapais and Beylerbeyi Village in periods. Visual records such as pictures, maps, and plans, in addition to oral knowledge, are the primary forms of evidence for investigating the transformation of the area.

Direct observation is the second source of evidence. The case study site was visited repeatedly in order to investigate the user profile, regularity, current spatial structure, and characteristics of the area. In addition, photographs were taken to investigate of the area's spatial quality.

The area is studied with urban design analysis techniques such as entrances, pedestrian circulation systems, road systems, open space linkages, and so on as a third source of evidence. Spatial analyses were carried out to demonstrate the influence of urban planning tools on quality. Maps of physical accessibility, as well as access to activities and sociability in the region, have been created.

The fourth source of evidence is a survey conducted with Bellapais users and inhabitants of Beylerbeyi village. 73 surveys were completed to users in the area and user groups living in the surrounding and also people who lives in outside of the Cyprus but has visited the place before. 11 interviews were completed with the residents of Beylerbeyi.

The Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS) application was used to analyze the questionnaires. Descriptive statistics of biodata were performed, which provided summary tables of the gathered data, frequency analysis, which provided numerical information about the data collected, and missing data analysis, which provided information about the response frequencies of each question.

Table 3-1 Spatial Quality Indicators

SPATIAL QUALITY INDICATORS	SECONDARY VARIABLES	RESEARCH TOOLS
Activity	Optional Activities, Necessary Activities, Social Activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Questionnaires and interviews that understand the users' daily life or how many times they have been there or what they do in the place.
	User groups	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Direct observations of the communication tools
	Activity options	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mapping that shows the activity options • Questionnaires that define users' opinions about activity varieties.
Accessibility	Physical Accessibility	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Direct observations (photography) • Physical access by different transport modes • Maps showing connections • Questionnaires that define factor affecting accessibility
	Social Access	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Symbols and representation retrieved by questionnaires according to the place's welcoming feelings to the users and photographs which represents the symbols. • Questions to understand space attachment according to the users' sense of belonging and protection feeling to the place.
	Access to Resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Questions to understand access to resources (interview)
	Access to Information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Newspaper, social media sharings for activities and events

Table 3-1 Continued

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Questionnaires that define if people can reach the events, news etc.
	Visual Accessibility	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Photographs • Questionnaires that define factor affecting visual accessibility
Comfort	Safety	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Questionnaires to examine users' sense of safety
	Sitting options	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Questionnaires to examine users' sitting options • Direct observation (Photographs)
Sociability	Interaction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Direct observation of the interaction among users
	Neighborhood Sense	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Questionnaires that define users' neighborhood activity

3.3 Preparation of Questions

The surveys aimed to find valid information about the quality of the space according to the current users of the space. Five types of questions were used to achieve this aim.

1. Dichotomous Questions (Yes/No Questions)

Such questions were mostly used to determine activity level, access to information and sense of protection. Such questions examine whether the users of the venue are aware of the planned changes, whether they are aware of the ongoing activities at the venue, or whether they are satisfied with the place.

2. Multiple-Choice Questions

When a fact might have several causes, these questions were utilized. With such inquiries, for example, the causes for feelings of safety/insecurity or comfort/discomfort, as well as the activities preferred in the park, were investigated.

3. Scale Questions (Likert Response Scale)

Scaled questions were used to estimate levels of safety, comfort, and satisfaction with the monastery and surroundings. As a consequence, an overall score for the area's safety and comfort was obtained.

4. Open-ended questions

Open-ended questions were used to verbally explain the users' memories of the area, their expectations for the future, and their activity expectations. However, most respondents chose not to answer these questions. Then, common responses regarding current users' expectations were collected to give a general idea of users' opinions.

5. Demographic Questions

To define user profiles, demographic questions were added at the beginning of the survey. Furthermore, demographic questions were employed to guarantee that a diverse range of individuals were included in this research's survey.

- Age
- Education levels
- What is your average monthly income?
- Where do you live?

3.4 Demographic Analysis of the Sample Group

Tables 3-1, 3-2, 3-3, and 3-4 illustrate the survey findings of the demographic features of the respondents. The bulk of the respondents are between the ages of 25 and 45, accounting for 52.1% of the total (Table 3-2). This includes adults aged 18-25, who make up 37.0% of the respondents, and persons aged 45-65, who make up 8.2% of those surveyed. People over the age of 65 are the smallest category, accounting for only 2.7 percent of all participants. When the frequency of education is considered, university graduates make up the majority (53.4 percent) (Table 3-3). This is followed by high school graduates (30.1%), graduates of higher education (16.4%), and elementary school graduates (0.0%). Furthermore, 34.2 percent of those surveyed indicated a monthly income of less than 2000 TL, while 31.5 percent reported a monthly income of between 2000 and 5000 TL. (See Table 3-4). When we look at the places where the respondents live, the majority of them are those living in Güzelyurt and Turkey. (Table 3-5)

Table 3-2 Distribution of age groups within the sample group.

Age	Frequency	Valid Percent
18 - 25	27	37,0
25 - 45	38	52,1
45 - 65	6	8,2
65 +	2	2,7
Total	73	100,0

Table 3-3 Educational levels within the sample group

Education	Frequency	Valid Percent
Primary School	0	0
High School	22	30,1
University	39	53,4
Higher Education	12	16,4
Total	73	100,0

Table 3-4 Income levels within the sample group

Income	Frequency	Valid Percent
Less than 2.000 TL	12	16,4
2.000 – 5.000	25	34,2
5.000 – 10.000	23	31,5
10.000 TL or more	12	16,4
Total	72	99,0

Table 3-5 Places where the sample groups live

Location	Frequency	Valid Percent
Beylerbeyi (Bellapais)	5	6,8
Girne (Kyrenia)	14	19,2
Güzelyurt (Morphou)	22	30,1
Lefke (Lefka)	1	1,4
Lefkoşa (Nicosia)	9	9
Turkey	22	30,1
Total	73	100,0

In addition, respondents were asked how frequently they visited Bellapais in the study. 53.4 percent of respondents said they visit once a year. Furthermore, several Kyrenia residents claimed that they commute to work every day. The remaining said they have only gone once in their lifetimes or once every 2-3 years. Apart from this, the participants who came for touristic purposes were asked whether they had visited Beylerbeyi other than Bellapais Monastery, and most of them stated that they had not.

CHAPTER 4

HISTORY OF BELLAPAIS AND QUALITY OF ITS SPACE

This chapter examines the quality level of Bellapais Abbey and its surrounding called Beylerbeyi Village.

4.1 Bellapais



Figure 4-1 BellaPais. Resource: Kevin-Wright

Bellapais is located inside the boundaries of Beylerbeyi village, a residential neighborhood on the northern slope of the Beşparmak Mountains, 5 kilometers from Kyrenia's center. The beautiful remnants of this Augustinian monastery are top of the hill of Cyprus and has a magnificent view. The abbey was given the name “*Abbaye de la Paix (Abbey of Peace)*”, from whence the distorted name Bellapais

arose. This structure and its environs, which have remained to this day, have medieval elements and also all civilization remarks of the past and retain their natural beauty. However, if the building issue is not well managed, it may be unable to maintain its long-term viability.

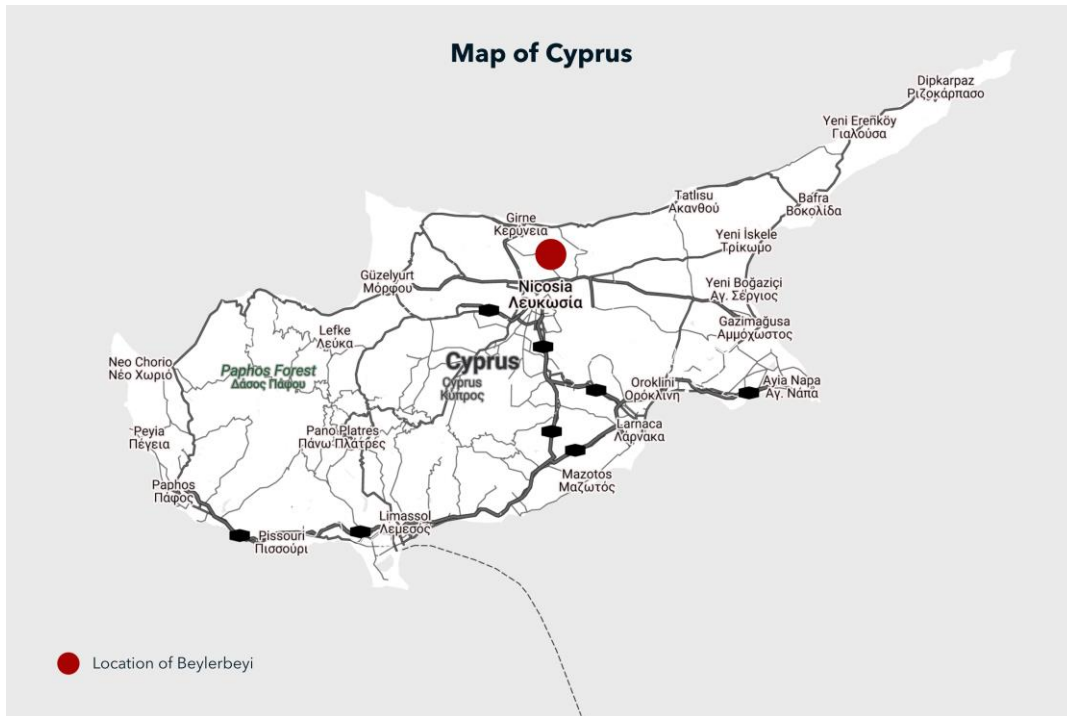


Figure 4-2 Map of Cyprus and location of Bellapais

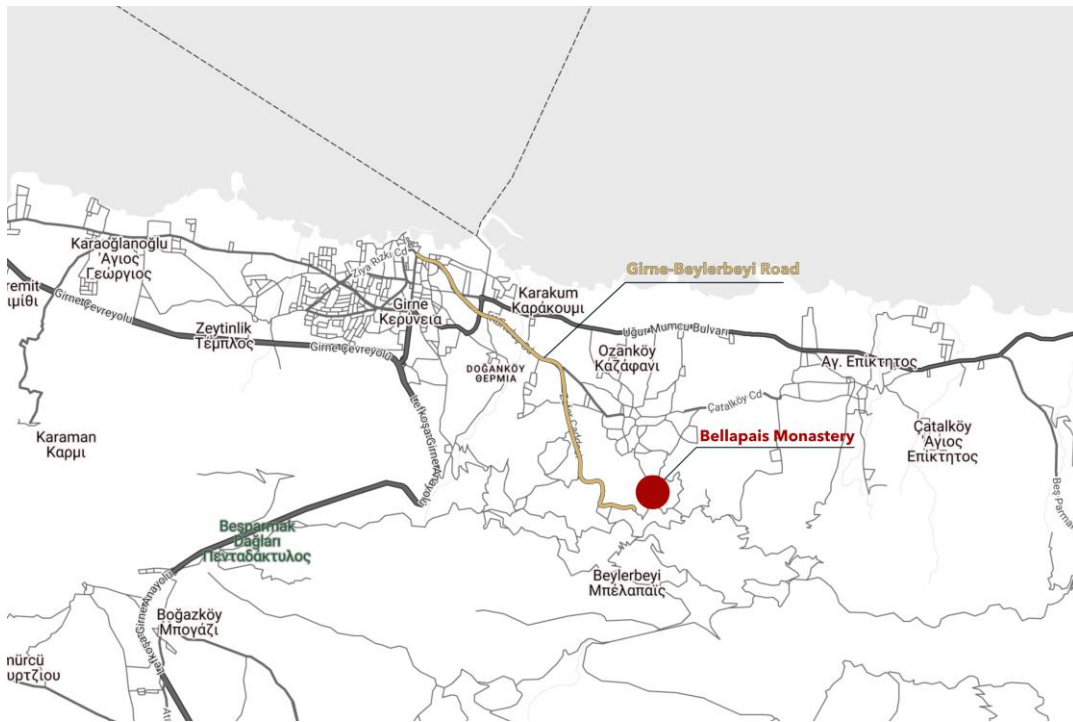


Figure 4-3 Girne-Beylerbeyi road

The neighborhood was also home to the great English writer Lawrence Durrell, who penned his novel "Bitter Lemons" during those years. Lawrence Durrell's autobiographical essay Bitter Lemons describes his three years (1953–1956) on the island of Cyprus. The book was awarded the 1957 Duff Cooper Prize, the second year the award was given, here is a paragraph about Bellapais:

"...found myself repeating in my mind, without conscious thought, but irresistibly – echoes in a sea-shell – some lines from Comus, built as this place had been built, as a testimony to the powers of contemplation which rule our inner lives. Bellapais, even in ruins, was a testimony to those who had tried, however imperfectly, to grasp and retain their grip on the inner substance of the imagination, which resides in thought, in contemplation, in the Peace which had formed part of its original name, and which in my spelling I have always tried to retain. The Abbey de la Paix,

corrupted by the Venetians into Bella Paise ... It was to take me nearly a year to gain currency for the spelling Bellapaix, which is as near as one can get today to its original...” (Durrell, 1957)

4.1.1 History of Bellapais



Figure 4-43 1920s Bellapais Abbey- Το αββαείο του Μπέλλαπαις by Sotos Ektorides. (Source: UNESCO Chair on Digital Cultural Heritage at Cyprus University of Technology and Library of University of Technology, Cyprus - CC BY-NC-SA.)

4.1.1.1 Lusignan Period (1189 – 1489)

Augustinian Priests from Jerusalem are claimed to have been the first to arrive in 1187. Following Selatin's recapture of Jerusalem from the Crusaders, these sectarian priests, along with many other Latin Christians, first settled in Cyprus before returning to Western Europe, and they chose the best location for them: a location that is relatively difficult to access, airy, and has a wide viewing angle. Between 1198 and 1205, they built their monasteries. The Canons Regular of the Holy Sepulchre were the earliest recorded residents on or around the site. The main

structure, as it stands today, was constructed during the reign of King Hugh III (1267-1284). The cloisters and refectory were built between 1324 and 1359, during King Hugh IV's reign. Hugh IV was a resident of the abbey and had rooms built for him.

With its common property idea of *worship, farming, medical care, librarianship, education, and daily labor* to represent their culture, a religious community arose that attempted to repair the problems in the neighboring villages and cities. As a result, they were additionally guarded by the Kingdoms of Cyprus and Lusignan King III. During Hugh's rule, they extended their monastery from 1267 until 1284. Later, between 1324 and 1359, the courtyard and surrounding porches, as well as numerous new structures, were constructed.

We can say that at that period the area became a settlement with the needs of living people there. They came with their culture and lived with the aim of educating themselves and surrounding areas. It is clear that they did successfully commune lifestyle.

4.1.1.2 Ottoman Period (1571 – 1878)

Monks from the monastery were distributed to other towns on the island. The community that began to grow around the monastery was sold as dwellings for the monks' children and grandchildren, and a village gradually grew around the monastery. Many of the dwellings were made from monastery stones. With Ottoman intervention, the church, which had remained intact over time, was entrusted to the Greek Cypriot Orthodox Church, and it was used by the Orthodox until 1974.

4.1.1.3 British Period (1878 - 1960)

Although the church and the ruined monastic buildings around it seemed to be used better under the British rule, its allocation to the British Army and its use for military purposes and even as a hospital caused greater damage to the building groups.



Figure 4-5 Beylerbeyi Village street view 1950 (photo taken by headman Niyazi Engin, Erdal Eryener Archive))

4.1.1.4 Period of Independence from Britain (1960 - 1974)

Cyprus remained a mixed culture with a small percentage of Greeks, Turks, and Maronites after gaining independence from Britain in 1960 until 1974. This region was primarily populated by Greek Cypriots, with less Turkish Cypriots at that time.

4.1.1.5 Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus Period (1974 -)

Monastery and its surrounds have been part of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus since the 1974 Turkish takeover in response to the 1974 Cyprus coup and the ensuing UN buffer zone. The monastery, which was built in the Gothic style, is now in poor condition. However, it remains one of Cyprus's most famous attractions and a popular destination for locals.



Figure 4-6 Beylerbeyi Village street view 1950 (photo taken by headman Niyazi Engin)

4.1.2 Physical Features of Bellapais

4.1.2.1 Location and Topographical Elements



Figure 4-7 Location of Bellapais. (Resource: Google Earth)

The Abbey is built on a spur or slope of a hill, which produces a 100-foot-high cliff on the north side of the structures. An artificial ditch or dry fosse was undoubtedly created on the south side of the hill, preventing any access to the Abbey save by the drawbridge under its machicolated doorway. This dry fosse was eventually filled in, and only vestiges of it may be found at its western end.

4.1.2.2 Architecture

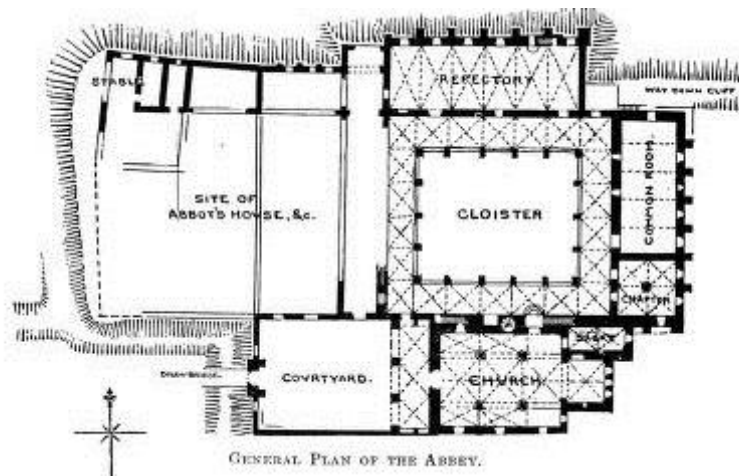


Figure 4-8 General Plan of the Bellapais Abbey. (Jeffery, 1918)

Bellapais is a really one-of-a-kind masterpiece in the Levant. The early XVth century monastery structures, reflect Spanish construction, while the XVth century church has a stronger kinship with northern French design. The entrances and windows have the same crocket capitals, depressed arches with roll and hollow mouldings, and deeply cut bases as the "early French" style. Another feature of North European Gothic is the employment of the same architectural characteristics inside and outside the windows, such as nookshafts, arches, and so on. The church's east end is square, with three single-light windows, a style that is reminiscent of many modern English churches. The Bella Pais refectory has served as a local school, a jail (as evidenced by inscriptions on the walls), and a hospital (during the British occupation of Cyprus) (Jeffery, 1918)

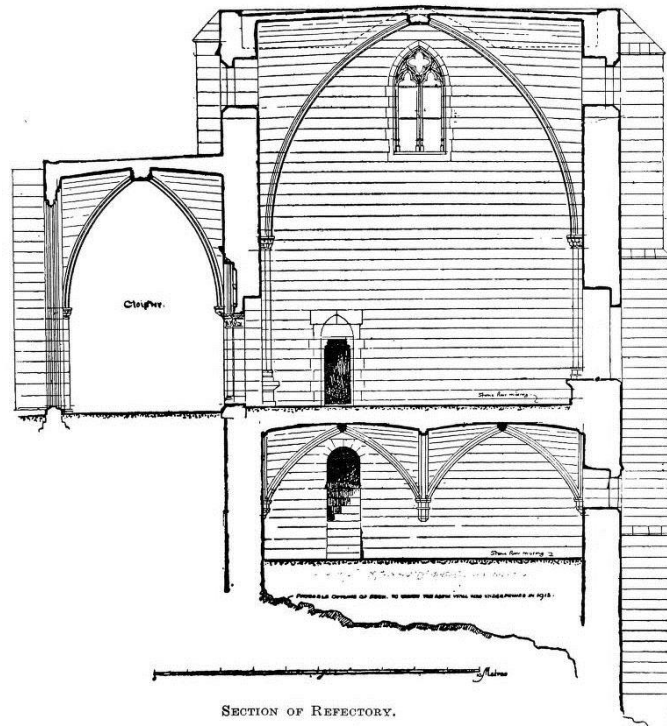


Figure 4-9 An Old Section of Bellapais. (Jeffery, 1918)

4.2 Beylerbeyi

It is the village consisting of the Bellapais monastery and its environs.



Figure 4-10 Neighborhoods in Kyrenia (Girne) (Source: Girne Municipality, 2022)

Beylerbeyi is one of the neighborhoods of the most popular and biggest district of TRNC, Kyrenia (Girne). Old town is near the Bellapais Monastery but with the new developing construction area, the neighborhood got bigger, and now it is one of the area where high income people live.

In this research, it will be analyzed only the old inner village boundaries of Beylerbeyi. Beylerbeyi B Region which can be seen in Appendix part.

4.2.1 Natural and Physical Features

The unbuilt area of the Beylerbeyi village within the zoning and development boundaries is 4.7 hectares. There are no agricultural fields in and around the village due to its geological structure, and the housing is densely populated, with houses positioned next to each other. The building is concentrated on the southern slopes of the Bellapais monastery. Because of the slope, tiny dead-end alleys emerged in several locations. Forest regions surround the building zones in the south.(Girne Municipality, 2017)

Although there is no agricultural region near Beylerbeyi, citrus trees are plentiful and well-known in this area, and in addition to these trees, olive and carob trees, which are popular across Cyprus, are also common. Before tourism became the primary activity in the area, which is bordered by pine woods, modest cattle raising was also conducted.(Girne Municipality, 2017)

Beylerbeyi has risen to prominence as a tourist destination thanks to the Bellapais Monastery, and it has been thrust into a difficult situation in which it is difficult to maintain the characteristics of a residential settlement with the combination of hotel, restaurant, and similar functions in the village. As a result, in-village residential area design should be done with caution while keeping the development feature in mind. As a result, Beylerbeyi is a residential area that should be particularly guarded. This region is being developed for tourism while keeping its historical, cultural, and

recreational significance in mind. It is critical to restore and sustain this area's sustainability.

4.2.2 Village Population and Demographic Structure

The population of Beylerbeyi village is now incredibly heterogeneous.(Girne Municipality Report, 2017). The most fundamental aspect of this is its position, as well as its historical significance.

The first population census in 1881. Although the population was 319 in 1891, these people are only Greek Cypriots. In 1891, the number of population increased to 398 after 2 Turkish Cypriots came. Until 1960, the population grew steadily, but the number of Turkish Cypriots remained steady. When it comes to 1960, immigrants from third nations are included in censuses for the first time. This year, in addition to 719 Greek Cypriots, 6 people were counted as people of other nationalities. Unfortunately, there were no Greek Cypriots remaining on the island following a dramatic drop after 1974. According to the TRNC State Planning Organization's 2006 census, its population is 934 people. .(Girne Municipality Report, 2017).

According to 2016 survey results, the married rate was 60.5 percent and the single rate was 39.5 percent. This demonstrates that singles in Beylerbeyi have left the area, and the family structure has taken precedence. Aside from the fact that the 60 age group is relatively high (16.6 percent), the biggest factor in the increase of the active population to 63.3 percent is the intensity of tourism activity in the region and the number of employees in this sector. .(Girne Municipality Report, 2017).

According to interview which is held with headman Niyazi Engin, population is mostly is Cypriot people and also European. But European people usually use this place seasonal. And he added that recent years, people who is coming from East of Turkey, started to rent a building here.

He added;

The Greeks who lived here in '60-'70s started tourism here. The ticket office dates from those times. After the incident in 74, they didn't want to leave this place because they were starting to make money. But most of them migrated to the South. Mari people who migrated between Limassol and Larnaca came here. They could not adopt.

Bellapais is a precious place. Seventy percent of those who came from the Mari village left. Because they couldn't adapt here, most of them are gone due to problems such as work, transportation, and infrastructure. Now, most of those who stay here stay on rent. Employees and people from the eastern parts of Turkey settled here. There is no such thing as the population of Beylerbeyi anymore. But this is the case throughout Cyprus. It is not entirely clear. An English family, for example. They use their house as a summer residence once a year or once in 2 years. There are seasonal visitors. These are mostly European.

4.2.3 Economic and Social Structure

Today, in addition to Greek and Turkish Cypriots, nationals of various nations may be seen in Beylerbeyi. Many European citizens and high-income Turkish Cypriots have owned property, constructed houses, and lived here during the previous two decades.

The educational structure is made up of 28 percent university (including graduate education) graduates and 25.2 percent high school graduates, with 8.4 percent of the population being illiterate.

In terms of occupational group distribution, students account for 25.4 percent of the population, while retirees account for 22.9 percent. The large student population is

another opportunity for the development of this location as a lovely cultural hub and community (Girne Municipality Report, 2017).

A large majority of the population, 59.1 percent, migrated from Turkey and Southern Cyprus and settled here. When the high rate of this rate is examined, it becomes clear that international students living in Beylerbeyi are also included in this rate (Girne Municipality Report, 2017). However, as an indicator, individuals from third countries who live here comprise a fairly dense group. This point demonstrates Beylerbeyi's heterogeneous social structure and the presence of a cultural mosaic in the area.

The region's automotive usage rate is 90.7 percent (Girne Municipality Report, 2017). It was emphasized that this was not done for prestige or status, but rather out of need. This ratio is relevant in the following sections in terms of the region's accessibility.

According to Girne Municipality Report(2017) the presence of neighbors with a comparable structure (95.9 percent) based on the regular life of the region within itself demonstrates the presence of a social balance among the people who live there. Here, an atmosphere has been established in which individuals of many customs and cultures may coexist in peace. Furthermore, because 61.2 percent of inhabitants have kinship relationships and the region is chosen owing to friendship links, 46.9 percent of people meet together with their neighbors 1-3 times each week, demonstrating the existence of social solidarity.

4.2.4 Building Structure

The most of the residences are detached, and the landlords are more common than the renters. The bulk of the tenants in the flats are foreign nationals and students.

Despite the fact that 83.7 percent of the homes in Beylerbeyi are topographically challenging and sloping, they are classified as having a garden. Although only a tiny proportion of individuals living in this circumstance (18.4 percent) experience parking issues, virtually all of them are designed to have a view component, which is seen as an effective and vital quality.

According to surveys conducted in the region, the absence of pavements and pedestrian roads, as well as poor road condition, is the most pressing issue for residents (73.5 percent), followed by the lack of pavements and pedestrian roads (46.9 percent). This can be taken as a design problem.

4.2.5 Accessibility

The distance between Beylerbeyi and Girne Center is around 13.3 kilometers, and it is accessible by a road that divides Doğanköy. It is around 10.6 kilometers from the center of Çatalköy. However, it is only accessible after leaving the Doğanköy exit through a hilly and somewhat curving road.

It is disconnected from other residential areas. After Doğanköy, it provides a transportation connection with a third-degree road.

4.2.6 Problems according to residents

Girne Municipality Report (2017) had some questionnaire on residents living in Beylerbeyi Village. According to residents, here are the main problems of Beylerbeyi;

- Lack of pavements and pedestrian roads
- Poor road conditions
- The fact that the ancient monuments in the region they live in are not adequately protected and they are not adequately repaired.

4.2.7 Problems and Potential Risks according to GÇIP Report, 2018

According to the GCIP Report, certain risks and main issues have been determined in the conservation areas, including Beylerbeyi. These risks are as follows;

I. The cultural, architectural, social, physical, and economic elements that make up the cultural identity are disappearing. The elements that make up this identity are subject to change and development due to changing life and economic conditions and disappear as a result.

II. The fact that the buildings in these areas do not respond to contemporary living conditions and that they are outdated physically, functionally, and spatially, and accordingly, they have lost their attractiveness for residential use. The settled population living here prefers new residential areas in the outer regions due to physical and functional obsolescence has revealed that these areas have lost their economic attractiveness and become the preferred living space of social groups with low income levels. For this reason, there is a great collapse in these areas as a result of cultural, social, economic, functional, abandonment, being empty and deterioration of environmental and architectural values.

III. Sufficient economic income cannot be obtained from the potentials of these areas. The use and marketing of these areas by the tourism sector cannot be done adequately. Tourists coming to our country have limited visits to these areas. The income obtained from these places is also not at a sufficient level.

IV. There are deficiencies and inadequacies in legal, administrative, technical, organizational and financial issues related to the preservation and development of

traditional Village Center areas. These deficiencies and inadequacies cause confusion of authority, lack of coordination and inadequacy in the protection and development of these areas, increase the occurrence of structural and environmental deterioration and wear, and cause losses.

V. There is a general lack of awareness regarding the protection of Historical and Cultural Heritage. Therefore, adequate protection cannot be provided, and deterioration occurs as a result of misuse and insufficient maintenance over time.

VI. In Traditional Village Center Areas, there is a change in social structure and a decrease in environmental quality due to physical and functional aging. As a result of physical and functional obsolescence, the existing population living in these regions prefers to live in newly developed regions and leaves these areas, and instead of them, the people with lower economic income and a decrease in rental income prefer these regions to live. As a result, changes occur in the social structure, and physical collapse is experienced in the areas.

VII. The development of new constructions in a way that does not suit the traditional village character and harms it. The buildings in the inner-village area, which are built or are being built without considering the traditional village character, cause the existing character to change and the old one to disappear.

VIII. The reduction of the existing green texture of the Traditional Village Areas as a result of new intensive developments visually affecting the environment negatively.

IX. Failure to develop an adequate transportation system for pedestrian transportation, increasing parking and traffic problems.

X. Inability to implement the Protection and Revitalization policies of these areas due to lack of technical, legal, organizational, economic, and administrative equipment.

XI. The pressure and uncontrolled spread of the Real Estate Industry have caused the traditional texture to disappear. The new settlements in these areas, which are built within the framework of intensive construction rules that are not compatible with the texture and do not consider the environment in which they are located, adversely affect the existing village character and cause the old street textures to deteriorate and disappear.

XII. Unhealthy environments, visual pollution, noise, etc., arise from inappropriate uses in these areas (atolye, auto repair shop, etc.).

4.3 Quality of Public Spaces of Bellapais and Beylerbeyi Village regarding Space Quality Indicators and Users' Perceptions

In this section, space quality indicators will be examined according to 3 user groups which was defined in the previous chapter and also regarding spatial quality indicators which also were defined in the literature review.

4.3.1 Activity

Gehl(2011) categorizes outdoor activities into three groups: “*Necessary activities*”, “*optional activities*” and “*social activities*”. According to Gehl(2011), necessary activities are our daily tasks: Going to work, waiting for a bus, going to market and so on. In addition, optional activities are activities that the pursuits involved, if desired and time and place allow it. These activities are more dependent on people and the environment than necessary activities. Social activities that rely on the presence of other people participating in the essential and optional include “*children at play, greetings and chats, community activities.*”

Necessary Activities

In the area, people do their necessary activities like going to market, waiting for a service for going to work, waiting for a taxi to go to the center of Kyrenia.

Optional Activities

As optional activities, residents living in Beylerbeyi, do their garden works, children play their courtyard. According to the direct observation, sitting in the benches or gathering in open spaces is not common in this area. People usually walk in the streets but gathering areas don't allow to people to wait or talk each other. Because of the usage of the vehicle and pedestrian road together, people usually walk from a place to a certain place, and that places are usually their home, surroundings restaurants or Bellapais Monastery open space. For tourists, the only waiting, sitting or gathering area is the Bellapais Monastery open spaces.

Social Activities

The residents' activities are limited, and they are generally on neighbor visits. The survey participants acknowledged that they generally go to the district centers as an activity. In Girne Municipality Report (2011) it is also mentioned that Beylerbeyi

residents are likely to go to other districts rather than hanging around their neighborhood or they do only visiting their neighbors.

In survey when we asked to the respondents if they are satisfied about activity varieties or not, they were asked to give score from 1(not satisfied) to 5(very satisfied). 45.1 percent of users gave 3 points to their satisfaction level. (Table 4-1) It has been observed that all participants who gave these points answered the question "What kind of activities would you be satisfied with if the users were given 3 points or less?" Likewise, the question of whether there is an activity that you do not return to without doing here was asked to the participants and it was aimed to investigate the variety of activities in terms of users. We see that 23.3 percent of the users do not do any activity other than going here for touristic purposes. In the open-ended question that followed, users selected the other option and said that they had eaten at a few of the restaurants and returned.

Table 4-1Users' satisfaction level on diversity of activities

Score	Frequency	Valid Percent
1	6	8,5
2	11	15,5
3	32	45,1
4	16	22,5
5	6	8,5
Total	71	100,0

According to Muhtar Niyazi Engin's comments, the activities are sufficient. Three international music festivals are held every year. People who live here sell handicrafts and earn from them. A special silk cocoon festival is here, organized for Cyprus. There is 1 person in the village who takes care of it. But those in the village earn money and earn a livelihood in such activities. Likewise, the Bellapais People's Day is organized once a year by the young people here. Activities, in general, are

general and mostly international. But when we look at daily activities, they are limited.

After the interviews with other people in the village, it was stated by everyone that the activities here were not sufficient. Children play on the streets as an activity. There is no park for children. There are not many activities for young people. They usually go to Kyrenia. They usually spend time in Bellapais park, the only park here. It is not possible to create public spaces in places where activities are not created and it carries risks for the future.

4.3.2 Accessibility

The majority of the inner village roads are natural, and the secondary road stops not far from the open space of the Bellapais Monastery and is replaced by the natural village road. Because the village community is disconnected, open areas normally belong to the homeowners, and the only spot we can term open public space is the region where the Bellapais Monastery is located. Within the village, a distinct gathering place is required. It has been stated that many activity centers were visited.

The majority of the residents in the area drive their own automobiles. This demonstrates that the distance to walkable centers is too long, and public transit is relatively low quality.

4.3.2.1 Physical Access

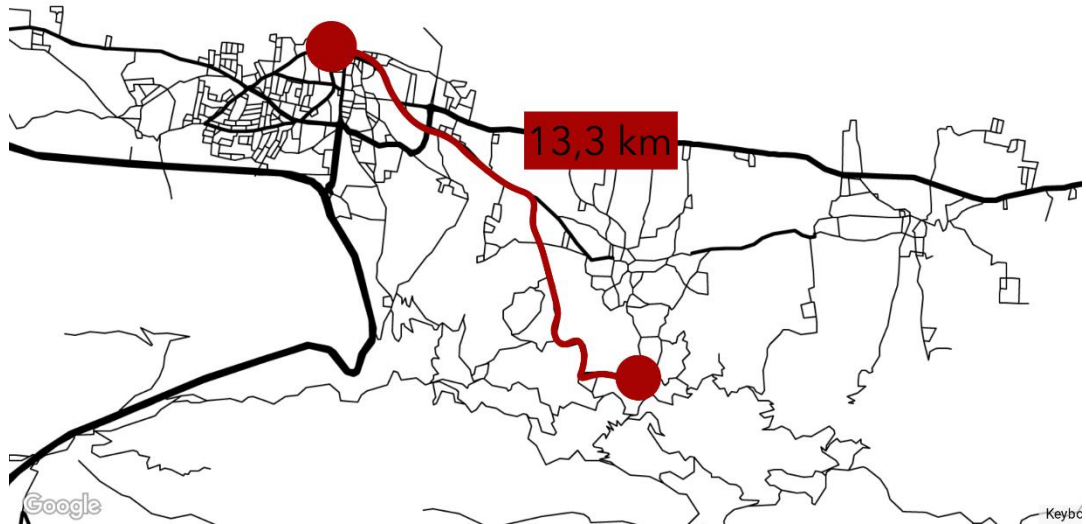


Figure 4-11 Map that shows the distance between Kyrenia Center and Beylerbeyi Village

The distance between Beylerbeyi and Girne Center is around 13.3 kilometers, and it is accessible by a road that divides Doğanköy. It is around 10.6 kilometers from the center of Çatalköy. However, it is only accessible after leaving the Doğanköy exit through a hilly and somewhat curving road. Because of the wooded regions in the southern portion of Beylerbeyi and the sloping and rough topography in the north, settlement cannot develop in both directions. Both the east and west sides are slanted.

Because it is surrounded by woodland and forest regions, access is only possible from one way. As a result, it is isolated from neighboring residential neighborhoods. As a result, physical settlements are restricted.

It connects with the third degree road following Doğanköy.

In the survey, respondents were asked to how difficult to going Bellapais on a scale of 1 to 5. (Table 4-2) 34,2 percent of the respondents reported that going Bellapais was easy but when it is asked which transportation mode they prefer (Table 4-3),

72,6 percent of the respondents stated that they prefer going by only private car, following transportation mode, according to the survey, is Bus / Dolmuş / Çimen. Walking is a really low statistic and only chosen by Beylerbeyi residents. Also, even the people living in Beylerbeyi chose the private car option which shows they usually prefer not walking but using their private car.

Table 4-2 Difficulty of accessibility to Bellapais

Score	Frequency	Valid Percent
1 (very easy)	25	34,2
2	15	20,5
3	15	20,5
4	12	16,4
5 (Extremely tough)	6	8,2
Total	73	100,0

Table 4-3 Transportation Modes

Transportation Mode	Frequency	Valid Percent
On foot	1	1,4
Private Car	53	72,6
Taxi	4	5,5
Bus / Dolmuş / Çimen	6	8,2
Private Car and Bus / Dolmuş / Çimen	1	1,4
Taxi and Bus / Dolmuş / Çimen	2	2,7
Taxi and Private Car and Bus / Dolmuş / Çimen	1	1,4
On foot and Bus / Dolmuş / Çimen	1	1,4

Table 4-3Continued

On foot and Private Car	3	4,1
On foot and Private Car and Bus / Dolmush / Cimen	1	1,4
Total	73	100,0

Participants who had difficulties in coming to Bellapais were asked why they had difficulties. It was seen that the participants who did not have difficulty (giving 1 and 2 points) came with a private car. The participants who had difficulty in coming here were reported to have difficulty in transportation modes while coming here. With the open-ended question, some of the participants also reported that there is no sign to get Bellapais from city center. And 60,3 percent of the participant reported that there is a difficulty with transportation modes while going Bellapais. And also in the survey, some of the participants which chose, private car option, also claim that there are some traffic problems while accessing area and also saying that there is a difficulty with transportation modes.

Table 4-4The reason behind the difficulty of access to Bellapais

The reason behind having difficulties	Frequency	Valid Percent
Traffic	14	24,2
Difficulty with transportation modes	35	60,3
Transportation cost	9	15,5
Total	58	100,0

In the area, there is one entrance that is continuous road of Girne-Bellapais.(Figure 5-12) According to the direct observations this reason creates a traffic jam when the visiting people number are high. There is no pedestrian road and because of it's a old town the car road is for one car only and pedestrian always have to be careful while the car is coming or going. And with the interview of tourist guide of the area, it is reported that it is a big problem for people who lives there and also visits there in a short time.

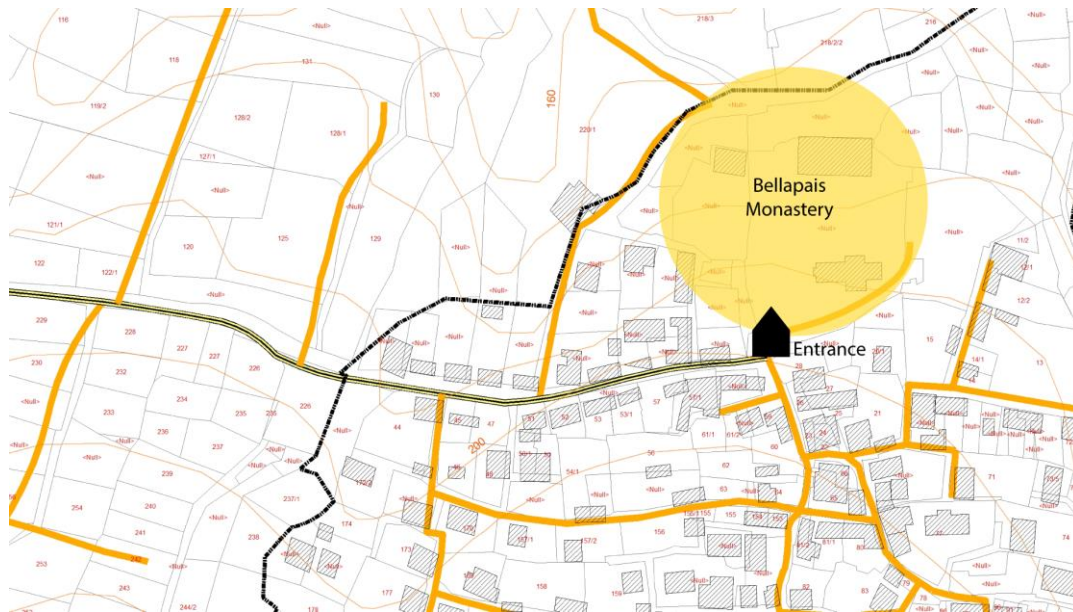


Figure 4-12 The entrance and roads diagram (Diagram made by author) (Source: Girne Municipality)



Figure 4-13 Accessibility scheme to the attraction points of Beylerbeyi Village



Figure 4-14 Otoparks and Pedestrian Roads(photo taken by the author, 2022)



Figure 4-15 In front of the open space of Bellapais Monastery (photo taken by the author, 2022)



Figure 4-16 Parking area in front of the entrance of Bellapais Monastery, (photo taken by the author, 2022)

For the entrance, interview with the Bellapais guide, and people living there, explain the issue as follows;

“There is a constant shortage of roads here, and people complain a lot about it. They cannot widen the roads and there is always a problem in coming and going. The municipality has taken measures for large vehicles, their entrance is prohibited, but especially in the summer months, but there is always a problem in traffic.”

With the direct observation, some big busses and vehicles uses that road, it is also a big problem for here.



Figure 4-17 Entrance of Bellapais Monastery (photo taken by the author, 2022)

4.3.2.2 Visual Access



Figure 4-18 The scheme that shows signs and landmarks

Like it is mentioned in Chapter 2, visual access is a kind of physical access and refers to people's perception to a place when they enter. In the survey, it is asked to the participants what is the most effective thing when you see Bellapais and around. Participant reported that view from the Bellapais, architecture and its glory are the most impressive elements which affects people. 13,8 percent of the people agree that also landscape elements are one of the impressive things in Bellapais.

Apart from Bellapais Monastery, the touristic historical mill is also considered as one of the touristic places of this area. These signs, which are weak in terms of visual accessibility, are not known by most people.

The directions in the area can be seen in the open area in front of the Bellapais Monastery, which we can call the square of the area (it is also used as a vehicle road).



Figure 4-19 Signs for directions(photo taken by the author, 2022)



Figure 4-20 Sign from a street directing historical mill (photo taken by the author, 2022)



Figure 4-21 Another sign explaining the history of the tree and Bellapais area (photo taken by the author, 2022)

The tree, which we can count as a landmark, called the tree of peace, is in the place that we can perceive as the square of Bellapais, and its name was given by Lawrence Durrell. This tree, which is important for the area, is right next to the vehicle way and next to the restaurant.



Figure 4-22 Tree of Idleness (photo taken by the author, 2022)



Figure 4-23 Tree of Idleness – 2 (photo taken by the author, 2022)

As previously mentioned, Lawrence Durrell is a prominent writer for the area, and his home was named "Bitter Lemons" but has now been sold to someone else already living in it. Signs have been directed so that it is not open to visitors, but at the same time it is seen where he lives. The street where his house is located is called "Bitter Lemons", but when we come to the village, this street and house are found by asking local people because there are few directions.



Figure 4-24 Door of the house of Lawrence Durrell called by Bitter Lemons (photo taken by the author, 2022)



Figure 4-25 Bitter Lemons Street which refers to the name of the book by Lawrence Durrell, written in Turkish (photo taken by the author, 2022)

However, it is asked if the participants know Lawrence Durrell's house or not. 83,6 percent of the participant reported that they have no opinion about Lawrence Durrell house. It can be seen that the signs and directions are not enough for knowing the area better.

Table 4-5 Knowledge rate about Lawrence Durrell house

Knowledge about Lawrence Durrell house	Frequency	Valid Percent
Yes	12	16,4
No	61	83,6
Total	73	100.0

4.3.2.3 Access to Activities

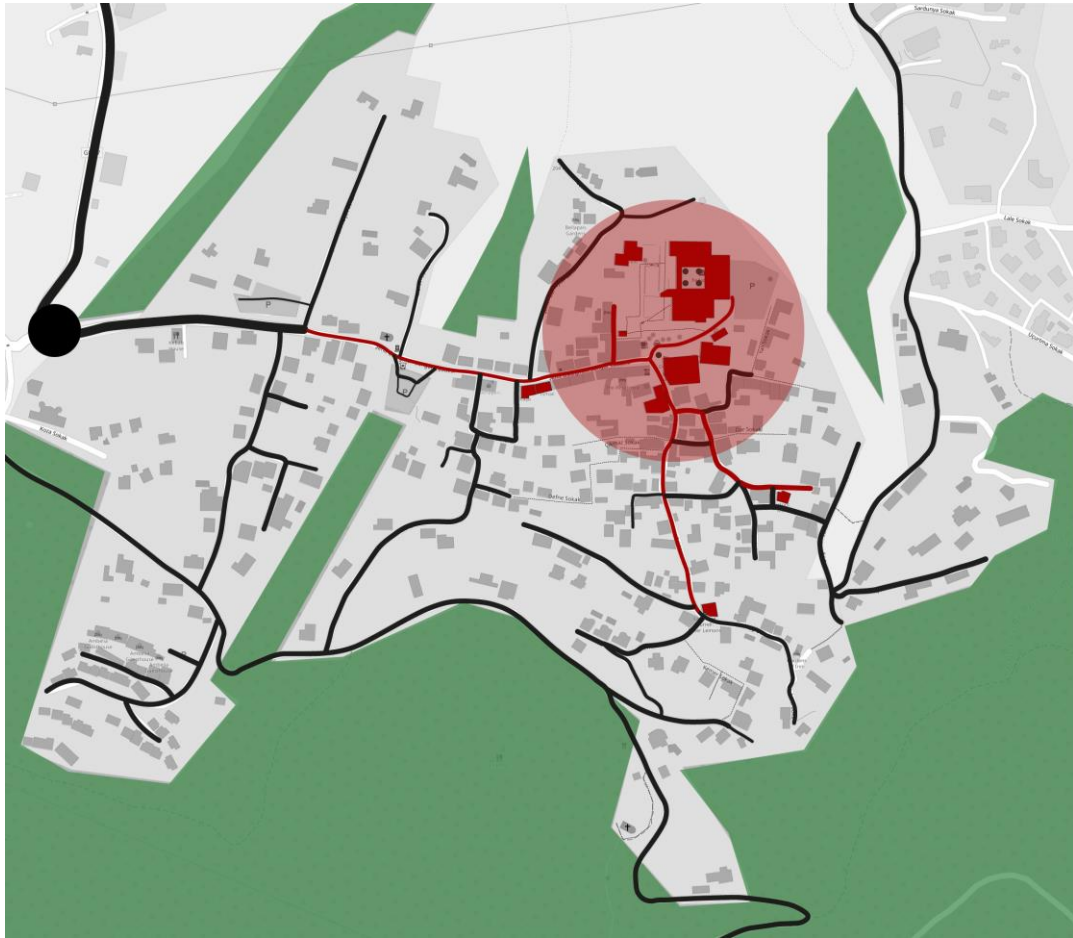


Figure 4-26 Conceptual map that shows activity options in Beylerbeyi

The majority of the activities in the community revolve around neighborhood visits. Those who come to visit Bellapais from elsewhere eat at a few nearby restaurants and cafés and walk around the hamlet on a street, although for a short period.



Figure 4-27 Conceptual map that shows green areas, sitting places and activity areas

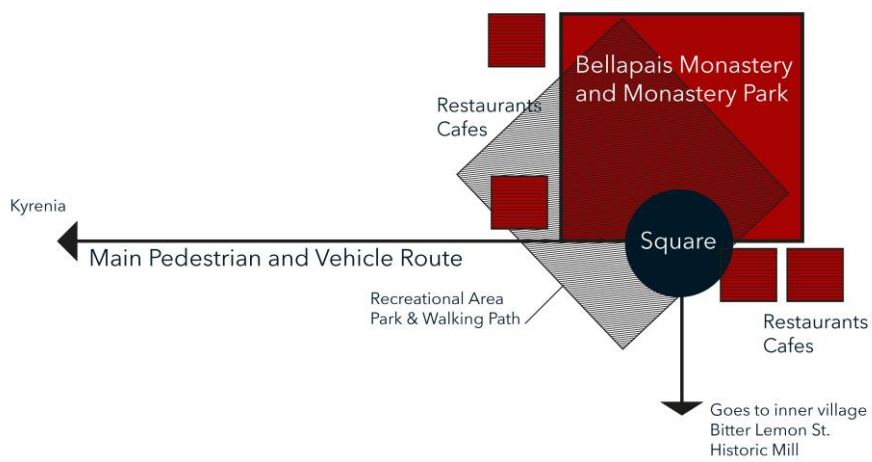


Figure 4-28 Activity conceptual

According to the survey, 45.5 percent of the participants gave 3 points in the activity variety question, which should be evaluated from 1 to 5, and the highest rate following it was 4 points. (Table 4-6)

Table 4-6 Degree of satisfaction with activity diversification

Degree of satisfaction with activity diversification	Frequency	Valid Percent
1(not satisfied)	6	8,5
2	11	15,5
3	32	45,1
4	16	22,5
5 (very satisfied)	6	8,5
Total	71	100
Missing	2	

The majority of the participants really shed light on the challenges in the industry by making solutions like boosting the variety of cafés and restaurants and expanding the walking paths. At the same time, they suggested more outside seating places and stated that they would be content with even modest activities.

Short hikes and dining at the famous restaurant directly close to Bellapais Monastery are typical pastimes in the neighborhood. Concerts are also held at various times throughout the year as part of a range of events.

Participants also suggested that local items be advertised here, as well as workshops or open markets on specific days of the week.

4.3.2.4 Access to Information

There are Facebook groups for both inhabitants and tourists where you can receive information about Bellapais and Beylerbeyi. In Beylerbeyi, there are groups for any occasion and social responsibility projects that anybody may establish. We cannot, however, say the same for visitors. Despite the fact that the Bellapais Monastery is a landmark, other cultural qualities or activities in the area are not well recognized.

For the festivals especially it can be seen there are a lot of information on websites. In Figure 5-30 is retrieved from official website of the Bellapais Music Festival. However when it is asked if people are aware of the concerts which is held here or not, the answers are nearly half and half. (Table 4-7) But the majority opinion, with a small difference, is “no”.

Table 4-7 Awareness rate of people about any activities

Awareness of concerts	Frequency	Valid Percent
Yes	34	46,6
No	39	53,4
Total	73	100,0

And also it is asked that if people can easily access to information about any activities which is held in Bellapais Monastery or Beylerbeyi Village. 58,9 percent of the participant reported that they cannot access easily to information about activities.(Table 4-8)

Table 4-8 Access to information about any activities

Access to information about any activity	Frequency	Valid Percent
Yes	29	39,7
No	43	58,9
Total	72	100,0



Figure 4-29A poster of Bellapais music festival (URL1)

It is also asked how people want to know about activities. And most of the participant reported that they want to get the news or informations about the activities from social media.(Facebook, Instagram, Twitter etc.)

4.3.3 Comfort

Participants were asked how comfortable they felt in the area. 47,9 percent of the participants stated that they felt very comfortable in the area. And this makes up the majority of the participants. The following rate is 35.6 percent for 4 points. The rate given 3 points constitutes 16.4 percent of the participants.(Table 4-9)

Table 4-9 Comfort rates of Bellapais and Beylerbeyi

Comfort Rates	Frequency	Valid Percent
1(uncomfortable)	-	-
2	-	-
3	12	16,4
4	26	35,6
5(comfortable)	35	47,9
Total	73	100,0

Users who scored 3 points or less were also asked why they did not feel comfortable in the field. According to the answers of the participants (Table 4-10), the low number of pedestrian paths and the lack of sufficient seating areas are among the most disturbing issues. Some of the participants who gave 3 or more points on comfort also stated these problems as extra and stated that they would feel more comfortable if there were more pedestrian paths and seating areas. 4 of the 17 participants expressed the lack of shaded areas, and in fact, the main factors for not feeling fully comfortable in the area were expressed.



Figure 4-30 Shady areas and comparison of new and old

According to direct observations, there are a lot of shaded areas on the roads due to the dense old texture between the buildings and the narrowness of the roads, but the seating areas in the open area of Bellapais Monastery are limited and the shaded areas are not fully provided. Rather than open spaces, restaurants seem to meet the actions of sitting and socializing.

Table 4-10 Factors affecting comfort

Factors Affecting Comfort	Frequency	Valid Percent
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of shady areas 	2	2,7
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of shady areas • Insufficient number of sitting areas • Lack of pedestrian paths 	1	1,4
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of shady areas 	2	2,7

Table 4-10 Continued

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Insufficient number of sitting areas 		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Insufficient number of sitting areas 	4	5,5
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Insufficient number of sitting areas • Lack of pedestrian paths 	3	4,1
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of pedestrian paths 	5	6,8
Total	17	23,0



Figure 4-31 Sitting areas in front of the Bellapais Monastery (photo taken by the author, 2022)



Figure 4-32 Ticket office and open space usage in front of the Bellapais Monastery
(photo taken by the author, 2022)



Figure 4-33 The courtyard of the Bellapais Monastery, an example for shady areas
(photo taken by Sacithan Gök, copyright permission taken)



Figure 4-34 Sitting places and coffee house covered with an awning and mulberry & fig tree. (photo taken by the author, 2022)

When we came to the topic of safety, the participants were asked how safe they saw the area and felt in the area, and it was aimed to give a score from 1 to 5. It is reported that 36,1 percent of the participant felt safe in the area. And the following rates are 30,6% for score 5 and 30,6% for score 3.(Table 4-11) When asked why they didn't feel comfortable, the majority of participants said it was because there were few pedestrian paths and the neighborhood felt desolate. (Table 4-12)

Table 4-11 Safety rates of Bellapais and Beylerbeyi area

Score	Frequency	Valid Percent
1(unsafe)	-	-
2	2	2,8
3	22	30,6
4	26	36,1
5(very safe)	22	30,6
total	72	100,0

Table 4-12 Reasons behind feeling fully comfortable

Reasons behind not feeling fully comfortable	Frequency
Lack of pedestrian paths	15
Vehicle and traffic density	5
Too crowded	2
Very desolate	11
Shortage/absence of security guards	5
Total	38

As a result of the interviews, most of the people in the village said that there are security problems here from time to time, but it is normal compared to the general situation in Kyrenia. In general, they stated that security problems occurred in the Bellapais Monastery park. This actually points to the risks that both the monastery and the people living here may face over time. And it will affect the quality of the place and the quality of life, as well as make people here feel restless in general. So much so that when the people in the village are asked how Bellapais makes you feel, the general opinion is peace, but everyone says that this peace has changed. In places where this peace changes, the feeling of belonging decreases over time, which can lead to its uncanny.

The most important factor that reduces the feeling of security and peace; is transportation. All the people of Bellapais are very unhappy with transportation and hopeless about its solutions. Considering that this is a popular tourist and historical place, the influx of tourists starting in the spring and continuing in the summer affects the transportation of this place. Parking lots are insufficient and pedestrian and vehicle roads are intertwined. While it disrupts the comfort of the villagers, it also affects the comfort of the tourists.

Likewise, most of the villagers are hopeless about the preservation of this place. They think that this place should be protected, but they think that no work has been done for it. According to the data, the renovation and beautification works were not done for Bellapais Monastery. Currently, things from 74 are preserved and continue. And this makes people despair, and maybe that's why the lack of action against security problems and its uncanny leaves a question mark about the destruction of this place.

4.3.4 Sociability

The presence of neighbors with a comparable structure (95.9 percent) based on the normal life of the region within itself demonstrates the presence of a social balance among the people who live there. Here, an atmosphere has been established in which individuals of many customs and cultures may coexist in peace. Furthermore, 61.2 percent of inhabitants have familial and friendship relationships.

46.9 percent of inhabitants socialize with their neighbors 1-3 times each week, demonstrating the prevalence of social solidarity. (Girne Municipality Report, 2017)

The aim is creating a balance between the social life and historical texture. The other important thing is without feeling desolate, people should feel comfortable and enjoy with their friends and families in the area.

When the participants were asked with whom they came, 46.6% stated that they came with their friends, and the other answer was family. (Table 4-13)

Table 4-13 With whom the participants came

With whom the participants came	Frequency	Valid Percent
Family	17	23,3
Family, friends	17	23,3
Friends	34	46,6
Alone	1	1,7
Alone, family	1	1,7
Alone, friends	1	1,7
Total	73	100,0

Also according to the Girne Municipality Report, it is stated that neighbor visits are very common among residents living in Beylerbeyi. They visit themselves in their home, so outside socialization is limited, can be said.

Neighborhood relations have developed in the village as socialization. In the interviews made with the people in the village, he says that the neighborly relations here are very good, except for 1-2 people. Coming back to each other dominates. Apart from this, young people organized the Bellapaiss Day as stated before, as a means of socialization. Apart from this, there is no socialization area other than Bellapais park, and people cannot socialize either. Where the Tree of Peace used to be like a square where people sat together and did their optional activities, it has now become a restaurant and the only square and seating areas are the areas inside the Bellapais Monastery, since road service is provided. Socializing generally takes place in restaurants and cafes.

4.3.5 Conclusion Remarks

Table 4-14 Summary of "Spatial Quality" indicators

SPATIAL QUALITY INDICATORS	SECONDARY VARIABLES	SUMMARY
Activity	Optional Activities, Necessary Activities, Social Activities	<p><i>Residents:</i> neighbor visits, daily activities, garden works. <i>Tourists:</i> Visiting Bellapais Monastery, outside activities like spend time with friends in nearby restaurants, cafes. <i>North Cyprus people:</i> Open air concerts. outside activities like spend time with friends in nearby restaurants, cafes.</p>
	User groups	<p><i>North Cyprus people</i> comes for work, and comes for Bellapais Monastery. <i>Tourists</i> <i>Beylerbeyi residents</i></p>
	Activity options	<p><i>Daily activities:</i> walking, going to market, garden works(<i>Beylerbeyi Residents</i>) <i>Social activities:</i> spending time with friends and family in nearby restaurants.(<i>Tourists, North Cyprus people</i>) Open space options and number of sitting areas in open spaces are limited. So for people optional activities also are limited.</p>
Accessibility	Physical Accessibility	<p>According to the results of the <i>survey</i>, the most preferred type of access is by private car. According to the <i>interviews</i>, residents also prefer using car. <i>Tourists</i> are usually using the taxis or services. Afterwards bus or dolmush is coming. But according to the</p>

Table 4-14 continued

		<p>information there is no dolmush line for Beylerbeyi. Pedestrian access is, according to the survey, not common and in the neighborhood there are few pedestrian roads. According to the survey, people do not struggle while accessing area. But it can be seen most of the respondents choose coming by private car. According to the interviews, <i>residents</i> do struggle while accessing area, especially in summer. They are not comfortable about the traffic in the area.</p>
	Social Access (Symbolic Access)	<p>All of the people who participated in survey reported that Bellapais monastery has a feeling something magnificent and affecting people with its soul. And protection feeling to the area is high according to the survey and also interview but people are not sure that government will take care Bellapais Monastery and Beylerbeyi Village enough with the future development plan. There is a lot of distrust among the participants to the government.</p>
	Access to Information	<p>People reported that they can easily access to the events, news about the area but they prefer using social media tools with the changing perception among internet tools.</p>
	Visual Accessibility	<p>With the direct observation and survey results, it can be said that the signs are not fully enough for the directions.</p>

Table 4-14 continued

		Most of the people who came for Bellapais Monastery, have no idea about historical mill or Beylerbeyi village.
Comfort	Safety	<p>Most of the participant reported that they feel safe and comfortable, but there is not enough shady areas or sufficient number of sitting areas, that makes people fully comfortable.</p> <p>Pedestrian roads and vehicle roads are mixed, there is no separate pedestrian way and enough open spaces for and especially in summer, when the tourist population is high, the pedestrians need to feel safe.</p> <p>According to the villagers, sometimes safety issues can happen in this area.</p>
	Sitting options	Sitting options rather than the places near restaurants are the big concern for the people because of not feeling comfortable with the sufficient number of sitting options with their friends or family when they come to the place.
Sociability	Interaction	<p>Lots of people with different cultural and ethnical backgrounds come together in this area.</p> <p>Because of the lack of the open spaces, interaction among peoples are not enough and it can be fixed with the good design decisions.</p>
	Neighborhood Sense	The residents living in Beylerbeyi have a strong sense of neighborhood relations. At least once or twice a week, they reported that they meet with each other.

CHAPTER 5

CONCLUSION

As mentioned in the introduction, the purpose of this thesis is to investigate the notion of quality of open public spaces in historical and touristic locations, describe their features, and find approaches to improve and enrich the quality of open public spaces. This section's primary goal is to summarize the case study's important results. Then, based on the study findings, it intends to provide hints about how to improve and enrich the "quality of space" in public open places for future research.

While stating the results of this analysis, it should not be overlooked that this research was conducted in winter and spring, and it should be taken into account that although it includes the results of the surveys of the people living and coming here and individual direct observations, the research area may have been somewhat affected by Covid-19 and pandemic reasons.

5.1 Findings of the Research

This thesis begins with the concerns of how to define the 'quality' of open public spaces and what the characteristics of a good quality public space are. It investigates the notion of quality in a historical and touristy center, in a location that has been retained with its original texture to this day.

The quality of public places is critical for being healthy and sustainable with its environment across millennia. When it comes to historical locations that have been going on for centuries and their interaction with their surroundings, the quality of the place should be assessed as an even more essential problem. To understand the

quality of the space, analyze what elements influence the quality of the space and how we can deliver this in a sustainable manner.

The fundamental concept of public space is clearly derived from its "openness and access," which are the key ontological prerequisites of the so-called public space. And it is evident from numerous definitions of public places that they should likewise be owned and administered by the government.

The literature review on spatial quality shows that *comfort, accessibility, activities and sociability* are the main attributes which measures quality of places.

The first spatial quality indicators, "activity", examined according to activity options, variety of activities and also activity types; optional, necessary and social activities. The results of the study can be summarized as follows:

The area is inclusive for all people, there are lots of tourist who has different ethnicity or cultural background. In addition, the people who lives in Beylerbeyi, not only Turkish but also from other nations. But the new design implementations the downside of Beylerbeyi, still in Beylerbeyi borders, there are lots of new houses, villas built. These buildings totally different from the old texture and usually for high-income people. For people living in Beylerbeyi "village", it can be said that everyone knows each other and they meet with each other in their houses with a strong sense of neighborhood relationship. But for other social activities, they usually go to the Kyrenia center because of the variety of acitivity options.

Area has a huge tourist potential, especially in summers. The activity options without disturbing the old texture is also limited. The restorants and cafes are the only activity places in Bellapais Monastery and surrounding. Recreational areas in Bellapais Monastery is really good but when we look at the Beylerbeyi village. There is no good connection path for people, for an informative experience. Historical mill and café is the another mark in the area. But people do not have an idea about it enough. These important values for Beylerbeyi can be redesign with a strong balance between

the old texture and touristic values without disturbing the old texture and whole environment's spiritual feeling.

The other spatial quality is *accessibility*. Accessibility is evaluated looking into some sub-topics: *physical accessibility, visual accessibility, access to information, accessibility to resources, social access*.

The only transportation mode to area is taxi or private car. The common answers are the signs that people use taxi or their private car to access here. But also if you want to touristic tour, tour dolmush can be organized to the area. But as an accessibility issue, the area's physical accessibility is not quite well. As an visual accessibility Bellapais Monastery has an huge big visuality in the area which affects people with its spiritual, majestic visual. But when it is regarded that the other historical and touristic places in the area, the directions are not fully visible and so that they are not known among people.

Accessibility to resources does not carry healthy data in this analysis. There is a different health and education services system throughout Girne and the TRNC. The fact that the health center is not in the village and that the only health center serving many people is in Kyrenia caused difficulties in transferring this situation to spatial quality analysis.

When it is considered the access to information, it can be given as an example the websites and Beylerbeyi facebook groups, and also Girne Municipality website with fully transparent behaviour to inform people about the spatial decisions. But when it considered the activities, with the changing perception and usage of the internet, social media is quite important now like Instagram, Twitter. People want to know the concerts, exhibitions on their social media account. Also people want to know about the planning decisions cause all the people lives in Kyrenia and also Beylerbeyi village do not fully trust about the conservation of Bellapais and surrounding.

The other spatial quality aspect is comfort. Comfort and safety rates in the area is quite well. However, people wants more pedestrian roads and more sitting areas in open spaces. Because of the old texture, the roads are shared by vehicles and pedestrians. It is quite risky for people to feel safe and comfort. And the roads are usually for one vehicle but they are used by two vehicles: one is coming, the other is going. Also in Beylerbeyi village there are lots of car which is parked in front of the house, it is also a barrier for vehicles and pedestrian.

Likewise, the residents of Beylerbeyi living in the village feel uncomfortable about the increase in traffic due to the increasing construction, the decrease in walking areas and the lack of parks. They think that the peace here will decrease more and more day by day. This is a sign that comfort has decreased or will begin to decrease.

Likewise, the issue of security is also worrying, but when we compare it with the TRNC in general, we can say that it is not specific here. In fact, this does not give healthy data to analyze the situations that people feel insecure and this may lead to.

However, it can be added that the thought that the peace will decrease or begin to decrease reduces the belonging of the people living in these areas, and comfort can be added here as one of the most critical factors of the quality of the space. We know that the people of Limassol Larnaca, who were later settled here after 1974, rented out their houses and left this place already. Such factors affect the sense of belonging here and bring a different sociological order. However, it carries a risk in terms of the sustainability of space quality.

The other indicator is social access. To evaluate the social access, how people use this space should be considered. In Beylerbeyi village tourists usually use the area daily, but the Cypriot people want to use more its surroundings. People living here use only their houses. So social life for people is not quite well. But it can be said that the arrival of multiple nations and the holding of large events demonstrate that this open space is open to all and socially accessible.

To sum up, as can be seen in the legislation, there are gaps in the laws at some points. This, in fact, has led to an increase in construction in the Beylerbeyi region and the deterioration of the natural cover in some areas. The old almond trees no longer exist around Beylerbeyi. This situation is generally problematic for the future of the region. In the conversation with the villagers, it was stated by all the residents of Beylerbeyi that this situation arouses concern for them as well. As the construction increases, the infrastructure becomes insufficient, and the natural vegetation is destroyed. The lack of new projects for many years has left the place of chaos and anguish in the Bellapais region, where the people here used to look peacefully. The area should be protected as much as possible, and new projects should be made in accordance with the law by ensuring that the texture here has not deteriorated. It was stated by the headman that there were infrastructure works.

5.2 Comparing the findings with historical touristic place, Sermoneta

In this section, it is aimed to examine Sermoneta Village according to 3 determined quality parameters (accessibility, activity, comfort) and to compare the results with the surrounding of Bellapais Monastery and Beylerbeyi Village. In this section, Sermoneta has been examined through literature review and maps. Therefore, it could not be looked at directly in terms of observation or user experience. In addition, in this section, it is aimed that similar places to Bellapais Monastery and Beylerbeyi Village can be beneficial for future researches about open public spaces of historical and touristic regions. It will be discussed what kind of suggestions the managerial

and design differences can bring about the sustainability of the open public spaces in these kinds of historical touristic regions.



Figure 5-1 Plan of Sermoneta (Source: Openstreetmap)

Accessibility

When looking at Sermoneta village, more than one artifact can be seen as historical artifacts. The areas between these main attraction points are generally made as pedestrian ways. Although the majority of the pedestrian roads in this area are not wide enough for cars to pass, they have slowing elements even though the way they are built is such that cars can pass. Large parks have been built on the roads surrounding the outside of the village so that vehicles can be parked, which also reduces vehicle entry into the village.

Activity

Since Sermoneta region is a characteristic region that has hosted more than one movie, it is a touristic region. More than one festival is held every year. There is a restaurant and various resting, sitting and walking paths. The place is one of the quiet and spiritual places like Bellapais.



Figure 5-2 Open Space view from Sermoneta (Source: <https://discoverplaces.travel/>)

“You can quickly tour the entire town in an hour. But how much that satisfies you is up to you. Personally, I plan to stay there for at least three days when I go. I must live there until I absorb all the historical fabric of the town. I hope we meet you there. If you like to get lost in the narrow streets and connect the town like a puzzle, why not?” (Suat Bıçak, MedyaEge, URL2)

While hiking, multiple open spaces provide an experience full of surprises. The fact that vehicles do not enter these areas actually raises the experience of this place to a higher quality.

Comfort

Since we do not have any information about the user experience, we cannot give precise information in terms of comfort in the Sermoneta Region. But; In the spatial analysis of the comfort parameter, we can say that the sitting options are more than Bellapais and the traffic analysis is solved at the border of the village in a way that does not disturb the interior texture. Large open spaces are shaded by afforestation or canopies.



Figure 5-3 Open public space in Sermoneta (Source: <https://www.italyreview.com/sermoneta.html>)

Sermoneta management prepares 3-year plans and performance programs, taking into account the principle of transparency. They are presented transparently on their website. Whole plans, development plans, interventions, decisions to be taken are open to public. (URL 3)

5.3 Recommendations

As a result, public spaces have become essential components of urban life that define spatial quality. The features that urban quality determines in open spaces are the requirements of quality of life and space quality. With the comfort, variety of activities, and accessibility, open spaces create the quality of urban areas and provide certain conditions to ensure their continuance. To achieve this goal in public spaces, design, planning, development, and management must be 'inclusive.' The quality of the space should be inclusive in terms of activities, accessibility, and comfort. While the regulations are being created to protect these historic areas, they should also be

developed in a way that does not disturb the pattern and the sense of belonging there. While the sense of belonging of the people living in that area increases the sustainability of that place, the opinions of the people who embrace the historical place they are in and find the need to protect it likewise allow us to understand the spatial quality better and make it sustainable.

Public open spaces, especially in places with unique characteristics in tourism and history, should be flexible and accessible, meeting social needs and at the same time making people feel comfortable. Although some situations change according to the economic conditions of the countries, specific indicators should not change, and the impressions and thoughts of the residents should be taken into account as much as possible.

As we can see in the example of Sermoneta, the parking lots are generally located outside the borders of the historical village. The same method can be applied for Bellapais and Beylerbeyi. Vehicles should come to a certain area in order to prevent traffic in the historical city, especially in summer, and pedestrian priority roads should be mostly within the borders of the village. Likewise, vehicle capacity should remain limited and sufficient, and areas where vehicles will be parked far away should be built in periods when the number of users increases. The number of vehicles must be determined and a balance must be established together with the people coming. Numbers can be limited and should be protected as much as its capacity.

The use of landscape elements in the area should be increased, more shaded areas should be made and open spaces should be evaluated with landscape elements, considering that the experience in the village will increase.

As it is mentioned, the quality of the space is perceived differently by the users and while designing the open spaces in historical and touristic places, user groups should be determined, and improvements should be made in the spaces by considering the perspectives of these users.

Users in the field should also be flexible on many issues. Comfort features can enhance the most discussed issue, limiting user actions' flexibility. It is well known that the increased use of protected areas for recreational and touristic reasons compromises the integrity of resources and the recreational experience of users. Norms are effective because they specify “what should happen” and are therefore used to evaluate environmental, social, and managerial conditions in resource and visitor management (Bingül, 2019). Young people and individuals of all ages can really use this area, as events and workshops are built into the area's identity. In addition, rather than creating the space as a whole, the activity zones in it are designed as mechanisms that operate independently. To summarize, public open spaces should be examined within their urban environment, and in order to achieve a modest level of openness, the projects should be produced in integrity, taking into account the whole, and designed in accordance with the quality of the space. Public authorities should ensure that various social groups have access to the various stages of the provision and management of these places (ie planning and design, development and management). Thus, with the creation of egalitarian, democratic, quality public spaces, sustainability is ensured, and the integrity of historical spaces can be preserved.

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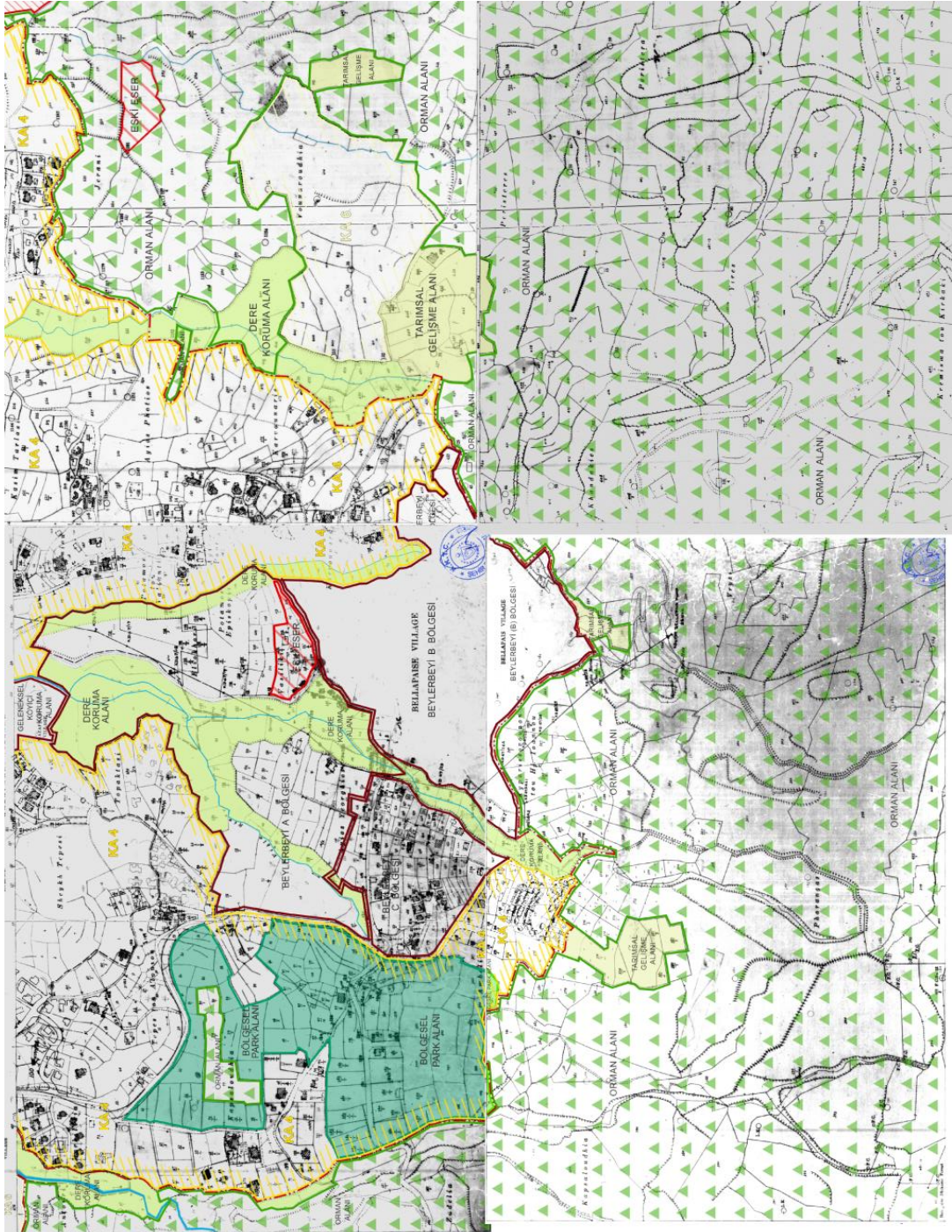
URL1 : <http://bellapaisfestival.com/>

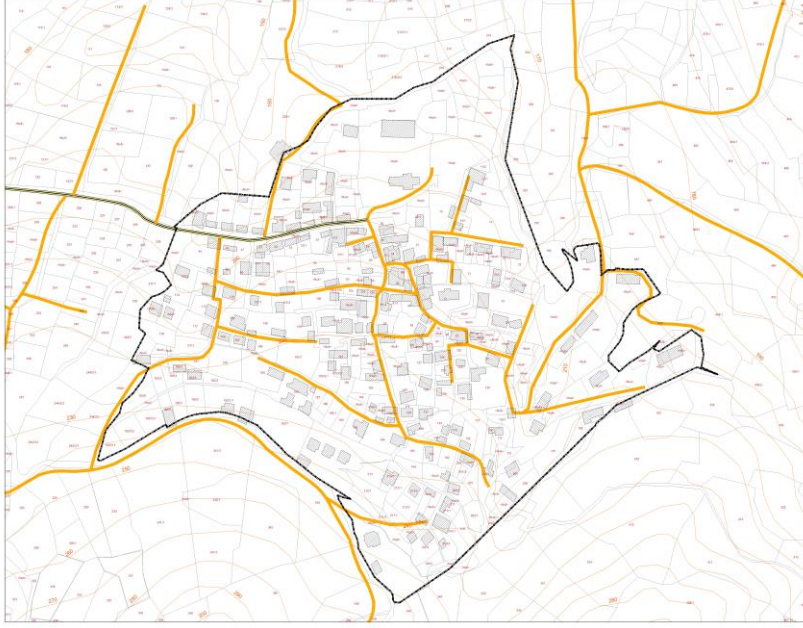
URL2 : <https://www.medyaege.com.tr/farkli-rotalar-sermoneta-189372h.htm>

URL3 : <https://www.comunedisermoneta.it/>

APPENDICES

A. Plans and Photographs





Girne - Çatalköy İmar Planı
Beylerbeyi Köyü Koruma
Alanı Araştırması

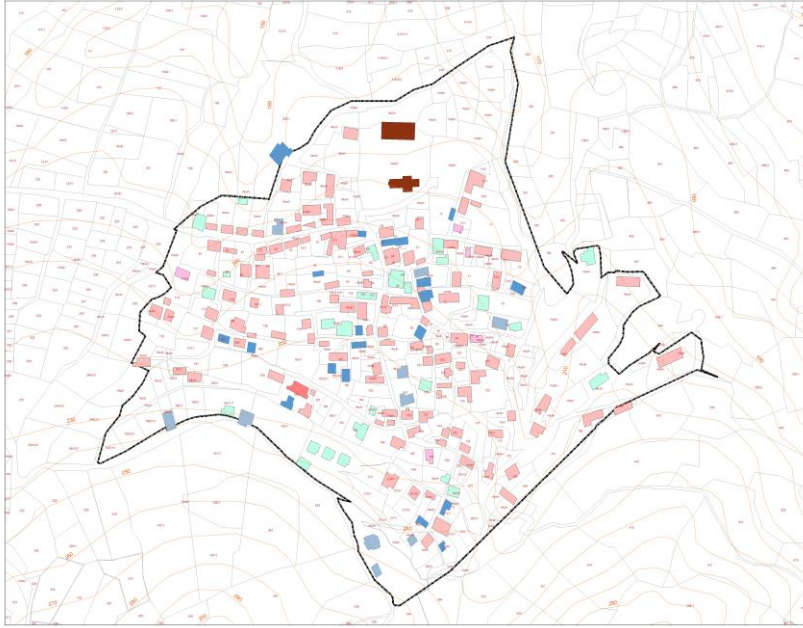
Lejand

- Köyün Alanı Sınırı
- Eş Yüzeleli Eğri
- Parsel Sınırı / Parsel No
- Mevcut Yapılar
- Mevcut Derinlik Yolu
- Köyün Yolu
- Toprak Yolu

Ulaşım

Mevcut Durum ve Analiz

2017 MD 12



Girne - Çatalköy İmar Planı
Beylerbeyi Köyü Koruma
Alanı Araştırması

Lejand

- Köyün Alanı Sınırı
- Eş Yüzeleli Eğri
- Parsel Sınırı / Parsel No
- İçerik Yok

Bina Yapım Dönemi

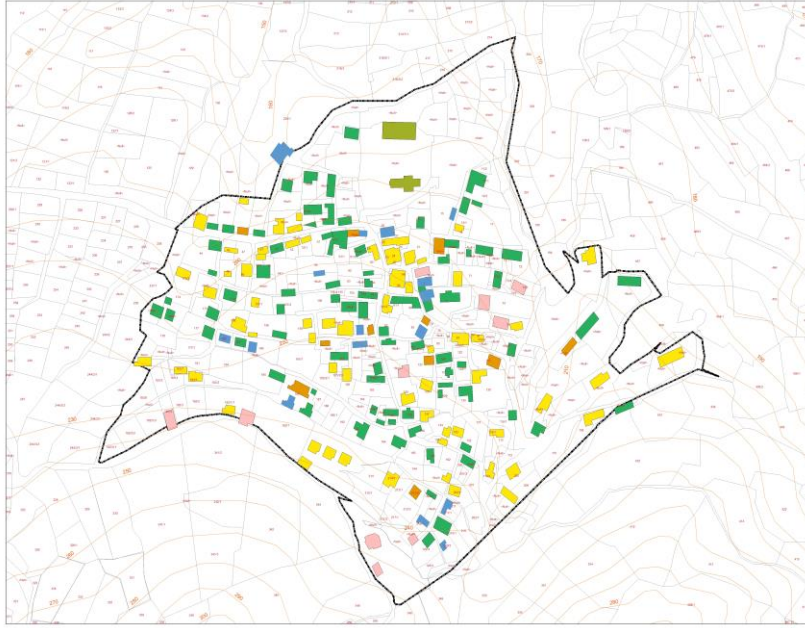
- Osmanlı (1912 - 1440)
- Osmanlı (1871 - 1878)
- İngiliz 1. Dönem (1878 - 1930)
- İngiliz 2. Dönem (1930 - 1960)
- 1960 - 1974
- 1974 Sonrası

Bina Yapım Dönemi

Mevcut Durum ve Analiz

2017 MD 09





Girne - Cataköy İmar Planı
Beylerbeyi Köyü Koruma
Alanı Araştırması

Lejand

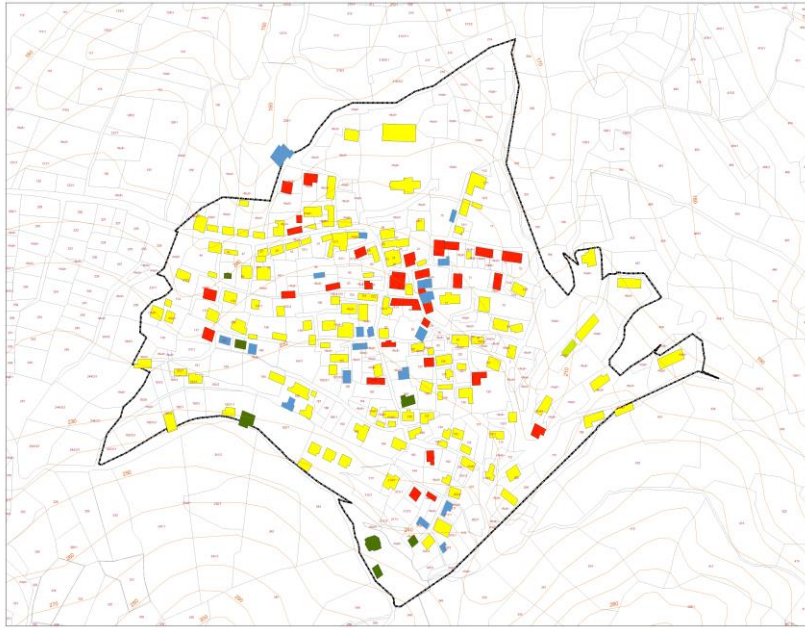
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 Ely Vakıfı Eğri
 Parcel Sınırı / Parcel No
 Veri Yok
Mimari Değerlendirme
 Anıtsal ve Sanatsal Değer Olan Bina
 Mimari Değerli Olan Bina
 Çevresel Değerli Olan Bina
 Dikkate Alınmayacak Binalar
 Açık Binalar

Mimari Değerlendirme

Mevcut Durum ve Analiz

2017 MD 08

0 35 70 140 210 Metres



Girne - Cataköy İmar Planı
Beylerbeyi Köyü Koruma
Alanı Araştırması

Lejand

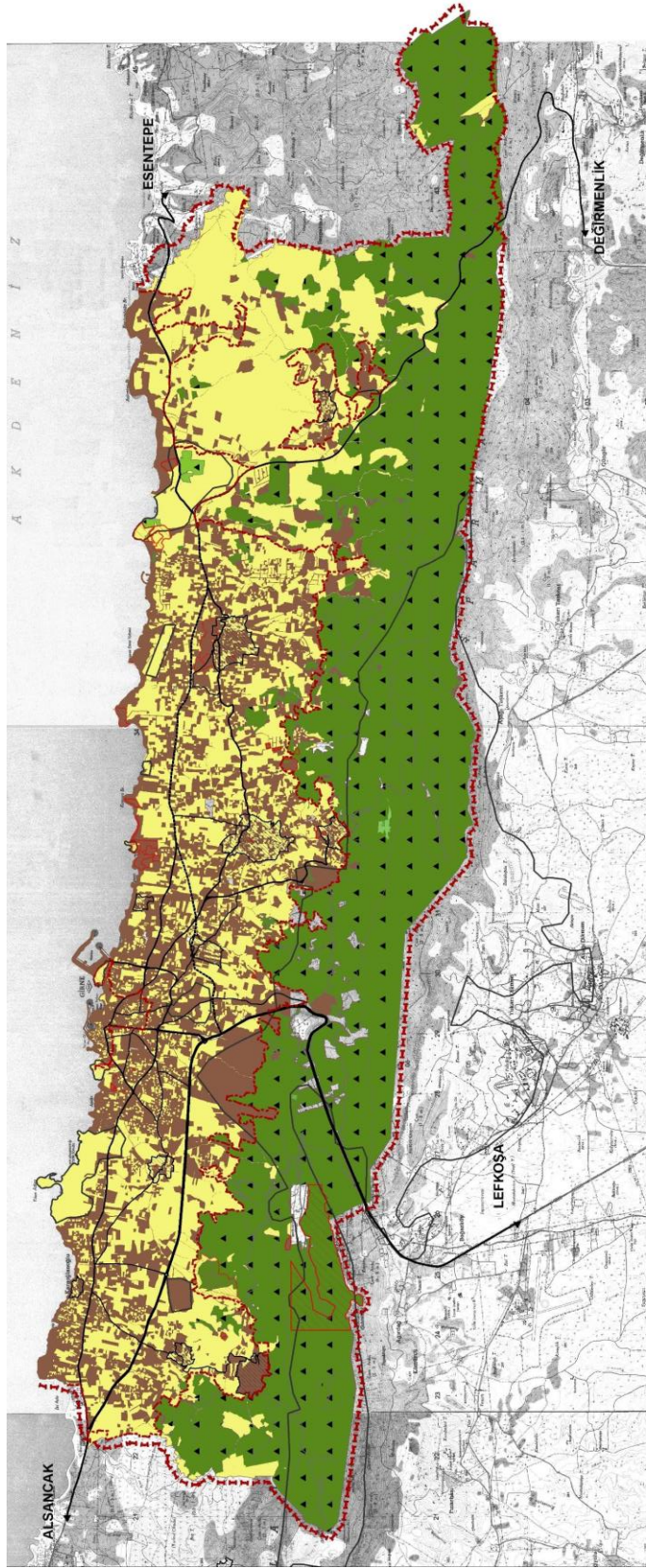
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 Ely Vakıfı Eğri
 Parcel Sınırı / Parcel No
 Veri Yok
Bina Yapısal Durum
 KDFU
 ÇOK Yİ
 YIKINTI

Bina Yapısal Durum

Mevcut Durum ve Analiz

2017 MD 10

0 35 70 140 210 Metres



B. APPENDIX B

QUESTIONNAIRE (TURKISH)

ODTÜ Kentsel Tasarım Yüksek Lisans Tezi Bellapais Manastırı ve Beylerbeyi Yerleşkesi Araştırma Anketi

Bu araştırma ODTÜ Fen Bilimleri Enstitüsü, Kentsel Tasarım bölümü yüksek lisans programı öğrencisi Sahra Gök tarafından tez aşaması kapsamında yürütülen bir çalışmadır. Bu araştırmanın amacı, Bellapais Manastırı ve Beylerbeyi yerleşkesi çevresinde yaşayan veya orada bulunmuş kullanıcıların deneyimlerine dayanarak mekan kalitesi hakkında bilgi toplamaktır.

Bu araştırmaya katılım, ortalama 6 dakikadır.

Araştırmaya katılımınız tamamen gönüllülük temelinde olmalıdır. Ankette, sizden kimliğinizi belirleyici hiçbir bilgi istenmemektedir. Cevaplarınız, tamamen gizli tutulacak ve sadece tez araştırmasını yapan kişi tarafından değerlendirilecektir.

Bu çalışmaya katıldığınız için şimdiden teşekkür ederim. Çalışma hakkında daha fazla bilgi almak isterseniz ODTÜ Fen Bilimleri Enstitüsü Kentsel Tasarım Yüksek Lisans Programı öğrencisi Sahra Gök (sahra.gok@metu.edu.tr) ile iletişime geçebilirsiniz.

1. Yaşınız

Mark only one oval.

- 18 - 25
 25 - 45
 45 - 65
 65 +

2. En son bitirdiğiniz okul

Mark only one oval.

- İlköğretim
 Lise
 Üniversite
 Yüksek Öğretim

3. Aylık geliriniz ortalama olarak hangi aralıktadır?

Mark only one oval.

- 2.000 TL ve altı
 2.000 - 5.000 TL
 5.000 - 10.000 TL
 10.000 TL ve üstü

4. Nerede oturuyorsunuz?

Mark only one oval.

- Beylerbeyi
 Lefkoşa
 Girne
 Gazimağusa
 Güzelyurt
 Lefke
 İskele
 Türkiye

5. Bellapais'e ne kadar sıklıkla gelirsiniz?

Mark only one oval.

- Her gün
 Ayda bir kez
 Haftada bir kez
 Yılda bir kez
 Other: _____

6. Buraya gelirken hangi ulaşım türünü tercih ettiniz?

Check all that apply.

- Yürüyerek
 Taksi
 Özel araç
 Dolmuş / Otobüs / Çimen

7. 1 ile 5 arasında puanlandırmak gerekirse Bellapais'e gelirken ne kadar zorlandınız?
(1=zorlanmadım, 5=çok zorlandım.)

Mark only one oval.

- 1
 2
 3
 4
 5

8. Neden zorlandınız?

Check all that apply.

- Trafik yoğunluğu
 Ulaşım güçlüğü
 Ulaşım maliyeti

Other: _____

9. Bu alana hangi mevsimlerde gittiniz?

Check all that apply.

- Bahar ayları
 Yaz ayları
 Kış ayları

10. Buraya gelirken genelde kiminle gelirsiniz?

Check all that apply.

- Yalnız
 Ailemle
 Arkadaşlarımla

Other: _____

11. Bellapais'in içinde bulunduğu köyün adını biliyor muydunuz?

Mark only one oval.

- Evet
 Hayır

12. Geldiğinizde Bellapais haricinde Beylerbeyi'ni de geziyor musunuz?

Mark only one oval.

- Evet
 Hayır

13. Bellapais ve çevresinde uğramadan dönmediğiniz bir mekan ya da yapmadan dönmediğiniz bir aktivite var mıdır? Varsa nedir?

14. Bellapais'i diğer kültürel yapılardan farklı kılan özellikler nelerdir?

Check all that apply.

- Tarihi
 Mimari Yapısı
 Çevresel Özellikleri
 Konumu
 Etkinlikleri

Other: _____

15. Bellapais'e geliř amacınız nedir?

Check all that apply.

- Kltrel gezi
 Etkinlik (Konser, sergi vb.)
 Toplanma, arkadaşlarla buluşma
 Açık havada vakit geçirmek
 Bellapais çevresindeki mekanları ve diğerk kullanım alanlarını ziyaret etmek
 Yeme - içme
 Spor yapmak (Doğay yürüyüşü vb.)
 Burada bulunan komşu/eş/dost ile vakit geçirmek

Other: _____

16. Bellapais ve çevresinde konaklamak ister miydiniz?

Mark only one oval.

- Evet
 Hayır

17. Bellapais ve çevresinde 1'den fazla gün konaklamak ister miydiniz?

Mark only one oval.

- Evet
 Hayır

18. Bellapais çevresinde konaklama mekanları biliyor musunuz?

Mark only one oval.

- Evet
 Hayır

19. Bellapais ve çevre yerleşkesi sizce ne kadar GÜVENLİ bir alandır? (1 ile 5 arasında bir puan veriniz; 1=güvensiz, 5=çok güvenli.)

Mark only one oval.

- 1
 2
 3
 4
 5

20. (3 veya daha az puan verdiyseniz) Neden bu alanda güvende hissetmiyorsunuz?

Check all that apply.

- Yaya yollarının azlığı
 Araç ve trafik yoğunluğu
 Çok kalabalık
 Çok ıssız
 Güvenlik görevlisi azlığı/yokluğu

Other: _____

21. Bellapais'e baktığınızda sizi en çok etkileyen özellikleri nelerdir?

Check all that apply.

- Mimarisi
 Peyzaj öğeleri
 Görkemi
 Manzara

Other: _____

22. Bellapais'e gelirken sizi en çok etkileyen özellikler nelerdir?

Check all that apply.

- Sokak yapıları
 Mimari yapılar
 Peyzaj öğeleri
 Yöresel mekanlar
 Yöresel ürünler

Other: _____

23. Bellapais'te kendinizi ne kadar RAHAT hissettiniz? (1 ile 5 arasında bir puan veriniz; 1=rahatsız, 5=çok rahat.)

Mark only one oval.

- 1
 2
 3
 4
 5

24. (Eğer 3 veya daha az puan verdiyseniz) Bu alanda kendinizi neden rahat hissetmiyorsunuz?

Check all that apply.

- Gölge alanların olmaması
 Oturma alanlarının az olması
 Yaya yollarının azlığı

Other: _____

25. Herhangi bir kişinin Bellapais alanında bir yere zarar verdiğini görürseniz bunu yetkili kişiye haber verir miydiniz?

Mark only one oval.

- Evet
 Hayır

26. Alanda herhangi bir kişinin Beylerbeyi yerleşkesinde bir yere zarar verdiğini görürseniz bunu yetkili kişiye haber verir miydiniz?

Mark only one oval.

- Evet
 Hayır

27. Bellapais'in eski fotoğraflarını gördünüz mü?

Mark only one oval.

Evet

Hayır

28. Alandaki aktivite çeşitliliğinden memnun musunuz? (1 ile 5 arasında bir puan veriniz; 1=memnun değilim, 5=çok memnumum.)

Mark only one oval.

1

2

3

4

5

29. (3 veya daha az puan verdiyseniz) Sizce ne gibi aktiviteler olabilirdi?

Check all that apply.

Kafe/restoran çeşitliliği

Yaya yollarının artırılması (yürüyüş-bisiklet yolları)

Açık alanlarda oturma alanlarının fazlalığı

Other: _____

30. Alandaki yöresel veya kültürel öğelerin tanıtılmasından memnun musunuz? (1 ile 5 arasında bir puan veriniz; 1=memnun değilim, 5=çok memnumum.)

Mark only one oval.

1

2

3

4

5

31. (3 veya daha az puan verdiyseniz) Sizce ne gibi ögeler olsa memnun kalırdınız?

Check all that apply.

- Yöresel lezzetlerin tanıtıldığı workshop etkinlikleri/restoran veya kafeler
- Yönlendirici işaretler ve bilgi levhaları
- Bellapais tarihini anlatıcı görsel ögeler

Other: _____

32. Bu alanda beğenmediğiniz unsurlar nelerdir?

Check all that apply.

- Bakımsızlığı
- Yeterince korunmaması
- Güvensiz ve kontrolsüz oluşu
- Bilgi verici ve yönlendirici levhaların olmayışı
- Çöp kutusu, aydınlatma eksikliği
- İnsanların davranışları
- Fiyatların pahalı olması
- Yeterince aktivite seçeneğinin olmaması
- WC yetersizliği veya bakımsızlığı

Other: _____

33. Bellapais ve çevre yerleşkesini birlikte ele aldığımızda en beğendiğiniz unsurlar nelerdir?

Check all that apply.

- Manzarası
- İnsanların sıcakkanlı olması
- Aktivite çeşitliliği
- Açık alanları
- Tarihi
- Görkemliliği
- Yalnız kalabilme şansı
- Sosyalleşebilme olanağı
- Tarihi sokaklarda rahatça gezebilme olanağı
- Bitki ve meyve ağaçlarının kokusu

Other: _____

QUESTIONNAIRE (ENGLISH)

METU Urban Design Master Thesis Bellapais Monastery and Beylerbeyi Area Research Questionnaire

This study was conducted as part of the thesis phase by Sahra Gök, a master program student at METU Institute of Science and Technology. The goal of this study is to gather information regarding the quality of the environment based on the experiences of people who live or have visited the Bellapais Monastery and Beylerbeyi area.

This study takes an average of 6 minutes to complete.

Your participation in the study must be completely voluntary. You are not requested to provide any personal information in the survey. Your responses will be kept fully private and will only be analyzed by the researcher.

Thank you in advance for taking part in this research. For further information on the project, please contact Sahra Gök (sahra.gok@metu.edu.tr), a METU Graduate School of Natural and Applied Sciences, Urban Design Graduate Program student.

1. Age

Mark only one oval.

- 18 - 25
 25 - 45
 45 - 65
 65 +

2. Educational Status

Mark only one oval.

- Elementary School
 High School
 University
 Higher Education

3. What is your average monthly income?

Mark only one oval.

- Less than 2000 TL
- 2.000 - 5.000 TL
- 6.000 - 10.000 TL
- More than 10.000 TL

4. Where do you live?

Mark only one oval.

- Beylerbeyi / Bellapais
- Lefkoşa (Nicosia)
- Girne (Kyrenia)
- Gazimağosa (Famagusta)
- Güzelyurt (Morphou)
- Lefke (Lefka)
- İskele (Trikomo)
- Turkey

5. How often do you visit Bellapais?

Mark only one oval.

- Everyday
- Once a month
- Once a week
- Once a year
- Other: _____

6. Which mode of transportation did you prefer to come here?

Check all that apply.

- On foot
- Taxi
- Private car
- Dolmuş / Bus / Çimen

7. On a scale of 1 to 5, how difficult was it for you to go to Bellapais? (1 = easy, 5 = extremely tough.)

Mark only one oval.

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5

8. Why was it difficult?

Check all that apply.

- Traffic jam
- Difficulty with transportation
- Transportation cost

Other: _____

9. In which seasons did you go to this area?

Check all that apply.

- Spring
- Summer
- Winter

10. When you visit here, who do you usually come with you?

Check all that apply.

- Alone
- With family
- With friends

Other: _____

11. Did you know the name of the village in which Bellapais Monastery is located?

Mark only one oval.

- Yes
- No

12. When you visit Bellapais Monastery, do you also visit Beylerbeyi Village?

Mark only one oval.

- Yes
- No

13. Is there a site in Bellapais Monastery and its surrounds that you never leave without visiting, or an activity that you never leave without doing? If there is, what is it?

14. What are the features that make Bellapais Monastery different from other cultural structures?

Check all that apply.

- History
- Architecture
- Environment
- Location
- Activities

Other: _____

15. What is your reason for visiting Bellapais?

Check all that apply.

- Cultural trip
- Events (Concert, exhibition etc.)
- Toplanma, arkadaşlarla buluşma
- Outdoor activities
- Visiting venues and other uses around Bellapais
- Eating - drinking
- Nature activities (Hiking etc.)
- Spending time with neighbor/spouse/friend here

Other: _____

16. Would you like to stay in and around Bellapais?

Mark only one oval.

- Yes
- No

17. Would you like to stay more than 1 day in Bellapais and its surroundings?

Mark only one oval.

- Yes
- No

18. Do you know of accommodation places around Bellapais?

Mark only one oval.

- Yes
- No

19. How SAFE do you think Bellapais Monastery and the surrounding area are? (Give a score between 1 and 5; 1 = unsafe, 5 = very safe.)

Mark only one oval.

- 1
 2
 3
 4
 5

20. (If you have given 3 points or less) Why don't you feel safe in this area?

Check all that apply.

- Lack of pedestrian paths
 Vehicle and traffic density
 Too crowded
 Very desolate
 Shortage/absence of security guards

Other: _____

21. When you look at Bellapais, what are the features that impress you the most?

Check all that apply.

- Architecture
 Landscape elements
 Glory
 View

Other: _____

22. What were the features that impressed you the most while coming to Bellapais?

Check all that apply.

- Street patterns
 Architecture
 Landscape elements
 Local places
 Local products

Other: _____

23. How COMFORTABLE did you feel in Bellapais? (Give a score between 1 and 5; 1 = uncomfortable, 5 = very comfortable.)

Mark only one oval.

- 1
 2
 3
 4
 5

24. (If you have given 3 points or less) Why do you not feel comfortable in this area?

Check all that apply.

- Lack of shady areas
 Less sitting areas
 Lack of pedestrian paths

Other: _____

25. Would you report someone causing damage in the Bellapais Monastery to the appropriate authorities if you witnessed it?

Mark only one oval.

- Yes
 No

26. Would you report someone causing damage in the Beylerbeyi neighborhood to the appropriate authorities if you witnessed it?

Mark only one oval.

- Yes
 No

27. Have you seen old photos of Bellapais?

Mark only one oval.

Yes

No

28. Are you satisfied with the variety of activities in the area? (Give a score between 1 and 5; 1=not satisfied, 5=very satisfied.)

Mark only one oval.

1

2

3

4

5

29. (If you have given 3 points or less) What kind of activities do you think there might be?

Check all that apply.

Cafe/restaurant variety

Walking - pedestrian paths / routes

Sitting areas options

Other: _____

30. Are you satisfied with the promotion of regional or cultural elements in the area? (Give a score between 1 and 5; 1=not satisfied, 5=very satisfied.)

Mark only one oval.

1

2

3

4

5

31. (If you have given 3 or less points) What kind of items would you be satisfied with?

Check all that apply.

- Workshop events/restaurants or cafes where local products are introduced
- Guiding signs and information boards
- Visual elements that tell the history of Bellapais

Other: _____

32. What do you dislike about this area?

Check all that apply.

- Lack of care
- Not enough protection
- Being insecure and out of control
- Lack of informative and guiding signs
- Lack of lighting and trash bin
- Behavior of people
- Expensive prices
- Not enough activity option
- Insufficient or neglected WC

Other: _____

33. When we consider Bellapais and the surrounding area together, what are your favorite elements?

Check all that apply.

- View
- Friendly people
- Variety of activities
- Open space diversity
- History
- Magnificence
- Chance to be alone
- Chance to be socialize
- Opportunity to walk comfortably in historical streets
- The scent of herbs and fruit trees

Other: _____

34. Do you think this area is suitable for everyone's budget?

Mark only one oval.

Yes

No

35. Are you aware of the existence of Lawrence Durrell's home located here?

Mark only one oval.

Yes

No

36. Are you aware of the concerts and exhibitions held?

Mark only one oval.

Yes

No

37. Do you believe that Bellapais and the surrounding area are or will be well maintained?

Mark only one oval.

Yes

No

38. What other activity would you like to have in the field?

39. Can you easily access any event information about the field?

Mark only one oval.

Yes

No

40. How would you like to be informed about the renovation projects related to the area?

Check all that apply.

Social Media (Instagram, Facebook, Twitter etc.)

Website/Newsletter

Mail

Newspaper

Television

41. If you have a memory about the field, can you talk about it?

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